

# GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**



## DRAFT OF DEVELOPMENT PLAN

**DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DMTDP 2018 – 2021)**

*AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR  
ALL (2018-2021)*

**PREPARED BY:**

**DISTRICT PLANNING AND CO-ORDINATING UNIT (DPCU)**

**ASANTE AKIM NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

**DECEMBER, 2017**

**ASSENT OF ACCEPTANCE OF ASANTE AKIM NORTH  
DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
(AANDMTDP)**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

In fulfillment of the constitutional mandate, every government is required to come out with its Medium Term National Development Policy Framework as to how it would create a fair and just society. It is on the basis of this that the same constitution mandate all MMDAs to come out with Medium Term Development Plans in line with Government plans, policies and programmes within the medium term policy framework for each term of office in every four years.

The preparation of the A.A.N.D.A Medium Term Plan starts with the performance review of the previous plan i.e. (GSGDA II) followed by the needs assessment from the sub-district Councils stakeholders and the citizenry.

The District profile of the district has been analyzed with an outcome of summarized development issues. The community needs and aspirations have been analyzed and harmonized with identified development issues from 2010- 2013 (GSGDA II).

The development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021 with those of the NMTDP 2018-2021 under the Long Term National Development Plan (LNTDP 2018-2057) have been harmonized and matched to determine their relationship in terms of similarity for adoption i.e. the similar issues from GSGDA II are adopted by replacing them with those of NMTDPF with their corresponding goals, sub-goals and focus areas.

The adopted issues here have been prioritized and subjected them to POCC or SWOT analysis of the district. Those prioritized issues with positive impact analysis have been subjected to Strategic Environmental Analysis.

The development projections for 2018-2021 have been stated in relation to the adopted issues corresponding policy objectives and strategies of the NMTDPF 2018-2021 have been adopted based on the sustainable prioritized and adopted development issues.

Programme of action have been formulated and indicative financial strategy and district composite action plans have been prepared. The composite budget has been linked with plan with the adoption of the DMTDP.

Indicators and targets have been set and analyzed for the monitoring of the implementation of the plan. Dissemination and communication strategy and evaluation arrangements have been prepared. Participatory monitoring and evaluation arrangement have been analyzed.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The Asante Akim North District Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021 has been successfully completed due to the efforts and involvement of the District Chief Executive, District Co-ordinating Director, the Plan preparation team, the sub-structures other stakeholders and the citizenry.

The successful preparation of the Medium Term Development Plan is also as a result of the collaborative effort of the District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU). The overall project was guided by the District Co-ordinating Director, Mr. Johnson Nyarko and Co-ordinated by Mr. Smith Oppong, the District Planning Officer. Our Special thank also go to the formal District Planning Officer Mr Frimpong Manso for his immense contribution.

We wish to thank the District Chief Executive, Hon. Francis Oti Boateng for his encouragement and financing the project. The District Chief Executive was also instrumental in organizing all the Heads of Department of the Assembly and briefing them about the preparation and importance of the DMTDP (2018-2021) and tasked them to co-operate with the Plan preparation team to ensure that they come out with a ‘Good Plan’ and on time as planned.

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- ❖ Mr. Steven Amankwah District Director of Agriculture
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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AC	Area Council
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AANDA	Asante Akim North District Assembly
BOG	Bank of Ghana
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CBRP	Community Based Rehabilitation Programme
CEPS	Customs and Excise Preventive Service
CHRAJ	Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CID	Criminal Investigative Department
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DHD	District Health Directorate
DISEC	District Security Committee
DOVVSU	Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit
DRI	District Response Initiative
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
EGF	External Generated Funds
EQUALL	Education Quality for All
GAC	Ghana Aids Commission
GAD	Ghana Association of the Disabled
GAIT	Government Accountability Improved Trust
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GoG	Government of Ghana
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Country

IGF	Internally Generated Fund
JHS	Junior High School
JICA	Japanese International Co-operation Agency
LED	Local Economic Development
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MA	Municipal Assembly
MCD	Municipal Coordinating Director
MCE	Municipal Chief Executive
MOH	Ministry of Health
MPCU	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NYEP	National Youth Employment Programme
OPD	Out Patient Department
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PPAG	Plant Parenthood Association of Ghana
PPATP	Promoting Partnership with Traditional Authorities
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PWD	Public Works Department
RCC	Regional Co-ordinating Council
REP	Rural Enterprise Project
RTF	Rural Technology Transfer
RWSP	Rural Water and Sanitation Programme
SHS	Senior High School
SIF	Social Investment Fund

SWD	Social Welfare Department
TA	Traditional Authority
UNICEF	United Nations Children Emergency Fund
UPRP	Urban Poverty Reduction Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

## CHAPTER ONE

### PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND PROFILE OF ASANTE AKIM NORTH DISTRICT

#### 1.1 Introduction

This 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) for the Asante Akim North District is hinged on the long-term national development policy framework (LTNDPF) which spans from 2018 to 2057. The LTNDPF is to be implemented through a series of ten 4-Year Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDPs) which has a vision of: a just, free and prosperous nation with high levels of national income and broad-based social development. The first will be implemented from 2018 to 2021. It is in connection with this that the Assembly MTDP is prepared along the guidelines provided by the National Development Planning Commission in accordance with Sections 1(2 to 4), 11 of the National Development Planning (System) Act 1994 (Act 480), Sections 1 to 13 of the National Development Planning (System) Regulation, 2016, LI 2232, Sections 83 ((1a-h), 3, 4) and 86 (1-4) of the Local Governance Act, 2016 Act 936.

**1.1.1 Vision Statement:** The Asante Akim North District Assembly envisions to achieve a sustainable growth through wealth creation

#### 1.1.2 Mission Statement

The Asante Akim North District Assembly exists to ensure better living standards for the people by formulating and implementing sound policies to support economic activities, human capacity development and enhanced access to basic infrastructure and providing investor-friendly environment for sustainable growth.

#### 1.1.3 Core Values of the Assembly

The core value of Asante Akim North District Assembly is to initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide works and services in the district.

The core values which support the vision, shape the culture, and reflect the value of the Assembly are:

1. **Teamwork:** - Listening to and respecting each other whilst working together to achieve mutually beneficial results.



- When we are unsure we check with others as to what they meant.
  - Everyone has strengths which we value and will use whenever possible.
  - All team meetings will include a progress report from everyone and requests for help when needed.
2. **Teamwork:** - Providing support to one another, working co-operatively, respecting one another's views, and making our work environment enjoyable.
    - We help others to achieve their deadlines without having to be asked.
    - All projects have identified points which are celebrated by the whole team.
    - We work with one another with enthusiasm and appreciation
    - We work with one another without manipulation.
    - Conflict is resolved according to agreed guidelines for this team.
    - Conflict is brought out into the open and dealt with constructively until all parties are satisfied with the result.
  3. **Ownership:** - Taking ownership of our communities' needs and being accountable for delivering professional service.
  4. **Recognition:** - Recognizing and rewarding each other's contributions and efforts.
    - All individual successes are celebrated within the team.
    - Assistance is thanked every time.
  5. **Customer Service:** - We enjoy their custom and so they deserve our service -timely, responsive, proactive, meeting their needs and aiming to delight.
    - At every meeting with our customers we ask them what we could have done better, and then implement their suggestions before we meet them again.
  6. Before any fee is collected, we check with our fee payers that they are sufficiently
 

**Honesty:** - Being open and honest in all our dealings and maintaining the highest integrity at all times

    - All concerns are aired constructively with solutions offered.
    - Each person is as skilled in some way as another and is entitled to express their views without interruption.
  7. **Excellence:** - Always doing what we say we will and striving for excellence and quality in everything we do.
    - Quality will always delight the client whilst staying within budget limitations.

- If we give our word we keep it unless agreed otherwise by all parties.
  - **Commitment:** - Working with urgency and commitment to be successful from individual and assembly's perspectives.
  - Timeframes are always met unless urgent circumstances mean we have to renegotiate new timeframes with all parties.
  - Clients' needs agreed within budgets are met regardless of personal wants.
8. **Professionalism:** - At all times we act with integrity, providing quality service, being reliable and responsible.
- We do not upset one another intentionally, always endeavouring to present negative feedback constructively.
  - We take pride and ownership in all that we do and say.
  - We never talk about people behind their backs.
9. **Personal development:** - We value learning, feedback, coaching and mentoring.
- Coaching and mentoring are commonplace here; we all coach and mentor one another.
  - All opportunities for our own learning are pursued.
  - Whenever we undertake a project it is our responsibility to express our training needs and gather the required skills.
  - We each take responsibility to gain the required development to meet our customers' needs.

#### **1.1.4 Functions of the District Assembly**

Generally, the district assembly has 2 major functions; political and administrative and planning. According to the provisions of Act 462, the District Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority in the district. As such, the A.A.N.D.A provides guidance, gives direction to and supervises all administrative authority in the district. In so doing, it exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions over its territorial jurisdiction.

Under the same act, the District Assembly is established as the Planning authority of the district. In pursuance of this function, the A.A.N.D.A ensures the preparation of development plans of the district and submits them through the Ashanti Regional Co-ordinating Council to the National Development Planning Commission for approval. In addition, it prepares budget related to the

Commission for approval. In addition, it prepares budgets related to the approved plans and submits them to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning for approval.

Specifically, the Assembly performs the under-listed tasks:

1. Formulates and executes programmes and strategies for the effective and efficient mobilization and disbursement of necessary resources for the overall development of the district.
2. Promotes and supports productive activity and social development in the district and removes any obstacle to initiative and development.
3. Responsible for the development, improvement of human settlement and the environment in the district.
4. Initiates programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide district works and services in the district.
5. Initiates and encourages joint participation with other persons or bodies to execute approval of development plans.
6. Monitors the execution of projects under approved development plans and assesses and elevates their impact on the people's development, the local, and district and national economy.  
In order to ensure effective implementation of development efforts, the A.A.N.D.A collaborates with communities, CBO's, NGOs, Traditional Authorities, Religious groups, women, and other vulnerable groups in the district.

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

The Asante Akim North reviewed their performance as per the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan 2014-2017. The review was based on the programmes, sub-programmes and Broad/project activity. The review was undertaken to assess each programme/project with respect to its implementation of all the projects/activities under the programmes as well as achievements of the policy objectives and targets set for 2017 for all programmes under each thematic area and other interventions not covered with the Medium Term Plan.

The review revealed that about 60% of the programmes were fully implemented, 35% were on-going and about 15% were not implemented. Other projects which were not covered in the plan

but implemented was the School Feeding Programme which benefits 21 schools and the Cocoa Road Project which was carried out in the late December 2016 but has been suspended by the government.

Key problems encountered during the implementation of the plan were inadequate funding due to non-release and irregular release of the Common Fund and DDF which were major sources of funding for implementation of the plan.

Other problems were low internally generated funds was a contributory factor for the unsuccessful implementation of most of the programmes/project in the MDTP.

### 1.3. Performance of Asante Akim North District Assembly from (2014-2017)

**Table 1.1. Level of Implementation of the Asante Akim North District Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017)**

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: ENSURING AND MACROECONOMIC STABILITY						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: IMPROVE FISCAL REVENUE MOBILIZATION AND MANAGEMENT						
2014	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				BASELINE 2013	MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	
	To improve Internally Generated Revenue and ensure prudent use of the Revenue.	Strengthen revenue institutions and administration of the Assembly.  Eliminate revenue collection leakages.  Enforcement of the bye laws on tax defaulters	Organize capacity building programme to upgrade the skills of revenue collectors and finance staff.  Formation of revenue task force  Institute an award system for best revenue staff.	amount of IGF generated GH¢995,000	GH¢1,700,000	GH¢287,787.82	On-going
2015	To improve Internally Generated Revenue and ensure prudent use of the Revenue.	Strengthen revenue institutions and administration of the Assembly.  Eliminate revenue collection leakages.	Organize capacity building programme to upgrade the skills of revenue collectors and finance staff.  Formation of revenue task force	amount of IGF generated GH¢995,000	GH¢1,700,000	GH¢347844.44	Significant progress

		Enforcement of the bye laws on tax defaulters	Institute an award system for best revenue staff.				
2016	To improve Internally Generated Revenue and ensure prudent use of the Revenue.	Strengthen revenue institutions and administration of the Assembly.  Eliminate revenue collection leakages.  Enforcement of the bye laws on tax defaulters	Organize capacity building programme to upgrade the skills of revenue collectors and finance staff.  Formation of revenue task force  Institute an award system for best revenue staff.	amount of IGF generated GH¢995,000	GH¢1,700,000	GH¢454,848.36	Significant progress
2017	To improve Internally Generated Revenue and ensure prudent use of the Revenue.	Strengthen revenue institutions and administration of the Assembly.  Eliminate revenue collection leakages.  Enforcement of the bye laws on tax defaulters	Organize capacity building programme to upgrade the skills of revenue collectors and finance staff.  Formation of revenue task force  Institute an award system for best revenue staff.	amount of IGF generated GH¢995,000	GH¢1,700,000	GH¢106,204.60 (as at July)	On-going

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: ENSURE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMNET OF NATURAL RESOURCES						
	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
BASELINE				MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMNET		
2014	Inefficient use and management of natural resources.	Promote practices that ensure sustainable environment.	Public education on afforestation, sand winning bush fires; overgrazing.	No. of bush fires recorded 8.	2	4	Public Education is on-going
				No. of degraded forest restored 1000.	7,000	3,000	On-going
2015	Inefficient use and management of natural resources.	Promote practices that ensure sustainable environment.	Public education on afforestation, sand winning bush fires; overgrazing.	No. of bush fires recorded 8.	2	4	Public Education is on-going
				No. of degraded forest restored N.A	7,000	3,500	On-going
2016	Inefficient use and management of natural resources.	Promote practices that ensure sustainable environment.	Public education on afforestation, sand winning bush fires; overgrazing.	No. of bush fires recorded 8.	2	4	Public Education is on-going
					7,000	4,000	

			Promote and support afforestation programme	No. of degraded forest restored N.A			Improvement on the previous year
<b>2017</b>	Inefficient use and management of natural resources.	Promote practices that ensure sustainable environment.	Public education on afforestation, sand winning bush fires; overgrazing.  Promote and support afforestation programme	No. of bush fires recorded 8.  No. of degraded forest restored 400 hectares	2  7,000	3  5,000	Public Education is on-going  Target not met



PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: INCREASE ACCESS STO EXTENSION SERVIVCES AND RE-ORIENTATION OF AGRICULTURE EDUCATION						
	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
BASELINE				MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT		
2014	Improve agricultural productivity and production	Facilitate and promote farmers involvement in agriculture	Increase access and improve allocation of resources for extension service delivery.	Extension officer farmer ratio is 1:5500	4	1:3600	Significant progress
			Organize farmers day to award farmers	Yield of selected crops per metric ton per hector	1	Maize 2.8, Cassava 18.5 Yam 8.8 Cocoyam 7.5 Plantain 17.2 Rice 4.1 onion 120 cowpea 2.0 cocoa	Maize 2.2 Cassava 13.7 Yam 5.2 Cocoyam 6.3 Plantain 14.9 Rice 2.6 onion 76 cowpea 1.2 cocoa
						1	

2015	Improve agricultural productivity and production	Facilitate and promote farmers involvement in agriculture	<p>Increase access and improve allocation of resources for extension service delivery.</p> <p>Organize farmers' day to award farmers.</p>	<p>Extension officer farmer ratio is 1:5500</p> <p>Yield of selected crops per metric ton per hector Yam 8.5, cocoyam (7.2) 1</p>	<p>4 1:600</p> <p>Maize 2.8, Cassava 18.5 Yam 8.8 Cocoyam 7.5 Plantain 17.2 Rice 4.1 Onion 120 Cowpea 2.0 Cocoa</p>	<p>1:3000</p> <p>Maize 2.8, Cassava 20 Yam 8.9 Cocoyam 7.4 Plantain 14.9 Rice 4.4 Onion 85 Cowpea 1.6 Cocoa</p> <p>1</p>	<p>Significant progress</p> <p>Significant progress</p>
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2016	Improve agricultural productivity and production	Facilitate and promote farmers involvement in agriculture	<p>Increase access and improve allocation of resources for extension service delivery.</p> <p>Organize farmers' day to award farmers.</p>	<p>Extension officer farmer ratio is 1:5500</p> <p>Yield of selected crops per metric ton per hector (Maize 2.5, Cassava 19 Yam 8.5, cocoyam (7.2)</p> <p>1</p>	<p>1:600</p> <p>Maize 2.8, Cassava 18.5 Yam 8.8 Cocoyam 7.5 Plantain 17.2 Rice 4.1</p> <p>4</p>	<p>1:2500</p> <p>Maize 2.4, Cassava 16.6 Yam 6.8 Cocoyam 6.9 Plantain 15.7 Rice 3.6</p> <p>1</p>	<p>Significant progress</p> <p>Fully implemented</p>
2017	Improve agricultural productivity and production	Facilitate and promote farmers involvement in agriculture	<p>Increase access and improve allocation of resources for extension service delivery.</p> <p>Organize farmers' day to award farmers.</p>	<p>Extension officer farmers ratio 1:5500</p> <p>Yield of selected crops per metric ton per hector (Maize 2.5, Cassava 19 Yam 8.5, Cocoyam (7.2)</p>	<p>1:600</p> <p>Maize 2.8, Cassava 18.5 Yam 8.8 Cocoyam 7.5 Plantain 17.2 Rice 4.1</p>	<p>1:2,500</p> <p>Maize 2.4, Cassava 16.6 Yam 6.8 Cocoyam 6.9 Plantain 15.7 Rice 3.6 Onion Cowpea Cocoa</p>	<p>Significant progress</p> <p>Data not available</p>

			Organize farmers day	1	Onion Cowpea Cocoa 4	1	Yet to be implemented
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PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCED COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA PRIVATE SECTOR						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: IMPROVE EFFICIENCY AND COMPETITIVENESS OF MICROENTERPRISES						
	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
BASELINE				MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT		
2014	Create support for economic growth in the district	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of micro, small and medium enterprises MSMEs	Provide training and business development services	MSMEs benefited (N. A)	15	Not implemented	Lack of funds
2015	Create support for economic growth in the district	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of micro, small and medium enterprises MSMEs	Provide training and business development services	No. of micro-enterprises benefited (N. A)	15	Not implemented	Lack of funds
2016	Create support for economic growth in the district	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of micro, small and medium enterprises MSMEs	Provide training and business development services	MSMEs benefited (N. A)	15	Not implemented	Lack of funds

2017	Create support for economic growth in the district	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of micro, small and medium enterprises MSMEs	Provide training and business development services	No. of MSMEs benefited (N.A)	15	Not implemented	Lack of funds
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PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE:						
2014	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				BASELINE	MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMNET	
	Local governance Democracy and decentralization	Facilitate, promote and support Area and urban councils to function	Rehabilitation and the office buildings of the Area and the Urban Councils	No. of functional sub structures 0	3	Activity not implemented	Lack of funds
			Provide ceded capital to the substructures.	Amount of ceded revenue provided	GH¢10,000	Not implemented	
			Provide office staff for the sub-structures	(Nil)	-	Not implemented	
		Strengthen public inclusiveness in decision making	Sensitize the public on participation.	Number of public fora organized	8	2 fora organized	On going
		Involved the vulnerable especially women in local governance	Organize public for a promote and facilitate the involvement of	Number of town meeting held (N.A)	6 fora	Not implemented	

			women to be part of taking				
2015	Local governance Democracy and decentralization	Facilitate, promote and support area and urban councils to function	Rehabilitation and the office buildings of the Area and the Urban Councils	No. of functional sub structures Nil	3	Activity not implemented	Lack of funds
			Provide ceded capital to the substructures.	(NA)			
		Strengthen public inclusiveness in decision making	Sensitize the public on participation.	2 communities sensitized	6	Fully implemented 2	On-going
		Involved the vulnerable especially women in local governance	Organize public for a promote and facilitate the involvement of women to be part of taking	No of public fora held (N.A)	6 fora	1 Town hall meeting held.	On-going
2016	Local governance Democracy and decentralization	Facilitate, promote and support area and urban councils to function	Rehabilitation and the office buildings of the Area and the Urban Councils	No. of functional sub structures (Nil)	3	3	
			Provide ceded capital to the substructures.	N. A			

			Provide office staff for the sub-structures	N.A	Setting up of secretariat	Desk officer appointed	
		Strengthen public inclusiveness in decision making	Sensitize the public on participation.	Number of public fora organized	8	2	On-going
		Involved the vulnerable especially women in local governance	Organize public for a to promote and facilitate the involvement of women to be part of taking	1 forum held	6 fora	1	On-going
2017	Local governance Democracy and decentralization	Facilitate, promote and support area and urban councils to function	Rehabilitation and the office buildings of the Area and the Urban Councils	No. of functional sub structures (Nil)	3	1	Not fully implemented
			Provide ceded capital to the substructures.	N. A	GH¢10,000	GH¢6,000	
			Provide office staff for the sub-structures				
		Strengthen public inclusiveness in decision making	Sensitize the public on participation.	No. of public fora organized (N.A)	6	Fully implemented 2	On-going
		Involved the vulnerable especially women in local governance	Organize public for a to promote and facilitate the involvement of women to be part of	1 forum held	6	1	Target met

			taking process of their communities				
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PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: INCREASE EQUITABLE ACCESS TO EDUCATION AND IMPROVED QUALITY TEACHING AND LEARNING FOR ENHANCED PUPIL ACHIEVEMENT						
	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
BASELINE				MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT		
2014	Promotion Of Education Development	Eliminate School under trees to improve quality teaching and learning for enhanced pupil achievement	Construct classroom block with library facilities to increase access and participation in education	No. of classrooms constructed			Steady progress
		Motivation of teaching Staff	Construction of teachers accommodation	No. teachers quarters constructed	4no. bedsitter quarters	Nil	
		Promote Maths, science and technology education	Support pupils or schools to participate in the STME unit	Teacher pupil ratio (1:20)	1:30	1:30	On-going
		Involved communities in school and administration	Establish and strengthen SMC's/PTAS in school's to make them functional	No. of pupil participated	120	30%	
				100	70	Significant progress	



		Promote enrolment drive	Organize my first day at school	BECE pass rate 62%	95%	84.82%	on-going
		Support the needy but brilliant pupils	Provide financial support to the needy but brilliant pupil	Enrolment rate 82	100%	8	
		Ensure equal basic education opportunities for all	Organize community sensitization on the need to give equal attention	No. of needy but brilliant pupil supported			
			Provide financial assistance to girl child	No. of communities sensitized 2 Gender parity index 0.92	25 1	5 0.95	
2015	Promotion Of Education Development	Eliminate School under trees to improve quality teaching and learning for enhanced pupil achievement	Construct classroom block with library facilities to increase access and participation in education	No. of classrooms constructed	3No.3 unit classroom block 3No. 6 classroom block	2No.6 unit classroom block  Nil	
		Motivation of teaching Staff	Construction of teachers accommodation	No. teachers quarters constructed	4No.6 bedsitter quarters	1:25	

		Promote Maths, science and technology education	Support pupils or schools to participate in the STME unit	Teacher pupil ratio (1:20)	1:30		
		Involved communities in school and administration	Establish and strengthen SMC's/PTAS in school's to make them functional	No. of pupil participated N.A	200	60	
		Promote enrolment drive	Organize my first day at school	No. of functional SMCs/PTA		85	
		Support the needy but brilliant pupils	Provide financial support to the needy but brilliant pupil	BECE pass rate 62%	95%	86.85	
		Provide girls with equal opportunities to access the full cycle of education	Organize community sensitization on the need to give equal attention	Enrolment rate 82	100	79.5	
				No. of needy but brilliant pupil supported	25	5	on-going
				No. of communities sensitized	1	0.95	
				Gender parity index	0.92		

2016	Promotion Of Education Development	Eliminate School under trees to improve quality teaching and learning for enhanced pupil achievement	Construct classroom block with library facilities to increase access and participation in education	No. of classrooms constructed	3No.3 unit classroom block 3No. 6 classroom block	1No. 3unit classroom block	on-going
		Motivation of teaching Staff	Construction of teachers accommodation	No. teachers quarters constructed Teacher pupil ratio (1:20)	4No.6 bedsitter quarters 1:30	NIL 1:29	Target not met
		Promote Maths, science and technology education	Support pupils or schools to participate in the STME unit	No. of pupil participated N.A	200	80	on-going
		Involved communities in school and administration	Establish and strengthen SMC's/PTAS in school's to make them functional	No. of functional SMCs/PTA		97%	significant progress
		Promote enrolment drive	Organize my first day at school	BECE pass rate 62% Enrolment rate 82	95% 100	67.9 83.4	
		Support the needy but brilliant pupils	Provide financial support to the needy but brilliant pupil	No. of needy but brilliant pupil supported	25	10	

		Provide girls with equal opportunities to access the full cycle of education	Organize community sensitization on the need to give equal attention	No. of communities sensitized 2 Gender parity index 0.92	1	0.95	
2017	Promotion Of Education Development	Eliminate School under trees to improve quality teaching and learning for enhanced pupil achievement  Motivation of teaching Staff  Promote Maths, science and technology education  Involved communities in school and administration  Promote enrolment drive	Construct classroom block with library facilities to increase access and participation in education Construction of teachers accommodation  Support pupils or schools to participate in the STME unit  Establish and strengthen SMC's/PTAS in school's to make them functional  Organize my first day at school	No. of classrooms constructed  No. of teachers quarters constructed Teacher pupil ratio (1:20)  No. of pupil participated N.A  No. of functional SMCs/PTA	3No.3 unit classroom block 3No. 6 classroom block 4No.6 bedsitter quarters 1:30  200 100  95% 100	-  NIL 1:30  100 101  N.A	Target not met  Target not met  Target exceeded  Target exceeded  Result yet to be released

		Support the needy but brilliant pupils	Provide financial support to the needy but brilliant pupil	BECE pass rate 62%		91.9	
				Enrolment rate 82	60		
		Provide girls with equal opportunities to access the full cycle of education	Organize community sensitization on the need to give equal attention	No. of needy but brilliant pupil supported 15	25	45	On-going
				No. of communities sensitized 2	1	15	Target met
				Gender parity index 0.92		0.95	

2014	<b>THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT</b>						
	<b>POLICY OBJECTIVE: BRIDGE THE EQUITY GAPS IN ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE</b>						
	<b>PROGRAMME</b>	<b>SUB-PROGRAMME</b>	<b>BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>			<b>REMARKS</b>
				<b>BASELINE</b>	<b>MTDP TARGET</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT</b>	
	Improved access to quality health care.	Facilitate and promote equitable access to quality health care.	Construct CHPs Compound	NA	6	1	On-going
Objective (2) Improve access to quality reproductive and maternal health service							
Reproductive health	Improve the quality of care to people in the reproductive age and beyond as well as	Health Education.	%ANC coverage NA	90	96.7%	Target exceeded	
			Supervised delivery NA	90	87.0%	Target not achieved	

		children and the adolescent		Infant mortality rate NA	0	0.8	Target not achieved
				Immunization coverage (TD2) NA	100	110.2	Target exceeded
				Maternal mortality ratio NA	NA	270/100,000 live births (7 deaths) 10/1000 deaths	
				Malaria fatality case in children under five years	0.5	1.7	Target not met
				HIV/AIDs prevalence			
2015	Improved access to quality health care.	Facilitate and promote equitable access to quality health care.	Construct CHPs Compound	1	6	-	not implemented
	Objective (2) Improve access to quality reproductive and maternal health service						
	Reproductive health	Improve the quality of care to people in the reproductive age and beyond as well as children and the adolescent	Health Education.	%ANC coverage NA	100	96.7%	Target not achieved
				Supervised delivery NA	100	87.0%	Steady progress
					0	0.6	

				Infant mortality rate NA  Immunization coverage (TD 2) NA Maternal mortality ratio NA  Malaria fatality case in children under 5 years  HIV/AIDS Prevalence	100       0.5	81.2%  179/100,000 live births  6/1000 deaths   1.6	Slow progress  Target not achieved    Target not met
2016	Improved access to quality health care.	Facilitate and promote equitable access to quality health care.	Construct CHPs Compound	1	6	1	on-going
Objective (2) Improve access to quality reproductive and maternal health service							
	Reproductive health	Improve the quality of care to people in the reproductive age and beyond as well as children and the adolescent	Health Education.	%ANC coverage NA  Supervised delivery NA  Infant mortality rate NA	100  100  0	86%  90.0  0.8%	Target not achieved  Steady progress  Target not met

				Immunization coverage (TD2) NA	100	107/100,000 live births (3 deaths)	
				HIV/AIDS Prevalence	0.5	1.8	
2017	Improved access to quality health care.	Facilitate and promote equitable access to quality health care.	Construct CHPs Compound	1	6	1	Target not achieved
Objective (2) Improve access to quality reproductive and maternal health service							
	Reproductive health	Improve the quality of care to people in the reproductive age and beyond as well as children and the adolescent	Health Education.	%ANC coverage NA	100	95.0	Target not met
				Supervised delivery NA	100 100	92 N.A	Target not met on-going
				Infant mortality rate N.A	100	100	on-going
				Immunization coverage (TD2) NA	100	0	on-going
				Maternal mortality ratio NA	0.5	1.5	Target as at July (on-going)
				HIV/AIDS Prevalence			



PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE (3): INTENSIFY PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF NON-COMMUNICABLE AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES						
	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
BASELINE				MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT		
2014	Health malaria, HIV and AIDS/STI/TB	Knowledge of malaria, HIV and AIDS/STI/TB improved	Health Education	Malaria case fatality in children under 5 years ( )			
2015	Health malaria, HIV and AIDS/STI/TB	Knowledge of malaria, HIV and AIDS/STI/TB improved	Health Education	Malaria case fatality in children under 5 years ( )			
2016	Health malaria, HIV and AIDS/STI/TB	Knowledge of malaria, HIV and AIDS/STI/TB improved	Health Education	Malaria case fatality in children under 5 years ( )			
2017	Health malaria, HIV and AIDS/STI/TB	Knowledge of malaria, HIV and AIDS/STI/TB improved	Health Education	Malaria case fatality in children under 5 years ( )			

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: ENSURE PROVISION OF ADEQUATE AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT FOR THE YOUTH.						
2014	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY	INDICATORS		REMARKS	
				BASELINE	MTDP TARGET		ACHIEVEMNET
2014	Youth And Entrepreneur Development.	Support the youth to acquire employable skills	Provide financial support to the youth in skills training.	No. of youth supported (NA)	15	Not implemented	Lack of funds
		Ensure skills development of the youth with disability.	Support the youth with disability to be trained in employable skills.	No. of PWDs supported 3	25	6	On-going
2015	Youth And Entrepreneur Development.	Support the youth to acquire employable skills	Provide financial support to the youth in skills training.	No. of youth supported (NA)	15	6	On-going
		Ensure skills development of the youth with disability.	Support the youth with disability to be trained in employable skills.	No. of PWDs supported 3	30	10	Steady progress

2016	Youth And Entrepreneur Development.	Support the youth to acquire employable skills	Provide financial support to the youth in skills training.	No. of youth supported (NA)	15	Not implemented	Lack of funds
		Ensure skills development of the youth with disability.	Support the youth with disability to be trained in employable skills.	No. of PWDs supported 3	30	15	Significant progress
2017	Youth And Entrepreneur Development.	Support the youth to acquire employable skills	Provide financial support to the youth in skills training.	No. of youth supported	15	Not implemented	On-going
		Ensure skills development of the youth with disability.	Support the youth with disability to be trained in employable skills.	No. of PWDs supported 3	30	20	

<b>PERIOD</b>	<b>THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT</b>						
	<b>POLICY OBJECTIVE: (1) PROMOTE A SUSTAINABLE, SPATIALLY INTEGRATED AND ORDERLY DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>						
2014	<b>PROGRAMME</b>	<b>SUB-PROGRAMME</b>	<b>BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>			<b>REMARKS</b>
				<b>BASELINE 2013</b>	<b>MTDP TARGET</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT</b>	
	Physical and spatial planning	Create awareness on human. Settlement and spatial development policies.	Organize sensitization on development control and buildings permit.	25 building permits issued	120	40	Significant progress
<b>POLICY OBJECTIVES(2): To Improve Environmental Sanitation</b>							

	Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene	Accelerate the provision of environmental Sanitation facilities	Provision sanitation facilities	Percentage of population with access to toilet improved sanitation (KVIP Toilet household toilet water closet, final disposal sites 53	95	55	Target not achieved due to unavailability of fund
			Provision of potable water	Percentage of population with access to sustainable potable water 52	95	53	Slow progress
	POLICY OBJECTIVE (1): Promote a Sustainable, Spatially integrated and orderly development of human Settlements						
2015	Physical and spatial planning	Create awareness on human. Settlement and spatial development policies.	Organize sensitization on development control and buildings permit.	Number of building permits issued 25	120	42	Steady progress
	POLICY OBJECTIVES(2): To Improve Environmental Sanitation						

	Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene	Accelerate the provision of environmental Sanitation facilities	Provision sanitation facilities	Percentage of population with access to toilet improved sanitation (KVIP Toilet household toilet water closet, final disposal sites 53	95	55	Target not met due to inability to implement most of the projects due to lack of funds
			Provision of potable water	Percentage of population with access to sustainable potable water 52	85	54	Target not met
POLICY OBJECTIVE (1)							
2016	Physical and spatial planning	Create awareness on human. Settlement and spatial development policies.	Organize sensitization on development control and buildings permit.	25 building permits issued	120	30	on-going
POLICY OBJECTIVES(2): To Improve Environmental Sanitation							
	Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene	Accelerate the provision of environmental Sanitation facilities	Provision sanitation facilities	Percentage of population with access to toilet	95	1No. 4 KVIP constructed 56 No. dustbin was purchased	Slow progress

			Provide sanitation facilities	improved sanitation (KVIP Toilet household toilet water closet, final disposal sites 53		Not implemented 1No. 4 KVIP constructed	Slow progress
			Provision of potable water	Percentage of population with access to sustainable potable water 53		1	Target not met.
2017	Physical and spatial planning	Create awareness on human. Settlement and spatial development policies.	Organize sensitization on development control and buildings permit.	25 building permits0 issued	120	40	Target exceeded
	<b>POLICY OBJECTIVES(2): To Improve Environmental Sanitation</b>						
	Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene	Accelerate the provision of environmental Sanitation facilities	Provision sanitation facilities	Percentage of population with access to toilet improved sanitation (KVIP Toilet household toilet water closet, final	95	56	Target not met due to unavailability of funds

			Provision of Potable	disposal sites 53  Percentage of population with access to sustainable potable water 53	95	53	Target not met due to unavailability of funds
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PERIOD	<b>THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT</b>						
	<b>POLICY OBJECTIVE (4): PROVIDE ADEQUATE AND SUSTAINABLE POWER SUPPLY TO FACILITATE AND ENHANCE DEVELOPMENT</b>						
	<b>PROGRAMME</b>	<b>SUB-PROGRAMME</b>	<b>BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>			<b>REMARKS</b>
			<b>BASELINE</b>	<b>MTDP TARGET</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT</b>		
2014	Energy supply to support households and cottage industries	Extension of electricity coverage	Extend power supply to communities without power	Percentage change in number of households with access to electricity (53)	85%	54%	Target not met due to unavailability of funds
2015	Energy supply to support households and cottage industries	Extension of electricity coverage	Extend power supply to communities without power	Percentage change in number of households with access to electricity (53)	85%	54%	Target not met due to unavailability of funds

2016	Energy supply to support households and cottage industries	Extension of electricity coverage	Extend power supply to communities without power	Percentage change in number of households with access to electricity (53)	85%	56%	Target not met due to unavailability of funds
2017	Energy supply to support households and cottage industries	Extension of electricity coverage	Extend power supply to communities without power	Percentage change in number of households with access to electricity (53)	85%	56%	Target not met due to unavailability of funds

<b>PERIOD</b>	<b>THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT</b>						
	<b>POLICY OBJECTIVE (3): ACCERELATE THE PROVISION OF ADEQUATE AND SAFE WATER</b>						
2014	<b>PROGRAMME</b>	<b>SUB-PROGRAMME</b>	<b>BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>			<b>REMARKS</b>
				<b>BASELINE</b>	<b>MTDP TARGET</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMNET</b>	
	Ensure improved sources of portable water	Provision of potable water	Construction of boreholes Extension of pipe borne water	% of rural population with sustainable access to safe water sources 52	95% Coverage	53%	Slow progress
2015	Ensure improved sources of portable water	Provision of potable water	Construction of boreholes Extension of pipe borne water	% of rural population with sustainable	95% Coverage	53%	Slow progress



				access to safe water sources 52			
2016	Ensure improved sources of portable water	Provision of potable water	Construction of boreholes  Extension of pipe borne water	% of rural population with sustainable access to safe water sources 52	95% Coverage	54%	Slow progress
2017	Ensure improved sources of portable water	Provision of potable water	Construction of boreholes  Extension of pipe borne water	% of rural population with sustainable access to safe water sources 52	95% Coverage	54	Target not achieved

## **1.4 KEY PROBLEMS/ISSUES ENCOUNTERED DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION STAGE**

The following key problems/issues were encountered during the implementation stage;

- ❖ Inadequate funding due to non-release and irregular release of the Common Fund and DDF which were major sources of funding for implementation of the plan. This explains why most of them are either on-going or stand-still.
- ❖ Natural disasters and emergency situations required prompt attention at the expense of other projects like the Fulani menace.
- ❖ Rapid increase in inflation rates resulting in budget deficit
- ❖ Inadequate logistics and other resources to facilitate timely monitoring and supervision exercises by the DPCU.
- ❖ The Assembly had no access to contract documents and payment certificates on projects such as the GETfund and Schools under Trees Projects hence making it difficult to ensure value for money for those projects.

## **1.5 LESSONS LEARNT WHICH HAVE IMPLICATIONS FOR THE DMTDP (2018-2021)**

Some of the lessons learnt which have implications for the DMTDP (2014-2017) are;

1. So many contracts were awarded without regard to the DAs ability to fund them. This led to a situation where some projects which were awarded as far back as 2004 and 2005 still not completed because funding has become a problem. It would be better if a few projects were awarded and completed within the stipulated time. This would also ensure an optimum utilization of resources thereby ensuring value for money.
2. Some of the programmes/projects fell within the domain of the private sector and the financial institutions e.g. the provision of micro-finance to small and medium scale enterprises. The DA could only play a facilitating role since it could not directly provide micro credit facilities to small and medium enterprises. It could only facilitate the procedure to make such facilities available to these businesses by the financial institutions especially the Rural Banks.
3. Not much funding was received from development partners. However, they had been considered as part of the funding sources for the plan implementation. The implementation therefore suffered as a result of the inadequate funds received from our development partners.

## 1.6. Total Release from Government of Ghana

**Table 1.2. : All Sources of Financial Resources for the MMDAs**

SOURCES	2014			2015			2016			2017	
	Approved	Actual Received	Variance	Approved	Actual Received	Variance	Approved	Actual	Variance	Approved	Actual
							Received	Received	Received	Received	
											Received
GOG	1,075,409.04	690,477.35	384,931.69	745,769.04	861,245.97	(115,476.93)	1,042,691.48	868,249.68	1,910,941.16	939,679.00	30,757.02
IGF	347,622.48	287,787.28	59,834.66	330,250.00	347,848.44	(17,598.44)	362,598.52	454,848.36	817,446.88	238,350.00	106,204.60
DACF	895,173.28	844,438.87	50,734.41	3,414,584.00	2,577,054.41	837,529.59	691,322.00	448,513.00	1,139,835.00	4,027,175.00	-
DDF	267,637.08	257,069.79	10,567.29	506,154.00	315,261.00	190,893.00	3,663,022.00	2,413,936.92	6,076,958.92	690,000.00	-
OTHER											
Ru. Water supp. Pro.	154,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sch. Feeding	323,651.04	423,203.61	(99,552.57)	323,651.04	226,158.67	97492.37	323,651.00	-	323,651.00	-	-
M-SHAP/HIV	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,782.00	14,756.89	15,025.11	18,390.00	1,549.07

<b>Total</b>	<b>3,063,49</b> <b>2.92</b>	<b>2,502,977..44</b>	<b>406,515.4</b> <b>8</b>	<b>5,320,408.0</b> <b>8</b>	<b>4,327,568.</b> <b>49</b>	<b>992,839.</b> <b>59</b>	<b>6,113,06</b> <b>7.00</b>	<b>4,200,304.</b> <b>85</b>	<b>10,283,858</b> <b>.07</b>	<b>5,913,594.</b> <b>00</b>	<b>138,510.69</b>
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**1.7. Total releases from Government of Ghana and all sources of finance from Asante Akim North District Assembly**

**Table 1.3: Total Releases from Government of Ghana (2014-2017)**

<b>PERSONNEL EMOLUMENT (Wages and Salaries)</b>						
<b>YEAR</b>	<b>Requested as Planned(A)</b>	<b>Approved as per ceiling(B)</b>	<b>Released C</b>	<b>A-B</b>	<b>Deviations B-C</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure D</b>
<b>2014</b>	1,075,409.04	1,075,409.04	690,477.35		384,931.69	690,477.35
<b>2015</b>	745,769.04	745,769.04	861,245.97		(115,476.93)	861,245.97
<b>2016</b>	1,042,691.48	1,042,691.48	868,249.68		174,441.80	868,249.68
<b>2017</b>	939,679.00	939,679.00	30,757.02		908,921.98	30,757.02
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE / ASSETS</b>						
<b>2014</b>	267,637.08	267,637.08	257,069.79		10,567.29	257,069.79
<b>2015</b>	506,154.00	506,154.00	315,261.00		190,893.00	315,261.00
<b>2016</b>	3,663,022.00	3,663,022.00	2,413,936.92		1,249,085.08	2,413,936.92
<b>2017</b>	690,000.00	690,000.00	-		690,000.00	-
<b>GOODS AND SERVICES</b>						
<b>2014</b>	<b>1,720,446.80</b>	<b>1,720,446.80</b>	1,812,500.09		(92,053.29)	1,812,500.09
<b>2015</b>	<b>4,574,639.04</b>	<b>4,574,639.04</b>	3,466,322.52		1,108,316.52	3,466,322.52
<b>2016</b>	<b>5,070,375.52</b>	<b>5,070,375.52</b>	5,070,375.52		-	5,070,375.52

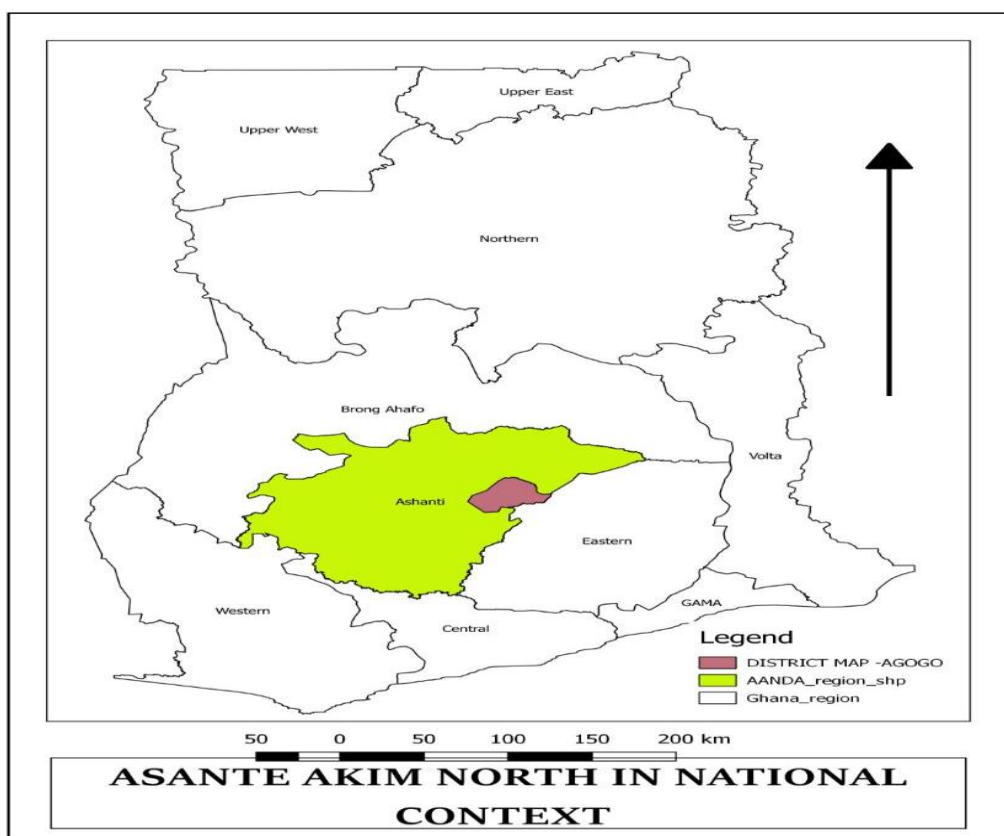
2017	4,973,915.00	4,973,915.00	138,510.69		4,835,404.31	138,510.69
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## 1.8. District Profile

### 1.8.1. Location and Size

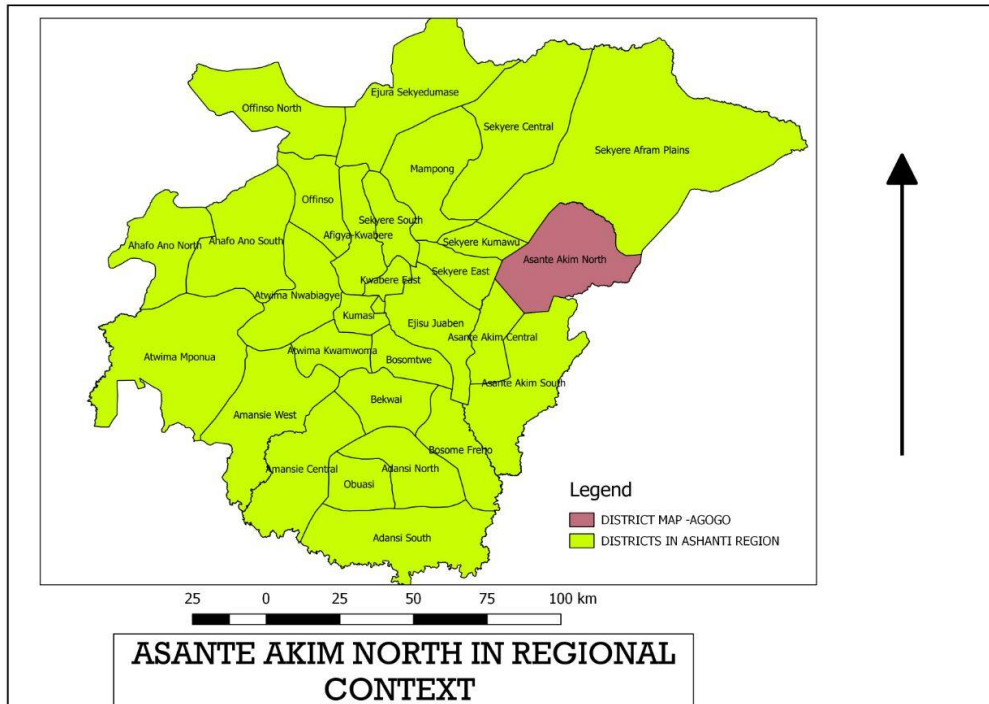
Asante Akim North District Assembly is one of the newly created districts in Ghana. It was carved out of the then Asante Akim North Municipal Assembly in 2012. It was established by LI 2057 and inaugurated on 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2012. Agogo is the administrative capital of the District. The District shares boundaries with Sekyere Kumawu and Sekyere Afram Plains in the North, Kwahu East in the East, Asante Akim South and Asante Akim Central in the South and Sekyere East in the West. The district is located in the Eastern part of Ashanti Region and lies between latitude 6<sup>o</sup> 30' North and 7<sup>o</sup> 30' North and longitude 0<sup>o</sup> 15' West and 1<sup>o</sup> 20' West. It covers a land area of 1,125square. The proximity of the district to Eastern Region provides ready for markets for its agricultural produce.

**Figure 1.1: Asante Akim North District in National Context**



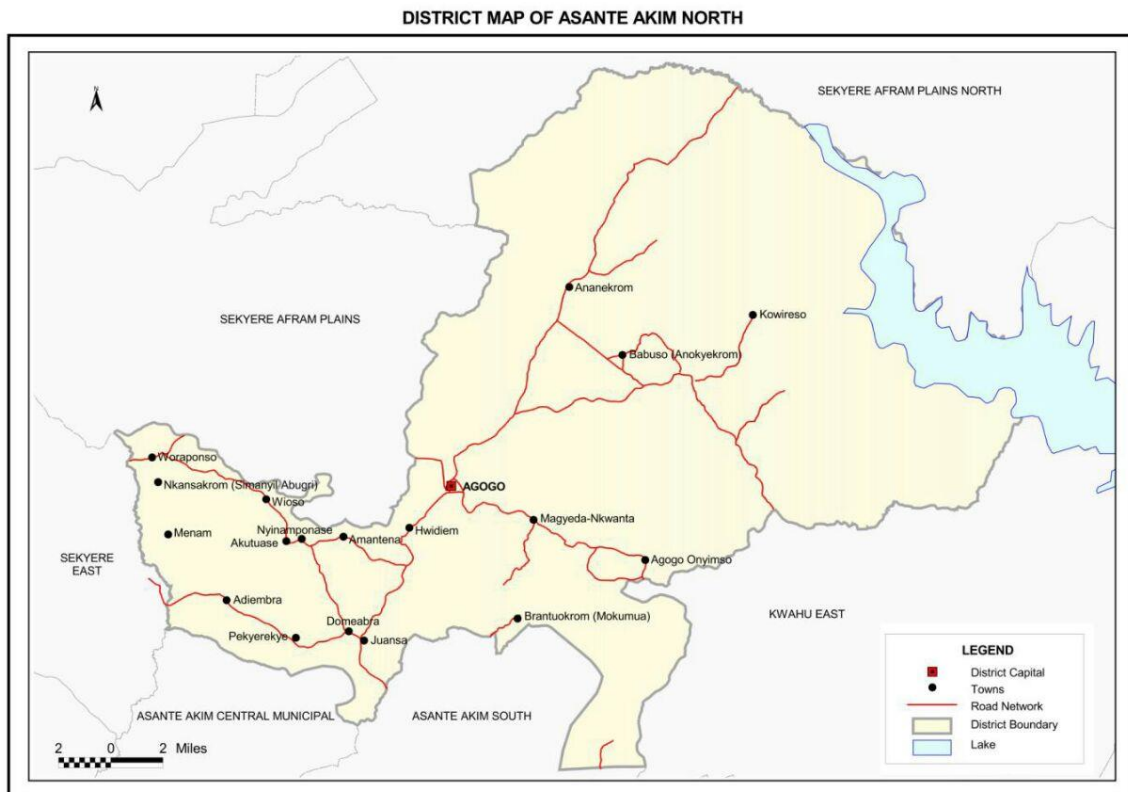
Source: A.A.N.D.A. 2017

**Figure 1.2: Asante Akim North District in Regional Context**



Source: A.A.N.D.A. 2017

**Figure 1.3: District Map of Asante Akim North**



Source: A.A.N.D.A., 2017

## **1.5.2 Physical and Natural Environment**

### **1.5.2.1 Relief and Drainage**

Topographically, the district is undulating ranging between 305 and 610 metres and it is interrupted by a stretch of the Akwepim-Mampong Ridge. The Akwapim- Mampong Range serves as a watershed for the numerous of rivers and streams in the district. The District is drained by such rivers as Oweri and Afram. The existence of rivers is a potential for the construction of dams for irrigational purposes. The steep slopes at Kyiriyawa near Hwidiem and Onyem have created waterfalls which are yet to be developed as tourist sites.

### **1.5.2.2 Climate**

The monthly average rainfall between 120 and 150 mm. combining temperature and rainfall regimes, four seasons are distinguishable with the district micro climate. They are: The harmattan season (Dec- April), the first rainy season (May- July with the peak in June), the monsoon drought (July – August) and the second rainy season (Sept. – Nov). The soils which support vegetation cover and crops are the product of parent rocks and climate conditions. The rich soils and the favourable climatic condition have combined to make possible the cultivation of all kinds of crops Apart from Bediesi sutana Association and Yaya Pimpimse Association which best support cereals and legumes the rest of the soils can support oil palm, cassava plantain, vegetables, citrus and maize. Beyond Agogo and indeed some parts of the Afram Plains, the most prevalent type of soil is the savannah ochrosol. This soil is well leached and richly supplied with organic matter nutrients. It supports yam, maize cassava, plantain, vegetables and groundnuts very well. Cashew as a nontraditional export crop can also grow well in this portion of the District.

### **1.5.2.3 Vegetation**

The District lies within the moist semi-deciduous forest belt. The major vegetation types are the Open Forest over the highland areas, the Closed Forest on the range and the Wooded Savannah. Tree species found in the forest are Wawa, Ofram, Otie, Sapele, Sanfina, and Onyina among others.



### **Plate 1: A Typical Natural Forest in the Asante Akim North District**



Source: A.A.N.D.A 2017

The original forest of the district has degenerated into secondary forest due to indiscriminate logging of trees, inappropriate farming methods and bush burning. In order to maintain the microclimate, parts of the forests in the district have been reserved namely;

- ❖ The Bandai Hill in the north which covers an area of 160.8 sq. km
- ❖ The Bandai Hill in the west which stretches for 72.8 sq. km and Onyemso and Dome
- ❖ River Reserves which covers an area of 15.5 sq. km

The forest reserves serve as a source of raw materials for the building and construction industries as well as a source of income to the assembly in terms of royalties (stool lands) and legal timber firms operating in the district as concessions. Most of the forest reserves are endowed with mushrooms and snails hence the district has the potential for mushroom and snail farming.

#### **1.5.2.4 Soils**

The two predominant soil types are the Forest Ochrosol and Savannah Ochrosol. The Forest Ochrosol is fertile and supports the cultivation of cereals, oil palm, cassava, plantain, cocoa and vegetables. The Savannah Ochrosol is well leached, richly endowed with organic matter and supports the cultivation of yam, maize, cassava, groundnut and vegetables.

### 1.5.2.5 Geology and Minerals

The underlying rocks which form the geological base of the District include metamorphosed lava, pyrodesitic rock, quartzite, phyllites, grits, conglomerate, schist, granite, biotite and muscovite. The geological structure accounts for the presence of gold deposits found in Juansa and Wioso which are yet to be exploited.

### 1.5.2.6 Land Management

All lands in the District belong to the stools and are therefore controlled by the chiefs and their elders. The department of Town and Country Planning manages the spatial development in settlements. However, lack of land use schemes in most of the communities has led to haphazard development.

### 1.5.2.7 Conditions of the Natural Environment

The natural environment consists of water, soils, atmosphere, flora and fauna with energy being provided by the sun. The natural environment of the district has been negatively affected by human activities. These activities include overgrazing, slash and burn method of farming, bush fires, over logging, sand winning and the use of wood and charcoal as energy source.

The activities are seen in destruction of forest (vegetation) depletion of groundwater supplies and deterioration of soils and land degradation. The extent of degradation of the natural resources cannot be overemphasized. It has for example led to rapid depletion of economic resources such as trees. It is therefore imperative for the Assembly to put measures to minimize the extent of degradation of the natural environment.

**Plate 2: A degraded piece of land**



**Plate 3: A deforested piece of land**



Source: A.A.N.D.A 2017

### **1.5.2.8 The Built Environment**

The built environment refers to human settlements and the environment conditions of such settlement. Majority of the settlements do not have layouts and this has led to chaotic development. The only settlement that has layout is the District capital, Agogo. Even here, building regulations are not complied to and this poses severe effect on the land use pattern. About 53 percent (2010 Population and Housing Census) of the houses in the district are compound houses and are mostly constructed cement and mud. Corrugated metal sheet is the main roofing material.

The housing environment in the District, especially Agogo and Juansa townships are characterized by poor drains, heaps of surface dumps, unkempt surroundings, exposed foundations due to pronounced erosion and cracked walls especially in the rural areas.

A greater proportion (45.2%) of the population use the public toilet facility, 20.9 percent use pit latrine and only 7 percent of the houses in the district use water closet. Since majority of the houses in the district is the compound type, majority of the households use shared separate bathroom in the same house.

#### **Plate 4: A typical example of environmental irresponsibility in the District**



Source: A.A.N.D.A 2017

Environmental Health and Sanitation issues continue to be one of the major problems facing the District. This include inadequate public/household latrines thus exacerbating pressure on

the few public toilets; indiscriminate defecating and dumping of refuse and excreta in drains and bush; choked gutters; piles of accumulated refuse/garbage at dump sites in some parts of localities and littering of public places. In terms of solid waste the District's capital generate about 1166.46 cubic metres per day while it generate about 58556.3 litres per day of liquid waste. Random discarding of solid and liquid waste tends to create filthy environments leading to the breeding of mosquitoes and may increase malaria cases as well as other diseases such as typhoid fever, diarrhoea and cholera.

Water supply is generally inadequate, considering the difficulty women and children have to go through to meet their water requirement, serious efforts need to be made to ensure adequate supply of water for the people. Electricity coverage in the District is about 58 percent. The Electricity Company of Ghana is responsible for power supply in the District. Housing problem in the District is more of a qualitative rather than quantitative. The District has a household size of 4.5 which is in conformity with the national average of 4.5 but higher than the regional average of 4.2.

### 1.5.3 Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy and Environment

Even though no research has studied the impacts of manifestations of the climate change. The phenomenon is associated to the under listed changes in the area's climatic conditions experienced in the last decade'

- Reduction of ground water sources/levels
- Loss of biological diversity
- Crop and harvest losses
- Reduced and biological productivity and loss of forest
- Progressive loss of timber species and non-timber forest products and
- Loss of soil fertility leading to reduction in size of arable land.

However, some communities recurred with peculiar risks, hence the corresponding potential consequences. The following table depicts illustrated associated risks, the possible issues, the effected locations and corresponding mitigations

Location	Associated Risk	Corresponding issues	Possible mitigation	Person Responsible
Woramponso, Dwereso, Amantena	Frequent flooding, bush fires and epidemics	Water ways, water way structures/settlements,, care-free attitude/lack of knowledge on	Community education, floods reduction, water shed, water forecast on	NADMO, MOFA

		flooding, improper farming, charcoal burning, smokers	torrential rains, canals creation, creating fire belts	
Pataban, Onyemso	Rampant illegal chained saw operation, severe gully erosion	Loss of forest reserves and some key forest species, irregular raining pattern resulting in flooding and storms	Monitoring and sanctioning of culprits of illegal chained saw operations. Planting of trees,, checking severe water loading along affected areas, Creating proper water ways and canals	Forestry Commission
Amantena	Soil/bio-degradation River/aquatic degradation	Gradual reduction in farm yields, rivers drying up, aquatic animals population dwindle	Tree planting, minimizing agro-chemicals usage along rivers, terrance farming methods and general farming ethics, desilting of rivers	Forestry commission, MOFA
Magyeda Brentuo	River pollution, often land dynamics	Littered towns and outskirts, unnecessary clearing of lands ( project)	Discourage improper domestic and industrial waste deposal, encouraging contractors and projects engineers to avoid unnecessary land clearing as possible	NADMO, MOFA, Community Development

Lot other areas record insignificant, indescribable effects

#### 1.5.4 Water Security

The supply of potable water supply in the district is inadequate in some communities especially those communities on the Northern portion of the District. The communities therefore resort to unprotected and unwholesome water supplies and are seriously affected by water borne related diseases like diarrhea which adversely affect their normal and social activities. People in those

communities, especially women and children travel for long distances to fetch for water. This greatly affects the productivity and education of women and children.

Although accessibility to improved water sources in the district look encouraging only about 30 percent have access to piped water which in most cases intermittently especially during the dry season while 55 percent depend on other improved sources such as boreholes and rainwater harvesting. The remaining 25 percent rely on streams. Poor access to improved water is attributed to inadequate financing by the District Assembly.

### **1.5.5 Disaster**

The Asante Akim North District, as indicated earlier, is an agricultural society is also dependent on rainfall for production. As a result, the dominant hazard or shocks affecting incomes, available of food and wealth accumulation, are those that relate to crop production and livestock. These are death of livestock, poor rains/drought and bush fires.

In the Asante Akim North District, the incidence of hazards due to natural events is quite high. About 76% of households reported that they had been affected by natural events such as poor rains or drought. The most frequently manmade hazards were bush fires. The loss of farm produce and livestock not only reduces family wealth and income, it also impinges on the households' ability to cope with or adjust to other shocks.

### **1.5.6 Demographic Characteristics**

#### **1.5.6.1 Population**

According to the 2010 population and housing census, the total population of Asante Akim North District is 69,186. This represents 1.4 percent of Ashanti Region's population. The District has five communities assuming urban status using a population of 5000 as a basis. They are Agogo, Domeabra, Juansa, Hwidiem and Wioso.

#### **1.5.6.2 Population Density**

Population density is the number of people per square kilometre of land. The District's population density for 2010 is 61.46 persons per square kilometer. This is lower than the regional density of 196.0 persons per square kilometer. On the other hand, the high population density may inflict severe strains on the available District's resources and infrastructure if not well managed.

### 1.5.6.3 Rural-Urban Split

The 2010 population and Housing Census depict a rural-urban split of 53.5:46.5 for the District. The rural share of the population is 36,990 and the urban share is 32,196. However, with about 53.5 percent of the settlements in the District being rural, it implies that majority of the settlements in the District would be deprived of the provision of higher order services since they do not meet the required threshold.

### 1.5.6.4 Age-Sex Distribution

The age distribution in the district shows that, approximately 21.9 percent of the total population is less than 15 years (0-14 years); 71 percent are within the economically active age group (15-64 years), while 7.1 percent above 65 years.

**Table 1.4: Age-Sex Distribution of the Population**

Age Category (Years)	Proportion (%)	
	Male	Female
0-4	50.7	49.3
5-9	52.5	47.5
10-14	51	49
15-19	52.1	47.9
20-24	46.6	53.4
25-29	45.6	54.4
30-34	43.3	54.7
35-39	47.8	52.5
40-44	49.1	50.9
45-49	47.6	52.4
50-54	44.6	55.4
55-59	47.8	52.2
60-64	45.9	54.1
65+	40.1	59.9
TOTAL	670.1	733.6

Source: A.A.N.D.A 2017

Age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive portion of a population must carry. Economies with very high birth rates usually have the highest age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population. It hence indicates the potential effects of changes in population age structures for social and economic development, pointing out trends in social support needs. A high dependency ratio indicates that the economically active population and the overall economy face a greater burden

to support and provide social services needed by children and older persons who are often economically dependent.

The Asante Akim North has a dependency ratio of 40.8, which means that for every 100 persons in the labour force there are 41 dependents to be taken care of. This is normal compared to both the national and regional figures of 44.3 and 42.8, respectively. The relatively lower dependency ratio is more likely to increase productivity growth. A decline in the non-productive population will increase productive capacity and could lead to a higher long run trend rate of economic growth.

#### **1.5.6.5 Household Size and Characteristics**

The average household size for the District is 4.5. The average number of rooms per household is 2.0, and the average number of people in household per room is 2.95. The composition comprises persons from the nuclear family, extended family and persons outside the extended families. Heads of the households are mainly male. In the other households where females are heads, it is either they are single or a single parent household. Children constitute about 42.2 percent of the average household.

#### **1.5.7 Gender**

Gender disparity has become one of the most pressing issues in the district. In view of this, the District has integrated gender issues into the entire spectrum of its programmes and activities in order to foster good gender relations for mutual respect, and eliminate gender disparity. This will ensure that women have access to information and services and exercise their responsibilities and also to address socio- Cultural factors underlying discrimination based on sex.

Besides this the District has made progress toward 3<sup>rd</sup> MDG target by promoting gender equality and empowerment of women by eliminating gender disparity and promoting the involvement of women in decision making through workshop/education.

Females contribute large number of people in the district. But in almost all issues relating to the development of the district, women are not actually well involved as men. Females are vulnerable in the district than men. The following analysis attests to that fact.

Poverty in the district for instance has important gender dimension. The incidence of poverty is more stinking among females who also constitute 51.3 percent of the district's population.



Women have heavier time burdens, lower rates of utilisation of productive resources and lower literacy levels.

Disparities with respect to access to and control of a range of the district productive assets such as land, credit, education and human and social assets. Participation at various levels of decision making are skewed against women in the district.

Socio – cultural factors and practices such as funeral arrangements and inheritance systems continue to perpetuate the gender inequalities in access and use of services.

Unemployment is higher among females compared to males in the district. Statistics indicate that 5.1 percent of females are unemployed within the female population aged 15 years and older whilst 4 percent of males are unemployed within the male population aged 15 years and older.

Females account for 9.4% of the total membership of the District Assembly as against 90.6% males. Out of 32 Assembly members, 2 are females whilst 29 are males.

### **1.5.7 Gender Equality**

Females contribute large number of people in district but in almost all issues relating to development, women are not actually well involved as men.

Participation at various at various levels of decision making are skewed against women in the district. For example; out of 42 assembly members, only 5 are females.

Unemployment is higher among females compared to males in the district. Statistics indicate that 5.1 percent of females are unemployed within the female population aged 15 years and older whilst 4 percent of males are unemployed within the male population aged 15 years and older. Women have heavier time burdens and lower literacy levels, most of the productive resources example; farm lands are owned by their male counterparts.

All these resources have contributed to the high level of poverty (65%), among women are (35%). To bridge the gender gap and reducing the poverty among women. For example; the district is empowering women through promoting girl child education and increasing participation of women in decision making process and creating access to health or reproductive health services through health education, organizing public fora among others.

In view of this, the district has integrated gender issues into the entire spectrum of its programmes and activities in order to foster good gender relations for mutual respect between gender and eliminate gender disparity.

#### **1.5.8 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)**

The 2010 Population and Housing Census indicates that 15,004 migrants were recorded in the district. Of this number, 39.2 percent are from Ashanti region (intra- regional migration) and 60.8 percent are from other regions with the highest coming from the three Northern Regions.

Most of the migrants are engaged in farming activities while others are in Services/Commerce and few of them (Fulani's) engaged in cattle rearing. The farmers are engaged mostly in the cultivation of cereals, yams and plantain and have contributed greatly to high production of these farm products in the district.

The activities of the Fulani's on the other hand have serious security implications since their activities are causing loss of lives and properties as a result of the destruction of farms by their cattle which end up in conflict between the farmers and the herdsmen.

The migration of the indigenes on the other hand from the rural areas to the urban centers in search of non-existing white collar jobs increase the unemployment problem and reduces agricultural productivity and income.

#### **1.5.9 Culture**

The district has three (3) paramount chiefs (i.e. Agogo, Juansa and Domeabra). The Akan culture most especially the Asante culture dominates in the District. However there are migrant settlers mostly from the Northern and Volta Regions who also practice their culture alongside the Akan/Asante tradition and culture. The major language spoken is Twi. The major festivals celebrated in the district are Adaye Kese and Nhyira Kan festivals both celebrated by the people of Agogo. These festivals provide a platform for the reunion of the people, discussion and the implementation of development projects. The festivals also attract both foreign and local tourists into the district.

In terms of religious affiliation, Christianity is the dominant religion comprising 79.8 percent; Islam follows with 10.2 percent and traditional religion comprising 1.2 percent. 0.7 Percent of

the population belong to other religious groups. A significant percentage of 8.2 percent does not belong to any of the above mentioned religious denominations.

### **1.5.10 Settlement Systems**

#### **1.5.10.1 Distribution of Services by Settlement**

The distribution of services by settlement in the District was analysed by using the scalogram. The scalogram shows the spatial inequalities / equity in the distribution of facilities in the District. It also helps to establish the relationship between the spatial distribution of population and facilities.

In all twenty (20) Settlements with population above 400 were considered. Agogo, the district capital was found to be the only level one settlement in the district having all the Services under consideration followed by Hwidiem, Juansa Ananekrom and Pataban as level two settlements in the district. The remaining settlement fell within the third and fourth level settlement in the district. The distribution of the services is presented in Appendix 1A.

It can be deduced from the analysis that to ensure spatial equity, there is the need to provide appropriate facilities and services in the settlements which have attained the minimum population threshold.

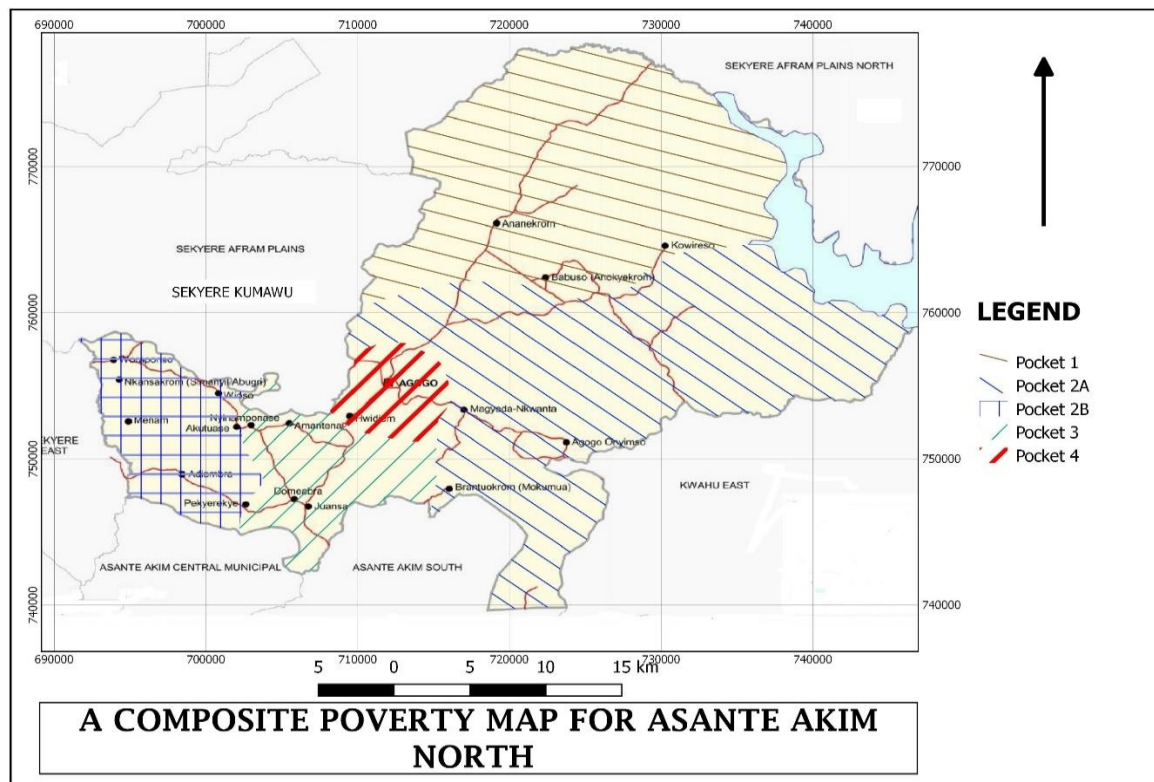
#### **1.5.10.2 Poverty Profiling Maps**

An analysis of the district poverty profiling was carried out by the district involving all major stakeholders i.e. Area council, District Assembly, Heads of departments, farmers etc. in the district. The district was divided into four (4) poverty parts based on their poverty characteristics/ manifestations. The analysis revealed that different parts of the district have peculiarities which distinguish them from each other and this reflect in the manifestation/ dimension of poverty. The poverty profiling helps in the formulation of key interventions towards poverty reduction.

**Table 1.5: Characteristics of Composite Poverty Pockets**

<b>POCKET</b>	<b>POVERTY CHARACTERISTICS (MANIFESTATIONS)</b>
Pocket 1 Afram Plains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Contains about 55% of the district's total communities</li> <li>-Mostly migrant farmers</li> <li>-Predominantly in the production of food crops meant for export</li> <li>-Fishing is practiced on a small scale</li> <li>-Poor road network</li> <li>-Inadequate basic infrastructure, i.e, health, education, water and sanitation</li> <li>-Little access to health facilities</li> <li>-Sparse distribution of population</li> <li>-Mostly peasant farmers</li> <li>-Perennial bush burning</li> </ul>
Pocket 2A Magyeda/ Pataban cluster Kramokrom/Adumkrom cluster Adiemera/Menam/Woraponso Cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Serve as farmlands for the people of Agogo</li> <li>-Have large tracts of secondary forest</li> <li>-Small farm sizes</li> <li>-Mostly indigenes of the district</li> <li>-Mostly subsistence farmers</li> </ul>
Pocket 2B Pekeyerekye/Juansa/Domeabra cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Communities are quite close to each other</li> <li>-Fairly good road network of socio-economic</li> <li>-Mostly traditional subsistence farmers</li> <li>-High population density</li> <li>-Relatively well resourced</li> <li>-Vegetation mostly secondary forest</li> </ul>
Pocket 3 Wioso/Akutuase/Nyinampoase, Amantena cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Mostly subsistence farmers</li> <li>-Poor road network</li> <li>-Skills training center</li> <li>-High population densities</li> <li>-Youth migration rates high</li> <li>Mostly cassava and plantain farmers</li> <li>-Existence of electricity</li> </ul>
Pocket 4 Agogo cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-High level of services</li> <li>-Good road network</li> <li>-Endowed with socio-economic infrastructure</li> <li>-Has the largest population in the district</li> <li>-Produces vegetables, maize and plantain</li> <li>-Have their farmlands in pockets 1A and 2</li> <li>-High population density</li> <li>-High rate of in-migration.</li> </ul>

## 1.4. Figure 4. Poverty Pocket Map



Source: A.A.N.D.A 2017

### 1.5.11 Security

Human Security could be described as a condition in which people and communities live in freedom, peace and safety and are able to participate fully in governance of their societies, enjoy the protection of fundamental human rights, have access to resources and basic necessities of life and inhabit an environment which is detrimental to their health and wellbeing.

Ghana is seen as a stable nation in West African Sub Region. It however faces a number of human security challenges like armed robbery, murdering among others on smaller scale which undermine peace and security of the nation.

The District on the other hand is relatively peaceful but for the activities of Fulani Herdsmen and their destructive activities affecting crop production, loss of properties and human lives. The Security agencies are however called upon to protect lives and properties to the people during the period but at a huge cost to the Assembly. There is therefore the need to find a final solution to the menace.

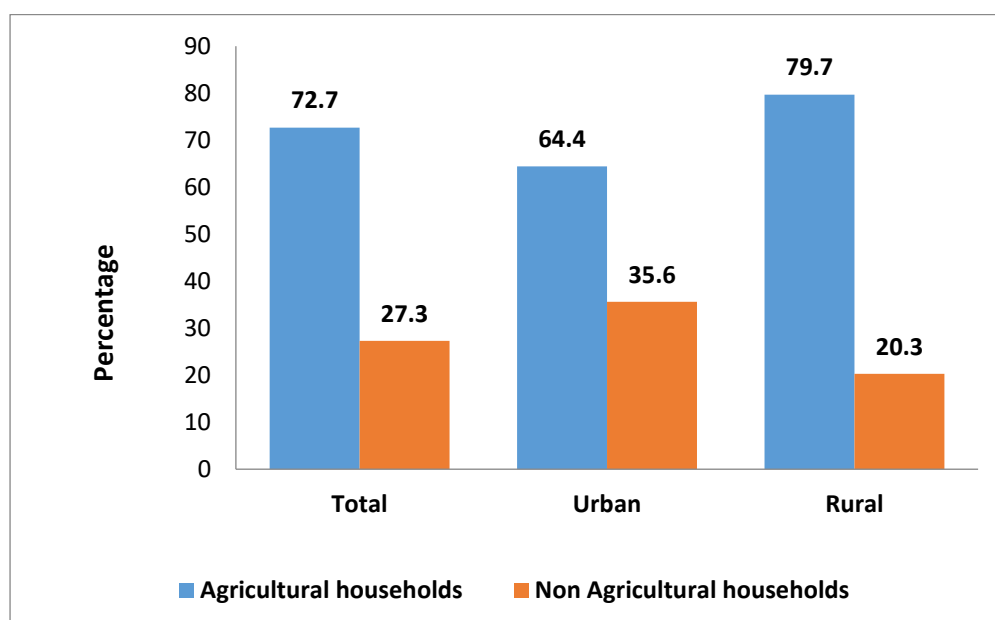
### 1.5.12 Economy of the Asante Akim North District

Asante Akim North is an agrarian economy. Agriculture employs about 72.7 percent of the labour force. Following Agriculture are Services which employs 20 percent and the remaining 7.3 percent in the industry sector.

#### 1.5.12.1 Households in Agriculture

As presented in Figure 1.5, 72.7 percent of the total households in the district are engaged in agriculture. Majority (79.7%) of the rural households within the total rural population are engaged in agriculture. Notwithstanding this fact, a sizeable proportion (64.4%) of the urban households is also engaged in agriculture. Figure 1.2 depicts agricultural households and non-agricultural households in the district.

**Figure 1.5: Agricultural and Non- Agricultural Households by Type of Locality**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

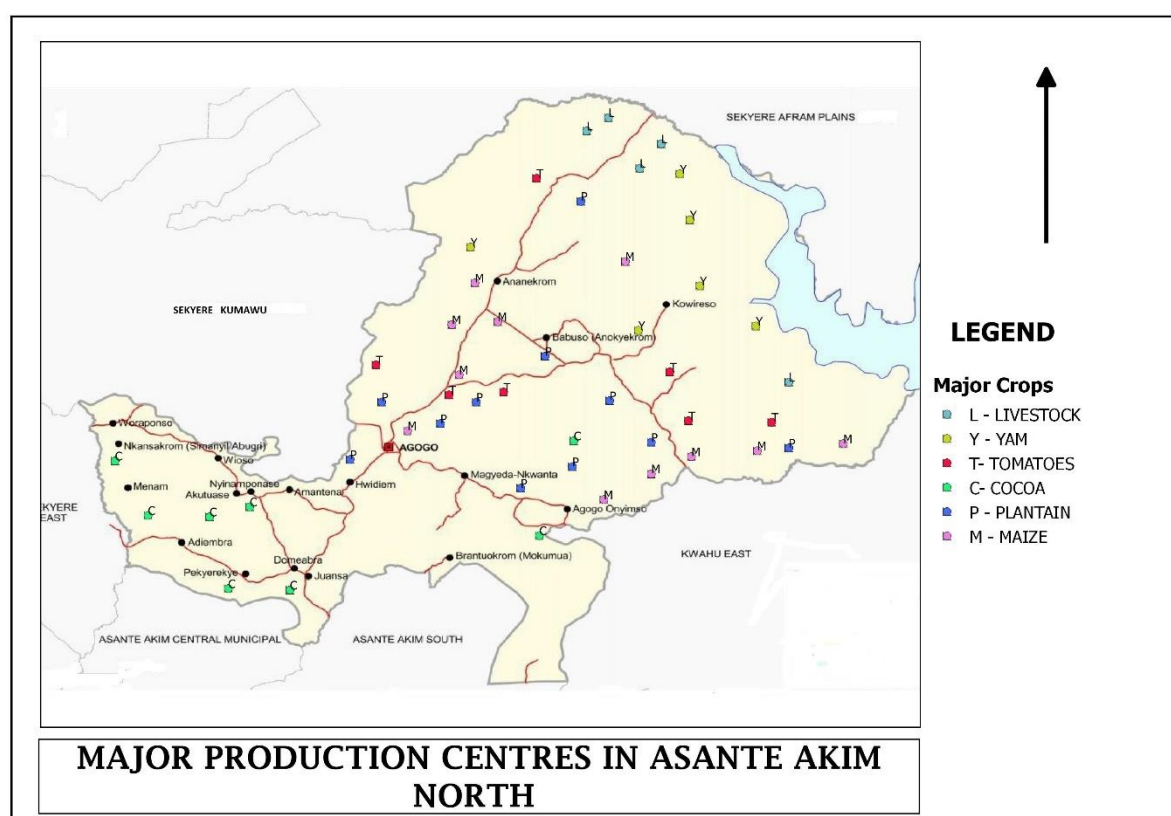
The major staple food crops produced in the District include maize, cassava, plantain, cocoyam and the major cash crop of the district is cocoa. The farming practices are predominantly traditional with agriculture being rain-fed and lands are cleared by slash and burn. The use of modern technology in agricultural practices is very low as farmers rely on the use of traditional implements. The over reliance on the traditional methods of production is partly the cause of low productivity. The district yield for some selected food crops and cocoa for 2015 and 2016 are shown in Table 1.6

**Table 1.6: Yield of Crops for 2015 and 2016**

2015		2016	
Food Crops	Yield MT/HA	Food Crops	Yield MT/HA
Maize	2.2	Maize	2.4
Cassava	13.7	Cassava	16.6
Yam	5.2	Yam	6.8
Cocoyam	6.3	Cocoyam	6.9
Plantain	14.9	Plantain	15.7
Rice (Paddy)	2.6	Rice (Paddy)	3.6

Source: MOFA, 2017

**Figure 6: Major production Centers in Asante Akim North District**



Source: MOFA, 2017

### 1.5.12.2 Agricultural Extension Services

Agricultural extension activities are mainly carried out by staff of Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The extension officer farmer ratio for 2013 and 2014 is 1:6500 and 1:5500 respectively. The extension officer farmer ratio is on the high side as compared to the national

ratio of 1:400. This slows down the dissemination of improved agriculture technology to farmers.

### **1.5.12.3 Industrial Activities**

Industrial activities are on a low scale due to lack of processing machines and storage facilities to meet the demands of the agricultural sector of the district. As a result of this, farmers dispose of their farm produce at very low prices due to the fear of them going bad hence the need for storage facilities. However, there are some private entrepreneurs engaged in wood processing, batik making and gari processing.

### **1.5.12.4 Mining**

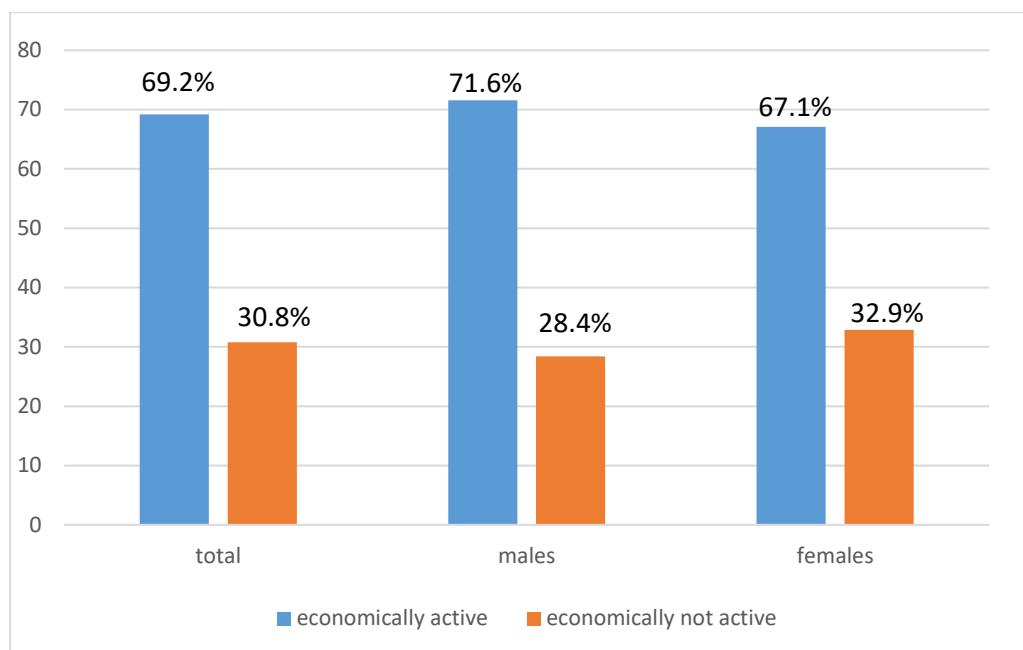
The geological structure of the district accounts for the presence of gold deposits found in metamorphosed lava stretching from the Konongo-Odumasi area to Juansa and other gold bearing rocks such as granite, biotite and muscovite at Wioso of which some are yet to be exploited to provide income and employment to the people using appropriate technology.

### **1.5.12.5 Economic Activity Status**

The economic activity status (i.e. persons 15 years and older by sex) of Asante Akim North district is clearly depicted in figures 1.3 and 1.4. The total population of persons 15 years and older is 41,611 representing 60.1 percent the district's population. Of this number, 69.2 percent is economically active (i.e. the employed and unemployed population) and 30.8 percent is economically not active. Out of the economically active population, 95.4 percent is employed and 4.6 percent are unemployed. With regard to the male population 15 years and older, 71.6 percent is economically active and 28.4 percent is economically not active. In the case of the female population, 67.1 percent is economically active and 32.7 percent economically not active.

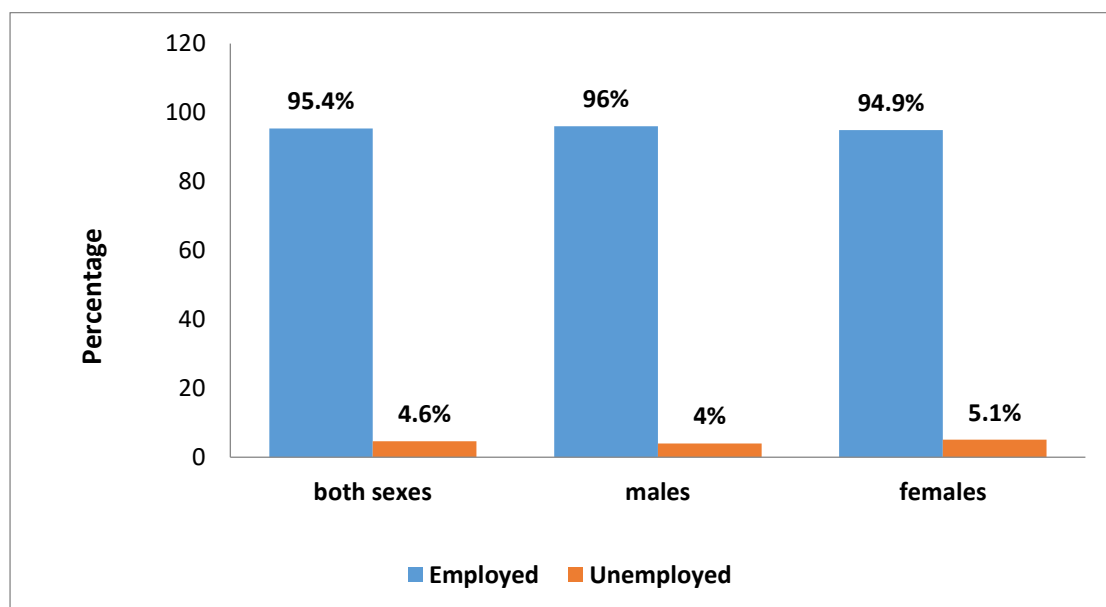


**Figure 1.7: Population 15 years and Older by Economic Activity Status and Sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Figure 1.8: Economically active status of population 15 years and older by sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing

### 1.6.1 Aesthetic Features

The District has a lot of sites of historical, scientific and aesthetic importance which have the potential of serving as tourist attractions. These tourist sites include Kyiriyawa and Onyemso

Waterfalls, Juansa and Agogo Shrines. The presence of the aesthetic features in the District is a potential to the Assembly and the Assembly should place it high on its development agenda and invest them to serve as tourist attraction to provide income and create employment for the Assembly

### **1.6.2 Communication**

The District has two post offices at the District capital Agogo, but the one in Juansa currently not functioning. Access to post office facilities is much lower in the rural communities. Survey by Ghana Statistical Service in 2003 (CWIQ) showed that about 80% of urban households are within half an hour's travel to the Post office. This contrasts with 53% of rural households.

### **1.6.3 Banks**

The District has one Commercial bank and GN Bank in Agogo and three rural banks in Agogo and Juansa. There are other micro-financing companies operating in the District. Notably among them are Adepa and Royal Winners Micro Finance. These institutions offer advice, mobilize savings and provide credit to farmers and small scale entrepreneurs.

### **1.6.4 Hotels / Guest House**

There are two hotels (Kusibo & Abrantee) and other several guest houses in the District. The hotels and guest houses are located particularly in the district capital Agogo.

### **1.6.5 Cooking Fuel**

Wood is the main energy source for cooking. It can be observed from Table 1.5 that, 54.6 percent of household use wood as the main source of cooking fuel, followed by charcoal 28.1 percent, gas 8.2 percent. Continued dependence on this source encourages land degradation and deforestation as many trees are felled and soil eroded and made infertile thus resulting in low crop yields.

**Table 1.7: Main sources of Household Cooking Fuel**

<b>Fuel Type</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Wood	8,466	54.6
Charcoal	4,351	28.1
Gas	1,283	9.1
Others	163	8.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 1.7. Infrastructure and Services

### 1.7.1 Road Network

The District has 171.97km of feeder roads. The tarred roads are: Juansa- Agogo, Agogo- Juansa- Dome and Akutuase Junction- Wioso. The feeder roads are described in terms of length in kilometers and condition in Table 1.8.

**Table 1.8: Length and Condition of Feeder Roads in the District**

No.	NAME OF FEEDER ROAD	LENGTH IN K.M.	CONDITION
1.	Siribuoso Junc.- Siribuoso	0.72	Poor
2.	Anankrom- Wenamda	9.0	Poor
3.	Aninsua Junction (Junc)-Aninsua	5.8	Poor
4.	Dawereso Junc.-Dawereso	0.92	Poor
5.	Tema Junc. -Tema	7.3	Poor
6.	Tinkon Junc. -Tinkon	2.7	Poor
7.	Brahabebom Junc. - Abutransa	18.0	Poor
8.	Baama Junc. - Aferesere	18.38	Poor
9.	Amantena Junc. -Woramponso	21.0	Poor
10.	Bebuso Junc. - Kwajoawuakura	5.0	Poor
11.	Brahabebome- Senkyeso	14.75	Poor
12.	Abrewapon - Nkansaso	19.3	Poor
13.	Magyda –Brentuo	5.0	Poor
14.	Atebubu Junc. – Atebubu	2.8	Poor
15.	Yanoase Junc.- Yanoase	3.25	Poor
16.	Agogo – Asuogya (Onyemso)	15.90	Poor
17.	Anankrom – Abrewanko Junc.	21.15	Poor
18.	Anwana Junc. - Inaccessible	1.0	Poor

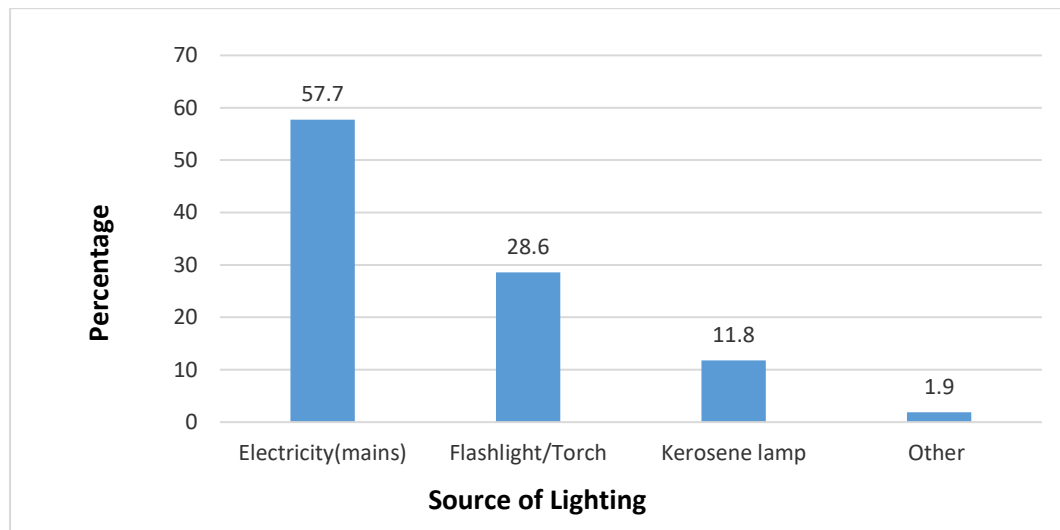
Source: Feeder Roads Department, Konongo, 2017

### 1.7.2 Energy

Majority of households (57.7%) use electricity (mains) as their main source of lighting. This is followed by flashlight/ torch (28.6%) and kerosene lamp (1.8%). All the other sources of lighting put together covers less than 2 percent of the total lighting used by households for

dwelling units. The electricity is concentrated in the Southern part of the district while the Northern part of the district lacks electricity. The availability of electricity has promoted cottage industries in the southern sector.

**Figure 1.9.: Main source of Lighting of Dwelling Unit by type of locality**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### **1.8. Local Economic Development**

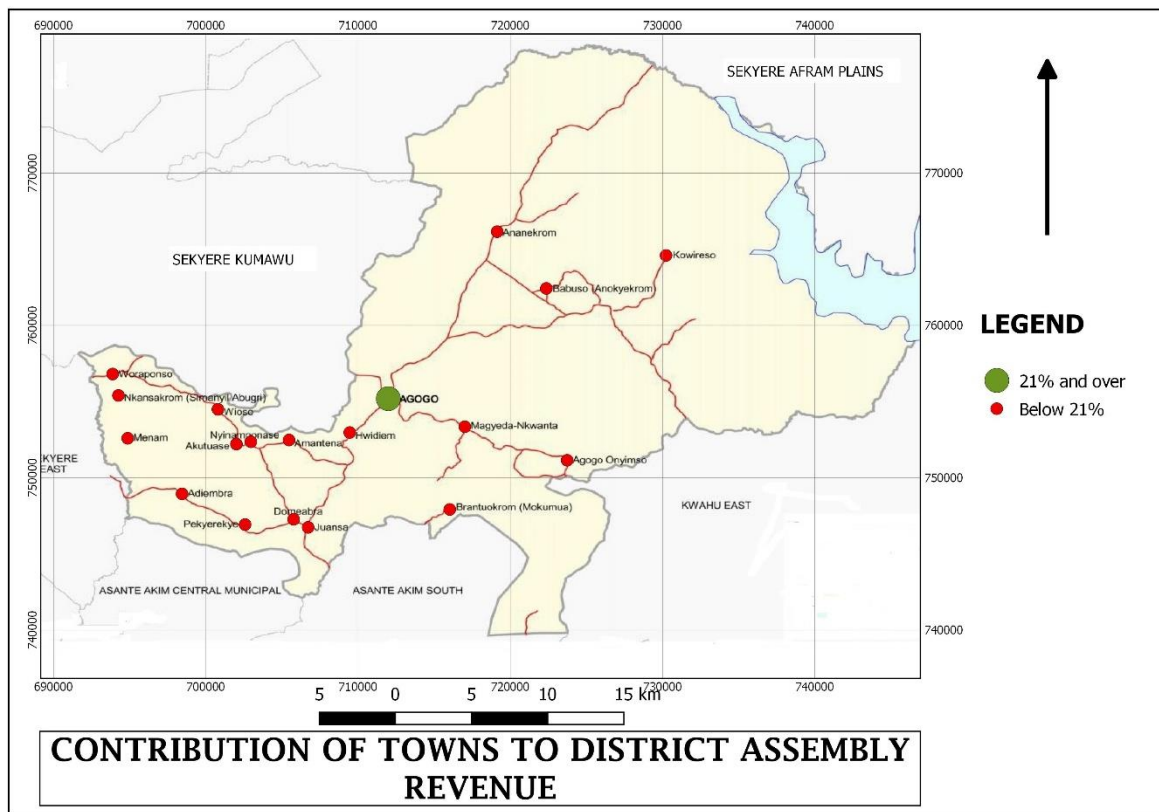
Local Economic Development is the process by which local governments, local businesses and other actors join forces and resources to enter into new partnership agreements with each other or other stakeholders to create new jobs and stimulate economic activities (Ghana decentralization Policy 2011-2015).

The district has several economic based enterprises for development. The enterprises include hairdressing, artisans, petty trading and farming. These enterprises contribute largely to employment and income generation. The sustainability of the aforementioned enterprises however require various support systems.

The District in its quest to achieving LED has several needs, technical, business, educational, managerial, health, infrastructure and financially.

The aim of the Assembly in achieving a holistic and rapid LED is dependent on the effective roles it is expected to play. Hence, the major areas played by the Assembly in ensuring LED are to facilitate the provision of credit facilities to Small Scale Enterprise e.g. Hairdressers, Artisans etc. Organize training in Business management for entrepreneurs, provide start-up capital for master craftsmen and provision of enabling environment and social amenities such as electricity, potable water and food.

**Figure 10. : Contribution to District Assembly Revenue, Asante Akim North District**



Source: A.A.N.D.A, 2017

### 1.9. Income Level

Poverty has been expressed at two levels, thus;

- i. The poverty line
- ii. Hard core poverty

The poverty line has been defined as subsiding on an income which is less than two-thirds of the national average. The average annual income of the district is estimated as GH¢126.52. The district poverty is estimated at twenty percent (20%) of the population. Those found below the hardcore poverty line is estimated at 8.5%. There is therefore the need for the District Assembly, the private sectors, NGOs CBOs, Donors and all major stakeholders in the municipality to come out with policies, programmes and projects that are geared towards poverty alleviation in the district, especially in the rural areas.

### 1.10. Food Security

Food Security is defined as a situation when all people at all times have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (FAO,2002).

Most households in the Asante Akim North District Assembly, especially those in the rural communities, experience difficulty with the availability of food at some periods of the year. This may be partly explained by the practices where households sell off produce at very low prices immediately after harvests to meet cash needs and have to buy it again at higher prices at certain periods of the year.

In part, the food insecurity period is due to poor harvests. Low productivity and inadequate levels of production means that there is very limited buffer and therefore any failure of the harvests must necessarily result in food security problems. Storage facilities also accounts for food insecurity. In times of glut farmers are compelled to sell all their produce at very low prices leaving nothing in the lean season. To ensure food security, the Assembly in collaboration with MOFA should provide or assist the farmers with appropriate agro-chemicals to store the grains to help reduce glut and post-harvest losses.

### **1.11. Nutrition Security**

Children status is a reflection of their overall health when children have access to an adequate food supply are not exposed to repeated illness and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential. The WHO and UNICEF have the following feeding recommendation,

- ❖ Early initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour of birth
- ❖ Exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months
- ❖ Continued breastfeeding for two years or more
- ❖ Safe, appropriate and adequate complementary foods beginning at 6 months and
- ❖ Frequency of complementary feeding, 2 times per day for 6-8 months old, 3 times per day for 9-11 months old
- ❖ Nutrition unit DMHT is mandated to carry out nutrition and health related activities in the district. Below is the nutritional status of children of various months' groups for specific years.

### 1.12. Nutritional Status of Children 0-11 months 2014-2016 years

Year	Registra nts	Attenda nce	Total	Severe underweight (<-3SD)		Moderate underweig ht (-3SD to -2 SD		Normal weight (above -2 SD to +2 SD		% of malnourishe d children
				No. of Chn.	%	No. of Chn.	%	No. of Chn.	%	
2014	3628	24396	2802 4	5	0.02	420	1.5	27599	98.5	1.5
2015	3141	19100	2224 1	9	0.04	233	1.05	21999	98.9	1.1
2016	2519	16097	1861 6	17	0.09	364	1.95	18235	98.0	2.0

**Table 1.9. Nutritional Status of Children 11-23 months 2014-2016 years**

Year	Registra nts	Attenda nce	Total	Severe underweight (<-3SD)		Moderate underweig ht (-3SD to -2 SD		Normal weight (above -2 SD to +2 SD		% of malnourishe d children
				No. of Chn.	%	No. of Chn.	%	No. of Chn.	%	
2014	2213	16379	1859 2	13	0.07	541	2.9	18038	97.0	2.7
2015	1971	16300	1827 1	13	0.07	276	1.5	17982	98.4	1.5
2016	1776	18281	2005 7	65	0.3	539	2.7	19453	97.0	3.0

Source: District Health Directorate A.A.N.D.A, 2017

**Table 1.10. Nutritional Status of Children 24-59 months**

Year	Registrants	Attendance	Total	Severe underweight (<-3SD)		Moderate underweight (-3SD to -2SD)		Normal weight (above -2SD to +2SD)		% of malnourished children
				No. of Chn.	%	No. of Chn.	%	No. of Chn.	%	
2014	3744	24623	28367	6	0.02	885	3.1	27476	96.8	3.1
2015	3418	30220	33638	213	0.005	276	1.5	33347	99.1	0.85
2016	1567	18335	1992	29	0.1	539	2.7	19521	98.1	1.9

Source: District Health Directorate A.A.N.D.A, 2017

**Remarks:**

Comparing the annual year performances for the years 2014 to 2016, there is a mix trend in the percentage of malnourished children (0-59) months, seen during Growth monitoring and promotion sessions over the period. The percentage of malnourished children has declined within the age brackets of 24-59 months compared to the other age brackets across the years 2014-2016. For the year 2016, majority of the children weighed had normal weight/nutrition status.

**1.12. Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection**

Poverty has several dimensions and manifestations including spatial, economic, socio-cultural and political dimensions. Among the contributing factors of poverty in the district are destructive activities of Fulani herdsmen and their cattle, poor road access, subsistence farming, poor health, food insecurity, low employable and technical skills, low educational status of some people, low involvement in local governance, low access to credit, irresponsible parenting and child labour.

The District Assembly is benefitting from Poverty Reduction Programme of the government i.e. Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty, National health Insurance, School feeding Programme among others. Besides this, the District assembly has adopted some strategies



aiming at poverty reduction; these interventions include adoption of modern farming techniques, enhancing access to credit for farmers, provision of financial assistance to needy but brilliant students and promotion of girl child education.

### 1.13.1 Institutional Capacity Needs

As part of efforts to assess the capacity of the District Assembly to develop and implement the DMTDP, an institutional capacity needs assessment was done. The rationale of the assessment was to ensure that the appropriate incentives, material and human resources are in place for effective DMTDP implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The staff strength, logistics and equipment as well as operational departments in the District were analysed.

#### 1.13.1.1 Staff Strength

Since the quantity and quality of human resources of the Sekyere East District is essential to its capacity to develop and implement the DMTDP, the key staff situation of the district was analysed. Among the issues examined are the numbers of key personnel, their level of qualification and working experiences. The assessment was to ensure that the appropriate human resources are in place for effective DMTDP implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

**Table 1.11: Core Staff Positions in the District**

DESCRIPTION	REQUIRED		EXISTING	
	No. Required	Qualification Required	No. At Post	Existing Qualifications
DCD	1	Master's Degree	1	Master's Degree
Assistant Directors	4	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	2	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree
Development Planning Officers	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree
DBA	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree
Budget Analyst	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree
DFO	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	1	Master's Degree
Accountants	4	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	2	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree
Head of Works	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	1	Master's Degree
District Internal Auditor	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree
Revenue Head	2	Diploma	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree
Physical Planning Officer	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree
District Director of Education	1	Master's Degree	1	Master's Degree
District Director of Health	1	Master's Degree	1	PhD
District Director of Agriculture	1	Master's Degree	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree

NADMO Director	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	1	SSSCE
Trade and Industry Head	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree
Procurement Officer	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree

**Source: AANDA, Human Resource Unit, May 2017**

Analysis from Table 1.5 shows that, the district has enough staff with the requisite qualification to carry out its planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation functions. There was therefore no need to engage the services of consultants in the plan preparation process.

### 1.13.1.2 Logistics and Equipment

This section examines the availability of logistics and equipment which are essential in carrying out the planning functions of the assembly particularly the preparation monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP 2018-2021. It involved stocktaking of logistics and equipment that the Assembly has and what it required. The condition or status of the available logistics and equipment also constituted a key area of interest in the assessment. The Table 1.6 gives a summary of the logistics and equipment situation of the Asante Akim North District.

**Table 1.12: Logistics and Equipment Situation of the Asante Akim North District**

Type of equipment	No. Required	No. Existing	Gap/ Backlog	Condition of Existing Logistics and Equipment
Vehicles	6	4	2	3 Not in good condition
Motor bikes	10	2	8	Not in good condition
Desktop computers	25	23	2	In good condition
Laptops	10	6	4	Two not in good condition
Printers	30	21	9	Not in good condition
Photocopier Machines	3	2	1	One not in good condition
Telephones (fixed)	11	0	11	In good condition
Flip Chart stands	5	2	3	
LCD (projector)	2	0	2	

**Source: AANDA, Human Resource Unit, May 2017**

From Table 1.6, it is observed that apart from Desktop computers and LCD projectors, there was a gap/backlog for all other logistics and equipment assessed. The district does not have a dedicated vehicle for monitoring and evaluation and has only two motorbikes which are not in good condition. This limits the mobility of staff. Other equipment such as laptops, printers, photocopier machines and fixed telephone lines are in backlog. The outcome of the assessment

points to the fact that the assembly will have to build on its existing logistical and equipment capacity to enable it effectively perform its planning functions.

### 1.13.1.3 Operational Departments and other Decentralised Departments in the District

The Departments in the district provide technical and professional advice/support to the District Assembly. They are actively involved in the preparation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP of the Assembly. The Assembly has all 11 departments operational as required. Below are the operational and other Decentralised Departments in the District:

**Table 1.13: Operational Departments in the District**

S/N	11 Operational Departments	S/N	Other Departments
1	Central Administration	1	National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE)
2	Works Department	2	Information Services Department
3	Social Welfare and Community Development	3	Stool Lands Administration
4	Physical Planning Department	4	Electoral Commission
6	Natural Resource Conservation Department	6	Non Formal Education Division
7	Disaster Prevention Department	7	National Service Secretariat
8	Education Youth and Sports	8	Youth Employment Development Agency(YEA)
9	Department of Health	9	Ghana Police Service
10	Department of Agriculture		
11	Finance Department		

Source: AANDA-DPCU, May 2017

## 1.14. Governance

### 1.14.1 Administrative Set-Up

Asante Akim North District is made up of 32 Members out of which 22 are elected and 10 Government Appointees. It operates through a 10 member Executive Committee and 6 sub-committee. The committees are,

- a. Development Planning Sub-Committee
- b. Social Services Sub-Committee
- c. Works Sub-Committee
- d. Finance and Administration Sub-Committee
- e. Justice and Security Sub-Committee
- f. Public Relations and Complaints Sub-Committee

As provided by the 1992 constitution, the Urban, Area councils and Unit committees are vital in local development in any district. Hence, Asante Akim North District has One (1) Urban council, two (2) Area councils.

The District Chief Executive (DCE) heads the office of the district Assembly, while the Presiding member presides over Assembly sessions, meetings and any other committee that he/ she may be the chairperson. The local Government Act (Act 462) reconstituted the former 22 decentralized departments into 11 departments under the District Assembly. The operations, activities and initiatives of these departments are coordinated by the District Co-coordinating Director.

#### **1.14.2 Functions of the District Assembly**

Generally, the district assembly has 2 major functions; political and administrative and planning. According to the provisions of Act 462, the District Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority in the district. As such, the A.A.N.D.A provides guidance, gives direction to and supervises all administrative authority in the district. In so doing, it exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions over its territorial jurisdiction.

Under the same act, the District Assembly is established as the Planning authority of the district. In pursuance of this function, the A.A.N.D.A ensures the preparation of development plans of the district and submits them through the Ashanti Regional Co-ordinating Council to the National Development Planning Commission for approval. In addition, it prepares budget related to the Commission for approval. In addition, it prepares budgets related to the approved plans and submits them to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning for approval.

Specifically, the Assembly performs the under-listed tasks:

7. Formulates and executes programmes and strategies for the effective and efficient mobilization and disbursement of necessary resources for the overall development of the district.
8. Promotes and supports productive activity and social development in the district and removes any obstacle to initiative and development.
9. Responsible for the development, improvement of human settlement and the environment in the district.
10. Initiates programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide district works and services in the district.

11. Initiates and encourages joint participation with other persons or bodies to execute approval of development plans.
12. Monitors the execution of projects under approved development plans and assesses and elevates their impact on the people's development, the local, and district and national economy. In order to ensure effective implementation of development efforts, the A.A.N.D.A collaborates with communities, CBO's, NGOs, Traditional Authorities, Religious groups, women, and other vulnerable groups in the district.

## **1.15. Social Services**

### **1.15.1. Education**

Education is a crucial factor in determining future paths of development. Education is closely linked to improved health, greater productivity, social mobility and income. It also influences the pace and pattern of economic growth.

The importance of education in social, economic and political dispensation of the District cannot be over emphasized. As a result of the relevance the District attached to it, a greater portion of its budget is spent on education. The Asante Akim North District Assembly is endowed with schools providing education up to the tertiary level. Education in the district is being headed by the District Directorate of Education whose responsibility is to ensure the overall administration, monitoring and supervision of teaching and learning in the district.

### **1.15.2. Number of Schools and Enrolment**

The number of schools and enrolment for Basic and Junior High Schools for Private and Public schools at the end of year 2016 are as follows:

**Table 1.14: Number of Public Schools**

<b>Level</b>	<b>No. of Schools</b>
Pre- School	<b>1</b>
KG	<b>52</b>
Primary	<b>52</b>
JHS	<b>41</b>

Source: District Directorate of Education, 2017

**Table 1.15: Number of Private Schools**

<b>LEVEL</b>	<b>No. of Schools</b>
Pre-school	21
KG	24
Primary	24
JHS	11

Source: District Directorate of Education, 2017

### 1.15.3. Second Cycle Schools

The Asante Akim District Assembly has three Public Second cycle schools. These schools are Oweriman Senior High School at Domeabra, Collins Senior High School at Agogo and Agogo State College at Agogo.

### 1.15.4. Tertiary

The district has one (1) Teacher Training College, one (1) Nurses Training School and a Private University (Presbyterian University College) at Agogo.

**Table 1.15: Public School Enrolment by Sex**

	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Pre School	14	16	30
K.G.	1,762	1,732	3,494
Primary	4,587	4,274	8,861
J.H.S	1,841	1,705	3,546
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,204</b>	<b>7,727</b>	<b>15,931</b>

Source: District Directorate of Education, 2017

**Table 1.16: Private School Enrolment by Sex**

	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Pre School	584	559	1,143
K.G	850	785	1,635
Primary	1,405	1,123	2,528

J.H.S.	299	289	588
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,138</b>	<b>2,756</b>	<b>5,894</b>

Source: District Directorate of Education, 2017

**Table 17.: Other Educational Indicators**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
BECE Pass Rate (%)		84.82	86.85	67.9	-
Pupil Teacher Rate	1:20	1:30	1:25	1:29	1:27
Gender Parity Index	0.92	0.95	0.99	0.99	1
Gross Enrolment Rate	111.7	108.9	113.2	101.1	111.5
Net Admission Rate (%)in Primary Schools	91.8	81.4	78.4	88.2	88.6

Source: District Directorate of Education, 2017

### 1.15.5 Girl Child Education

Girl Child Education in the District Girl Child Education is of greatest importance in the district and the nation at large. Education of the gender had been skewed towards the boy child as most parents preferred sending their male child to school at the expense of the girl child. Improving girl child education has been one of the top priorities in the Medium Term Development Plan of the District Directorate of Education. To this effect, provision is made for training of officers from the District Directorate of Education and teachers to embark on a comprehensive programme to encourage more girls into the classroom.

According to the District Directorate of Education the following are efforts/activities the Education Service is undertaking to promote Girl Child Education in the District.

- ❖ Training of community-based girls' education facilitators to peer-educate other girls on the need for education.
- ❖ Community based education programmes to sensitize parents on the importance of girl child education.
- ❖ Programmes to get teen mothers back to school.

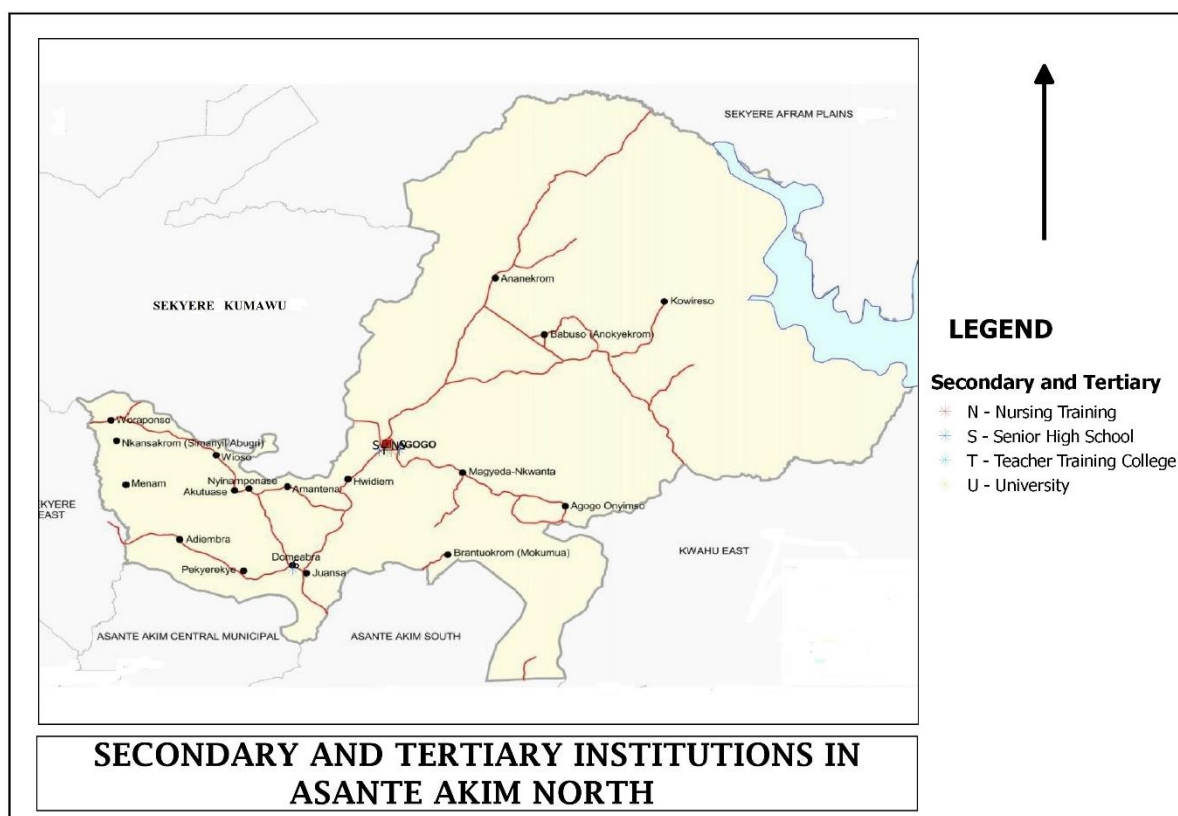
Incentives to ginger up interest among girls to attend, retain and participate in education. The District Assembly needs to give much attention to the education of the girl. The implications of large number of uneducated girls are more births, large family sizes and its associated demand on social amenities hence increasing the dependency ratio in the district

### 1.16. Constraints

The district's education is faced with the following constraints despite its achievements:

- a. Inadequate logistics such as vehicles and fuel for inspecting officer
- b. Late release of funds adversely affects timely execution of service activities.
- c. Inadequate supply of textbooks.
- d. Lateness and absenteeism on the part of teachers
- e. Lack of social amenities such as hospitals, electricity, markets and good roads in rural areas to serve as incentive to teachers who are posted to rural areas.
- f. Low morale as a result of poor remuneration
- g. Poor enrolment in most rural schools-making it impossible to give the full complement of teachers
- h. Inadequate facilities such as classrooms giving rise to shift system

**Figure 11: Second and Tertiary Institutions in Asante Akim North District**





Source: A.A.N.D.A, 2017

### 1.16.1 Health Facilities in the District

The District has 6 health institutions serving 69,186 people (GSS, 2010 PHC). Both private, mission and the public sector are involved in the provision of health care in the District. The table below shows the type of facility, location and management of the facility.

**Table 1.18: District Health Services**

Facility	Location
Agogo Presbyterian Hospital (Mission)	Agogo
Juansa Health Center	Juansa
Amanteman Health Center	Nyinamponase
Ananekrom Health Center	Ananekrom
Pataban CHPS Compound	Pataban
Pekyerekye CHPS Compound	Pekyerekye
<b>Total In Operation</b>	<b>6</b>

Source: District Health Directorate, 2017

**Table 1.19: Other Health Facilities in the District**

Facility	Number
Chemical Sellers	33
Trained TBA	44
Community Based Surveillance Volunteers	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>

Source: District Health Directorate, 2017

### 1.16.2. Top Ten Out-Patient Morbidity (2015 and 2016)

The top ten prevalent diseases recorded in the District from 2015- 2016 year are shown in the table below.

**Table 1.20: Top Ten out-Patient Morbidity**

No.	Disease-2012 Annual	No. of Cases	Disease-2015 Annual	No. of Cases	Disease-2016 Year	No. of Cases
1.	Malaria	17,199	Malaria	19,087	Malaria	10,940
2.	Acute Eye Infection	12,129	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	11,446	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	6,272

3.	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	12,014	Acute Eye Infection	6,312	Acute Eye Infection	3,978
4.	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	4,382	Gynecological Condition	4,146	Gynecological Condition	2,551
5.	Gynecological Condition	4,291	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	4,173	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	2,287
6.	Peptic Ulcer Diseases	3,670	Peptic Ulcer Diseases	3,662	Skin Diseases & Ulcers	1,696
7.	Skin Diseases & Ulcers	2,992	Skin Diseases & Ulcers	3,174	Peptic Ulcer Diseases	1,673
8.	Pregnancy Related Conditions	2,486	Acute Ear Infection	1,566	Diarrhea	1,262
9.	Lower Abdominal Pain	2,052	Anaemia	1,663	Anaemia	1,043
10.	Road Traffic Accidents	1,489	Lower Abdominal Pain	1,452	Lower Abdominal Pain	778

Source: District Health Director, 2017

**Table 1.21: Other Indicators**

Indicator	2014	2015	2016
Nurse population ratio	NA	1:200	1:332
Doctor Patient Ratio	NA	1:3,554	1:3824
Maternal Mortality Ratio	1:244	1:283	1:333
Under five deaths	103	88	74
No. of Family Planning Acceptors	3,206	3,455	2,194

Source: District Health Directorate, 2017

### 1.16.3. National Health Insurance Scheme

To remove the financial barrier to health services, the Government initiated the National Health Insurance Scheme to replace the Cash and Carry system where patients are required to pay for health care at the point of service. The District is benefiting from the scheme. The analysis below shows the number of people who have registered with the Agogo Health insurance scheme:

The scheme has a total membership of thirty five thousand seven hundred and fifty-five (35,755) as at September, 2012.

### 1.17. Water and Sanitation

#### Water

Access to potable water supply is woefully inadequate in the district. The major sources of water in the district include pipe borne, borehole, stream, well and others. The district has one

hundred and eighty (180) borehole. Agogo and Hwidiem are the only towns that benefit from pipe borne water. Access to good drinking water is a major problem in most communities especially those communities in the Northern part of the district. The inadequate supply of pipe borne water in the district has for over the years posed a big problem to the people. Only few settlements have access to potable water in the form of boreholes and hand dug wells. However, where this exists, there is much pressure on them, and more people sometimes have to depend on other sources; such as streams for their water supply.

To address the problem associated with inadequate water supply, and its attendant health problems, the Rural Water Supply Project (RWSP III) which was designed to provide potable water for rural communities have been completed. The project has provided a number of boreholes to some communities in the District.

### **1.17.2 Sanitation**

Sanitation in the District is generally poor. This is characterized by lack of drains, heaped refuse disposal sites, unkempt surroundings and inadequate toilet facilities in both private and public homes. Only five (5%) of the total houses in the District have internal toilet. Pit latrine and “free range system of defecating” in bushes, public open spaces continue to receive frequent patronage.

### **1.18. Vulnerability Analysis**

Vulnerability is the degree of exposure to risks. Vulnerability Analysis is therefore a tool for determining which segments of society are exposed to risk factors. It helps in policy formulation to address challenges and problems of these vulnerable groups which invariably include women, children in difficult circumstances (child poverty, child abuse, children in conflict with the law, child trafficking, child labour, orphans and vulnerable children), people in disaster prone areas, the aged, the poor, subsistence food crop farmers, people living with disabilities (PLWDAs) and people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIVs), orphans and the unemployed. The Department of Social Welfare/Community Development is one of the departments that have been charged in the district to champion the course of the vulnerable groups

The District has benefited from a Community based Rehabilitation pilot project set up by the mother district (Asante Akim North Municipality) in six (6) selected communities in collaboration with the department of Social Welfare and Community Development to assist in the training and empowering of the vulnerable/excluded. The project has been expanded to all the communities in the district where ninety (90) physically challenged persons were identified

and registered. Other programmes implemented by the Assembly to support the vulnerable included, provision of financial support to promote girl-child education. The details are shown in a table below:

**Table 1.22: Financial Support for Girl-Child Education**

SEX	TOTAL	AGE(YRS)		AMOUNT PER PERSON	TOTAL
		15-20	20-25		
MALE	3	1	2	100	300
FEMALE	15	9	6	100	1500
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>1800</b>

**Table 1.23: Support for PL HIV**

SEX	TOTAL	AGE(YRS)			TOTAL	
		15-25	26-36	37-47		
MALE	8	35	0	100	800	
FEMALE	19	10	6	3	100	1900
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>2700</b>	

Source: District Health Directorate, 2017

**1.18.2. People affected by Risks and Shocks.** There are two categories of risks and shocks in the district. These are fire outbreaks and incidence of pests and diseases. The reasons why people who are affected by risk and shock are vulnerable include the following;

- ❖ Deprivation of shelter in cases of domestic fire outbreaks,
- ❖ Deprivation of security
- ❖ Low productivity of farmers who experience bush fires or domestic fire outbreaks which results in a decrease in income levels.
- ❖ Inability to provide basic needs for households with experience of any of the two categories mentioned above.

Risks and shocks can be said to be activities or situation that exposes the vulnerable group such as children, women and the elderly to emotional and physical stress or pain. Risk and shocks can be categorized into two; natural and artificial. Natural risks and shocks are those

hazards which cannot be predicted and gives no warning for its occurrence. Artificial risks and shocks on the other hand, are those which are accidentally caused by individuals.

### **1.18.3 Subsistence Farming**

Even though farming remains the major economic activity in the District, the peasant farmers are confronted with over dependence on climate and that in the event of rain failure, the farmers do not have any alternative means such as irrigation or drought resistance crops which will enable them to recover their cost of investment. In times of bumper harvest as a result of good rains, there is also glut on the market and the farmers are compelled to sell their produce at the prevailing market price since there are no price controls or storage facilities. The farmers also do not have access to information in relation to prices of produce outside the District or Region to enable them have better returns on their investment. Poor road surface quality also affects marketing of farm produce as greater part of their produce are locked up in the farms due to limited accessibility. The net effect of the situations described is that farmers in the District hardly get good returns from their investment and as a result they are unable to take good care of themselves and their dependents.

### **1.18.5 Unemployed**

There are no safety nets for the vulnerable groups in the District. The way by which the vulnerable and the excluded cope with the present predicament is reliance on external family support. Ironically, the external family support is currently under threat from the nuclear family system

### **1.18.6 Physically Challenged/Persons with Disability**

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, persons with disability were defined as those who were unable to or were restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. The disabled in society according to the Department of Social Welfare/Community Development of Asante Akim North District “are part of the people who are excluded in society”. The disabled can be referred to as people who are physically challenged and devoid of reaching their full human potential and hence cannot contribute effectively to economic growth and sustainable social development of the country. The various forms of disabilities are; difficulty in seeing (blindness), difficulty in walking (crippled), difficulty in hearing and speaking, intellectually disabled and mental disorder. People who find

themselves in this category are described as vulnerable and the government takes keen interest in their welfare.

Records obtained from the District Department of Social Welfare/Community Development indicates that, there are 798 persons with disabilities who have been located and registered officially for inclusion in the register of persons with disabilities. This implies that relatively more resources should be channelled to these areas particularly in providing wheel chairs, either free of charge or at subsidized rates to aid their movements. The physically challenged also has implication on the incomes and savings of other members of the family since they depend on them. Hence in order to make them financially independent, the physically challenged in the district must earn some income. This requires training in some form of income generating skills. The District Assembly should therefore facilitate the establishment of skills development centers for the physically challenged by sponsoring them in training to acquire employable skills to enable them earn incomes. Those who have the necessary entry qualifications into institutions of higher learning and special schools also need to be supported by the District Assembly

A number of programmes/projects have also been organized for the physically challenged persons in the district. These include:

- ❖ Registration and inclusion of Physically Challenged into the National Disability Register
- ❖ Sensitisation programmes organised for Assembly members, community leaders, religious bodies, head teachers on the Disability Act, 2006 Act 715 and guidelines for the disbursement and management of the DACF for Persons with Disability (PWDs).
- ❖ Sensitising communities on social protection programmes.
- ❖ Awareness programme on the prevention and control of HIV/AIDs

### **1.19 Information Communication Technology (ICT)**

The importance of ICT to the development of the district economy cannot be over emphasized. It has contributed greatly to the development of human capital and hence increased productivity. Besides this, it allows businessmen and private investors to communicate easily. Thus, reducing cost of doing business and making the district attractive to other investors.

As shown in Table 1.22, 42.1 percent of the population aged 12 years and older in the district own mobile phones which is lower than the regional value of 56.1 percent. The pattern in the table shows that males in the district are more likely to own mobile phones than their female counterparts. It also shows that access to and usage of internet facilities in the district is

relatively low since only 3.6 percent of the population 12 years and older have access to and usage of the internet.

Usage of the internet is affected by factors such as education, availability of power (i.e. 57.7% of the district has access to electricity) and accessibility to network. A greater chunk of the district's population live in the rural areas and considering the fact that network service would probably not be easily accessible; the use of the internet will definitely be low.

**Table 1.24: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage and Sex**

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	46,578	100.0	19,619	42.1	1,654	3.6
Male	22,088	47.4	10,135	45.9	1,082	4.9
Female	24,490	52.6	9,484	38.7	572	2.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

As shown in Table 1.22, a total number of 15,480 households are recorded in the district, of which only less than one percent (0.8%) have fixed telephone lines. This is very low compared to the regional value of 2.3 percent. This may be attributed to the emergence and dominance of mobile phone devices which have relegated the use of fixed telephone lines to a small portion of the population.

Information from the table indicates that out of the total number of households in the district, only 4.7 percent owns desktop computers or laptop which is lower than the regional percentage proportion (9.3%).

**Table 1.23: Households owning Computers and Fixed Telephone Lines by Sex**

Sex	Households		Households having desktop/laptop computers		Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	15,480	100.0	733	4.7	125	0.8
Male	9,397	60.7	504	5.4	77	0.8
Female	6,083	39.3	229	3.8	48	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## **1.20. HIV/AIDS**

The HIV/AIDS epidemic is a global crisis and constitutes one of the most formidable challenges to development and social progress. HIV/AIDS is a development issue with consequences far beyond the health sector. It is therefore very crucial to seek appropriate solutions. The District Health Management Team (DHMT) is leading the crusade to fight the endemic in the district.

There is an established Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre of Agogo Hospital in 2004 but was officially adopted by the National Aids Control Programme (NACP) in 2007. The ART Centre had a membership of five (5) patients. By the end of 2013, the ART centre have registered (959) patients who are receiving ART clinical care.

Generally, records available show that women are more susceptible to HIV/AIDS than men. Out of 90 people who tested HIV positive in 2011, Fifty Seven (57) were females whilst Thirty three (33) were males.

Programs used at the art center,

1. Voluntary Counselling and Texting – VCT
2. HIV testing and Counselling – HTC
3. ART Services
4. Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission – PMTCT
5. Outreach services including Radio Talk shows
6. Treatment of opportunistic Infection (O.K)

Officers handling HIV and AIDS

1. One (1) Physician Specialist
2. One (1) Physician Assistant
3. Adherence Counsellor
4. Two (2) Nurses
5. Data Officer
6. HIV and AIDS Co-ordinator at the Hospital
7. District HIV and AIDS Focal Person
8. There are also trained counselors at various wards in the Agogo hospital.



**Table 1.24: HIV and AIDS distribution data**

	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Number of clients who received HIV and AIDS clinical care at the ART center	746	959	22.2
Number of clients tested at the VCT center	603	1,022	40.9
Number of VCT positive	172	291	40.8
Number of ANC registrants given pre-test counselling and tested	1,040	1,243	8.9
Number of ANC cases tested positive	34	42	10.5

Source: Agogo Presbyterian Hospital, 2017

**Table 1.25: HIV and AIDS data for STI Control Programme at the District for the 2013**

<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>ADULT</b>		<b>PAEDIATRIC</b>		
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
No. of new clients receiving HIV clinical care	57	136	3	9	205
No. of new clients on Cotrimoxazole prophylaxis	70	127	3	9	209
No. of new clients started on ARVs	69	127	0	8	204
No. of ART client screened for TB	34	30	4	2	70
No. Of HIV positive clients with TB on ART	15	9	2	2	28
No. of clients who stopped treatment due to death	7	4	0	0	11
No. of clients who stopped treatment due to adverse clinical status/event	0	0	0	0	0
No. of clients who stopped treatment due to loss follow up	0	0	0	0	0
No. of clients on second line	1	6	0	0	7

Source: Agogo Presbyterian Hospital, 2017

## **Achievements**

- ❖ Fifteen (15) infants whose mothers went through PMTCT successful tested Negative for the Early Infants Diagnosis (EID) when samples were taken for PCR.
- ❖ Ten Health workers who accidental occupational injuries went through post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) successfully and all tested negative.

## **Challenges**

Logistic constraints: the community/Home Based service has suffered serious setbacks all because of inadequate logistics.

- ❖ Support for the extremely poor patients who cannot even afford a day's meal and means of transport to attend the clinic are not forthcoming.
- ❖ Lack of financial assistance from the Central Government to organize behavioral change communication.

### **1.21. Gender**

Gender analysis refers to the relationship between the male and female sexes and how this relationship affects their rights, responsibilities, opportunities, power relations, access and control of resources as well as decision-making. Traditionally, the man is the head of the family who provides for the needs of the entire members of the family and takes final decisions in the households. This implies that since the male are mostly the heads of households in the district, the views of females are less likely to be heard in the decision making process.

### **1.22. Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy**

Climate change has become a serious challenge around the globe of which Asante Akim North District is no exception. A number of environmental challenges which has brought about changes in temperature or the atmospheric conditions are inevitable. Key factors amongst them include lumbering, soil erosion, mining, bad farming practices (slush and burn), waste disposal and bushfires.

The effects of these activities have brought about serious environmental challenges such as land degradation, air pollution, pollution of water bodies and reduction in water volumes during the dry season. Some streams dry off completely because they are directly exposed to the sun. Also forest reserves are being depleted due to human activities such as lumbering and mining, leading to the depletion of economic tree species. This climate change has accounted for the

erratic pattern of rainfall which has affected agricultural activities in the district for the past years. The change of original vegetation due to climate change has given rise to: (a) Exposure of communities to rain and wind storm disasters with their attendant problems, (b) Seasonal flow of the rivers in the affected areas thereby depriving the communities that depend on the streams for domestic and other activities of their means of livelihood. The change in the vegetation due to climate change has affected the farming practices and the crops that are cultivated by the farmers. Afforestation project when successfully carried out will improve all year round flow of the rivers and improve the living conditions of communities which depend on the rivers for supply of water for domestic and economic activities.

### **1.22.1 Environmental Concern**

The Assembly has to impose by-laws to drastically reduce all activities that have the potential to either destroy or degrade the environment. Such activities in the District include Sand and Stone winning and haphazard development of settlements.

Also, environmental sanitation would receive serious consideration and attention by upholding and enforcing sanitation by-laws put in place to curb the menace of environmental degradation.

Efforts however are being made by the district in addressing environmental consequences and integrate environmental concerns based on SEA in the Medium Term Plan.

### **1.23. Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)**

In line with the policy of the government policy of prioritized Science and harness the nation's Science and Technology capacity to achieve accelerated economic growth and sustained poverty reduction. Asante Akim North District has placed premium on the promotion of application of STI especially in Agriculture to improve productivity in this sector and education.

The application of fertilizers, cocoa mass spraying exercise and improved agricultural extension services in the district contribute to the increased production in the agricultural sector.

### **1.22. Legal Processes and Security**

The District has one District Magistrate Court and a Police Station at the District capital, Agogo. There is relative peace and calmness in the district but the invasion and incursion of Fulani herdsmen in the Afram Plains portion of the district has created tension, instability and

insecurity in the Plains. With logistic supports from the Assembly, the District Security Committee (DISEC) in collaboration with the Regional Security Committee (REGSEC) has been assisting to calm the situation.

All these structures are put in place to ensure that law and order are adhered to and the fundamental rights of the citizenry are respected.

#### 1.24. Programmes Implemented

Among the gender sensitive pragmatic programmes the Assembly has adopted to promote gender balance include.

- ❖ Promotion of Girl Child Education
- ❖ Encouraging women to participate in local decision making
- ❖ Public campaign on elimination of Socio-Cultural Practices that have negative effect on female
- ❖ Provide care and support to PLHIV'S

#### 1.25. Summary of Key Development Issues/Gaps Identified During the Performance Review and the District Profile under the GSGDA II (2014-2017).

The identified development problems/issues varied between communities. However, after further analysis, they can be summarized under the various thematic areas listed below.

THEMATIC AREAS OF GSDA II	KEY IDENTIFIED ISSUES AS HARMONIZED WITH INPUTS FORM PERFORMANCE REVIEW, PROFILING AND COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS
1. Ensuring And Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Low internally generated funds.</li> <li>● Untimely release of funds</li> <li>● Inadequate data on all revenue items</li> </ul>
2. Enhancing Private Sector Competiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Youth unemployment.</li> <li>● Inadequate training centre</li> <li>● Low industrial development</li> </ul>
3. Accelerated Agricultural Modernization And Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● High cost of agricultural inputs.</li> <li>● Low agriculture production/productivity.</li> <li>● Poor road infrastructure.</li> <li>● Inadequate number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs)</li> <li>● Lack of storage facilities</li> <li>● Annual incidence of bush fires.</li> <li>● Post-harvest losses.</li> <li>● Limited access to credit</li> <li>● Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture.</li> </ul>

<p>4. Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road conditions and road networks</li> <li>• Inadequate Toilet Facilities</li> <li>• Poor Settlement Layout</li> <li>• Inadequate number of boreholes and small town water system</li> <li>• Low level of science, Technology and Innovation (STI).</li> <li>• Inadequate ICT infrastructure</li> <li>• Haphazard land development</li> <li>• Inadequate access to quality and affordable water.</li> <li>• Poor environmental sanitation</li> <li>• Inadequate refuse container</li> </ul>
<p>5. Human Development Productivity and Employment</p>	<p><b>Health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate health infrastructure/facilities</li> <li>• Prevalence of Malaria and HIV/AIDs cases</li> <li>• Limited access to health facilities especially in rural communities.</li> <li>• Lack of accommodation for district director of health and other health personnel.</li> </ul> <p><b>Education</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate classrooms infrastructure.</li> <li>• Inadequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the district.</li> <li>• Lack of teacher’s accommodation especially in the rural areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Disability/Social Protection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited coverage of social protection intervention (i.e LEAP).</li> <li>• Neglect and abuse against children</li> <li>• Inadequate data on PWDs</li> </ul>
<p>6. Transparent and Accountable Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-functioning sub-district structures.</li> <li>• Inadequate office and residential accommodation for DA Staff.</li> <li>• Low participation of women in decision making</li> <li>• Absence of fire service stations</li> <li>• Lack of residential accommodation for security services</li> <li>• Cattle menace.</li> </ul>

Source: A.A.N.D.A-DPCU, 2017

## CHAPTER TWO

### PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

#### 2.0 Introduction

Having identified and harmonized the District's community needs and aspirations, there is the need to connect these issues that came out relating to the 2018-2021 Sustainable Medium Term Development Plan. In order for the District goals to be consistent and to determine harmony with the national goals, community needs and aspirations that emerged would be subjected to compatibility analysis with the goals of the 2018-2021.

This chapter gives a broad picture of the harmonization process of the community needs and aspirations with the 2018-2021 goals in order to determine their consistencies with the pillars of the national development policy documents.

Likewise, the harmonized District needs and aspirations have been prioritized and subjected to POCC analysis.

#### 2.1 Community Needs and Aspirations

A problem could be simply explained as any inhibiting factors that work against the progressive development of a community, a district and the nation as a whole. Problem identification and assessment of community needs and development aspirations are the basis for effective and rational project planning and design. The identification of community problems and assessment of their needs therefore lead to the design of intervention mechanisms that guarantee sustainable qualitative and quantitative living conditions for the people.

District/community needs, invariably is derived from the challenges and problems that faces the community and this therefore explains why this section will throw more light on the problems of Asante Akim North District to aid in coming out with the development needs and aspirations of the District. A district wide needs assessment was carried out in all the communities in the district and the following were the major felt needs and development aspirations given by the various communities to guide planning, programming and implementation of development interventions. It is important to note that these development problems exist in all spheres of life in the District.

The community needs and aspirations were identified through consultations with the Area and Urban councils. The key development issues were harmonized under the GSGDA II

(2014-2017) and further linked these development issues to the adopted issues of the NMTDP (2018-2021).

**2.2 Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Key Development Gaps/ Problems/ Issues (From Review of Performance and District Profile) 2014-2017.**

The issues identified in the communities, Performance Review and the District Profile have been harmonized to provide direction for programming towards addressing the development problems of the District.

**Table 2.1.: Harmonized Community Needs and Aspiration with Identified Development Problems/Gaps in GSGDA II (2014-2017)**

<b>GSGDA II (2014-2017) Thematic Areas</b>	<b>Harmonized Key Development Issues of the GSGDA II (2014-2017)</b>	<b>Development Needs and Aspirations</b>
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low internally generated funds</li> <li>• Inadequate data on all revenue items</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide skills training in revenue mobilization techniques to revenue staff</li> <li>• Recruit additional revenue collectors</li> <li>• Provide incentive packages for revenue collectors</li> <li>• Identify other forms of revenue</li> <li>• Educate and sensitize rate pays on the need to pay tax</li> <li>• Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the district by creating Data Base Management System (DBMS)</li> </ul>
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road conditions and road networks</li> <li>• Inadequate Toilet Facilities</li> <li>• Poor Settlement Layout</li> <li>• Inadequate number of boreholes and small town water system</li> <li>• Low level of science, Technology and Innovation (STI).</li> <li>• Inadequate ICT infrastructure</li> <li>• Haphazard land development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation/ Reshaping of roads</li> <li>• Extend Electricity to newly built up areas</li> <li>• Construct Community Library and ICT Centers</li> <li>• Equip the Physical Planning Department to prepare well-structured layout of all the communities in the district and regular site inspection of all settlement</li> <li>• Construct new boreholes, maintenance of existing ones and small town water projects</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate access to quality and affordable water.</li> <li>• Poor environmental sanitation</li> <li>• Inadequate refuse container</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct Drains/gutters along roads and regular education on Hygiene</li> <li>• Provision of Refuse Containers</li> <li>• Provide Toilet Facilities</li> </ul>
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustained Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low agriculture production/productivity</li> <li>• Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture</li> <li>• Lack of Storage Facilities</li> <li>• Inadequate number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs)</li> <li>• Limited Market and Infrastructural backup</li> <li>• High cost of Farming Inputs</li> <li>•</li> <li>• Annual incidence of bush fires deforested.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of irrigation facilities</li> <li>• Provide storage facilities (improve post-harvest management)</li> <li>• Provide adequate extension services to farmers</li> <li>• Provide improved seeds</li> <li>• Provide credit facilities for farmers</li> </ul>
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to finance.</li> <li>• Inadequate training centre</li> <li>• Youth Unemployment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of access to credit facility</li> <li>• Provide job opportunities for the youth</li> <li>• Facilitate the provision of training and business development centers</li> </ul>
Human Development, Production and Employment	<p><b>Health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate health infrastructure/facilities</li> <li>• Prevalence of Malaria and HIV/AIDs cases</li> <li>• Limited access to health facilities especially in rural communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide adequate residential accommodation for health workers.</li> <li>• Construct well equipped health infrastructure e.g. CHIPS compound, health centers etc.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of accommodation for district director of health and other health personnel.</li> </ul> <p><b>Education</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate classrooms infrastructure.</li> <li>• Inadequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the district.</li> <li>• Lack of teacher’s accommodation especially in the rural areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Disability/Social Protection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited coverage of social protection intervention (i.e LEAP).</li> <li>• Neglect and abuse against children</li> <li>• Inadequate data on PWDs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education campaign on the awareness of HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>• Construct new classroom blocks and rehabilitate dilapidated buildings</li> <li>• Provide additional office and residential accommodation for the directorate of education and teachers</li> <li>• Provide adequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education</li> <li>• Regular and adequate funds for disability programmes and social protection interventions</li> </ul>
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ineffective functioning of sub-district structures</li> <li>• Low participation of women in decision making</li> <li>• Inadequate office and residential accommodation for DA Staff.</li> <li>• Cattle menace</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure the area/urban council functions</li> <li>• Encourage and support women to contest in the upcoming District Assembly elections</li> <li>• construct bungalows for DA staff</li> <li>• Regulate the activities of Fulani Herdsmen</li> </ul>

### 2.3. Harmonized Development Issues with GSGDA II (2014-2017) Thematic Area

The Harmonized Development Issues identified are related to the thematic areas of the GSGDA II (2014-2017) by assigning scores

#### Score/Definition

2      **-Strong Relationship:** This is when achieving the district development issue/need would lead to the solution of the Gap identified in the District under the GSGDA II

1      **-Weak Relationship:** This is when achieving the district development issue/need would indirectly help in solving the Gap identified in the District under the GSGDA II

0      **-No Relationship:** This is when achieving the district development issue/need would not help in solving the Gap identified in the District under the GSGDA II

The scores were added together and divided by the total number of community needs and aspirations to obtain the average score. A high average score indicates a strong harmony of community needs and aspirations and identified key development gaps/problems. A low score indicates a weak harmony while zero score calls for review of the community needs and aspirations.

A matrix showing Key Development Problems/ Issues Harmonized under the appropriate Thematic Areas of the GSGDA 2014-2017 is shown in table 2.2

**Table 2.2 Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Problems/Issues of GSGDA II**

IDENTIFIED KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	GSGDA II THEMATIC AREAS								
	ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY	ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN PRIVATE SECTOR	ACCELERATED AGRIC. MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT	INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE	TOTAL SCORE	AVERAGE SCORE
PROVISION OF POLICE ACCOMMODATION	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	7	0.33
PROVISION OF TEACHERS ACCOMMODATION	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	7	0.33
PROVISION OF POTABLE WATER	0	2	1	0	2	2	1	7	0.33
PROMOTION OF TOURISM	2	2	1	0	2	1	1	9	0.43
PROVISION OF ACCESS TO CREDIT FACILITIES	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	10	0.48
PROVISION OF SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE	0	1	1	0	2	2	2	8	0.38

PROMOTION OF AFFORESTATION PROGRAMME	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	5	0.24
MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF FEEDER ROADS	0	2	2	0	2	1	1	8	0.38
PROVISION OF STORAGE FACILITIES	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	7	0.33
PROVISION OF CHPS COMPOUND	0	2	1	0	2	2	1	8	0.38
IMPROVE IGF COLLECTION	2	1	1	0	2	2	2	10	0.48
IMPROVED ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH CARE	0	2	1	0	2	2	1	9	0.43
INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN AND THE VULNERABLE IN DECISION MAKING	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	6	0.29

REDUCE THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	7	0.38
ENSURE AREA/URBAN COUNCILS FUNCTION	1	1	1	0	2	1	2	8	0.38
PROVISION OF LORRY PARK	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	6	0.29
PROVISION OF TOILET FACILITIES	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	6	0.29
IMPROVE B.E.C.E RESULTS	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	6	0.29
ENSURE GOOD/ PROPER SANITATION	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	7	0.33
REGULATE ACTIVITIES OF FULANI HERDSMEN	0	1	2	0	1	2	2	8	0.38

**Table 2.3. Key Development Issues under GSGDAII with Implications for (2018 – 2021)**

THEMATIC AREAS OF GSGDAII	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER GSDAII WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR 2018 – 2021
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low internally generated funds</li> <li>• Inadequate data on all revenue items</li> </ul>
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to finance.</li> <li>• Inadequate training centre</li> <li>• Youth Unemployment</li> </ul>
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low agriculture production/productivity</li> <li>• Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture</li> <li>• Lack of Storage Facilities</li> <li>• Inadequate number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs)</li> <li>• Limited Market and Infrastructural backup</li> <li>• High cost of Farming Inputs</li> <li>• Annual incidence of bush fires deforested</li> </ul>
Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road conditions and road networks</li> <li>• Inadequate Toilet Facilities</li> <li>• Poor Settlement Layout</li> <li>• Inadequate number of boreholes and small town water system</li> <li>• Low level of science, Technology and Innovation (STI).</li> <li>• Inadequate ICT infrastructure</li> <li>• Haphazard land development</li> <li>• Inadequate access to quality and affordable water.</li> <li>• Poor environmental sanitation</li> <li>• Inadequate refuse container</li> </ul>

<p>Human Development Productivity and Employment</p>	<p><b>Health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate health infrastructure/facilities</li> <li>• Prevalence of Malaria and HIV/AIDs cases</li> <li>• Lack of accommodation for district director of health and other health personnel.</li> </ul> <p><b>Education</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate classrooms infrastructure.</li> <li>• Inadequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the district.</li> <li>• Lack of teacher’s accommodation especially in the rural areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Disability/Social Protection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited coverage of social protection intervention (i.e LEAP).</li> <li>• Neglect and abuse against children</li> <li>• Inadequate data on PWDs</li> </ul>
<p>Transparent and Accountable Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ineffective functioning of sub-district structures</li> <li>• Low participation of women in decision making</li> <li>• Inadequate office and residential accommodation for DA Staff.</li> <li>• Cattle menace</li> </ul>



**Table 2.4. Implication for 2018-2021 with those of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF 2018-2021) Under the Long-Term National Development Plan (LTNDP 2018-2057)**

<b>GSDAII, 2014 – 2017</b>		<b>NMTDPF 2018 – 2021</b>	
<b>THEMATIC AREAS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>GOAL</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>
ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO-ECONOMIC STABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leakages in revenue collection.</li> <li>• Inadequate data on all revenue items</li> </ul>	Build a prosperous society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes.</li> <li>• Narrow tax base</li> </ul>
ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA PRIVATE SECTOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to finance.</li> <li>• Inadequate training centre</li> <li>• Youth Unemployment</li> </ul>	Build a prosperous society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited number of skilled industrial manpower</li> <li>• Limited local participation in economic development</li> <li>• Limited access to credit by SMEs</li> </ul>
ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low agriculture production/productivity</li> <li>• Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture</li> <li>• Lack of Storage Facilities</li> <li>• Inadequate number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs)</li> <li>• Limited Market and Infrastructural backup</li> <li>• High cost of Farming Inputs</li> <li>• Annual incidence of bush fires deforested</li> </ul>	Build a prosperous society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited participation of beneficiaries in extension programme, planning and implementation at the local level</li> <li>• High cost of production input</li> <li>• Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition</li> <li>• Low level of irrigated agriculture</li> <li>• Poor storage and transportation systems</li> <li>• Poor farm level practices</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of youth interest in agriculture</li> </ul>
<p>INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road conditions and road networks</li> <li>• Inadequate Toilet Facilities</li> <li>• Poor Settlement Layout</li> <li>• Inadequate number of boreholes and small town water system</li> <li>• Low level of science, Technology and Innovation (STI).</li> <li>• Inadequate ICT infrastructure</li> <li>• Haphazard land development</li> <li>• Inadequate access to quality and affordable water.</li> <li>• Poor environmental sanitation</li> <li>• Inadequate refuse container</li> </ul>	<p>Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early deterioration of road networks</li> <li>• Haphazard land management</li> <li>• High rate of rural- urban migration</li> <li>• Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</li> <li>• Geographical disparities in access to transport services</li> </ul>

<p>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT</p>	<p><b>Health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate health infrastructure/facilities</li> <li>• Prevalence of Malaria and HIV/AIDs cases</li> </ul> <p><b>Education</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate classrooms infrastructure.</li> <li>• Inadequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the district.</li> <li>• Lack of teacher's accommodation especially in the rural areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Disability/Social Protection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited coverage of social protection intervention (i.e LEAP).</li> <li>• Neglect and abuse against children</li> </ul> <p>Inadequate data on PWDs</p>	<p>Create Opportunities for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level</li> <li>• Low participation in non-formal education</li> <li>• Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics</li> <li>• Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at levels</li> <li>• Gaps in physical access to quality health care</li> <li>• Poor quality healthcare services</li> <li>• Increased cost of healthcare delivery</li> <li>• Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</li> <li>• High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs</li> <li>• Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells</li> <li>• Poor quality of drinking water</li> <li>• High prevalence of open defecation</li> <li>• Poor sanitation and waste management</li> </ul>
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<p>TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ineffective functioning of sub-district structures</li> <li>• Low participation of women in decision making</li> <li>• Inadequate office and residential accommodation for DA Staff.</li> <li>• Cattle menace</li> <li>• Inadequate police personnel</li> </ul>	<p>Maintain a stable, united and safe society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</li> <li>• Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</li> <li>• Weak structures for effective participation of citizens especially vulnerable groups in decision making and policy implementation</li> <li>• Non-functioning of sub district structures</li> <li>• Inadequate police personnel</li> </ul>
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**Table 2.4. Adopted Goals and Issues of SMTDP of Asante Akim North District**

<b>DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021</b>	<b>DMTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021</b>	<b>ADOPTED ISSUES</b>
<p><b><i>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</i></b></p> <p>Build a prosperous society</p>	<p>Increase access to consumer credit</p> <p>Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes</p> <p>Increase share of high-value services in overall exports</p> <p>Promote sustainable agriculture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others</li> <li>• Narrow tax base</li> <li>• Limited local participation in economic development</li> <li>• Limited access to credit by SMEs</li> <li>• Poor marketing systems</li> <li>• High cost of production input</li> <li>• Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition</li> <li>• Low level of irrigated agriculture</li> <li>• Poor storage and transportation systems</li> <li>• Poor farm level practices</li> <li>• Lack of youth interest in agriculture</li> <li>• Inadequate start-up capital for the youth</li> <li>• Low skills development</li> <li>• Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourist sector</li> </ul>
<p><b><i>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</i></b></p> <p>Create opportunities for all</p>	<p>Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work</p> <p>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low participation in non-formal education</li> <li>• Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics</li> <li>• Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at levels</li> <li>• Gaps in physical access to quality health care</li> </ul>

	<p>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (3)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality healthcare services</li> <li>• Increased cost of healthcare delivery</li> <li>• Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</li> <li>• High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs</li> <li>• High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</li> <li>• Household food insecurity</li> <li>• High fertility rate among adolescent</li> <li>• Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes</li> <li>• Inadequate sexual education for young people.</li> <li>• High youth unemployment</li> <li>• Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality</li> <li>• Negative impact of climate variability and change</li> <li>• Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells</li> <li>• Poor quality of drinking water</li> <li>• High prevalence of open defecation</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor sanitation and waste management</li> <li>• Poor hygiene practices</li> <li>• Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</li> <li>• High incidence of children rights and violation</li> <li>• Lack of gender-sensitivity in addressing the needs of the aged</li> <li>• Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions</li> <li>• Low participation of disability in decision making</li> <li>• Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth</li> <li>• Youth engaged in hazardous practices</li> </ul>
<p><b><i>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT</i></b></p> <p>Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increases loss of endangered species</li> <li>• Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Fires</li> <li>• Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</li> <li>• Inappropriate farming practices</li> <li>• Indiscriminate use of weedicides</li> <li>• Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change action</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerability and variability to climate change</li> <li>• Loss of trees and vegetation cover</li> <li>• Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</li> <li>• Rapid deterioration of roads</li> <li>• Poor waste disposal practices</li> <li>• Poor drainage system</li> <li>• Silting and choking of drains</li> <li>• Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> <li>• Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</li> <li>• Scattered and unplanned human settlements</li> <li>• Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</li> </ul>
<p><b><i>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</i></b></p> <p>Maintain a stable, united and safe society</p>	<p>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ineffective sub-district structures</li> <li>• Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level</li> <li>• Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</li> <li>• Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue</li> <li>• Weak coordination of development planning system</li> <li>• Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans</li> <li>• Inadequate personnel</li> <li>• Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety</li> <li>• High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry</li> <li>• Gaps in awareness and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities</li> <li>• Weak capacity of the culture institution</li> <li>• Inadequate accommodation for police personnel</li> <li>• Fulani's menace</li> </ul>
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## 2.4. Prioritization of Identified Problems of Asante Akim North District

The District is faced by a myriad of development problems. As a result it is imperative to rank these problems in order of preference/importance in the face of limited resources.

In prioritizing these issues therefore the issues were discussed thoroughly and marks assigned to them in accordance with the following criteria;

- ❖ Impact on a large proportion of the citizens especially, the poor and the vulnerable;
- ❖ Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunization of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development, etc.;
- ❖ Significant multiplier effect on the local economy – attraction of enterprises, job creation, increases in incomes and growth, etc.

**Table 2.5. Criteria for scoring**

Scoring/Definition	Score/Marks
Higher Linkage	3
Weak Relationship	2
No Relation	1

Issues/concerns/problems that have a higher number in the Total Effect Column are of a higher priority to the district. Lower numbers mean that the issues/concerns/problems are of a lower priority.

**Table 2.6: Prioritization of Identified Problems of Asante Akim North District**

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS		WIDE SPREAD EFFECT	LINKAGE EFFECT	MULTIPLIER EFFECT	TOTAL EFFECT
1	Low agricultural productivity	3	3	3	9
2	High rate of deforestation	2	1	3	6
3	Haphazard and unconditional development	2	1	3	6
4	Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture	3	3	2	8
5	Lack of storage facilities	2	2	1	5
6	High cost of farming inputs	3	2	1	6
7	Inadequate electricity coverage	2	2	3	7

8	Inadequate market infrastructure	1	2	2	5
9	Poor road conditions	3	3	3	9
10	Inadequate credit to farmers	2	2	2	6
11	Low coverage of extension services	2	2	2	6
12	Inadequate Police Personnel and Police Accommodation	3	2	2	7
13	High unemployment	3	3	3	9
14	Inadequate supply of potable water	3	2	3	8
15	Lack of storage facilities	3	2	1	5
16	Poor sanitation	3	2	2	7
17	Inadequate toilet facilities	3	2	2	7
18	Low revenue generation by the Assembly	3	3	3	9
19	Low participation of women in decision making process	1	2	2	5
20	Low standard in education	3	3	3	9
21	Inadequate classrooms infrastructure.	3	3	3	9
22	Inadequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the district	2	3	3	8
23	Limited coverage of social protection intervention	2	2	3	7
24	Low access to quality Health Care	3	3	3	9
25	Low income	3	2	3	8
26	Inadequate Health facilities	3	2	1	6
27	Lack of development of tourism industry	1	1	3	5
28	Dysfunction of Zonal councils	1	2	2	5
29	Poor management of HIV/AIDS	3	1	3	7
30	Inadequate ICT facilities	2	2	1	5
31	Fulani menace	3	3	3	9

Source: DPCU 2017

From the analysis above, concerns with the highest marks of 9 under the total effect column are of the highest priority whilst those with the lowest marks of 3 are of the least priority.

The following are the development priorities selected by the Assembly under the Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021.

#### BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY

- ❖ Improve agricultural productivity
- ❖ Improve internal revenue generation
- ❖ Enhance the growth of Local Enterprises and Entrepreneurs
- ❖ Provide training in employable skills for the unemployed youth

- ❖ Develop Tourist sites in the district
- ❖ Promote afforestation

#### SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILD ENVIRONMENT

- ❖ Improving the conditions of roads
- ❖ Ensuring coordinated and orderly development
- ❖ Improving market infrastructure
- ❖ Extension of Electricity

#### CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

- ❖ Improve quality teaching and learning in the District
- ❖ Improve access to affordable quality health care
- ❖ Provision of adequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education
- ❖ Increase access to potable water supply
- ❖ Ensure good sanitation
- ❖ Proper management of HIV/AIDS
- ❖ Inadequate ICT facilities

#### MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY

- ❖ Fulani Menace
- ❖ To make the Zonal Councils operational
- ❖ Encourage more women to take part in local decision making process
- ❖ Provide Police Personnel and Police Accommodation

### **2.5. Prioritization of Spatial Issues**

The distribution of services and facilities will be based on the needs of the various communities. There will also be a conscious effort within the plan period to adopt implementation strategies

which will address spatial imbalances in the distribution of development. This is to be done apparently to ensure holistic development of the district

## **2.6. Prioritization of Opportunities for the Promotion of Cross-Cutting Issues**

### ***i. HIV/ AIDs***

HIV/AIDS which is no longer a health but rather development issue has to be tackled headlong by the District through the implementation of the following activities:

- ❖ Embarking on public education and awareness campaign on prevention and management of Sexual Transmitted Infections (STIs)
- ❖ Carrying out prevention activities in the area of Mother-To-Child Transmission
- ❖ Supporting children or wards of People Living with HIV/ AIDs (PLWHAS) to pursue their education or learn trade
- ❖ Intensify Voluntary Counseling and testing (VCT) in order to reduce the spread of new infections.

### ***ii. Gender Equality***

The District would promote a range of activities to advance gender equality in the DMTDP 2018-2021. Such activities would be;

- ❖ Women would be given economic opportunities with the support from the DA
- ❖ Education on domestic violence against women
- ❖ Encourage and support women to contest in the upcoming District Assembly elections
- ❖ Community based education programmes to sensitize parents on the importance of girl child education.

Other ways the District would consider in addressing gender equality are:

- ❖ Gender and adaptation to climate change
- ❖ Integrating gender equality in the District

***iii. Environmental Concern.*** The Assembly would put in place enforceable by-laws to drastically reduce all activities that have the potential to either destroy or degrade the environment. Such activities in the District include Sand and Stone wining and haphazard development of settlements.

Also, environmental sanitation would receive serious consideration and attention by upholding and enforcing sanitation by-laws put in place to curb the menace of environmental degradation.

*iv. Climate Change Issues.* The change of original vegetation due to climate change has given rise to: (a) exposure of communities to rain and wind storm disasters with their attendant problems, (b) seasonal flow of the rivers in the affected areas thereby depriving the communities that depend on the streams for domestic and other activities of their means of livelihood. The change in the vegetation due to climate change has affected the farming practices and the crops that are cultivated by the farmers.

Afforestation project, when successfully carried out will improve all year round flow of rivers and improve the living conditions of communities which depend on the rivers for supply of water for domestic and economic activities.

*vi. Emerging Sustainable Development Issues*

Emerging issues such as destruction of farmlands and crops by cattle herdsmen in the District is a threat to peace and security. It is therefore envisaged that the District Security Committee (DISEC) in concert with security agencies and traditional authorities would devise strategies to curb the undesirable effects of activities of these herdsmen

**2.7 Application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges**

This section examines the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) in respect of the SMTDP Goals. The potentials are the resources within the reach of the district. The Opportunities are other external factors that the district can take advantage of in enhancing the pace of development. The constraints are weaknesses from within which impede development for which steps have to be taken internally to address them. The challenges are external constraints hampering development, which needs to be overcome. The POCC analysis under the SMTDP goals is presented in Table 2.7.

**Table 2.7. POCC Analysis**

**(A) BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY**

<b>ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED</b>	<b>POTENTIALS</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>CONSTRAINTS</b>	<b>CHALLENGES</b>
* Low internally generated funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of revenue collectors</li> <li>- Willingness of the communities to pay tax</li> <li>-Existence of markets</li> <li>-Existence of revenue department of the Assembly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of the District Assembly and the sub district structures (Urban and Area councils)</li> <li>- Periodic inspection by auditors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of monitoring of revenue collectors</li> <li>-Lack of database</li> <li>- Under declaration of revenue collection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate funding</li> <li>-lack of appropriate technology</li> <li>-Low productivity due to unfavourable weather conditions</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> This problem can be solved by tapping the presence of revenue collectors and improving upon their methods of collection				
* Low access to credit facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of financial institutions in the district</li> <li>- Population seeking financial assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support from DACF</li> <li>- Support from NGOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Absence of co-operative groupings to ease access to credit facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High interest rates charged on credit facilities</li> <li>- Untimely release of DACF</li> <li>-Low repayment rate</li> <li>-Little time for the repayment of credit facilities</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> This problem can be solved by ensuring the available financial institutions in the district reduce the interest rates particularly those within the vulnerable groups like the disabled				
*Lack of development of tourism potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of tourist sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Attraction of Foreign investors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Lack of funds</li> </ul>	

* Improve agricultural production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of fertile land</li> <li>- Existence of MOFA</li> <li>- Existence of farmers co-operatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of micro financial institutions to provide credit to farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resistance to technological change</li> <li>- Unfavourable rainfall pattern</li> <li>- Poor accessibility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Declining prices for goods produced in the municipality</li> <li>- Irregular support from the donor agencies</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> Increased agricultural production and productivity can be achieved since potentials and opportunities exist. The constraint can be addressed through developing appropriate strategies to design the programme. Challenges can be addressed by dialoguing with the donors.				
* Poor access to credit facilities by the vulnerable including farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of financial institutions</li> <li>- Existence of Business Advisory Centre (BAC) of NBSSI</li> <li>- Existence of MOFA</li> <li>- Farmers Associations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MASLOC</li> <li>- Support from donors</li> <li>- Support from buying agencies and central government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of collateral security</li> <li>- Lack of data on the vulnerable and the excluded</li> <li>- Lack of banking habits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High interest rates</li> <li>- Support does not come on time</li> </ul>
* Construction of small scale simple irrigation systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of irrigable streams</li> <li>- Availability of irrigable land</li> <li>- Availability of surface water</li> <li>- Prevalence of high water table</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support from Irrigation Development Agency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate storage facilities</li> <li>- Poor road network- Land tenure system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Untimely release of support from external donors</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> Increased agricultural production and productivity can be achieved since potentials and opportunities exist. The constraint can be addressed through developing appropriate strategies to design the programme. Challenges can be addressed by dialoguing with the donors.				



* Inadequate data on all revenue items	-	- Presence of micro financial institutions to provide credit to farmers	- Resistance to technological change - Unfavourable rainfall pattern - Poor accessibility	- Declining prices for goods produced in the municipality - Irregular support from the donor agencies
<b>Conclusion:</b> Increased agricultural production and productivity can be achieved since potentials and opportunities exist. The constraint can be addressed through developing appropriate strategies to design the programme. Challenges can be addressed by dialoguing with the donors.				
* Poor access to credit facilities by the vulnerable including farmers	- Existence of financial institutions - Existence of Business Advisory Centre (BAC) of NBSSI - Existence of MOFA - Farmers Associations	- MASLOC - Support from donors - Support from buying agencies and central government	- Lack of collateral security - Lack of data on the vulnerable and the excluded - Lack of banking habits	- High interest rates - Support does not come on time
* Construction of small scale simple irrigation systems	- Existence of irrigable streams - Availability of irrigable land - Availability of surface water - Prevalence of high water table	- Support from Irrigation Development Agency	- Inadequate storage facilities - Poor road network- Land tenure system	- Untimely release of support from external donors
<b>Conclusion:</b> This project is viable. The potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed through dialogue with stakeholders and the use of improved storage facilities. The challenges can be managed also through dialogue with external donors				

## B) CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
<p><b>Education</b></p> <p>* Poor performance of Pupils</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of school buildings.</li> <li>- Upgrading courses for teachers</li> <li>- Existence of Education Oversight Committee</li> <li>- Presence of well organised SMC/PA</li> <li>- District Education Fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policy of the government to award teachers in the deprived communities</li> <li>- GETFUND</li> <li>- DACF</li> <li>- Support from donor agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pupils providing child labour</li> <li>- Truancy among pupils</li> <li>- Irresponsible parenting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unwillingness of teachers to be posted to rural communities</li> <li>- Untimely release of GETFUND, DACF and support from the donor agencies</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be addressed since potentials and opportunities exist. The constraints can be addressed through public education for stakeholders in education. Challenges can be addressed by motivating teachers who are posted to the rural communities and consultations with the donors.</p>				
ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
<p><b>Health</b></p> <p>* Low access to affordable and quality health care</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of health facilities (i.e. hospital, health centres, clinics, CHPP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 0.- Support from donor agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High cost of drugs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Exodus of health personnel</li> <li>- Outbreak of diseases</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Good management structure in place (DHMT)</li> <li>- Existence of NHIS</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Untimely release of support from donors</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> This is a feasible project since potentials and opportunities exist. The constraints can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the programme. Challenges can be managed by the Assembly for providing motivation to health staff to retain them and also provide scholarships to nurses' trainees to be posted to the District. There should also be a dialogue with the developing partners regarding funding and immediate response in terms of outbreak of diseases.</p>				
<p><b>Water</b></p> <p>* Inadequate access to potable water supply</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of underground water</li> <li>- Existence of well organised DWST</li> <li>- Existence of WATSAN</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support from donor agencies e.g. GTZ, ADB</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Negative cultural beliefs</li> <li>- Inadequate funds to support the programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unfavourable policies of the government</li> <li>- Untimely release of support from the donor partners</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> This is a feasible project since potentials and opportunities exist. Negative cultural beliefs and inadequate funds can be addressed through public education. Unfavourable policies can be managed by the government by ensuring that the policies it undertakes would have a human face. Untimely release of support from the donors can also be managed through dialogue.</p>				
<p><b>Sanitation</b></p> <p>* Poor sanitation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of land for final disposal site</li> <li>- Existence of environment department</li> <li>- Availability of logistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support from zoomlion and donor agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of final disposal site</li> <li>- Inadequate toilet facilities</li> <li>- Indiscriminate dumping of refuse</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Untimely support from the donor agencies</li> <li>- Untimely release of DACF</li> </ul>

**Conclusion:** This is a feasible programme. Significant potentials and opportunities exist to ensure the success of the programme. Constraints can be addressed through dialogue with land owners/chiefs for provision of land for final disposal site, inadequate toilet facilities can be addressed through public education on household toilets while indiscriminate dumping can be addressed through education. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with the donors.

<p><b>HIV/AIDS</b> * Proper management of HIV/AIDS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of PLHIV's Associations</li> <li>- Existence of District AIDS Committee</li> <li>- Availability of screening test</li> <li>- Presence of Counselling Centre in the District</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support from Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC)</li> <li>- Support from the donors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stigmatisation of PLHIV</li> <li>- Indiscriminate sex</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Negative religious/cultural perceptions about the disease</li> <li>- Untimely and dwindling support from GAC and the donors</li> </ul>
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**Conclusion:** This is a feasible programme since potentials and opportunities exist to ensure the success of the programme constraints can be addressed through public education on awareness and stigmatisation. The challenges can be managed through a dialogue with the GAC and the developing partners.

**(C) SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

<b>ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED</b>	<b>POTENTIALS</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>CONSTRAINTS</b>	<b>CHALLENGES</b>
* Uncoordinated and haphazard development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of land</li> <li>- Existence of Town and Country Planning Department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence and proximity to Regional and Town and Country Planning Department</li> <li>- Proximity to Regional Survey Office</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of layout in some communities</li> <li>- Multiple sale of land/plot</li> <li>- Selling of unauthorised land/plot</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land litigation</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> This issue can be addressed through education of the land owners and the general public. Opportunities and potentials exist to ensure proper demarcation of land and provision of layouts.</p>				
* Improve market infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Already existing markets</li> <li>- Availability of local market produce</li> <li>- Existence of trading associations</li> <li>- Ability to generate revenue for the Municipal Assembly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High patronage</li> <li>- Major trunk road passes through the markets</li> <li>- Close proximity to Kumasi - Support from NGOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Willingness of the traders to move to the new site due to negative religious, traditional/cultural beliefs</li> <li>- Untimely release of support from donors.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> This is a feasible project since potentials and opportunities exist. Constraints and challenges can be addressed through dialogue with the donors and education of traders.</p>				
* Improve road conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of Feeder Roads Department</li> <li>- Existing roads</li> <li>- Acquisition of grader</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proximity to Regional Highways and Feeder Roads office in Kumasi</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Frequent washing of the roads due to frequent torrential rains</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dwindling donor inflows</li> <li>- Unfavourable decisions of the government</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> This is a feasible project since potentials and opportunities exist and challenges can be managed.</p>				

#### D) MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
* Non-functioning of district sub structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of Office accommodation</li> <li>- Availability of skilled labour</li> <li>- Presence of Unit Committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support from Ministry of Local Government</li> <li>- Support from NALAG</li> <li>- Support from DDF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of co-ordination between the D.A and the Zonal Council Members/Unit Committee</li> <li>- Lack of permanent staff due to lack of funds to pay their salaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate support from the supporting agencies</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> This issue can be addressed since potentials and opportunities exist to ensure the successful implementation of it. Constraints can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the programme. Challenges can be managed through dialogue and lobbying support from other agencies.</p>				
* Low internal income generation fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of markets</li> <li>- Availability of taxable items/properties</li> <li>- Existence of revenue department of the Assembly</li> <li>- Existence of bye-laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of law abiding agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of data base</li> <li>- Unwillingness of the people to pay tax (Tax evasion)</li> <li>- Under declaration of revenue collection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low demand of the goods produced in the Municipality</li> <li>- Low productivity due to unfavourable weather conditions</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The issue can be addressed since resources exist to ensure the success of the programme. Constraints can be addressed through public education and enforcement of the bye-laws.</p>				

## **2.8. Conclusion from POCC Analysis**

Asante Akim North District is endowed with a lot of potentials. These include forest resources, fertile agricultural lands and favourable climatic conditions. Skilled and unskilled labour is also available in the district with fairly stable/peaceful environment. There are however the constraints of limited public access to social infrastructure and services like potable water, quality health care, better education, good road networks, and total coverage/access of electricity supply, toilet facilities and many more. These are compounded by low local revenue mobilization capacity of the District Assembly and inadequate and untimely released of the DACF.

There is therefore the need to overcome these constraints by constantly developing the human resource of the district and improving agriculture activities since it is the major economic activities in the district. The main challenges confronting the districts' developmental agenda is inadequate funding and untimely released of the DACF and the DDF.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, SUB-GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

The problem analysis of the Asante Akim North District led to the identification of numerous development challenges which have succeeded in the low development nature or level of the district. This therefore warrants the formulation of prudent and pragmatic development goals and objectives which are envisaged to be achieved by the end of the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan spanning from (2018 – 2021). These goals and objectives have been set in line with the Five (5) thematic areas of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework. Furthermore, policies have been formulated to highlight the vision for the District and create the enabling environment within which the plan would be implemented. In addition, specific strategies have been selected from the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework 2018-2021, and are expected to be used to achieve the desired policy objectives leading to the attainment of the ultimate goal.

It the hope of the Assembly that successful implementation of the programmes and projects outlined in this plan would yield the desired effect of an improved standard of living in the District by 2021.

#### **3.2. District Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies under the Thematic Areas**

Development as we are aware is driven by goals, objectives, policies and strategies. It is therefore appropriate to set realistic goals and objectives to guide the development process. Table 3.1 below shows adopted policy objectives and strategies as out lined the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework 2018 – 2021

##### **3.2.2 District Goal**

The Asante Akim North District Assembly envisions to create an enabling environment for the private, public and local business to work in partnership to create jobs and stimulate economic activity for improved standard of living.



### **3.3. Goal Formulation**

The process of goal formulation for the district was done in consonance with the guidelines provided in the NMTDPF (2018-2021). The goal formulation stage in the planning process serves as an anchor between problem definition, identification of potentials, opportunities and constraints and plan formulation

### **3.4. Development of the District Objectives and Strategies**

An objective is a specific measurable ambition that is contributing towards the attainment of a goal within a specified time frame. Strategy on the other hand is an approach, a means, a way or method to be used in achieving a mission, an objective or an expected output.

Following the implementation of Composite Budgeting in Ghana, all MMDAs are required to adopt national objectives and strategies which are of relevance to their local economies. The relevant policy objectives adopted from the NMTDP 2018-2021 and the relevant strategies adopted from NMTDP 2018-2021 to achieve the objectives of the District and National Goals are presented in table 3.1.

**Table 3.1: District Development Policy Objectives and Strategies Adopted from NMTDP 2018-2021**

**BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY**

<b>FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>POLICY OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES</b>	<b>GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES</b>
<b>STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes among</li> <li>• Narrow tax base</li> </ul>	1.1.Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and management	1.1.1.Eliminate revenue collection leakages 1.1.2.Strengthen revenue institutions and administration 1.1.3.Strengthen mobilization and management of non-tax revenue	Ministry of finance Ghana Revenue Authority	SDG 1, 8, 17
<b>INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities</li> <li>• Limited local participation in economic development</li> </ul>	2.1.Pursue flagship industrial development	2.1.1.Implement one district, one factory initiative  2.1.2.Introduce industrial sub-contracting exchange to link SMEs with large scale enterprise	Ministry of Trade and Industry  Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations	SDG 1,7,9,17 AU 4,5,7,9

PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate access to affordable credit</li> <li>• Limited access to credit by SMEs</li> </ul>	<p>3.1.Enhance Business Enabling Environment</p> <p>3.2. Support Entrepreneurship and SMEs business</p>	<p>3.1.1.Institute effective commercial dispute mechanism in support of private sector growth and development</p> <p>3.1.2.Establish regulatory reforms units within MDAs to conduct Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) across government institutions</p> <p>3.2.1.Create Entrepreneurship culture, especially among the youth</p> <p>3.2.2. Merge National Board for small –scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP) and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services</p>	<p>Ministry of Business development</p> <p>Ministry of Trade and Industry</p>	<p>SDG 8,9,17</p> <p>AU 4,5,20</p>
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor marketing systems</li> <li>• High cost of production inputs</li> </ul>	4.1. Promote demand-driven approach to agricultural development	4.1.1. Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers access the growing world demand for organic products	<p>Ministry of Food and Agriculture</p> <p>MLGRD</p>	<p>SDG 2,8,12,17</p> <p>AU 1,3,4,5,20</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition</li> </ul>	4.2. Ensure improved public investment	<p>4.1.2. Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water</p> <p>4.1.3. Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district</p>	MMDAs  Ministry of Environment Science and Technology	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</li> <li>Low level of irrigated agriculture</li> </ul>	4.3. Improve production efficiency	<p>4.3.1. Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization</p> <p>4.3.2. Mobilize investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts</p> <p>4.3.3. Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation</p>		SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor storage and transportation systems</li> <li>Poor farm-level practices</li> </ul>	4.4. Improve post-harvest management	<p>4.4.1. Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing packaging</p> <p>4.4.2. Provide incentives to the private sector and</p>	Ministry of Food and Agriculture  Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5

			district assemblies to invest in post –harvest activities		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of youth interest in agriculture</li> <li>Inadequate start-up capital for the youth</li> </ul>	4.5.Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	<p>4.5.1.Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain</p> <p>4.5.2.Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation</p>	<p>Ministry of food and agriculture</p> <p>Council for Scientific and Industrial Research</p>	<p>SDG 2,8,9,12,17</p> <p>AU 1,3,4,5,20</p>
TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low skills development</li> </ul>	5.1.Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<p>5.1.1.Expanding the tourism sector through investment, innovation, the pursuit of service excellence</p> <p>5.1.2.Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector</p>	<p>Ministry of Tourism and Creative Arts</p> <p>Ghana Tourism Authority</p>	<p>SDG 8,9,12</p> <p>AU 4,6</p>

Source: A.A.N.D.A. 2017

**THEMATIC AREA: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL**

<b>FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>POLICY OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES</b>
<b>EDUCATION AND TRAINING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality at all levels</li> <li>• Low participation in non-formal education</li> <li>• Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics</li> <li>• Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</li> </ul>	1.1.Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1.2.Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children 1.3.Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) 1.4.Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	MOE, scholarship secretariat, NCCA, GES, GETFUND
<b>HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare</li> <li>• Poor quality of healthcare services</li> <li>• Unmet health needs of women and girls</li> <li>• Increased cost of healthcare delivery</li> </ul>	2.1. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and universal Health Coverage (UHC)	2.1.1. Expand and equip health facilities 2.1.2. Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy 2.1.3. Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services 2.1.4. Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)	GHS, DHS, MoH, NHIS

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</li> </ul>	2.2. Strengthen healthcare management	2.2.1. Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff	GHS, DHS, MoH, NHIS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing morbidity , mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</li> </ul>	2.3. Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality	2.3.1. Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services 2.3.2. Intensify implementation of malaria control programme 2.3.3. Intensify efforts for policy eradication 2.3.4. Develop and implement the national health policy for the aged	GHS, DHS, MoH, NHIS
FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Household food insecurity</li> </ul>	3.1. Ensure food and nutrition security	3.1.1. Institute measures to reduce food loss and waste 3.1.2. Promote the production of diversified nutrient-rich food and consumption	MOH, MMDAs, MOFA, FDA
POPULATION MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High fertility rate among adolescent</li> </ul>	4.1. Improve population management	4.1.1. Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society 4.1.2. Strengthen coordination, planning, monitoring, and evaluation education on population policies and programmes	NPC, NDPC, GES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</li> </ul>		4.1.3. Improve material and adolescent reproductive health	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes</li> <li>• Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy, and accompanying school drop-out rates</li> <li>• Inadequate sexual education for young people</li> </ul>		4.1.4. Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High youth unemployment</li> </ul>		<p>4.1.5. Develop a Youth Development Index to track progress on youth empowerment</p> <p>4.1.6. Expand technical and vocational education and training to address high school drop-out rate</p>	GES
WATER AND SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality</li> <li>• Surface mining, desertification</li> <li>• Negative impact of climate variability and change</li> </ul>		<p>5.1.1. Improve liquid and solid waste management</p> <p>5.1.2. Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce siltation and pollution from human activities</p>	Ministry of sanitation and water resources, MMDAs, EPA



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells</li> <li>• Poor quality of drinking water</li> </ul>	5.1. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	5.2.1. Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems 5.2.2. Develop the Water for All programme, in line with SDG 6 5.2.3. Restore degraded rivers, wetlands and lakes	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High prevalence of open defecation</li> <li>• Poor sanitation and waste management</li> <li>• Poor hygiene practices</li> </ul>	5.2. Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	5.3.1. Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services 5.3.2. Implement the ‘Toilet for All’ and ‘Water for All’ programmes under the IPEP initiative 5.3.3. Expand disability-friendly and gender friendly sanitation facilities	Ministry of sanitation and water resources, CWSA,
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells</li> <li>• Poor quality of drinking water</li> </ul>		5.2.1. Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems	

			5.2.2. Develop the Water for All programme, in line with SDG 6 5.2.3. Restore degraded rivers, wetlands and lakes	
POVERTY AND INEQUALITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas</li> <li>• Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</li> <li>• Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</li> <li>• High incidence of children's rights violation</li> <li>• Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labor</li> </ul>	6.1. Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	6.1.1. Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life	MoF, Dept. of social welfare, MLGRD
CHILD AND FAMILY AND WELFARE		7.1. Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	7.1.1. Expand social protection intervention to reach all categories of vulnerable children 7.1.2. Increase awareness on child protection	MoG, CSP, DoC, MOC, MoE, MMDAs
		7.2. Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	7.2.1. Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs 7.2.2 Introduce District Integrated social services	MoG, CSP, Ghana Police Service, Ghana Prisons Service

<p><b>THE AGED</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate care for the aged</li> <li>• Lack of gender sensitivity in addressing the needs of the aged</li>   <li>• Gender disparity in access to economic opportunities</li> </ul>	<p>8.1 enhance the well-being of the aged</p>	<p>programme for children, families and vulnerable adults</p> <p>8.1.1.Create an aged database on the aged to support policy making planning and monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>8.1.2 Build capacity to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies on ageing</p> <p>8.1.3 Provide adequate attention to gender variations in ageing</p> <p>9.1.1.Re-introduce and enforce the administrative directive on the reservation of 30 percent of poverty alleviation funds of MMDAs to serve women’s enterprises</p>	<p>MoGCSP, TA, NCCE, DOC</p> <p>MLGRD, MoF, MOTI, MOH,</p>
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<p><b>GENDER EQUALITY</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions</li> </ul>	<p>9.1 Promote economic empowerment of women</p>	<p>9.1.2. Ensure at least ,50 percent of MASLOC funds allocation to female applicants</p>	
<p><b>SOCIAL PROTECTION</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society</li> <li>• High unemployment rate amongst PWDs perceived low levels of skills and education of persons with disabilities</li> </ul>	<p>10.1 strengthen social protection especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly</p>	<p>10.1.1 Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets</p> <p>10.1.2 Strengthens and effectively implement existing social protection invention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups</p> <p>11.1.1 Generate databased on PWD</p> <p>11.1.2 Promote participation of PWDs in national development</p> <p>11.1.3 Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self</p>	<p>MoE, MoH, MLGID, MMDAs</p> <p>MoGCSP, NCPD, and MoE, GFD, CSOs</p>

<p><b>DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low participation of persons with disability in decision making</li> <li>• Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs</li> <li>• Youth employment and underemployment among rural and urban youth</li> </ul>	<p>11.1.Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country</p> <p>11.2 Promote participation of PWDs in policies , electoral democracy and governance</p> <p>11.3 Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghana citizenship</p>	<p>11.2.1 Strengthens inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy</p> <p>11.3.1 Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices</p> <p>11.3.2 Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs</p> <p>13.1.1 Mainstream youth development in national development policies, programmes and projects across all sectors</p>	<p>National Association of Private Schools, EC, Ministry of Transport, GHA</p> <p>NMC, MASLOC, NYA</p>
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<p><b>YOUTH DEVELOPMENT</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices</li> </ul>	<p>13.1 Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development</p>	<p>13.1.2 Develop and implement additional initiative for youth employment , including promotion of entrepreneurial skills</p> <p>13.1.3 Improve quality and access to post basic education skills training</p>	<p>MoYs, NYA, MDAs, GES, NDPC</p>
<p>SPORTS AND RECREATION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Declining interest in locally organized sports by general public</li> </ul>	<p>14. Recreational development</p>	<p>14.1. Promote sports in school curricula and inter-schools sports competition</p>	<p>MOYS, NSA</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>			

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Source: A.A.N.D.A. 2017

**THEMATIC AREA: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

<b>FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>KEY ISSUES</b>	<b>POLICY OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES</b>	<b>GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES</b>
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PROTECTED AREAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of forest cover</li> <li>Increasing loss of endangered species</li> </ul>	1.1. Expand forest conservation areas	1.1.1. Promote alternative sources of livelihood, including provision of beehives to forest fringe communities	Forestry commission, LC, MMDAs, EPA, NDPC	SDG 13, 15 AU 7, 12
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber forest</li> </ul>		<p>1.1.2. Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity into development planning and budgeting process</p> <p>1.1.3. Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forest and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems</p>		
ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</li> </ul>	2. Reduce environmental pollution	2.1.1. Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste – to-energy technologies	EPA, MMDAs	SDG 3,6,11,15,17 AU 7,11,12
DEFORESTATION, DESERTIFICATION AND SOIL EROSION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inappropriate farming practices</li> <li>Indiscriminate use of weedicides</li> </ul>	3. Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	<p>3.1. Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves</p> <p>3.2. Improve incentives and other measures to</p>	Forestry commission, EPA	SDG, 11, 13,15,17 AU 7,11,12

			encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture 3.3.Develop efficient use of technologies		
CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions</li> <li>Vulnerability and variability to climate change</li> </ul>	4. Enhance climate change resilience	4.1.1.Mainstreaming of climate change in national development planning and budgeting process	NDPC, MMDAs	SDG, 11,13, 15,17 AU 7,11,12
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of trees and vegetative cover</li> <li>Degraded landscapes</li> </ul>	5. Reduce greenhouse gases	5.1.1.Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities	EPA, FC	SDG 11,13,17 AU 7,11,12
DISASTER MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</li> </ul>	6.Promote proactive planning disaster prevention and mitigation	6.1.1. Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively	NADMO, MMDAs	SDG 11,13,16,17 AU 5,7,11,12
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTUR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rapid deterioration of roads</li> </ul>	7. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of	7.1.1. Provide regular training to local contractors and consultants	Service (MTTU), Koforidua Training Centre, relevant	

E: ROAD,RAIL, WATER, AND AIR		road transport infrastructure and services	to improve quality of delivery in road infrastructure, procurement, management, and supervision of road contracts 7.1.2.Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts	professional institutions	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate facilities for PWDs in the transport system</li> <li>• Limited facilities for non-motorized transport (NMT)</li> </ul>	8.1. Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users	8.1.1. Incorporate pedestrian safety facilities in planning, design, construction and maintenance of road infrastructure 8.1.2. Provide adequate training for motorist	NRSC, MoT,	
DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor waste disposal practices</li> <li>• Poor drainage system</li> <li>• Silting and choking of drains</li> </ul>	9.1. Address recurrent devastating floods	9.1.1. Intensity public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste	MLGRD, Ministry of Works and housing, MMDAs	SDG 9,17 AU 10,11,12
INFRASTRUCTUR E REMAINTENANC E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor and proper maintenance of infrastructure</li> </ul>	10.1. Promote maintenance culture	10.1.1. Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance	MMDAs, Organizations	

HUMAN SETTLEMENT AND HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> <li>Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</li> <li>Scattered and unplanned human settlement</li> </ul>	11.Promote sustainable, spatially, integrated balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<p>11.1.1. Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)</p> <p>11.1.2. Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide</p>	MESTI, MRLGRD, MWH	SDG 9,11,15,17 AU 1,10,11,12
RURAL DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</li> </ul>	12. Enhance quality of life in rural areas	12.1.1. Provide basic infrastructure such as, potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing	MLGRD, Ministry of works and Housing	SDG 1,6,9,11,15,17 AU 1,5,10,12
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited of ICT as a tool to enhance management and efficiency of business and provision of public services</li> </ul>	13. Enhance application of ICT in national development	<p>13.1.1.Mainstream ICT in public sector operation</p> <p>13.1.2 Improve telecommunication accessibility</p> <p>13.1.3 Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony</p>	Ministry of communication, NITA, National Data Centre	SDG 8, 9, 16, 17 AU 1, 10, 11, 12, 17
ENERGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over dependence on</li> </ul>	14.1 Ensure availability of clean, affordable	14.1.1 Renewables(mini hydro, solar, biomass, wind, tidal)	MoEP, EC, TOR	SDG 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17 AU 1, 6, 7, 17, 20

	<p>hydro generation sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inefficiencies in the management of utilities</li> <li>• High transmission and distribution losses</li> </ul>	<p>and accessible energy</p> <p>14.2 Ensure efficient, transmission and distribution system</p>	<p>14.1.2 Promote the conservation of waste of energy</p> <p>14.1.3 Improve cost effectiveness of solar and technologies</p> <p>14.2.1 Modernize transmission and distribution networks to significantly reduce operational inefficiencies in energy supply and distribution</p> <p>14.2.2 Expand the distribution and transmission network</p>		
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Source: A.A.N.D.A, 2017

**THEMATIC AREA: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY**

<b>FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>KEY ISSUES</b>	<b>POLICY OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES</b>	<b>GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES</b>
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALIZATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ineffective sub-district structures</li> <li>• Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level</li> </ul>	1. Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<p>1.1.1. Ensure the election of District Chief Executive (DCEs)</p> <p>1.1.2. Complete the establishment of the</p>	MLGRD, Institute of Local Government Studies	SDG 16, 17 AU 11,12,13

			departments of the MMDAs		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor coordination in preparation and implementation</li> </ul>	2. Improve decentralized planning	2.1.1.Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	NDPC, MLGRD	SDG 16,17
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</li> <li>Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue</li> </ul>	3. Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	3.1.1.Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue 3.1.2.Strengthen people's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government 3.1.3.Promote effective stakeholders, involvement in development planning process,	MLGRD, MMDAs	SDG 5,16,17 AU 11,12, 16

			local democracy and accountability		
PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak coordination of the development planning system</li> <li>Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans</li> <li>Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs</li> </ul>	4.Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	4.1.1.Strengthen the implementation of development plans 4.1.2.Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management of MDAs and MMDAs	Strengthen capacity of public institutions for undertaking	SDG 16, 17 AU 11, 12
HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate personnel</li> </ul>		5.1.1.Ensure efficiency and transparency in the recruitment processes to the security services 5.1.2.Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry	Regional Integration Office of the President, National Peace Council	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety</li> </ul>	6.Enhance public safety	6.1.1.Promote security awareness of the various communities		

CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIMES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry</li> </ul>	7.Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	7.1.1.Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change	MOJAGD,MMDAs	SDG 16, 17 AU 11, 12
CIVIL SOCIETY AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities</li> </ul>	9. Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	9.1.1.Media	NCCE	SDG, 16, 17 AU 11,12,1 3

Source: A.A.N.D.A, 2017



### 3.5. Development Projections for (2018- 2021)

Knowledge about the current and future needs of the society is vital for policy makers. It is only with that knowledge that informed decisions can be made regarding the kind of interventions that we make.

The technique of population projection is used to forecast different attributes and requirements of the population. Projections are used to assess the needs of the society.

#### 3.5.1 Demographic Projection

Planning is concerned with the future and therefore development planning should take into account the nature and characteristics of the population to be catered for in the plan period. The formulation of measures to control and manage population growth is very essential to plan implementation since much excessive growth in population affects the achievement of development programmes, service delivery and infrastructural needs.

Population forecasts depend on the three vital demographic variables, namely: fertility, mortality and migration rates. The assumptions underlying the projections are as follows:

- (i) The ratio of district population to the country will grow at a constant rate throughout the plan period.
- (ii) The current migration trend in the district will remain constant throughout the plan period.
- (iii) The percentage of the age cohorts of the district will not change significantly during the plan period.

Exponential Method of population projection is given as:

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

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

$P_t$  = the future population

$r$  = the population growth rate

$t$  = the projection period in years

$e$  = 2.718282 is a constant.

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the District was growing at an annual growth rate of 3 percent and the total population of the District as at 2010 was 69,186. Table 3.2 depicts the projected population for the District between 2018– 2021:

**Table 3.2: Projected Population (2018-2021)**

YEAR	PROJECTED POPULATION
2010 (base year)	69,186
2018	87,953
2019	90,631
2020	93,391
2021	96,207

Source: A.A.N.D.A 2017

Based on the population projections, the future infrastructure/service needs of the municipality are projected as follows:

### 3.5.2 Employment Projection

With employment projection being the major source of livelihood, it is essential to know the employment needs of a population to reduce poverty and ensure economic growth. It is therefore important to know unemployment trends so as to help in job creation, in estimating the employment need of the district, the following assumptions were made

- ❖ The proportion of people with within the active age will grow at a constant rate
- ❖ The proportion of employed active labour force will grow at a constant rate
- ❖ Sector proportions are also held constant. Table 3.3 shows the employment projections of the and sector projections within the plan period

Gender Rate	Years				
Year	2010 Census	2018	2019	2020	2021
Employed	27, 470	34,896	34,305	35350	36,414
Unemployed	1,325	1,605	1,654	1,704	1,756
Economically Not Active Population	12,816	16, 281	16,796	17281	17,809

Source: A.A.N.D.A 2017

### 3.5.3 Agriculture Projection

Agriculture in the District faces a number of problems. They include lack of storage and processing facilities, credit, high cost of inputs market and poor accessibility to markets and

inadequate extension services among others. The chosen development path will address the weakness and structural imbalances within the sector.

An analysis of the future food requirement of the Assembly enabled the planning process to assess the adequacy of existing facilities and services that support food production in meeting future needs. The future projections in terms of the number farmers and Agric-extension services are shown in the table below;

❖ **Agriculture Extension Services**

**Table 3.3.Agriculture Extension Service Requirements**

<b>Situation Analysis</b>	<b>Existing Number of Services</b>	<b>Total Need</b>	<b>Backlog</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
District Ratio 1: 2287  National Standard 1: 1500 The extension officers have been crowded out as they are unable to cover the wide operational areas. As a result a lot of farmers do not receive the required extension services	1:2287	1: 1500	11	Additional extension officers would have to be provided to reduce the deficit in ratio

Source: A.A.N.D.A 2017

**3.6 Infrastructure Needs**

Availability of adequate and quality infrastructure and services are critical for good living. It is imperative to have corresponding infrastructure stock increased as population grows in order that installed facilities are not stretched. In order for infrastructure and services to meet their intended purposes, it is instructive that provision meets agreed minimum standards. Subsequently the recommended provision of services and infrastructural facilities in this Plan are based on Planning Standards and Population Thresholds.

The services considered under this section include health, education, water, sanitation etc.

**3.6.1 Water and Sanitation**

The current projected population (2018) of the district is 87,953. According to CWSA standards, every 300 people should be served by one borehole and the population of the district in 4 years’ time is projected at 96207 and the projected demand for boreholes based on CWSA standards in 2021 will be 321 boreholes. Potable water supply in the district in terms of

boreholes and pipe borne is inadequate. Table 3.4 clearly shows the number of boreholes currently available and the projected number of boreholes required for the plan period.

**Table 3.4: Projected Boreholes (300 people to a standpoint)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Projected Population</b>	<b>Number Existing</b>	<b>Backlog</b>	<b>Water Needs (Water Points)</b>
2018	87953	80	213	293
2019	90631	-	222	302
2020	93391	-	231	311
2021	96207	-	241	321

Source: District Water and Sanitation Office, 2017

### **3.6.2 Education**

Given the district teacher – pupil ratio of Primary 1:39 as against the national ratio of 1:40 and JHS 1:21 against 1:35, the educational problems he educational problems are more of low enrolment of pupils especially the girl-child, dilapidated school structures and inadequate accommodation for teachers which hinder effective teaching and learning.

### **3.6.3 Health**

The district has three Health Centers at Juansa, Ananekrom and Nyinamponase and a Mission Hospital which the Agogo Presbyterian Mission Hospital in Agogo. There is therefore the need to for the provision of more health centers in the other communities. Besides the health development problems, additional quarters also need to be constructed for health staff.

- ❖ Standard population for Hospital - 175,000
- ❖ Standard Doctor/Patient Ratio - 1: 20,000
- ❖ Standard Nurse/Patient Ratio - 1: 1,650

#### **District Situation:**

- ❖ Doctor/Population Ratio – 1:87953
- ❖ Doctor/Patient Ratio – 1:3032
- ❖ Nurse/Population Ratio – 1
- ❖ Nurse/Patient Ratio – 1:316

### **3.6.4 Police Station**

The problem of security in the district is more of logistics support, construction of quarters and the establishment of a police post. There is therefore the need for provision of logistics and accommodation to increase efficiency of the police service.

### **3.6.5 Law Court**

The Magistrate court building is in a dilapidated state and needs to be rehabilitated.

### **3.6.6 Electricity**

About 48 percent of the population does not have access to electricity. There is therefore the need to connect these communities to the National Grid.

### **3.6.7 Spatial Organization**

An analysis of the district shows that distribution of the economic and social facilities is uneven. Most of the facilities are concentrated in Agogo which is the district capital.

To ensure spatial equity, electricity would have to be extended to other communities. Number of boreholes has to be constructed and feeder roads rehabilitated.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This aspect of the plan identifies projects whose implementation will facilitate the achievement of the objectives of the Four- Year Medium Term Programme. Development projects and projects/activities are carefully phased out, on yearly basis within the four-year period. These are reflected in the Annual Plan indicating what action to be taken, by whom, at what time as well as the indicative cost. The four-year Investment Programme is grouped under the seven key thematic areas of NMTDP 2018-2021.

These projects were selected with the active participation of the District Assembly/Area Councils, Sector Departments and Organizations, NGOs/CBOs and private Sector. These are indicated in matrix form in Table 4.1 below;

**Table 4.1 Programmes and Sub-Programmes of Asante Akim North District**

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - GOAL 1: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>			
<p>Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eliminate revenue collection leakages</li> <li>• Strengthen revenue institutions and administration</li> <li>• Strengthen mobilization and management of non-tax revenue</li> </ul>	<p>Management and Administration</p>	<p>Finance and Revenue Mobilization</p>
<p>Promote demand-driven approach to agricultural development</p> <p>Ensure improved public investment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers access the growing world demand for organic products</li> <li>• Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water</li> <li>• Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district</li> </ul>	<p>Economic Development</p>	<p>Agriculture Service and Management</p>

<p>Improve production efficiency</p>	<p>Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts</li> <li>• Increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain</li> <li>• Increase access to agricultural extension services</li> <li>• Improve access to agro-technologies (seeds, fertilizers, agro-chemicals)</li> </ul>	<p>Economic Development</p>	<p>Agriculture Service and Management</p>
<p>Support Entrepreneurship and SMEs business</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create Entrepreneurship culture, especially among the youth</li> <li>• Merge National Board for small-scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP) and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services</li> </ul>	<p>Economic Development</p>	<p>Trade, Industry and Tourism Development</p>



Enhance Business Enabling Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institute effective commercial dispute mechanism in support of private sector growth and development</li> <li>• Establish regulatory reforms units within MDAs to conduct Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) across government institutions</li> </ul>	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Development
<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT - GOAL 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL</b>			
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<p>Continue the implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaians</p> <p>Popularize and demystify teaching and learning of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM)</p> <p>Expand infrastructure and teaching and learning facilities at all levels</p>	Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports and Library
Enhance affordable equitable, easily accessible and universal Health coverage (UHC)	<p>Expand and equip health facilities</p> <p>Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare</p>	Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services and Management

Strengthen healthcare management Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality	Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff	Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services and Management
	Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services  Intensify implementation of malaria control programme  Intensify efforts for policy eradication  Develop and implement the national health policy for the aged.	Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services and Management
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Generate database on PWD  Promote participation of PWDs in national development	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
Strengthen social protection especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Strengthen education and awareness against stigma abuse, discrimination and harassment of the vulnerable  Strengthen access to justice, rights and entitlement by vulnerable groups  Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development

	programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups		
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<p>Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budget of MMDAs</p> <p>Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children</p> <p>Increase awareness of child protection</p>	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
<p>Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</p> <p>Improve access to improved reliable environmental sanitation services</p> <p>Recreational development</p>	<p>Provide mechanized borehole and small town water supply systems</p> <p>Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems</p> <p>Develop the Water for All programme, in line with SDG 6</p> <p>Implement the ‘Toilet for All’ and Water for All programmes under IPEP initiative</p> <p>Promote sports in school curricula and inter-school sports competition</p>	Social Service Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation

<b>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND SETTLEMENT</b>			
<b>GOAL 3: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT</b>			
Promote sustainable, spatially, integrated balanced and orderly development of human settlement	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)  Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management
Reduce environmental pollution	Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-waste energy technologies	Environmental Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management
Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves  Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non- degrading practices in agriculture  Develop efficient use of technologies	Environmental Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management
Enhance climate resilience	Mainstreaming of climate change in National Development planning and budgeting process	Environmental Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Provide regular training to local contractors and consultants to improve quality of delivery in road infrastructure,	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management

	<p>procurement, management, and supervision of road contracts</p> <p>Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts</p>		
Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users	<p>Incorporate pedestrian safety facilities in planning, design, construction and maintenance of road infrastructure</p> <p>Provide adequate training for motorist</p>	Campaign on road safety measures	
<b>GOVERNANCE CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY -GOAL 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY</b>			
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<p>Ensure the election of District Chief Executive (DCEs)</p> <p>Strengthen sub-district structures</p>	Management and Administration	General Administration
Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management
Improve popular participation at the regional and district levels	<p>Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue</p> <p>Strengthen people's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government</p> <p>Promote effective stakeholders, involvement in development planning</p>	Management and Administration	General Administration

	process, local democracy and accountability		
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the implementation of development plans  Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management of MDAs and MMDAs	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and coordination
Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change	Management and Administration	
Civil society and civic engagement	Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies in national development	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and coordination

Source: A.A.N.D.A 2017

**Table 4.2: Composite Programme of Action 2018-2021**

<b>THEME: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>													
<b>ADOPTED MDA GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>													
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/i mpact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eliminate revenue collection leakages</li> <li>Strengthen revenue institutions and administration</li> <li>Strengthen mobilization and management of non-tax revenue</li> </ul>	To improve local revenue generation and management	Organize capacity building programme to upgrade the skills of revenue collectors and finance staff	Percentage/ amount of IGF generated					100,000	50,000	0.00	Finance	DA
			Provide incentives packages and logistical support to revenue staff	Incentives packages provided						24,000	0.00	Finance	DA

			Educate and sensitize rate payers on the need to pay taxes	Education on payment of taxes organised					5000	25,000		Finance	DA
			Renovation of market stores	Market stores renovated					850,000	150,000.00	0.00	Works	DA
			Construction of 1No. market	1No market constructed					63,000.00	7,000.00	0.00	Works	DA
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement one district, one factory initiative	Job creation in the district	Facilitate the establishment of cassava processing factory	Cassava processing factory established					200,000		3,000,000.00	DA	
		To contribute of food security through the production of quality rice to promote local rice consumption for free SHS	Development of large stretch of in land valley Training of farmers on good agriculture practices						45,000.00		25,000.00	Private Sector	DA
Support Entrepreneurship culture,	• Create Entrepreneurship culture,	Create support for economic	Facilitate the provision of training and business	Type of training and business					30,000.00	5000	0.00	BAC	DA



urship and SMEs development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>especially among the youth</li> <li>Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical and technical sources to support SMEs</li> </ul>	growth in the district	development services	development services provided										
			Promote and facilitate financial and technical resources to support small scale businesses	Type of support given and amount provided					45,000.00		0.00	BAC	DA	
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expanding the tourism sector through investment, innovation, the pursuit of service excellence</li> <li>Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector</li> </ul>	Develop and promote the tourism potentials in the district	Facilitate the development of tourism sites	No. of tourism sites developed and facilities provided					350,000.00		150,000.00	DA	DA	
Improve production efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization</li> </ul>	Improve agricultural production and productivity	Increase access and improve allocation of resources for extension service delivery	No. of farmers having access to extension services					60,000		0.00	MOFA	DA	

Improve post-harvest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mobilize investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts</li> <li>Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation</li> <li>Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation,</li> </ul>		Organise and celebrate Farmers Day	No. of farmers day celebration supported					200,000.00		0.00	MOFA	DA
			Assist farmers to acquire agro processing machines	No. of farmers supported to acquire agro processing machines					45,000	5,000	0.00	MOFA	DA
			Facilitate the construction of 2No. simple irrigation schemes	No. of simple irrigation schemes constructed					400,000	5,000	0.00	DA	MOFA NGOs Farmers
			Facilitation of the provision of agricultural machinery to farmers	Agricultural machinery provided to farmers					37,000	3000	0.00		
			Provision of agricultural inputs	Subsidies provided on agricultural inputs					20,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	MOFA	DA

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>processing packaging</li> <li>Provide incentives to the private sector and district assemblies to invest in post – harvest activities</li> </ul>		Regulate activities of Fulani’s herdsmen	Monitoring / situational report					28,000.00	2000.00	0.00	Forestry	DA
			Provide storage facilities	Number of storage facilities provided					300,000.00		0.00	MOFA	DA
			Promote Afforestation in the District	No of hectares of degraded forest restored					56,000	4,000	0.00	DA	Forestry
			Raise cashew seedlings	Cashew seedlings raised					200,000			DA	

**THEME: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

**ADOPTED MDA GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL**

<u>Education</u> Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children</li> <li>Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science,</li> </ul>	Improve Teaching and Learning in the District	Construct 10 No. 3unit classroom block for JHS	10 No. 3 Unit classroom block constructed					2,495,000.00	5,000	0.00	WORKS	GES DA
			Construction of 5No. 6-Unit Block with	5No. of 6unit classroom block with Teachers					3,800,000.00	20,000	80,000.00	DA	GES NGOs GETfund Private

education at all levels	technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) • Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels		Teachers Quarters	Quarters constructed									Sector
			Support to Girl Child Education Programme	No of Girl Child supported					28,000.00	2,000	0.00	DA	GES
			Organize training for community based girls' education facilitators to peer-educate other girls on the need for education	No of community based girls education facilitators trained					27,500.00	2500	0.00	GES	DA
			My first day at school	First Day at School Held					50,000	10,000	0.00	GES	DA
			Provide scholarships to needy but brilliant students	Needy but brilliant students supported					67,000	3000	0.00	GES	DA
			Procure 5000 dual desks	5000 dual desks procured					370,500.00		0.00	GES	DA

<b>HEALTH</b> Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand and equip health facilities</li> <li>Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy</li> </ul>	Provide access to quality health care	Construction of CHPS compound	8 No. of CHPS compound constructed					1,590,000	10,000	0.00	GHS	DA	
			Provide accommodation for health personnel and director	No. of bungalows constructed for health personnel					1,400,000	10,000	0.00	GHS	DA	
			Rehabilitation of 2 bedroom for physician assistants	2 bedroom rehabilitated					66,400.00	3,600.00	0.00	GHS	DA	
	Strengthen healthcare management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services</li> <li>Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)</li> <li>Improve production and</li> </ul>		Purchase of Six motor bikes for CHPS Compound	Six motor bikes purchased					55,000	5000	0.00	GHS	DA
				Support to Roll Back Malaria Programme	Malaria cases improved					20,000.00	4,000.00	0.00	GHS	DA
				Health education on stigmatization of HIV/AIDS	% Reduction of new infections					30,000	6000	0.00	GHS, GAC	DA
			Screen all pregnant											

	distribution mix of critical staff		women at Antenatal clinics  Conduct voluntarily counseling and testing in second cycle schools										
			Community durbars involving queen mothers and women leaders  Intensification of health education in all antenatal clinics  Registration of all pregnant women in CHPS Zones	Antenatal coverage increased	→				15,00 0	3000	0.00	GHS	DA
		Increase Penta 3 coverage from 97.6% to 100%	Support for the National Immunization Programme	Immunizati on Improved	→				37,00 0	3000	10,000 .00	GHS, GAC	DA

		Increase Antenatal coverage from 86% to 95%	Registration of all pregnant women in CHPs zone	Antenatal coverage increased methods enhanced	→				18,000	2000	10,000		
		Health malaria, HIV and AIDS/STI/TB	Health education on stigmatization of HIV/AIDS	% Reduction of new infections					6000		4000	GHS	DA
			Provide care and support to PLHIVS Intensify public education on the negative effects of teenage pregnancy							20,000			
		Enhance the adoption rate of modern family planning among the people	Ensure easy access to family planning methods in the communities	Database on the vulnerable and excluded compiled	→				5,000	500		DSW /CM	DA

			Intensify public education on the negative effects of teenage pregnancy	Percentage change in the number of reported cases of child labour					30,000			DSW	DA
			Support to persons with disability	No of Persons with disability supported					450,000			DSW	DA
			Renovation of health insurance building	Health insurance building renovated					180,000			DA	
<b>SOCIAL PROTECTION</b> Strengthen social protection especially for children, women,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets</li> <li>Strengthens and effectively implement</li> </ul>	Create awareness on the right of the vulnerable and exclude	Monitoring of all (6) LEAP payment activities  Enrolling all (100%) the vulnerable and the excluded On NHIS	LEAP payment activities monitored					10,000	2000	40,000	SWCD	DA



persons with disability and the elderly	existing social protection invention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups		Extension of pipe borne water	No of households with access to pipe borne water	→				620,000	8000		DA	DA
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life</li> </ul>		Organize skill training to the vulnerable in the district	Number of trainings organised	→				85,000.00	5,000		DA	NGOs Donors
<b>WATER</b> Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems</li> <li>Develop the Water for All</li> </ul>	Provide access to potable water supply for all by 2021	Maintenance of boreholes	Percentage of household with access to safe water sources	→				11,500.00	500		DEH S	DA
			Construction of boreholes	No of boreholes constructed	→					550,000	1000	40,000	WORKS

	programme, in line with SDG 6		Extension of pipe borne water	No of households with access to pipe borne water									
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restore degraded rivers, wetlands and lakes</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>degraded rivers, wetlands and lakes restored</li> </ul>									
<b>SANITATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services</li> <li>Implement the 'Toilet for</li> </ul>	Ensure good sanitation in the district by 2021	Promotion of household toilets	No. of household latrines constructed					15,000			EPA	DA
			Rehabilitate toilet facilities	No of toilets rehabilitated					340,000	6000		MoE	DA
			Evacuation of Refuse Dump	Refuse Dump Evacuated					1,800,000				DA

<p><b>Job Creation</b> Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development</p>	<p>All” and ‘Water for All programmes under the IPEP initiative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand disability-friendly and gender friendly sanitation facilities</li> </ul>		Acquisition of final disposal sites	No of final disposal sites acquired	→			120,000.00				DA	
			Construction of Water Closet (WC)	20 seater water Closet constructed	→			150,000		50,000	WORKS	DA	
			Support BAC to promote Local Economic Development (LED) activities	BAC provided with financial and logistical support	→			19000	1000			BAC	DA
			Support enterprises /entrepreneurs to access Microfinance	Entrepreneurs supported to access credit facilities	→			7800	1200			BAC	DA
			Organize appropriate entrepreneurs	No of SMEs benefitted	→			45,000	5000.00			BAC	DA

			and business management training programmes for SMEs	from the training programmes									
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs</li> <li>Mainstream youth development in national development policies, programmes and projects across all sectors</li> </ul>	Promote and facilitate training in employable skills for the unemployed youth	Support enterprises /entrepreneurs to access Microfinance	Entrepreneurs supported to access credit facilities	→				7800	1200		BAC	DA

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and implement additional initiative for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills</li> <li>Improve quality and access to post basic education skills training</li> </ul>												
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**THEME: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT**  
**ADOPTED GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT2**

<b>ROADS</b> Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide regular training to local contractors and consultants to improve quality of delivery in</li> </ul>	Reshape all feeder roads in the district by the end of 2021	Construction of footbridge	Footbridge constructed					28,000	2000		WORKS	DA	
			Organise public education on building regulations	Public education organised					25,000				T&C PD	DA
			Identify, verify and acquire	Lease										

re and services  Promote maintenance culture	road infrastructure, procurement, management, and supervision of road contracts		lease on all lands zoned for public use											
			Preparation of Planning Schemes	2 No schemes prepared	→				80,000			T&C PD	Survey and Mapping	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts</li> </ul>	Promote resilient urban infrastructure development, maintenance and provision of basic services	Extension of electricity to newly built up areas	% of electricity extended	→				600,000			DA	ECG	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incorporate pedestrian safety facilities in planning, design, construction and maintenance of road infrastructure</li> </ul>		Provide 150No. Street bulbs and 50No. light poles by the end of 2019	150No. street bulbs and 50No. light poles procured	→				150,000			DA	DA	
			Provide 3 No. community library and ICT centers	3 No. community library and ICT centres provided	→				750,000				DA	DA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide adequate training for motorist</li> </ul>		Provide logistical and financial support to the sub structures	Logistics and financial support provided	→				15,000.00				SWD	DA

<b>ENERGY</b> Ensure availability of clean, affordable and accessible energy  Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renewables (mini hydro, solar, biomass, wind, tidal)</li> <li>Promote the conservation of waste energy</li> <li>Improve cost-effectiveness of solar and wind technologies</li> <li>Expand the distribution and transmission networks</li> <li>Modernize transmission and distribution networks to significantly reduce operational inefficiencies in energy supply and distribution</li> </ul>	Support the extension of electricity to newly built up areas	Construct 2No. 3 bedrooms semi- detached quarters for DA staff bungalows	2No. 3 bedrooms semi - detached bungalows constructed					485,000.00	15000			
			Construct 2No. 3 bedrooms semi- detached quarters for DA staff bungalows	2No. 3 bedrooms semi - detached bungalows constructed					485,000.00	15000			
Enhance application of ICT in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mainstream ICT in public</li> </ul>	Accelerate the provision of 3 No. community	Construct 2No. 3 bedrooms semi -detached	2No. 3 bedrooms semi -					485,000.00	15000			

national development	sector operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve telecommunication accessibility</li> <li>• Improve the quality of ICT services especially internet and telephony</li> </ul>	library and ICT centers	quarters for DA staff bungalows	detached bungalows constructed										
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**THEME: GOVERNANCE PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY**  
**ADOPTED MDA'S GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY**

Deepen political and administrative decentralization  Improve decentralized planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure the election of District Chief Executive (DCEs)</li> <li>• Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs</li> <li>• Strengthen local level capacity for participatory</li> </ul>	Enhance effective operations of all the sub-district structures	Completion of police station	District Police station completed					250,000.00			DA	Ghana Police	
			Increase the rate of women's participation in the Assembly's decision making	% increase of women's participation in the Assembly's decision making						12000			DA	DSWD
										600,000			DA	GPS



	planning and budgeting												
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue</li> <li>• Strengthen people's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government</li> <li>• Promote effective stakeholders, involvement in development planning</li> </ul>								200,000			DA	WORKS

	process, local democracy and accountability												
Local service delivery		Planning and Budgeting	Preparation of medium term development plan	MTDP prepared				→	45000			DA	
			Preparation of composite budget	Composite budget prepared				→	36000			DA	
			Monitoring and evaluation of projects	Projects and programmes monitored				→	14,4000			DA	

Source: A.A.N.D.A 2017

## 4.2. Preparation of Indicative Financial Strategy

The likelihood of the Assembly's available resources not being adequate to meet the required resources is very high because of the limited resources and more needs of the Assembly. There is therefore the need to prepare an Indicative Financial Strategy on how to mobilize and utilize financial resources to implement the plan.

The amount of revenue that would be generated from the different sources of the Assembly during the plan period to finance the plan has been forecasted. The main sources of revenue of the Assembly include DACF, DDF, HIPC Funds, Subventions and IGF. As indicated below it is found out that matching the available resources with the required resources is **GH¢ 30,562,500**, a funding gap of **GH¢ 7,729,936**. A summary of resource mobilization strategy and alternative course of action have been identified.

**Table 4.3: Summary of Proposed Expenditure for the various Thematic Areas for the Plan Period (2018- 2021)**

Thematic Goals	Sources of Funding		
	GOG/DONOR (GH¢)	IGF (GH¢)	TOTAL (GH¢)
Build a Prosperous society	4,479,000	635,000	5,114,000
Create opportunities for all	13,358,200	703,300	13,861,500
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	4,268,000	82,000	4,350,000
Maintain a stable, united and safe society	3,012,000	25,000	3,037,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>29,117,200</b>	<b>1,445,300</b>	<b>30,562,500</b>

Source: A.A.N.D.A- DPCU, September 2017

## Projected Funding Sources for the Proposed Programmes and Projects for 2018-2021

**Table 4.3: Projections of Internally Generated Funds from 2018-2021**

S/N	Item	2018 (GH¢)	2019 (GH¢)	2020 (GH¢)	2021 (GH¢)
1	Rent	436117.50	437380.00	438,000.00	<b>439,500.00</b>
2	Lands	87,640.00	89,240.00	89,500.00	<b>90,000</b>
3	Miscellaneous	1,000.00	500.00	500.00	<b>500.00</b>
4	Licenses	63,900.00	64,800.00	65,000.00	<b>67,000.00</b>
5	Rate	81,804.00	83,640	84, 000	<b>85,000.00</b>
6	Fees	182,516.00	184,700.00	185,000	<b>190,000.00</b>
7	Investment	-	-	-	-
8	Fines	2,600.00	3,000.00	3,500.00	<b>4,000.00</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>436,117.5</b>	<b>437,380.00</b>	<b>438,000.00</b>	<b>439,500.00</b>

Source: A.A.N.D.A-District Budget Analyst, September 2017

**Table 4.4: Total Composite Revenue Projections from 2018-2021**

Year	2018 (GH¢)	2019 (GH¢)	2020 (GH¢)	2021 (GH¢)	Total (GH¢)
<b>Funding</b>					
IGF	436,117.5	437,380.00	438,000.00	439,500.00	<b>1,750,995.5</b>
DDF	691,322.00	690,000.00	690,000.00	690,000.00	<b>2,761,322.0</b>
DACF	4,227,175	4,563,980	4,678,789	4,700,000.	<b>18,169,944</b>
GETfund	-	-	-	-	-
DONORS	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	<b>300,000.0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,429,615.00</b>	<b>5,691,360.00</b>	<b>5,806,789.00</b>	<b>5,904,500.00</b>	<b>22,832,264</b>

Source: A.A.N.D.A-District Budget Analyst, September 2017

### 4.2.1. Financing the GAP

The District Assembly would have to mobilize additional resources to make up the financial shortfall. The following are some of the strategies the Assembly would adopt to make up the shortfall.

- ❖ The Assembly should double its efforts in the collection of Internally Generated Funds by intensifying tax education, widening the tax net to cover all aspects of the informal sector and creating of database on all revenue items in the district. It should also block all revenue leakages.
- ❖ An investment proposal and business plans needs to be prepared to attract investors into the district as well as seek funding for some proposed projects in the areas of roads, water and sanitation etc.
- ❖ In the areas of environmental sanitation, the Assembly should go into public-private partnership with prospective private developers. Interested private developers would be allowed to build and operate public toilets for some agreed specific time before the Assembly takes over.

- ❖ Encourage Private Public Partnership.
- ❖ Constant organization and education of community members on high communal spirit. This would encourage them to actively contribute towards development projects in their respective communities as well as attend communal labour in their numbers
- ❖ Other measures include:
  - Floating district Bonds;
  - Introducing user fees or community contributions; and
  - Organizing Fund raising.

**Table 4.6.: Prioritisation programme Matrix**

PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Rank
	Social impact	Economic Impact	Environmental Impact	Spatial Impact		
Improve local revenue generation and management	3	3	0	1	7	10 <sup>th</sup>
Enhance and promote development of small and medium scale businesses	3	3	0	2	8	6 <sup>th</sup>
Develop and promote the tourism potentials in the district	2	3	3	2	10	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Improve agricultural productivities	3	3	3	1	10	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Improve Teaching and Learning in the District	3	3	2	3	11	1 <sup>st</sup>
Provide access to quality health care	3	3	2	3	11	1 <sup>st</sup>
Reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDs cases	3	3	0	0	6	13 <sup>th</sup>
Enhance the adoption rate of modern family planning among the people	3	3	0	0	6	13 <sup>th</sup>
Create awareness on the right of the vulnerable and exclude	3	3	0	0	6	13 <sup>th</sup>

Provide access to potable water supply for all	3	3	1	1	8	6 <sup>th</sup>
Ensure good sanitation in the district	3	2	3	2	10	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Promote and facilitate training in employable skills for the unemployed youth	3	3	1	0	7	10 <sup>th</sup>
Reshape all feeder roads in the district	2	3	2	1	8	6 <sup>th</sup>
Prepare structured layouts for all communities without layouts	0	1	3	3	7	10 <sup>th</sup>
Support the extension of electricity to newly built up areas	2	3	1	0	6	13 <sup>th</sup>
Accelerate the provision of 3 No. community library and ICT centers	3	3	0	0	6	13 <sup>h</sup>
Enhance effective operations of all the sub-district structures	2	3	1	0	6	13 <sup>th</sup>
Increase the rate of women's participation in the Assembly's decision making	3	3	0	0	6	13 <sup>th</sup>
Ensure peace and security in the district	3	3	3	0	9	4 <sup>th</sup>

Source: A.A.N.D.A 2017

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (2018-2021)**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

The Annual Action Plan is a specific set of activities designed to achieve an objective over a defined period of time, mostly one year. It involves the phasing out of the Composite Action Plan year by year within the plan period.

#### **5.2 Linking the Composite Budget with the Plan**

The District Medium Term Development Plan document is only relevant when the programmes and Projects set out in it are effectively implemented. The first major step towards the implementation of the Plan is the translation of the various departments (composite plan activities) into financial terms which is commonly referred to as Composite budgeting. Among the reasons for linking the budget and the plan are the following;

- ❖ To ensure that the annual budget of the District Assembly is linked to the Annual Action Plan/District Medium Term Development Plan of the assembly
- ❖ That all aspects of the plan and the Budget are coherent
- ❖ Providing the framework for reviewing and strengthening the budget of the assembly and forming the basis of the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Plan and Budget

#### **5.3 Implementation of the Annual Action Plan**

The Annual Action Plan is a set of activities from the decentralized departments of the Assembly designed to achieve an objective over a defined period of time, mostly one year. It involves the phasing out of the composite Action Plan year by year during the plan period.

The Annual Action Plans for the Plan period 2018-2021 are presented as follows;

Table 5.1. Action Plan for 2018

<b>THEME: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>													
<b>ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>													
<u>Programmes and Sub-programmes</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Output Indicator</u>	<u>Quarterly Time Schedule</u>				<u>Indicative Budget</u>			<u>Implementing Agencies</u>	
					1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure efficient internal revenue generation and transparency in local resource management	Organize capacity building Programme to upgrade the skills of revenue collectors and finance staff.	Agogo	50%	Capacity building training workshop organised						7000		Finance	DA
	Educate and sensitize rate payers on the need to pay taxes	District Wide	100%	Education on payment of taxes organised					500	4500		Finance	DA
	Rehabilitation of markets	Agogo,	2	Market rehabilitated					500,000			Works	DA
	Construction of market	Ananekrom	2	Market constructed					70,000			Works	DA



	Institute an award system for best revenue staff.	Agogo		Best revenue staff awarded	→					4000		Finance	DA
Industrial Transformation	Facilitate the establish of cassava processing factory	Agogo	1	Cassava processing factory established	→					500,000.00		Private Sector	DA
Tourism Development	Facilitate the development of tourism sites	Agogo, Hwidiem Onyemso, Wioso	3	No. of tourism sites and type of facilities constructed	→							DA	NGOs
Improves agricultural productivity and production	Increase access and improve allocation of resources for extension service delivery	District wide	Yield selected crops per metric ton per hector	No. of farmers having access to extension services	→					4000.00		MOFA	DA
	Organize farmers' day to award farmers	Selected Community	1	Report	→					38,000.00	2000.00	MOFA	DA
	Construction of 1No. simple irrigation schemes	Kowire	1	1No. of irrigation scheme constructed	→					125,000.00	5000.00	DA	MOFA NGOs Farmers
	Assist farmers to acquire agro	District wide		No. of farmers assisted	→					9000.00	1000.00	MoFA	DA

	processing machines												
	Regulate activities of Fulani's herdsmen	District wide		Monitoring/situational report	→				300,000.00				DA
	Raise cashew seedlings	Agogo		Cashew seedlings raised	→				50,000			DA	MoFA
	Facilitate the supply of farm inputs under the Planting for food and Jobs	District wide		Supply of farm inputs facilitated	→				10,000			GoG	MoFA
Create support for economic growth in the district	Provide skill training to SME'S	District wide		No. of participants trained	→				8000.00	500.00		BAC	DA
	Promote and facilitate financial and technical resources to support medium and small scale businesses	District wide		No. of beneficiaries Amount provided	→				10,000.00			BAC	DA
	Facilitate the provision of training and business	District wide		Type of training and business development	→				5,500.00			BAC	DA

	development services			services provided									
<b>THEME: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>													
<b>ADOPTED MDA'S GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL</b>													
Improve quality and teaching in the district	Completion of 6 unit classroom Block	Menam	1	No. of classroom constructed					200,000.00	0.00		Works	GES
	Construct 1 No. 3unit classroom block	Behwe	1	No. of classroom and constructed					170,000.00	2,000.00		Works	GES
	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Teachers Quarters	Domeabra	1	No. of teachers quarters constructed					300,000.00			Works	GES
	Support to Girl Child Education Programme	District	30	No of girl child supported					6,500.00	500.00		GES	DA
	Provide scholarship to needy but brilliant students	District wide	50	No. of beneficiary students					25,000.00			GES	DA
	My first day at school	Selected Schools	4 Schools	Report					13,500.00	1,500.00		GES	DA

Provide access to quality health care	Construction 1No. CHPS compound	Bebome	2	1CHPS compound constructed	→	290,000	10,000.00		DA	GoG, NGOs & Donors
	Renovation of health centre	Juansa	2	No of health centre renovated	→	45,000.00	5,000.00		GoG	DA, NGOs and Donors
	Rehabilitation of 2 bedroom for physician assistants	Juansa	1	2 bedroom rehabilitated	→	34,000.00	1,000.00		DA	NGOs and Donors
Increase Penta 3 coverage from 97.6% to 100%	Support for the National Immunization Programme	District wide	%	% Coverage	→	15,000.00			GHS	DA
Increase Antenatal from 86% to 95%	Registration of all pregnant women in CHPs zone	District wide	%	% Coverage	→		5,000		GHS	DA
	Protect child from abuse	District wide	100	No. of workshops organised on protection of the rights of the child	→	5,000.00			Comm. Devt/ Social Welfare	DA
Health malaria, HIV and	Health education on stigmatization of HIV/AIDS	District wide		% Reduction of new infections	→	6000.00		1000.00	GHS	DA

AIDS/STI/TB	Provide care and support to PLHIVS	District wide		No of PLHIVS supported					6000.00		3000	GHS, GAC	DA
	Renovation of health insurance building	Agogo		Health insurance building renovated					180,000			DA	
Create awareness on the right of the vulnerable and excluded	Support to persons with disability	District wide		No of Persons with disability supported					15,000.00			DSW	DA
Provide access to potable water supply for all	Construction of boreholes	District wide	Percentage of household with access to safe water sources	No of boreholes constructed					45,000.00		30,000.00	DA	NGOs, Donors
	Extension of pipe borne water	District wide	Percentage of household with access to pipe borne water	No of households benefited					100,000.00			DA	DA
	Construct 20 Seater WC	Hwidiem	Percentage of population	No. of toilet constructed					150,000		50,000	Works	DA, NGOs. Donors

Ensure good sanitation in the district			with access to improved toilet facilities										
	Promotion of household toilets	District wide	%	No. of household latrines constructed	→			8000.00				DEHS	DA
	Evacuation of Refuse Dump	Agogo, Juansa, Domeabra	3	Refuse dump evacuated			→	55,000.00				DEHS	DA
	Acquisition of final disposal sites	District wide	1	No of final disposal sites acquired			→	120,000.00				DEHS	DA
Promote and facilitate training in employable skills for the unemployed youth	Organize appropriate entrepreneurs and business management training programmes for SMEs	District wide		No of SMEs benefitted from the training programmes	→			10,000.00	2000			BAC	DA
	Support enterprises /entrepreneurs to access Microfinance	District wide		Entrepreneurs supported to access credit facilities			→	4,000.00				BAC	DA

**THEME: ENVIRONMENT INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT**

**ADOPTED GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

Reshape all feeder roads in the district	Construction of culvert	Selected communities	2	2No culvert constructed					44,000			Works	DA
	Reshaping feeder roads	District wide	Kilometres	Length (Km) of feeder roads rehabilitated									
	Construction of footbridge	Domeabra	1	Footbridge constructed					24,000.00			Works	DA
	Maintenance of Town Roads	Agogo, Hwidiem, Juansa, Domeabra, Akutuase	Kilometres	No of town roads maintained					350,000.00			Works	DA
Promote resilient urban infrastructure development, maintenance and provision of basic services	Preparation of planning schemes	Hwidiem Agogo	2	Settlement layout prepared					50,000			T&CPD	DA
	Organise public education building regulations	District wide		Public education organised					8000			T&CPD	DA
Support the extension of electricity to	Extension of electricity to newly built up areas	District wide	No. of beneficiary	Electricity extended to newly built up area					450,000.00			DA	ECG

newly built up areas			communities										
	Extension of electricity power to the new quarters	Agogo		Electricity extended to the new quarters					45,000			DA	ECG
	Provision of 150No. Street bulbs and 50No. light poles	District wide											
Accelerate the provision of community library and ICT centers	Provide 1 No. community library and ICT centers	Agogo	1	1No. Community library provided					150,000.00			Works	DA
<b>THEME: GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>													
<b>ADOPTED MDA'S GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY</b>													
Ensure peace and security in the district	Provide accommodation to police personnel	Agogo,		Police accommodation provided					300,000			DA	Ghana Police Service
	Completion of police station	Agogo	1	Police station completed					300,000			DA	Ghana Police Service
Increase the rate of women's participation	Educate women on the need to participate in decision making	District wide		No. of Women involved in local decision process					6000			ISD	DA



in the Assembly's decision making	Preparation of composite budget			Composite budget prepared					9000			DA	
	Monitoring and evaluation of projects, programmes			Projects and programmes monitored					3600 0			DA	

Table 5.2. Action Plan for 2019

<b>THEME: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>													
<b>ADOPTED MDA'S GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>													
<u>Programmes and Sub-programmes</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Output Indicator</u>	<u>Quarterly Time Schedule</u>				<u>Indicative Budget</u>			<u>Implementing Agencies</u>	
					1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure efficient internal revenue generation and transparency in local resource management	Organize capacity building programme to upgrade the skills of revenue collectors and finance staff.	District wide	50%	Capacity building training workshop organised	→					7500		Finance	DA
	Educate and sensitize rate payers on the need to pay taxes	District Wide		Education on payment of taxes organised			→		500	4500		Finance	DA
	Institute an award system for best revenue staff.	District Wide		Best revenue staff awarded	→					4000		Finance	DA
Tourism Development	Facilitate the development of tourism sites	Agogo, Hwidiem	3	No. of tourism sites and type		→			120,000.00			DA	NGOs

		Onyemso, Wioso		of facilities constructed									
Industrial Transformation	Facilitate the establishment of cassava processing factory	Agogo	1	Cassava processing factory established	→				100,0 00.00		1,400, 000.00	DA	Private Sector
Improves agricultural productivity and production	Increase access and improve allocation of resources for extension service delivery	District wide	Yield selected crops per metric ton per hectore	No. of farmers having access to extension services	→				4000. 00			MOF A	DA
	Organize farmers' day to award farmers	District wide	1	Report			→		58,00 0.00	2000. 00		MOF A	DA
	Construction of 1No. simple irrigation schemes	Kowireso	1	1No irrigation scheme constructed	→				3000 00.00	5000. 00		DA	MOFA NGOs Farmers
	Development of value chain structures to ensure quality rice production to support the Free SHS and	Akutuase, Woraponso, Bebome, Nyamebekye re, Kowireso		Value chain structures developed	→				30,00 0.00		15,000 .00	Private sector	DA

	school feeding programme												
	Assist farmers to acquire agro processing machines	District wide		No of farmers assisted					9000.00	1000.00		MOFA	DA
	Promote afforestation programme	District wide		Hectares of degraded forest afforested					80,000.00			Forest ry	DA
	Raise cashew seedlings	District wide		Cashew seedlings raised					50,000			DA	
Create support for economic growth in the district	Provide skill training to SME'S	District wide		No. of participants trained					8000.00	500.00		BAC	DA
	Promote and facilitate financial and technical resources to support medium and small scale businesses	District wide		No. of beneficiaries  Amount provided									
	Facilitate the provision of training and business	District wide		Type of training and business development					5,500.00			BAC	DA

	development services			services provided									
<b>THEME: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>													
<b>ADOPTED MDA'S GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL</b>													
Improve quality and teaching in the district	Construct 2No. 6unit classroom block for Primary Schools	Selected Communities	2	No. of classroom constructed	→				650,000.00	5000.00		Works	GES
	Construct 2 No. 3unit classroom block for JHS	Selected Communities	3	No. of classroom constructed	→				48,000.00	2,000.00		Works	GES
	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Teachers Quarters	Selected Communities	1	No. of teachers quarters constructed	→				300,000.00			Works	GES
	Support to Girl Child Education Programme	District	50	No of girl child supported	→				2,00.00		2,500.00	GES	DA
	Provide scholarship to needy but brilliant students	District wide	50	No. of beneficiary students	→				30,000.00			GES	DA
	My first day at school	District wide	1						13,500	1,500.00		GES	DA

Provide access to quality health care	Construction 2No. CHPS compound	Selected Communities	2	2 CHPS compound constructed	→			390,000	10,000.00		DA	GoG, NGOs & Donors
	Renovation of health centre	Nyina mpansa,	2	No of health centre renovated	→			45,000.00	5,000.00		GoG	DA, NGOs and Donors
	Renovation of District Health Directorate office	Agogo		Health Directorate office renovated	→			120,000.00			DA	
	Rehabilitation of 2 bedroom for physician assistants	Juansa	1	2 bedroom rehabilitated	→			34,000.00	1,000.00		DA	NGOs and Donors
	Support for the National Immunization Programme	District wide	%	% Coverage	→			15,000.00			GHS	DA
	Protect child from abuse	District wide		No. of workshops organised on protection of the rights of the child	→			5,000.00			Comm. Dev't / Social Welfare	DA
Health malaria, HIV and	Health education on stigmatization of HIV/AIDS	District wide		% Reduction of new infections	→			6000.00		1000.00	GHS	DA

AIDS/STI/TB	Provide care and support to PLHIVS	District wide		No of PLHIVS supported			→		6000.00		3000	GHS, GAC	DA
Create awareness on the right of the vulnerable and excluded	Support to persons with disability	District wide		No of Persons with disability supported			→		15,000.00			DSW	DA
	Compile a database on the vulnerable and excluded groups	District wide		Database on the vulnerable and excluded compiled			→		5000			DSW	DA
	Renovation of health insurance building	Agogo		Health insurance building renovated			→		180,000			DA	
Provide access to potable water supply for all	Construction of boreholes	District wide	Percentage of household with access to safe water sources	No of boreholes constructed			→		45,000.00		30,000.00	DA	NGOs, Donors
	Extension of pipe borne water	District wide	Percentage of households with access to pipe borne water	No of households benefited			→		100,000.00			DA	DA

Ensure good sanitation in the district	Rehabilitation of toilet facilities	Selected communities	Percentage of population with access to improved toilet facilities	No. of toilet constructed				180,000		50,000	Works	DA, NGOs. Donors
	Promotion of household toilets	District wide	%	No. of household latrines constructed				8000.00			DEHS	DA
	Evacuation of Refuse Dump	Agogo, Juansa, Domeabra						25,000.00			DEHS	DA
	Acquisition of final disposal sites	District wide		No of final disposal sites acquired				120,000.00			DEHS	DA
Promote and facilitate training in employable skills for the unemployed youth	Organize appropriate entrepreneurs and business management training programmes for SMEs	District wide		No of SMEs benefitted from the training programmes				10,000.00	2000		BAC	DA
	Support BAC to promote Local	District wide		BAC provided with financial				10,000.00			BAC	DA



	Economic Development (LED) activities			and logistical support									
<b>THEME: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT</b>													
<b>ADOPTED GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT</b>													
Reshape all feeder roads in the district	Construction of culvert	Selected communities	2	2No culvert constructed	→				44,000			Works	DA
	Reshaping of feeder roads	District wide	Kilometres	Length (Km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	→								
	Construction of footbridge	Domeabra	1	Footbridge constructed	→				24,000.00			Works	DA
	Maintenance of Town Roads	Agogo, Hwidiem, Juansa, Domeabra, Akutuase	Kilometres	No of town roads maintained	→				350,000.00			Works	DA
Prepare structured layouts for all communities without layouts	Prepare settlement layouts for all communities without layouts	Selected communities		Settlement layout prepared	→				25,000			T&C PD	DA
	Organise public education on building regulations	District wide		Public education organised	→				8000			T&C PD	DA

Support the extension of electricity to newly built up areas	Extension of electricity to newly built up areas	District wide	No. of beneficiary communities	Electricity extended to newly built up area	→				450,000.00			DA	ECG
	Provision of 150No. Street bulbs and 50No. light poles	District wide	150	150No.street bulbs provided	→								
Accelerate the provision of community library and ICT centers	Provide 1 No. community library and ICT centers	Agogo	1	1No. Community library provided	→				150,000.00			Works	DA
<b>THEME: GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>													
<b>ADOPTED MDA'S GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY</b>													
Ensure peace and security in the district	Provide accommodation to police personnel	Agogo,		Police accommodation provided	→				300,000			DA	Ghana Police Service
Increase the rate of women's participation in the Assembly's decision making	Educate women on the need to participate in decision making	3 Area Council		No. of Women involved in local decision process			→		6000			ISD	DA

Enhance effective operations of all the sub-district structures	Organise capacity building workshops for Assembly members, Area council members and unit committee members	District wide		Capacity building workshops organised	→				12,00 0.00			DSW	DA
	Preparation of composite budget	Agogo		Composite budget prepared	→				9000			DA	
	Monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes			Projects and programmes and monitored	→				45,00 0.00			DA	

**Table 5.3. Action Plan for 2020**

<b>THEME: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>													
<b>ADOPTED MDA'S GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>													
<u>Programmes and Sub-programmes</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Output Indicator</u>	<u>Quarterly Time Schedule</u>				<u>Indicative Budget</u>			<u>Implementing Agencies</u>	
					1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

Ensure efficient internal revenue generation and transparency in local resource management	Organize capacity building Programme to upgrade the skills of revenue collectors and finance staff.	District wide	50%	Capacity building training workshop organised	→					7500		Finance	DA
	Educate and sensitize rate payers on the need to pay taxes	District Wide		Education on payment of taxes organised			→		500	4500		Finance	DA
	Institute an award system for best revenue staff.	District Wide		Best revenue staff awarded			→			4000		Finance	DA
Tourism Development	Facilitate the development of tourism sites	Onyemso, Wioso	1	No. of tourism sites and type of facilities constructed	→				120,000.00			DA	NGOs
Improves agricultural productivity and production	Increase access and improve allocation of resources for extension service delivery	District wide	Yield selected crops per metric ton per hector	No. of farmers having access to extension services	→				4000.00			MOFA	DA

	Organize farmers' day to award farmers	District wide	1	Report				→	2000 00.00	2000. 00		MoF A	DA
	Construction of 1No. simple irrigation schemes	1 Community	1	No of irrigation schemes constructed				→	3000 00.00	5000. 00		DA	MOFA NGOs Farmer s
	Assist farmers to acquire agro processing machines	District wide		No of farmers assisted				→	9000. 00	1000. 00		MoF A	DA
	Promote afforestation programme	District wide		Hectares of degraded forest afforested				→	80,00 0.00			Forest ry	DA
	Provide storage facilities	District wide		Number of storage facilities provided				→	300,0 00.00			MoF A	DA
	Raise cashew seedlings	District wide		Cashew seedlings raised				→	50,00 0			DA	MoFA
To reduce disaster in the District	Media sensitization Discussion on Disaster Preventing and Mitigation	District wide		Media sensitised on Disaster Prevention and Mitigation				→	5000			NAD MO	ISD

Create support for economic growth in the district	Provide skill training to SME'S	District wide		No. of participants trained					8000.00	500.00		BAC	DA
	Promote and facilitate financial and technical resources to support medium and small scale businesses	District wide		No. of beneficiaries					8000.00	2000.00		ISD	DA
	Facilitate the provision of training and business development services	District wide		Type of training and business development services provided					5,500.00			BAC	DA

**THEME: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**ADOPTED MDA'S GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL**

Improve quality and teaching in the district	Construct 2No. 6unit classroom block for Primary Schools	Selected Communities	2	No. of classroom constructed					650,000.00	5000.00		Work s	GES
	Construct 2 No. 3unit classroom block for JHS	Selected Communities	3	No. of classroom constructed					48,000.00	2,000.00		Work s	GES

	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Teachers Quarters	Selected Communities	1	No. of teachers quarters constructed					300,000.00			Works	GES
	Support to Girl Child Education Programme	District Wide	30	No of girl child supported					2,500.00				
	Provide scholarship to needy but brilliant students	District wide	50	No. of beneficiary students					25,000.00			GES	DA
	My first day at school	District wide	1	First Day at School Held					13,500	1,500.00		GES	DA
Provide access to quality health care	Construction 2No. CHPS compound	Selected Communities	2	2 CHPS compound constructed					290,000	10,000.00		DA	GoG, NGOs & Donors
	Renovation of health centre	Nyinamponase, Juansa	2	No of health centre renovated					95,000.00	5,000.00		GoG	DA, NGOs and Donors
	Rehabilitation of 2 bedroom for physician assistants	Juansa	1	2 bedroom rehabilitated					34,000.00	1,000.00		DA	NGOs and Donors
	Support for the National	District wide	%	% Coverage					15,000.00			GHS	DA

	Immunization Programme												
	Protect child from abuse	District wide		No. of workshops organised on protection of the rights of the child					5,000.00			Com. Dev't / Social Welfare	DA
Health malaria, HIV and AIDS/STI/TB	Health education on stigmatization of HIV/AIDS	District wide	%	% Reduction of new infections					6000.00	1000.00	GHS	DA	
	Provide care and support to PLHIVS	District wide		No of PLHIVS supported					6000.00	3000	GHS, GAC	DA	
Create awareness on the right of the vulnerable and excluded	Support to persons with disability	District wide		No of Persons with disability supported					15,000.00		DSW	DA	
Provide access to potable water supply for all	Construction of boreholes	District wide	Percentage of household with access to safe water sources	No of boreholes constructed					45,000.00	30,000.00	DA	NGOs, Donors	



	Extension of pipe borne water	District wide	Percentage of households with access to pipe borne water	No of households benefited					100,000.00			DA	DA
Ensure good sanitation in the district	Construct toilet facilities	Selected communities	Percentage of population with access to improved toilet facilities	No. of toilet constructed					150,000	50,000		Works	DA, NGOs. Donors
	Promotion of household toilets	District wide	%	No. of household latrines constructed					8000.00			DEHS	DA
	Evacuation of Refuse Dump	Agogo, Juansa, Domeabra		Refuse dump evacuated					25,000.00			DEHS	DA
	Acquisition of final disposal sites	District wide		No of final disposal sites acquired					120,000.00			DEHS	DA
Promote and facilitate training in employable	Organize appropriate entrepreneurs	District wide		No of SMEs benefitted from the training programmes				10,000.00	2000		BAC	DA	

skills for the unemployed youth	and business management training programmes for SMEs												
	Support enterprises /entrepreneurs to access Microfinance	District wide		Entrepreneurs supported to access credit facilities					4,000.00			BAC	DA

**THEME: ENVIRONMENT INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**  
**ADOPTED MDA'S GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

Reshape all feeder roads in the district	Construction of culvert	Selected communities	2	2No culvert constructed					44,000			Works	DA
	Reshaping of feeder roads	District wide	25 Kilometres	Length (Km) of feeder roads rehabilitated					200,000.00			Works	DA
	Maintenance of Town Roads	Agogo, Hwidiem, Juansa, Domeabra, Akutuase	Kilometres	No of town roads maintained					350,000.00			Works	DA
Prepare structured layouts for all communities	Prepare settlement layouts for all communities without layouts	Selected communities	-	Settlement layout prepared					25,000			T&C PD	DA

without layouts	Organise public education on building regulations	District wide	-	Public education organised					8000			T&C PD	DA
Support the extension of electricity to newly built up areas	Extension of electricity to newly built up areas	District wide	No. of beneficiary communities	Electricity extended to newly built up area					450,000.00			DA	ECG
	Provision of 150No. Street bulbs and 50No. light poles	District wide	No. of beneficiary communities						50,000			DA	ECG
Accelerate the provision of community library and ICT centers	Provide 1 No. community library and ICT centers	Hwidiem	-	1 No. Community library provided					150,000.00			Works	DA
<b>THEME: GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>													
<b>ADOPTED GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY</b>													
Ensure peace and security in the district	Provide accommodation to police personnel	Agogo,		Police accommodation provided					300,000			DA	Ghana Police Service
Enhance effective	Provide logistical and	Agogo		Logistics and financial					15,000.00			ISD	DA

operations of all the sub-district structures	financial support to the sub structures			support provided									
Local governance Democracy and decentralization	Construct 1No. 3 bedrooms semi-detached quarters for DA staff bungalows	Agogo		1No. 3 bedrooms semi-detached bungalows constructed					150,000.00			Works	DA
	Preparation of composite budget			Composite budge preparation					9000			DA	
	Monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes			Projects and programmes monitored					45,000.00			DA	

Source: A.A.N.D.A 2017

**Table 5.4. Action Plan for 2021**

<b>THEME: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>													
<b>ADOPTED MDA'S GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>													
<u>Programmes and Sub-programmes</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Output Indicator</u>	<u>Quarterly Time Schedule</u>				<u>Indicative Budget</u>			<u>Implementing Agencies</u>	
					1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

Ensure efficient internal revenue generation and transparency in local resource management	Organize capacity building programme to upgrade the skills of revenue collectors and finance staff.	District wide	50%	Capacity building training workshop organised	→					7500		Finance	DA
	Educate and sensitize rate payers on the need to pay taxes	District Wide		Education on payment of taxes organised	→				500	4500		Finance	DA
	Institute an award system for best revenue staff.	District Wide		Best revenue staff awarded	→					4000		Finance	DA
Tourism Development	Facilitate the development of tourism sites	Agogo, Hwidiem Onyemso, Wioso	3	No. of tourism sites and type of facilities constructed	→				120,000.00			DA	NGOs
Improves agricultural productivity and production	Increase access and improve allocation of resources for extension service delivery	District wide	Yield selected crops per metric ton per hector	No. of farmers having access to extension services	→				4000.00			MOFA	DA

	Organize farmers' day to award farmers	District wide	1	Report				→	48,000.00	2000.00		MOFA	DA
	Construction of 1No. simple irrigation schemes	Pekyerekye	1	No of irrigation schemes constructed				→	300000.00	5000.00		DA	MOFA NGOs Farmers
	Assist farmers to acquire agro processing machines	District wide		No of farmers assisted				→	9000.00	1000.00		MOFA	DA
	Promote afforestation programme	District wide		Hectares of degraded forest afforested				→	80,000.00			Forestry	DA
	Raise cashew seedlings	District wide		Cashew seedlings raised				→	50,000			DA	MoFA
Create support for economic growth in the district	Provide skill training to SME'S	District wide		No. of participants trained				→	8000.00	500.00		BAC	DA
	Promote and facilitate financial and technical resources to	District wide		No. of beneficiaries  Amount provided				→	15,000.00			BAC	DA

	support medium and small scale businesses												
	Facilitate the provision of training and business development services	District wide		Type of training and business development services provided	→				5,500.00			BAC	DA

**THEME: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**ADOPTED MDA'S GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL**

Improve quality and teaching in the district	Construct 2No. 6unit classroom block for Primary Schools	Selected Communities	2	No. of classroom constructed	→				650,000.00	5000.00		Works	GES
	Construct 2 No. 3unit classroom block for JHS	Selected Communities	3	No. of classroom constructed	→				48,000.00	2,000.00		Works	GES
	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Teachers Quarters	Selected Communities	1	No. of teachers quarters constructed	→				300,000.00			Works	GES
	Support to Girl Child Education Programme	District	30	No of girl child supported	→				2,500.00				

	Provide scholarship to needy but brilliant students	District wide	50	No. of beneficiary students					25,000.00			GES	DA
	My first day at school	District wide	1						13,500	1,500.00		GES	DA
Provide access to quality health care	Construction 1No. CHPS compound	Amantena	1	1 CHPS compound constructed					250,000	10,000.00		DA	GoG, NGOs & Donors
	Renovation of health centre	Nyinanampone,	1	No of health centre renovated					95,000.00	5,000.00		GoG	DA, NGOs and Donors
	Rehabilitation of 2 bedroom for physician assistants	Juansa	1	2 bedroom rehabilitated					34,000.00	1,000.00		DA	NGOs and Donors
	Support for the National Immunization Programme	District wide	%	% Coverage					15,000.00			GHS	DA
	Protect child from abuse	District wide		No. of workshops organised on protection of					5,000.00			Comm. Dev't/ Social Welfare	DA



				the rights of the child									
Health malaria, HIV and AIDS/STI/TB	Health education on stigmatization of HIV/AIDS	District wide		% Reduction of new infections			→	6000.00		1000.00	GHS	DA	
	Provide care and support to PLHIVS	District wide		No of PLHIVS supported				6000.00		3000	GHS, GAC	DA	
Create awareness on the right of the vulnerable and excluded	Support to persons with disability	District wide		No of Persons with disability supported			→	15,000.00			DSW	DA	
Provide access to potable water supply for all	Construction of boreholes	District wide	Percentage of household with access to safe water sources	No of boreholes constructed			→	45,000.00		30,000.00	DA	NGOs, Donors	
	Extension of pipe borne water	District wide	Percentage of households with access to pipe borne water	No of households benefited			→	100,000.00			DA	DA	

Ensure good sanitation in the district	Construct toilet facilities	Selected communities	Percentage of population with access to improved toilet facilities	No. of toilet constructed					150,000		50,000	Works	DA, NGOs. Donors
	Promotion of household toilets	District wide	%	No. of household latrines constructed					8000.00			DEHS	DA
	Evacuation of Refuse Dump	Agogo, Juansa, Domeabra							45,000.00			DEHS	DA
	Acquisition of final disposal sites	District wide		No of final disposal sites acquired					120,000.00			DEHS	DA
Promote and facilitate training in employable skills for the unemployed youth	Organize appropriate entrepreneurs and business management training programmes for SMEs	District wide		No of SMEs benefitted from the training programmes					10,000.00	2000		BAC	DA
	Support enterprises	District wide		Entrepreneurs supported to					4,000.00			BAC	DA

	/entrepreneurs to access Microfinance			access credit facilities									
<b>THEME: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT</b>													
<b>ADOPTED GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT</b>													
Reshape all feeder roads in the district	Construction of culvert	Selected communities	2	2No. culvert constructed					44,000			Works	DA
	Reshaping of feeder roads	District wide	Kilometres	Length (Km) of feeder roads rehabilitated									
	Maintenance of Town Roads	Agogo, Hwidiem, Juansa, Domeabra, Akutuase	Kilometres	No of town roads maintained					350,000.00			Works	DA
Prepare structured layouts for all communities without layouts	Prepare settlement layouts for all communities without layouts	Selected communities		Settlement layout prepared					25,000			T&CPD	DA
	Organise public education on building regulations	District wide		Public education organised					8000			T&CPD	DA
Support the extension of electricity to	Extension of electricity to	District wide	No. of beneficiary	Electricity extended to					450,000.00			DA	ECG

newly built up areas	newly built up areas		communities	newly built up area									
	Provision of 150No. Street bulbs and 50No. light poles	District wide					→						
Accelerate the provision of community library and ICT centers	Provide 1 No. community library and ICT centers	Akutuase	1	1 No. Community library provided				→	150,000.00			Works	DA
<b>THEME: GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>													
<b>ADOPTED GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY</b>													
Ensure peace and security in the district	Provide accommodation to police personnel	Agogo,		Police accommodation provided				→	300,000			DA	Ghana Police Service
	Completion of police station	Agogo	1	Police station completed			→		100,000			DA	Ghana Police Service
Increase the rate of women's participation in the Assembly's	Educate women on the need to participate in decision making	District wide		No. of Women involved in local decision process				→	6000			ISD	DA

decision making													
Improve local governance service delivery	Construct 1No. 3 bedrooms semi - detached quarters for DA staff bungalows	Agogo	1	1No. 3 bedrooms semi -detached bungalows constructed					160,000.00			Works	DA
	Preparation of MTDP			MTDP prepared					45000			DA	
	Preparation of composite budget			Composite budget prepared					9000			DA	
	Monitoring and evaluation of projects			Projects and programmes monitored					36000			DA	

Source: A.A.N.D.A 2017

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

#### **6.1.Introduction**

Monitoring is a continuous process that is, an on-going activity that begins with the programme and tracks each activity to its completion.

The DPCU is mandated by the Local Government Act 1993, Act 462 to be directly responsible for the development and implementation of Disaster monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

In this era of ensuring social accountability, transparency, trust and value for money, particularly monitoring has been the order of the day, where various stakeholders and beneficiaries of programmes/projects in the district are involved in the monitoring exercise undertaken in the district.

The main monitoring activities include;

Establishing performance indicators relating to expected outputs, outcomes and impacts, setting up the targets, information relating to the indicators and analysing the data. The monitoring framework/matrix is indicated below;

**Table 6.1. Monitoring Matrix/ Results Framework**

<b>GOAL 1: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>										
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 1: Improve fiscal resource mobilization and management</b>										
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator definition</b>	<b>Indicator type</b>	<b>Baseline 2017</b>	<b>Targets</b>				<b>Disaggregation</b>	<b>Monitoring Frequency</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
				<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>			
Improve IGF and present resources	Total amount of internally generated revenue Percentage of DAs expenditure outfit the DMTDP budget	Output	15% (mid-July)	5	3	3	3	-	Quarterly	DA
<b>Objective 2</b>	Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education									
Extension officers coverage	Agric-officers/extension officers	Output	Extension officer ratio 1:5500					No. males and females farmers have access to extension	Quarterly	MOFA/D.A
Level of production/productivity of non-traditional crops	Percentage increase in the production of some selected non-traditional	Output	Maize 2.5 Cassava 19						Quarterly	MOFA/DA

	crops per metric tons/hectare		Yam 8.5 Cocoyam 7.2 Rice 2.4							
Capacity training workshops organized for SMEs	No. of beneficiaries SMEs	Output	N.A	8	10	13	15	No. of female and male participants	Annually	DA
Skills Training	No. of vulnerable and excluded youth supported and received apprenticeship/ skills training	Output	N.A	15	30	20	20	No. of female and male participants Benefited	Annually	DA



GOAL 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 1: Improve quality teaching and learning										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Performance of BECE	BECE pass rate	Outcome	N.A	3.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	Junior high schools in the district	Annually	GES/DA
Level of community participation in school administration	No. of functional SMEs/PTA Enrolment rate Gender parity rate Net admission rate	Output						-	Quarterly	GES/DA
		Outcome								
		Output								
Teachers motivation	No. of teachers accommodation provided Teacher pupil ratio	Output  Outcome						No. of male and female teachers in the district	Annually	GES/DA
Advocacy meetings with relevant	Number of advocacy meetings held.	Output	2	3	4	4	4	-	Annually	GES/DA

stakeholders for the provision of infrastructure and quality teaching and learning environment.										
<b>Objective 2</b>	Bridge the equity gap in access to health care									
Improve access to quality and affordable health care	Doctor population ratio Number of CHPS compound No. of NHIA registrars	Output	N.A	1	2	1	1	District wide	Semi-annually	DHS
Improve access to quality reproductive and maternal health service	Percentage of antenatal coverage % of PNC coverage % of supervised delivery % of family Planning acceptors	Output	N.A	- - 8	.5 -			District wide	Semi-annually	DHS
Knowledge and services on HIV/AIDs improved	HIV/AIDs prevalence	Outcome	N.A	-	-	-	-	-	-	DHS

Child right and protection	Percentage change in the number of reported cases of child abuse	Outcome	N.A							
Strengthening livelihood empowerment against poverty	No. of rural schools benefiting from the school feeding programme No. of vulnerable and the exchanged supported by enrolling in the NHIS	Output  Output	No. of schools benefited					-	Quarterly	DA

Source: A.A.N.D.A 2017

LNTDP GOAL 3: : SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 1: Create and sustain efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Improve accessibility/road network in the district	Length of feeder roads reshaped Feeder roads spot improved Length of roads maintained	Output	N.A		→			-	Annually	DA/WORKS
Supply extension of power	Coverage rate of electricity	Outcome	45%	7.3	7.3	14.6	-		Annually	DA/WORKS
Access to potable water	% of rural people with access to potable water	Outcome	50%	13.7	13.7	27.4	-		Semi Annually	DA/WORKS
Improved access to sanitation services	% of population with access to toilet facilities	Outcome		2	-	-	-		quarterly	DA/WORKS

LNTDP GOAL 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 1: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Capacity building workshops organized	Strengthened capacity of decentralized departments/ DPCU to respond to planned programmes and projects	Output	No. of workshops organised on protection of the rights of the child.					No. of males and females benefited	During workshops/seminars	DA
Logistics and financial supports provided	Funds and logistics for district operations provided	Output	No. of logistics provided					-	Quarterly	DA
<b>Objective 2</b>	Improve internal security for protection of life and property									
Accommodation for security personnel provided	Construction of police station for security agencies	Output	Police station completed					No. male and female personnel benefited		

**MONITORING AND EVALUATION CALENDAR WITH TENTATIVE DATE FOR 2018**

<b>M &amp; E Activities</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>Feb</b>	<b>Mar</b>	<b>Apr</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>Jun</b>	<b>Jul</b>	<b>Aug</b>	<b>Sep</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>
Organize site meetings	28 <sup>th</sup>	26 <sup>th</sup>	25 <sup>th</sup>	30 <sup>th</sup>	29 <sup>th</sup>	24 <sup>th</sup>	25 <sup>th</sup>	22 <sup>nd</sup>	23 <sup>rd</sup>	27 <sup>th</sup>	25 <sup>th</sup>	19 <sup>th</sup>
Organize quarterly field visits			27 <sup>th</sup>			26 <sup>th</sup>			26 <sup>th</sup>			23 <sup>rd</sup>
Organize quarterly review meetings		31 <sup>st</sup>				30 <sup>th</sup>			30 <sup>th</sup>			29 <sup>th</sup>
Organize annual progress review workshops	15 <sup>th</sup>											
Organize annual progress report meetings		28 <sup>th</sup>										
DMTDP Mid-term Evaluation												
DMTDP Evaluation												
Organize a dissemination workshop	31 <sup>st</sup>						30 <sup>th</sup>					
Conduct studies and research to enhance M&E activities							17 <sup>th</sup>					
Conduct capacity building and training								14 <sup>th</sup>				
Organize technical assistance support workshop on PM&E and social audit												
Procurement of materials		13 <sup>th</sup>										
Procurement of office equipment		21 <sup>st</sup>										
Procurement of vehicle and motorbike												



**MONITORING AND EVALUATION CALENDAR WITH TENTATIVE DATE FOR 2019**

<b>M &amp; E Activities</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>Feb</b>	<b>Mar</b>	<b>Apr</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>Jun</b>	<b>Jul</b>	<b>Aug</b>	<b>Sep</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>
Organize site meetings	21 <sup>st</sup>	25 <sup>th</sup>	24 <sup>th</sup>	23 <sup>rd</sup>	28 <sup>th</sup>	20 <sup>th</sup>	29 <sup>th</sup>	26 <sup>th</sup>	23 <sup>rd</sup>	27 <sup>th</sup>	24 <sup>th</sup>	18 <sup>th</sup>
Organize quarterly field visits			27 <sup>th</sup>			25 <sup>th</sup>			28 <sup>th</sup>			22 <sup>nd</sup>
Organize quarterly review meetings			31 <sup>st</sup>			30 <sup>th</sup>			30 <sup>th</sup>			29 <sup>th</sup>
Organize annual progress review workshops	14 <sup>th</sup>											
Organize annual progress report meetings		27 <sup>th</sup>										
DMTDP Mid-term Evaluation												
DMTDP Evaluation												
Organize a dissemination workshop	30 <sup>th</sup>						31 <sup>st</sup>					
Conduct studies and research to enhance M&E activities							16 <sup>th</sup>					
Conduct capacity building and training								20 <sup>th</sup>				
Organize technical assistance support workshop on PM&E and social audit									29 <sup>th</sup>			
Procurement of materials	16 <sup>th</sup>											
Procurement of office equipment												
Procurement of vehicle and motorbike												



**MONITORING AND EVALUATION CALENDAR WITH TENTATIVE DATE FOR 2020**

<b>M &amp; E Activities</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>Feb</b>	<b>Mar</b>	<b>Apr</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>Jun</b>	<b>Jul</b>	<b>Aug</b>	<b>Sep</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>
Organize site meetings	27 <sup>th</sup>	25 <sup>th</sup>	22 <sup>nd</sup>	28 <sup>th</sup>	26 <sup>th</sup>	29 <sup>th</sup>	21 <sup>st</sup>	30 <sup>th</sup>	22 <sup>nd</sup>	25 <sup>th</sup>	23 <sup>rd</sup>	21 <sup>st</sup>
Organize quarterly field visits		23 <sup>rd</sup>			31 <sup>st</sup>				28 <sup>th</sup>			23 <sup>rd</sup>
Organize quarterly review meetings			31 <sup>st</sup>			30 <sup>th</sup>			30 <sup>th</sup>			29 <sup>th</sup>
Organize annual progress review workshops	13 <sup>th</sup>											
Organize annual progress report meetings		29 <sup>th</sup>										
DMTDP Mid-term Evaluation			28 <sup>th</sup>									
DMTDP Evaluation												
Organize a dissemination workshop	29 <sup>th</sup>						28 <sup>th</sup>					
Conduct studies and research to enhance M&E activities							14 <sup>th</sup>					
Conduct capacity building and training								24 <sup>th</sup>				
Organize technical assistance support workshop on PM&E and social audit												
Procurement of materials	15 <sup>th</sup>											
Procurement of office equipment												
Procurement of vehicle and motorbike			17 <sup>th</sup>									

**MONITORING AND EVALUATION CALENDAR WITH TENTATIVE DATE FOR 2021**

<b>M &amp; E Activities</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>Feb</b>	<b>Mar</b>	<b>Apr</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>Jun</b>	<b>Jul</b>	<b>Aug</b>	<b>Sep</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>
Organize site meetings	25 <sup>th</sup>	24 <sup>th</sup>	28 <sup>th</sup>	26 <sup>th</sup>	31 <sup>st</sup>	28 <sup>th</sup>	27 <sup>th</sup>	30 <sup>th</sup>	22 <sup>nd</sup>	27 <sup>th</sup>	23 <sup>rd</sup>	15 <sup>th</sup>
Organize quarterly field visits	27 <sup>th</sup>				26 <sup>th</sup>				26 <sup>th</sup>			20 <sup>th</sup>
Organize quarterly review meetings			31 <sup>st</sup>			30 <sup>th</sup>			29 <sup>th</sup>			28 <sup>th</sup>
Organize annual progress review workshops	11 <sup>th</sup>											
Organize annual progress report meetings		28 <sup>th</sup>										
DMTDP Mid-term Evaluation												
DMTDP Evaluation												22 <sup>nd</sup>
Organize a dissemination workshop	31 <sup>st</sup>						27 <sup>th</sup>					
Conduct studies and research to enhance M&E activities							12 <sup>th</sup>					
Conduct capacity building and training								25 <sup>th</sup>				
Organize technical assistance support workshop on PM&E and social audit												
Procurement of materials	19 <sup>th</sup>											
Procurement of office equipment												
Procurement of vehicle and motorbike												



## **6.2.Programme /Project Format**

To ensure effective monitoring system programme/project register and data collection matrix which will provide further information on data collection period, methods and results have been developed and are indicated below;

- ❖ Programme/Project Name
- ❖ DMTDP Medium- term goal
- ❖ District Sector
- ❖ Project Description
- ❖ Project Location
- ❖ Contractor
- ❖ Budget, source and type of funding
- ❖ Date started
- ❖ Expected completion date
- ❖ Contract sum
- ❖ Expenditure to date
- ❖ Project implementation status
- ❖ Remarks

**Table 6.2. Data Collection Matrix**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Data Collection Period</b>	<b>Data Collection method</b>	<b>Data Disaggregation</b>	<b>Results</b>
Percentage achieved in the IGF	December	Interview	Various communities within the district contributed	30% increase in IGF
Number of new potentials identified	April-May	Interview	Male and female staff identified	Improved staffing capacity
No. of farmers having access to extension services	January	Survey Interview	Male and female farmers	Decreased yield of crops Maize 2.5-2.4 Cassava 18.5-16.6 Yam 8.8-6.8 Rice 4.1-3.6 metric tonnes, from 2017
1No. 6 unit classroom constructed	December	Observation Interview	Agogo, Brentuokrom, Domeabra benefited	1 no. 6 unit of classroom block constructed
No. of girl child supported	September	Interview Survey	19 Female students supported	No. of girl child supported
8 no. of CHPS constructed	July –August	Observation Interview	Selected communities	8 No. of CHPS compound constructed
No. of health centres renovated	February –March	Interview Observation	Selected CHPS from communities	CHPS selected for renovation completed
Construction of culvert	January	Survey Observation	Selected communities	2 No. number of Culvert constructed
Maintenance of town roads	January-February	Observation Survey	Juansa, Domeabra roads maintained	Communities with deteriorated roads maintained

Provide 3no. community library and ICT centres	May-June	Interview Observation	Selected communities benefited	-
Capacity building workshops organized	July	Interview	100 women and 20 men benefited	Increased potential of staff who participated
Logistics and financial supports provided	March	Observation Interview	-	Logistics and funds provided not adequate
Accommodation for security personnel provided	May	Interview Observation	Male and female personnel benefited	Increased access to accommodation facility by security personnel

### **6.3. Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format**

The Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports (APR), gives an assessment of the implementation of policies, programmes and projects outlined in the District medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) for the various quarters within the year and during the year within the plan period .i.e. 2018-2021 to inform stakeholders involved in the implementation of projects for the sake of transparency, accountability, trust and value for money.

The annual report shows the result of the assessment of the performance indicators towards achievement of a specific target associated with (2018-2021) NMTDF Goals and objectives.

The reports Format for Quarterly and Annual Progress report are indicated below;

The M&E Report will be prepared based on the NDPC guidelines below;

Sample District M&E Reports outline

#### **Title Page**

- ❖ District
- ❖ M&E Report for (time period)

#### **Introduction**

- ❖ Purpose of the M&E for the stated period
- ❖ Processes involved and difficulties encountered
- ❖ Status of implementation of the DMTDP

#### **M&E Activities Report Programme /Project status for the quarter of the year**

- ❖ Update of disbursements from the funding sources
- ❖ Update of indicators and targets
- ❖ Update on critical development and poverty issues
- ❖ Participatory M&E and other studies.

#### **The Way forward**

- ❖ Key issues addressed and those to be addressed
- ❖ Recommendations.

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
<b>Relevance</b>	Are the projects and programs aligned with national strategies?	Are they consistent with human development needs and the specific development challenge of the district?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How does the project align with national strategies (in specific thematic area)</li> <li>• How does the project respond to development needs of intended beneficiaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress reports</li> <li>• Interviews with beneficiaries of the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field/site visits with selected projects</li> <li>• Public Forum</li> <li>• Interviews with NGOs partners/service providers</li> </ul>
<b>Efficiency</b>	<p>How has political instability affected the projects/programmes</p> <p>Has projects been implemented within their deadlines?</p>	<p>Has change of government affected projects?</p> <p>Does the project estimates/cost tally with output?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mechanism the district have in place to monitor implementation</li> <li>• Has there been project extension/ is it as a result of over or under expenditure?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluation reports</li> <li>• Annual progress reports</li> <li>• Government partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• Interviews</li> </ul>
<b>Effectiveness</b>	Did the projects/programmes contribute to the	What influence did project/ program process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What outcome/results does the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field visits</li> <li>• Interview</li> </ul>



	<p>implementation outcome/results?</p> <p>Who are the main beneficiaries?</p>	<p>have on long term outcome?</p>	<p>projects/programmes intend to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What changes can be observed</li> <li>• What percentage of project results has been achieved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficiaries of project</li> <li>• Progress report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of secondary data</li> </ul>
<b>Impact</b>	<p>Did the program contribute to the intended outcomes in the short, medium and long term?</p>	<p>What intended Outcomes (positive and negative) were produced</p> <p>To what extent can changes be attributed to the program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What implication does the project outcome have on the target beneficiaries</li> <li>• How can this be measured in the short, medium and long term</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• Progress reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Observation</li> <li>• Interviews with beneficiaries</li> </ul>
<b>Sustainability</b>	<p>Were projects/programmes designed to have sustainable results?</p> <p>What issues emerged during implementation to threat sustainability</p>	<p>Are beneficiaries of the project enlightened on sustainability issues?</p> <p>What corrective measures were adopted?</p>	<p>What anticipated sustainability threats emerged during implementation</p> <p>What corrective measures did the implementation agency considered?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluation reports</li> <li>• Progress reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interview with implementation agencies</li> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• Beneficiaries</li> </ul>

#### **6.4. Dissemination and Communication Strategy**

Communication of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) is important for sensitizing the citizenry and targeted interest groups/stakeholders about the DMTDP building confidence in the development partners, improve service delivery and to reinforce sense of ownership. A lot of resources both financial and material would go into the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan. It is therefore imperative for the people/beneficiaries to be aware of issues concerning its implementation. Dissemination of the content of communication strategy will also ensure participation, accountability and transparency to the citizenry.

Further the objective of disseminating evaluation results is to ensure that all stakeholders both internal and external will share and discuss the M&E information to be aware of the evaluation, the findings and recommendation in order to provide feedback for appropriate action to be taken.

The objective of disseminating evaluation results is to ensure that stakeholders, external and internal will share and discuss the M&E information i.e. are aware of the evaluation, the findings and recommendations in order to provide feedback for appropriate actions to be taken.

An example of communication strategy is shown below;

#### 6.4. Communication Plan

No.	ACTIVITY	PURPOSE	AUDIENCE	METHOD/TOOL	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBILITY
1.	Meeting with Political Heads	To create awareness on the DMTDP	District Chief Executive, Presiding Member and Member of Parliament, Chairpersons of sub-committees	Round table discussion, Power point presentations	January	DPO/DCD
2.	Meet the Heads of Departments	To sensitise them on the DMTDP and their roles	Heads of Departments, DPCU	Round table discussion	February	DPO/DCD
3.	Meeting with Assembly Members	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Assembly Members, Heads of Departments	Meeting	March	DPCU
4.	Meeting with community members	Sensitizing the citizens about the DMTDP and programmes of the Assembly  Creating an enabling environment for active participation  Reinforce sense of ownership  -Roles of the citizenry	Community members, Traditional Rulers, religious leaders etc.	Community durbars, Public Fora, radio Discussions	Quarterly	DPCU

<b>No.</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>PURPOSE</b>	<b>AUDIENCE</b>	<b>METHOD/TOOL</b>	<b>TIME FRAME</b>	<b>RESPONSIBILITY</b>
5.	Meeting with NGO's, CSO's and Donors	Lobby for more support in implementing the plan  Build confidence in development partners	CSO's, Donors, CBO's and NGO's	Round table discussion  Reports	July- August	DPCU
6.	Dissemination of DMTDP/Public Forum	To show social accountability and transparency	CSO's, Donors, RCC	Round table discussion  Radio discussions  Newsletter	December	DPCU
7.	Dissemination of quarterly progress reports	To know the level of implementation for each quarter	RCC	Report	Quarterly	DPO
8.	Dissemination of Annual Progress Report	To know the status of implementation of the DMTDP	RCC	Report	Quarterly	DPO

## APPENDICE A: SCALOGRAM ANALYSIS

### SCALOGRAM FOR EXISTING DISTRIBUTION OF SERVICES FOR 2018-2021

Service Settlement	Population	Comm. Center	CHPS	Health center	Hospital	KVIP	WC	Hand dug well	Borehole	Pipe borne	Area council	Urban council	District admin.	Feeder road	2 <sup>nd</sup> class road	Filling station	Lorry park	Restaurant	Guest house	Hotel	Electricity	Comm. Bank	Rural Bank	Weekly market	Forestry ext. Service	Agric. Ext. service	District court	Post office	Police station	Tertiary	SHS	JHS	Basic school	Total No. of functions	Total centrality index	Rank	
Agogo	32196	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	27	1392	1 <sup>st</sup>
Hwidiem	4034				*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*		*			*				*	*						*	*	13	175.5	3 <sup>rd</sup>	
Juansa	4472			*	*	*			*	*	*				*	*		*			*		*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17	472.3	2 <sup>nd</sup>	
Domeabra	4770				*	*			*	*					*	*		*			*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13	189	4 <sup>th</sup>	
Akutuase	2217		*		*	*			*	*					*	*					*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	139	5 <sup>th</sup>	
Nyinamponase	639				*				*	*					*	*					*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	63.7	7 <sup>th</sup>	
Wioso	2372		*		*				*	*					*	*					*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	88.7	6 <sup>th</sup>	
Amantena	1784				*				*	*					*	*					*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	63.7	7 <sup>th</sup>	
Pekyerekye	1989		*		*				*	*					*	*					*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	88.7	6 <sup>th</sup>	
Adiembra	702				*				*	*					*	*					*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	63.7	7 <sup>th</sup>	
Ananekrom	1992		*		*	*			*	*					*	*					*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	88.7	6 <sup>th</sup>	
Pataban	808				*				*	*				*	*						*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	51.2	8 <sup>th</sup>	
Brentuokrom	630				*		*	*	*	*				*	*						*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	51.2	8 <sup>th</sup>	
Woraponso	935				*				*	*				*	*						*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	39.2	9 <sup>th</sup>	
Magyeda	702				*				*	*				*	*						*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	39.2	9 <sup>th</sup>	
Bebome	356								*	*				*	*						*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	27	10 <sup>th</sup>	
Bebuso	402						*	*	*	*				*	*						*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	39.2	9 <sup>th</sup>	
Serebuoso	479						*	*	*	*				*	*						*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	39.2	9 <sup>th</sup>	
Anwanie	309								*	*				*	*						*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	27	10 <sup>th</sup>	
Abrewapong	436				*				*	*				*	*						*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	39.2	9 <sup>th</sup>	
Total No. of settlement with service		1	4	1	1	1	6	5	2	11	1	1	1	9	1	2	1	1	4	1	10	1	2	1	12	2	1	3	3	1	2	1	2	0			
Centrality Index		1	10	1	1	1	1	10	1	10	10	1	1	1	1	10	1	10	10	1	10	1	1	10	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Weighted centrality		1	25	1	1	6	1	20	5	9.1	10	1	1	1	9.	50	1	10	25	1	10	1	5	10	8.3	5	1	3	3	1	5	5.	5				

## **APPENDICE B**

### **1<sup>ST</sup> PUBLIC HEARING REPORT ON THE MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT**

#### **PLAN (MTDP; 2018-2021)**

NAME OF DISTRICT : **ASANTE AKIM NORTH**  
REGION : **ASHANTI**  
DATE : **21<sup>ST</sup> JUNE, 2017**  
VENUE : **OWERIMAN AREA COUNCIL**  
MEDIUM OF INVITATION : **Letters and Publication on Assembly's Notice Board**

#### **NAMES OF SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS INVITED**

- ❖ DPCU Members
- ❖ Decentralized Departments
- ❖ Hon. Assembly Members
- ❖ Traditional Authorities – Chiefs and Elders
- ❖ Area Councils and Unit Committees
- ❖ Opinion Leaders
- ❖ Civil Society Organizations and NGOs
- ❖ Schools – (Staff and students)
- ❖ Religious Groups and Faith-Based Organizations
- ❖ Women's Groups and Farmer Groups
- ❖ The General Public

**Total Number of persons at the Hearing: 62**                      Male = **39**      Female = **23**

Language used at Hearing:    English Language and Twi

#### **Major Issues of Discussion at the Hearing:**

- ❖ Review of the previous MTDP (2014-2017)
- ❖ Presentation of the Current National Development Framework

- ❖ Discussion of Key Development Issues and Focus of the MTDP (2018 – 2021)

## **A. REVIEW OF PREVIOUS PLAN**

**The review took into account the following indicators on the targets sets:**

- ❖ Projects fully implemented;
- ❖ Projects partially implemented;
- ❖ Project on-going; and
- ❖ Projects not implemented.

**Other indicators/areas that were considered include:**

- ❖ The extent of achievement of set goal, objectives and targets;
- ❖ Reasons for the non-achievement of the goal, objectives and targets set within the plan period; and
- ❖ Lessons learnt which have implications for preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021).

The gross performance of the District Assembly indicate clearly that the Assembly on the average performed better in implementing its programmes and projects towards accomplishing its set goals and objectives. From the review therefore, it can be ascertained that, the Assembly was able to initiate action on about 68% of the total set programmes and projects whilst only 32% were not implemented at all.

Resource constraint was the major problem that hindered the ability of the Assembly to implement most of its programmes and projects. This coupled with other technical and political issues resulted in the Assembly's inability to totally implement the programmes and projects under its set goal and objectives based on the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan.

### ***Some Lessons Learnt:***

- ❖ It is the commitment of the Assembly to liaise effectively with the appropriate bodies at the regional and national levels, so as to push forward for the timely release of funds from central government and development partners. Shortfall in this area previously has stifled the plan implementation; hence efforts are being made to improve the situation.

- ❖ Another shortfall of the previous plan period is the overdependence on external funding for plan implementation. In this direction the Assembly called for the support of all stakeholders, so as to improve its internally generated revenue to complement external funding inflow.
- ❖ Also beneficiary participation and involvement in the implementation of projects and programmes, especially at the community level, will be championed. The preparation of this MTDP has therefore given due credence to the contributions from the grassroots level and same standard would be upheld during implementation.

**B. PRESENTATION OF CURRENT NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK  
(2018-2021)**

A presentation was made on the current national development priorities as contained in the National Development Policy Framework (2018-2021). The areas of concern are as follows:

- Agriculture
- Infrastructure
- Water and sanitation
- Health
- Education (including ICT, Science, Technology and Innovation)
- Government flagship programmes such as the free SHS, One District One Factory, planting for foods and jobs

Within this context, the thematic areas of the MTDPF will be as follows:

- ❖ Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy;
- ❖ Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society;
- ❖ Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment;
- ❖ Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions;
- ❖ Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs;



**C. DISCUSSION OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND FOCUS OF THE MDTP**  
**(2018-2021)**

The current MTDP of the Asante Akim North District Assembly being prepared under the National Development Policy Framework seeks to address many development concerns affecting the people of the District.

***Main Areas of Concern for Inclusion:***

The major development issues that were identified by the people for inclusion in the plan include:

1. Poor revenue mobilization
2. Poor expenditure management
3. Lack of logistics for revenue mobilization
4. Inadequate access to energy for domestic and commercial purposes
5. Poor road surfacing conditions and networks in rural and urban areas
6. Low agriculture production and Post –Harvest losses
7. Inadequate access to potable water and sanitation facilities
8. Inadequate access to credit facilities for agriculture production
9. Inadequate infrastructure at key market centres
10. Lack of innovative/employable skills among the youth
11. Non-availability of job avenues/ High level of unemployment and under-employment
12. Inadequate and low expansion of educational infrastructures
13. Geographical disparity in access to educational infrastructure
14. Stigmatization against PLWHA’s
15. Poor and inadequate health facilities
16. Poor maintenance culture of infrastructure
17. Ineffective / non-functioning of the Urban/Area councils
18. Inadequate women representation and participation in local governance
19. Inadequate access and untapped economic resources
20. High level of violent crimes
21. High incidence of poverty
22. Inadequate and reliable database for planning purpose

***Issues Arising:***

- ❖ The main issue raised by many at the public hearing concerned unemployment of many people in the District, especially among the youth.
- ❖ Another issue of concern to the people is the geographic distribution of development programmes and projects that would be implemented under this plan.
- ❖ Again, the issue of dormancy regarding the sub-district structures, especially the Unit Committees was raised.

- ❖ Revenue mobilization for the purpose of supporting plan implementation also became an important issue, which concerned many.
- ❖ Finally, the public was also concerned with infrastructural development, especially roads, electricity, water and sanitation.

The District Team in-charge of the Plan preparation, took notice of all the concerns raised and made arrangements to incorporate these into the MTDP, such that they would be realized within the plan implementation period (2018 – 2021).

All present were encouraged to get committed to the payment of their various taxes, so as to increase the internal revenue base of the Assembly, for development activities.

***Unresolved Queries:***

The main unresolved issue that concerned many at the hearing relates to the disparities in the allocation of programmes and projects in the various Area Councils and Electoral Areas. The people were concern that sometimes politics come to play in the determination of programmes or projects locations.

It was agreed that the people should themselves be on the lookout for persons who are competent, to represent them at the District Assembly – their votes for Assembly members ought not to be based on just political affiliations, but on competence and confidence of the people in their representatives.

***Conclusion***

The Public Hearing was a very fruitful one, as it accorded all stakeholders the unique and singular opportunity to make inputs into the design of the MTDP, which would present the path of growth and development in the District, for the next four (4) years.

**ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:**

**Signatories:**

DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE: \_\_\_\_\_

DISTRICT CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR: \_\_\_\_\_

PRESIDING MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY: \_\_\_\_\_

CHAIRMAN OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SUB-COMMITTEE: \_\_\_\_\_

DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER: \_\_\_\_\_

**DRAFT PUBLIC HEARING REPORT ON THE MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT**

**PLAN (MTDP 2018-2021)**

NAME OF DISTRICT : ASANTE AKIM NORTH  
REGION : ASHANTI  
DATE : 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2017  
VENUE : COMMUNITY CENTER (AGOGO)  
MEDIUM OF INVITATION : Letters and Publication on Assembly's Notice Board

**NAMES OF SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS INVITED**

- ❖ DPCU Members
- ❖ Decentralized Departments
- ❖ Hon. Assembly Members
- ❖ Traditional Authorities – Chiefs and Elders
- ❖ Civil Society Organizations and NGOs
- ❖ The General Public

**Total Number of persons at the Hearing: 83 Male = 53 Female = 30**

**Language used at Hearing:** English Language and Twi

**Major Issues of Discussion at the Hearing:**

- ❖ Presentation of the Final Draft of the MTDP (2018-2021)
- ❖ Approval of the Final Draft of the MTDP (2018-2021)

**A. PRESENTATION OF THE FINAL DRAFT OF THE MTDP (2014 – 2017)**

A presentation was made on the final draft of the MTDP (2018 – 2021), which was drawn from a broad consultation of all the development stakeholders in the District; based on the development issues identified and in relation to the national development concern as contained in the Long Term National Development Framework.

The content of the Final Draft was presented to the house, in the following order:

- ❖ Performance Review of the Previous Plan
- ❖ Profile of District
- ❖ Development Indicators of the Asante Akim North District
- ❖ Development Issues and Aspirations
- ❖ Prioritization of Harmonized District Development Issues
- ❖ Development Goal and Objective
- ❖ Development of Strategies
- ❖ Formulation of Composite Programmes of Action (PoA)
- ❖ The Financial Plan
- ❖ Annual Action Plan
- ❖ Linking the Plan to the MTEF Annual Budget
- ❖ Monitoring and Evaluation

**ISSUES RAISED**

The main issues raised concerned how all the proposed programmes of action and could be undertaken. It was agreed upon that all stakeholders of the District must work together

as one body, to raised funds from all the available sources in support of the plan implementation.

Since there is always limited funding, it was agreed upon that the various sub-committees of the Assembly as well as the General Assembly must be very realistic and exercise right-judgment, regarding the allocation of development projects, to benefit majority of the people in the District .

#### **B APPROVAL OF THE FINAL DRAFT OF THE MDTP (2018-2021)**

The current MTDP of the Asante Akim District Assembly, prepared under the Long Term National Development Plan was then submitted before the house for approval. This was necessary because the document was to be submitted to the Regional Coordinating Council, early the following year, for onward submission to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).

After a thorough consideration of the proposal in the MTDP document, the plan was finally unanimously endorsed by the house, as the Final Draft of the Asante Akim North District Assembly Medium Term Development Plan (2018 – 2021). The following were however stressed:

- ❖ Periodic review of the plan, to reflect the changing needs and aspirations of the people of the District ;
- ❖ That there would be a re-consideration of each year’s Annual Action Plan, before it is translated into the Annual Budget Statement;
- ❖ Broader stakeholder support and collaboration for the plan implementation.

#### **GENERAL REMARKS ON THE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION**

- ❖ That the plan implementation should focus primarily on the following:
  - Government flagship programmes such as One District One Factory, Planting for foods and jobs, Free SHS policy ;
  - Developing the roads sector in the District

- Agricultural development through micro-financing arrangements for farmers;
  - Education infrastructure, especially in the deprived communities;
  - Health care provision, especially in the rural areas;
  - Creation of employment avenues for the youth, through skill training and support systems;
  - Water and sanitation development, among others.
- ❖ Fair distribution of the Assembly’s resources to cover all the Area Councils and localities in the District
  - ❖ Stakeholder collaboration and involvement in the plan implementation
  - ❖ Transparency and public accountability of the Assembly’s resources.
  - ❖ Proper monitoring of all development undertakings, to ensure value for money.
  - ❖ Joint commitment to the realization of the plan goal and objectives.

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:

**Signatories:**

DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE:

-----

DISTRICT CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR:

-----

PRESIDING MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY:

-----

CHAIRMAN OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SUB-COMMITTEE:

-----

DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER :

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