

GOVERNMENT OF GHANA



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

AGENDA:

AGENDA FOR JOBS, CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL 2018-2021

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ASSEMBLY**

JULY, 2018

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

MDHS	-	Municipal Director of Health Service
BECE	-	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CBRDP	-	Community Based Rural Development Project
CSO	-	Civil Society Organization
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
TBA	-	Traditional Birth Attendance
EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agency
FM	-	Frequency Modulation
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GPRTU	-	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GPRS II	-	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy I&II
GPS	-	Ghana Police Service
ECG	-	Electricity Company of Ghana
HIPC	-	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
CBHSV	-	Community based Health Surveillance Volunteers
IGF	-	Internally Generated Fund
JSS	-	Junior Secondary School
KG	-	Kindergarten
KVIP	-	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
LVB	-	Land Valuation Board
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
DA	-	District Assembly
DBO	-	District Budget Officer
UTDBE	-	Untrained Teacher Diploma in Basic Educ.
DEHO	-	District Environmental Health Officer
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
DPO	-	District Planning Officer
DFO	-	District Finance Officer
DFR	-	Department of Feeder Road
DHMT	-	District Health Management Team
MLGRD	-	Min. of Local Gov. Rural Dev.
DMHIS	-	District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme
DMTDP	-	District Medium Term Development Plan
MOFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
DPCU	-	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DRI	-	District Response Initiative
DSWO	-	District Social Welfare Officer
FBO	-	Farmer Based Organisation
DISEC	-	District Security Committee
NFED	-	Non-Formal Education Division

NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
OPD	-	Out-Patient Department
RCC	-	Regional Coordinating Council
RPCU	-	Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
RWSP IV	-	Rural Water and Sanitation Project
SMC	-	School management Committee
UN	-	United Nations
WATSAN	-	Water and Sanitation Committee
DWST	-	District Water & Sanitation Team
GHS	-	Ghana Health Service
GPS	-	Ghana Police Service
MAC	-	Municipal AIDS Committee
MCE	-	Municipal Chief Executive
MCD	-	Municipal Coordinating Director
MDA	-	Municipal Director of Agriculture
MADU	-	Municipal Agriculture Development Unit
T&AC	-	Town and Area Council
MDE	-	Municipal Director of Education
REP	-	Rural Enterprises Project
BAC	-	Business Advisory Centre
NBSSI	-	National Board for Small Scale Industries
REDP	-	Rural Enterprises Development programme
GHA	-	Ghana Highway Authority
MDA	-	Ministries, Departments, Agencies/Assemblies

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit of Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly wish to thank the Regional Economic Planning Officers and their Assistants from the Regional Coordinating Council for their greatest support. Again we wish to thank the National Development Planning Commission for the effective and the way we were taken through the briefing on the guidelines for the preparation and completion of the plan.

Our thanks also goes to the Municipal Chief Executive, Hon.Alexander Frimpong, and Mrs. Louisa Benon, the Municipal Coordinating Director for their support and encouragement in the preparation of the plan. Our thanks also goes to all Hon. Assembly Members and Area Council Members and Unit committees members and the entire communities of the District through whose support we have seen the realization of this plan. Our sincere gratitude also goes to all the DPCU members, Mr. Armah Andoh Samuel, the Municipal Development Planning Officer, Mr. James Boafo, the Assistant Municipal Planning Officer and all the National Service persons for their greatest contribution towards the preparation of the plan.

Above all, we are grateful to the almighty God for the strength and knowledge he gave to us for the preparation of the plan.

We hope that the plan which is the blue print for the Asante Akim South Municipal will help enhance the living standards of the people through the implementation of projects and programmes specified in the plan.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

According to the Constitution of Ghana (1992), Articles 36 clause 5 of 1992 Constitution, Articles 86 and 87 of the 1992 Constitution and the Acts of Parliament, National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) Act 1994, (Act 479) Act (480), Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1994 (Act490), Institute of Local Government Studies Act, 2003 (Act647), Petroleum Revenue Management Act, 2011 (Act 815), Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund Act, 2014 (Act 877), Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act921), Land Use and Spatial Act, 2016 (Act925), and Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) provides the basis for all local authorities to prepare Medium Term Development Plans (MTDP) to guide the process and content of change towards the desired state of the society. In 1996 the first District Medium Term Development Plan was prepared based on the “Vision 2020” document and this plan covered the period 1996-2000. Since then the Assembly has been preparing MTDP based on guidelines issued periodically by the NDPC. The last of these plans was prepared in 2014 to address the needs and aspirations of the people of the Asante Akim South District within the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II 2014-2017) framework.

BRIEF INSIGHT INTO 2018-2021 SCOPE AND DIRECTION OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

The current Plan which covers the period of 2018-2021 which is strategically crafted to respond to the new National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF 2018-2021). The NMTDPF (2018-2021) is aimed at giving direction and guidance to the District as it strives towards the achievement of the NMTDPF goal of:

1. Building an industrialised, inclusive and resilient economy,
2. Create an equitable, healthy and discipline society,
3. Build safe and well-planned communities while protecting the natural environment,
4. Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions and
5. Strengthen Ghana’s role in international affairs.

Under the development priorities, production arrangement will be extended to boost Agriculture, Industrial, Service sector, Tourism, Mining, Financial Services, Education, Health, Revenue Mobilization, Community Participation and Social Welfare Services, Roads and Transport, Local Economic Development/ Business Development, Works and Housing,

Water and Sanitation and Waste Management. The development of the individual especially the marginalized, vulnerable excluded in society has also been given serious attention. As a result, the plan allocated a high proportion of the investment to infrastructure development and the provision of basic social services. As a way of promoting economic activities, particular attention was given to the strengthening of the institution of local governance and improving the decision making processes.

- **THE RATIONALE BEHIND THE PLAN**

The objective of this Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP 2018-2021) is to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of raising the standard of living of the people in the Municipal for the mutual benefit of all its stakeholders.

- **PLAN PREPARATION PROCESS**

The process of preparing the Plan was participatory and was prepared in line with the guidelines of the National Development Planning Commission. The process started with the formation of a Plan Preparation Taskforce which included members of the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU).The process involved a series of meetings and workshops involving the task force, collection of data and working sessions involving Sub-teams and individuals.

To ensure community participation, community engagement and other interface programs were held in all the eleven (11) Town/ Area Councils to discuss needs and problems of the various communities. The outcome of these meetings were collated and incorporated into the plan. There were also public hearings during which residents and other stakeholders had the opportunity to make various contributions to the content of the plan. The MPCU and the Assembly's Economic Planning Sub-committee also discussed the content of the plan before it finally got to the General Assembly for final discussion and adoption. The Taskforce gathered data from the following sources:

1. Communities using various questionnaires
2. Departments of the Assembly
3. The Assemblies Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
4. The 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan
5. Stakeholders meetings were held at various Area/ Town Councils.

6. The Task team carried out detailed desk work using data collected to perform the following processes;
 - Performance review/situational analyses
 - Identification of Key development issues
 - Analyses of potential , Opportunities ,Constraints and Challenges
 - Formulation of Development goal , objectives and strategies
 - Formulation of Programme of Action
 - Generation of Annual Action Plans
 - Public Hearing
 - Adoption of Plan by the General Assembly

- **STRUCTURE OF THE DOCUMENT**

The plan is presented in sixteen (16) steps and gives a synopsis of the analysed status of the District in implementing programmes and projects under the five (5) goals of the NMTDPF as well as an analysis of the current situation or baseline of the Municipality. It also gives a summary of key development issues identified from the situational analysis and profile. The spatial implications of these issues are also identified.

- **INDICATIVE BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN**

The projects and programmes cost for the plan period is expected to be GhC 5,012,266.35 with expected revenue to be GhC16,814,772.04. These projects and programmes would be financed through Grants, GoG transfers, DACF, DDF, Development Partners, GETFund and Internally Generated Funds (IGF).

- **CONCLUSION**

The participatory nature of the plan preparation process will mean that all stakeholders will be keen to ensure that planned activities are undertaken in a way that will benefit the people through improvement in the living conditions in the Municipality. It is strongly believed that all stakeholders will play their respective roles to ensure successful plan implementation.

CHAPTER 1

1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 Vision

The vision of the Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly is to be an excellent district with sustainable performance in all aspect of service delivery and its statutory functions.

1.1.2 Mission

The Mission Statement of the Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly is to help ensure a better standard of living for the people within the district through equitable provision of Socio-economic services and sound infrastructure for the total development of the district in the context of committed leadership and the participation of all stakeholders.

1.1.3 Functions

The Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly in the Ashanti Region of Ghana is subject to the Local Government Act- 1993 (ACT 462) exercise political and administrative authority in the district, provide guidance, give instruction to, and supervise all other administrative authorities in the district. The Municipal Assembly shall exercise deliberative, legislative and executives functions. The Assembly performs the under listed functions:

- a. Be responsible for the overall development of the district and shall ensure the preparation and submission of Plans and Budget through the Regional Coordinating Council. These Plans and Budgets are;
 - I. Of development plans of the district to the Commission for approval; and
 - II. Of the budget of the district related to the approved plans to the Ministry of Finance for approval;
- b. Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
- c. Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
- d. Initiate programmes for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
- e. Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and environment in the district;
- f. In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;

- g. Ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
- h. Initiate, sponsor or carry out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by this Act or any other enactment; and
- i. Perform such other functions as may be provided under any other enactment.

1.1.4 Core Values

The core values of the Asante Akim South Municipal are to ensure Accountability, Client-oriented, Creativity, Diligence, Discipline, Equity, Integrity, Innovativeness, Timeless and Transparency.

The vision, mission, function and core values of the assembly are geared towards the achievement of the vision of Ghana as contained in the long-term national development plan (LTNDP, 2018-2021) which is of “a just, free, and prosperous nation with high level of national income and broad-based development”.

1.2 ANALYSIS OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY (2014-2017)

The Section 1(3, 4), 10 and 11 and Section 15 to 19 and Section 83 (1a-h), 3, 4) of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) Act 1994, (Act 480) and the Local Government Act, 2016 (Act 936) provides the basis for all local authorities to prepare Medium Term Development Plans (MTDP) to guide the process and content of change towards the desired state of the society. In 1996 the first District Medium Term Development Plan was prepared based on the “Vision 2020” document and this plan covered the period 1996-2000. Since then the Assembly has been preparing MTDP based on guidelines issued periodically by the NDPC. The current plan covers the period 2018 to 2021 and is based on the NMTDF of the Government of Ghana (GoG). The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (2014-2017) served as a Development Policy Framework which enhanced the preparation of the 2014-2017 National Medium Term Development Policy Framework. The GSGDA II emphasized on these seven (7) thematic areas and these were to;

1. Ensure And Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability
2. Enhance Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector
3. Accelerate Agriculture Modernization And Sustainable Natural Resource Management
4. Oil And Gas Development
5. Infrastructure And Human Settlements Development
6. Human Development, Productivity And Employment
7. Transparent, Responsive And Accountable Governance

THEMATIC AREA 1: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

The Assembly in its 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan formulated various projects and programmes aimed at enhancing the competitiveness of the Ghana's Private Sector. The review shows a total of ten (10) projects and programmes under this thematic area. A number of policy reforms put in place to address this structural constraints that negatively impacted the private sector were achieved. Out of ten (10) activities (representing 100.0%) earmarked for the planned period, Nine (9) have been fully implemented but still ongoing. See appendix A for details

Period	Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector						
2014-2017	Policy Objective: To develop basic infrastructure in support of equitable socio-economic development in a sustained environment						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	To increase gainful employment	To provide employment	Organize CBT in Liquid soap and other detergents for existing MSEs	Production of liquid soap and other detergents	% increase in employment creation.	258 MSEs trained in liquid soap and detergent	On-going
			Organize CBT in Advance Designing and Embroidery for existing MSEs	Production of Advance Designing and Embroidery		42 MSEs trained in advance design and embroidery	On-going
2015	Organize entrepreneur development training for all existing MSSEs	To provide people with the needed training and skills.	Marketing training for existing MSEs.	Organisation of MSEs training	% increase in trained self-employed	44 MSEs trained in marketing	On-going
			Organize Small Business Management seminar	Seminars for SBM		960 SBM seminars organised	On-going
			Client trade and exhibition show	Client trade and exhibition		61 client trade and exhibition shows organized	On-going
2016			Organize managerial & skills training for	Managerial & skills training for		Not achieved	Not implemented

				600 self employed			
	To increase gainful employment	To provide employment	Support graduate apprentices with equipment	Graduate apprentices to be supported	% increase in trained self-employed	136 graduate apprentices with equipment	On-going
	To develop 2 tourist sites in the district	To promote tourism	Advertising the tourist sites through the media.	tourist sites to be advertised		Not achieved	Not implemented
2017	To develop 2 tourist sites in the district		Construction of rest houses in 2 communities	2 rest houses		Not achieved	Not implemented
			Graveling of the road from the district capital to the tourist sites (10km).	Roads to be graveled		Not achieved	Not implemented

TABLE 1.0: SUMMARY OF THEMATIC AREA 1 PERFORMANCE FOR PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

Fully implemented	On-going projects	Not implemented	Abandoned	Implemented but outside the DMTDP
9(90.0%)	9 (90.0%)	1(10.0%)	0(0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total No. of projects/programmes				10

THEMATIC AREA 2: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

As the Municipal is agrarian by nature, the major challenge is to how to boost agricultural productivity especially in the production of Plantain, Cassava, Rice, Vegetable and Fish production. Cash crops like Cocoa, Oil Palm and Oranges which are the prominent income generating activity to the inhabitant, The Assembly in trying to achieve this objective initiated the following activities. Expansion of feeder roads to food production centres was to increase the marketing of foodstuffs in the District. Related to agriculture is the issue of natural resource management. The Assembly's performance for this thematic area was very poor as most of its planned activities were not executed. Out of 17 programmes/projects, only four (4) representing 23.4% was implemented with one (1) fully implemented and the rest are still on going.

Period	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						
2014-2017	Policy Objective: To develop basic infrastructure in support of equitable socio-economic development in a sustained environment						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	To reduce post-harvest losses of all crops	To help farmers store/preserve their produce for longer period.	Provide processing and storage facilities	Storage facilities to be provided	% reduction in post-harvest losses of all crops	Not achieved	Not implemented
	To improve upon farmers adoption of improved farming Techniques	To enhance farmers adopt modern and effective farming techniques	Establish demonstration farms	30 farms	35% of farming techniques improved	4 demonstrations were done	On-going
			Institute credit input scheme for farmers in the District.	600 farmers		Not achieved	Not implemented
	To increase access to extension services	To reduce farmer to extension officer ratio.	Formation of FBO's in 20 extension zones	20 FBOs to be trained	55 % of extension services improved	11 FBO's formed but not trained	On-going
	To reduce post-harvest losses of all crops	To help farmers store/preserve their produce for longer period.	Provide processing and storage facilities	Storage facilities to be provided	% reduction in post-harvest losses of all crops	Not achieved	Not implemented

2015	To increase access to extension services	To reduce farmer to extension officer ratio.	Recruiting of additional extension staff	5 extension officers	55 % of extension services improved	Not achieved	Not implemented
	To improve upon farmers adoption of improved farming Techniques	To enhance farmers adopt modern and effective farming techniques	Organization of training programme for farmers from 5 potential irrigation communities	25 farmers		Not achieved	Not implemented
			Construction of 3 wells and 2 ponds in the district	Construct 3 wells and 2 ponds		Not achieved	Not implemented
	To increase access to extension services	To reduce farmer to extension officer ratio.	Provide motor bike and logistics to extension officers	20 motorbikes		Not achieved	Not implemented
	To Reduce the depletion of forest and land resources	To preserve the forest and land reserve	Intensify patrolling to combat illegal activities. Initiate re-forest and rehabilitation of degraded land	Re-afforestation to be intensified	% of new trees planted across the District	Not achieved	Not implemented
2016	To increase access to extension services	To reduce farmer to extension officer ratio.	Organize training programmes for existing Extension Officers.	training programmes to be organised		Training on army worms have been organised	On-going
			Cocoa Diseases and Pests Control (CODAPEC)	Diseases and Pests to be controlled		It was undertaking by cocoa service	Fully implemented
			Construction of Bungalows for Agric. staff	11 bungalows to be constructed		Not achieved	Not implemented

	To reduce post-harvest losses of all crops	To help farmers store/preserve their produce for longer period.	Provide processing and storage facilities	Storage facilities to be provided	% reduction in post-harvest losses of all crops	Not achieved	Not implemented
2017	To promote the adoption of agro-forestry practices	To develop farmers technical know-how.	Organize training programmes in agro-forestry and establish demonstration farms	Training programmes to be organised	% increase in annual agricultural yield.	Not achieved	Not implemented
	To improve livestock rearing	To boost livestock production	Increase veterinary services	Veterinary services to be increased	% increase in livestock production	Not achieved	Not implemented
	To reduce post-harvest losses of all crops	To enhance farmers income generation	Root and tuber improvement and marketing programme	Market centres to be improved	% reduction in post-harvest losses of all crops	Not achieved	Not implemented

TABLE 1.1: SUMMARY OF THEMATIC AREA 2 PERFORMANCE FOR PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

Fully implemented	On-going projects	Not implemented	Abandoned	Implemented but outside the DMTDP
1(5.8%)	3 (17.6%)	13(76.6%)	0(0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total No. of projects/programmes			17	

THEMATIC AREA 3: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT

Strong infrastructure base and effectively planned and functioning human settlements are critical in propelling economic growth and sustainable poverty reduction. Under the infrastructure and human settlement development, 20 projects and programmes were identified. Out of these, (2) of were not implemented, 7 were on-going and 9 were fully implemented and 2 were started but abandoned. The table below illustrates the achievements of the 2014-2017 plans in terms of this thematic area.

Period	Thematic Area: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT						
2014-2017	Policy Objective: To develop basic infrastructure in support of equitable socio-economic development in a sustained environment						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	To increase access to improved sanitation by 10%.	To provide improved sanitation	Providing financial support to households to construct VIPs	500 households to be supported	% of Improved sanitation	Financial support to 500 households was not implemented	Not implemented
	To reduce the extent of erosion and drainage in 6 communities	To provide improved sanitation	Prepare structure plan and sector layout for communities	Structure Plan and Sector Layout for 3 communities		Sector layouts for 3 communities prepared	On-going

	To increase communities access to potable water supply to 95%		Provide boreholes for communities	200 boreholes	% of potable water provided	Not achieved	completed
2015	To increase access to improved sanitation by 10%.	To provide improved sanitation	Renovate 12 Seater broken down KVIPs	2 No. broken down KVIPs	% of Improved sanitation	1 No. 12 Seater KVIP was renovated	Partially completed
	To improve the management of household waste for 5 communities in urban areas		Procuring containers for 5 communities	10 skip containers to be procured		2 containers Procured	Completed
	To reduce the extent of erosion and drainage in 6 communities		Constructing drains in 5 communities	5 km drains		1 community had their drains constructed	On-going
	To increase communities access to potable		Construction and extension of pipe borne water	Extension of pipe		Not achieved	On-going

	water supply to 95%			borne water			
	Improve surface accessibility of roads in rural areas	To improve roads in rural areas	Surfacing of roads in the district	49 km roads	% of roads in rural areas improved	Juaso-Morso-Wenchi. JuasoPresby-Juaso railway line	Completed
			Construction of major streets within urban communities	Major streets		Major streets constructed at Juaso	On-going
2016	To increase access to improved sanitation by 10%.	To provide improved sanitation	Construct 8 Seater WCs and KVIPs	6 No. WC's and KVIP's	% of Improved sanitation	5 No WCs constructed	Partially completed
			Rehabilitation of Obogu Market Centre	Market Centre rehabilitated		Obogu Markat Centre rehabilitated	Completed
	To improve the management of household waste for 5	To provide improved sanitation	Procuring dustbins for 5 Communities	75 dustbins		200 dustbins supplied	Completed

	communities in urban areas			2-No. refuse containers	% of Improved sanitation		
	To reduce the extent of erosion and drainage in 6 communities	To provide improved sanitation	Review layout plans for communities	Review 5 layout plans		3 layout plans received	On-going
	To increase communities access to potable water supply to 95%		Repairing of existing water facilities	Repair water facilities		Not achieved	On-going
	To increase electricity coverage to 20 communities	To promote rural electrification programme	Provide street lights for communities	Street lights for communities	% of communities with quality lighting systems	Street lights provided	On-going
	To increase Telecommunication coverage	Facilitate the expansion of telecommunication	Construct repeater station/Anthenas by cellphone operators	8 Antennas	% of communication expanded	Not achieved	Not implemented

	Improve surface accessibility of roads in rural areas	To improve roads in rural areas	Gravelling of road in the district	55.6km roads	% of roads in rural areas improved	Juaso-Morso-Wenchi. JuasoPresby-Juaso railway line	Completed
2017	To increase access to improved sanitation by 10%.	To provide improved sanitation	Construction and paving of Lorry Park Phase	Lorry Parks constructed	% of Improved sanitation	2 Lorry Parks constructed and paved	Completed
	To improve the management of household waste for 5 communities in urban areas	To provide improved sanitation	Supply of 15 cubic meter refuse container	75 dustbins 2-No. refuse containers	% of Improved sanitation	3No. refuse containers supplied and are in use	Completed
	To increase electricity coverage to 20 communities	To promote rural electrification programme	Connection of communities to national grid	20 communities	% of communities with quality lighting systems	24 communities are connected to the national grid	Completed

Table 1.2: Summary of thematic area 3 performance for projects and programmes

Fully implemented	On-going projects	Started but abandoned	Not implemented	Abandoned	Implemented but outside the DMTDP
9(45%)	7 (35%)	2(10%)	2(10%)	0(0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total No. of projects programmes					20

THEMATIC AREA 4: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

It is widely accepted that people are the instruments and tools of development. Development of the people is thus vital in every development agenda. The key focus areas under this component were education, youth and sports development and health. The Assembly initiative in the education sub- sector over the period was the expansion of educational infrastructure including school building, teacher's accommodation, scholarship to needy but brilliant students, motivation of teachers and intensive supervision by the Ghana Education Service. The thematic area saw 53 projects and programmes earmarked. Out of these, 18 were not implemented, 9 were fully implemented and 26 were on-going.

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment						
2014-2017	Policy Objective: To develop basic infrastructure in support of equitable socio-economic development in a sustained environment						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	To improve the quality of human resource through enhanced access to education and quality health care	To help increase trained teachers at all levels	Give financial assistance to teacher-trainees and pupil teachers undergoing UTDBE	(100-150 teacher-trainee and pupil)	90% of teachers trained at all levels	Not achieved	Not implemented
			Construct ICT centers in 3 towns	10 ICT centres		Not achieved	Not implemented
			Training persons as counselors	22 persons		Not achieved	Not implemented
		Improve quality of teaching and learning at all levels	Provide scholarship to students at NYLTI	10 students		3 students provided with scholarships	On-going
		Gross Enrolment Rate(Indicates the	92.2%	96.9%		Regardless of age, pupils	On-going but then pupils

			number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling-regardless of age –as proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group) -Primary -100% -JHS -100% -SHS -70%			are still not going to school in the district. The district needs more enrolment drive such as scholarships etc.	are still not going to school
		Accelerate the rehabilitation/Development of school infrastructure	Construct dormitories for SHS schools	2 dormitories		1 No. teachers dormitory constructed	Completed
			Upgrade existing Health Post	3 health post		Not achieved	Not implemented
			Construct 2 No. 3 bedroom bungalows for Doctors	construction of nurses bungalows		Not achieved	Not implemented
			Construction of 10 No. 3 nurses quarters	construction of nurses bungalows		Not achieved	Not implemented
		To increase the number of health personnel	Request for 2 Doctors, 10 professional Nurse	Request for Doctors	2 Doctors to be	2 Medical Doctors provided	Fully implemented

					requeste d		
		Increase subscription of NHIS	Organize intensive educational campaigns on the need to register with the NHIS	Organize NHIS Campaign	NHIS campaign to be organised	Campaign organised	Fully implemented
		To reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence rate To Improve health and socio economic status of PLWHAS	Formation of 30 AIDS campaign clubs at basic and secondary school levels	Campaign for AIDS awareness.		Not achieved	Not implemented
2015	To improve the quality of human resource through enhanced access to education and quality health care	To help increase trained teachers at all levels	Construction of bed room bungalows for teachers	15 No. 3 bed room bungalows	90% of teachers trained at all levels	Not achieved	Not implemented
			Procure computers for the EMIS Unit.	5 computers		Not achieved	Not implemented

		Improve quality of teaching and learning at all levels	Extend school feeding programme	8 primary schools to be extended	80% of teaching and learning logistics available		On-going
			Net Administration Rate in Primary Schools	Enrolment of pupils aged 6 years)		Not achieved	Not implemented
		Accelerate the rehabilitation/Development of school infrastructure	Construction of 1No.3-unit Classroom Block with office and store with 4-seater KVIP Toilet at Breku	Construction of classrooms	100 % classroom blocks to be completed	45% completed	On-going
			Construction of 1No.3-unit Classroom Block with office and store with 4-seater KVIP Toilet at Dansabonso	Construction of classrooms		75% completed	On-going and roofed
			Construction of 1No.6-unit Classroom Block with office, staff Common Room, Store, library and 1 No. 4-seater KVIP Toilet at Ofoase D/A primary.	Construction of classrooms		45% completed	On-going and painting and electrical works on-going

		Construction of 1No.6-unit Classroom Block with office, staff Common Room, Store, library and 1No. 6-seater KVIP Toilet at Abakobon D/A primary	Construction of classrooms		45% completed	On-going and at a roofing stage
		Construction of 1No.3-unit Classroom Block with office, library, store and 1No. 4-seater KVIP Toilet at Komeso D/A JHS	Construction of classrooms		45% completed	On-going and at a roofing stage
		To improve access to health care delivery in the district	Completion of health centre at Asuboa	Construction of CHPs compound	100 % CHPs to be completed	100% completed
		Construction of CHPs compound and 1 No. 4-Seater KVIP toilet facilities at Yawbarima	Construction of CHPs compound	100 % CHPs to be completed	55% completed	On-going, Roofed, plastered and screed
		Construction of 1No. CHP s compound with Nurses quarters and 4-Seater KVIP toilet facilities at Amanfrom	Construction of CHPs compound		65% completed	On-going Roofed , plastered and tiled

	To increase the number of health personnel	Construction of 10 No. 3 nurses quarters	construction of nurses bungalows		Not achieved	Not implemented
	To reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence rate To Improve health and socio economic status of PLWHAS	Organize health education talks on HIV/AIDS in schools, churches and identified groups	Campaign for AIDS awareness	Create awareness on HIV/Aids	HIV/Aids groups were met	Fully implemented
		Facilitate the provision of anti-retroviral drugs for PLWHA	Train PLWHAs	No. of PLWHAs to be provided with drugs	Facilitate the provision of anti-retroviral drugs for PLWHA	On-going
	To reduce malaria reported cases	Maternal Mortality Ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per-220/100,000 LB	Reduce MMR	No. of death reduced	Maternal Mortality Ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per-220/100,000 LB	On-going
	To reduce the reported cases of child maintenance	Organize forum to educate parents on the need to educate their wards.	Sensitization on Child education	No. parents educated	-	On-going

2016	To improve the quality of human resource through enhanced access to education and quality health care	To help increase trained teachers at all levels	Organize in service training teachers	200 teachers	90% of teachers	Not achieved	Not implemented
			Procure motorbikes for data collation m	20 motorbikes	trained at all levels	Not achieved	Not implemented
		To promote birth and death registration	Procure computers for BDR	2 No. Computers		Not achieved	Not implemented
		Improve quality of teaching and learning at all levels	Provision of teaching and learning logistics to Basic Schools	60% (50 basic schools)	80% of teaching and learning logistics available	Teaching and learning logistics provided	on-going
		Accelerate the rehabilitation/Development of school infrastructure	Purchasing of dual desk for schools	2500 dual desk	100% desk to be distributed	2500 dual desk purchased and distributed	Fully implemented

		Construction and completion of 3-Unit classroom block with office, staff common Room, Store at Kpone Praso DA primary	Construction of classrooms	100 % classroom blocks to be completed	35% completed	On-going and at a roofing stage
		Completion of 6-unit classroom Block with ancillary facilities at Pra-River Presbyterian Primary School	Construction of classrooms		45% completed	On-going and at painting stage
		Completion of 6-unit classroom Block with ancillary facilities at Nkwanta Presbyterian Primary School	Construction of classrooms		60% completed	On-going and at painting stage
		Completion of 6-unit classroom Block with ancillary facilities at	Construction of classrooms		40% completed	On-going and at a roofing stage

		Kumeaboi DA Primary School				
		Completion of 1 No. 3-Storey Dormitory Block (800 capacity) at Juaso Senior High Technical School.	Construction of Dormitory	100 % Accommodation for SHS Students	90% completed	On-going and at completion stage
		Construction of CHPs compound and 1 No. 4-Seater KVIP toilet facilities at Adomfe	Construction of CHPs compound	100 % CHPs to be completed	100%	Fully implemented but not in use
	To increase the number of health personnel	Request for 2 Doctors, 10 professional Nurse	Request for Doctors	2 Doctors to be requested	2 Medical Doctors provided	Fully implemented
	To reduce the incidence of malaria	Distribute mosquito nets to nursing and Pregnant Mothers	Distribution of mosquito nets	Mosquito nets to be supplied	Nets distributed	Fully implemented
	To reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	Sensitize communities on the availability of VCT at the District Hospital	Campaign for AIDS awareness	No. of communities to sensitize	5 area councils members sensitize	On-going

		To Improve health and socio economic status of PLWHAS					
			Provide capital for 100 trained PLWHAS	Train PLWHAs	No. of PLWHIV to be supported	Not achieved	Not implemented
		To reduce malaria reported cases	Under-Five Mortality rate (Number of deaths occurring between birth exact age five per 1,000 births)- 65/1,000 B	Reduce under-five MMR	No. of death reduced	-	On-going
		To reduce the reported cases of child maintenance	Grant 20 child labour victims with scholarship.	Provision of scholarships	No. scholarships provided	-	On-going
2017	To improve the quality of human resource through	To help increase trained teachers at all levels	Construct of school libraries	6 libraries	90% of teachers trained at all levels	Not achieved	Not implemented
			Construction of counseling centres in the District.	11 centres		Not achieved	Not implemented

	enhanced access to education and quality health care	Improve quality of teaching and learning at all levels	Organize annual selection, mock & promotion examination in first and second cycle institutions	40% of exams organize in institutions	80% of teaching and learning logistics available	Annual selection and mock examination in first cycle institutions was done	On-going
		Accelerate the rehabilitation/Development of school infrastructure	Construction of classrooms		100 % classroom blocks to be completed	45% completed	On-going and painting and electrical works on-going
			Construction of 1No.3-unit Classroom Block with office, library, store and 1No. 4-seater KVIP Toilet at Nnadieso Savior Church D/A JHS.	Construction of classrooms	100 % classroom blocks to be completed	45% completed	On-going and at a roofing stage
			Purchase & install X-ray & ultra sound machines at JDH	installation of X-ray machine	X-ray machine to be supplied	100% completed	Fully implemented

			Purchase & install X-ray & ultra sound machines at JDH	installation of X-ray machine	X-ray machine to be supplied	100% completed	Fully implemented
		To increase the number of health personnel	Provision of sponsorship packages for student doctors and nurses in the district	Provision of scholarships	Scholarships to be provided	Midwife and nurses provided with scholarships	Fully implemented
			Conduct sanitation/ health education in 60 communities	Sanitation and Health education	60 communities to be educated	5 to 10 communities educated	On-going
		To reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence rate To Improve health and socio economic status of PLWHAS	Train 30 PLWHAs on income generating activities	Train PLWHAs	No. of PLWHIV to be trained	Not achieved	Not implemented
		To reduce malaria reported cases	Malaria fatality in children under five years per 100population- 0.01/100 pop	Reduce malaria fatality in children	No. of fatality reduced	-	On-going

Table 1.3: Summary of thematic area 4 performance for projects and programmes

Fully implemented	On-going projects	Started but abandoned	Not implemented	Abandoned	Implemented but outside the DMTDP
9(17%)	26(49.1%)	0(0.0%)	18(34%)	0(0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total No. of projects programmes					53

THEMATIC AREA 5: PROMOTE TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

The goal under good governance was to strengthen and develop the administrative and financial capacity of the Assembly towards higher performance and stronger public partnership system. The broad goal of transparent and accountable governance is to empower state and non-state bodies to participate in the national development process and collaborate effectively to achieve national development goals and objectives. The collaborative process is to ensure that political, economic and administrative authority is exercised in a manner that ensures that public resources are managed efficiently and with integrity in response to the problems and critical needs of the people. Good governance also places emphasis on the principles and tenets of transparency and accountability in the exercise of political, economic and administrative authority for ensuring peace, stability and national cohesion.

Under this thematic area, 15 projects and programmes were supposed to be implemented in the years 2014-2017. Out of these projects and programmes, 13 were not implemented and 2 were on-going. This is shown in the table below;

Table 1.4: Summary of thematic area 5 performance for projects and programmes

Fully implemented	On-going	Started but abandoned	Suspended	Not implemented	Implemented but not in DTDP
0(0.0%)	2(13.33%)	0(0.0%)	0(%)	13(87.00%)	0(%)
Total projects / programmes					15

Period	Thematic Area: Promote Transparent and Accountable Governance						
2014-2017	Policy Objective: To develop basic infrastructure in support of equitable socio-economic development in a sustained environment						
YEAR	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	To facilitate the resolution of chieftaincy and land disputes	To reduce chieftaincy land disputes	Use of arbitration by the Asanteman Council to resolve disputes.	Resolving of disputes.		Not achieved	Not Implemented
	To improve upon security situation in the district	To maintain law and order	Provide a fire station for the district	Fire service station		Not achieved	Not Implemented
			Formation and resourcing of community watch committee	Community watch committees in place		Not achieved	Not Implemented
	To increase internally generated funds	To increase revenue generation	Network the Finance, Budget &	Provide network systems		Not achieved	Not Implemented

	(IGF) component of total revenue		the Central Administration				
	To Enhance community participation in decision making and implementation	To enhance community involvement in decision making	Construction of Area Council offices	11 area councils		11 area councils constructed	Fully implemented
2015	To facilitate the resolution of chieftaincy and land disputes	To reduce chieftaincy land disputes	Utilization of site plans to resolve land disputes.	Resolve land disputes.		Not achieved	Not Implemented
	To improve upon security situation in the district	To maintain law and order	Construction of circuit court judge's bungalow	Judge's bungalow		Not achieved	Not Implemented
	To increase internally generated funds (IGF)	To increase revenue generation	Create a register on income generating sources and update on regular basis	provide register on income generating sources		Not achieved	Not Implemented

	component of total revenue						
	To Strengthen the institutional capacity of the District Assembly	To enhance working condition at the Assembly	Network offices/Provide telephone to key Departments and agencies	Telephone to key Departments		Not achieved	Not Implemented
	To Enhance community participation in decision making and implementation	To enhance community involvement in decision making	Provide incentives for the unit/area council committee members	Incentives for 11 area councils		Not achieved	Not implemented
2016	To facilitate the resolution of chieftaincy and land disputes	To reduce chieftaincy land disputes	Establishment of a committee of enquiry to facilitate the resolution of land dispute.	Committee of enquiry in place		Not achieved	Not Implemented
	To improve upon security situation in the district	To maintain law and order	Construction of a Police station at Komeso	Police station post		Not achieved	Not Implemented
	To increase internally generated funds	To increase revenue generation	Organize tax education/ pay your levy campaign	Tax/levy education		Not achieved	Not Implemented

	(IGF) component of total revenue						
	To Strengthen the institutional capacity of the District Assembly	To enhance working condition at the Assembly	Procure computers	4 laptops		2 laptops procured	Partially implemented
	To Enhance community participation in decision making and implementation	To enhance community involvement in decision making	Sensitize the sub-structures on the joint role of Traditional Authorities and Area Council	Sub-structures sensitisation		11 area councils were sensitize	Fully implemented
2017	To improve upon security situation in the district	To maintain law and order	Provide vehicle to the police service	Vehicle to for police services		Not achieved	Not Implemented
	To increase internally generated funds (IGF) component of total revenue	To increase revenue generation	Install accounting soft-ware at the finance office	Provide accounting soft-ware		Accounting software installed	Fully implemented

	To Enhance community participation in decision making and implementation	To enhance community involvement in decision making	Develop a database for key assembly members	Database for assembly members		Particulars of Assembly Members recorded	Partially implemented

PERRFOMANCE OF OTHER INTERVENTIONS

In all, 128 projects, programmes and initiatives were earmarked for implementation in the Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017). The bulk of these projects were financed by DDF, GETfUND, GOG, IGF and DACF. Out of these 128 projects and programmes, 41 projects and programmes were on-going, 49 were not implemented, 19 were fully implemented 15 were implemented but not in the plan and 4 were started but abandoned.

Table 1.5: Summary of 2014-2018 projects and programmes

Fully implemented	On-going	Started but abandoned	Suspended	Not implemented	Implemented but not in DTDP
19(14.84%)	41(32.03%)	4(3.13%)	0(0.0%)	49(38.28%)	15(11.72%)
Total projects / programmes					128

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Table 1.6: TOTAL RELEASES FROM GOVERNMENT OF GHANA FOR 2014-2017

Personnel emoluments (wages and salaries)							
Year	Requested As planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released (C)	Deviations		Actual Expenditure D	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2014	1,470,387.48	1,470,387.48	203,507.26	0.00	1,266,880.22	203,507.26	0.00
2015	1,515,599.61	1,515,599.61	1,066,740.36	0.00	448,859.25	1,066,740.36	0.00
2016	1,688,502.00	1,688,502.00	1,586,068.95	0.00	102,433.05	1,586,068.95	0.00
2017	1,371,737.92	1,371,737.92	930,147.09	0.00	441,590.83	930,147.09	0.00
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE/ASSETS							
Year							
2014	2,614,077.83	2,614,077.83	1,226,072.89	0.00	1,388,004.94	1,226,072.89	0.00
2015	3,522,404.14	3,522,404.14	2,242,354.77	0.00	1,280,049.37	2,242,354.77	0.00
2016	4,054,159.00	4,054,159.00	3,139,542.70	0.00	914,616.30	3,139,542.70	0.00
2017	4,317,738.73	4,317,738.73	3,787,553.25	0.00	530,185.45	3,787,553.25	0.00
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	19,256.00	19,256.00	1,324.88	0.00	17,931.12	1,324.88	0.00
2015	586,758.29	586,758.29	288,460.46	0.00	298,297.83	288,460.46	0.00
2016	1,526,275.46	1,526,275.46	1,250,633.07	0.00	275,642.39	1,250,633.07	0.00
2017	1,854,638.91	1,854,638.91	417,008.07	0.00	1,437,630.84	417,008.07	0.00

ALL SOURCES OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR 2014-2017

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Approved	Actual received	Variance	Approved	Actual received	Variance	Approved	Actual received	Variance	Approved	Actual received	Variance
GoG	1,470,387.48	203,507.26	1,266,880.27	1,360,617.90	0.00	113,384.83	156,650.00	123,011.81	7,530.02	20,000.00	133,153.81	131,487.14
IGF	5,136,540.05	2,117,482.99	1,784,805.00	5,565,022.04	877,896.10	414,144.26	6,666,000.00	219,110.19	336,389.81	6,177,120.00	174,386.49	340,373.57
DACF	1,938,998.94	708,202.34	1,230,796.60	2,590,435.99	402,212.10	186,342.43	2,948,419.00	9,429.50	236,272.08	3,153,954.00	0.00	262,829.50
DDF	25,000.00	0.00	25,000.00	731,968.15	380,685.65	380,685.65	51,413.00	0.00	4,284.42	51,413.00	0.00	4,284.42
AIDs,	97,176.87	0.00	97,176.87	95,000.00	0.00	7,916.67	73,072.95	0.00	6,089.41	95,000.00	0.00	7,916.67
Total	8,668,103.34	3,029,192.59	4,404,658.74	10,343,044.08	1,660,793.85	1,102,473.84	9,895,554.95	351,551.50	590,565.74	9,497,487.00	307,540.30	739,766.30

Source: Trial Balance 2014-2017, Municipal Finance Office, Asante Akim South Municipal.

Under the following sources of revenue (IGF, DACF, DDF, GOG and Donor, an amount of GHC 5,565,022.04, GHC 6,656,000.00 and GHC 6,299,670.00 were budgeted for the years 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively.

As at the year ending 2015, 2016 and July 2017, an amount of GHC 4,573,835.30 (82.19), GHC 5,123,810.60 (76.98) and GHC 1,831,325.71 (29.07) had been generated by the Assembly respectively

An amount of GHC 557,000.00, GHC 564,500.00 and GHC 550,000.00 was estimated as internal generated revenue for the year 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. As at the year ending December, 2015, 2016 and July 2017, an amount of GHC 475,192.46 (85.31%), GHC 482,296.19 (85.44%) and GHC 342,692.51 (62.31%) had been collected by the assembly respectively

Current Efforts to Increase Local Revenue Base

The municipal being predominantly rural depends on agriculture. Due to accessibility problems, marketing of farm produce has become very difficult. The people are therefore poor resulting in their inability to fulfill their tax obligation. The Asante Akim South Municipal has therefore rehabilitated many feeder roads and markets to facilitate accessibility and marketing. This would improve the income of farmers thereby enhancing their capacity to pay taxes.

In addition to this, the following measures have also been put in place to improve revenue to the Assembly.

- i. Pay-your-levy (tax) education has been intensified (e.g. Mounted P.A System)
- ii. The Town and Area councils are to assist in the collection of revenue in their area of authority. (Use part for running & development).
- iii. The capacities of the revenue staff have been improved through training and motivation.
- iv. Monitoring and supervision of revenue collection and reporting systems have been strengthened to ensure that leakages are reduced to the minimum
- v. The Assembly has engaged Private Debt Collectors to collect revenue from certain categories of defaulters.
- vi. The Assembly has solicited the assistance of traditional authorities, the police, judicial service and other relevant bodies to enforce its fee fixing resolutions and bye-laws.
- vii. The Assembly cocoa farm, teak plantation, bus and tipper truck are well managed to bring positive returns to the Assembly.
- viii. Employment creation programmes have been initiated by the Assembly through Rural Enterprise Project & CBRDP. The grandaunts are supported with credit facilities to set up or expand businesses.
- ix. Data on ratable items have been collected to facilitate the preparation of realistic budgets. (Valuation lists of properties have been prepared for 12 major communities).

Constraints Relating to the Releases of funds

The District Assemblies' Common Fund since its inception has enabled the Assembly to provide some of the needed infrastructural facilities to improve the living standards of the people in the Municipal. However, it is still beset with the following problems.

- i. *Untimely release of the Common Fund:* it has been noted that the release of the quarterly allocations are sometimes done late. This has resulted in late completion of projects.
- ii. *The annual allocation has been insufficient:* The Municipal is among the least recipient of the funds in the region since its inception. It has therefore not been able to put up the needed structures for the people as well as for the Administration of the Municipal to function properly. This problem worsened due to the increase in the number of MMDA's to 275.
- iii. *Common Fund has stifled local initiatives:* Communities' are not interested in projects that require their financial or material support as was done before the inception of the common fund. Communal spirit is gradually dying down. However due to rise in project cost and reduction in allocation of DACF, some communities are clamoring for projects requiring community support.
- iv. *Guidelines for utilization of the fund are predetermined:* The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development have been directing how the DACF should be allocated. The Assembly has little room to select and implement their prioritized projects. This predetermined was at least 49% of total released 2014-2017. Apart from this, bulk purchases for Assemblies were made and deducted at source.

KEY ISSUES / PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED DURING THE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STAGE

The specific priority sectors and intervention areas are the pertinent issues and problems needed to be handled by the Assembly. The Municipality had placed the specific priority sectors and interventions areas into the following categories. These were Industry, Agriculture, Tourism, Education, Health, Revenue Mobilisation, Community Development and Social Welfare Services, Roads and Transport, Local Economic Development, Housing and slum upgrading, Water and Sanitation and Waste Management.

This is necessary due to the limited financial resources available to the Assembly which always enforced choices on development planners and policy makers. The above was also prioritised because the successful implementation of programmes and projects in these sectors will impact significantly on the majority of the populace. Special emphasis would be placed on the poor and the most vulnerable as well as promoting equity, job opportunities and increasing income in a sustainable way. The projects and programmes cost for the plan period is expected to be financed through grants, GoG transfers and internally generated funds. Experience from the past has shown that over-reliance on grants have often delayed the implementation of plans. Thus more attention will be placed on GoG transfers and Internally Generated Funds where the Assembly has the greatest potential.

Summary of key development problems/issues/gaps identified from the situation analysis

1.4 SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES (GSGDA II) 2014-2017

Thematic area	Key identified issues(as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspiration)
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate market for the municipality's investment potentials. 2. No- existence of tourism project
Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of credit facilities and agricultural inputs for farmers 2. Inadequate measures to control timber operators 3. Inadequate market information 4. Inadequate organized and trained farmer based organizations. 5. Inadequate organized training programmes for Extension Officers. 6. Lack of storage facilities 7. Lack of Agro-Processing facilities / firm in the municipality 8. Lack of incentives to environmental volunteers to protect the environment

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Inadequate vaccines for the vaccination of animals in the municipality 10. Inadequate Small and Medium Enterprise management seminar 11. Inadequate CBT in Liquid soap and other detergents for existing MSEs 12. Inadequate CBT in Advance Designing and Embroidery for existing MSEs 13. Inadequate marketing training for existing MSEs 14. Inadequate graduate apprentices support with equipment 15. Inadequate Client trade and exhibition show 16. Inadequate Plantation development in degraded forest reserves 17. Insufficient Funds to Educate communities on environmental conservation 18. Inadequate Provision of oil mill machine
<p>Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate Provision of housing for civil servants 2. Low Extension of electricity 3. Inadequate Provision of street lights in major towns. 4. Inadequate Improvement in rural and urban sanitation 5. Inadequate Provision of potable water 6. Inadequate Rehabilitation/surfacing of road 7. Inadequate Construction of drains 8. Inadequate Provision of a communication network 9. Poor Structure Plan/sector layout for communities 10. Inadequate Construction of community ICT Centres and Internet Services 11. Inadequate Provision of a community centre 12. Inadequate Provision of a slaughter house 13. Inadequate Provision and Renovation of market structures 14. Lack of Provision of a fire station 15. Inadequate Construction of a police station
<p>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate Provision of health infrastructure and personnel 2. Inadequate Construction of CHPS compounds 3. Inadequate Sponsoring of health staff in pre-training. 4. Inadequate Provision of educational infrastructure

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Inadequate Provision of community library 6. Inadequate Provision of housing for teachers 7. Inadequate Offer of scholarships to brilliant but needy students in SSS and AYLTI 8. Inadequate school feeding programme. 9. Inadequate Training of Youth in the informal sector 10. Inadequate Literacy and numeracy skills training 11. Inadequate Construction of classroom blocks 12. Inadequate Rehabilitation of existing classroom blocks 13. Inadequate Building of Teachers' Quarters attached to village schools 14. Inadequate Construct Libraries in basic schools. 15. Inadequate Provision of furniture in Basic Schools 16. Intensify malaria control programmes and easy access to malaria drugs. 17. Inadequate HIV/AIDS sensitization programmes with special emphasis on the youth. 18. Inadequate efficient and effective population database. 19. Inadequate establishment of family planning centers 20. Inadequate Provision of jobs 21. Inadequate Provision of financial assistance to physically challenged.
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate Provision of incentives to the area council 2. Inadequate Construction of police station and provide logistics for the Police Service. 3. Inadequate Construction Area Council offices and provide equipment to the Town and Area Council 4. Inadequate workshops Organization for traditional and Unit Committee leaders to discuss issues on development 5. Inadequate Network offices/Provision of telephone to key Departments and agencies

LESSONS LEARNT AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT

The following lessons were learnt together with their implication on development in the municipality. These were that;

1. Production arrangement will be extended to boost agriculture, industrial, service sector, tourism, mining and financial services.
2. The development of the individual especially the marginalised, vulnerable and excluded in society has also been given serious attention.
3. The plan allocated a higher proportion of the investment to infrastructure development and the provision of basic social services and amenities.
4. As a way of promoting economic activities, particular attention was given to the strengthening of the institution of local governance and improving the decision making processes.
5. There were late releases of funds especially DDF and DACF which negatively affected execution of projects and programmes
6. There were low performance in the revenue generated internally
7. Some departments and units could not fully implement their projects and programmes since their budget were not fully catered for.

1.3 ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION/COMPILATION OF THE DISTRICT PROFILE

1.3.1 Brief History

The Asante Akim South Municipal was carved out of then Asante Akim District in furtherance of Government's decentralisation policy that also established the Assembly with its headquarters situated at Juaso via Legislative Instrument; LI 1409 of 1988. The Asante Akim South Municipal is situated at the Eastern part of the Ashanti region. Its eastern boarder forms part of the regional boundary dividing the Ashanti and the Eastern Regions.

1.3.2 Physical and Natural Environment

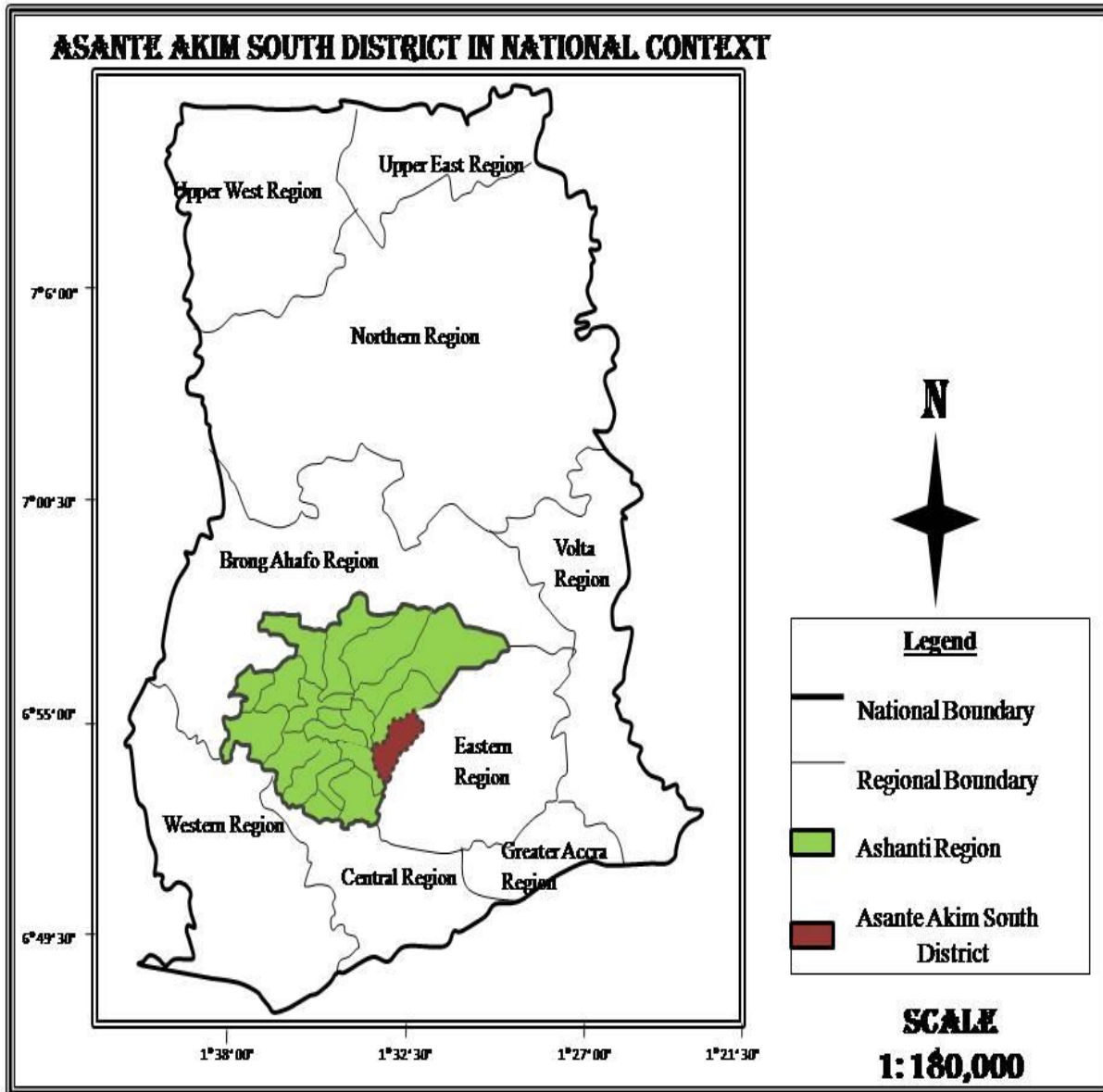
1.3.2.1 Location/Size

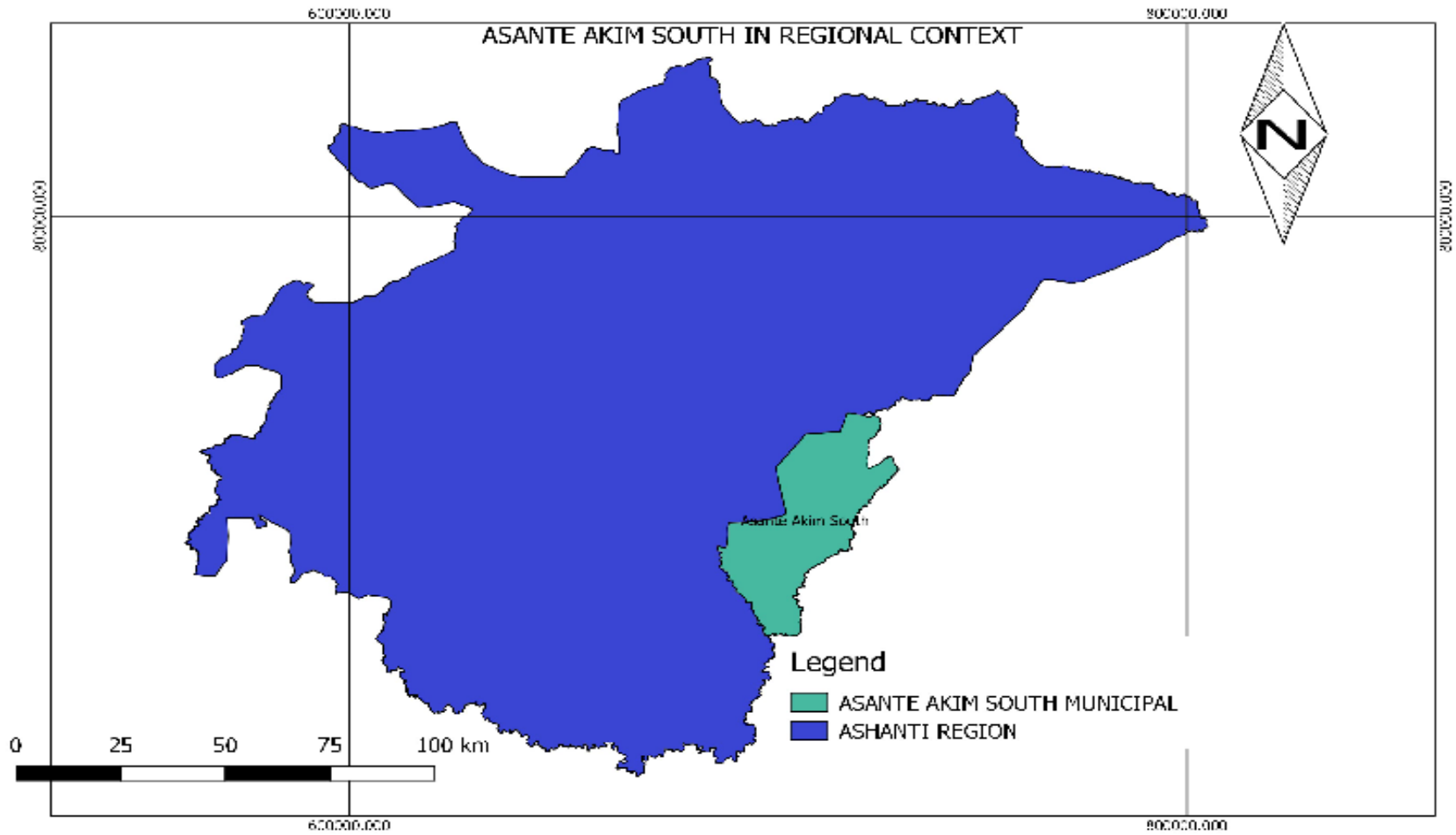
The district covers a total surface area of about 1217.7 square kilometers (472.4 sq miles) which form about five percent (5%) of the total area of the Ashanti Region, and 0.5 percent of the total area of the country. The built environment consists of 369.482 square kilometers with the natural environment forming 848.218 square kilometers of the total land area. The Municipal also shares common boundaries with Asante Akim Central Municipal in the North, Asante Akim North District in the Northwest, and the Bosome-Freho District in the Southwest, all in the Ashanti Region. Its neighbours on the Eastern Region border that coincides with the boundary between the Ashanti and Eastern Regions are the Birim North, Akyeremansa, Kwahu West District and Kwahu South Municipal, all in the Eastern Region.

The Municipal has a location advantage as being the "Gateway to the Ashanti Region". It offers a lot of marketing potentials that can foster its development from the national capital, Accra. Its location on the Accra-Kumasi road exposes it to the potential investors, travelers and tourists entering the region. The district can be found in the forest zone in Ghana and that, the forest serves as a means of improving the climate which help agricultural production. Moreover, the district is known for its agrarian nature which is a major source of employment and offers large production of foodstuffs for most people in and outside the district. Its location is an advantage for most travelers along the Accra Kumasi highways. This is because, most travelers buy foodstuffs to their various destinations. This serves as a source of ready market for the farmers.

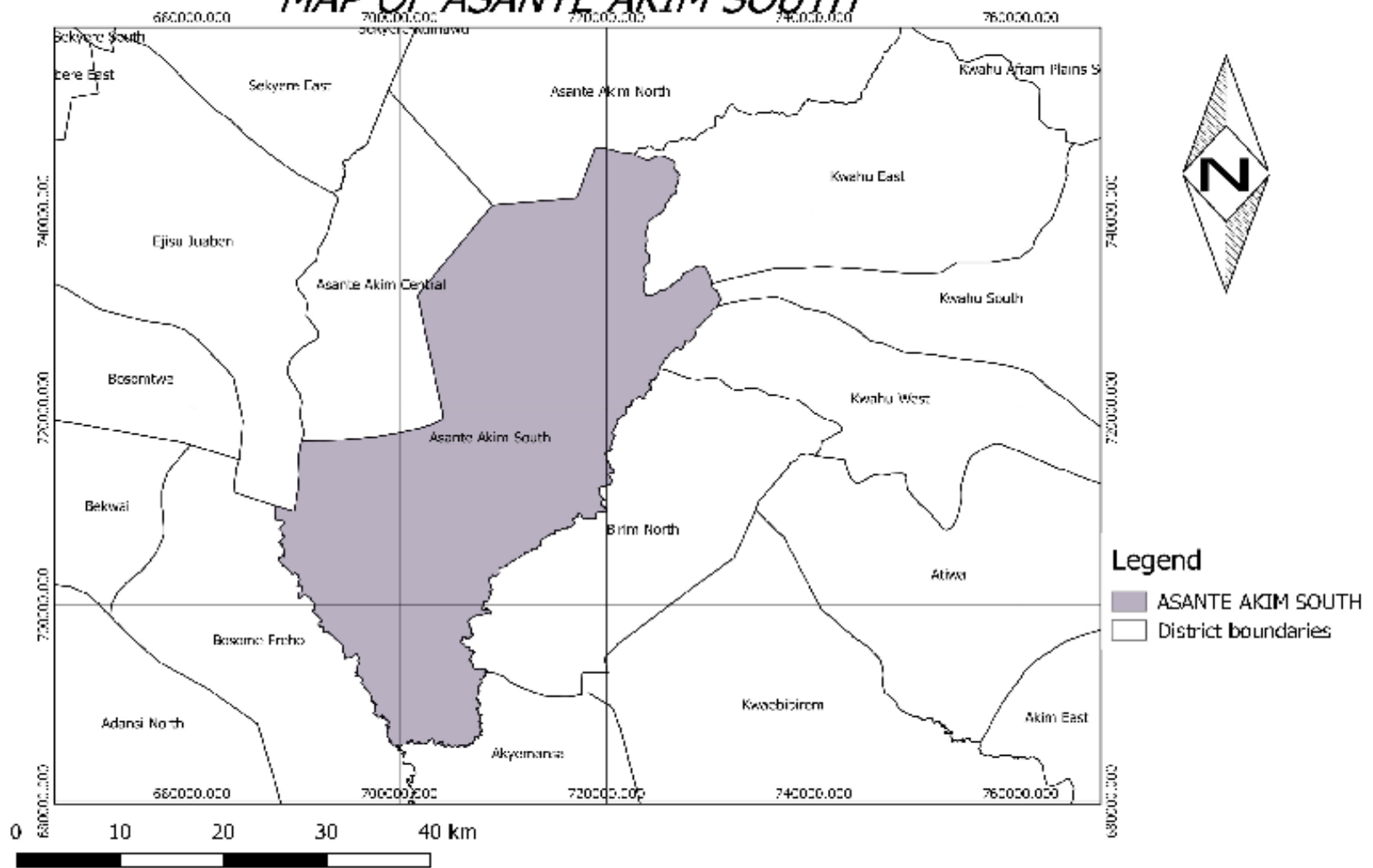
The figures below shows the district in both national and regional context.

Figure 1: ASANTE AKIM SOUTH IN NATIONAL CONTEXT





MAP OF ASANTE AKIM SOUTH



1.3.3 RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

1.3.3.1 Topography and Drainage

The relief of the Municipality is generally undulating with few hilly areas. The elevation of the low-lying areas adjacent to the hills is between 200 and 300 meters above the sea level. The Kwahu-Mampong-Kintampo ridge which rises to about 500meters passes through the district. It rises to about 450 meters in some places.

There are three main rivers, which drain the district, namely Pra, Kume and Subin Rivers. Additionally, there are a number of perennial and seasonal streams in the district. River Pra flows along the eastern border and also forms the boundary between the Ashanti Region and the Eastern Region. Human activities along most of these water bodies are reducing their sizes which affect farming activities.

The relief and drainage supports farmers in irrigating their food crops during the dry seasons. The existence of several streams/water bodies in the Municipal enhances irrigation and will therefore promote all year round farming making food available in the District. The beautiful nature of the hills give a development green light which when value is added to will improve tourism and add to revenue, thus improving on the general development of the district. Furthermore streams found in the district provide sources of water for domestic use.

1.3.3.2 Climate

In conformity with other parts of the region, the district has uniformly high temperature throughout the year. The municipal records a maximum temperature of about 30°C in March and April. The minimum temperature of about 26°C is recorded in August, the coolest month of the year. The mean monthly temperature is about 33°C. The temperature range supports agricultural production. The Municipal experiences a double maxima rainfall. The major rainy season usually occurs between April and June. It reaches its peak in July. The minor season occurs between Septembers through to the end of November. The mean annual rainfall ranges between 1500mm and 1700mm.

The double maxima rainfall supports two cropping seasons making food available throughout all the year in the Municipality and even outside the Municipality. The rainfall pattern and adequate sunshine supports the crops like citrus, cocoa, oil palm, cassava, plantain and coffee among others. However, for the past three years, the rainfall pattern has changed. Mean annual rainfall has reduced to between 1020mm-1132mm. This has impacted negatively on Agricultural production since agriculture is mostly rain fed. Food crop farmers do not get enough rainfall to support all year farming.

Some areas in the drainage basins are exposed to flooding due to several factors which include filling of existing waterways and low-lying areas, illegal construction of buildings in waterways, reduction in flow capacity of channels due to siltation, illegal mining, overgrown-vegetation and accumulation of solid waste, and general lack of maintenance of the drainage infrastructure.

Issues

- Filling of existing waterways
- Siltation leading to limited capacity of flow
- Overgrown vegetation in storm drains
- Develop ecotourism to generate income opportunities for the local
- Inadequate maintenance of drain infrastructure
- Inadequate architectural designs to conform to the topography
- Aesthetic view of the district

1.3.3.3 Vegetation

The Asante Akim-South Municipal falls within the moist semi-deciduous forest region where different species of tropical hard woods with high economic value are located. Most of the trees in this forest remain ever green throughout the year in the district based on the climatic factors in the District. The types of trees found in the district include; Wawa, Onyina, Mahogany, Asanfena and Dahoma.

Currently, the district has four forest reserves which cover a total area of about 109.6 sq km include, Formangsu, Prakow, Domi River and Mirasa Hills. Significant portion of the depleted forest has been allocated to farmers since 2003 as “Taungya” for farming activities. This situation has increased farming activities and has also increased food crop production in the district.

The massive depletion of the forest by timber operators implies that, a continuous felling of trees will negatively affect the rainfall situation or a reduction of the level of water bodies within the district which supports irrigation for farming, thus reduction in farming production.

1.3.3.4 Geology

The Asante Akim South Municipal is underlain by two major geological formations. These are from mainly Dahomeyan and Birrimean origin and are basically phyllites granites and Tarkwaian sandstones over which the soils are developed The phyllites consist of the Upper and Lower Birrimean rocks. The Upper Birrimean rocks consists of charts metamorphosed lava and tuffs; grewacke and epidorite. The lower Birrimean rocks consist of phyllites, grewackes, schists and gnesis.

Outcrops of granite rocks extend from Yawkwei through Juaso, Obogu, and Banso. Currently, two companies are extracting granite chippings for the construction of road throughout the country. There still exists deposit of granite rocks calling for quarry investment. Gold are being prospected at Bankame, Banso and Dwendwenase area. Mining is being done at Banka. The mineral deposits

are not exploited in large scale. However, there is the existence of illegal galamsey operators in the District. The activities of these illegal mining operators pose serious threat to the environment.

Granite rock serves as building material which can be used for all forms of constructional activities such as construction works such as school buildings, drains in the Municipal and even outside the Municipality. Mining and quarrying activities have created employment for the unemployed. For example the presence of chipping companies in the district can help reduce the high unemployment situation in the district. The mining and quarrying activities are major sources of revenue for the Municipal. However, most of these sites have been encroached by private residential accommodation making it dangerous for mining of the stones for construction purposes.

There is the need for the Town and Country Planning Department to clearly demarcate the places that are yet to be developed and create buffers to prevent the development of residential and other industrial properties close to the sites for stone mining.

1.3.3.5 Soils and their Suitability for Agriculture

The municipal falls within the forest ochrosols and oxysols which are made up of sandy loam and clayey loam compositions respectively which are well drained and very fertile. The soil type is associated with the forest zone in which the municipal falls within. The soils in the municipality are grouped into eight types with their suitability for Agriculture in the Municipality. These include the following:

- ***Wiawso-Shi Association:*** These soils, which are developed on the Upper Birrimian rocks, are very well to moderately well drained, highly gravely, concretionary, and medium to fine textured. The upland and lower slopes are suitable for food crops like maize, plantain, cocoyam and cassava, and marginally good for tree crops such as coffee, cocoa, citrus and oil palm.
- ***Atukrom-Asikuma Association:*** Soils in this association are medium textured, moderately well drained, gravely, concretionary and susceptible to very severe erosion. The upland soils are recommended for tree crops and forestry while the lowlands soils are suitable for sugarcane and vegetables. These soils are developed over the Upper Birrimian rocks and can be found in settlements like Dampong and Asuboa.
- ***Bekwai-Oda Compound Association:*** This soil association has developed over Lower Birrimian rocks. It is generally medium textured, slight to moderately susceptible to erosion,

well to moderately well drained, deep and non-gravelly. Its upland slopes are recommended for tree crops and the lowland and valley bottom soils are suitable for rice, sugarcane and vegetables. Banka, Tokwai and Gyadam are among settlements with this type of soil association.

- ***Kumasi-Offinso Compound Association:*** This soil association develops over the Cape Coast granite. It is generally medium to coarse textured, good structured, moderately gravelly, stony and concretionary. It occurs on undulating topography with moderate to severe susceptibility to erosion. Its upland slopes soils are good for both tree and food crops. The Lowland and valley bottom soils are suitable for rice, sugarcane and vegetables. Settlements with this type of soil include Obogu, Amantia, Muronaim, Breku, Bansa and Bankame.
- ***Swedru-Nsaba Simple Association:*** The surface layers of this association are usually neutral or even slightly alkaline and may even be somewhat calcareous. However, the reactions fall with soils deep down. The soils are suitable for arable crops and tree crops, especially cocoa. Areas around Banka are having this type of soil.
- ***Adujanso-Bechem Association:*** Soils of this association are generally deep, coarse to medium textured. They are well to moderately well drained and concretionary with low nutrient reserves. They are suitable for both food and tree crops. Just a small pocket of this type of soil is found in the district around Breku and its environs.
- ***Juaso-Morso Association:*** This association develops over Tarkwaian rocks. The texture of this soil association is generally medium, highly to moderately gravelly, or deep and non-gravelly, and well to moderately well drained. They occur on gently undulating topography with relatively slight to moderate susceptibility to erosion. Tree crops thrive well in its upland slope soils while the lowlands soils are suitable for rice, sugarcane and vegetables. Juaso, Ofoase, Kumeso and Teshie Praso are settlements with this type of soil association.
- ***Awaham-Kakum – Chichiwere Association:*** They develop over alluvial deposits. Major soils of this association are coarse to medium textured, well to moderately well drained, deep to very deep and generally non-gravelly. They occur extensively on low-lying, almost flat alluvial terrace.

Most of the soil types in the district are highly favourable for Agriculture Production. Food crops and other cash crops are made available in the district as almost all the soil type support the production of these crops. Increase in production of these crops will promote export which will

generate revenue for the municipality as soil types in the municipality serve as a great potential in increasing agriculture production.

1.3.3.3 Climate Change and Green Economy

Integrated water resource management:

The municipality's major source of water is from the pipeborne, boreholes, streams, stand pipes, tap water and harvested rains. There is an integrated water system that supplies water to selected and few communities that are deemed urban. This process has promoted the coordination, development and management of water, land and related resources. In other words this will help maximize the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems.

Agroforestry:

The municipality is an agriculture dominated area with over 75% of the populace involved in both crop and animal farming. Some farmers grow crops and also rear animal thereby allowing their animals to graze the land and also feed on other peoples farms and produce.

Agroforestry systems include both traditional and modern land-use systems where trees are managed together with crops and/or animal production systems in agricultural settings.

- **Transport**

Clean fuel: This is any fuel that produces less pollution (i.e. low emissions) and has a relatively benign impact on the environment. More often, alternative fuels – such as biofuels, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), compressed natural gas (CNG), hydrogen, alcohol fuels, electric, gas to liquids (GTLs), biomass to liquids (BTLs), methanol to gasoline (MTG) are considered as clean fuel when compared to conventional fuels.

- **Waste Management**

Composting:

Composting is the biological decomposition of biodegradable organic fraction of municipal solid waste under controlled conditions to a state sufficiently stable for nuisance free storage and handling and for safe use in land preparation.

Waste recycling:

Recycling involves the collection, separation, clean up and processing of waste materials to produce a marketable material or product.

- **Sustainable Forest Management**

Reforestation: Reforestation is an operation which aims to restore or create woodlands or forests that have been deleted or destroyed for various reasons (overexploitation, forest fire, grazing, war, etc.).

1.3.4 Institutional Capacity Needs of the District Assembly

The Municipal Assembly through the Municipal Planning Coordinating Units has the required capacity to develop and implement the DMTDPs. This is shown in the MPCU Capacity and Management index;

TABLE 1.7: MPCU CAPACITY AND MANAGEMENT INDEX

Indicators	Indicator Average
1. Qualifications of personnel	7.4
2. Staff Compliment	6.3
3. M&E Skills & Knowledge	5.0
4. Availability of Funds	4.2
5. Utilization of Funds	5.9
6. Timely Access to Funds	5.6
7. Leadership	6.1
8. Management	7.5
9. Workload	8.0
10. Motivation/ Incentives	4.4
11. Equipment/ Facilities	5.2
Total Score	65.6/11=5.9

The Index (Average indicator score) of the Assembly is $65.6/11=5.9$. The index of 5.9 means that the organization has an average capacity and management performance.

In implementing the DMTDP, it has been identified that the staff of Assembly have the required education and can complete all jobs within regular working hours. The staff of the Assembly require appropriate requisite M&E skills and knowledge, office space, furniture and other facilities to help ensure the implementation of DMTDP and monitoring and evaluation of activities. Funds are released 12 months behind schedule and that funds available do not meet the basic cost

requirements of staff. This had led to some central government motivation/incentives been accessible (training, maternity leave, overtime payment, etc).

ADMINISTRATION – DISTRICT ASSEMBLY ORGANOGRAM

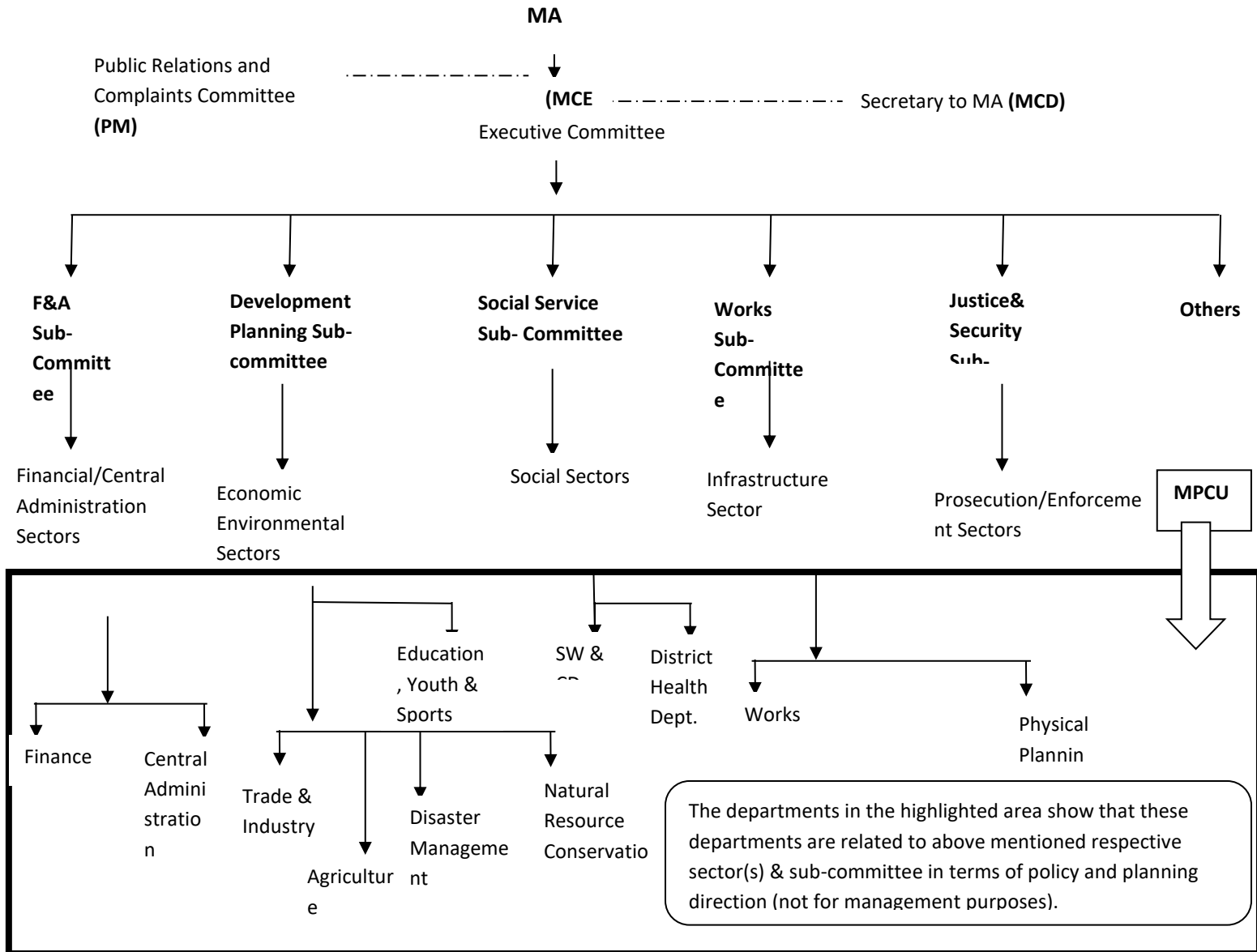


Table 1.8: Human Resource Management of the Assembly

S/NO	NAME OF DEPARTMENT	SEX SEGREGATION		TOTAL STAFF STRENGTH
		M	F	
1	Central Administration	23	15	38
2	Works	10	-	10
3	Physical Planning	2	-	2
4	Business Advisory Center	1	1	2
5	Agriculture	20	3	23
6	Social Welfare & Community Development	9	4	13
7	Environmental Health	13	3	16
8	Finance (Revenue)	3(1)	1(3)	4 (4)
9	Disaster Management (NADMO)	24	-	24
10	Non-Formal Education	6	1	7
	TOTAL STAFF	112	31	143

Source:HRM-Juaso 2017

1.3.5 Physical and Natural Environment

The levels of interactions among the various features and characteristics show both positive and negative developmental implication. The following are the implications derived from the physical and natural environment in the district.

- The district abounds in natural resources such as mineral deposits, rock and hilly formations which are suitable for quarrying and constructional works. These materials can help in renovating and constructing of new roads and public buildings like KVIP, Community centre, schools and others.
- The presence of the quarry and other mining materials can serve as a source of revenue to the district to support developmental projects.
- The favorable climatic and relief as well as vegetation attract more people into the district to do farming, quarrying, mining, lumbering and other activities
- The poor housing condition in terms of exposed foundation and cracked walls are threat to life and property and should be given immediate attention
- The existence of erosion in the district has affected many streets, roads and buildings
- The existence of illegal mining activities (galamsey) in some communities in the district has affected agricultural activities, aquatic habitats, water pollution and so on.
- The existence of illegal chainsaw and timber operators has caused many roads in the district to deteriorate. Houses are been blown down by heavy winds and rainstorms.

1.3.5.1 Land under Cultivation

The total land area outside the built environment is estimated at 848,218 sq. km. The use of this land can be divided into food crop farming, tree crop farming, fallow and forestry land uses. Out the total land area (100%), about 75.46% is under crop cultivation comprising of food crop farms (33.91%) and tree crop farms (41.55%). This is followed by forestry (0.14%) and fallow (24.4%). This implies that there is adequate land in the district to expand and diversify agricultural production. However, to ensure sustainable development, there is the need to promote the adoption of more efficient and environmentally friendly farming methods and practices like the use manure and fertilizer in order not to deplete the land for cultivation and thus ensure sustainable use of agricultural lands other than encroaching on forestry lands.

1.3.5.2 The Built Environment

The activities of the populace living within and outside the district do not only affect the natural environment but also manifest in the built environment, that is, the portion of the district where human beings live. More importantly, it is an undeniable fact that, the natural environment is affected by the activities from the built environment and vice versa. The built environment highlights on the way of life of the people, in terms of shelter, living conditions and practices that have direct bearing on the environment (i.e. both the built and the natural environment).

1.3.7 Water Security/Supply

The sources of water for both industrial and domestic purposes in the district include pipe borne, borehole and well. Among these sources, pipe borne and bore holes are considered as the sources deemed most potable. The major sources of water supplied in the district are pipe borne water; boreholes with pump, hand dug wells with pump and open hand dug well. Among the households in the district, the main source of water for domestic purpose are borehole/pump/tab-well constitute 55.6% and pipe-borne 27.9%. In the urban areas, over 6 in 10 households use pipe-borne water for domestic purposes while in the rural areas it is bore-holes/pump/tab wells.

About 56% of the households in the district use boreholes/pump/tab wells as their main source of water for drinking. Households using pipe-borne water (inside and outside dwelling) is 17.1% while those using public tab is 11.4%. About 8% of the households depends on river/stream as their main source of water for drinking.

Majority of the households in the urban areas use public standpipe (32.5%), pipe-borne water outside dwelling (31.6%) and pipe-borne water inside dwelling (10.3) as their main source of drinking water in the district. In the urban areas, households using protected well is 8.9% and those using

boreholes/pump/tab well is 7.7%. A higher proportion of households in the rural use borehole/pump/tab well (66.9%) as their main source of drinking water. On the other hand, only 18.4% households in the rural areas use pipe borne water for drinking

The number of communities with access to each of these sources is shown in

TABLE 1.9: SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY

Type Of Source	Facilities	Functional	Not Functional	No. of Communities
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Mechanised bore holes	13	8	5	8
Borehole	502	463	39	159
Hand dug well with pump	150	-	-	159
Small town (STWSP)	5	5	-	5
Total	670	476	44	

Source: DWST, Juaso 2017

The Municipal has 670 water facilities with 476 been functional while 44 is not been functional. Juaso, Obogu, Dampong, Bompata and Ofoase are the communities already served with pipe-borne water systems. Even though water from these systems is reliable, not every part of the towns enjoy the facility since the standpipes are few. Juaso, Obogu, Atwedie, Bompata and Dampong are the communities with their water facilities managed by the water boards.

Besides this water system, there are 502 boreholes in 159 communities and 150 hand-dug wells in 159 communities. A few communities have more than three boreholes. The remaining communities do not have sufficient boreholes and some of the boreholes and hand-dug wells are not functional and need major repairs.

In percentage terms it may seem that the district is well off as about 90%-95% of the communities have access to potable water. However, going by the United Nations (UN) requirement of 300 people to a borehole, water supply is woefully inadequate. Considering the communities in the ratio of adequacy of water supply, the best supplied community has a ratio of one borehole to over 350 people.

1.3.8 Natural and Man-Made Disasters

In Ghana, the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) is responsible for the management of disasters and similar emergencies and has been mandated by Parliament to perform the following functions:

1. Coordination of the activities of various bodies in the management of disasters
2. Rehabilitation of persons affected by disasters; social mobilization, especially at the community level to support various Government programmes, and
3. To ensure that the country is prepared to manage disasters when they occur.

This daunting task of NADMO from the coordination of many different aid agencies, suppliers, with the local and regional actors, all with their own ways of operation and structures is very challenging.

The Annual Disaster Cases recorded in the district from the year 2014 to 2017 have been shown in the table below:

Table 2.0: Disaster Occurrences in the district for 2014-2017

TYPE OF DISASTER		POPULATION AFFECTED						ESTIMATED COST GH¢
		ADULTS		CHILDREN		CASUALTY	TOTAL	
		M	F	BOYS	GIRLS			
FIRE	BUSH	171	277	-	-	-	448	-151000 168.5 Acres
	DOMESTIC	27	30	27	31	3	118	143,300
RAIN/WINDSTORM		14	13	32	27	-	86	56,500
MAN-MADE		6	-	-	4	6	6	-
GRAND TOTAL		218	320	59	58	6	658	350,800

Source: NADMO- AASMA-2017

The District NADMO office of the Asante Akim South recorded 658 disaster related cases of which 448 were bushfires, 118 were domestic fires, 86 were rainstorms or rains and 6 were man-made. This amounted to a total cost of **GH¢350,800.00**. The number of people affected were 218 for male adults and 320 for female adults in both bushfire, domestic fires, rain/windstorm and man-made disasters. The boys affected were 59 and girls were 58. Sadly, 3 casualties were recorded among the domestic fire victims and 6 casualties were record under man-made disasters. Bushfire recorded the highest number of cases among the other forms of disaster that occurred in the year. This was as a result of indiscriminate burning of bushes from farmers, charcoal burners, cigarette smokers, palm wine tappers

and hunters. Most affected communities in the bushfire disasters are Bansa, Bompata, Atwedie, Dampong, Adofokrom and Yawkwei. Nnadieso was the only community that was greatly affected by a rainstorm/windstorm disaster. Juaso, Asankare and Atwedie also had cases in domestic fire disasters. In all, the cases recorded increased in 2014 but decreased in 2015. In the year 2016, the disaster cases shot up again.

The following were some of the effects of disaster cases in the Asante Akim South Municipal;

1. Bereavement – some people lost their lives through the occurrence of some of the disasters.
2. Lots of people also suffered various degrees of injury.
3. Farms being destroyed meant that the main source of livelihood for some affected victims were gone which also led to food scarcity because the overall production of food was decreased.
4. Great loss of property including homes, stores, schools, churches and mosques.
5. Victims who had their place of abode utterly destroyed were rendered homeless.

The District has not experienced any form of disaster such as earthquake.

1.3.9 Natural Resource Utilization

The natural environment of the district consist of land available for farming, forest reserves and other natural land available for development, basically forestry which is also one of the important sectors of the district. The municipal has six major forest reserves, which are all rich in wildlife and lumber. They include the North and South Formansu Forest Reserves, Domi River Reserve, Prakaw Forest Reserve, Bobiri Forest Reserve and Bandai Hills Forest Reserve. They consist of different species of tropical hardwood of high economic-value trees like odum, mahogany, edinam and wawa. The presence of the forest reserves has made lumbering an important economic activity in the district.

Improper management of the forest and the forest reserves has posed a serious environmental problem. The causes of the depletion of the forests among others include encroachment of forest reserves by illegal chainsaw operators whose activities, if not checked, could deprive the district of the needed forest resources for development. Already, the North and South Formansu Forest Reserves have been depleted of tree species of commercial importance. Frequent outbreak of bushfires during the dry season has also contributed to the depletion of forests and other forms of environmental degradation in the district. Most of the known wildlife such as the black ducker, the deer and monkeys, which were mostly found in the forest, now face extinction. Another cause of the depletion of the natural environment is due to the bad farming practices through bush burning and improper fertilizer application. It is however importance to introduce modern farming techniques likes the use of weedicide and proper ways of using fertilizer in order not to degrade the environment.

Efforts to control these operators had not been successful. It is now obvious that, there is a reduction of the mean annual rainfall to between 1020mm-1132mm instead of 1500mm to 1700mm. This has impacted negatively on Agricultural production since the district needs rainfall to support its activities which serves as a major source of employment to about 70 percent of the populace. The depletion will also not help to get enough raw materials for development activities if the need arises.

The Forestry Service Commission has therefore drawn up a re-afforestation programme under which areas affected by bushfires are given to farmers for farming while the Service plants trees in the farms. It has also supplied teak seedlings to individual farmers who have gone into teak plantation. More importantly, the Forestry Service Commission and the District Assembly should initiate a more intensive afforestation programme to preserve some of the important economic tree species to ensure ecological balance in the district. Though the forest is deemed major source of revenue to the district, especially the traditional leaders, it is also expedient that sustainable measures should be inculcated in order to ensure sustenance of the value of the natural environment and its effect on the built environment.

Table 2.1: Indicating natural resources of the municipality.

Sector	Natural Resource	Resource Type	Resource utilization	Technologies that can be used for extracting the existing resource	Are technologies available to enhance the utilization of these resource	What are the technologies that can enhance the utilization of the resource
Mining	Mineral Resources	Gold, Diamond, Granite	-Regulated (Cymain) -Unregulated (Illegal Small Scale Mining)	Modernized Mining Equipment	None	Modernized Mining Equipment
Agriculture	Lands for farming Animal Production	-Cocoa beans -Cocoa pods / husk -Maize -Cassava -Plantain -Pig rearing	- Unregulated	-Modern farming practices -Modern industry to process the raw materials (Pigs, Cocoa beans and cocoa pods)	None	-Modernized agricultural practices -The use of tricycles, farm tractors and intermediate transport modes. -Construction of Industries (Pig factory at Asankare)
Construction	Lands/stones for construction	- Granite rocks	-Regulated (Cymain)	-Modernized Mining Equipment	None	-Construction of Industries

Forest Reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Domi River Reserves -Prakaw Reserves -Bandai Hills Reserves -Mirasa Hills Reserves -North Formangsu Reserves -Onyimso Reserves -South Formangsu Reserves -North Bandai Reserves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Timber -Preservation of water shed -Bamboo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Regulated (Timber firms) -Unregulated (Chainsaw operators) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establishment of modernized timber firm -Establishment of wood or furniture processing company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Afforestation -Few small scale wood workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Full implementation of the Bamboo Industry at Obogu -Supply of modern machines and equipment to feed the bamboo centre
Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kume River - Subin River - Pra River -Enuru River 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Drinking -Small scale irrigation - Tourism site -Power generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Unregulated (Illegal Small Scale Mining) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mechanized system of water for drinking -Construction of small dams for irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanized system of water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mechanization of water supply systems - Construction of small dams for power generation and irrigation

Geology	-Phyllites granites-Tarkwaian sandstones	-Stone quarry -Mining (Gold, Diamond etc.)	-Unregulated (Illegal Small Scale Mining) -Regulated	-Modernized Mining Equipment	Cymain Company Ltd.	Modernized Mining Equipment
Tourism Sites	-The rocky outcrop, -A historical cave at Gyadam and Nkyesa -Walkway at Amantia forest	-Site seeing	- Unregulated	Developing and Modernizing tourism	None	-Government and private investors to develop the sites
Transport	Heavy duty transit terminal at Juaso	-Vehicles	-Unregulated	Developing transport systems	None	-Proposals are developed -Private investors to develop the site

1.3.10 Demographic Characteristics

The concept of human-centered development is one of the municipal features of the new planning system which calls for the analysis of the basic demographic characteristics like population size, ageing population of farmers, population structure, growth rate and distribution in space with a view of establishing their needs and ability to contribute towards the achievement of stated goals. This section of the report therefore focuses on the analysis of the demographic characteristics of the Asante Akim South Municipal and their implications for the socio-economic development of the district.

1.3.10.1 Population Size and Growth Rate

The population of the municipality is projected to reach 137,109 by 2017. The 2010 population of the municipality was 117,245. It has been projected to reach 150,165 by the end of 2021.

The population of the Municipality forms about 2.5% of the Ashanti Region's population (5,605,210). The Ashanti Regional population has been projected to reach 5,605,210 at the end of 2017 with Asante Akim South Municipal forming about 2.5% of these population. The female population (50.6%) is slightly higher than that of the male's population (49.4%) with 69,377 and 67,732 respectively. About 83.1% of the population is rural. The municipal has more than half (51.4%) of the population below 20 years. This is an indication of a youthful population. The total age dependency ratio for the district is 90.6% with 76.6% in urban areas and 93.0% in rural areas. The population density of the municipal stands at 113 persons per square kilometer.

1.3.10.2 Household size by type of locality

The table reveals that the total population in households in the municipal is 134,819. Over four-fifth (80%) of the household population live in rural areas while only 20% live in urban areas. There are 30,641 households in the municipality with majority of them being in rural areas (83.1%) than urban (17.8%). The average household size (4.4) in the municipal is higher than the regional average of 4.1.

The average household size of the district in rural areas (4.4) is higher compared to household in the urban areas (4.1).

TABLE 2.2: HOUSEHOLDS SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS

HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENTAGE
HEAD ONLY	3,101	1,391	3.9
HEAD AND A SPOUSE	1,002	990	1.7
NUCLEAR FAMILY	17,822	16,461	29.7
EXTENDED FAMILY	12,255	12,303	21.3
EXTENDED PLUS NON-RELATIVES	882	735	1.4
HEAD, SPOUSE AND OTHER COMPOSITION	2,163	2,114	3.7
SINGLE PARENT NUCLEAR	5,271	6,378	10.1
SINGLE PARENT EXTENDED	8,343	11,651	17.3
SINGLE PARENT EXTENDED PLUS NON RELATIVE	899	1,058	1.7
HEAD AND OTHER COMPOSITION	5,180	5,290	9.1
TOTAL	56,918	58,371	100%

SOURCE: GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, 2010 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS.

TABLE 2.3: HOUSEHOLDS CHARACTERISTICS-AASMA

Categories	Region	District	Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total household population	4,779,843	134,819	26,964	20	107,855	80
Number of household	1,165,815	30,641	5,454	17.8	25,187	82.2
Average household size	4.1	4.3	4.1		4.4	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and housing Census.

TABLE 2.4: AASMA POPULATION TO REGIONAL POPULATION

	Total Popn. (2017)	Male	Female	Urban Popn.	Rural Popn.
AASDA	137,109	69,377	67,732	23,171 (16.9%)	113,938(83.1%)
Ashanti Reg.	5,605,210	2,914,709	2,690,501		

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

1.3.10.3 Population (2010-2017)

With a growth rate of 2.3% and 2010 as the base year, the population of the municipal has increased from 117,245 in 2010 to 137,109 in 2017. This trend is shown in the table below:

TABLE 2.5: POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT (2010 – 2017)

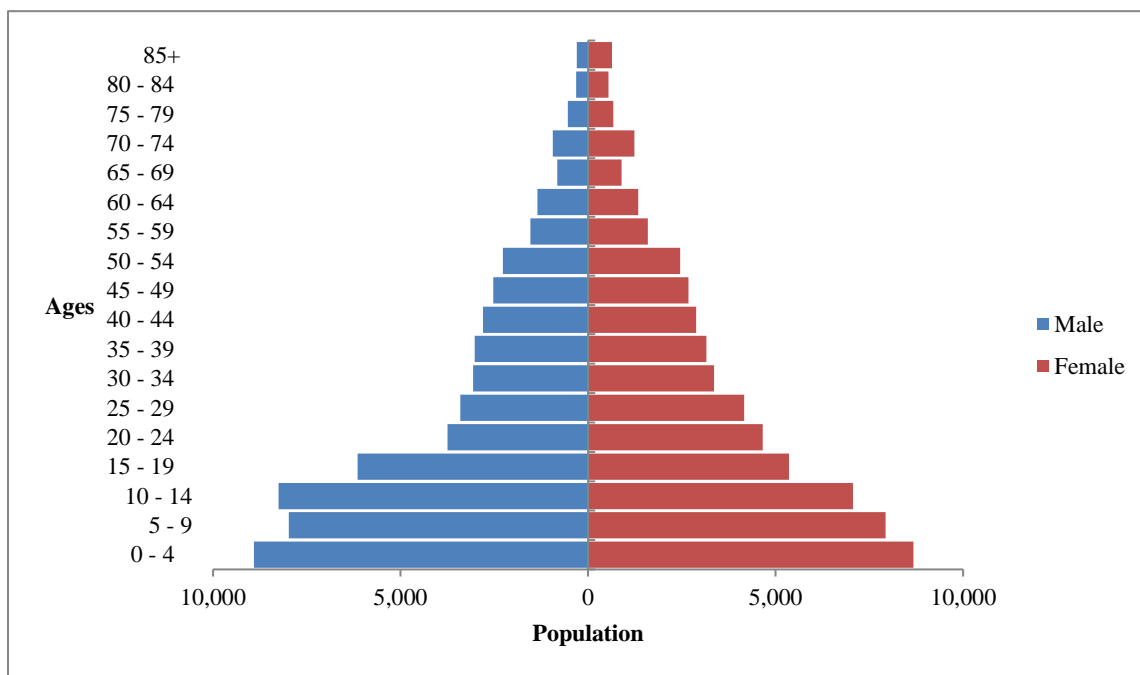
Year	Male	Female	Total Population
2010	59,326	57,910	117,245
2013	62,008	63,514	125,522
2014	57,919	59,326	128,067
2015	59,251	60,691	131,013
2016	60,614	62,087	134,026
2017	62,008	63,515	137,109

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

1.3.10.4 Age and Sex Distribution

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of age and sex data of a country, region or a municipal. Females represent the most dominant sex distribution in the district, constituting 50.6% of the population whilst males constitutes 49.4%. This gives a sex ratio of 97.7%. The district has more than half (51.4%) of the population below 20 years and 0.8% of the population are 85 years and older. It has a broad base gradually tapering off at the older ages.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid of Asante Akim South Municipality.



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

From the figure above, it indicates that the population of the district has a broader base (0-4years) and thereafter decreases gradually with age. This is true for both males and females. From the cumulative frequencies, a little more than half (51%) of the population of both sexes are less than 20 years.

1.3.10.5 Dependent Population

A dependent population is defined as the population (0-14 years + 65 years and older) that is being catered for, by those in the working age group (15-64 years). The dependency ratio is therefore the proportion of the dependent population divided by the working population. Hence, a dependency ratio of 100.0 percent implies a dependent person per a working person. This means a figure higher than 100.0 implies more dependent persons per worker and vice versa. A relatively high dependency ratio in the municipal puts pressure on the livelihoods of the working population.

The larger percentage of people within the younger ages is an indication that the population is experiencing a rapid growth.

The high proportion of the population within the younger age group also calls for extensive investments in education, infrastructure and other services to take care of the needs of the children and the youth. The youthful nature of the population is an indication that there is large potential labour force in the district and calls for efforts to expand avenues for gainful employment.

Females of childbearing age (15-45 years) constitute 46.7% of the total female population, which is a potential for high fertility in the district. Therefore to ensure effective population management, there is the need to encourage female education, employment, family planning and other fertility control measures.

1.3.10.6 Age Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio is therefore the proportion of the dependent population divided by the working population.

Hence, a dependency ratio of 100 implies a dependent persons per worker and vice versa. A relatively high dependency ratio in a district puts pressure on the livelihood of the working population.

The age and sex distribution shows that 48.3% of the population is within the dependent age cohort. Those aged 15-64 years, who form the potential labour force, constitute a 51.7%,

giving an age dependency ratio of 1:0.93. This shows that 100 persons in the independent age group take care of 93 persons in the dependent age group. The crude dependency ratio for the district is much higher than the national average figure of 0.87.1 and about the same as the region's average of 1:0.93. This however, does not depict the real burden of the dependent population on the independent population. This is because; some members of the dependent population might be engaged economically, whilst some of those in the independent population might not necessarily be economically engaged.

The economic dependency ratio for the district is 1:2.06, thus every 100 people who are economically engaged takes care of themselves and additional 206 people who are economically inactive. This portrays the extensive burden on those working. Most households have low income as the high level of burden affect savings. The high economic dependency ratio gives an indication of high level of unemployment which calls for measures to be taken to create jobs for them to reduce the burden on the working population.

1.3.10.7 Population Density

The municipal has a land area of about 1217.7 km² (472.4 sq miles). The population density of the municipality has increased over the censal years from 30 persons per km² in 1960 to 38 persons per km² in 1970, 55 per km² in 1984 and 88 per km² in 2000. The population density as at 2010 was 102 persons per Km². Currently, the population density is projected to hit 113 per Km² by close of 2017. With the Ashanti Region's land area of 24,389km², and the national land area of 238,535km², the municipal figure is lower than the regional density of 230persons per Km² and the national figure of 120 persons per Km².

With the relatively low density of the municipal as compared to the regional density, there is considerably an abundant land which can be used for developmental projects and programmes. Gradual increase in the population density will imply that pressure will be on the infrastructure and the available natural resources available in the agricultural sector since the district is an agrarian district. However, the increase in the density over the years will cause a high rate of land degradation, pollution, erosion, development of slums and other illegal social activities thereby putting lots of stress on the scarce resources of the district.

TABLE 2.6: POPULATION DENSITIES

Year	1960	1970	1984	2000	2010	2017
District	30/sq.km	38/sq.km	55/sq.km	80/sq.km	102/sq.km	113/sq.km

Ashanti					200/sq.km	230/sq.km
Region	45/sq.km	60/sq.km	85/sq.km	149/sq.km	(510/sq. mi)	
Ghana	28/sq.km	35/sq.km	51/sq.km	76/sq.km	58/sq.km	120/sq.km

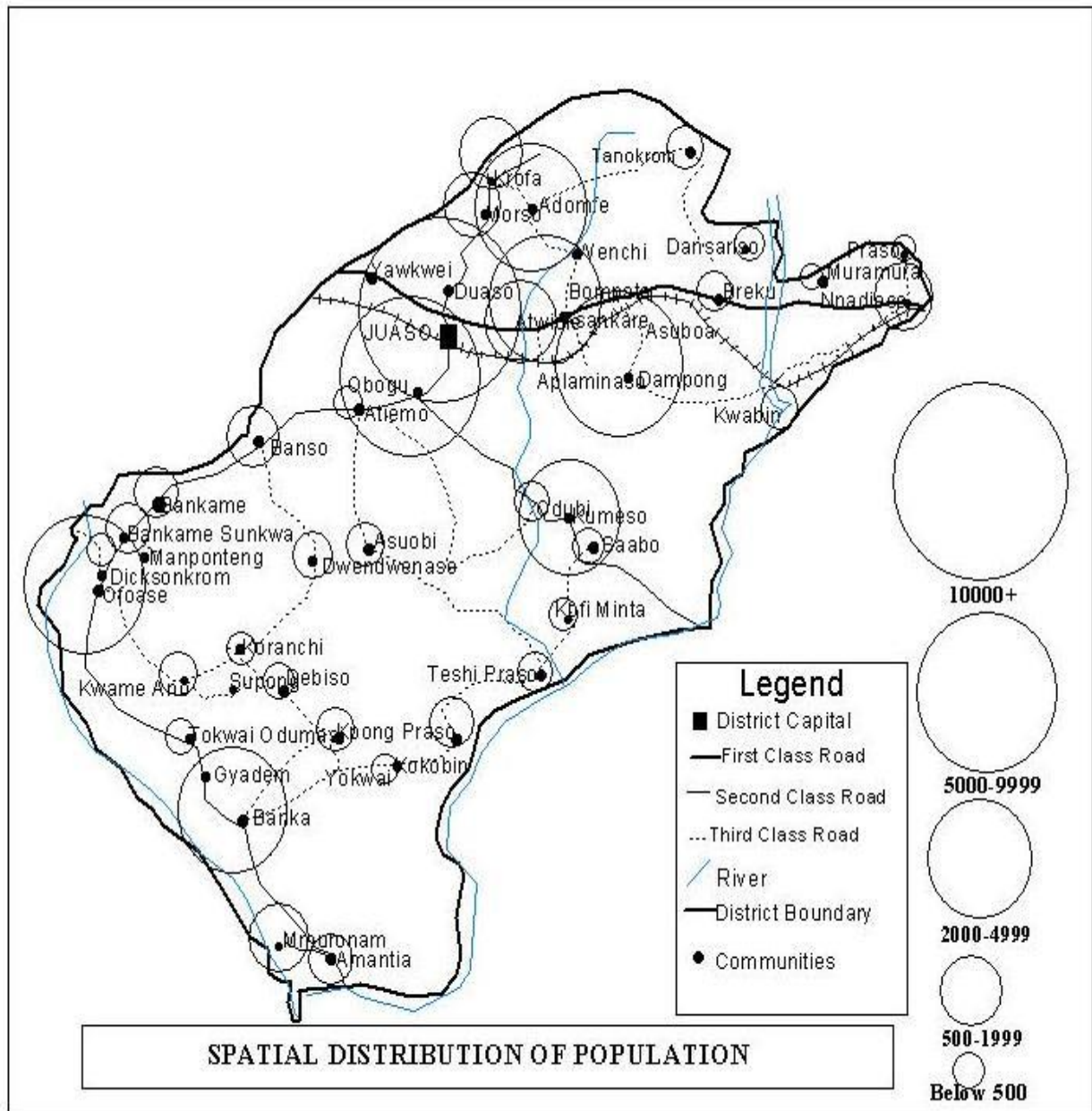
Source: Population Census Reports for 1960, 1970, 1984 and 2000,2010

1.3.10.8 Housing Characteristics

The UN recommended definition of a house as “a structurally separate and independent place of abode such that a person or group of persons can isolate themselves from the hazards of climate such as storms and the sun” was adopted. The definition, therefore, covered any type of shelter used as living quarters, such as separate houses, semi-detached houses, flats/apartments, compound houses, huts, tents, kiosk and containers. The living quarters or dwelling units refer to a specific area or space occupied by a particular household and therefore need not necessarily be the same as the house of which the dwelling unit may be a part.

Records show that, the nature of housing in the 198 and over communities within the municipality can be described as compound. This is due to the fact that, the income of the populace is not able to afford them with detached houses or semi-detached. However, there are a few self-contained houses mostly found in the big settlements like Juaso, Obogu and Morso built mostly by citizens living abroad as well as successful farmers within the district. Most of the housing stocks are of the “Atakpame” type with no foundation and roofed with corrugated metal sheets. Materials used especially in the small and remote communities to build houses are Bamboo, raffia mats, mud and sticks. Houses in the big settlements are often plastered and painted. Of recent, modern buildings/mansions comparable to those in bigger settlements like estate houses are springing up in Juaso. In view of this, the cost of land has increased causing the available land for farming and forestry to depreciate.

Figure 9: Population Distribution of Asante Akim South District



1.3.11 Migration (Emigration and Immigration) Trends

Some communities in the Asante Akim South Municipal consist of people who have migrated from other parts of Ghana to settle in the municipality. However, majority of the population 66.0 percent (90,492) are natives of the land while 34.0% are in-migrants (46,617).

Out of this migrant population about two-thirds (66.67%) are born in another region, 31.8% are born elsewhere in Ashanti region and 1.53% born outside Ghana. Among the migrants from other regions, the highest proportion are from the Eastern region (42.0%). Upper West region contributes the least migrant population the district.

Again, the highest proportion of migrants from Eastern Region (36.8) has stayed in the district for more than 20 years. They are followed by migrants from Volta Region (32.5%) while only 9.4% of those from Brong Ahafo Region have stayed for 20 years and more.

The large migrant communities in the municipality are linked to the availability of land for cash crop farming which is associated with these migrants. With this, production from farm produce are always on the increases since majority of the immigrants are into farming activities.

The relatively high migrant population in the municipal greatly affects the development of some parts of the district. Areas with such people are normally not well developed. They lack social amenities such as roads, schools, hospital/CHPs compound and many more. The standard of living is always low which affect their living conditions in the municipal. The immigrants in these portion of the district always tend to send all their earnings to their various hometowns for development leaving relatively very little for the development of the area they are living.

1.3.12 Gender Equality

The social and economic well-being of women as mothers, traders, farmers and office workers has evolved throughout centuries and is continuing to change in modern day. Life for women in the district varies by generation, location and culture. In the municipality, some key issues affecting women includes Familial Roles, Family Size, Domestic Violence, Education, Employment, Health, HIV/AIDs, Maternal Health, Health Insurance etc. Improved relations between women and men could not be achieved by women alone and men must be fully integrated into the process. Real change would come only when stereotypical attitudes, which inhibited women's advancement and impeded efforts for gender equality, were once and for all removed. The roles and responsibilities played by men in the municipality include the lead

protector of the family and society, a leader, and a teacher of both family and society. The roles and responsibilities played by women include uniting families, responsible for supporting the man in diverse ways. Women in the municipality are involved in equal participation in conflict prevention, management and conflict resolution and in post-conflict peace-building. Most women in the municipality are not giving the opportunity to take up higher administrative positions. They are mostly involved in agriculture activities. This is indicated in the number of Assembly members we have. There are 66 assembly members with 7 been females and 59 been males. This implies that women in the municipality are deprived of access to time, information and informed decision making. The percentage of women that climb higher in the educational ladder is high at the basic level and junior school levels but then to decrease as they move to the senior high schools and the tertiary level. Women in the municipality are the ones that access the basic services such as water and sanitation including waste management, health care, market centres. The key gender issues affecting the development of the municipality include;

1. Poor health infrastructure and facilities
2. Poor educational facilities and infrastructure
3. Inadequate market centre and information

1.3.12.1 Assembly Members Composition

About 50.6% of the population in the municipality are female with 49.4% males. In the Assembly concept, there are 66 assembly members in the municipality out of which 7 are females representing 10.61% while 59 are male representing 89.34%. This implies that decision makers are mostly males leading to more gender bias in the direction of development.

1.3.12.2 Improving Access to Rights and Entitlements

Reports from DOVSU, CHRAJ and Department of Social Welfare indicate that there are numerous cases of child abuse in the municipality. Despite the legal protection for children provided by Ghana's Constitution, the Children's Act and the Juvenile Justice System, many children experience violations of their rights at homes, schools and on the street. Large numbers of children are in need of protection from certain traditional practices, physical and sexual abuse and harmful child labour.

To mitigate these challenges and protect the rights of children, the following measures should be taken to augment the efforts of institutions involved with the protection of children;

- Provision of adequate budgetary allocations to the Department of Social Welfare, DOVVSU and MOWAC
- Establishment of Child Panel(s) in the District
- Improve day care centre activities
- Organise social education of child labour
- Identify and register PWDS
- Improve child care and protection education
- Support the vulnerable group

Intensifying awareness on Child Rights and Protection in the Metropolis by MOWAC, Department of Social Welfare and NCCE

1.3.12.3 Access to Education

In the education sector, there are also differences in the enrolment level of boys and girls at the various levels of schools, that is, from the Nursery to the Senior High School. The Nursery has 60% males and 40% females; Kindergarten has 51.27% males and 48.73% females; Primary has 51.52% males while females are 48.41%; Junior High School has 53.22% males and 46.78% females; Senior High School has 52.85% males and 47.15% females; Vocational/Technical/Commercial School has 74.25% males and 25.75% females respectively.

Table 2.7: ACCESS TO EDUCATION

Nursery		Kindergarten		Primary		JHS		SHS		TECH/VOC.	
male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
60%	40%	51.27%	48.73%	51.52%	48.41%	53.22%	46.78%	52.85%	47.15%	74.25%	25.75%

This indicates that, more of the girls are not able to enter into the Senior High Schools due to some factors such as drop out as a result of teenage pregnancy, poor performance due to household work etc. These reasons prove that more attention should be geared towards the girl child to help improve upon their learning skills. This will help increase the number of girls enrolled into the education sector in the district.

1.3.12.4 Government Policies / Public Institutions

In spite of the pivotal role that Ghanaian women play within the family, the community and the district at large, they do not occupy key decision-making positions in any of the sectors of economic, political, and social life. They are relegated to the background as far as public

decision-making is concerned. This is because no concrete policy measures are in place to ensure that the structured inequalities between women and men are taken into account in promoting participation in policy decisions.

1.3.12.5 Strategic Need or Policy Commitments with Each Spelling Out Some Strategic Objectives.

PC.1. Women's Empowerment and Livelihood

- To accelerate efforts and commitments of government in empowering women(including women with disability) to have safe and secure livelihood, access to economic opportunities, decent work to improve earnings while addressing disparities in education, socio-economic and cultural issues, health and agriculture, trade and related matters.

PC.2. Women's Right and Access to Justice

- To speed up enforcement and domestication of ratified international treaties, policies and strategies adopted by the government to tackle violence, discrimination and promote gender equality and women's empowerment nation-wide.

PC.3. Women's Leadership and Accountable Governance

- To enhance the participation of women in leadership, Governance and decision making at all levels. In pursuance of this objective, a well-developed institutional capacity and healthy political environment based on the rule of law, government effectiveness, control of corruption, regulatory quality, will be promoted as necessary conditions for women's interest and rights.

PC.4. Economic opportunities for Women

- To improve women's economic opportunities including engendering macro-economic and trade policies so that the basic and strategic needs of both men and women are addressed.

PC.5. Gender Roles and Relations

- To transform inequitable gender relations in order to improve women's status relative to that of men, to influence state policy in all areas and to identify all areas and to identify strategies to facilitate equitable relations between women and men.

Also, in providing support for victims of violence and to enhance access to economic resources the following measures should be put in place;

- Provision of regular budgetary allocations for building the capacity of Assembly women
- Ensuring equal access to resources, opportunities and funds for development.
- Ensuring that MOWAC and NCCE increase their efforts to sensitize the general public in order to understand and support gender equality policies
- Ensuring that 50% of government appointments to District Assemblies are women
- Kick-start the process of working with the Regional House of Chiefs to undertake an evaluation of traditional customs and practices that violate the rights of women and children
- Public education on Property Rights of spouses by MOWAC and NCCE
- Strict enforcement of existing legislation and sanctions against perpetrators of any cultural or religious practices that negatively affect the welfare, health, dignity and rights of women in the Metropolis.
- Provision of shelter for abused women and children
- Institute informal entrepreneurial skill training for women groups

Most females in the farming communities across the district are the backbone of their families' households by financing the activities of the farm. However, most of the interventions designed are not gender mainstreamed. With the Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021, programmes will be gender mainstreamed to help empower more women to participate in the local governance structure and help bridge the gap that exist between the males and females. This will help in the implementation of projects and programmes and also ensure that decision making process takes into account the women in the district.

1.3.13 Settlement System

The settlement system is a cohesive model which comprises of the physical components of space including land use patterns. The settlement systems are related to the distribution of services and infrastructure including accessibility to facilities such as health, agriculture extension, banking, police, production and market centres, and other jurisdictions beyond the district. Also, the settlement systems take into account the available transportation infrastructure (motorised, non-motorised, public transit) and associated issues such as safety. Information on existing drainage, sanitation and waste management infrastructure are of important to the district. The settlement system consists of the size, settlement pattern, organization and functions. Some of the old settlements developed as a result of spatial processes which include the construction of roads.

However with the recent development in the newly developed areas most of the people get settled in the communities before utilities such as electricity, water and roads are directed towards these areas. Most of the communities developed without conforming to the planning scheme of the municipality. This has led to haphazard development in some of the communities.

1.3.13.2 Land use and settlement systems

1.3.13.2.1 Rural-Urban Split /Spatial Distribution

There are 198 and over settlements and communities located in the Asante Akim South Municipal out of which two (2) are urban. The major settlements are Juaso and Obogu, The projected population figures for 2010 still put Juaso and Obogu as the only urban centres.

The rural areas are characterized by primary economic activities mostly agriculture with limited infrastructural facilities. The urban centres have high population densities and the people are mostly engaged in the service and commercial economic activities with more high order services. This implies that efforts at development should be focused on promoting rural development and urban management issues such as housing, waste management, rural electrification and expansion, improvement in roads, health, education, agriculture, security, water and sanitation. There should also be concerted efforts by the Government and other stakeholders, to make the rural areas more attractive in order to stem the exodus of rural dwellers to the urban centres.

There is the concentration of people in the northern part of the district. The concentration can be attributed to the creation of Juaso as the district capital with the associate level of institutional infrastructure and economic development. Also, the presence of Senior High

Schools at Juaso and Bompata has attracted people to settle in these areas. Most of the high order services are therefore located at the northern part of the district.

1.3.13.2.2 Spatial Analysis

Distribution of service is skewed towards urban settlements to the detriment of the rural areas. Communities with higher population generally have higher number of services. General observation indicates that services are concentrated in Juaso, Obogu, Bompata, Asankare, and Ofoase than others. The other higher order services are further located in the capital towns of the sub-district councils. Some facilities are located in the central towns of the town/area council's base on the collective thresholds of the town/area councils but not to the settlements that has the threshold that merit the facility. Juaso, the municipal capital have higher order services such as Banks, Hospital, Senior High School, Court and a Police headquarters due to its administrative purposes. Many of the communities in the municipal are deficient in service facilities.

Transport and communications, pipe borne water supply, electricity and sanitary facilities are complementary utilities that enhance the economic and social prosperity of the people. They provide opportunity for opening up natural resource production areas in the district. The analysis of the current situation reveals that the absence of these in the rural areas is the main reasons for the migration of the youth to urban areas. This phenomenon has very serious repercussions for the development of the municipality as it is deprived of labor that could have been engaged in productive work in the rural area.

1.3.13.3 TRANSPORTATION

1.3.13.3.1 First (1st) class road

Transport serves as a complementary utility which has direct impacts on the socio-economic and the political aspects of the people. The road system in the municipality is categorized into three major classes namely 1st class, 2nd class and 3rd class. The road classification was premised on the nature of the road as well as the frequency of use of the road. The 1st class roads are characterized with high level tarred surface (asphalt) and record a high operation of vehicles and motorbikes. The only 1st class road in the municipality is the Kumasi-Accra highway which passes through some of the communities within the municipal such as Nnadieso, Pra-River junction, Juaso-the municipal capital, Breku, Asankare and Yawkwei

and are highly motorable throughout the year. The total length of the 1st class road in the district is 2.48km.square also constituting 10.18% of the entire road network.

1.3.13.3.2 Second (2nd) class roads

Moreover, the 2nd class roads have features such as being tarred and having relatively high operation of vehicles on them as compared with that of the 1st class road. The motorability of this type of roads differ with respect to where it is located. Some communities such as Juaso describe their 2nd class road as motorable all year round .Other communities such as Nkwanta, Obogu, Atiemu, Bansa Ofoase, Gyadam described its usage as seasonal. The 2nd class road is 5.88km.Square in length making up 24.34% of the total road network.

1.3.13.3.3 Third (3rd) class roads

Also, the 3rd class roads were all the feeder roads within the municipal and are mostly untarred with several potholes as well as occasional operation of vehicles on them. These roads lead to the major agricultural producing centres such as Dwendwenase, Asuboa, Asuboa, Dampong, Banka, Pra-River, Kyempo and Aboabo etc. Feeder roads in the district (3rd class road) cover 15.82km square with its percentage figure of 65.48% of the total road system in the district. These roads are in deplorable conditions and usually become immotorable in the rainy season and thus locking up agricultural produce, leading to high post-harvest losses. This had led to attack by armed robbers on individual and groups of people that ply on the roads in the district. Workers that are posted to work in the communities located at these deplorable roads feel reluctant to accept the offer.

Issues

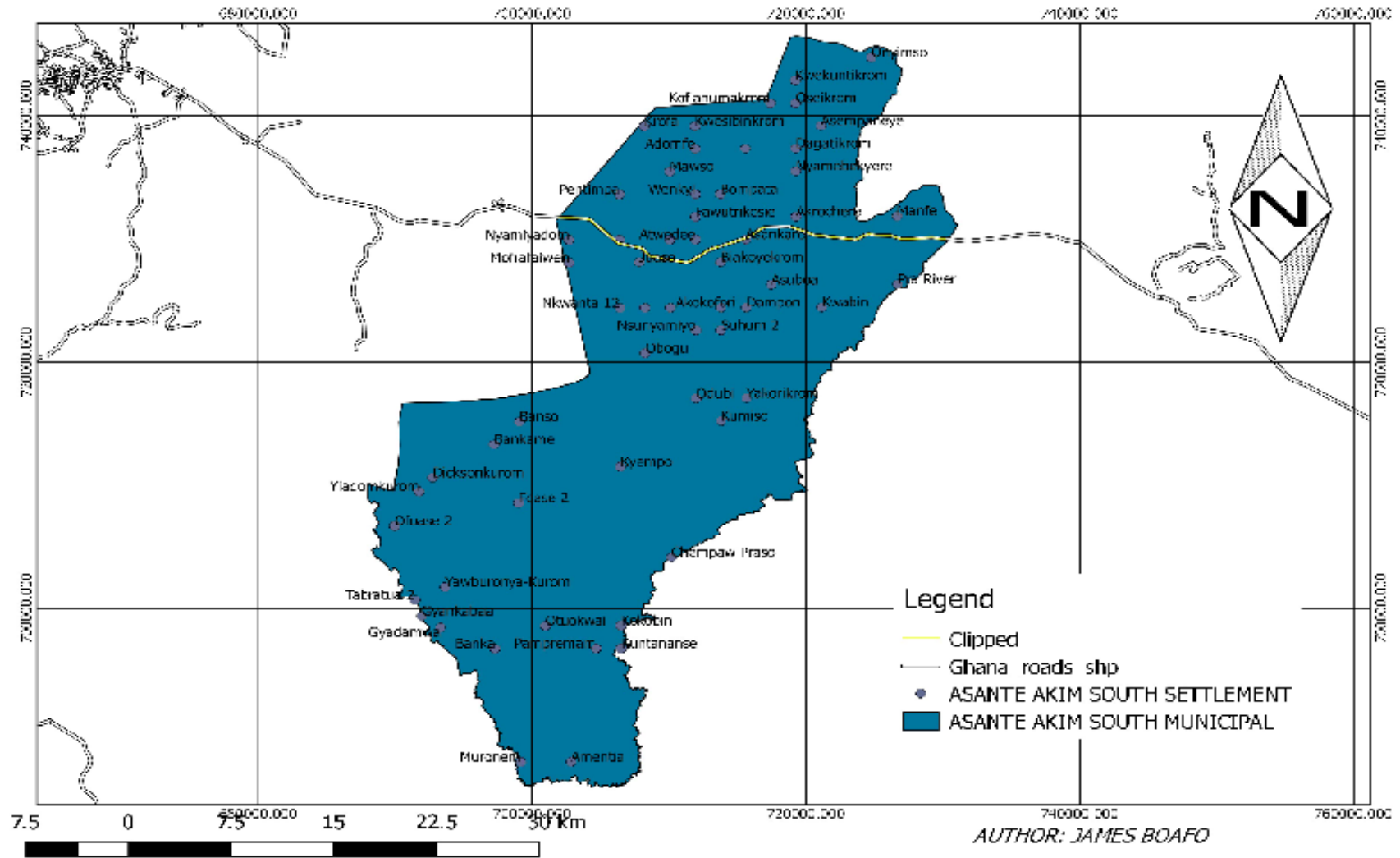
- Severe damage to the road surface due to the heavy trucks
- Invasion of the right of way by informal businesses;
- Low level of service provided by the urban and feeder road network of the district.
- Lack of vertical and horizontal signs;
- Lack of access roads in newly developed areas in the periphery of the district.
- Parking of Heavy Goods Vehicles along the N-6 road.
- Excessive Axle loads on the roads

Table 2.8: Nature of Roads in the District

ITEM	CLASSIFICATION	TYPES OF ROADS	ROAD SURFACE MATERIAL	GOOD (KM)	%	FAIR (KM)	%	POOR (KM)	%	TOTAL (KM)	%
1	Feeder Roads	Un-Engineer Roads	--	-	-	-	-	22.13	100	22.13	
2	Feeder Roads	Engineer Roads	Concrete	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
3	Feeder Roads	Engineer Roads	Asphalt	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
4	Feeder Roads	Engineer Roads	Surface Dressing (Betumen)	18.00	63%	4.00	14%	6.40	23%	28.40	100%
5	Feeder Roads	Engineer Roads	Gravel	42.64	24%	55.46	31%	80.72	45%	178.82	100%
6	Feeder Roads	Engineer Roads	Earth	24.90	31%	30.00	38%	24.53	31%	79.43	100%
	TOTAL			85.54	28%	89.46	31.84%	111.65	40.16%	308.78	100%

Source: Urban and Feeder Roads Dept. Kumasi 2017

SETTLEMENTS OF ASANTE AKIM SOUTH



1.3.13.4 Existing drainage, sanitation and waste management infrastructure

1.3.13.4.1 Drainage

The Drainage systems in most communities are very poor. Apart from Juaso, Obogu, Bompata and Ofoase, there are no proper drains in all the other communities. As a results open drains have turned into gullies and the foundation of most building and roads have been eroded.

1.3.13.4.2 Sanitation and waste management

The sanitation situation is generally poor. Open dumping or public dumping is still the major method for disposal of solid of solid waste in the district. It is clear that 69.8% of households in rural areas dispose of their solid waste through public or open dump. Also, 19.9% of households in urban areas dispose of their solid waste through open dump. Dumping indiscriminately is another widely used methods of solid waste disposal which comprises 13.0% of the entire households in the municipality. Dumping indiscriminately is 7.9% among the urban areas whiles is 14.1% among the rural areas. The solid waste disposal through collection forms the lowest proportion representing 0.8% of households in the district with 0.6% been urban and 0.9% been rural. Unfortunately, most of the disposal points are often sited either very close to water courses or on slopes thus encouraging erosion of the refuse or seepage of liquids emanating from decomposed refuse to pollute sources of water. Some are also sited close to the centre of the towns and villages. This had led to the breeding of mosquitos among major communities in the district. Due to the agrarian nature of the district, some communities allow weeds to grow at unauthorized places. This serves as habitat for snakes, mosquitos, reptiles and other harmful animals.

The Assembly has procured sanitation equipment for staff of Environmental Health Division and the bigger communities to tidy up the towns. One (1) tractor for which is functional was procured to cart refuse to the final disposal points.

Bulk containers have been placed at vantage points for the community members to dump refuse into it for Zoomlion Ghana limited to convey it to the final disposal site at Juaso and Obogu. Though this achievement is chopped by the municipality, extra efforts are needed to solve the general sanitation problems in the municipal. Also, the municipal is still faced with some refuse dumps unattended to. This has developed into mountainous refuse dumps that would need immediate attention.

- **Toilet facilities**

About 10.1% of the household in the municipality do not have any toilet facilities. In the urban centres, the households with no toilet facility is 13.7% while in the rural centres is 9.4%. Most households use public toilet or open defecation which represents 36.5% in the municipality. In the rural areas the proportion of households using public toilet (37.3%) is higher than those in the urban centres (33.1%). Pit latrines are the second most commonly used toilet facility by households (30.4%). The proportion used in the rural areas is 33.6% which is higher than the proportion used in the urban areas which is 15.8%. However, bucket or pan is the least used toilet facility and it represents 0.2% of the households. Previously, there were a total of numbers of 1,965 places of convenience in the municipal. Currently, the number has reduced to 1,569 leaving a deficit of 396 places of convenience. This implies that new facilities needs to be constructed and the existing facilities that needs to be renovated, rehabilitated should also be done. Over the years the Water and Sanitation Agency in the municipal have promoted the use of household toilet in the district. Between 2006 and 2009 about 1000 household toilet have been constructed with IDA and AFDB.

- **Bathroom facilities**

With respect to the type of bathroom facilities, there is one's own bathroom which represents 30.0% which is mostly used by households in the municipality. This is closely followed by 29.7% of households with shared separate bathrooms in the same house. About 11% of the households have no bathroom facilities. The least bathing facility used by households is the river or pond or lake or dam which constitute 0.1% in the municipal with more rural households representing 0.2% engaged in the practice than urban households of 0.1%.

TABLE 2.9: TOILET FACILITIES 2014-2017

TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY	NUMBER OF TOILET FACILITIES
KVIP Acqua Privy	10
Household Toilet	1,272
Septic Tank Latrine (STL)	30
Pit Latrine	257
Total	1,569

Sources: DWST, Juaso, 2017

1.3.13.4 INFORMATION ON THE POVERTY PROFILING MAPPING

1.3.13.4.1 Economic activities

Primarily, the economy of the district is based on agricultural production. According to the Department of Agriculture, farmers are mainly peasant farmers cultivating food crops and cash crops. This means that, farmers produce very little to feed themselves and their family with only a few who have access to the market. The prices for the little that they produce to sell are also determined by traders who come from the big towns to buy the foodstuffs. Farmers receive very little returns from their produce which makes it difficult for them to meet their basic needs such as nutritious meals for their families, good shelters and decent clothing. Traders and other workers within the municipal engage themselves in peasant farming to supplement the little returns they receive from their main occupation.

1.3.13.4.2 Income Status

It can be deduced that greater proportion of the populace earn between GHC 0 – GHC 499.00 per month whereas 44.6 percent earn between GHC 500.00 – GHC 1499.00. Also, less than 4 percent of the population earn above GHC 1500.00 within the municipality.

In ensuring proactive measures to sustain growth and development in the municipal; there would be the need to facilitate the effective operations of the various agencies engaged in both formal and informal activities.

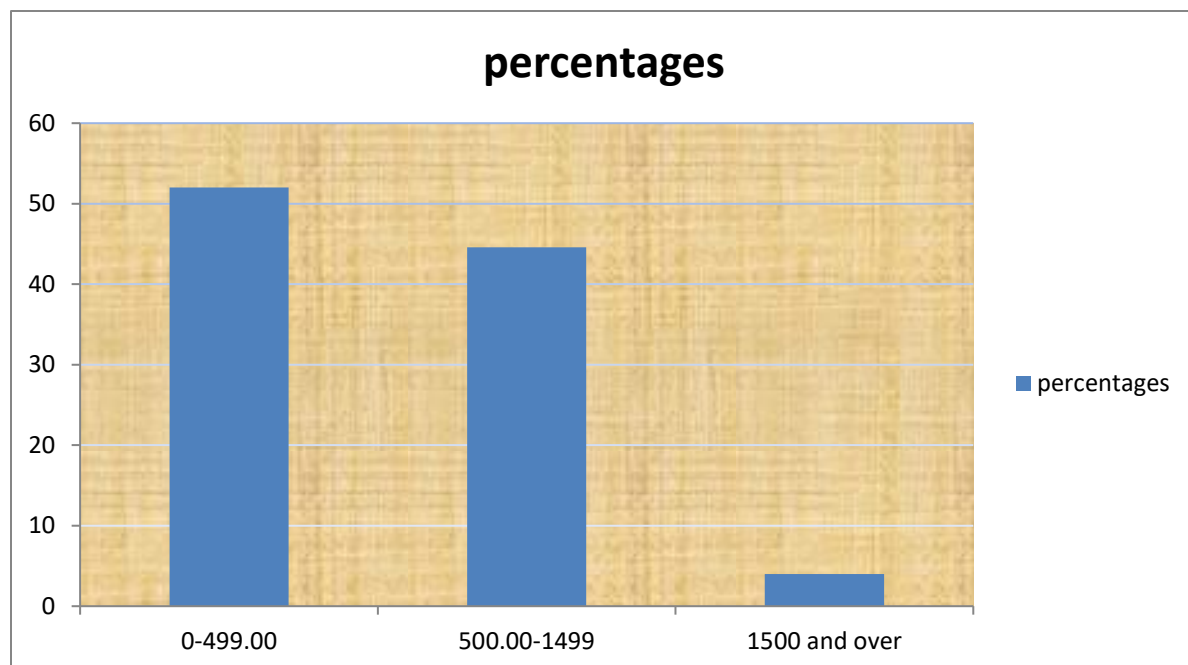
Issues

- People with high level training are needed to grow the economy.
- Conscious effort should be made to improve the educational background of the workforce.

TABLE 3.0: INCOME OF THE PEOPLE

Income	Percentages
0-499	52%
500.00-1,499	44%
1500.00 and over	Less than 4%

Fig 25: income of the people



1.3.13.4.3 Employment

The Asante Akim South Municipal has major problem with employment opportunities. An interview with the various Area Councils of the municipality showed that, most of the people had gone into peasant farming with limited employment opportunities for the youth. The unavailability of employment opportunities makes it difficult for parents to give their wards good education which increases the number of people engaged in peasant farming.

Issues

- Measures should be put in place to improve agricultural activities in the municipality
- Proper and modern market centre should be established in Obogu, Juaso and Ofoase respectively
- Roads leading to farming communities should be reshaped and reconstructed
- Bridges leading joining farming communities should be constructed
- Good prices should be offered to farmers for their agricultural produce
- More avenues should be created to offer employment to the people

1.3.13.4.4 Infrastructure

Inadequacy of basic infrastructure in the municipality is a factor to poverty manifestation. Basic community services like education, water supply, sanitation, health facilities, good roads and opportunities for personnel advancement make poverty manifest itself municipal-wide. About 70 percent of the roads are untarred and in very poor state with some other roads

networks not accessible. Education and health infrastructure are found in poor and devastating conditions unlike water which the district has been able to provide more than half to various communities of the district with potable water supply.

1.3.13.4.5 Education

The people in the municipal are poor because they do not have regular income. In view of this, they can neither send their children to school nor access the few amenities available due to their productivity levels. The high illiteracy level of the municipal has constrained their ability to adopt modern technology. This situation has led to the use of low and indigenous technologies in their farming activities which generate low returns.

Among the current coping mechanism includes working hard on their farms, living on charity, remittance from family members, borrowing, forming co-operatives and learning of new skills. Among the future coping mechanism are: making agriculture more attractive, growing different cash crops, government interventions, provision of social amenities

1.3.13.4.6 Poverty Pockets of the Municipality

The municipal is divided into nine (9) Area councils and two (2) Town Councils. Due to the interrelated activities which are undertaken by the various Area Councils, poverty issues are synonymous while the other two town councils have also got similar poverty characteristics. Table 2.1 below illustrates the poverty pockets of the district.

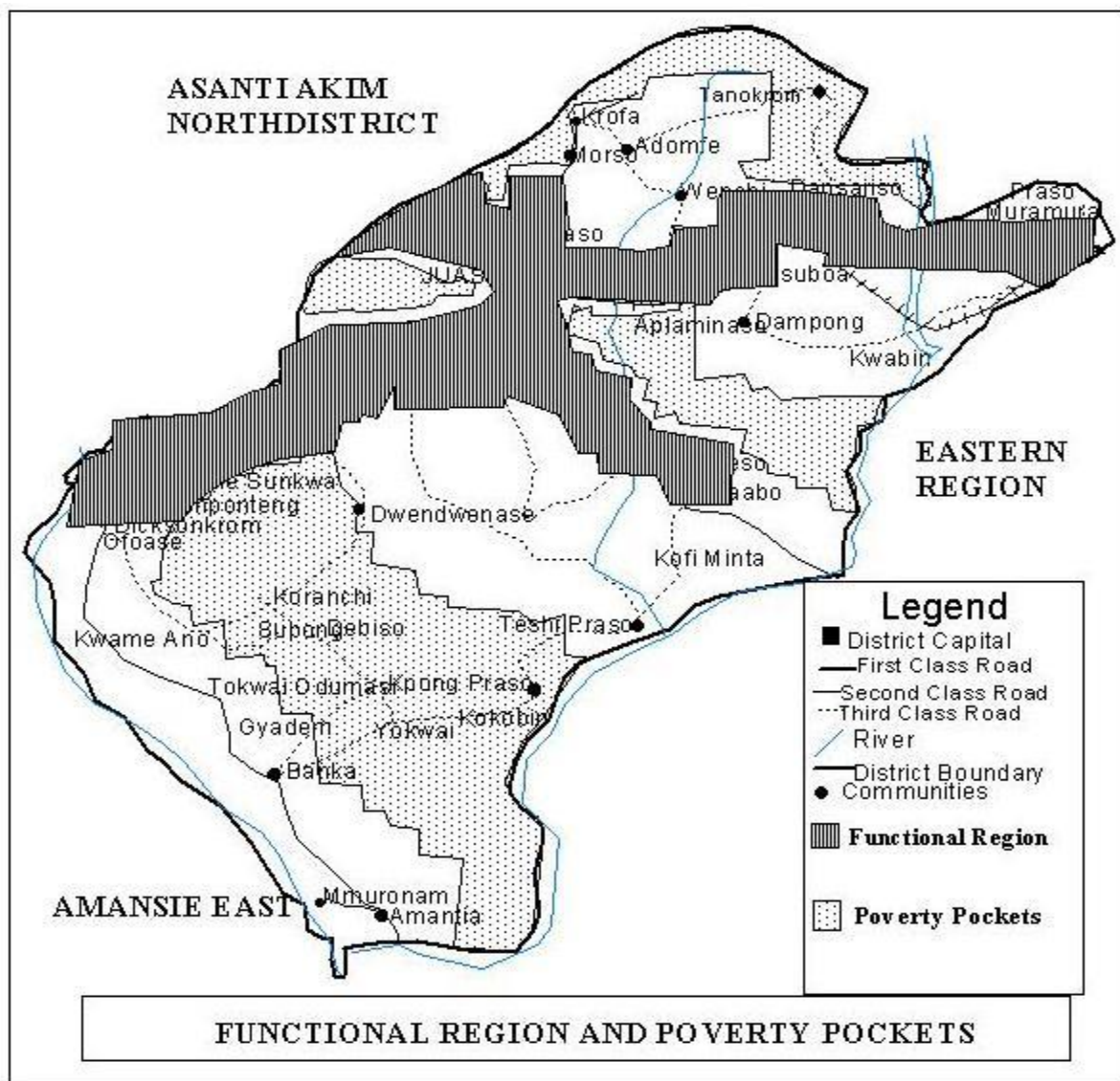
TABLE 3.1: POVERTY POCKETS OF THE DISTRICT

POVERTY POCKET	LOCATION	CHARACTERISTICS
Pocket 1	Dwendwenase, Banka Area Council	Poor educational infrastructure Lack of electricity extension Absence of market/commercial centre Poor road condition (roads not motorable during heavy rainfall) Absence of health facilities No employment opportunities Mainly peasant farmers Low access to potable water facilities Poor communication network Generally undeveloped

		High illiteracy level
Pocket 2	Morso, Komeso Area Council	Bad roads and poor road networks Inadequate employment opportunities Mainly peasant farmers High illiteracy
Pocket 3	Komeatifi, Ofoase, Asankare Area Council	Bad roads and poor road networks Inadequate employment opportunities Poor educational facilities
Pocket 4	Dadieso, Buonu Area Council	Mainly migrant communities Poor road networks and conditions Inadequate health infrastructure Inadequate employment avenues
Pocket 5	Juaso, Obogu Town Council	Mainly migrant communities Poor drainage system Low community infrastructure Inadequate employment opportunities Location of most of the district's infrastructure

From table 3.1, it is clearly illustrated that, most part of the municipal have common poverty characteristics. It can be deduced that, the district lacks access to good roads, employment opportunities, educational facilities as well as health. Evidently, interviews with the various area councils on poverty perception had similar response from the various area councils.

Poverty Pockets of the Municipality



1.3.13.5 PRO-POOR PROGRAMMES

1.3.13.5.1 Medium Term Development Plans

The Assembly has initiated a number of interventions in the municipal to reduce poverty ever since it was established. Among such interventions were programmes and projects in the first Medium Term Development Plan (1996–2000) prepared out of the vision 2020, the second Medium Term Development Plan (2000-2004) prepared out of the GPRS I and the third Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017) which was prepared out of the GPRS II. The subsequent Medium Term Development Plan that aimed at reducing poverty in the municipal is the on-going 2018-2021. Poverty levels in the municipal keep rising even though about 50 percent of these programmes and projects were successfully implemented. Though these

programmes and projects were prepared with the same procedure, they were not able to meet the targets which were set. A major contributory factor to this situation is political will to implement them.

1.3.13.5.2 Agriculture Sector

Agriculture being the main means of livelihood employing about 75% of the population needs major inflow of resources to improve upon productivity. Resources from government and other development partners could help improve on the agricultural sector. This could be in the form of skills, financial support and machineries to produce the raw materials. These raw materials like cassava and other foodstuffs can be processed into semi-finished goods and finished goods in order to add value to the produce. Also, the infrastructure and service sectors should be improved to help reduce poverty in the district. Emphasis should be placed on massive construction activities such as the construction agricultural schools, rehabilitation of roads, reviving of market centres, provision of warehouse and the provision of water and electricity. Financial or credit facilities should be made available to farmers at a reduced interest rate with favourably terms of payment.

1.3.13.5.3 Human Resource

Under human resource development, the policy should be job creation through the setting up of agro – based industries in the municipal. The presidential special initiative such as the one district, one factory, zongo development fund, one million dollar to one constituency should all be given the needed attention. The municipal should also concentrate on skills development among the youth. The Asankare Youth Development Institute should be revitalised by the Assembly to train the youth in diverse employable skills. The Business Advisory Centre (BAC) should be well-resourced to offer technical training, managerial training and financial assistants to artisans such as soap makers, bee-keepers, kente weavers, timber operators, palm oil producers, cassava processors, hair dressers, mushroom growers, leather (shoemakers) and many more.

1.3.13.5.4 Governance

To promote good governance, the existing institutions in the municipal should be strengthened to enable them perform their constitutional functions. The NCCE, the Courts and the police should be given the needed logistical support. To enable the people participate in government, the Assembly sub-structures should be made to function. The Town /Area Councils, Unit Committers should be involved in decision making at the local levels.

Finally, in order to reduce the incidence of poverty in the district, the collaborative effort of all stakeholders such as the district Assembly, the decentralised departments, chiefs, Communities and development partners should be garnered.

1.3.13.5.5 Functional Hierarchy of Settlements (Scalogram Analysis)

A scalogram was used to show the centrality level (sphere of influence) of selected facilities in the municipality and the relative functionality of each settlement within the municipal. Twenty-seven 27 settlements and 32 functions were used in preparing the scalogram. X sign was used to identify the facilities in each settlement; where there is no X sign indicates that particular settlement has no such facilities. The outcome of the scalogram shows that there are 4 levels of settlement in the municipality.

TABLE 3.2: HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENTS IN ASANTE AKIM SOUTH MUNICIPAL

Orders	Number of settlements	Total Centrality Score	Names of settlements
1 st	1	Above 1500	Juaso
2 nd	4	300-600	Asankare, Obogu, Bompata, Ofoase
3 rd	7	100-300	Dwendwenase, Morso, Kumeso, Nnadieso, Bansa, Banka
4 th	8	Below 100	All other settlements

The First Order settlement Juaso provides higher order services to all the settlements in the municipal. It provides higher level education such as senior high education to the nearby communities including the second order settlements such as Obogu. In terms of health services, the Municipal Hospital in Juaso provides higher order healthcare delivery to the whole municipality. People from as far as Amentia, Saabo, Mmuronam and Banka access such services. Juaso also provides high level security and judicial services to the settlements in the municipality. The police headquarters and municipal court are all located in Juaso. Juaso provides high level banking services to all the communities in the municipality. The Municipal Agency of the Ghana Commercial Bank is located in the community. Juaso is the administrative capital of the Asante Akim South Municipal. Its thus provides various administrative functions to the municipal since most of the decentralised departments are located at the municipal assembly. These higher order services have made Juaso very functional in the municipal and nearby communities such as Obogu, Asankare, Nkwanta,

Atwidie, Yawkwei, Asuboa, Akofikrom and Dampong will have the maximum access in terms of proximity.

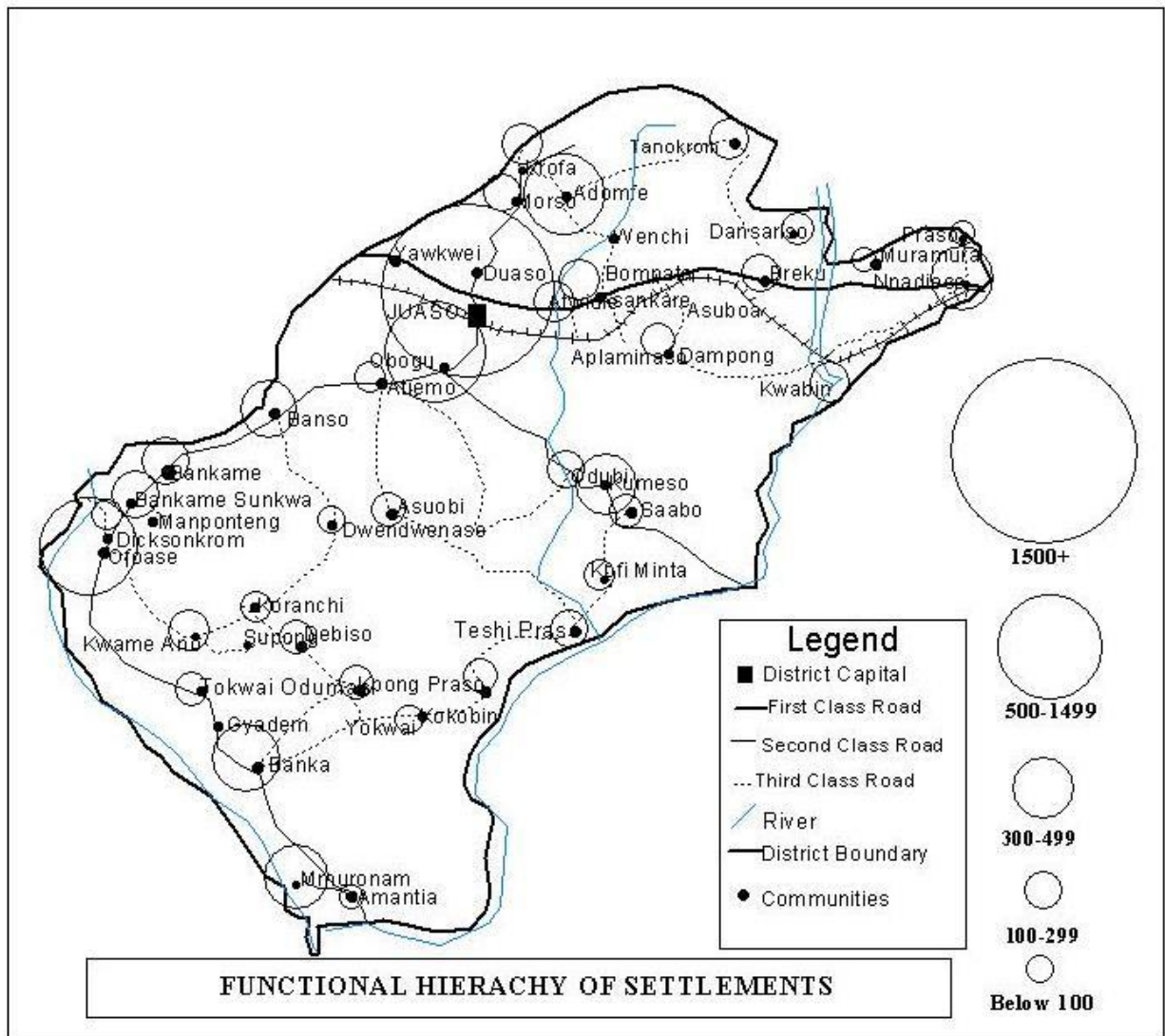
The second order settlements in the municipal consist of Obogu, which is an urban council capital, Asankare, Bompata and Ofoase which are Area Council capitals respectively. These perform further decentralised administrative functions to the settlements within their jurisdiction. The Police Station at Bompata, though poorly endowed in terms of staff and facilities, provide security services to nearby communities in the Kumeatifi Area Council. These settlements, except Obogu, provide higher order educational services to their nearby communities. Bompata and Ofoase provide senior high education whiles Asankare provides Vocational and Technical educational services to all the other settlements in the municipal. They also provide medium level healthcare services to their neighbouring communities.

The third order settlements in the municipal comprise of the other Area Council Capitals. The settlements provide sub-district administrative functions to the settlements under their jurisdiction. Some of the communities such as Adomfe and Breku perform market functions for most of the communities in the municipal.

The Fourth order settlements are those settlement that do not provide any special functions to order settlements. They are rather the recipients and the beneficiaries of the high order services provided by the settlements in the other orders of the hierarchy.

FACILITIES SETTLEMENT	Pop. 2017 (est.)	EDUCATION				HEALTH				WATER & SANITATION				ENERGY POST.&T ELEC.COM			SECURITY & JUDIC.			OTHERS				ROADS			ADMINISTRATION			No. of Enumeration	Total Centrality	H level				
		KG	Primary	J.HS	S.HS	Voc/Tech	M. Homes	Clinic	H. Centre	Hosp	Borehole	Pipe borne	KVIP	W C	Telecom	Electricity	P. Office	P. Station	Court	P. Hqts	Extension	W. Market	Bank	F. Station	G House	3 rd C Road	2 nd C Road	1 st C Road	Area Council				Town Council	District Admin		
Weight (w)		1	2	3	5	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	3						
Juaso	12,404	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	27	1927	1 st			
Obogu	11,134	X	X	X			X		X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X		X			18	1383	2 nd			
Dampong	4,466	X	X	X							X		X		X	X				X	X				X						10	883	4 th			
Adomfe	4,743	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X	X				X	X				X						12	983	4 th			
Bompata	3,331	X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X						X		X			17	1133	3 rd			
Banka	4,933	X	X	X	X		X				X		X		X	X		X		X			X			X		X			15	1186	3 rd			
Kumeso	2,614	X	X	X				X	X		X		X		X	X				X					X	X		X			13	1016	3 rd			
Ofoase	4,330	X	X	X	X		X		X		X		X				X			X	X	X			X			X			14	1136	3 rd			
Krofa	4,371	X	X	X							X	X	X		X	X		X		X					X						10	883	4 th			
Atwidie	4,308	X	X	X							X	X	X		X	X		X		X					X		X				9	816	4 th			
Banso	3,868	X	X	X			X	X			X	X	X		X	X				X					X			X			12	1033	3 rd			
Asankare	3,221	X	X	X		X					X	X	X		X	X					X	X			X		X	X			13	1141	3 rd			
Pra River	2,901	X	X	X					X		X														X						6	416	4 th			
Asuboa	2,854	X	X	X							X		X		X	X									X						8	683	4 th			
Amantia	2,707	X	X	X							X	X	X		X	X		X							X						10	883	4 th			
Odubi	2,220	X	X	X							X	X								X			X		X						7	583	4 th			
Dwendwenase	2,383	X	X	X			X		X		X		X		X	X				X					X			X			12	1016	3 rd			
Morso	2,063	X	X	X				X	X		X		X		X	X											X				10	766	4 th			
Breku	2,256	X	X	X					X		X		X		X	X				X	X				X		X				11	849	4 th			
Nnadieso	2,261	X	X	X			X		X		X		X		X	X				X	X				X		X	X			13	1049	3 rd			
No. of Settlement (n)		20	20	20	4	1	8	6	10	1	20	4	17	2	17	17	3	8	1	1	14	6	4	5	1	15	5	5	9	2	1					
Centrality Index (100)		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
Wt-cent. Score (100xw)/n		200	100	660	80	25	800	300	330	25	200	200	170	100	170	300	800	100	50	140	600	400	500	100	150	250	165	900	100	33						

Figure 11: Functional Hierarchy of Settlements



1.3.14 Culture

The Asante Akim South Municipal is made up of people with a homogeneous culture. The people are mostly Akans with the Ashanti's as the predominant ethnic group in the municipal. This is followed by the Kusaasi's with the least ethnic groups been the Ewes and Fanti's. The people have diverse cultures which accounts for their values and practices. The various cultures have strong linkages with the development of the municipal.

1.3.14.1 Communal spirit

Communal spirit is very low in most Communities, except few communities in the rural areas. What accounted for this are as a results of the Assembly's inability to implement the Assembly's by-laws. The Chiefs, Elders and Assembly members in most communities in the municipal are not able to punish offenders. The Chiefs and the community leaders serve as the focal point for mobilizing the citizenry for development in the various communities. The communities normally set aside one day in a week for communal work.

1.3.14.2 Traditional Set Up

The traditional authority is embedded in chieftaincy institutions. The positions, traditional status and sphere of influence of chiefs are much revered within the municipal. Traditional chiefs and queen mother's rule the towns and villages. There are six (6) Traditional Councils at Asankare, Asuboa, Bompata, Gyadam, Obogu and Ofoase headed by Paramount Chiefs who together with about 15 divisional or Sub-chiefs exercise traditional authority. There are independent chiefs who are not paramount but report to Asantehene directly. There are other chiefs who also belong to Juaben, Kokofu, Kwahu, and Oda Paramouncies.

The traditional authorities collaborate with the unit committees to make decisions for the development of the various communities. Both parties jointly helped in the implementation of projects through organization of communal labour and other support. The chiefs also serve as the custodians of the stool lands within the communities and are also involved in ensuring peace and order.

1.3.14.3 Religious Composition

The table below presents information on population of Asante Akim South Municipal by religion and sex. From the table, three main religious groupings can be identified namely; Christianity (Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/ Charismatic, other Christian), Islam and Traditionalist. There are also some persons who have no religion. A greater proportion of the population in the district are Christians (80.2%) of various denominations, followed by Islam (11.4%), no religion (7.0%), traditionalist (1.0%) and others (0.5%). The table further reveals that, the various Christians denominations comprising Pentecostal/Charismatic constitute (30.6%), Protestants (23.9), other Christians (18.1%) and Catholics (7.6%) constitute about 80 percent of the population in the District.

TABLE 3.3: RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION

Religion	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	117,245	100.0	57,951	100.0	59,294	100.0
No Religion	8,151	7.0	5,502	9.5	2,649	4.5
Catholic	8,864	7.6	4,452	7.7	4,412	7.4
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	28,039	23.9	13,031	22.5	15,008	25.3
Pentecostal/ Charismatic	35,039	30.6	16,718	28.8	19,127	32.3
Other Christians	21,166	18.1	10,249	17.7	10,917	18.4
Islam		11.4	7,051	12.2	6,348	10.7
Traditionalist	1,228	1.0	670	1.2	558	0.9
Other (specify)	553	0.5	278	0.5	275	0.5

1.3.14.4 Ethnic Composition

With regards to ethnicity, the district to a large extent is homogeneous with the Ashanti's who form 65 percent of the total population. Other Akans including the Akyems, Kwahus and Akwapims constitute 10 per cent, 4.7 percent and 5.5 percent respectively. There are other minority tribes such as those of Northern extraction, Ewes, gas and Krobos who constitute 14.8 percent.

1.3.14.5 Cultural Practices

The Municipal is culturally rich with numerous festivals especially Kwadutown and Ogyeman festivals of Kyempo and Gyadam people. These occasions are used to take stock of the year's activities and mobilize funds for development. The festival helps the new generation to learn about their culture, promote unity, helps to solve major disputes and as an opportunity to contribute towards developmental activities.

The negative cultural practices observed in some part of the district include early or forced marriages of teenage girls depriving such girls of Education and future survival. The Department of Culture has interacted with the various stakeholders as, Pastors, Queen - mothers, Opinion Leaders and Youth Association Leaders at Bompata, Juaso, Banka, Asankare and Obogu and other communities to create the awareness of some useful Cultural practices that are neglected and how these could be revisited.

1.3.15 Governance

1.3.15.1 Composition of the Assembly

The Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly as established by Legislative Instrument 1409 is composed of a Municipal Chief Executive, Forty-six (46) members elected from the electoral areas, 20 members appointed by the Government in consultation with chiefs and interest groups in the Municipal and 1 Members of Parliament who is ex-officio members. The Executive Committee is made up of 10 members and is constituted by the Municipal Chief Executive, Municipal Coordinating Director, 5 representatives from all the Sub-Committees. These Sub Committees are Finance and Administration Sub-committee, Economic Development Sub-committee, Works Sub-Committee, Social Services Sub-Committee and Justice and Security Sub-committee. There is one (1) Chairperson of the Executive Committee and 2 other members elected by the Assembly with one been a woman. Heads of Decentralised Departments are ex-official members of the Assembly. These are Technocrats who advise the

Assembly on technical issues and are also responsible for implementation of decisions made by the Assembly.

1.3.15.2 Public Information/ Client Service Unit

The concerns of the electoral areas are brought to the floor of the house by the Assembly members who are resident in the various electoral areas. Information on programmes and decisions of the Assembly are however rarely disseminated to the electorate. The Public Relations and Complaints Committee though not one of the main sub committees of the Assembly receive cases covering the misconduct of Assemblymen as well as abysmal performance of technocrats and further make recommendations to the Assembly. These avenues exist for redress of public issues. The avenue is however unknown to a large section of the populace. With the municipal efforts to ensure social accountability, it has involved a number of traditional authorities, community members, CBO's, CSO's, NGOs and other stakeholders in public hearings on planning, budgeting and financial management processes. At least, four (4) public hearings are held in each year with several community mobilisations and engagements held in the area councils. This has helped all stakeholders to know and understand the concept and practices of the assembly.

1.3.15.3 Economic Governance

The Assembly has a vast revenue base and well established expenditure management system. The passing of the Internal Audit Agency Act and the Financial Administration Systems Act and the Public Financial Management Act have given a lot of impetus to the financial management system of the Assembly. The Procurement Act has also added to the effective system laid down to ensure transparency and accountability in the use of public funds. Expenditure in the Assembly is initiated in a Medium Term Development Plan and Annual Budget statement which are all discussed at Sub-Committee and General Assembly meetings before they are passed for approval and payment.

1.3.15.4 Ghana Strengthening Accountability Mechanism Programme (GSAM)

Care International with financial support from USAID and Centre for the Development of People seeks to facilitate service provision through community participation in municipal planning, budgeting and concerted action. The programme was aimed to improve local public sector accountability by;

1. Demonstrating the effect that comprehensive performance auditing has on improving MMDAs service delivery
2. Validating improvement in the quality, quantity and timelines of information on governmental service delivery and audit performance available to local citizens, assembly members and authorities
3. Increasing accountability of municipal-level service providers and politicians to residents in the district for quality of those services

In line with the decentralization policy of the country, USAID, CEDEP and the Municipal have partnered to develop pro-poor participatory approach that can lead to inclusive planning and pro-poor intervention. The approach seeks to ensure sustainability of investment in community services by making beneficiary communities the primary focus. In the light of this, user communities are empowered to be initiators, planners, implementers, managers and owners of their services.

1.3.16 Security

1.3.16.1 MISEC

Being a Municipal area, AASMA has all features of a city and its related crimes and social vices. The combined efforts of all the security agencies have however contributed to a peaceful atmosphere which is very conducive for business activities. Security in the municipal is under the auspices of the Municipal Security Committee (MISEC) which is chaired by the Municipal Chief Executive. The committee meets quarterly and during emergencies to deliberate on general issues related to public safety. Memberships of MISEC include The Ghana Police, The Ghana Prisons Service, Armed Forces, Bureau of National Investigation (BNI), Customs Excise and Preventive Service (CEPS), Ghana Immigration Service and Ghana National Fire Service. The relationship between the various agencies is cordial. There have been few cases where coordination has not been the best due the fact that almost all the security agencies take direct commands from their various headquarters without recourse to the Municipal Authority. The Security agencies also have logistical problems especially the Police, Transportation and accommodation is one of the most important problems.

Additionally, to augment the efforts of the various security agencies the Assembly has the Police Assistant Unit employed under the Youth Employment Agency which has been mandated to perform specific functions.

1.3.16.2 Land Litigation

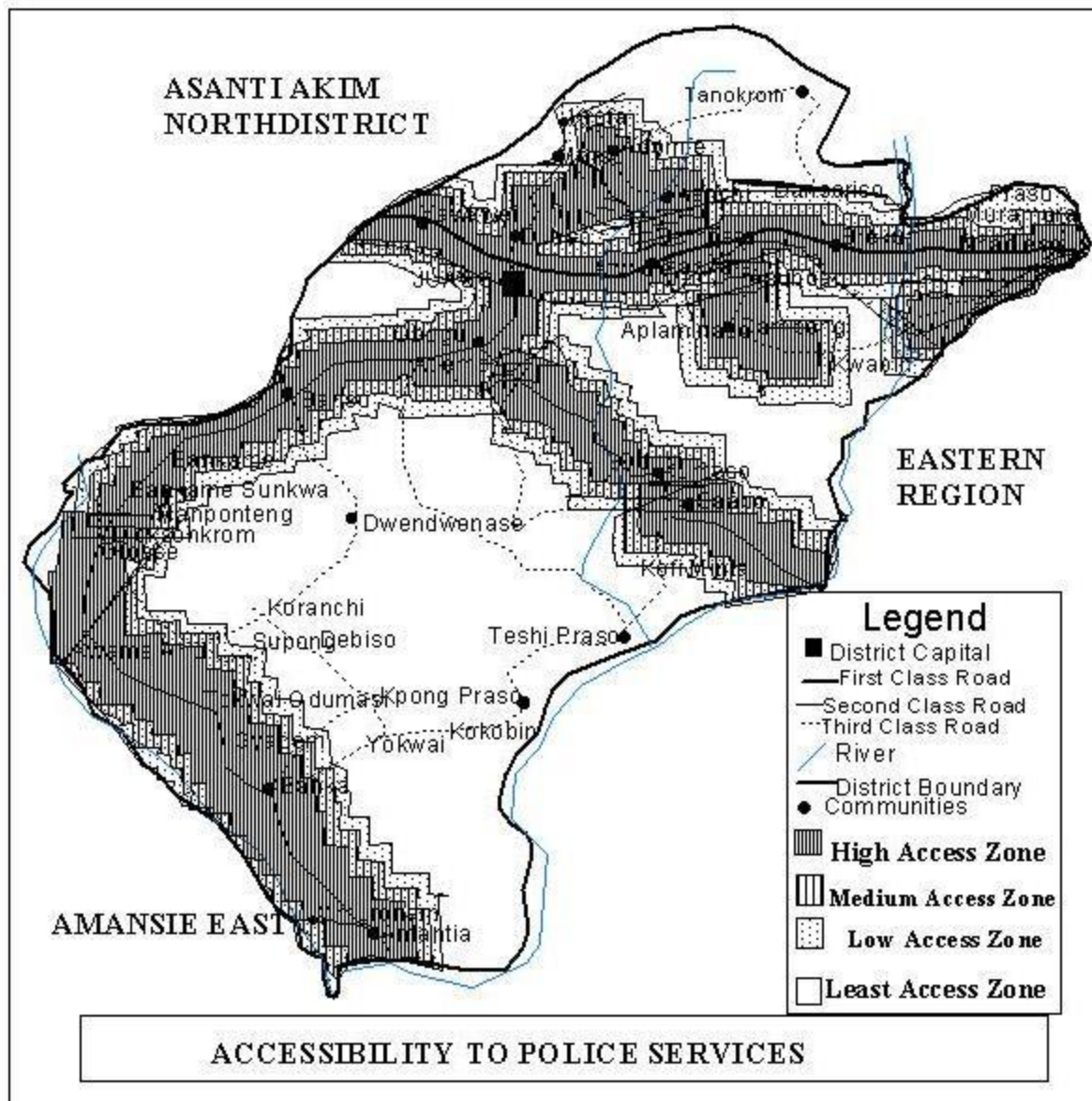
There is also a land dispute involving Banka, Amantia, and Gyadam of the ownership of forest lands bordering Eastern Region. In view of this, the stool land revenue and timber royalties due the Assembly has been locked up in government vault denying the municipal of the needed funds for development.

1.3.16.3 Chieftaincy Disputes

Juaso, the municipal capital was locked up in protracted chieftaincy dispute which has retarded the development of the town. The town has successfully enstooled of a chief which has caused greater peace to prevail in the municipal.

1.3.16.4 Police

There are nine (9) police stations in the municipality located at Juaso, Obogu, Bompata, Ofoase, Atwidie, Kurofa, Pra River Area, Amantia and Banka. Out of these (9) Police stations, there are 54 Police personnel identified in the district. These help in ensuring safety and security in district. Accessibility to security services is limited due to logistics and personnel constraints. Police bungalows should be built to help accommodate police persons posted into the communities.



1.3.17 Local Economic Development Apprenticeship Schemes in the Municipal

There are recommendable apprenticeship schemes in the municipal, although they are not well patronized. Some of the apprentices find it difficult to pay for the apprentice fee, which ranges from forty to sixty Ghana Cedis (GH¢40 - GH¢60).

The Municipal Assembly in collaboration with Business Advisory Centre / Rural Enterprise Project have assisted seven hundred (700) young people since 2014 to get Graduate apprentice start-up fund to start businesses after acquiring skills in Hairdressing, Dressmaking (free-hand cutting) Carpentry and Joinery, Masonry, Batik, Tie and Dye, Soap Making, etc.

The Business Advisory Centre (BAC) of the NBSSI in the municipality has organized training for more than 500 Artisans, Entrepreneurs and Unemployed since establishment in 2005. They have also counselled more than 500 Master craft men and businessmen in informal sector. In addition to these, the Rural Enterprises Project (REP) has sponsored 4 Carpenters to undergo training. However they have covered only 20% of the municipal since its establishment in 2005.

Moreover, under the National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP), two centres have been opened in Juaso and Ofoase to train the youth in activities such as Palm oil extraction, soap making, gari processing, tie and dye design and pomade making. Currently, 85 beneficiaries are being covered under the programme.

1.3.18 Economy of the Municipal

The economy of the Asante Akim South District can be divided into three main economic sectors. These are Agriculture, Industry and Service. The agricultural sector is mainly crop farming with only minimal livestock rearing activities. The industrial sector, which is the most underdeveloped in the district, involves mainly wood based industries, block factories and agro-based industries. Lumbering is also carried out in many parts of the district. The service sector involves mainly sale of farm produce, sale of some manufactured goods, tailoring, hairdressing, communication sector operators and some public and civil servants including teachers in the relatively big communities.

1.3.18.1 Agriculture

The people of Asante Akim South are predominantly farmers in both food and cash crops mainly, cocoa. The large expanse of arable land lying within the rainforest belt of Ghana has suitable soils for food and cash crops like plantain, cassava, maize, coffee, cocoa, oil palm and other vegetables. It is obvious that 80.4% of the households in the municipal are located within the labour force in the district. In the rural certain, eight (8) out of ten (10) households (84.7) are agricultural households whiles in the urban localities, 60.7% households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (97.8) are involved in crop farming. Farmers in the municipal are predominantly peasant farmers cultivating food crops and few cash crops. The food crops include cassava, plantain, cocoyam, yam, rice and maize. The cash crops are cocoa and oil palm, coffee, cola and oranges. It is estimated that 80% of the Internally Generated

Funds to the Municipal comes from agriculture and its related activities. About 95% of farmers finance their farming activities from their own source. Credit facilities from Banks for agriculture activities are very minimal. Another major problem of Agriculture in the municipal is poor storage facilities resulting in high post-harvest losses. There is lack of seeds and seedling for farmers. There is limited number of farm inputs and chemicals such as fertilizers available to farmers with the few ones staged at exorbitant prices.

1.3.18.1.1 Animal Farming

It is worth noting that some agricultural households engage in multiple farming activities. Livestock and poultry are kept in the backyard as a supplementary source of food and income. As it is in the case in most parts of the country, crop farming in the Asante Akim South Municipal is characterized by rudimentary farming methods and practices. This is evidenced by the techniques employed in land preparation, planting, control of weeds, control of diseases and pests, harvesting, processing and storage.

Livestock farming is not developed in the district. Sheep and goats are kept in every village on free range. Because farms are located around the settlements, animals are either tethered or allowed to graze on limited areas around the settlements. The production levels of sheep and goat are low and needs to be improved. Cattle production is also very low. Only few people keep cattle. Animals are kept in kraals during the night and herdsman follow them to graze during the daytime. Almost every household keep local birds. There are only two small-scale poultry farms in the municipality. These are inadequate to meet the municipal's needs for poultry products. Few pigs, ducks and grass cutters are also kept.

1.3.18.1.2 Fish Farming (Aquaculture)

There is limited functional fishpond in the municipal. However, there are abandoned fishponds at Morso, Odubi, Juaso, Komeso and other areas. Reasons for the collapse of fish farming in the municipal include Lack of technical expertise, High production cost, Lack of equipment, Lack of credit facilities. Fish farming needs to be revisited and revamped to improve protein intake.

TABLE 3.4: TOP FIVE LIVESTOCK REARED IN THE MUNICIPAL

Type of Animal	Number of Animal	Average Animal per keeper
Sheep	12,051	7

Goat	22,600	15
Poultry	22,600	20
Cattle	4,64	10
Pigs	1,545	40

Source: DADU Juaso 2017

1.3.18.1.3 Crop Farming

The total number of people engaged in crop farming in the district is 17,783. With this, 1,782 are in the urban areas while 16,001 are in the rural areas. This explains the reason while there are abundant agricultural produce in the district. Measures should be deployed to ensure putting the agricultural produce into secondary use to avoid wastage and also create ready market. Studies have also shown that the majority of the people are into crop farming representing 85%. This is followed by tree planting with 3,081 number of people engaged in the activity. With this, 9,99 are in the urban areas while 2,082 are in the rural areas which represents 14.8%. There are four (4) people engaged in the fish farming activities and are located in the urban areas which represents 0.2%.

TABLE 3.5: AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MUNICIPAL

Activities	Urban	Rural	TOTAL	%
Crop farming	1,782	16,001	17,783	85
Tree planting	9,99	2,082	3,081	14.8
Fish farming	4	-	4	0.2
TOTAL	2,785	18,083	20,868	100

Source: DADU Juaso, 2017

1.3.18.1.4 Incidence of Pests and Diseases

The incidence of disease and pest in a particular farm largely affects the output produced. In the Asante Akim South Municipal, the common crop diseases found in the area include black pod and swollen shoot which affect cocoa, maize smut, cassava mosaic and pests such as termites, maize borers, rodents, nematodes, grass cutters. The incidence of disease and pest is attributed to the fact that most farmers do not have access to technical advice on better farming practices and that they cannot purchase anti pest and disease chemicals. Again the Mass

Spraying exercise being implemented by government caters for only cocoa in the nearer areas neglecting the food crop subsector which is largest in the district.

1.3.18.1.5 Tree Planting/Felling/Illegal Galamsey

The Forestry Commission of the Asante Akim South Municipal Division undertook three (3) activities in the total perimeter of 373.75Km external and 109.51Km internal boundaries from 2014 to 2017. These activities were protection, Management and Development. Under the protection activities, a total of 124km forest reserves or locations were protected in the Kubease range or Off-reserves, Juaso range I-III, Pra-river range I-II, and the Agogo range I-II respectively. In ensuring the management of forest reserves in the district, trees that were felled or exploited in the district were analysed. With exploitation within the forest reserves, a total number of 3,013 number of trees were exploited or felled. This amounted to the total volume of 448,622,514m³ of trees felled. This was done in the Bobiri reserves, Mirasa Hills, Dome river and Prakwa reserves. With exploitation outside the forest reserves, a total number of 523 trees were felled. This amounted to the total volume of 9,865,469m³ of trees felled. This was done in the Obogu/Apragya Off-reserves, Ofoase- Yawbronya Off-reserves, Bompata Off-reserves, Domeabra Off-reserves, Banka Off-reserves, Dampong, Odubi, Dwendwenease, Bansa and Nkwanta Off-resrves respectively. Development activities was to be carried out in the municipal forest areas to help prevent deforestation. With this, nursery was to be done, seedlings to be supplied to private contractors, seedlings was to be produced by the commission and national forest plantation development programme was to be done to cover a total land area of 180ha.

1.3.18.1.6 Access to Agricultural Extension Services and Adoption of Improved Technologies

There are thirty (30) extension officers located within the municipl for which 15 are regular officers, 10 are under the E-extension service, 4 are identified at the district office and are all headed by 1 Municipal Director. These offices work to serve in 198 and over communities in the municipal. The extension officer/farmer ratio is 1:4571 in the municipal. This ratio is far greater than the national ideal ratio of 1:300.

The situation is further worsened by the lack of accommodation for the officers posted to the municipal. This is compounded since there are inadequate logistics and insufficient allowances

for staff in the district. In addition, the poor nature of roads in the municipal especially during the rainy season, limits their movements. It has also been reported that some farmers are uncooperative. This explains why adoption of improved technologies by farmers is very.

Type of assistance offered by the extension officers in the district include; Seed planting materials production and multiplication techniques, Post-harvest techniques of grains/legumes and their storage, Fire belting techniques, Cocoa and coffee nursery practices and disease control, Citrus budding techniques, Safe use of agro-chemicals, Livestock housing management, Cocoa nursery techniques and management, Mistletoe control in cocoa production, Pruning in cocoa production, Post-harvest technology, Farm maintenance, Row planting , Vegetable production, Diseases and pest control in crops, Land preparation techniques, Records keeping, Farm and home visit, Demonstration, Monitoring and evaluation, Market surveys and Measurement and listing.

1.3.18.1.7 Storage/Processing of Agricultural Produce

Apart from Cocoa which has warehouses built by the Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board, there are no permanent storage structures for crops. Most farmers do not have any effective means of storing their produce. Storing of produce especially maize and rice in the kitchen is a common practice. Some farmers also store yams in their rooms and others dry pepper for storage. Throughout the municipal there is not a single silo and therefore it is not surprising that high levels of post-harvest losses in times of bumper harvest are often reported.

Processing of agricultural produce is still on small scale in the municipal. Processed products include palm oil, palm kernel oil and gari. Table shows the types of agro-processing activities in the municipal and their location.

TABLE 3.6: TYPE OF AGRO-PROCESSING AND THEIR LOCATION

AGRO-PROCESSING	TYPE OF PRODUCTS	LOCATION
Corm Mills	Cassava dough, Corn dough	Juaso, Obogu, Adomfe, Ofoase
Gari Processing	Gari	Gyamkobaa, Adomfe, Obogu,,Bankame-sunkwa
Palm Oil Extraction	Palm Oil	Juaso,Ofoase,Gyankobaa,Obogu, Koikrom,Kurofa
Palm Kennel Extraction	Palm Kennel Oil	Obogu
Rice Mills (3)	Polished rice	Adomfe, Obogu & Ofaose

Source: DADU, Juaso 2017

1.3.18.1.8 Mode of Land Acquisition

Land is vital in the development of agriculture and measures put in place to ensure effective administration of land resources go a long way to ensure agricultural development of a particular district. In a situation where land issues are fraught with problems, it invariably affects agricultural development in the municipal. There are three methods of land acquisition identified in the municipal. These include acquisition through inheritance, rent/leasehold, and abunu/abusa (share cropping) systems. Under the abunu/abusa system of land acquisition, the land is given out after which the proceeds from the land are divided into two or three between the land owner and the farmer.

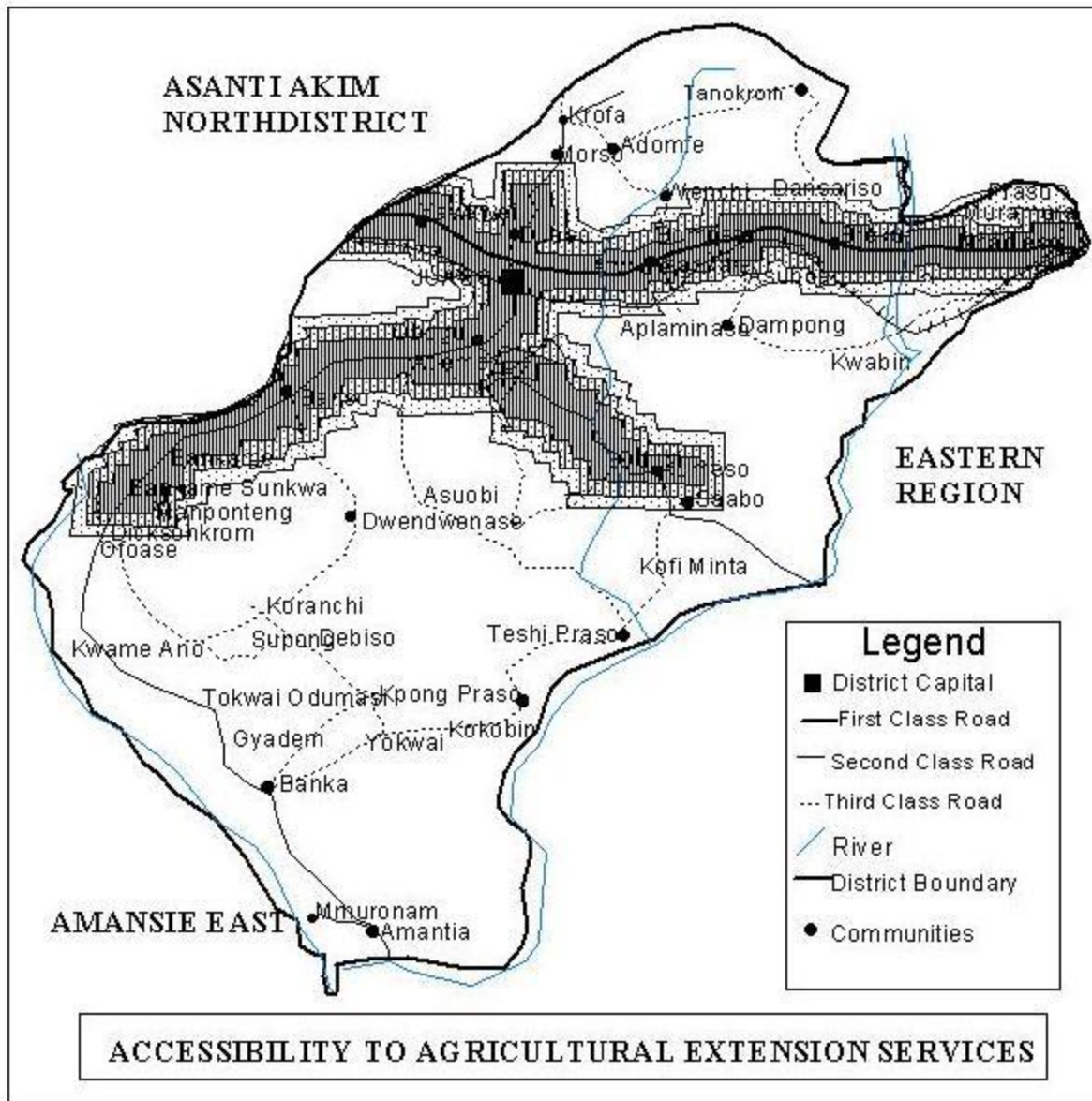
1.3.18.1.9 Problems of Agriculture

The main problems hindering agricultural production in the district can include the following;

- Pest and diseases attack
- Lack of readily market for some of the crops e.g. Citrus, plantain
- Inadequate loans in the form of inputs for farmers
- High labour cost
- Lack of storage and processing facilities
- Late release of inputs from government
- Poor road condition
- Lack of standardization in the measurement of produce for sale

Major activities outlined by DADU for implementation to solve these problems include;

- Home and farm visits
- Field work supervision
- Animal health extension and livestock diseases surveillance
- Vaccination of diseases and pests control (CODAPEC)
- Women in Agricultural Development activities (WIAD)
- Field demonstrations
- Veterinary clinic activities



1.3.18.2 Industry

As the municipal is mostly farm lands, there is the need for the Assembly to create the necessary enabling environment such as the free zone enclave to encourage private investors and partners to establish manufacturing industries. Investors can invest in the area of steel, fertilizer production, plastic and recycling to boost the local economy of the Asante Akim South Municipal. This is because there are more human resource and easy accessibility to raw materials. The city has the enabling environment to enhance industrialization for the private sector to develop.

Industry is the least developed sector of the local economy. The municipal is dominated by the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry which represents 65.3% of the labour force in the economy. This is followed by the wholesale and retail; repairs of motor vehicles and motorcycles which represent 11.1%. There are agro-based industries which include gari processing, oil palm extraction and akpeteshie distilling. The metal-based ones are mostly blacksmithing. The carpenters as well as sawmill workers dominate wood-based industry. Pottery is the main clay-based industrial activity. No manufactory facility of industrial significance is however available in the municipal.

1.3.18.2.1 Mining and Quarrying

Mining and prospecting for gold are being done in some parts of the municipal. There are economic deposits of gold and diamonds that have been reported at Banka, Tokwai, Ofoase, Morso, Kurofa, Asankare and the Pra-river basin. There are also the outcrop of granite rocks that extends from Yawkwei, through Juaso, Obogu and Banso. However, mining and quarrying is done in a smaller scale and in rudimentary stage. Currently, Commercial quarry is done by Cymain Ghana Limited at Yawkwei. The quarry activity was done to help provide raw materials for the rehabilitation of roads linking from Obogu through Ofoase, Gyadam, Bodwesa to Adansi Asokwa. These activities offered lots of employment to the indigenous people. Also, granite rocks and chipping were extracted for developing building and construction industry. Though there were the opportunity of offering employment to the people, the mining and quarrying activities had several negative environmental impacts on the residents who live in and around Yawkwei and Banka. There is the problem of deteriorating of roads, there was lack of financial support to the occupants, inadequate market and low prices for commodities, storage and transportation.

1.3.18.3 Service

The service sector is dominated by the commerce sub-sector, which includes the buying and selling of both agricultural and manufactured products. It is estimated that 45% of traded items, consisting of manufactured goods and fish, are brought from outside the district notably Kumasi, Konongo and Nkawkaw. The remaining 55% basically farm produce which include plantain, cocoyam, oranges, cassava, maize and yam are produced within the municipal. Other activities under this sector include banking, postal and communication services, transport,

police service, educational delivery, health care, tailoring and dressmaking, beauty care and other personal services.

1.3.18.3.1 Markets and other Commercial Activities

There are six (6) main periodic markets in the municipal. They are Obogu market, which is held on Tuesdays and Fridays, Adomfe, Ofoase and Kyempo markets which are held on Fridays, Dampong market which is held on Wednesdays and Juaso markets on Sundays. Obogu market is the biggest market in the district. A number of traders also sell farm produce along the main Kumasi-Accra road. The major problems that traders and farmers face in accessing these markets are that there is high transport charges, there are poor roads, lack of silos to store perishable goods and low prices of goods for farm produce. These have affected the development of the market.

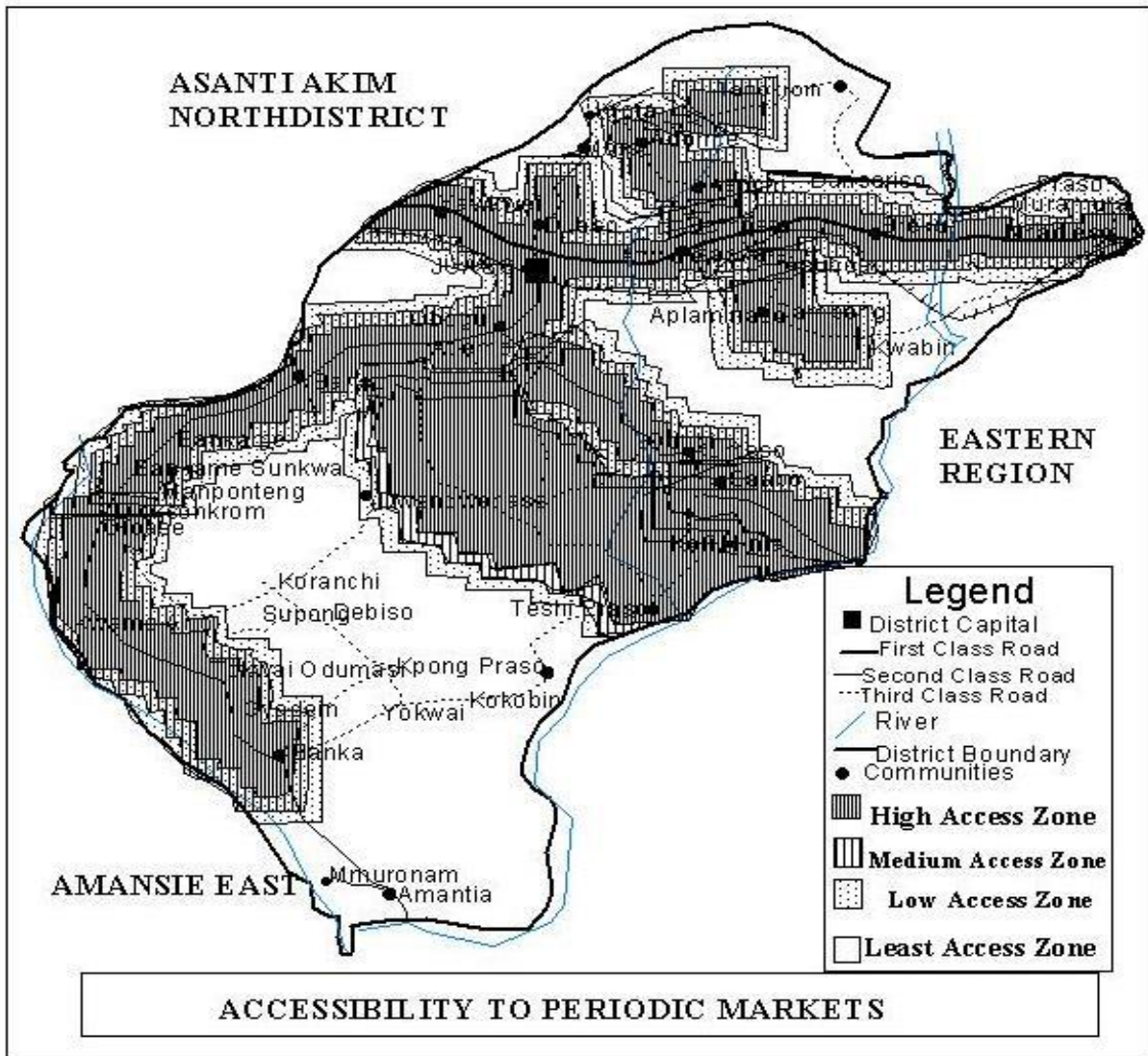
Table 3.7: Periodic Markets Days and Location

No.	MARKET LOCATION	MARKET DAYS
1	Obogu	Tuesday and Fridays
2	Adomfe	Fridays
3	Kyempo	Fridays
4	Ofoase	Fridays
5	Dampong	Wednesdays
6	Juaso	Sundays

Source: DADU, Juaso 2017.

Most of the manufactured commodities are brought from places like Kumasi, Konongo and Nkawkaw, which are all outside the district. The farm produce that are sold in the market are mainly plantain, cassava, cocoyam, kola, palm oil, gari, rice and maize. Most of the traders in the district are retailers with majority of them selling their goods within the district.

The major problems that the faces traders in the municipal. These includes the high transport charges, lack of credit facilities and fluctuation in commodity prices. These make the income of the traders unstable.



1.3.18.3.2 Tourism

The Municipal has a location advantage as being the “Gateway to Ashanti” from the national capital, Accra. Pra riverside at Nnadieso offers a unique site for the customary seeing-off and welcoming of Ashanti royals and visiting VIPs. The rocky outcrop, a historical cave at Gyadam together with the vast and rich forest reserves, the cocoa and oil palm plantations, the vegetated hills and the perennial rivers all offer great potential for ecotourism. The Municipal stands to benefit immensely in terms of employment and revenue generation if these sites are developed.

The Municipal is culturally rich with numerous festivals which include the Kwadutwum festival of the chiefs and people of Kyempo celebrated in August annually.

With this, it was revealed that this said Cave has a lot of crafties and was said to be a camp for the Asante's warriors during the war between the Asantes and the Akims. The peak of the Cave also served as a telescopic tool and when at the top can view as far as Lake Bosomtwi. It has a harmonious environment with its ever green forest condition situated in the 74 compartment of the pralum forest reserve.

In aspect of kingship, Gyadam is a seat of of the Paramount with a unique cultural and traditional practices in terms of festivity. The studies have revealed that the Tuprenyako Festival belonging to the people of Gyadam is no more observed for the past 20years.

In the situation of Nkyesa, there lies the River Pra which demarcates the Asantes and the Akyems and historically very important to both clans. The river was said to have some features within, that are unique and has being described as a coffin that was created with granites known as 'Adakabrum' and others. In the area of festivity, Nkyesa has none and is negotiating with his superiors to initiate one out of the rivers significant.

In the case of Dwendwenase and Kyempo, it was revealed that they owned such important monuments and festivals but with their chieftaincy disputes have drawn this festivities back and hope to collaborate with the Assembly for their revival. The studies has also indicated that within the Pralum forest reserve there exist a tree with unique size and height in between Banka and Amantia. The harmonious nature of the forest belt of the municipal is conducive for tourist attraction. With the innovative ability of the committee thought of creating a home coming festival for either Juaso or Obogu since their disputes in chieftaincy situation have subsided.

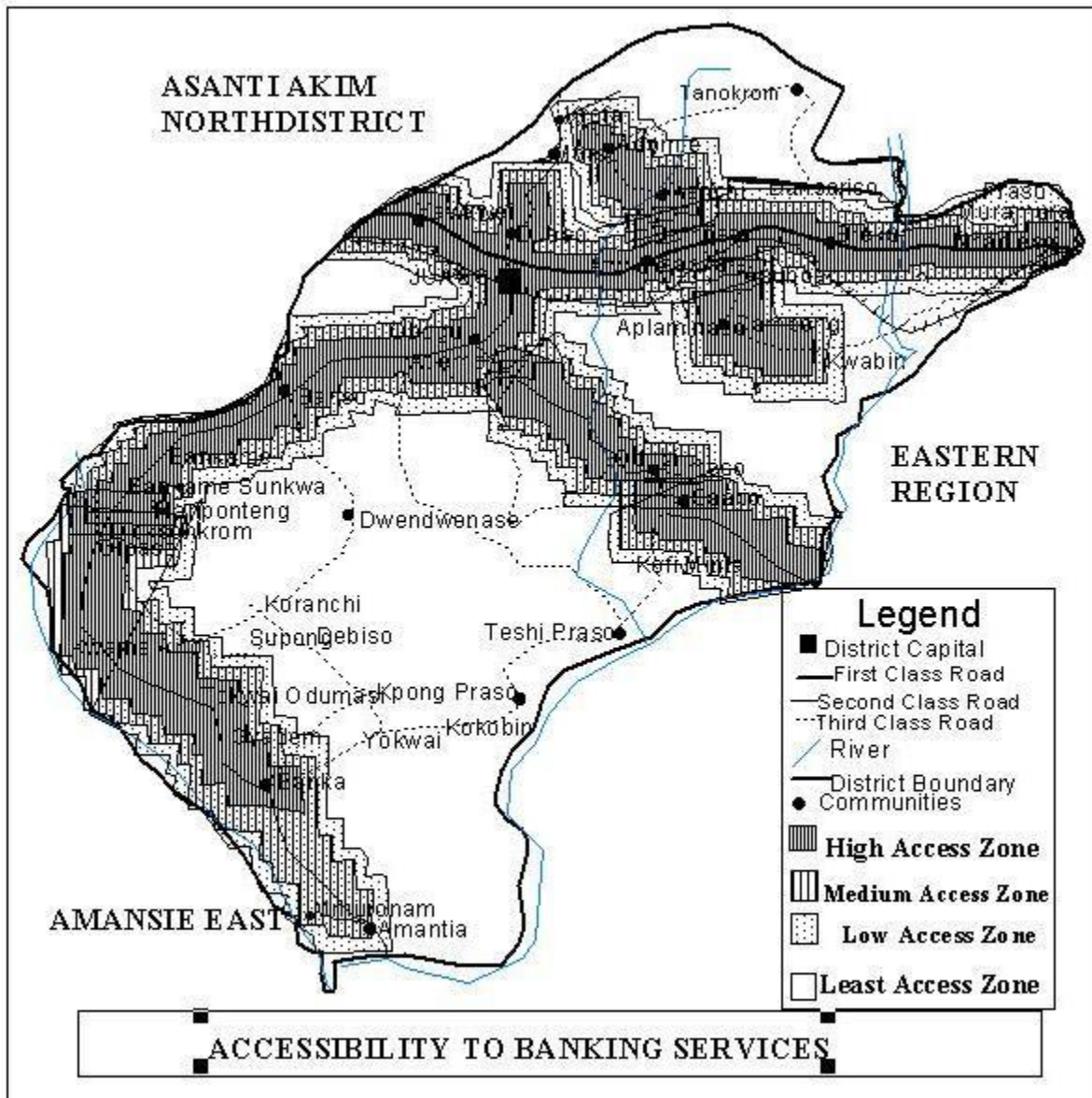
In addition to local chop bars and drinking spots, there are 2 Guest houses and 3 Hotels that can be identified in Juaso, the district capital. There are other guest house and hotels which can be located in the municipal especially in Nkwanta, Atwedei, Obogu and Asante Akim Praso. However, this is not enough looking at the enormous tourism potentials in the municipal. Visitors to the Municipal depend on hotels in Konongo, Petreinsa, Nkawkaw and sometimes Kumasi. The Municipal is therefore initiating programmes to market and promote tourism in the Municipal

1.3.18.3.3 Banking Services/Financial Institutions

There are six (6) Banking agencies in the Municipal. Mponua Rural Bank has agencies in Asankare and Obogu. Asante Akyem Rural Bank has agencies in Juaso and Ofoase. Ghana Commercial Bank has agency in Juaso. GN Bank has agency in Obogu. Legacy Capital has agency in Obogu and St. Gabriel Cooperative has agency in Juaso. It has, however, been observed that communities near Juansa in Asante Akim North District conduct banking services there.

Survey by the Municipal Assembly indicates that credit/loans to productive sectors have not increased. This was as a result of high interest rate posed by the Banks. Also, the dominant sector, agriculture obtained the lowest credit because it is still considered high risky area for investment.

Among the reasons for not securing loans from banks included; lack of collateral security, no bank accounts and inability to use correct credit arrangement.



1.3.18.3.4 Postal and Telecommunication Facilities

Telecommunication services are ineffective and inadequate in several communities in the district. Though Information Communication Technology is expanding rapidly in the country,

ICT indicators in the district have shown that the district is held behind in development in this direction. The ownership of mobile phone in the district is 36.1%, use of internet is 2.1%, Households with desktops/laptops computers constituting 2.6% and those connected to fixed lines are 0.3%. These indicators are far below the regional and national figures. To help bridge the gap, there should be an effort to intensify education on the use and importance of ICT in today's global world in the district. Also, Network providers should be encouraged to extend their services to rural areas in the district. They should also be encouraged to design packages that would enhance information flow in the district, such as packages that would allow farmers to access information on market prices of their produce.

There are two post offices at Juaso and Bompata. There are other postal agencies in a number of communities.

1.3.18.3.5 Agricultural Extension Services

There are 5 Agricultural Officers in the municipal. There are also 25 Extension Officers in the municipal with 15 been regular and 10 been the E-extension officers. Given an Extension Officer to Farmer ratio of 1:3000, there is therefore low access to extension service in the district. Extension officers undertake services in farm and home visits, farm demonstrations, training of farmers, monitoring and evaluation, supervision of farmers, market surveys, measurement and listing and reports writing. There is the need to increase the number of Extension staff to enable all farmers have adequate extension services to improve agricultural production

1.3.18.4 Household Income and Expenditure/Savings

The economy of the municipal is primarily based on agriculture. Farmers are predominantly peasant farmers cultivating food crops and cash crops. Farmers get very little from their farms. All they get are consumed. Only few farmers have access to marketing outlets.

The prices for the little that they sell are also determined by traders who come from the big towns to buy the foodstuffs. The little that they get from their main occupation cannot therefore meet their basic necessities of life. Most of the people cannot therefore afford good food, live in poor shelters and dress shabbily

Majority of the people constituting (54%) do not save. Investment is therefore low. This is as a result of the high dependency ratio as well as lack of trust in the banks. All these aggravate the unemployment situation in the district.

The Asante Akim South Municipal is therefore embarking on Poverty Alleviation Schemes to improve revenue and increase employment so that the unemployment level will reduce.

1.3.18.6 Occupational Distribution

The economically active population comprises the employed and the unemployed. About 76% percent of the population is economically active population, 96.4 percent are employed and 3.6 percent unemployed.

Table 4.1: Population 15 Years and Older By Employment Status and Sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	68,431	100.0	32,807	100.0	35,624	100.0
Economically Active	51,769	75.7	25,334	77.2	26,435	74.2
Employed	49,920	96.4	24,470	96.6	25,450	96.3
Worked	47,577	95.3	23,535	96.2	24,042	94.5
Did not work	2,161	4.3	852	3.5	1,309	5.1
Did voluntary work without pay	182	0.4	83	0.3	99	0.4
Unemployed	1,849	3.6	869	3.4	985	3.7
Worked before, seeking work and available	657	35.5	289	33.4	368	37.4
Seeking work for the first time and available	1,192	64.5	575	66.6	617	62.6
Economically Not Active	16,662	24.3	7,473	22.8	9,189	25.8

Did home duties (household chore)	3,701	22.2	1,039	13.9	2,662	29.0
Full time education	8,123	48.8	4,604	61.6	3,519	38.3
Pensioner/Retired	369	2.2	274	3.7	95	1.0
Disable/Sick	1,288	7.7	510	6.8	770	8.4
Too old/young	2,111	12.7	586	7.8	1,525	16.6
Other	1,078	6.5	460	6.2	618	6.7

Source: statistical service 2010 census

In terms of economic activity status and sex, the table shows that a higher proportion of males (77.2%) than females (74.2%) are economically active. However the proportion of females (25.8%) who are economically not active is higher than that of males (22.8). the table also indicates that males (96.6%) are more likely to be employed than females (96.3%). The proportion of the unemployed females (3.7%) is higher than males (3.4%). Concerning the population who are economically not active, majority of them were in full time education (48.8%) and did home duties or household chores (22.2%). A higher proportion of males (61.6%) who are economically not active are full time education than females (38.3%).

TABLE 4.2: EMPLOYED POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX

Employment	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	49,920	100.0	24,470	100.0	25,450	100.0
Employee	5,092	10.2	3,666	15.0	1,426	5.6
Self-employed without employee(s)	33,906	67.9	16,345	66.8	17,561	69.0
self-employed with employee(s)	1,366	2.7	741	3.0	625	2.5
Casual worker	920	1.8	705	2.9	215	0.8
Contribution family worker	7,392	14.8	2,498	10.2	4,894	19.2
Apprentice	923	1.8	365	1.5	558	2.2

Domestic employee(Housing)	260	0.5	120	0.5	140	0.6
Other	61	0.1	30	0.1	31	0.1

Source: statistical service 2010 census

The table above shows the employment of the employed persons aged 15years and older. The data indicate that 67.9 percent of the employed in the district is self-employed without employees. This is followed by contributing family workers (14.8%) and employees (10.2%). Self-employed with employees constitute 2.7 percent whilst apprentices and casual workers form 1.8 percent each. On the other hand, 19.2 percent females are contributing family workers while males are 10.2 percent.

1.3.19 Food Security

The world Food Summit of 1996 defined food security as existing “when all people at all times have access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life”. Commonly, the concept of food security is defined as including both physical and economic access to food that meets people’s dietary needs as well as their food preferences. Food security incorporates a measure of resilience to future disruption or unavailability of critical food supply due to various risk factors including droughts, shipping disruptions, fuel shortages, economic instability, and wars. Food stability refers to the ability to obtain food over time. Food access refers to the affordability and allocation of food, as well as the preferences of individual and households. Food availability relates to the supply of food production, distribution, and exchange.

Food security is perceived at four levels, namely, global, national, household and individual. The things affecting food security today include; global water crisis, climate change, land degradation and greedy land deals. The food insecurity at a lower level is not necessarily caused by the food security situation at a higher level of the linkage.

However, food security at a higher level can be an important factor in the food security at lower levels of the linkages. Household food security exists when all members at all times have access to enough food for an active healthy life.

The major food security issues differ at the respective levels. At the national level, the major food security issues include the aggregate domestic production, and the capacity to import shortfalls. At the household level, the major food security issues are incomes, food and non-

food prices (inflation), that impact on access to adequate quantities of the available food. In many instances, the net food supply is adequate at the national level, but many households still faced food security problems. At the individual level, the main food security issues are nutritional adequacy (calorie intake) and food safety. Adequate food may be available in a household but significant malnutrition may occur among some members, particularly, women and children. Poverty limits access to food, and also increases how vulnerable an individual or household is to food price spikes.

The safety refers to the conditions and practices that preserve the quality of food to prevent contamination and food-borne illness. The food safety and inspection services should educate consumers about the handling of food and how to reduce risk associated with food-borne illness.

1.3.20 Nutrition

Good nutrition is the science that interprets the interaction of nutrients and other substances in food in relation to maintenance, growth, reproduction, health and disease of organism. It includes food intake, absorption, assimilation, biosynthesis, catabolism and excretion. Nutritional deficiencies and malnutrition generally affect children more than any other group. Poor nutrition occurs in developing countries, as well as in more prosperous areas of the world. WHO Progress Report (2002) indicates that hunger and malnutrition remain the most devastating problems to the world's poor and needy.

The municipal has very poor road linkage with the major food production areas in the country and therefore always has a poor supply of food items on the market. However, food security at the household and individual levels may not be adequate as they are linked with poverty which to some extent is prevalent in some areas.

1.3.21 Social Service

Social services comprise of the provision of public services such as education, health, HIV and AIDs to promote the socio-economic well-being of the people in the Asante Akim South Municipal. An analysis of the social wellbeing of the people and their access to basic necessities of life are crucial for the overall development of the district. Such an analysis brings to light the extent of social deprivation or, otherwise, among all segments of the society. This section of the report therefore focuses on various aspects of the quality of life of people in the

district as well as their access to basic social infrastructure and services such as education, health, water, sanitation, and other issues that affect the development of the district’s human resources.

1.3.21.1 Education

In this ever progressing world, there is the need for everyone one to be educated. This will enhance the knowledge of the populace and help improve the quality of decision taking in the district. One policy objective under education is to increase equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels. The policy is also aimed at improving the quality of teaching and learning; bridge the gender gap and improving access to education for people with disability. Science and technical education is also to be promoted alongside health education on key public health issues such as Ebola, Malaria, Cholera, HIV and AIDS and road safety.

The important role that education plays in the social, cultural and economic development of a country as a whole and the district in particular cannot be overemphasized. In a developing district like the Asante Akim South Municipal, the need for skilled manpower is urgent. This is one of the major reasons why it is stipulated as one of the major issues of human resource development in the MTFD.

1.3.21.1.1 Number of Schools and Ownership

The municipal has 350 Educational Institutions ranging from the Pre-school level to the Senior High School /Vocational School Level. There are 288 Public Schools and 62 Private Schools in the municipal. Out of this, there are 103 Public KG’s and 21 Private KG’s. There are also 104 Public Primary Schools 21 Private Primary Schools. Public Junior High Schools are 75 and 17 Private Junior High Schools. There are 5 Public Senior High Schools and 3 Private Senior High Schools in the district. Only 1 Public Vocational and Training School can be identified in the district.

Though the Municipal has Educational Facilities to cater for its fundamental human resource development, they are inadequate. There is the absence of a tertiary institution in the municipal. A look at the only Vocation/Technical institution shows that priority is not given to vocational education and this could hinder technical education in the municipality. The table below shows the number of schools and their ownership in the district;

TABLE 4.3: NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND OWNERSHIP

CATEGORY	PUBLIC.	PRIVATE.	TOTAL
Nursery/KG	103	21	124
Primary	104	21	125
JHS	75	17	92
SHS	5	3	8
Voc./Tech./Com.	1	0	1
TOTAL	288	62	350

Source: Ghana Education Service, Municipal Office, Juaso 2017

1.3.21.1.2 Educational Infrastructure Educational Facilities

Basic schools comprising the Nursery, Kindergarten and Primary exist in almost all communities in the district. There are a total five (5) Senior High Schools in the municipality. Four (4) of the Senior High Schools in the district are owned by the government and are located at Juaso- the municipal capital, Bompata, Ofoase and Banka. The other Senior High School is a private one located Korufa. Only one (1) Vocational or Training Institute is identified in the municipal. Accessibility to such facilities is very limited due to inadequacy of boarding facilities in the School. There are also poor roads, inadequate teaching and learning facilities, inadequate teacher's bungalows, poor transportation due to lack of vehicle and so on.

The Basic Education Certificate Examination (B.E.C.E) is used to measure academic performance at the basic level. The BECE is used to select candidates into Senior High schools, the job market or vocational training

The performance of students is greatly affected by the level of educational facilities available in the schools. Availability of good educational facilities helps in effective teaching and learning.

There are 749 classroom blocks available for all schools in the municipality. Out of this, 124 schools have toilet facilities. There are 75 schools with urinal facilities. Schools with electricity connected are 61. 44 schools have water facilities in them. There are 17 accommodations available for use by teachers. Inadequate teachers' accommodation continues to be a problem in the district for teachers. Dual desk available for seating and writing are 11,318. This has affected the seating and writing places of the basic schools in the municipality. This continues to be a major issue affecting academic performance of students in the municipal. There are

inadequate ICT centres and libraries available in most of the schools and communities in the municipal. More educational infrastructure and facilities should be provided to help ensure quality and effective teaching and learning in the municipal.

TABLE 4.4: EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

FACILITIES	QUANTITY (FOR ALL SCHOOLS)
Classrooms	749
Toilet	124 schools (547 seats)
Urinals	75 schools (169 urinals)
Electricity	61 schools
Water	44 schools
Teachers' accommodation	17 schools
Total number of dual desk	11,318

Source: Ghana Education Service, Juaso, 2017.

1.3.21.1.3 Enrolment Levels and Gender Composition

The total number of enrolment in the municipality at all levels in both public and the private schools is 40,206. This is made up of 20,909 boys and 19,297 girls. The girls' composition of students in both the public and private schools in the municipality reduces as they climb the high level in the education ladder. The female and male proportion of the overall pre-school enrolment (public and private combined) stands is analysed in the table below. The male enrollment is higher than the female enrolment at the pre-school level because of the higher dropout rate among girls than boys.

Table 4.5: The Enrolment and Gender Composition in schools

Enrolment levels	Males	Percentages of males	Female	Percentage of females	Total enrolment	% of total enrolment
Nursery	63	60	52	40	115	0.30
Kindergarten	4,850	51.27	4,610	48.73	9,460	23.53
Primary	10,524	51.59	9,877	48.41	20,401	50.74
JHS/JSS	4,272	53.22	3,755	46.78	8,027	20.00

Secondary/SHS	1,076	52.85	960	47.15	2,036	5.06
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	124	74.25	43	25.75	167	0.42
TOTAL (PUBLIC & PRIVATE SCHOOLS)	20,909	52%	19,297	48%	40,206	100

Source: Ghana Education Service, Juaso 2017

From the table above, it is clear that enrolment of males in the district at the nursery level is higher than that of the females with males constituting 60% while females constitute 40% respectively. At the Kindergarten level, males still dominate with 51.27% enrolment while females have 48.73%. At the Primary level, males constitute 51.59% while females constitute 48.41%. JHS have 53.22% enrolment males and 46.78% of females in the various schools. SHS has 52.85% of males' enrolment with 47.15% of females in the district. There are 74.25% of males and 25.75% of females in the Vocational Institution and Training Institute.

The level of enrolment in both the Public and Private schools indicates clearly that since 2014-2017, enrolment is high at the Primary level with 50.74%. This is followed by enrolment at the Kindergarten level constituting 23.53%. The Junior High Schools are the next level with the highest enrolment constituting 20%. The Senior High Schools, The Vocational and Training Institutions and the Nursery have enrolment levels of 5.06%, 0.42% and 0.30% respectively. At the basic level, the enrolment is high as compared to the other levels. The contributing factor is due to the government's educational policies such as the School Feeding Programme, Free Compulsory Basic Education (FCUBE) and the Capitation Grants which serve as incentives for parents to educate their wards.

From the table below, it shows that the males school going population in the Public and the Private Schools at all levels in the district outpace the females' school going population.

1.3.21.1.4 Efforts at Promoting Girl-Child Education

This indicator measures the equality of opportunity, fairness and efficiency of education, measured as a ratio of the number of enrolled girls to enrolled boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (also known as the gender parity index), regardless of ages. Education is one of the most important aspects of human development. It is widely acknowledged that eliminating gender disparity at all levels of education would help to increase the status and

capabilities of women and reduce feminization of poverty (GSGDA, 2010). Female education is also an important determinant of economic development. The emphasis on girls is because girls are more likely than boys to suffer from limited access to education, especially in rural areas and/or where families have to make difficult choices in situations of limited resources or low income. This situation is even worse at higher levels of education as it is well acknowledged that in most developing countries girls potentially face additional hurdles in accessing and remaining within the educational ladder, particularly in the later grades as daughters assume additional burdens within the home and are more susceptible to harassment from male pupils/students and teachers as well as forced early marriage.

Low participation and performance of girls in basic and secondary schools is one of the key problems of the education sector in the district. To reverse this trend, the following measures have to be put in place:

- (a) Scholarships are offered to brilliant but Needy Girls by Asante Akim South District Assembly.
- (b) Dropout girls have to be counseled and re-admitted to schools.
- (c) Science, Technology and Mathematics Education (STME) Workshops to be organized for girls every year.
- (d) Communities to be sensitized on the importance of girls' education. This is could be done through churches and opinion leaders.
- (e) The Best girl at BECE every year should be awarded full scholarship to pursue secondary education.

1.3.21.1.5 School Participation

The Municipal is highly endowed with a school going population (4yrs-20yrs) who are actually in school. As at 2014-2017, the male and female school going population was 40,2016 for Public and Private Schools in the district. With this, male were 20,909 constituting 52% while females were 19,297 constituting 48% respectively. The Municipal has to deploy some proactive measures to improve upon the girl child education in the district. Parents should be educated on the need to send their girls to school and to avoid limiting them to doing house chores. Scholarship packages should be set aside for girls that perform at the basic level to help them further their studies. The district still has more to do in order to achieve a 100% school participation in basic schools.

TABLE 4.6: PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS TURNOUTS (2014-2017)

CATEGORY	PUBLIC.				PRIVATE.			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Nursery/K G	7638	7858	8335	8351	1748	1234	1080	1109
Primary	18208	18382	17868	17514	3027	3104	2769	2887
JHS	6849	6950	7209	7155	908	1105	911	872
SHS	2014	-	1828	1855	-	-	181	181
TOTAL	34,709	33,191	35,240	34,875	5,957	5,443	4,941	5,049

Source: Ghana Education Service, Juaso 2017

From the table above, it can be deduced that the number of participation or turnouts in the Public Schools both at the Lower Primary and the Senior High Schools is higher than those in the Private Schools. The low turnout of students in the Private Schools can be attributed to the lack of funds for parents to pay the school fees of their wards. Also, the introduction of the school feeding programme has helped to increase in the turnouts at the Public Schools. The issue is not different as compared to those in the Senior High Schools. There are high turnouts at the Public Schools than in the Private Schools. This is due to the fact that majority of government infrastructural facilities go to support the Public Schools than the Private Schools. Also, about 84% of the households' access SHS education from schools outside the district. Besides this, the participation rate is also due to poor performance of students at the Basic Education Certificate Examination. Therefore some of the graduates from JHS are forced to join their parents in economic activities such as quarrying and illegal mining activities (galamsey) instead of continuing with their education.

From the table below, it shows that the males school participation population for the years 2014 – 2017 in both Public and Private Schools at all levels in the district outpace the females' school participation populace.

TABLE 4.7: SCHOOL PARTICIPATION RATE

Category	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Female	Female

KG	4798	4588	4711	4381	4754	4661	4850	4610
Primary	11182	10053	11157	10329	10685	9952	10524	9877
J.H.S.	4276	3481	4314	3741	4437	3683	4272	3755
S.H.S	1071	943	-	-	-	-	1076	960
Voc./Train	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	43
Total								

Source: Ghana Education Service, Juaso 2017

1.3.21.1.6 Number of Teachers in the municipality

There are 1,921 teachers in the municipal identified at the Basic School, Junior High School and the Senior High School levels. Out of these, 874 teachers teach at the Primary level with 625 been trained teachers and 249 been untrained teachers. This constitute 45.50% of the total number of teachers located in the district (both trained and untrained). The Junior High School level have 666 teachers with 504 been trained teachers while 162 are untrained teachers. This represents 35% of the entire teaching population in the district. Notwithstanding, the Senior High Schools have 381 number of teachers. This represents 19.83% of the teachers in the district. Out of this, 200 teachers are trained while 181 teachers are untrained.

Even though the percentage of trained teachers is increasing, the number of untrained teachers is still high. The high number of untrained Teachers has given rise to poor results of schools at various examinations. Most of the graduates cannot compete with those in other schools and are therefore not able to continue to senior high school and this has contributed to high youth unemployment in the district.

TABLE 4.8: NUMBER OF TRAINED AND UNTRAINED TEACHERS

Educational Level	Number of Teachers		Total
	Trained	Untrained	
Primary	625	249	874
JHS	504	162	666
SHS	200	181	381
Total	1,329	592	1,921

1.3.21.1.7 Teacher – Pupil Ratios

The teacher pupil ratio continues to be far below the national average in both primary and junior secondary schools. These low ratio coupled with the high proportion of trained teachers in the municipal is a potential for improved quality of basic education since the teachers will be able to effectively control classes. The municipal can also increase its enrolment levels up to some point without necessarily increasing the number of teachers. However, it has been revealed that in spite of the good Pupil-Teacher ratio there are quite a number of schools which either by their small enrolment levels or location lack trained teachers. The proportion of trained teachers needs to be increased to improve teaching and learning at the basic education level in order to improve students’ performance.

TABLE 4.9: TEACHER-PUPIL RATIOS

School	Pupil – Teacher Ratio	
	District	National
Primary	23:1	35:1
JHS	12:1	25:1
SHS	11:1	25:1

Source: Ghana Education Service, Juaso 2017

1.3.21.1.8 Pupils’ Performance

It is clear that the number of students passed in 2014 was 60.45%. This performance was increased in 2015 with the number of passes pegged at 88.51%. In 2017, this excellent performance was not exhibited. The 2015 performance was reduced to 72.75%.The table shows performances of students in the district.

TABLE 5.0: PERFORMANCE OF BECE CANDIDATES (2014-2017)

Performance	Year							
	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	No. Passed	No. Failed	No. Passed	No. Failed	No. Passed	No. Failed	No. Passed	No. Failed
Males	61.07	38.93	89.09	10.91	73.23	26.77	-	-
Females	59.64	40.34	87.74	12.26	72.10	27.90	-	-
Total	60.45	39.55	88.51	11.49	72.75	27.25	-	-

No. of Students Presented	2379	2436	2488	
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Source: Ghana Education Service, Juaso 2017

Many factors have accounted for the low academic performance of the students in the district.

These includes the following:

- The existence of many Untrained Teachers
- Poor Parents participation in Education
- Trained Teachers refusing posting to rural communities which constitute more than 75% of the district.
- Lack of teaching and learning materials
- Lack of educational infrastructure

1.3.21.1.9 Status of Capitation Grant and School Feeding Programmes

The capitation grant policy by the government of Ghana has been operating in the municipal since its inception in 2004. All the public schools in the district are currently subscribed to the programme. The capitation grant is the main source of financial and logistical support for all the public schools in the district. The major problem with the programme in the municipal is the delays in the release of funds and other logistics for the day to day administration of education in the district.

Out of the total number of 104 public primary schools in the municipal, the School Feeding Programme is currently operating in forty six (46) public schools. This covers the total number of 10,743 beneficiaries with 5,610 been boys and 5,133 been girls. The programme has increased enrolment in the beneficiary schools and has also improved the nutrition and health status of most of the school children. However, the programme needs to be expanded to cover more of the public basic schools in the district. More educational infrastructure and facilities should be provided to help improve the number of students enrolled. There should be early releases of funds to help ensure continues provisions of services to the schools in the district.

1.3.21.1.10 Constraints/Problems of Education and Suggested Solutions:

The main problems and constraints facing the educational sector in the municipal are as follows:

- i. *Poor School Structures:* - Some of the schools are in deplorable conditions. These structures do not promote effective teaching and learning as these Schools have to close when it is about to rain.
- ii. *Inadequate Furniture:* - Tables and Chairs in most of our schools are inadequate. In some schools as many as four (3) pupils sit and write on one Dual Desk. In some Primary Schools, there are no cupboards to store pupils' exercise books.
- iii. *Insufficient Learning/Teaching Materials:* - Some parents cannot afford to buy stationery for their children. These children do not take part in most written exercise.
- iv. *Indiscipline among Teachers and Pupils:* - Indiscipline on the part of Teachers and Pupils is one cause of poor examination results. Some teachers cut classes to do their private business. Pupils who play truant and absent themselves from school miss many lessons and classes. The attitudes of some male teachers, such as drink alcohol during school hours, are inimical to the development of education in the district. Sexual relationships among male teachers and female pupils sometimes result in pregnancy among these female pupils.
- v. *Lack of Teachers:* - The district does not have full complement of teachers. Some schools are understaffed especially in the remote areas. Out of the 1003 teachers in the district 41.9% are untrained.
- vi. *Less Community Participation:* Lack of effective community participation in school management. For instance, out of the 258 basic schools in the municipal, only 100 have functioning School Management Committees (SMCs). This gives a ratio of 100:258.
- vii. *Inadequate Teachers quarters:* The municipal do not have adequate accommodation to house both trained and untrained teachers posted to the rural communities.

The following measures have been taken to address these problems:

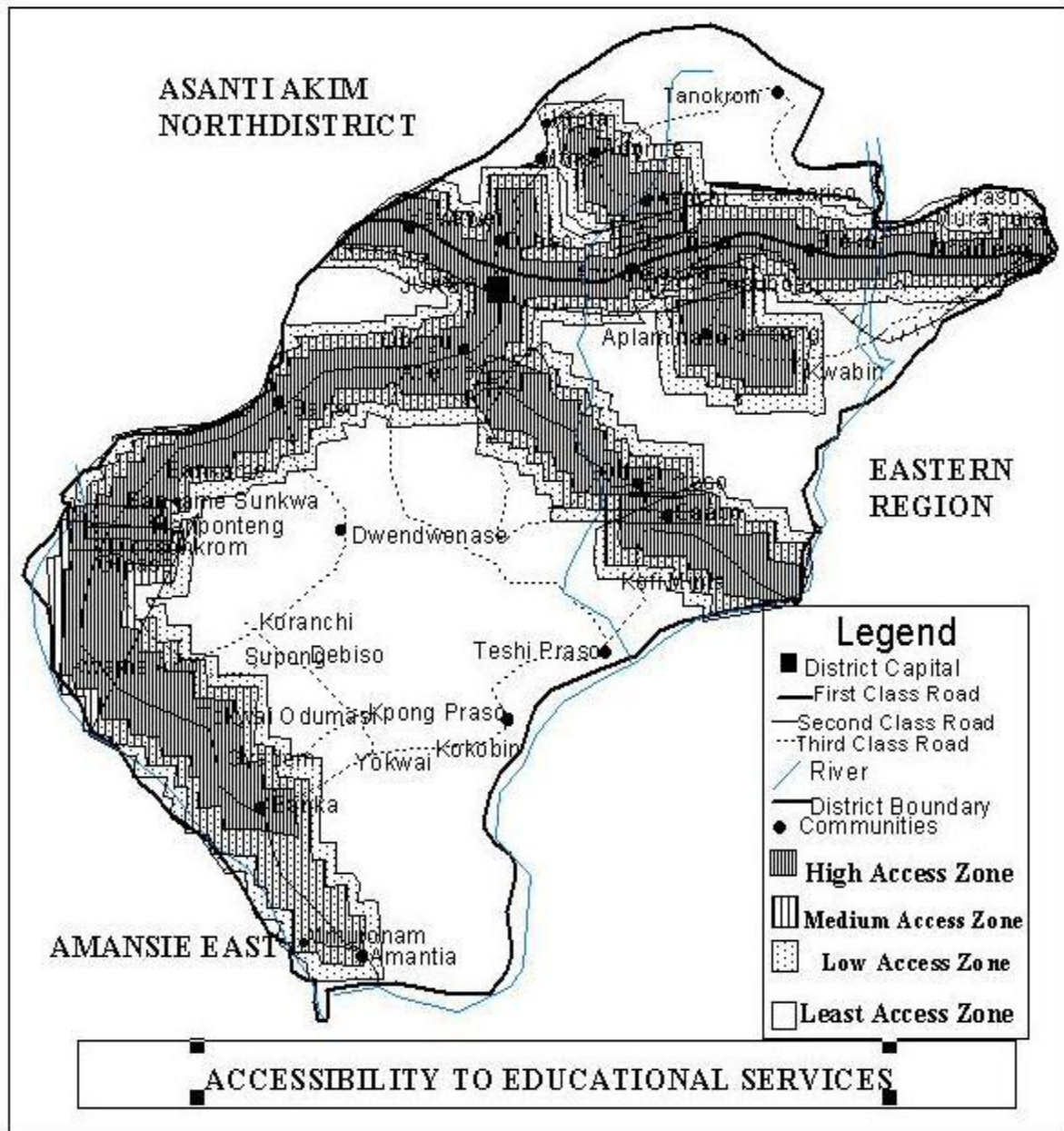
- i. Decent School infrastructure (School Blocks, Teachers Quarters etc) have been provided for schools in the district to facilitate healthy environment for effective teaching and learning.
- ii. Enough textbooks have been provided to cover all areas of learning. These should be equally distributed.
- iii. The Municipal Assembly has step up sponsorship scheme for Teacher Trainees. The Assembly has so far sponsored 156 Teachers in the Teacher Training Institutions in the

- past 4 years. 300 untrained teachers are currently being sponsored to undertake UTDBE course.
- iv. 60 Teachers have also been sponsored to undertake diploma and degree programmes through Distance Education and full-time programmes in the Universities to return to teach in the Municipal after the course.
 - v. Communities have been counseled on the importance of Formal Education and therefore the need for their participation.
 - vi. The Assembly has decided to provide electricity to schools in major towns to enable students and pupils to study at night.
 - vii. Mock examinations and vacation classes have been organized for pupils in Basic Schools for the past 2 years.

1.3.21.1.11 Vocational/Technical Training for the Youth

The National Youth Council administers seven (7) Youth Leadership Training Institutes throughout the country, which provide young people between the ages of 15 and 23 years with a two-year vocational and leadership skill training. Fortunately, one of the Institutes is located at Asankare in the Asante Akin South Municipal. The various courses studied at the Institute include; General Agriculture carpentry and Joinery, Masonry, Dressmaking and Catering.

The Assembly since 2004 has been sponsoring all students who are indigenes of the Municipal at the institute to acquire skills in the courses being taught at the Asankare Youth Leadership training Institute. The sponsorship package is GH¢40 per student per year. 171 students have been sponsored since 2004. The Assembly has also provided funds to rehabilitate water system and Girls dormitory at the institute.



1.3.21.2 Health Care

1.3.21.2.1 Health Facilities

There are two (2) hospital in the Municipal, namely; Juaso Government Hospital and Stewards Hospital at Yawkwei. These hospitals serves a number of populace in the District. There are also eight (8) Health Centres located at Bompata, Nnadieso, Ofoase, Dwendwenase, Banka, Muronaim, Obogu and komeso, and 2 clinics at Morso and Bankame. There are 9 CHPs compound located at Amantia, Tokwai Odumasi, Banso, Subinsu, Kyempo, Kroboline, Muramura, Wenkyi and Adomfe. Also, 1 maternity home can be identified in the district. There

are few trained traditional birth attendants (TBAs) and community based surveillance volunteers (CBSV) which complement the services of the Hospital. There are 109 community health workers that are employed under the youth employment agency to compliment health delivery systems in the district.

Almost all the communities have relatively high access to Health services. There are however some communities that access health services from Presbyterian Hospital in Agogo in the Asante Akim North district and Holy family Hospital in Nkawkaw in Kwahu West District due to bad nature of their roads, proximity and quality of services of these Hospitals.

These facilities are not only inadequate but also ill equipped to serve the municipal as most of them are constrained by inadequate equipment and other medical supplies. However, the proximity of the district to the Agogo and Konongo eases people living in the municipal's ability to access general and specialist health services.

The Municipal Health Directorate has earmarked some communities for the construction of CHPS compound. The communities include Bankame/Dickson, Mamponteng/ Dansabonso, Adofokrom/Apraga, Yaw Bronya, Gyadam, Tokwia Odumasi, Muramura, Pra River, Obokro, Didipekyie, Saabo, Teshi Praso, Nkyesa and Dampong.

The Health Directorate proposed for the completion of the following health facilities in the municipality. These includes the construction of district health administration block, completion of Bompata and Obogu Health centre, the completion of CHPs compound at Yawbarima and Amanfrom and the rehabilitation and extension of health facilities at Nnadieso, Komeso, and Morso.

The Municipal also has a number of traditional health service providers (herbalists and spiritualists) who are not well organized into formidable association

Table 5.1: Location of Health Facility and Ownership

SUB DISTRICT	FACILITY	LOCATION	OWNERSHIP	RANK
JUASO	Juaso Hos.	Juaso	Gov't	Medical Officer
	Morso Clinc	Morso	Gov't	Midwife
	Steward Hos.	Yawkwei	Private	Administrator
BOMPATA	Bompata H/C	Bompata	Gov't	Physician Assistance
	Nnadieso H/C	Nnadieso	Gov't	Midwife
	Adomfe Chps	Adomfe	Gov't	Midwife
	Wenkyi Chps	Wenkyi	C'mty	Chn
	Muramura Chps	Muramura	Gov't	Midwife

OBOGU	Obogu H/C	Obogu	Gov't	Physician Assistance
	Obogu Krobo-Line Chps	Krobo-Line	C'mty	Chn
	St. Rose Mat.	Obogu	Private	Midwife
KOMESO	Komeso H/C	Komeso	Gov't	Midwife
	Kyempo Chps	Kyempo	Gov't	Midwife
	Takyikrom/Subinso Chps	Subinso	C'mty	Chn
OFOASE	Ofoase H/C	Ofoase	Gov't	Physician Assistance
	Banso Chps	Banso	Gov't	Midwife
	Dwendwenase H/C	Dwendwenase	Gov't	Midwife
BANKA	Banka H/C	Banka	Gov't	Midwife
	Muronam H/C	Muroniam	Gov't	Midwife
	Tokwai Odumasi Chps	Odumasi	C'mty	Cho
	Amantia Chps	Amantia	C'mty	Cho

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2017.

1.3.21.2.2 Health Personnel

Health personnel in the district have improved immensely since 2014. The key personnel in the municipal's health delivery system include four (4) Medical Officers, (5) Medical Assistants, (2) Pharmacist, 72 Professional Nurses, 42 Community Health Nurses, 48 Midwives and so on. This shows an increase in the number of key health personnel which is a clear indication that health service delivery has improved. However, the existing health personnel in the municipal are 231 out of the total number of 312 required. This shows that there are largely inadequate health personnel leaving a backlog of 81 spaces to be filled. This is shown in the table below;

Table 5.2: Human Resource Capacity of the Municipal Health Directorate

Type of Personnel	Numbers			Remarks
	Required	Existing	Backlog	
Medical Officer	3	4	1	2 on study leave
Professional Nurses	82	72	-10	
Community Health Nurses	60	42	-18	
Pharmacist	2	2	0	
Health Service Administrator	1	1	0	
Medical Assistant (Physician Assistant)	15	5	-10	
Midwives	50	48	-2	
Ward Assistants and Orderlies	17	10	-7	
Technical Officers Disease Control	8	3	-5	

Supply Officer, Store keeper	2	1	-1	
Accountant, Account Officers	2	2	0	
Dis.Tech/Asst./ Attendants	5	2	-3	
Lab. Technician/ Technologist	10	3	-7	
Laboratory Assistance	8	2	-6	
Biostatistician / M.R.A	2	2	0	
Executive Officer	2	0	-2	
Secretariat Staff	2	1	-1	
Drivers	4	3	-1	
Night and Day Watchman	3	13	10	
Estate Manager	2	1	-1	
Biomedical Scientist	4	3	-1	
Field Technician	10	3	-7	
Store Keeper	0	4	4	
Finance Officer	16	3	-13	
internal Auditor	2	1	-1	
Total	312	231	-81	

Source: *Municipal Health Directorate, 2017*

The numbers of the various categories of health personnel in the municipal are inadequate. The doctor-population ratio of 1: 121601 and high nurse-population ratio of 1:2702 put too much burden on Doctors and Nurses. These high ratios coupled with inadequate logistics support could have negative impacts on the health delivery system in the district. The situation is very alarming and that immediate measures should be put in place to increase the number of doctors and nurses and other vital health personnel.

1.3.21.2.3 Logistical Capacity of the Directorate

The table below shows the logistical capacity of the health directorate. From the table it can be inferred that the directorate have a backlog of almost all the logistics required for effective health service delivery in the municipal. There is therefore the need to provide the necessary logistics to the directorate.

TABLE 5.3: LOGISTICAL CAPACITY OF THE HEALTH SERVICE IN THE MUNICIPAL

ITEM	Numbers		
	Available	Required	Backlog
Hospital Beds	124	101	23
Hospital Mattresses	126	101	25
Bedside Cabinets	0	118	-118
Patients trolley	12	52	-40

Stretcher	1	29	-28
ECG Machine	0	5	-5
X-Ray Machine	1	3	-2
Ultrasound machine	3	14	-11
Wheel Chairs	8	60	-52
Ambu bag Adult	6	47	-41
Ambu bag infant	11	49	-38
Digital thermometer	52	165	-113
Sphygmomanometer	39	83	-44
Stethoscope	42	76	-34
Oxygen Cylinder	12	46	-34
Oxyen flow-meter	5	41	-36
Suction Machine	5	31	-26
Neonatal resuscitation set	3	74	-71
Incubators	0	22	-22
Baby cot with mattress	2	53	-51
Theatre table	1	4	-3
Theater lamps	1	8	-7
Anesthetics machine	2	3	-1
Episiotomy set	13	46	-33
Cheatle forceps and bowel	20	43	-23
Laparotomy set	0	8	-8
Caesarean Section set	5	10	-5
Herniorrhaphy set	4	6	-2
Rechargeable Emergency light	8	90	-82
Delivery bed	4	12	-8
Weighing scale (hanging)	9	49	-40
Toddler scale	3	34	-31
Auto clave	0	11	-11
Desktop Computer	3	10	-7
Table	0	2	-2
Chair	0	6	-6

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2017

1.3.21.2.4 Top Ten Diseases and Reported Cases

As seen from the table, Malaria and Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URTI) have been most common diseases in the district over the years, with malaria leading the list followed by URTI. Malaria does not only lead the list, but also its proportionate share of the overall total reported cases of the top ten diseases has been increasing. For instance, in 2014, Malaria

accounted for about 50.1% of all cases but this decreased to about 46.1% in 2015. In 2016, the number of cases increased to 47.8%. Apart from the top ten diseases, Tuberculosis is also endemic disease in the district with 40 reported cases in 2014, 30 cases reported in 2015, 31 cases reported in 2016 and 14 cases reported in 2017. The trend shows an improvement in the fight against tuberculosis in the district.

The position of malaria among the Top Ten Diseases is in conformity with the regional and national trends. It is an indication of poor environmental quality such as the presence of stagnant waters and unkempt surroundings within settlements. Similarly, the prevalence of bilharzias, guinea worms, intestinal worms, buruli ulcer and diarrhoea are indications of inadequate access to potable water, poor personal hygiene and poor environmental sanitation.

TABLE 5.4: TOP TEN DISEASES 2014-2017

DISEASE	2014	
	NO.	%
Malaria OPD cases – all	38095	50.1
Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	13896	18.3
Diarrhea	6320	8.3
Rheumatism & Other	5699	7.5
Skin Diseases	3963	5.2
Anaemia	2694	3.5
Intestinal Worms	2579	3.4
Eye Infection	1143	1.5
Home Injuries(Home Accidents and Injuries	794	1.0
Acute Urinary Tra	780	1.0
TOTAL	75963	100

DISEASE	2015	
	NO.	%
Malaria OPD cases – all	42061	46.1
Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	19708	21.6
Rheumatism & Other	7917	8.7
DiarrhDise	6321	6.9
Anaemia	4285	4.7
Skin Diseases	3637	4.0
Intestinal Worms	3568	3.9
Acute Urinary Tra	1724	1.9

Eye Infection	1243	1.4
Vaginal Discharge	737	0.8
TOTAL	91201	100

DISEASE	2016	
	NO.	%
Malaria OPD cases – all	46054	47.8
Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	19728	20.5
Rheumatism & Other	6971	7.2
DiarrhDise	6970	7.2
Anaemia	5103	5.3
Skin Diseases	4234	4.4
Intestinal Worms	3793	3.9
Acute Urinary Tra	1801	1.9
Eye Infection	999	1.0
Hypertension	713	0.7
TOTAL	96366	100

Source: District Health Directorate, 2017

TABLE 5.5: OTHER ENDEMIC DISEASES REPORTED 2014-2017

Disease	2014	2015	2016	2017
Buruli Ulcer	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis (TB)	40	30	31	14
Oncho	0	0	0	0
Schisto	0	0	0	0
Yaws	0	0	0	0

Source: District Health Directorate, 2017

1.3.21.2.5 Infant Mortality and Maternal Mortality Rates

The infant mortality rate measures the number of infants dying before reaching the age of one year per 1,000 live births in a given year. In other words, it measures the probability of an infant dying between birth and the first birthday. Like the under-five mortality, it also reflects the social, economic and environmental conditions in which children (and others in society) live, including their health care.

Infant mortality rate stands at 59 deaths per 1000 live births per the 2010 PHC results. This shows a decline in the last ten years from 90 deaths per 1000 live births in 2000.

Maternal mortality rate represents the number of deaths of women while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy per 100000 live births during a year. The district currently

has a maternal mortality rate of 0.8%. This means that the number of women that die during pregnancy or within 42 days after delivery is less than one. This can be attributed to the improved health care as well as the current free pre and post natal care policy for pregnant women by the government which makes health care for pregnant women free.

However, the same cannot be stated for infant mortality rates in the district. This is because of the fluctuating figures over the years. This result could be partly attributed to the overdependence on Traditional Birth Attendants who sometimes lack the requisite ideas on modern ways of treating or attending to patients. Besides one factor that possibly accounted for the fluctuation could be the poor nutrition of babies and even the pregnant women. Malnutrition has therefore accounted for some of the reported cases of infant mortality. To help curb the issues associated with both the infant and maternal mortalities in the district, the Child Health Policy has outlined the key interventions to be scaled up along the continuum of care. The policy focuses on;

- Improving access to, quality of, and demand for essential services.
- The use of the recent new technologies such as low osmolality oral rehydration solution (ORS) and zinc for the management of diarrhea, and introduction of new vaccines such as 2nd dose measles vaccine, pneumococcal vaccine and rotavirus vaccine through the national Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI) program.

1.3.21.3 HIV/AIDS Situation in the District

The Juaso District hospital is the only Health facility that undertakes screening for HIV in donated blood and patients suspected to be infected with the disease.

The Table below shows information on HIV infection available from Juaso District Hospital since 2014-2017.

TABLE 5.6: REPORTED HIV CASES IN ASANTE AKIM SOUTH DISTRICT

YEAR	POSITIVE CASES
2014	56
2015	59
2016	118
2017	66

Source: Ghana Health Service, Juaso 2017

Most people infected by the disease are the youth between the ages of 15 – 49 years as statistics available indicated. This class of people forms the chunk of the working force in the District. This means that the Assembly has to come out with a strategy that will help in solving this problem else in the long run the labour force needed to increase productivity will be difficult to come by. Some of the strategies needed will be the need to increase in HIV/AIDS awareness campaign programs in the district. There should be free counselling and screening programs, free distribution of condoms to avoid unsafe sex and so on.

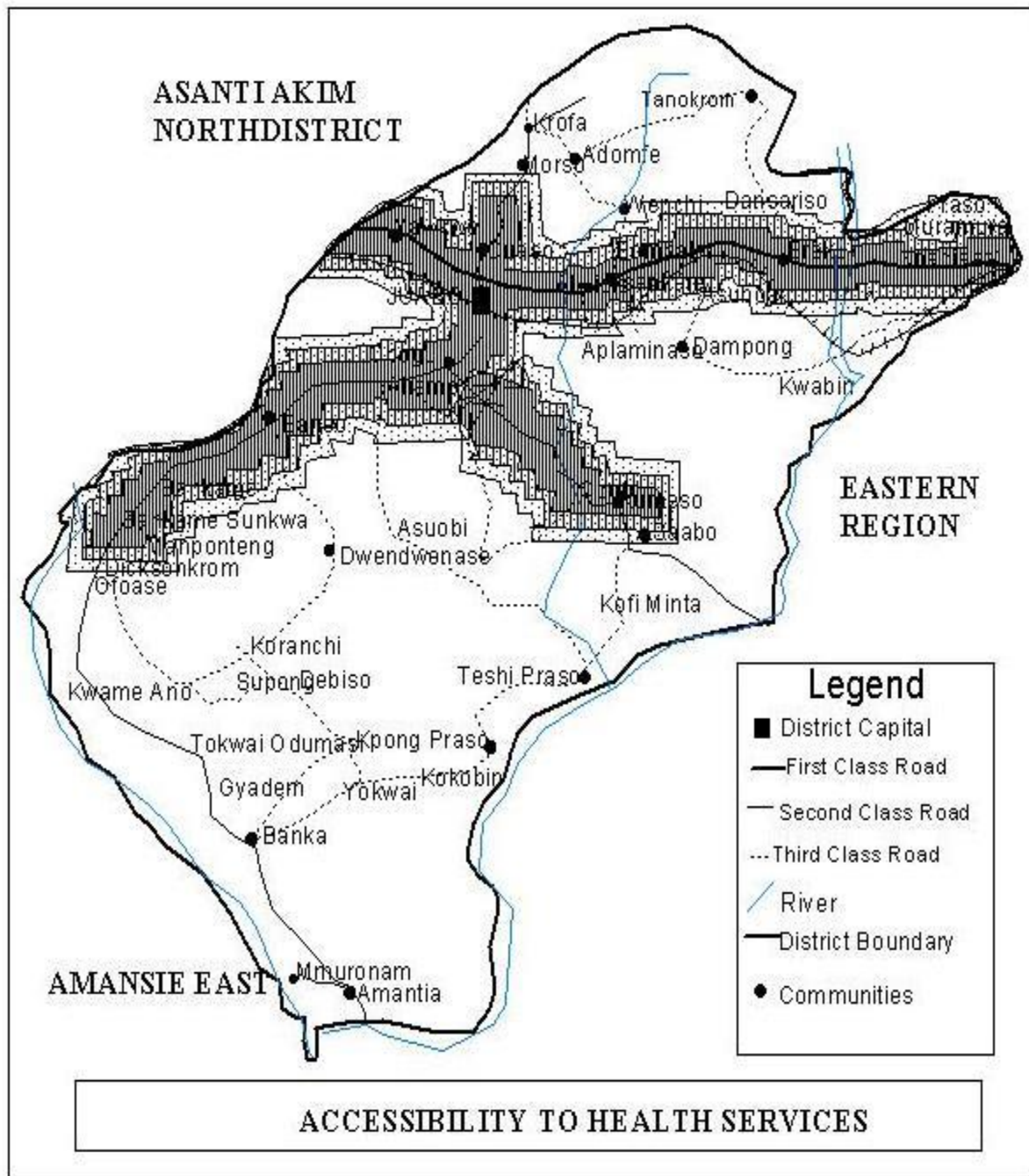
The Ghana Health Service, Ghana Education Service, the District Assembly and its decentralized departments, Traditional Authorities and 25 community Based organizations (C.B.O's) in the district have over the years been involved in activities aim at reversing the increasing trend of HIV cases in the District.

The district has formed an Association of PLWHA. The members of this group have been meeting once every two months to deliberate on issues concerning their welfare. PLWHA had received training on income generating activities such as snail rearing, soap making, pomade, mushroom growing and powder making. This program was sponsored by World Health Organization (W.H.O.)

HIV/AIDS awareness in the district is high according to a survey conducted by the DPCU and the HIV focal person of the district. However, the high awareness does not translate favorably into behavioral change or safe sex practices as the high incidence of teenage pregnancies remain a matter of deep concern. It is widely believe that many people deny the existence of the disease. Another problem that confronts the Assembly is how to de-stigmatize perceptions people have on the affected and infected.

1.3.22 Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) Education

ICT centres are almost non-existence in the District, there is no internet café/centre in the district due to poor telephone reception. There are no fixed telephone lines in the district. However, the Assembly has earmarked three communities for the construction of Community ICT centres. Apart from two SHS, no school has introduced ICT to its curricula. With the introduction of ICT in the curricula of basic schools as an examinable course, there is the need for the District Assembly to construct ICT centres to enhance teaching and learning of the subject.



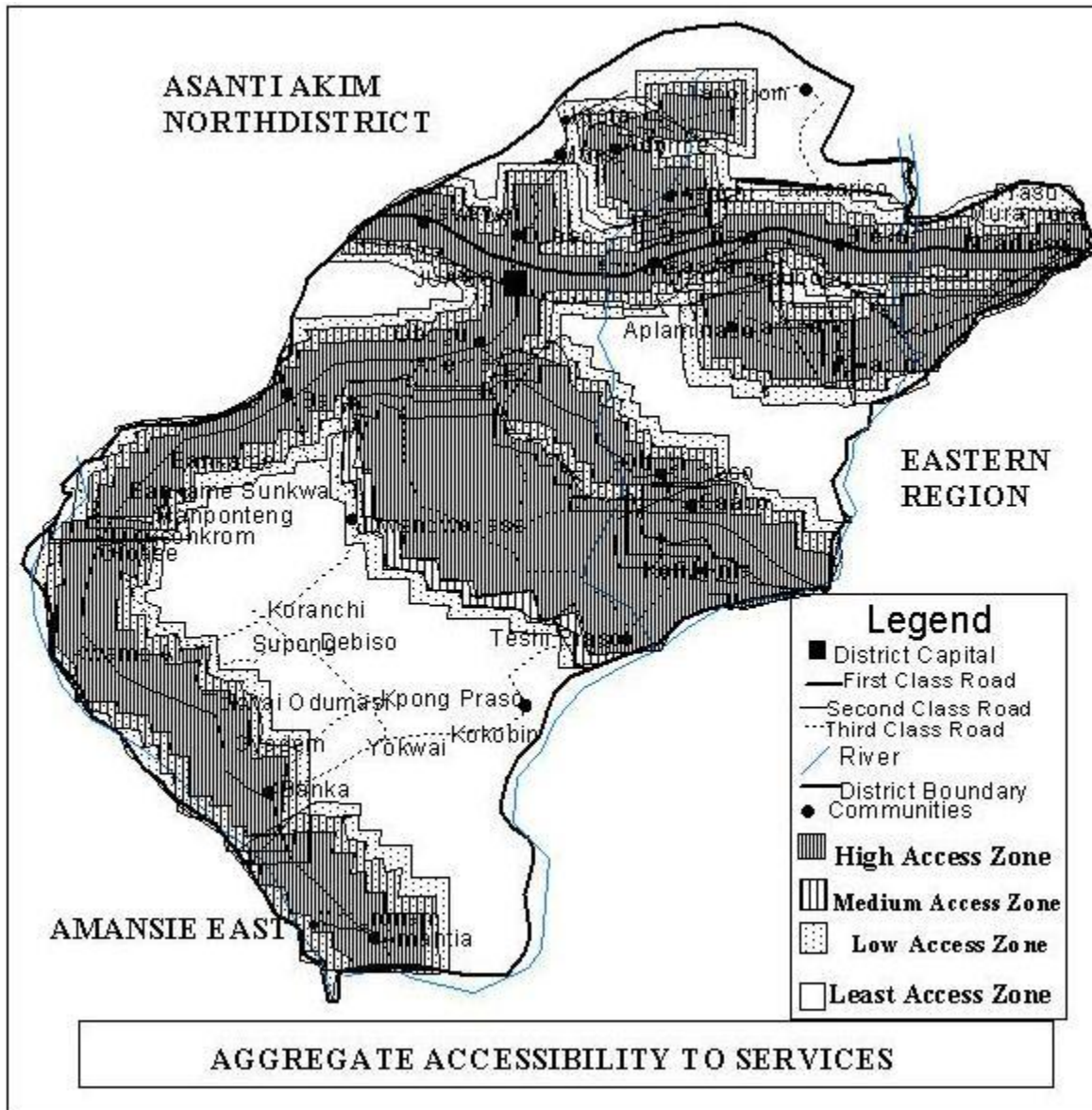
1.4 SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES (GSGDA II) 2014-2017

Thematic area	Key identified issues(as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspiration)
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Inadequate market for the municipality's investment potentials. 4. No- existence of tourism project
Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19. Lack of credit facilities and agricultural inputs for farmers 20. Inadequate measures to control timber operators 21. Inadequate market information 22. Inadequate organized and trained farmer based organizations. 23. Inadequate organized training programmes for Extension Officers. 24. Lack of storage facilities 25. Lack of Agro-Processing facilities / firm in the municipality 26. Lack of incentives to environmental volunteers to protect the environment 27. Inadequate vaccines for the vaccination of animals in the municipality 28. Inadequate Small and Medium Enterprise management seminar 29. Inadequate CBT in Liquid soap and other detergents for existing MSEs 30. Inadequate CBT in Advance Designing and Embroidery for existing MSEs 31. Inadequate marketing training for existing MSEs 32. Inadequate graduate apprentices support with equipment 33. Inadequate Client trade and exhibition show 34. Inadequate Plantation development in degraded forest reserves 35. Insufficient Funds to Educate communities on environmental conservation 36. Inadequate Provision of oil mill machine
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Inadequate Provision of housing for civil servants 17. Low Extension of electricity 18. Inadequate Provision of street lights in major towns. 19. Inadequate Improvement in rural and urban sanitation 20. Inadequate Provision of potable water

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21. Inadequate Rehabilitation/surfacing of road 22. Inadequate Construction of drains 23. Inadequate Provision of a communication network 24. Poor Structure Plan/sector layout for communities 25. Inadequate Construction of community ICT Centres and Internet Services 26. Inadequate Provision of a community centre 27. Inadequate Provision of a slaughter house 28. Inadequate Provision and Renovation of market structures 29. Lack of Provision of a fire station 30. Inadequate Construction of a police station
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21. Inadequate Provision of health infrastructure and personnel 22. Inadequate Construction of CHPS compounds 23. Inadequate Sponsoring of health staff in pre-training. 24. Inadequate Provision of educational infrastructure 25. Inadequate Provision of community library 26. Inadequate Provision of housing for teachers 27. Inadequate Offer of scholarships to brilliant but needy students in SSS and AYLTI 28. Inadequate school feeding programme. 29. Inadequate Training of Youth in the informal sector 30. Inadequate Literacy and numeracy skills training 31. Inadequate Construction of classroom blocks 32. Inadequate Rehabilitation of existing classroom blocks 33. Inadequate Building of Teachers' Quarters attached to village schools 34. Inadequate Construct Libraries in basic schools. 35. Inadequate Provision of furniture in Basic Schools 36. Intensify malaria control programmes and easy access to malaria drugs. 37. Inadequate HIV/AIDS sensitization programmes with special emphasis on the youth. 38. Inadequate efficient and effective population database. 39. Inadequate establishment of family planning centers 40. Inadequate Provision of jobs 21. Inadequate Provision of financial assistance to physically challenged.

Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ol style="list-style-type: none">6. Inadequate Provision of incentives to the area council7. Inadequate Construction of police station and provide logistics for the Police Service.8. Inadequate Construction Area Council offices and provide equipment to the Town and Area Council9. Inadequate workshops Organization for traditional and Unit Committee leaders to discuss issues on development10. Inadequate Network offices/Provision of telephone to key Departments and agencies
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BASE MAP FOR KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES



COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS

Table 7.6: PROBLEMS AND NEEDS UNDER EACH AREA/TOWN COUNCIL

AREA COUNCILS	DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS	DEVELOPMENT NEEDS
<p>KOMEATIFI AREA COUNCIL</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate access to electricity. 2. Poor sanitation. 3. Inadequate educational facility. 4. Lack of market structure. 5. Incidence of erosion. 6. Illegal chainsaw operation. 7. Inadequate accommodation for civil servants. 8. Lack of credit facilities and agricultural inputs. 9. Poor extension services. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extension of electricity. 2. Construction of market structure at Bompata. 3. Construction of KVIPs. 4. Construction of police quarters at Bompata. 5. Construction of boreholes at Tanokrom. 6. Construction of Community Centre at Bompata. 7. Provision of extension officers, credit facilities and agricultural inputs. 8. Provision of educational infrastructure. 9. Construction of 6 unit classroom block at Tanokrom. 10. Construction of Small Town Water at Wenkyi and Adomfe. 11. Intensifying the activities of the district's forest guards.
<p>JUASO TOWN COUNCIL</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate access to electricity. 2. Poor sanitation. 3. Inadequate educational facility. 4. Poor market structure. 5. Incidence of erosion. 6. Inadequate health facility. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of drains. 2. Extension of electricity at Nkwanta, Yawkwei and Otuoserebour. 3. Construction and Upgrading of market structure at Juaso and Nkwanta. 4. Provision of security personnel at the market. 5. Provision of portable water.

	<p>7. Inadequate portable water.</p>	<p>6. Construction of KVIPs.</p> <p>7. Provision of ICT laboratory.</p> <p>8. Provision of educational infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 6 unit classroom at Aboaboso. ➤ 3 unit classroom at Tokwai. ➤ Boy's dormitory at Juaso SHS. ➤ 6 unit classroom at Otuoserebour.
<p>ASANKARE AREA COUNCIL</p>	<p>1. Poor road condition.</p> <p>2. Inadequate access to electricity.</p> <p>3. Poor sanitation.</p> <p>4. Inadequate educational facility.</p> <p>5. Lack of market structure.</p> <p>6. Inadequate health facility.</p> <p>7. Incidence of gully erosion.</p> <p>8. Lack of credit facilities and agricultural inputs.</p>	<p>1. Rehabilitation of roads.</p> <p>2. Extension of electricity.</p> <p>3. Construction of market structure at Asankare.</p> <p>4. Construction of health facility at Asankare.</p> <p>5. Construction of KVIPs at Asankare, Atwedie and Water-works.</p> <p>6. Provision of refuse containers.</p> <p>7. Construction of drains.</p> <p>8. Timely release of agricultural inputs.</p> <p>9. Provision of educational infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 6 unit classroom block at Atwedie and Water-works.
<p>MORSO-KUROFA AREA COUNCIL</p>	<p>1. Poor road condition.</p> <p>2. Inadequate access to electricity.</p> <p>3. Poor sanitation.</p> <p>4. Inadequate educational facility.</p>	<p>1. Construction of drains.</p> <p>2. Rehabilitation of Moro-Adomfe-Kurofa road.</p> <p>3. Construction of Police station at Kurofa.</p> <p>4. Construction of KVIPs at Morso and Kurofa.</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Lack of police post. 6. Incidence of erosion. 7. Poor settlement layout. 8. Deforestation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Provision of educational infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 unit classroom block at Morso and Kurofa. 6. Construction of drains. 7. Supply of refuse containers. 8. Proper settlement layout should be ensured.
NNADIESO AREA COUNCIL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate access to electricity. 2. Poor sanitation. 3. Inadequate health facility. 4. Inadequate portable water. 5. Inadequate educational facility. 6. Incidence of gully erosion. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extension of electricity. 2. Upgrade of Dadieso health facility. 3. Mechanization of boreholes at dadieso. 4. Construction of KVIPs at Dadieso, Breku, Dansareso, Adanse, and Formanso. 5. Ensuring proper settlement layout. 6. Construction of drains. 7. Construction of boreholes at Dansareso, Breku and Pra-river. 8. Construction of educational infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 6 unit classroom block at Formanso and Dansareso. ➤ 2 unit classroom at Formanso.
OBOGU TOWN COUNCIL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate access to electricity. 2. Poor sanitation. 3. Inadequate health facility. 4. Inadequate portable water. 5. Inadequate market structure. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of a Nursing Training College. 2. Construction of Obogu road. 3. Extension of electricity. 4. Construction of Police Station at Obogu. 5. Expansion of portable water.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Lack of police station. 7. Poor roads. 8. Lack of tertiary education facility. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Upgrade of Obogu Health Centre to a polyclinic 7. Construction of library with ancillary facilities. 8. Renovation and expansion of Obogu market. 9. Provision of additional refuse containers. 10. Construction of drains.
KOMESO AREA COUNCIL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate access to electricity. 2. Poor sanitation. 3. Poor roads. 4. Inadequate health facility. 5. Inadequate portable water. 6. Inadequate educational facility. 7. Poor Telecommunication network. 8. Incidence of gully erosion. 9. Inadequate extension officers. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expansion of electricity. 2. Construction of KVIPs at Saabo, Nkyesa, Nyakoma, Takyikrom and Kyempo. 3. Construction of health facility at Nyakoma, Teshie-Praso and Komeaboi. 4. Provision of portable water. 5. Construction of Telecommunication mast. 6. Construction of drains. 7. Provision of additional extension officers. 8. Construction of classroom blocks at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-unit classroom block for Okorekrom KG. • 6-unit classroom for Komeso Primary. • 3-unit classroom block for Komeso JHS. • 3-unit classroom block for Subinso JHS. • 6 unit classroom block at Odubi • 2-unit classroom at Akwaatia. • 2-unit classroom block at Aboaboso

<p>BANSO AREA COUNCIL</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate access to electricity. 2. Poor sanitation. 3. Inadequate health facility. 4. Lack of accommodation for health workers. 5. Inadequate portable water. 6. Lack of market structure. 7. Inadequate educational facility. 8. Lack of agricultural inputs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of KVIPs at all the communities. 2. Extension of electricity. 3. Construction of Nurses quarters. 4. Construction market at Banso. 5. Construction of CHPS at Bankame and Appiakkrom. 6. Provision of agricultural inputs. 7. Construction of : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 unit classroom block at Mamponteng. • 2-unit classroom block at Banso.
<p>DWENDWENASE AREA COUNCIL</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor road network. 2. Inadequate access to electricity. 3. Poor sanitation. 4. Inadequate health facility. 5. Inadequate portable water. 6. Inadequate educational facility. 7. Lack of credit and agricultural inputs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banso-Dwendwenase-Banka road. • Dwendwenase-Dansabanso road. • Tokwai-odumase – Ningo road. 2. Construction of Telecommunication mast. 3. Construction of KVIPs at Dwendwenase, Adjeikrom and Koikrom. 4. Extension of electricity. 5. Provision of credit facilities and agricultural inputs. 6. Construction of market facility. 7. Construction of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6- Unit classroom block at Adjeikrom. • 6 unit classroom block at Amoakrom.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 unit classroom block at Amoakrom and Dwendwenase.
OFOASE AREA COUNCIL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor roads. 2. Inadequate access to electricity. 3. Poor sanitation. 4. Inadequate health facility. 5. Inadequate portable water. 6. Inadequate educational facility. 7. Lack of accommodation for civil servants. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extension of electricity. 2. Construction of KVIPs at Ofoase, Dickson, and Yawbarima. 3. Construction of teachers' quarters. 4. Construction of police station at Ofoase. 5. Construction of dormitory for Ofoase SHS. 6. Upgrade Ofoase health facility. 7. Construction of Apragya-Komeso and Konkoma-Yabronya-Gyankobaa road. 8. Construction of borehole facilities at Tabretuom, Kofisei, Yawsarfo, Apragya and the other communities. 9. Construction of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-unit and 6-unit classroom for Adofokrom KG and JHs. • 2-unit and 6-unit classroom at Kwakru KG and JHS. • 2-unit and 6-unit classroom at Apragya KG and JHS. • 2-unit and 6-unit classroom at Asempanaye KG and JHS.
BANKA AREA COUNCIL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor roads. 2. Inadequate access to electricity. 3. Poor sanitation. 4. Inadequate health facility. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extension of electricity. 2. Construction of KVIPs at Amantia, Asuboi, Banka, Gyadam 3. Construction of market.

	<p>5. Inadequate portable water.</p> <p>6. Inadequate educational facility.</p> <p>7. Poor telecommunication system</p>	<p>4. Construction of telecommunication mast.</p> <p>5. Construction of CHPS Compound at Amantia</p> <p>6. Construction of dormitory for Banka SHS.</p> <p>7. Upgrade of Banka health facility.</p> <p>8. Construction of boreholes at Amantia, Asuboi, Banka, Gyadam and all the other communities.</p> <p>9. Construction of;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 unit classroom at Tokwai. • 3 unit classroom at Tokwai. • 3 unit classroom at Muroniam <p>10. Construction of Banka road</p>
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1.5 HARMONISATION OF COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS WITH IDENTIFIED KEY DEVELOPMENT GAPS/PROBLEMS/ISSUES FROM 2014-2017

TABLE 5.7: SCORING FOR THE HARMONIZATION

Definition	Score
<p><u>Strong relationship</u></p> <p>This is when achieving the district development issue/need would lead to the solution of the Gap identified in the District under the GPRS II</p>	2
<p><u>Weak relationship</u></p> <p>This is when achieving the district development issue/need would indirectly help in solving the Gap identified in the District under the GPRS II</p>	1
<p><u>No relationship</u></p> <p>This is when achieving the district development issue/need would not help in solving the Gap identified in the District under the GPRS II</p>	0

No.	Community Needs and Aspiration (2018-2021)	Identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Performance and Profile) (2014-2017)	Score
1	Provision of educational infrastructure	Poor performance of students	2
2	Provision of agricultural inputs	Lack of agricultural inputs	2
3	Rehabilitation/surfacing of roads	Poor road condition	2
4	Provision of housing for civil servants	Inadequate housing for civil servants	1
5	Provision of jobs	Inadequate job opportunities	1
6	Construction of drains	Incidence of gully Erosion	2
7	Construction of market structures	Lack of market structures	1
8	Renovation of market structures	Lack of market structures	1
9	Provision of Structural Plan/Sector layout for communities	Physical development problems (sector layout)	2
10	Improvement in rural and urban sanitation	Poor sanitation (Inadequate KVIPs)	2
11	Provision of office structure for the area councils	Ineffective functioning of the area council	0
12	Provision of credit facilities	Low agriculture productivity	2
13	Provision of telecommunication network	Poor communication network	2
14	Extension of electricity	Inadequate access to electricity	1
15	Network offices/Provide telephone to key Departments and agencies	Inadequate skills and logistics for Revenue Collectors leading to low revenue base to the Assembly	2
16	Provision of portable water	Inadequate portable water	1

17	Timber operators control measures	Indiscriminate felling of trees and destruction of properties	1
18	Organize workshops for Traditional and Unit Committee leaders to discuss issues on development	Poor coordination between the Traditional authorities and the Area Council	2
19	Increase health personnel	Inadequate health personnel	1
20	Provision of health infrastructure	Inadequate health infrastructure	2
21	Upgrading of existing health facilities	Inadequate health facilities	2
22	Provision of palm oil mill machine	Inadequate oil mill machines	1
23	Provision of incentives to the area council	Lack of incentives to the area councils	2
24	Provision of community library	Lack of library	1
25	Provision of slaughter house	Lack of slaughter house	1
26	Provision of housing for teachers	Lack of housing for teachers	2
27	Construct community ICT Centres and Internet Services	Lack of ICT Centres and internet services	2
28	Source for markets outside the district/provide market information	Lack of readily market for some agricultural produce	0
29	Organize and train farmer based organizations.	Low adoption of improved technologies	2
30	Construction of storage facilities	High post-harvest loses.	2
31	Vaccination of diseases outbreaks in the district	Insufficient agricultural extension officers	2
32	Plantation development in degraded forest reserves	Excessive deforestation and bush fires	0
33	Ensuring literacy and numeracy skills training	High illiteracy rate	1
34	Intensify HIV/AIDS sensitization programme, Malaria control programmes and easy access to drugs.	Increase in HIV/AIDS cases, Malaria cases and low family planning patronage	2
35	Provision of financial assistance to physically challenged.	Limited access to funds by the physically challenged	1
36	Market the District's investment potentials	Low public/private partnership in investment	2
37	Construction of Police Station	Inadequate public and private security	2

From the table above, the total score (55) divided by the total number of community needs (37) gives an average score of (1.5). This implies that there is a strong harmony of community needs and aspirations and identified development gaps/issues/problems in the District

CHAPTER 2

2.0 KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES WITH GSGDA II WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR AGENDER FOR JOBS (2018-2021)

Thematic Area of GSGDA II	Key Development Issues with GSGDA II with Implications for 2018-2021
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate market for the municipality's investment potentials. 2.No- existence of tourism project
Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Lack of credit facilities and agricultural inputs for farmers 2.Inadequate measures to control timber operators 3.Inadequate market information 4. Inadequate organized and trained farmer based organizations. 5. Inadequate organized training programmes for Extension Officers. 6.Lack of storage facilities 7.Lack of Agro-Processing facilities / firm in the municipality 8.Lack of incentives to environmental volunteers to protect the environment 9.Inadequate vaccines for the vaccination of animals in the municipality 10.Inadequate Small and Medium Enterprise management seminar 11.Inadequate CBT in Liquid soap and other detergents for existing MSEs 12.Inadequate CBT in Advance Designing and Embroidery for existing MSEs 13.Inadequate marketing training for existing MSEs 14.Inadequate graduate apprentices support with equipment 15.Inadequate Client trade and exhibition show 16.Inadequate Plantation development in degraded forest reserves 17.Insufficient Funds to Educate communities on environmental conservation 18.Inadequate Provision of oil mill machine
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Inadequate Provision of housing for civil servants 2.Low Extension of electricity 3. Inadequate Provision of street lights in major towns. 4.Inadequate Improvement in rural and urban sanitation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.Inadequate Provision of potable water 6.Inadequate Rehabilitation/surfacing of road 7.Inadequate Construction of drains 8.Inadequate Provision of a communication network 9.Poor Structure Plan/sector layout for communities 10.Inadequate Construction of community ICT Centres and Internet Services 11.Inadequate Provision of a community centre 12.Inadequate Provision of a slaughter house 13.Inadequate Provision and Renovation of market structures 14.Lack of Provision of a fire station 15.Inadequate Construction of a police station
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Inadequate Provision of health infrastructure and personnel 2.Inadequate Construction of CHPS compounds 3. Inadequate Sponsoring of health staff in pre-training. 4.Inadequate Provision of educational infrastructure 5.Inadequate Provision of community library 6.Inadequate Provision of housing for teachers 7.Inadequate Offer of scholarships to brilliant but needy students in SSS and AYLTII 8. Inadequate school feeding programme. 9.Inadequate Training of Youth in the informal sector 10.Inadequate Literacy and numeracy skills training 11.Inadequate Construction of classroom blocks 12.Inadequate Rehabilitation of existing classroom blocks 13.Inadequate Building of Teachers' Quarters attached to village schools 14. Inadequate Construct Libraries in basic schools. 15.Inadequate Provision of furniture in Basic Schools 16. Inadequate malaria control programmes and easy access to malaria drugs. 17. Inadequate HIV/AIDS sensitization programmes with special emphasis on the youth. 18. Inadequate efficient and effective population database. 19. Inadequate establishment of family planning centers

	<p>20. Inadequate Provision of jobs</p> <p>21. Inadequate Provision of financial assistance to physically challenged.</p>
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate Provision of incentives to the area council 2. Inadequate Construction of police station and provide logistics for the Police Service. 3. Inadequate Construction Area Council offices and provide equipment to the Town and Area Council 4. Inadequate workshops Organization for traditional and Unit Committee leaders to discuss issues on development 5. Inadequate Network offices/Provision of telephone to key Departments and agencies

2.1 Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II (2014-2017) and NMTDPF (2018-2021)

THEMATIC AREA	KEY ISSUES UNDER GSGDA II - 2014-2017	GOALS	KEY ISSUES 2018-2021
Enhancing Competitiveness Of Ghana's Private Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate market for the municipality's investment potentials. 2. No- existence of tourism project 	Build a Prosperous Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure of donor-funded private sector development programmes to attain their stated objectives • Unreliable and expensive utilities especially water and energy • Inadequate Infrastructure such as roads, etc. • Outdated and inadequate legal and regulatory regimes • Inadequate managerial and technical skills. • Poor entrepreneurship culture

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability to meet international requirements • Lack of structured coordination between government and private sector. • Cumbersome licensing regime
<p>Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation And Sustainable Natural Resource Management</p>	<p>1.Lack of credit facilities and agricultural inputs for farmers</p> <p>2.Inadequate measures to control timber operators</p> <p>3.Inadequate market information</p> <p>4. Inadequate organized and trained farmer based organizations.</p> <p>5. Inadequate organized training programmes for Extension Officers.</p> <p>6.Lack of storage facilities</p> <p>7.Lack of Agro-Processing facilities / firm in the municipality</p> <p>8.Lack of incentives to environmental volunteers to protect the environment</p> <p>9.Inadequate vaccines for the vaccination of animals in the municipality</p> <p>10.Inadequate Small and Medium Enterprise management seminar</p> <p>11.Inadequate CBT in Liquid soap and other detergents for existing MSEs</p>	Build a Prosperous Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of agriculture machinery and equipment' • High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall. • Encroachment on irrigation sites. • High cost of energy for irrigation. • Low diversification and competitiveness in staples and cash crops • Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers

	<p>12.Inadequate CBT in Advance Designing and Embroidery for existing MSEs</p> <p>13.Inadequate marketing training for existing MSEs</p> <p>14.Inadequate graduate apprentices support with equipment</p> <p>15.Inadequate Client trade and exhibition show</p> <p>16.Inadequate Plantation development in degraded forest reserves</p> <p>17.Insufficient Funds to Educate communities on environmental conservation</p> <p>18.Inadequate Provision of oil mill machine</p>		
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	<p>1.Inadequate Provision of housing for civil servants</p> <p>2.Low Extension of electricity</p> <p>3. Inadequate Provision of street lights in major towns.</p> <p>4.Inadequate Improvement in rural and urban sanitation</p> <p>5.Inadequate Provision of potable water</p> <p>6.Inadequate Rehabilitation/surfacing of road</p> <p>7.Inadequate Construction of drains</p> <p>8.Inadequate Provision of a communication network</p>	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate road transport networks • Limited and poor rail networks • Early deterioration of road networks • Inadequate funding from public sources for construction, maintenance and management for all modes of transport • Inadequate ICT centres within communities

	<p>9.Poor Structure Plan/sector layout for communities</p> <p>10.Inadequate Construction of community ICT Centres and Internet Services</p> <p>11.Inadequate Provision of a community centre</p> <p>12.Inadequate Provision of a slaughter house</p> <p>13.Inadequate Provision and Renovation of market structures</p> <p>14.Lack of Provision of a fire station</p> <p>15.Inadequate Construction of a police station</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited use of local building materials in construction • Inability to access financial opportunity capacity and payment delays • Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure • Poor land-use and management • Indiscriminate dumping • Wildfire • Prevalence of fires, floods, and other disasters • Poor drainage system
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<p>1.Inadequate Provision of health infrastructure and personnel</p> <p>2.Inadequate Construction of CHPS compounds</p> <p>3. Inadequate Sponsoring of health staff in pre-training.</p> <p>4.Inadequate Provision of educational infrastructure</p> <p>5.Inadequate Provision of community library</p> <p>6.Inadequate Provision of housing for teachers</p> <p>7.Inadequate Offer of scholarships to brilliant but needy students in SSS and AYLTI</p>	Create opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth • Low levels of Technical/vocational skills • Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment • Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities • Mismatch/gap between training and the needs of the labour market • Inaccessibility to markets, technology, credit and information • Little opportunity to renew and upgrade skills and technology

	<p>8. Inadequate school feeding programme.</p> <p>9. Inadequate Training of Youth in the informal sector</p> <p>10. Inadequate Literacy and numeracy skills training</p> <p>11. Inadequate Construction of classroom blocks</p> <p>12. Inadequate Rehabilitation of existing classroom blocks</p> <p>13. Inadequate Building of Teachers' Quarters attached to village schools</p> <p>14. Inadequate Construct Libraries in basic schools.</p> <p>15. Inadequate Provision of furniture in Basic Schools</p> <p>16. Inadequate malaria control programmes and easy access to malaria drugs.</p> <p>17. Inadequate HIV/AIDS sensitization programmes with special emphasis on the youth.</p> <p>18. Inadequate efficient and effective population database.</p> <p>19. Inadequate establishment of family planning centers</p> <p>20. Inadequate Provision of jobs</p> <p>21. Inadequate Provision of financial assistance to physically challenged.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inadequate job creation. ● Inadequate funding sources for education ● Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education ● Poor attainment of literacy and numeracy ● Absence of clear policy direction in addressing educational needs of disability, vulnerable and marginalised learners. ● Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level ● High number of untrained teachers at the basic level ● Low levels of teacher commitment ● Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools ● Change negative perception of TVET ● low participation in Non-Formal education <p>The low prominence accorded Languages learning in the school system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care ● Wide gaps in health service data
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix inadequate capacity. ● Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services. ● High fertility rate. ● High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs. ● Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups. ● Inadequate supply support for household sanitation demand. ● Poor planning for water at MMDA ● Inadequate maintenance of facilities ● Absence of a well-structured post construction support by MMDAs
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<p>Transparent and Accountable Governance</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate Provision of incentives to the area council 2. Inadequate Construction of police station and provide logistics for the Police Service. 3. Inadequate Construction Area Council offices and provide equipment to the Town and Area Council 4. Inadequate workshops Organization for traditional and Unit Committee leaders to discuss issues on development 5. Inadequate Network offices/Provision of telephone to key Departments and agencies 	<p>Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Threats of global terrorism 2. Transnational organized crime (cartels engaged in narcotics and arms smuggling, human trafficking, money laundering, and piracy) 3. Conflicts and wars 4. Political instability in the West-African sub-region. 5. Occasional internal contestations and repudiation of electoral outcomes 6. Growing bulge of unemployed youth across the sub-region 7. Influx of illegal foreign workers
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2.2 Adopted Goals and Issues of DMTDP of MDAs

Adopted Goals (DMTDP 2018- 2021)	DMTDP SUB-GOALS	ADOPTED ISSUES
<p>Build a Prosperous Society</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote and sustain microeconomic efficiency 2. Increase share of high-value services in overall exports. 3. Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Failure of donor-funded private sector development programmes to attain their stated objectives 2. Unreliable and expensive utilities especially water and energy 3. Inadequate Infrastructure such as roads, etc. 4. Outdated and inadequate legal and regulatory regimes 5. Inadequate managerial and technical skills. 6. Poor entrepreneurship culture

		<p>7. Inability to meet international requirements</p> <p>8. Lack of structured coordination between government and private sector.</p> <p>9. Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector</p> <p>10.Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources</p> <p>11. Inadequate access to appropriate financial products.</p> <p>12. Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers</p>
<p>Create Opportunities for all</p>	<p>1.Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p> <p>2.Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> <p>1. Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work</p> <p>2. Achieve Gender equality and empower all women</p>	<p>1.Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care</p> <p>2. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable , non-communicable and emerging diseases</p> <p>3.Poor quality of healthcare services</p> <p>4.Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education</p> <p>5.Poor attainment of literacy and numeracy</p> <p>6.Absence of clear policy direction in addressing educational needs of disability, vulnerable and marginalised learners</p> <p>7.Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level</p> <p>8.High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</p>

		<p>9.Low levels of teacher commitment</p> <p>10.Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools</p> <p>11.Change negative perception of TVET</p> <p>12. Low participation in Non-Formal education</p> <p>13.The low prominence accorded Languages learning in the school system</p> <p>14.High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs</p> <p>15.Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</p> <p>16. Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</p> <p>High fertility rate.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non availability of a comprehensive Informal Employment Policy 2. Policy and institutional framework for youth development 3. Youth and vulnerability 4. Underemployment and unemployment among rural and urban youth 5. Youth with disability and psycho-social problems
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Poor and inadequate road transport networks 2.Limited and poor rail networks 3.Early deterioration of road networks

		<p>4.Inadequate funding from public sources for construction, maintenance and management for all modes of transport</p> <p>5.Inadequate ICT centres within communities</p> <p>6.Limited use of local building materials in construction</p> <p>7.Inability to access financial opportunity capacity and payment delays</p> <p>8.Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</p> <p>9.Poor land-use and management</p> <p>10.Indiscriminate dumping</p> <p>11.Wildfire</p> <p>12.Prevalence of fires, floods, and other disasters</p> <p>13.Poor drainage system</p>
<p>Maintain a stable, united and safe society</p>	<p>1.Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive</p>	<p>1.Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy</p> <p>2.Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies</p> <p>3.Non-functioning sub-district structures</p> <p>4.Committing assembly to irrelevant expenditures</p> <p>5.Frequent interference in statutory funds allocation</p>

<p>Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs</p>	<p>1. Contribute to global efforts towards a just and peaceful world</p>	<p>1. Threats of global terrorism 2. Transnational organized crime (cartels engaged in narcotics and arms smuggling, human trafficking, money laundering, and piracy) 3. Conflicts and wars 4. Political instability in the West-African sub-region. 5. Occasional internal contestations and repudiation of electoral outcomes 6. Growing bulge of unemployed youth across the sub-region 7. Influx of illegal foreign workers</p>
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2.3 PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

UNIT LEVEL RANKING/WEIGHT	1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	5 TH	6 TH	TOTAL WEIGHTED SCORE	U/T/A LEVEL RANKING
COMMUNITY NEED	6	5	4	3	2	1		
Construction /rehabilitation of school Blocks	6 (36)	5 (25)	4 (16)	-	3 (6)	4 (4)	71	2 nd
Provision of Health Facilities	4 (24)	3 (15)	4 (16)	3 (12)	-	8 (8)	75	1 st
Rehabilitation of Feeder Roads	2 (12)	4 (20)	-	4 (12)	10 (20)	5 (5)	69	3 rd
Expansion and Extension of electricity	-	3 (15)	5 (20)	-	5 (10)	4 (4)	49	5 th
Construction of Telecommunication Mask	-	4 (20)	-	6 (18)	3 (6)	3 (3)	47	7 th
Provision of Markets	3 (18)	1 (5)	1 (4)	4 (12)	-	-	39	9 th
Provision of potable Water	4 (24)	4 (20)	-	4 (12)	2 (4)	-	56	4 th
Provision of Community Libraries	-	-	1 (4)	5 (15)	2 (4)	-	23	10 th
Construction of Police station/Post	3 (18)	2 (10)	4 (16)	-	-	-	44	8 th
Provision of Sanitation equipment (public Toilets)	4 (24)	-	4 (16)	2 (6)	-	2 (2)	48	6 th

2.4 Application of potentials (strength), Opportunities, constraints (weakness) and challenges (threats) (POCC or SWOT) analysis

The POCC analysis is done to scan the economic environment the District finds itself. This was carried out to unearth the potentials and opportunities that exist in the district and the capabilities of attracting investors into the district. The District is also scanned to unearth the challenges and constraints that are capable of impeding the development drive of the district. The POCC analysis was carried out by all the stakeholders in the Plan Preparation and the end product is presented in the table below:

Table 5.8: POCC Analysis

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
GOAL : Build a prosperous society				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of electricity tariffs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of affordable utilities (water and energy) Availability of well identified resourced areas for industrial development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government reduction in electricity tariff structure in support of industrial development Government identification and boosting of long term generation of base load power at the lowest possible cost configuration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited interest by stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funds
Conclusion: the issue of high electricity cost can be addressed through the reduction of electricity tariffs and long term generation of base load power at the lowest possible cost				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and unreliable electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of donor-funded private sector development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government efforts to ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution networks Government efforts to deal with deficiencies in the energy sector that contribute to inefficiency, waste, and poor services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low capacity of existing water and energy stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funds Lack of donor-funded partners

Conclusion: the issue of inadequate and unreliable electricity can be addressed through expansion of power transmission and distribution networks and eradication of energy sector deficiencies				
Limited access to credit by SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Financial Institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs • Provide adequate framework to ensure the mobilisation of resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs • Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of collateral security • Weak trade associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureaucracy in loan acquisition • High interest rate for loan acquisition
Conclusion: the issue of inadequate credit facilities can be addressed with the Assembly tapping all the available potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenges can best be addressed with favourable collateral security and strong trade associations and the reduction in the interest rate.				
Poor tourism infrastructure and service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Tourism Sites • Presence of Hospitality Industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanding the tourism sector through investment, innovation, the pursuit of service excellence • Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor patronage attitude towards domestic tourism • Unattractiveness of some tourism sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of vibrant institution to promote domestic tourism
Conclusion: the issue of low patronage of domestic tourism can be addressed through the development of tourism sites and the hospitality industries.				
Lack of database on farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of farmlands • Heavy rainfall • Availability of District Agriculture Office • Availability of extension officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a database on all farmers in the district drawn from the national identification system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate knowledge in data management • Lack of logistics for data collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road networks • Lack of funds

Conclusion: the issue of data can be addressed through the provision of logistics for monitoring and incentives to extension officers				
Limited application of science and technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Demonstration farms. • Existence of extension personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of research findings • Availability of CSIR in the Ashanti Region • Application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations. • Use of information on weather conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High illiteracy level • The consistent use of old fashioned technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate support from financial agencies
Conclusion: the issue of limited application of science and technology can be addressed through the persistent organization of training programmes and seminars by the Agric. Department through facilitation by personnel from CSIR and MOFA				
Limited insurance for farming activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of insurance institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of agriculture insurance schemes and companies to cover agriculture risks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High illiteracy level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds
Conclusion : the issue of limited insurance for farming activities can be addressed through proper education of farmers				
Low transfer and uptake of research finding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of research findings • Existence of CSIR in the Region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High illiteracy level • Lack of interest by farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds • Inadequate data on farmers
Conclusion: the issue of low transfer and uptake of research findings can be addressed through the utilization of research finding by farmers and organization of meetings by MOFA and CSIR				

Inadequate development of investment, processing and value addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of markets. • Strategic location of the District • Existence of Foodstuff traders/middlemen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water • Existence of District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level • Existence of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in the district 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of skills in packaging and value addition. 2. Poor transportation systems 3. Lack of storage facilities and processing facilities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor pricing 2. Unfavourable international trade
Conclusion: the issue of inadequate development of investment, processing and value addition can be addressed through the standardization of prices of foodstuffs by MOFA in order to reduce price fluctuations and determination of price by consumers				
Poor storage and transportation systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of local construct materials • Availability of technical expertise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of skills in food preservation. • Attitude of farmers to adopt improved technology • Poor weather conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government silos not in the District
Conclusion: Availability of personnel from the Agric. Department and the use of local construction materials could be used as resources for the construction of storage and processing facilities.				
Poor farm-level practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of farmlands • Availability of heavy rainfall • Availability of Financial Institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentives to private sector and district assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of extension officers • Lack of logistics and machinery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of farm inputs 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level of illiteracy 	
<p>Conclusion: the issue of poor farm-level practices can be addressed with the provision of heavy duty machines, availability of financial assistance, and training of personnel's in good road networks and logistics for monitoring.</p>				
High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of local construct materials • Availability of technical expertise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative • Facilitate trade and improve the environment for commercial activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of skills in food preservation. • Attitude of farmers to adopt improved technology • Poor weather conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government silos not in the District
<p>Conclusion: the issue of high cost of conventional storage can be addressed through the availability of personnel from the Agric. Department and the use of local construction materials for the construction of storage</p>				
Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available land for development and expansion • Available of raw materials to assist in construction • Availability of donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system in the district and a warehouse receipt system. • Establishment of commodities trading centres (i.e. Modern Farmers' Market) focusing on grains, vegetables and tubers marketing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of drains and paved areas • Poor maintenance culture • Low IGF of Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Late release of DACF • Inadequate development funds • Inadequate donor support
<p>Conclusion: the issue of quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure can be addressed through social intervention programmes, construction and Maintenance of Integrated market facilities through BOT</p>				
<p>GOAL : Create opportunity for all</p>				
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading of existing health infrastructure and logistics and the provision of new ones • Improvement in the quality of health care at the rural area • Presence of Health Directorate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy • Availability of district and sub-district health systems • Availability of traditional medicine practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds • Poor database management system • Land litigations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing poverty • In adequate Logistics

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of ICT and E-health expertise 		
Conclusion: the issue of gaps in physical access to quality health care can be addressed through the establishment of proper ICT and E-database system, provision of funds and logistics for CHPs compounds constructions and management				
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of labour • Availability of fund from DACF • Availability of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of NGO's (i.e. UNICEF) • Current government policy to retain doctors in the country through an increase in salaries. • Expand and equip health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay of funds from DACF • Land litigations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political instability at the national level has the tendency to change policies of governments.
Conclusion: the issue of poor healthcare services can be addressed through political stability, adequate and frequent provision of funds by DACF and NGO's as well as increase in infrastructure and personnel.				
Increased cost of healthcare delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Health District Directorate • Availability of DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of funds by the Government and the District on the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) • Presence of NGO's • Existence of NHIS office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay of funds from DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political instability at the national level has the tendency to change policies of governments.
Conclusion: the issue of cost of healthcare delivery can be addressed through political stability, adequate and frequent provision of funds by DACF and NGO's as well as increase in infrastructure and personnel.				
Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Hospital • Availability of CHP compounds • Availability of District Health Directorate • High labour to help in cleaning the various communities. • Presence of Community Based Organizations • Availability of NGO's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of family planning centre to deal with maternal, new born care and adolescent services • Government and Donor support on malaria control programmes • Government and Donor programmes on polio, yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer, filariasis and neglected tropical diseases eradication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate health personnel • Lack of infrastructure • Inadequate logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rampant spread of drinking spots and clubs • Inadequate funds from the government mass education
Conclusion: the issue of communicable and emerging disease can be addressed through funds from Government, NGO's and mass education in the communities				

High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Regional and District AIDS Committee • Availability of GHS, District Health Directorate and NGOs • Presence of education to reduce stigmatization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and Donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor attitude of the public towards HIV/AIDS, STD's and TB patients
Conclusion: the issue of high stigmatization can be addressed through the mobilization of funds from Government, NGOs and DAC to educate the general public on stigma reduction				
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of VCT Centre • Availability of Regional and District AIDS Committee • Availability of GHS, District Health Directorate and NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from corporate entities • HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) centre • Government and NGO's collaboration on HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate education • Fear of the unknown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stigmatization
Conclusion: the issue of comprehensive knowledge in HIV & AIDS can be addressed through the mobilization of funds from Government and NGO's to embark on massive know your status campaign				
Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Regional and District AIDS Committee • Availability of GHS, District Health Directorate and NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from corporate entities • Ghana AIDs Commission and Donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds • Stigmatisation
Conclusion: the issue of periodic shortage of HIV & AIDS commodities can be addressed through the mobilization of funds from Government and NGO's for mass education programme				
High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Regional and District AIDS Committee • Availability of GHS, District Health Directorate and NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • behavioral change • Support from corporate entities • Ghana AIDs Commission and Donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds • Stigmatisation
Conclusion: the issue of high incidence of HIV & AIDS among the youth can be addressed through the mobilization of funds from Government and NGO's for education programme				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality of education at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of land Supply of adequate teaching and learning materials Communal support Financial support to brilliant but needy students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from Government like GETFund, Capitation Grant, Free SHS and other donor agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate data on needy students Lack of financial support Poor supervision Inadequate infrastructure and teaching materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor performance by students Periodic strikes by teachers
<p>Conclusion: the issue of poor quality education at all level can be addressed through effective supervision, provision of adequate infrastructure and teaching materials.</p>				
Negative perception of TVET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of land Supply of adequate teaching and learning materials Communal support Financial support to brilliant but needy students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from Government like GETFund, and Free SHS and other donor agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of financial support Poor supervision Inadequate infrastructure and teaching materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate demonstration facilities
<p>Conclusion: the issue of negative perception about TVET can be addressed through the construction of infrastructure, provision of financial support to brilliant but needy student and Government support.</p>				
Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply of adequate teaching and learning materials. Financial support to brilliant but needy students. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of financial support Poor supervision Inadequate infrastructure and teaching materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor performance by students
<p>Conclusion: the issue can be addressed through the construction of infrastructure, provision of financial support to brilliant but needy student and Government support.</p>				
Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial support to brilliant but needy students. Supply of adequate teaching and learning materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of education for all boys and girls with special needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of financial support. Inadequate infrastructure and teaching materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of financial support
<p>Conclusion: the issue can be addressed through scholarships to brilliant but needy student, provision of adequate infrastructure and teaching and learning materials</p>				
Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motivate graduates to take-up employment with the Metropolitan Assembly and other sectors like education Abundant Labour Presence of the service sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of integrated youth centres in the districts to serve as an information hub for youth development Existence of youth employment agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited support to skills training Lack of credit facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High graduate unemployment Low support for Technical and Vocational Institutions

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of the youth in artisanal skills with start-up capital 			
Conclusion: the issue can be addressed through the provision of credit facilities and start-up kits and capitals				
Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of youth related institutions such as YEA, NYA, Community Development and BAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and donor support to NYA and YEA to effectively discharge their mandates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of financial support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of financial support
Conclusion: the issue can be addressed through government and donor support to NYA and YEA, provision of financial support BAC and Community Development Departments and Units				
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of social protection agencies in the District. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of social protection in sector plans and budgets • Availability of existing social protection intervention • Generate database on PWD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of financial support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • .Inadequate sanitization
Conclusion: the issue can be addressed through availability of accurate database systems on PWD and provision of financial support				
Lack of sustainable funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of social protection agencies in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of productive and financial inclusion programme alongside the LEAP cash grant to beneficiaries • Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of financial support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • .Inadequate sanitization
Conclusion: the issue can be addressed through the sustainability of LEAP programme and the availability of PWD to acquire credit facilities				
Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of LEAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and donor support for enrolled beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited beneficiaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds.
Conclusion: the issue can be addressed through the provision of government and donor supports and the early releases of DACF				
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion and upgrading of existing road networks • Development of high rise car park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion and maintain the national road network • Provision of bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of financial support • Shoddy construction works • The surge of heavy cargo traffic to and from the harbour has prematurely 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds for road projects

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of transit terminal for haulage trucks 	agricultural production and tourism.	<p>deteriorated some key arterial roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent breakdown of cargo trucks on the high street • Unregulated parking of the heavy duty vehicles • Roads linking in residential neighbourhoods are properly engineered • Deplorable residential neighbourhood roads 	
Conclusion: the issue can be addressed through the upgrading of existing road networks and the development of transit terminals				
Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion and upgrading of existing road networks • Development of high rise car park • Development of transit terminal for haulage trucks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor maintenance culture • Lack of private partners in road construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds for road projects
Conclusion: the issue can be addressed through proper Public Private Partnership arrangements				
Poor quality ICT services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of telecommunication accessibility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of ICT in public sector operations • Availability of telecommunications mask 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of access to telecommunication network. • Lack of private partnership. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds. • Lack of commitment from telecommunication companies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conclusion: the issue can be addressed through the construction of telecommunication mask and PPP arrangements in ICT facilities 				
Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of ICT Centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of investment in development of ICT infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of private partnership
Conclusion: the issue of non-availability of employment policy can be addressed through the availability of specialized universities, technical institutions and the formation of cooperatives				

Cumbersome land acquisition process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Scheme/ plans • Effective function of the physical planning department • Enforcement of the bye-laws. • Enforcement of the building regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land reforms to address title and ownership to land • land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves • Assembly's topographic maps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poorly equipped T&CPD • Deviation from plan by land owners • Non enforcement of development regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of a coordinated management structure
Conclusion: the issue can be addressed through restructuring of government policies on land ownership and usage				
Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient waste collection systems. • Availability of land for the site • Assistance of the DACF • Presence of Zoom Lion Waste Management Group to help in waste collection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies. • Engineered landfilled site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of waste treatment facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of treatments plants. • Inadequate fund. • Poor attitude of people towards sanitation issues
Conclusion: the issue can be addressed through the proper functioning of an engineered landfilled site and the early releases of DACF to waste management group (Zoomlion)				
Concerns of air and noise pollution especially in urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of the Environmental Health Personnel • Organize environmental health education. • Existence of bye-laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public education on noise pollution. • Existence of bye-laws on noise and air pollution including open burning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor environmental Health attitudes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor attitude of people towards sanitation issues
Conclusion: the issue can be addressed through the enforcement of laws on noise making and the provision of logistics to the environmental health officers				
GOAL : Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment				
Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of EPA • Availability of Planning Schemes • Existence of law enforcement agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Forestry Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate information on the essence of wetlands. • Lack of implementation of the Planning Scheme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weaker enforcement of laws

Conclusion: the issue can be addressed through the enforcement of EPA and Forestry laws and the implementation of accurate planning schemes				
Incidence of wildfire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of EPA. • Strict enforcement of bye-laws to protect the conservation features 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local level bye-laws on wildfire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of education on wildfire and forest conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weaker enforcement of laws
Conclusion: the issue can be addressed through the enforcement of EPA and Forestry laws and the implementation of accurate planning schemes				
Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of NADMO officers in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education of public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction • Quick warning and response mechanism on disasters • Strengthened capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate disaster management & prevention education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of disaster management plan • Inadequate funds
Conclusion: the issue can be addressed through the enforcement of EPA and Forestry laws and the implementation of accurate planning schemes. Provision of logistics and training to NADMO officers				
Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Scheme/ plans • Effective function of the physical planning department • Enforcement of the bye-laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) • Availability of Town and Country Planning Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deviation from plan by land owners • Non enforcement of development regulations • There are vast tracts of unused land and dilapidated vacant or under-utilized government properties • Encroachment on Government lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of a coordinated management structure
Conclusion: the issue can be addressed through the enforcement of EPA and the implementation of accurate planning schemes				

Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of Zongo and inner city Development Committee. Proposal on Zongo development prepared and submitted for the Ministry's consideration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of Zongo and inner city development fund Investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos Upgrading of inner cities, Zongos and slums and prevent the occurrence of new ones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deviation from plan by land owners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing population
Conclusion: the issue can be addressed through the establishment and Zongo and Inner city development fund and the implementation of proper planning schemes and government social policies				
Weak implementation of administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of government support Existence of Electoral Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elected District Chief Executives (DCEs) Strengthened sub-district structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate personnels High bureaucracies
Conclusion: the issue can be addressed through the provision of funds and logistics by the government and other support from donors				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inability to access financial opportunity capacity and payment delays 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of financial institutions such as GCB, Rural Banks etc. Existence of government support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploring of PPP options for investments in transport infrastructure and services (single and multi-modal options) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate Support from Financial institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds
Conclusion: the issue of inability to access financial opportunity can be addressed through the provision of adequate funds by GOG and support from financial institutions.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of government support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robust maintenance scheme for Rails and Roads, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in the release of fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of monitoring
Conclusion: the issue of poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure can be addressed through constant monitoring of projects and early releases of government funds				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalence of fires, floods, and other disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of NADMO in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of effective law enforcers Capacity needs on disaster risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate Logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of Funds

		<p>management at the local and national levels for government officials, civil society, academia and private sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of local authorities through regulatory and financial means to work with key stakeholders in disaster risk management. 		
<p>Conclusion: the issue of high prevalence of fire, floods and other disasters can be addressed through the provision of logistics and effective functioning of NADMO</p>				
<p>GOAL : Maintain a stable, united and safe society</p>				
<p>Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electing DCEs to ensure strong ownership and accountability. 	<p>Provision for the election of District Chief Executives (DCEs) and formalize performance appraisal of MMDCEs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low participation in local governance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of accountability.
<p>Conclusion: the issue can be addressed through the election of DCE's and ensuring proper accountability of technocrats</p>				
<p>Ineffective sub-district structures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Area and Town council offices. • Organizing capacity building workshops for stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened sub-district structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of logistics at the Area and Town council offices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds.
<p>Conclusion: the issue can be addressed through the provision of funds, logistics and personnel at the sub-structures</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of all stakeholders in development planning. • Organizing Town Hall meetings. • The preparation of the local plans to guide development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened town and area hall meetings at the local level for participatory planning and budgeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High bureaucracy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds
<p>Conclusion: the issue can be addressed through proper participation of local authorities at the sub-structure and area council levels and the constant engagement of community members</p>				

Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing political will in the implementation of development plan. Involvement of stakeholders in Planning and budgeting at the district level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of logistics.
Conclusion: the issue can be addressed through the implementation of planning and budgeting provisions as stated in the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the revenue improvement action plans Establishment of town and area councils. Build capacities of staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of capacity building training for MMDAs PPPs in IGF mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-functioning of sub-structures (town and area councils). Inadequate and reliable data to inform decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funds and logistics
Conclusion: the issue of limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization can be addressed through the proper functioning of sub-structures, building of capacities of staff and proper PPP arrangements				
Weak coordination of administrative functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong coordination of administrative functions within the district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of proper administrative regions and district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sidelining of some departments and agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor coordination of agencies and departments.
Conclusion: the issue of weak coordination in administration can be addressed through the effective and pro-active functioning of departments, agencies and units in the district				
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement of all stakeholders in development planning. Organizing Town Hall meetings. The preparation of the local plans to guide development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of NGO's to promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability Availability of training activities for key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of community participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funds.
Conclusion: the issue of weak involvement of citizenry in planning and budgeting can be addressed through the organization of town hall and area council meetings and organization of training for stakeholders				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undue interference in the functioning of public sector institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring high professionalism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of Client service unit Availability of logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High bureaucracy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of enforcement

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of political influence 			
Conclusion: the issue of undue interference can be addressed through the enforcement of Assembly's bye-laws and clearly established the difference between the administrative and political lines				
•Lack of linkage between human resource planning and pay administration in the public service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restructuring of Human resource. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of comprehensive HR payroll system and database 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor payroll structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of comprehensive HR data.
Conclusion: the issue can be addressed through the proper management and administration of HRM payroll systems and database				
Weak coordination of the development planning system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement of all stakeholders in development planning. Implementation of DMTDP and Annual Action Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the implementation of development plans Involvement of EPA and other stakeholders in public policy processes and implementation of projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of political will in policy implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funds. Lack of logistics.
Conclusion: the issue of weak coordination in development planning systems can be addressed through the proper initiation and implementation of the DMTDP and the involvement of all stakeholders in project inception to implementation and completion				
Low professionalism of the service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring law enforcement. Availability of District Security Committee Existence of adequate police stations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of first class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of adequate security personnel. Lack of community cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of logistics. Lack of funds.
Conclusion: the issue can be addressed through the effective functioning of the District Security Committee, provision of police post and stations, provision of adequate personnel and logistics				
High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting transparency and accountable governance. Existence of competent professionals to manage the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and donor support for the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) Availability of office space for the establishment of the Special Prosecutor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of supervision. Lack of political will to prosecute offenders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of law enforcement.
Conclusion: the issue of high corruption can be addressed through the enforcement of bye-laws, proper supervision and sanctioning of defaulting offices or staff				

Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Information Service Department, NCCE, CHRAJ and Social welfare department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and donor support for the vulnerable, weak and excluded, particularly women, children and PLWDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds.
Conclusion: the issue of gaps in citizenry right and responsibilities can be addressed through the provision of logistics and funds to departments and units and the vulnerable, weak and excluded				
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of information department at main office • Organizing stakeholders and Town hall meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of media houses (Paper and Electronic) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of FM stations within the District. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of private partnership. • Lack of funds.
Conclusion: the issue on media can be addressed through the establishment of FM and TV stations, proper PPP arrangements and ensuring proper collaboration with the media houses				
Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporation of Traditional authorities in development planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of town hall meetings • Government and NGO's support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chieftaincy disputes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds.
Conclusion: the issue inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development can be addressed through the early releases of funds by the government				
Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing stakeholders and Town hall meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of town hall meetings • Government and NGO's support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of participation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds.
Conclusion: the issue of inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development can be addressed through the early releases of funds by the government				
• Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of all stakeholders to enhance participation and accountability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of National Policy Summits, regular town hall meetings and meet-the-press series periodically around key Government initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds
Conclusion: the issue of inadequate ownership and accountability in national development can be addressed through the early releases of funds by the government and constant public engagement				

Weak capacity of development communication institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Information Service Department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of communication poles or mask 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funds.
Conclusion: the issue of weak communication can be addressed through the erection of communication mask or poles				
GOAL : Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underutilization of opportunities to promote regional and international relations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advertising the district's resource potentials to investors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Assembly's bye-laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power outage. High Interest rate Lack of PPP arrangements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of investors.
Conclusion: the issue underutilization of opportunities to promote regional and international relations can be addressed through the establishment of proper PPP arrangements and effective application of the Assembly's bye-laws				
Increasing foreign dominance in strategic sectors of the economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouraging Public Private Partnership agreement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create incentives for diaspora investment, trade and technology transfer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power outage. High Interest rate Lack of PPP arrangements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of investors.
Conclusion: the issue increasing foreign dominance in the strategic sectors of the economy can be addressed through the establishment of proper PPP arrangements and effective application of the Assembly's bye-laws				

2.4.1 PRIORITISED ISSUES FROM POCC ANALYSES

Where the relationship is strong represented by the score 2, it draws attention to the fact that the issues should be addressed be holistically. On the other hand, where the relationship is weak represented by the score 1, there is a need to reconsider the issues adopted. Where the relationship is 0, it shows that there is no relationship in the issue identified.

<u>DEFINITION</u>	<u>SCORE</u>
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0

No.	GOALS ISSUES	BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY	CREATE OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL	SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT	MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY	STRENGTHEN GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	TOTAL	RANK
1.	High cost of electricity tariffs	2	1	0	0	0	3	7 TH
2.	.Inadequate and unreliable electricity	2	1	0	0	0	3	7 TH
3.	.Limited access to credit by SMEs	2	2	0	2	0	6	4 TH
5.	Poor tourism infrastructure and service	1	2	2	0	1	6	4 TH
6.	Lack of database on farmers	1	1	2	1	2	7	3 RD
7.	Limited application of science and technology	1	1	2	1	0	5	5 TH
8.	Low transfer and uptake of research finding	1	2	1	2	2	8	2 ND
9.	Inadequate development of investment, processing and value addition	1	2	1	2	2	8	2 ND
10.	Poor storage and transportation systems	0	2	1	1	2	6	4 TH
11.	.Poor farm-level practices	2	2	0	0	0	4	6 TH
12.	High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers	1	2	1	1	0	5	5 TH
13.	Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	0	2	1	1	0	4	6 TH
14.	Limited insurance for farming activities	0	2	1	0	0	3	7 TH
15.	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	2	0	1	0	0	3	7 TH
16.	Increased cost of healthcare delivery	1	0	1	1	0	3	7 TH
17.	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	2	0	2	1	0	5	5 TH
18.	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	1	0	1	1	0	3	7 TH
19.	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	1	0	1	1	1	4	6 TH
20.	Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)	1	0	1	0	0	2	8 TH
21.	High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons	1	0	1	0	0	2	8 TH
22.	Poor quality of education at all levels	2	2	1	1	0	6	4 TH
23.	Negative perception of TVET	2	2	1	2	1	7	3 RD
24.	Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics	1	2	2	2	2	9	1 ST
25.	Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels	1	2	1	2	1	7	3 RD

26	Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programmes	1	0	1	1	0	3	7 TH
27.	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	0	1	1	0	1	3	7 TH
28	Lack of sustainable funding	1	2	2	1	1	7	3 RD
29.	Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions	1	0	2	1	1	5	5 TH
30	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	2	2	1	2	2	9	1 ST
31	Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance	2	2	1	1	2	8	2 ND
32	Poor quality ICT services	1	2	0	1	2	6	4 TH
33	Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services.	1	2	0	1	2	6	4 TH
34	Cumbersome land acquisition process	1	0	2	1	0	4	6 TH
35	Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants	1	1	2	1	0	5	5 TH
36	Concerns of air and noise pollution especially in urban areas	1	0	1	1	0	3	7 TH
37	Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	1	1	2	1	0	5	5 TH
38	Incidence of wildfire	0	1	2	2	1	6	4 TH
39	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	1	0	1	1	0	3	7 TH
40	Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	1	2	2	1	1	7	3 RD
41	Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities	2	1	1	1	0	5	5 TH
42	Weak implementation of administrative decentralization	0	1	1	1	0	3	7 TH
43	Inability to access financial opportunity capacity and payment delays	0	2	1	0	0	3	7 TH
44	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	1	2	1	1	1	6	4 TH
45	Prevalence of fires, floods, and other disasters	1	1	2	2	0	6	4 TH
46	Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level	0	1	1	1	2	5	5 TH
47	Ineffective sub-district structures	1	2	1	1	1	6	4 TH
48	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	1	1	2	1	0	5	5 TH
49	Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels	1	0	1	1	0	3	7 TH
50	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	2	1	1	1	0	5	5 TH
51	Weak coordination of administrative functions	1	0	2	1	0	4	6 TH

52	Low professionalism of the service	0	2	1	1	0	4	6 TH
53	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting.	2	1	2	2	1	8	2 ND
54	Undue interference in the functioning of public sector institutions.	2	2	0	1	1	6	4 TH
55	Lack of linkage between human resource planning and pay administration in the public service	2	1	1	0	1	5	5 TH
56	Weak coordination of the development planning system	1	0	1	1	0	3	7 TH
57	High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry	1	0	1	2	0	4	6 TH
58	Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities	2	1	0	1	0	4	7 TH
59	Media	2	1	1	1	2	7	3 RD
60	Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development	2	0	1	1	0	4	6 TH
61	Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development	2	0	1	1	0	4	6 TH
62	Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels	1	0	2	1	0	4	6 TH
63	Weak capacity of development communication institutions	1	1	1	1	1	5	5 TH
64	Underutilization of opportunities to promote regional and international relations	1	2	0	0	1	4	6 TH
65	Increasing foreign dominance in strategic sectors of the economy.	1	2	1	1	0	5	5 TH

2.4.2 IMPACT ANALYSES

The four-year development programme entails the construction and rehabilitation of some development projects like school blocks, offices and residential accommodation, KVIP toilets, roads, drains, drilling of boreholes and others. Large tracks of land and vegetation cover would have to be cleared in the process, thus causing destruction to the environment.

The impact of the issues considered as priorities from the POCC analysis has been analysed under the following criteria:

i. The four-year development projects and programmes will improve the social amenities in the municipality. Basic human needs such as access to quality basic education, health care centres and facilities, market centres, potable water and motorable roads would be achieved. Also, the implementation of certain social intervention such as LEAP, School feeding programme, Free SHS etc. would help ensure more women benefiting from it therefore reducing gender discrimination. The social amenities if well-coordinated and implemented will strengthen the human capacity base of the municipality thereby increasing productivity in all areas of life.

ii. The establishment of One-District, One Factory, Nursery of cocoa seedlings for the youth in agriculture, the training of Artisans by BAC, and so on would be improve the standard of living people in the municipality. Investors would be invited through Public Private Partnership arrangement which would create jobs. There would be an increase in the revenues earned by workers and items sold by hawkers and traders would be highly patronized.

iii. a. In the construction of school blocks, office and residential accommodation, some trees would be planted to replace those ones destroyed. Grass would also be grown around the structures to protect the buildings and open spaces from erosion. Pavements would be provided as walkways to the structures.

b. Boreholes drilled will be provided with soak ways and pumps so as to avoid contamination of the water. The surroundings of the boreholes would be provided with pavement as well as clean environment would be ensured.

c. Construction of both household and public toilets would be done in a way to avoid slopes so that water bodies downstream do not get contaminated. When full, the materials would be drawn and deposited in trenches purposely prepared for that and treated with chemicals to avoid environmental pollution.

d. During the construction of roads, some vegetation cover including big and smaller trees would be destroyed. After the completion of the roads, some trees would be planted along the roads to replace those ones destroyed in course of the construction.

e. In areas where drains would be constructed, care would be taken to ensure that sewerage from houses along the drains is connected to the main drains through the side drains. Care would be taken to ensure that the run offs and other sewerage do not terminate into water bodies.

iv. The HIV/AIDs programmes and activities organized in the municipality will help create awareness about the existence, the negative effect on our lives and the need to abstain from unprotected sexual activities. By instituting proper counselling and testing unit, the rate of stigmatization would be minimized. Planting of trees by the forestry commission and other NGO's will help reclaim the degraded lands and caused by illegal mining activities. The activities of the National Disaster Management Organization in disaster prevention and management is there to help curb both domestic and bushfires, therefore, preventing erosion, protecting the environment and wildlife. If the environment is protected and well-coordinated will bring about abundant food supply, water bodies and natural resources including trees will be protected thereby promoting good nutrition and long life

2.5 APPLICATION OF STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (S.E.A) TOOLS TO THE ACTIVITIES/PROJECTS

Sustainability analysis of proposed programmes and projects helps to identify;

- a) The way in which the Plan interacts with each other and a decision taken as to whether or not the relationship of the Plan to the dimensions under consideration i.e. issues (poverty-environment or pillars of sustainability). The following symbols are to be used to record the results:

Conditions are likely to be positive	+
Conditions are likely to be negative	-
Conditions are likely to be neutral	o
Conditions are uncertain	?

The identified programmes and projects were subjected to Strategic Environmental Assessment tools on the tables, be

2.5.1 COMPOUND MATRIX 1 : Analysis of Plan Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
Environmental Components Plan Objectives	Access to Water	Access to Land	• Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air Quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Land Degradation	Crises & Conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to Democratic Principles	Human Rights	Access to Information
1. Ensure energy availability and reliability	+	0	-	-	0	+	+	-	+	0	0	0	-	0		+	+	+
2. Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs	+	+	-	0	+	+	+	+	-	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+
3. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	0	0	+

¹ The potential of the PPP intervention/strategy to reduce Green House Gas (GHG) Emissions while enhancing adaptation to the impacts of Climate Change, build resilience, and sequester Green House Gases and reduce its emissions.

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
Environmental Components	Access to Water	Access to Land	• Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air Quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Land Degradation	Crises & Conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to Democratic Principles	Human Rights	Access to Information
Plan Objectives																		
4. Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	0	0	0	0	-
5. Improve agriculture financing	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	0	-	+	+	-	+	-	0	+	+	+
6. Promote the development of selected staples and horticulture crops	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	0	-	+	-	-	0	0	0

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
Environmental Components	Access to Water	Access to Land	• Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air Quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Land Degradation	Crises & Conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to Democratic Principles	Human Rights	Access to Information
Plan Objectives																		
7. Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	0	0	0	-	-	0	+	0	+	+
8. Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	-	+	-	0	-	-	-	+	+	0
9. Improve universal sustainable and affordable health care financing	+	0	0			+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0
10. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	-	+

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
Environmental Components Plan Objectives	Access to Water	Access to Land	• Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air Quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Land Degradation	Crises & Conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to Democratic Principles	Human Rights	Access to Information
11. Improve reproductive health	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	-	0	0
12. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	+	-	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
13. Mainstream youth development issues into national development frameworks, plans and programmes in all sectors	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
Environmental Components	Access to Water	Access to Land	• Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air Quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Land Degradation	Crises & Conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to Democratic Principles	Human Rights	Access to Information
Plan Objectives																		
14. Provide adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
15. Strengthen the livelihood empowerment against poverty programme	+	+				+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
16. Establish Ghana as a transportation Hub for the West Africa Sub-Region	+	+	0	-	-	+	+	+	0				+			0	0	+

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
Environmental Components	Access to Water	Access to Land	• Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air Quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Land Degradation	Crises & Conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to Democratic Principles	Human Rights	Access to Information
Plan Objectives																		
17. Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	0	0	+	-	0	0	+						+		0	0	0	+
18. Establish a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry	+	+				+	+	+		+	+	+	+					-
19. Provide electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination	+	0			0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+			0	+	+

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
Environmental Components	Access to Water	Access to Land	• Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air Quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Land Degradation	Crises & Conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to Democratic Principles	Human Rights	Access to Information
Plan Objectives																		
20. Establish a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			0
21. Establish a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles								+										
22. Promote sustainable land management	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
23. Prevent environmental pollution	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
Environmental Components	Access to Water	Access to Land	• Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air Quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Land Degradation	Crises & Conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to Democratic Principles	Human Rights	Access to Information
Plan Objectives																		
24. Enhance conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			
25. Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			
26. Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	
27. Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
Environmental Components	Access to Water	Access to Land	• Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air Quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Land Degradation	Crises & Conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to Democratic Principles	Human Rights	Access to Information
Plan Objectives																		
28. Improve local governance service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			+		
29. International Peace and security	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+

From the Table, the result generally suggests that the two plan objectives were compatible with the Poverty-Environment Dimension indicators demonstrating that the objectives are sustainable and likely to alleviate the conditions of poverty within the plan period. However, the Region has outlined a number of mitigation measures to address the negative environmental components that may occur from the implementation of the plan objectives.

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: Analysis of Plan Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions

RECORD SHEET

No:..1..

Description of Plan under review 1: Ensure energy availability and reliability

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Energy availability and reliability is likely to increase access to water as people will have power to pump and treat water.	+
Access to Land	Energy availability and reliability is likely to increase access to land power will be connected to the newly demarcated and developed areas.	+
Access to timber resources	Energy availability and reliability is likely to bring about the cutting down of trees and timber resources	-
Protection of Wildlife	Energy availability and reliability is likely to negatively affect wildlife since habitats and forest zones would have to be destroyed.	-
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Energy availability and reliability is likely to have neutral effect on the use of non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Energy availability and reliability is likely to be positive as people will have power or electricity to harvest, process, store and treat water.	+
Sanitation	Energy availability and reliability is likely to improve sanitation as waste materials can easily be recycled or transformed.	+
Air Quality	Negatively, energy availability and reliability likely to emit toxic substances into the atmosphere polluting the air.	-

NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Energy availability and reliability is likely to increase access to medicinal plants positively as energy would be required for easy processing.	+
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Energy availability and reliability is likely to be neutral to Drought, as there exist no correlation.	0
Bushfires	Energy availability and reliability is likely to be neutral to Bushfires as there exist no correlation.	0
Floods	Energy availability and reliability is likely to be neutral to flood as there exist no correlation.	0
Land Degradation	Energy availability and reliability is likely to negatively affect the land through the activities of indiscriminate cutting and burning for charcoal.	-
Crises/Conflicts	Energy availability and reliability is likely to be neutral to crises or conflicts as there exist no correlation.	0
Epidemics	Energy availability and reliability is likely to be uncertain to epidemics since there is no clear correlation	
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Energy availability and reliability is likely to increase access to democracy in the areas of local and national political decision making.	+
Human Rights	Energy availability and reliability is likely to improve human rights in the areas of education, health, energy and other basic necessities.	+
Access to Information	Energy availability and reliability has the tendency of improving access to information especially through power supply of electrical and solar energy	+

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: Analysis of Plan Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions

RECORD SHEET

No...2..

Description of Plan under review: 2. Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Access to water is likely to increase and improve efficiency and competitiveness among SMEs since it is a basic necessity and a catalyst.	+
Access to Land	Easy access to land is likely to increase and improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs since land is a major capital for starting up an enterprise.	+
Access to timber resources	Negatively, improved efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs especially in areas of lumbering and carpentry will result in indiscriminate cutting of timber resources	-
Protection of Wildlife	Improved efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs is likely to have neutral correlation with the protection of wildlife.	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Improved efficiency and competitiveness SMEs is likely to increase due to the utilization of Non-Timber products	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Improved efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs is likely to improve water quality since individuals and groups would be constructing boreholes for domestic and industrial use	+
Sanitation	Improved efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs is likely to boost sanitation since the use of refuse containers and dustbins would be adhered to.	+
Air Quality	Improved efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs is likely to improve air quality since SMEs would not pollute the air with their business waste	+

NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Improved efficiency and competitiveness is likely to have negative impact since polluted air by SMEs would cause some medicinal plants to die off	-
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Improved efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs is likely to have no correlation with drought	0
Bushfires	Improved efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs is likely to have no correlation with bushfire	0
Floods	Improved efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs is likely to have no correlation with floods	0
Land Degradation	Improved efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs is likely to have improve degraded lands since the environment would be beautified with flowers and trees	+
Crises/Conflicts	Improved efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs is likely to reduce crises /conflicts since unemployment would be reduced	+
Epidemics	Improved efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs is likely to reduce epidemics since SMEs would construct health infrastructure and facilities and also provide logistics	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Improved efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs is likely to improve the assessment of democratic principles in the area of access to economies of scales	+
Human Rights	Improved efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs is likely to improve human rights, as it represents the basic requirement for human right.	+
Access to Information	Improved efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs is likely to improve access to information such as sources of funds and other supports	+

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: Analysis of Plan Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions

RECORD SHEET

No:..3..

Description of Plan under review: 3. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Diversified and expanded tourism industry for economic development is likely to bring about access to water since pipeline would be laid and boreholes constructed	+
Access to Land	Diversified and expanded tourism industry for economic development is likely to bring about access to land since roads would be constructed to the tourist site	+
Access to timber resources	Diversified and expanded tourism industry for economic development would have no effect with access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	Diversified and expanded tourism industry for economic development is likely to help protect wildlife since animals would be protected from been killed	+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Diversified and expanded tourism industry for economic development is likely to be neutral since non timber forest products would not be destroyed	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Diversified and expanded tourism industry for economic development is likely to bring about water quality since available water facilities would receive constant or regular test and treatment	+
Sanitation	Diversified and expanded tourism industry for economic development is likely to since toilet and refuse facilities such as containers, dustbins would be provided	+
Air Quality	Diversified and expanded tourism industry for economic development is likely to bring about air quality since trees	+

	would be planted and old ones would be protected from bushfire	
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Diversified and expanded tourism industry for economic development is likely to negatively affect medicinal plants because they would be removed to allow the erection of structures	-
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Diversified and expanded tourism industry for economic development is likely to avert drought since bushfires would be prevented and trees, mountains and water resources protected	+
Bushfires	Diversified and expanded tourism industry for economic development is likely to prevent bushfires since modern way of farming and effective extension services provided to farmers	+
Floods	Diversified and expanded tourism industry for economic development is likely to bring about flood since water ways would be diverted	-
Land Degradation	Diversified and expanded tourism industry for economic development is likely to prevent land degradation since grasses and other plants would be planted	+
Crises/Conflicts	Diversified and expanded tourism industry for economic development is likely to bring about reduction in crises and conflicts since employment avenues and recreational centres would be created and developed	+
Epidemics	Diversified and expanded tourism industry for economic development is likely to bring about epidemics such as HIV/AIDS, Ebola etc. since expatriates would be patronising the facility	-
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Diversified and expanded tourism industry for economic development is likely to have no impact on the adherence to democratic principles	0

Human Rights	Diversified and expanded tourism industry for economic development is likely to have no impact on human rights	0
Access to Information	Diversified and expanded tourism industry for economic development is likely to bring about access to information since activities of the facilities would be advertised and placed in the social media such as facebook, wutsap etc.	+

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: Analysis of Plan Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions

RECORD SHEET

No.:4..

Description of Plan under review: **4. Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments**

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Accelerate technology-based industrialization with linkages to agriculture and other natural resources is likely to bring about access to water since dams would be constructed	+
Access to Land	Accelerate technology-based industrialization with linkages to agriculture and other natural resources is likely to affect access to land since lands meant for farming activities and natural resource endowment would be reduced or depleted	-
Access to timber resources	Accelerate technology-based industrialization with linkages to agriculture and other natural resources is likely to affect access to timber resources since trees would be cut down to allow for the construction of agro-based industries	-
Protection of Wildlife	Accelerate technology-based industrialization with linkages to agriculture and other natural resources is likely to affect the protection of wildlife since agro-chemicals would be used	-
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Accelerate technology-based industrialization with linkages to agriculture and other natural resources is likely to affect NTFP such as mushroom since agro-chemicals would be used and they will die off	-
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Accelerate technology-based industrialization with linkages to agriculture and other natural resources is likely to bring about quality water since water would be harvested, stored as dams, tested treated for domestic and industrial purposes	+
Sanitation	Accelerate technology-based industrialization with linkages to agriculture is likely to bring about proper sanitation since	+

	dustbins would be provided at vantage points to collect industrial and agric. waste	
Air Quality	Accelerate technology-based industrialization with linkages to agriculture is likely to prevent air pollution since agricultural produce and natural resources would not rot and be processed	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Accelerate technology-based industrialization with linkages to agriculture is likely to affect medicinal plants because they would die off and some cut down	-
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Accelerate technology-based industrialization with linkages to agriculture and other natural resources to bring about drought is not certain	?
Bushfires	Accelerate technology-based industrialization with linkages to agriculture and other natural resources is likely to avert bushfires since modern technology would be applied in farming	+
Floods	Accelerate technology-based industrialization with linkages to agriculture and other natural resources is likely to about floods since water would be diverted for irrigation	-
Land Degradation	Accelerate technology-based industrialization with linkages to agriculture and other natural resources is likely to prevent land degradation since smaller portion of land and natural resources would be used to produce on a large scale	+
Crises/Conflicts	Accelerate technology-based industrialization with linkages to agriculture and other natural resources to bring about crises and conflict is neutral	0
Epidemics	Accelerate technology-based industrialization with linkages to agriculture and other natural resources to bring about epidemics is neutral	0
INSTITUTIONAL		

Adherence to Democratic Principles	Accelerate technology-based industrialization with linkages to agriculture and other natural resources to bring about adherence to democratic principles is neutral	0
Human Rights	Accelerate technology-based industrialization with linkages to agriculture and other natural resources to bring about human right is neutral	0
Access to Information	Accelerate technology-based industrialization with linkages to agriculture and other natural resources to bring about access to information is uncertain	

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: Analysis of Plan Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions

RECORD SHEET

No:..5..

Description of Plan under review: 5. Improve agriculture financing

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Improved agriculture financing is likely to promote access to quality water since dams would be constructed as irrigation for agricultural purposes	+
Access to Land	Improved agriculture financing is likely to promote access to land since farmers can have the opportunity to secure land on commercial basis	+
Access to timber resources	Improved agriculture financing is likely to negatively affect access to timber resources since farmers would get monies to hire chain saw operators to cut down trees for farming	-
Protection of Wildlife	Improved agriculture financing is likely to negatively affect the protection of wildlife since habitat of animals would be destroyed for peasant and commercial farming	-

Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Improved agriculture financing means that there would be upspring of farmers to cultivate on NTF lands which would negatively affect the use of the products	-
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Improved agriculture financing is likely to promote water quality since irrigations dams would be constructed to prevent the shared use of existing water facilities	+
Sanitation	Improved agriculture financing is likely to promote sanitation since modern methods of farming would be used	+
Air Quality	Improved agriculture financing is likely have neutral link with air quality	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Improved agriculture financing is likely to destroy medicinal plants since these plants would be destroyed due to the application of agro-chemicals	-
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Improved agriculture financing is likely to control drought since farmers can construct dams and wells for irrigation purposes	+
Bushfires	Improved agriculture financing is likely to control bushfires since farmers would get funds to prepare farm belts during the farming seasons	+
Floods	Improved agriculture financing effect on flood is uncertain	
Land Degradation	Improved agriculture financing is likely to control land degradation since farmers can grow leguminous plants and contour lines to control erosion	+
Crises/Conflicts	Improved agriculture financing to bring about crises / conflicts is uncertain	
Epidemics	Improved agriculture financing is likely to promote epidemics is neutral	0
INSTITUTIONAL		

Adherence to Democratic Principles	Improved agriculture financing is likely to bring about the adherence to democratic principles since farmers can access national policies such as mass spraying, planting for food and jobs etc.	+
Human Rights	Improved agriculture financing is likely to promote human rights since farmers would enjoy the right to proper and better financial opportunities	+
Access to Information	Improved agriculture financing is likely to promote access to information since farmers can get access to extension officers, CSIR, MOFA and district offices	+

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: Analysis of Plan Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions

RECORD SHEET

No:..6..

Description of Plan under review: 6. Promote the development of selected staples and horticulture crops

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Developed selected staples and horticulture crops is likely to bring about access to water since wells and dams would be constructed.	+
Access to Land	Developed selected staples and horticulture crops is likely to bring about access to land since roads and farm lanes would be constructed	+
Access to timber resources	Developed selected staples and horticulture crops is likely to bring about access to timber resources since new and modern species of timber resources may be developed	+
Protection of Wildlife	Developed selected staples and horticulture crops likely to bring about the protection of wildlife is uncertain	
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Developed selected staples and horticulture crops is likely to bring about the use of NTFP since they can be nursed and planted	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Developed selected staples and horticulture crops likely to bring about water quality is uncertain	
Sanitation	Developed selected staples and horticulture crops likely to bring about proper sanitation is uncertain	
Air Quality	Developed selected staples and horticulture crops is likely to bring about air quality since new species of trees and plants developed would produce more oxygen	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Developed selected staples and horticulture crops is likely to bring about medicinal plants since plants would be affected by agro-chemicals	+

VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Developed selected staples and horticulture crops is likely to prevent drought since plants and trees would be planted at the drought prone areas	+
Bushfires	Developed selected staples and horticulture crops likely to bring about bushfires is neutral	0
Floods	Developed selected staples and horticulture crops is likely to bring about floods since rivers and streams would be diverted to water the crops	-
Land Degradation	Developed selected staples and horticulture crops is likely to prevent land degradation since crops such as beans, rice may be used to control erosion	+
Crises/Conflicts	Developed selected staples and horticulture crops likely to bring about crises and conflicts in uncertain	
Epidemics	Developed selected staples and horticulture crops likely to bring about epidemics is uncertain	
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Developed selected staples and horticulture crops likely to bring about adherence to democratic principles is neutral	0
Human Rights	Developed selected staples and horticulture crops likely to bring about human right is neutral	0
Access to Information	Developed selected staples and horticulture crops likely to bring about access to information is neutral	0

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: Analysis of Plan Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions

RECORD SHEET

No.:7..

Description of Plan under review:7. Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services is likely to bring about access to water since the construction of CHPS compound and hospitals would be connected to pipelines, well etc. to operate	+
Access to Land	sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services is likely to bring about access to land since roads would be constructed the site	+
Access to timber resources	sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services is likely negatively affect access to timber resources since timbers would be cut down to allow for the construction of the health facilities	-
Protection of Wildlife	sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services is likely to destroy wildlife since their habitat would be tortured due to construction activities	-
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services is likely negatively affect access to timber resources since NTFP would be cut down to allow for the construction of the health facilities	-
HEALTH		
Water Quality	sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services is likely to bring about water quality since people would be trained on how to treat water for domestic and industrial use	+
Sanitation	sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services is likely to bring about proper sanitation since people would be educated on how to keep a healthy	+

	environment such as washing of hands, weeding the environment etc.	
Air Quality	sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services is likely to bring about air quality since people would be trained to prevent air pollution	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services on NTFP is likely to be neutral	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services on drought is likely to be neutral	0
Bushfires	sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services on bushfire is likely to be neutral	0
Floods	sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services is likely to bring about floods since wetlands and water ways would be filled and others diverted to allow for the construction of health facilities	-
Land Degradation	sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services is likely to bring about land degradation since soil would be excavated to allow for the construction of health facilities	-
Crises/Conflicts	Sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services on conflict is likely to be neutral.	0
Epidemics	Sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services will control the outbreak of epidemics due to healthcare accessibility.	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services on adherence to Democratic Principles is likely to be neutral.	0
Human Rights	Sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services has a positive effect on human right since is a fundamental right of every citizen.	+

Access to Information	Sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services is likely to bring about access to information since people will be educated on the causes, effects and prevention of diseases.	+
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COMPOUND MATRIX 1: Analysis of Plan Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions

RECORD SHEET

No.:8..

Description of Plan under review: 8. Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Reduced morbidity, mortality and disability would be ensured when there is access to water since pipeline, wells, boreholes etc. would be constructed	+
Access to Land	Reduced morbidity, mortality and disability likely to bring about access to land is neutral	0
Access to timber resources	Reduced morbidity, mortality and disability likely to bring about access to timber resources is neutral	0
Protection of Wildlife	Reduced morbidity, mortality and disability likely to bring about the protection of wildlife is neutral	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Reduced morbidity, mortality and disability likely to bring about the use of NTFP is neutral	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Reduced morbidity, mortality and disability is likely to bring about water quality since the growth of population would be controlled	+
Sanitation	Reduced morbidity, mortality and disability is likely to bring about proper sanitation since human settlements and growth of population would be controlled	+
Air Quality	Reduced morbidity, mortality and disability likely to bring about air quality is neutral	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Reduced morbidity, mortality and disability is likely to bring about negative effect on NTFP since they would be cut down for crop productions and human settlements	-
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Reduced morbidity, mortality and disability is likely to bring about reduction in drought since extra human	+

	force or labour would be used to construct dams and wells for irrigation	
Bushfires	Reduced morbidity, mortality and disability is likely to bring about bushfire since forest reserves and desert land would be burnt by farmers and hunters for illegal activities	-
Floods	Reduced morbidity, mortality and disability likely to bring about floods is neutral	0
Land Degradation	Reduced morbidity, mortality and disability is likely to bring about land degradation since land would be used for construction activities to house humanbeings	-
Crises/Conflicts	Reduced morbidity, mortality and disability is likely to ring about conflict and crises since the growing population would strike for a living	-
Epidemics	Reduced morbidity, mortality and disability is likely to bring about epidemics since the growing population would generate solid and liquid waste	-
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Reduced morbidity, mortality and disability is likely to bring about adherence to democratic principles since majority of people will have the opportunity to share their views on national issues and not limited to few individuals	+
Human Rights	Reduced morbidity, mortality and disability is likely to bring about human right since it is the right of every individual to enjoy good health and also live long in their own hometown or home land	+
Access to Information	Reduced morbidity, mortality and disability likely to bring about access to information is neutral	0

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: Analysis of Plan Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions

RECORD SHEET

No.:9..

Description of Plan under review: 9. Improve universal sustainable and affordable health care financing

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Improve universal sustainable and affordable health care financing likely to bring about access to water since pipelines would be connected to health centres	+
Access to Land	Improve universal sustainable and affordable health care financing likely to bring about access to land is neutral	0
Access to timber resources	Improve universal sustainable and affordable health care financing likely to bring about access to timber resources is neutral	0
Protection of Wildlife	Improve universal sustainable and affordable health care financing likely to bring about the protection of wildlife is uncertain	
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Improve universal sustainable and affordable health care financing likely to bring about the use of non-timber forest products is uncertain	
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Improve universal sustainable and affordable health care financing is likely to bring about water since health care facilities would be connected to treated water	+
Sanitation	Improve universal sustainable and affordable health care financing is likely to bring about proper sanitation since waste bins provided and land filled site constructed	+
Air Quality	Improve universal sustainable and affordable health care financing is likely to bring about air quality since health waste would be burned in incinerator or buried	+

NTPF (Medicinal Plants)	Improve universal sustainable and affordable health care financing is likely to bring about proper medicinal plants since species medicinal plants would be researched and developed	+
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Improve universal sustainable and affordable health care financing likely to bring about drought is neutral	0
Bushfires	Improve universal sustainable and affordable health care financing likely to bring about bushfire is neutral	0
Floods	Improve universal sustainable and affordable health care financing likely to bring about floods is neutral	0
Land Degradation	Improve universal sustainable and affordable health care financing likely to bring about land degradation is neutral	0
Crises/Conflicts	Improve universal sustainable and affordable health care financing likely to bring about crises or conflict is neutral	0
Epidemics	Improve universal sustainable and affordable health care financing is likely to reduce or control epidemics since medical facilities, personnel, drugs and logistics would be readily available	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Improve universal sustainable and affordable health care financing likely to bring about adherence to democratic principles is neutral	0
Human Rights	Improve universal sustainable and affordable health care financing is likely to bring about human right since it is the right to enjoy good health care	+
Access to Information	Improve universal sustainable and affordable health care financing likely to bring about access to information is neutral	0

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: Analysis of Plan Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions

RECORD SHEET

No:..10..

Description of Plan under review: **10. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups**

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups has no link with access to water	0
Access to Land	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups has no link with access to land	0
Access to timber resources	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups has no link with access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups has no link with the protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups has no link with the use of non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups has no link with access to water quality	0
Sanitation	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups is likely to bring about negative effect on sanitation since the youth needed to keep the environment clean would be affected by the diseases	-
Air Quality	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups is likely to be neutral	0

NTPF (Medicinal Plants)	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups is likely to bring about the development and plantation of medicinal plants to cure or prevent the spread of the diseases	+
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups likely to bring about drought is neutral	0
Bushfires	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups likely to bring about bushfire is neutral	0
Floods	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups likely to bring about flood is neutral	0
Land Degradation	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups likely to bring about land degradation is neutral	0
Crises/Conflicts	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups likely to bring about conflict/crises is neutral	0
Epidemics	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups is likely to reduce epidemics since drugs and logistics would be supplied	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups is likely to bring about the adherence to democratic principles since active and healthy people would be needed to deliberate on issues of national concerned	+
Human Rights	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups is likely negatively	-

	affect human right since it is the right of people to enjoy good health	
Access to Information	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups is likely to bring about access to information education campaign would be carried out	+

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: Analysis of Plan Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions

RECORD SHEET

No:..11..

Description of Plan under review: 11. Improve reproductive health

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Improvement in reproductive health is likely to bring about access to water since the implementation such as family planning will help cut down the number children born by parents	+
Access to Land	Improvement in reproductive health is likely to bring about access to land since the implementation of family planning programmes will cut down the number children born by parents	+
Access to timber resources	Improvement in reproductive health likely to bring about access to timber resources is neutral	0
Protection of Wildlife	Improvement in reproductive health likely to bring about the protection of wildlife is neutral	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Improvement in reproductive health likely to bring about the use of non-timber forest products is neutral	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Improvement in reproductive health is likely to bring about water quality since there would be few people to feed on a source of water supplied to a community	+
Sanitation	Improvement in reproductive health is likely to bring about good sanitation since there would abundant waste and refuse equipment for use by the few populace in a community	+
Air Quality	Improvement in reproductive health likely to bring about air quality is neutral	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Improvement in reproductive health likely to bring about medicinal plants is neutral	0

VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Improvement in reproductive health likely to bring about drought is neutral	0
Bushfires	Improvement in reproductive health likely to bring about bushfire is neutral	0
Floods	Improvement in reproductive health is likely to help prevent flood since all human activities that are likely to cause the diversion of running water due to choked gutters would be curtailed	+
Land Degradation	Improvement in reproductive health is likely to prevent land degradation since some human activities such as construction , gallamsey would be stopped	+
Crises/Conflicts	Improvement in reproductive health is likely to bring about the prevention of conflict and crises since matters that result in disputes and misunderstanding would be fairly and perfectly settled	+
Epidemics	Improvement in reproductive health is likely to bring about the control of epidemics since health facilities, personnels and logistics would be readily available to handle any outbreak	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Improvement in reproductive health is likely to bring about negative effect on the adherence to democratic principles since greater or large number of people would be needed to deliberate on national issues	-
Human Rights	Improvement in reproductive health likely to bring about human right is neutral	0
Access to Information	Improvement in reproductive health likely to bring about access to information is neutral	0

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: Analysis of Plan Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions

RECORD SHEET

No.:12..

Description of Plan under review: 12.Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Inclusive and equitable access to education at all levels is likely to bring about access to water since boreholes and standpipes would be constructed	+
Access to Land	Inclusive and equitable access to education at all levels is likely to bring about access to land since roads would be constructed and proper sector layout followed during the siting of schools infrastructure	+
Access to timber resources	Inclusive and equitable access to education at all levels likely to bring about access to timber resources is neutral	0
Protection of Wildlife	Inclusive and equitable access to education at all levels likely to bring about the protection of wildlife is neutral	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Inclusive and equitable access to education at all levels likely to bring about the use of non-timber forest products is neutral	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Inclusive and equitable access to education at all levels is likely to bring about water quality since water for domestic use would be treated in order to avoid the outbreak of diseases	+
Sanitation	Inclusive and equitable access to education at all levels is likely to bring about proper sanitation since people will be educated on the impact of poor sanitation	+
Air Quality	Inclusive and equitable access to education at all levels likely to bring about air quality is neutral	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Inclusive and equitable access to education at all levels likely to bring about medicinal plant is neutral	0
VULNERABILITY		

Drought	Inclusive and equitable access to education at all levels likely to bring about drought is neutral	0
Bushfires	Inclusive and equitable access to education at all levels is likely to reduce bushfire since people would be educated on the negative effects of bushfires on their lives	+
Floods	Inclusive and equitable access to education at all levels is likely to help reduce flood since people would be educated to stop blocking water passages and gutters	+
Land Degradation	Inclusive and equitable access to education at all levels	+
Crises/Conflicts	Inclusive and equitable access to education at all levels	+
Epidemics	Inclusive and equitable access to education at all levels	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Inclusive and equitable access to education at all levels	+
Human Rights	Inclusive and equitable access to education at all levels	+
Access to Information	Inclusive and equitable access to education at all levels	+

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: Analysis of Plan Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions

RECORD SHEET

No:..13..

Description of Plan under review: 13. Mainstream youth development issues into national development frameworks, plans and programmes in all sectors

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Mainstream youth development issues into national development frameworks, plans and programmes in all sectors is likely to improve the access to water since the grassroots youth development issues will be incorporated into national plans and programmes across all sectors.	+
Access to Land	Mainstream youth development issues is likely to bring about access to land since lands would be used to construct training schools or centres, artisanal centres and so on	+

Access to timber resources	Mainstream youth development issues likely to bring about access to timber resources is neutral	0
Protection of Wildlife	Mainstream youth development issues is likely to bring about the protection of wildlife since the youth would be trained to plant trees and also protect wild animals	+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Mainstream youth development issues is likely to bring about the use of non-timber forest products since the youth would be trained in mushroom, grasscutter and snail rearing	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Mainstream youth development issues is likely to bring about water since the youth would not be involved in illegal activities that destroys the water bodies such as gallamsey	+
Sanitation	Mainstream youth development issues is likely to bring about proper sanitation since the youth would be educated on the need to construct households waste facilities for both solid and liquid waste	+
Air Quality	Mainstream youth development issues is likely to bring about air quality since the youth would be educated not to pollute the air with fumes from vehicles and other domestic and industrial smoke	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Mainstream youth development issues is likely to bring about medicinal plants since the youth would be trained to use them in producing local and herbal medicines, drugs, alcohol and so on.	+
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Mainstream youth development issues is likely to reduce drought since the youth would be involved in tree planting and government programmes such as planting for food and jobs and investment, dams and irrigation construction	+
Bushfires	Mainstream youth development issues is likely to reduce bushfire since the youth would be educated on the negative effects of domestic and bush fires such as famine, land degradation etc.	+
Floods	Mainstream youth development issues is likely to reduce floods since the youth would be trained not to divert water ways during construction	+

Land Degradation	Mainstream youth development issues is likely to reduce land degradation since the youth would be trained to plant grasses and green the environment	+
Crises/Conflicts	Mainstream youth development issues is likely to prevent crises since the youth would be involved in productive activities such as farming, artisan etc.	+
Epidemics	Mainstream youth development issues is likely to prevent epidemics since the youth would be trained to keep their environment clean	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Mainstream youth development issues is likely to bring about adherence to democratic principles since the youth would be educated on the need to contribute their ideas to national issues	+
Human Rights	Mainstream youth development issues is likely to bring about human right since it is the right of the youth to get their capacities developed	+
Access to Information	Mainstream youth development issues is likely to help the youth access to information since they would be trained in how to use both the electronic and paper media	+

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: Analysis of Plan Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions

RECORD SHEET

No:..14..

Description of Plan under review: 14. Provide adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality likely to bring about access to water is neutral	0
Access to Land	Adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality likely to bring about access to land is neutral	0
Access to timber resources	Adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality likely to bring about access to timber resources is neutral	0

Protection of Wildlife	Adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality likely to bring about the protection of wildlife is neutral	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality likely to bring about the use of non-timber forest products is neutral	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality is likely to bring about water quality since the youth would not involve in illegal activities such as gallamsey that may risk their life	+
Sanitation	Adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality is likely to bring about proper sanitation since the youth would be educated to explore the alternative means of putting the waste products into alternative use	+
Air Quality	Adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality likely to bring about air quality is neutral	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality likely to bring about medicinal plants is neutral	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality likely to bring about drought is uncertain	
Bushfires	Adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality likely to bring about bushfire is uncertain	?
Floods	Adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality likely to bring about flood is uncertain	?
Land Degradation	Adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality is likely to prevent land degradation since would have the resource and the knowledge on the effect of	+

	illegal environmental activities such as quarry, chain saw operations	
Crises/Conflicts	Adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequalities is likely to reduce conflict since the vulnerable youth would be trained to undertake ventures that will help provide them with a living	+
Epidemics	Adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality is likely to prevent epidemics since proactive measures would be put in place such as the LEAP, Disability fund, HIV/AIDs funds, Child labour policies and so on.	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality is likely to bring about adherence to democratic principles since the vulnerable youth would have the opportunity to contribute to the issue of national concerned such as voting during elections	+
Human Rights	Adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality is likely to bring about the youth exercising their human rights since they are humanbeings and must be accorded the right to enjoy every information and resources available for a living	+
Access to Information	Adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality is likely to bring about access information since alternative mediums of communication and sending information would be provided	+

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RECORD SHEET

No:..15..

Description of Plan under review: 15.Strengthen the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Strengthening the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme likely to bring about access to water is uncertain	?
Access to Land	Strengthening the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme likely to bring about access to land is uncertain	?
Access to timber resources	Strengthening the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme likely to bring about access to timber resources is uncertain	?
Protection of Wildlife	Strengthening the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme likely to bring about the protection of wildlife is uncertain	?
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Strengthening the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme likely to bring about the use of non-timber products is uncertain	?
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Strengthening the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme likely to bring about water quality is neutral	0
Sanitation	Strengthening the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme likely to bring about proper sanitation is neutral	0
Air Quality	Strengthening the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme likely to bring about air quality is uncertain	?
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Strengthening the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme is likely to reduce the use of medicinal plants without the consultation of a medical doctor (self-medication) because they would have the means to access proper health care.	+
VULNERABILITY		

Drought	Strengthening the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme likely to bring about drought is uncertain	
Bushfires	Strengthening the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme is likely to prevent bushfires since the vulnerable would not depend on burning bushes for animals for a living but rather depend on a very productive economic activity	+
Floods	Strengthening the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme likely to prevent flood is uncertain	?
Land Degradation	Strengthening the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme likely to bring about land degradation is uncertain	?
Crises/Conflicts	Strengthening the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme is likely to prevent conflict and crises since people would have the opportunity to work and also create the avenue for people to work, thereby, limiting the time available for unscrupulous arguments	+
Epidemics	Strengthening the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme is likely to prevent epidemics since people would have money to access basic health care services	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Strengthening the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme is likely to bring about adherence to democratic principles since the few poor group would be reached out to and their needs solicited for developmental agenda	+
Human Rights	Strengthening the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme is likely to bring about human rights since they have the right to enjoy from the natural resources endowed with the nation. It also helps to ensure that human lives are protected	+
Access to Information	Strengthening the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme is likely to bring about access to information since other forms of information might be disseminated in the process of undertaking public education	+

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RECORD SHEET

No:..16..

Description of Plan under review: 16. Establish Ghana as a transportation Hub for the West Africa Sub-Region

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Establish Ghana as a transportation Hub is likely to bring about access to water since pipelines and boreholes would be constructed to the facilities	+
Access to Land	Establish Ghana as a transportation Hub is likely to bring about access to land since roads would be constructed to the site	+
Access to timber resources	Establish Ghana as a transportation Hub is likely to affect access to timber resources since timbers would be cut down to allow for the construction of the facilities	-
Protection of Wildlife	Establish Ghana as a transportation Hub is likely to affect the wildlife since their habitat would be destroyed during construction	-
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Establish Ghana as a transportation Hub is likely to affect the use of non-timber forest products since their spices would be uprooted, cut down and sometime burnt down	-
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Establish Ghana as a transportation Hub is likely to affect water quality since water bodies would be polluted with soil and other chemicals during construction	-
Sanitation	Establish Ghana as a transportation Hub is likely to bring about proper sanitation since modern sanitation equipment would be employed at the hub	+
Air Quality	Establish Ghana as a transportation Hub is likely to pollute the air since vehicular and other fumes from the construction activities would affect the air quality	-
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Establish Ghana as a transportation Hub is likely to affect the medicinal plants since they would be cut down during construction	-
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Establish Ghana as a transportation Hub likely to bring about drought is uncertain	

Bushfires	Establish Ghana as a transportation Hub likely to bring about bushfire is uncertain	?
Floods	Establish Ghana as a transportation Hub is likely to bring about floods since waters and river bodies would be diverted to allow for the construction activities to continue	-
Land Degradation	Establish Ghana as a transportation Hub is likely to bring about land degradation since the soil or land would be excavated during construction	-
Crises/Conflicts	Establish Ghana as a transportation Hub likely to bring about conflict is uncertain	?
Epidemics	Establish Ghana as a transportation Hub is likely to bring about epidemics such as catarrh and headache	-
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Establish Ghana as a transportation Hub likely to bring adherence to democratic principles is neutral	0
Human Rights	Establish Ghana as a transportation Hub likely to bring about human right is uncertain	?
Access to Information	Establish Ghana as a transportation Hub likely to bring about access information is neutral	0

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: Analysis of Plan Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions

RECORD SHEET

No:..17..

Description of Plan under review: 17.Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Creating and sustaining an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs likely to bring about access is neutral	0
Access to Land	Creating and sustaining an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs is likely to bring about access to land since the construction of car park would make roads constructed to other lands	+
Access to timber resources	Creating and sustaining an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs is likely to affect the access to timber resources since trees would be cut down	-
Protection of Wildlife	Creating and sustaining an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs is likely to affect the protection of wildlife since plants and animal habitats would be altered or destroyed during the construction activities	-
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Creating and sustaining an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs likely to bring about the use of non-timber forest products is uncertain	?
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Creating and sustaining an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs is likely to affect water quality since water bodies would be polluted during the construction of terminals	-
Sanitation	Creating and sustaining an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs is likely to improve sanitation since modern sanitation facilities such as toilet and waste bins would be provided at vantage points	+
Air Quality	Creating and sustaining an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs is likely to pollute the air quality since emission of dust and vehicular fumes would pollute the air	-

NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Creating and sustaining an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs is likely to affect medicinal plants since these plants would be excavated, cut or burnt down to allow for the construction of the terminals	-
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Creating and sustaining an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs likely to bring about drought is uncertain	
Bushfires	Creating and sustaining an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs likely to bring about bushfire is uncertain	?
Floods	Creating and sustaining an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs is likely to bring about floods since river bodies and water ways would be diverted construction	-
Land Degradation	Creating and sustaining an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs is likely to bring about land degradation since land would be excavated for lorry park construction	-
Crises/Conflicts	Creating and sustaining an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs likely to bring about conflict is uncertain	?
Epidemics	Creating and sustaining an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs is likely to bring about epidemics such as cholera, catarrh etc. since water bodies and air would be polluted	-
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Creating and sustaining an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs likely to bring about adherence to democratic principles is neutral	0
Human Rights	Creating and sustaining an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs likely to bring about human right is neutral	0

Access to Information	Creating and sustaining an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs likely to bring about access to information is uncertain	?
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COMPOUND MATRIX 1: Analysis of Plan Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions

**RECORD SHEET
No:..18..**

Description of Plan under review: 18.Establish a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry is likely to bring about access to water since pipelines would be laid to aid construction activities	+
Access to Land	Development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry is likely to bring about access to land since proper and adequate mode of acquiring land for development would be established	+
Access to timber resources	Development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry likely to bring about access to timber resources is uncertain	?
Protection of Wildlife	Development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry likely to bring about the protection of wildlife is uncertain	?
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry likely to bring about the use of non-timber forest product is uncertain	?
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry is likely to bring about water quality since the agencies needed to ensure the treatment and supply of potable water would be put in place	+

Sanitation	Development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry is likely to bring about proper sanitation since the industry would ensure the construction and establishment of engineered landfilled sites	+
Air Quality	Development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry is likely to bring about air quality since measures to control air pollution would be adhered to by contractors	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry likely to bring about non-timber forest product is uncertain	?
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry likely to bring about drought is uncertain	
Bushfires	Development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry likely to bring about bushfires is uncertain	?
Floods	Development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry is likely to bring about floods since rivers and walkways would be blocked or diverted during construction	-
Land Degradation	Development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry is likely to bring about land degradation since the development will lead to the establishment of new construction industry that will excavate soils for constructions	-
Crises/Conflicts	Development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry likely to bring about crises is uncertain	?
Epidemics	Development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry is likely to bring about epidemics since there would be abundant water, air and land pollutions during construction	-
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry likely to bring about adherence to democratic principles is uncertain	?

Human Rights	Development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry likely to bring about human right is uncertain	?
Access to Information	Development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry is likely to bring about access to information since the industry would develop websites and platforms for which information on construction activities can be shared	+

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: Analysis of Plan Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions

RECORD SHEET

No:..19..

Description of Plan under review: 19. Provide electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Provide electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination is uncertain to the access of water.	
Access to Land	Provide electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination to access to land is likely to be neutral.	0
Access to timber resources	Provide electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination is likely to improve the quality and sustainable utilization since ready information will be available.	+
Protection of Wildlife	Provide electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination is likely to increase and sustain the protection of wildlife since information will be available on the rules and regulation pertaining the protection of wildlife.	+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Provide electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination is likely to improve the sustainable utilization of non-timber forest products since information will available on easy access to the non-forest products.	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Provide electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination is likely to improve water quality since information on water will be readily available.	+

Sanitation	Provide electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination is likely improve upon sanitation since citizenry will be abreast with sanitation rules and regulations and the importance of keeping the environment clean.	+
Air Quality	Provide electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination is likely to improve air quality since the citizens will be abreast with information on ways of reducing air pollution.	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Provide electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination is likely to be neutral to Medicinal plants.	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Provide electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination is likely to prevent drought by enhancing easy access to water information.	+
Bushfires	Provide electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination is likely to prevent bushfires by enhancing easy access to information on effects of bushfires.	+
Floods	Provide electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination is likely to prevent flood by enhancing easy access to information on the causes and prevention measures on flood.	+
Land Degradation	Provide electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination is likely to prevent land degradation by enhancing easy access to information on the causes and effect of land degradation.	+
Crises/Conflicts	Provide electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination is likely to prevent conflicts/crises since ready information is available on the causes and effects of conflicts.	+

Epidemics	Provide electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination is likely to prevent epidemics since there will be easy access to information on the causes and preventive measures on epidemics.	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Provide electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination is likely to be neutral to the adherence to democratic principles.	0
Human Rights	Provide electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination improve upon human right since citizen will be abreast with information pertaining to human rights.	+
Access to Information	Provide electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination	+

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: Analysis of Plan Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions

RECORD SHEET

No:..20..

Description of Plan under review: 20. Establish a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Establish a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry is likely to increase the access to water since the construction of industry will create avenue for construction of water sources	+

Access to Land	Establish a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry is likely to increase the access of land since land is a catalyst for the construction of industries.	+
Access to timber resources	Establish a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry is likely to increase since more timber resources will be of high demand especially for the construction industries.	+
Protection of Wildlife	Establish a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry is likely to be neutral to protection of wildlife.	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Establish a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry is likely to be neutral to use of non-timber forest products.	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Establish a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry is likely to increase water quality since more portable water will be provided as a result of the construction of the industry.	+
Sanitation	Establish a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry is likely to enhance sanitation through cooperate social responsibilities and support.	+
Air Quality	Establish a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry is likely to be neutral to air quality.	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Establish a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction	0

	industry is likely to be neutral to NTFP (Medicinal Plants).	
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Establish a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry is likely to enhancing easy access to water since the industries will need water for their activities.	+
Bushfires	Establish a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry is likely to bring about bushfires is uncertain.	
Floods	Establishing a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry is likely to reduce incidence of flood since drainage systems will be enhanced.	+
Land Degradation	Establish a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry is likely to reduce land degradation since drainage systems and appropriate land use will be adhered to due to the construction industries.	+
Crises/Conflicts	Establish a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry is likely to reduce crises/conflicts since human cohesion and unity among the people due the construction.	+
Epidemics	Establish a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry is likely to be neutral to Epidemics.	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Establish a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry is likely to be uncertain since laid down democratic principles might be deviated a bit.	

Human Rights	Establish a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry is likely to be uncertain human beings are rational and may not adhere to human right.	
Access to Information	Establish a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry is likely to be neutral to access to information	0

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: Analysis of Plan Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions

RECORD SHEET

No:..21..

Description of Plan under review: 21. Establish a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Establish a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles is likely to be uncertain since there is no correlation	
Access to Land	Establish a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles is likely to be uncertain since there is no correlation	
Access to timber resources	Establish a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles is likely to increase the access to timber resources since vehicles will be a major requisite for effective monitoring.	+
Protection of Wildlife	Establish a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles is likely to reduce the extinction of some wildlife since vehicles will be needed for effective monitoring.	+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Establish a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles is likely to regulate the use Non timber forest products through effective monitoring.	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Establish a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles is likely to be uncertain since there is no correlation.	
Sanitation	Establish a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles is likely to improve	+

	sanitation since public vehicles especially those within the sanitation department will readily be available.	
Air Quality	Establish a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles is likely to improve air quality especially fumes from public vehicles.	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Establish a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles is likely to be uncertain since there is no direct relation with NTFP(Medicinal Plant)	
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Establish a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles is likely to be uncertain since there is no direct relation with Drought	
Bushfires	Establish a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles is likely to be uncertain since there is no direct relation with bushfires.	
Floods	Establish a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles is likely to be uncertain since there is no direct relation with flood.	
Land Degradation	Establish a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles is likely to be uncertain since there is no direct relation with land degradation	
Crises/Conflicts	Establish a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles is likely to be uncertain since there is no direct relation with crises/conflict	
Epidemics	Establish a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles is likely to be uncertain since there is no direct relation with epidemics	
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Establish a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles is likely to be uncertain	

	since there is no direct relation with adherence to democratic principles	
Human Rights	Establish a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles is likely to be uncertain since there is no direct relation with human rights.	
Access to Information	Establish a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles is likely to improve access to information especially through the communication van.	+

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: Analysis of Plan Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions

RECORD SHEET

No:..22..

Description of Plan under review: 22 Promote sustainable land management

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Promoting sustainable land management is likely to increase access to water since it will reduce illegal land activities which distract and pollutes our water bodies.	+
Access to Land	Promoting sustainable land management is likely to enhance access to land since proper land management will reduce land litigations and illegal land activities such as galamsey.	+
Access to timber resources	Promoting sustainable land management is likely to enhance access to timber resources since it will ensure conservation of forest and timber resources.	+
Protection of Wildlife	Promoting sustainable land management is likely to enhance wildlife protection since it will ensure conservation of forest reserves and wildlife.	+

Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Promoting sustainable land management is likely to affect the use of non-timber forest products since land management affects development in various ways such as construction and farming.	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Promoting sustainable land management is likely to enhance water quality since it will reduce and control illegal land activities which pollutes our water bodies.	+
Sanitation	Promote sustainable land management is likely to enhance sanitation since it will reduce illegal land activities which distract and pollutes our environment.	+
Air Quality	Promote sustainable land management is likely to enhance air quality since it will reduce illegal land activities which distract and pollutes the air.	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Promote sustainable land management is likely to increase access to medicinal plants since it will reduce forest destruction which affects medicinal plants.	+
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Promoting sustainable land management is likely to reduce drought since illegal land activities which causes drought will be controlled.	+
Bushfires	Promoting sustainable land management is likely to reduce bush fires since illegal land activities which causes bush fires will be controlled.	+
Floods	Promoting sustainable land management is likely to reduce floods since illegal land activities which causes floods will be controlled.	+
Land Degradation	Promoting sustainable land management is likely to reduce land degradation since illegal land activities which causes land degradation will be controlled	+
Crises/Conflicts	Promoting sustainable land management is likely to reduce conflicts since land disputes and conflicts which	+

	are on the rise due to improper land management will be controlled	
Epidemics	Promote sustainable land management is likely to reduce the outbreak of epidemics by enhancing sanitation since it will reduce illegal land activities which distract and pollutes our environment.	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Promoting sustainable land management is likely to enhance democratic principles since strict land management rules and regulations will be adhered to.	+
Human Rights	Promoting sustainable land management is likely to have a neutral influence on human rights since there is no direct relation.	0
Access to Information	Promoting sustainable land management is likely to enhance access to information since information on land will be available for planning developmental policies.	+

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: Analysis of Plan Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions

RECORD SHEET

No:..23..

Description of Plan under review: 23. Prevent environmental pollution

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Preventing environmental pollution is likely to increase access to water since it will reduce illegal activities which distract and pollutes our water bodies.	+
Access to Land	Preventing environmental pollution is likely to increase access to land since it will reduce illegal activities which destroys the land.	+

Access to timber resources	Preventing environmental pollution is likely to increase access to timber resources since it will reduce illegal activities which destroys timber reserves.	+
Protection of Wildlife	Preventing environmental pollution is likely to enhance wildlife protection since it will reduce illegal activities which destroys the forest reserves and wildlife.	+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Preventing environmental pollution is uncertain to have any influence on non-timber forest products.	
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Preventing environmental pollution is likely to enhance access to quality water since it will reduce water pollution caused by illegal and unsafe environmental activities.	+
Sanitation	Preventing environmental pollution is likely to enhance sanitation since it will reduce environmental pollution caused by illegal and unsafe environmental activities.	+
Air Quality	Preventing environmental pollution is likely to enhance air quality since it will reduce air pollution caused by illegal and unsafe environmental activities.	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Preventing environmental pollution is likely to increase medicinal plants since forest reserves will be conserved to harbors most of these medicinal plants.	+
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Preventing environmental pollution is likely to reduce flood since safe water practices will enhance access to water.	+
Bushfires	Preventing environmental pollution is likely to reduce the outbreak of bushfires since unsafe environmental activities will be controlled.	+
Floods	Preventing environmental pollution is likely to reduce the incidence of flood occurrence since good drainage systems will be maintained.	+

Land Degradation	Preventing environmental pollution is likely to enhance land degradation since it will reduce land degrading activities caused by illegal and unsafe environmental activities.	+
Crises/Conflicts	Preventing environmental pollution is uncertain to influence conflict since the two objectives have no direct relation.	
Epidemics	Preventing environmental pollution is likely to enhance reduction in the outbreak of epidemics since it will enhance safe environment.	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Preventing environmental pollution does not have direct relation with adherence to democratic principles.	0
Human Rights	Preventing environmental pollution does not have direct relation with Human rights.	0
Access to Information	Preventing environmental pollution does not have direct relation with access to information.	0

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: Analysis of Plan Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions

RECORD SHEET

No:..24..

Description of Plan under review: 24. Enhance conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Enhancing conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems is likely to enhance access to water since it will curtail activities which distract and pollutes our water bodies.	+
Access to Land	Enhancing conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems is likely to enhance access to land since it will reduce illegal activities which destroys the land.	+

Access to timber resources	Enhancing conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems is likely to enhance access to timber resources since it will reduce illegal activities which destroys timber reserves.	+
Protection of Wildlife	Enhancing conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems is likely to enhance wildlife protection since it will reduce illegal activities which destroys the forest reserves and wildlife	+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Enhancing conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems is uncertain to have any influence on non-timber forest products.	
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Enhancing conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems is likely to enhance access to quality water since it will reduce water pollution caused by illegal and unsafe environmental activities.	+
Sanitation	Enhancing conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems is likely to enhance sanitation since it will reduce environmental pollution caused by illegal and unsafe environmental activities.	+
Air Quality	Enhancing conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems is likely to enhance air quality since it will reduce air pollution caused by illegal and unsafe environmental activities	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Enhancing conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems is likely to increase medicinal plants since forest reserves will be conserved to harbors most of these medicinal plants.	+
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Enhancing conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems is likely to reduce flood since safe water practices will enhance access to water	+

Bushfires	Enhancing conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems is likely to reduce the outbreak of bushfires since unsafe environmental activities will be controlled	+
Floods	Enhancing conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems is likely to reduce the incidence of flood occurrence since good drainage systems will be maintained.	+
Land Degradation	Enhancing conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems is likely to enhance land degradation since it will reduce land degrading activities caused by illegal and unsafe environmental activities.	+
Crises/Conflicts	Enhancing conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems is uncertain to influence conflict since the two objectives have no direct relation.	
Epidemics	Enhancing conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems is likely to enhance reduction in the outbreak of epidemics since it will enhance safe environment.	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Enhancing conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems does not have direct relation with adherence to democratic principles.	0
Human Rights	Enhancing conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems does not have direct relation with Human rights.	0
Access to Information	Enhancing conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems does not have direct relation with access to information.	0

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: Analysis of Plan Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions

RECORD SHEET

No:..25..

Description of Plan under review: 25. Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Promoting effective disaster prevention and mitigation ecosystems is likely to enhance access to water since it will curtail activities which distract and pollutes our water bodies.	+
Access to Land	Promoting effective disaster prevention and mitigation is likely to enhance access to land since it will reduce illegal activities which destroys the land.	+
Access to timber resources	Promoting effective disaster prevention and mitigation is likely to enhance access to timber resources since it will reduce illegal activities which destroys timber reserves.	+
Protection of Wildlife	Promoting effective disaster prevention and mitigation is likely to enhance wildlife protection since it will reduce illegal activities which destroys the forest reserves and wildlife	+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Promoting effective disaster prevention and mitigation is uncertain to have any influence on non-timber forest products.	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Promoting effective disaster prevention and mitigation is likely to enhance access to quality water since it will reduce water pollution caused by illegal and unsafe environmental activities.	+
Sanitation	Promoting effective disaster prevention and mitigation is likely to enhance sanitation since it will reduce	+

	environmental pollution caused by illegal and unsafe environmental activities.	
Air Quality	Promoting effective disaster prevention and mitigation ecosystems is likely to enhance air quality since it will reduce air pollution caused by illegal and unsafe environmental activities	+
NTPF (Medicinal Plants)	Promoting effective disaster prevention and mitigation is likely to increase medicinal plants since forest reserves will be conserved to harbors most of these medicinal plants.	+
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Promoting effective disaster prevention and mitigation is likely to reduce flood since safe water practices will enhance access to water.	+
Bushfires	Promoting effective disaster prevention and mitigation is likely to reduce the outbreak of bushfires since unsafe environmental activities will be controlled	+
Floods	Promoting effective disaster prevention and mitigation is likely to reduce the incidence of flood occurrence since good drainage systems will be maintained.	+
Land Degradation	Promoting effective disaster prevention and mitigation is likely to enhance land degradation since it will reduce land degrading activities caused by illegal and unsafe environmental activities.	+
Crises/Conflicts	Promoting effective disaster prevention and mitigation is uncertain to influence conflict since the two objectives have no direct relation.	
Epidemics	Promoting effective disaster prevention and mitigation is likely to enhance reduction in the outbreak of epidemics since it will enhance safe environment.	+
INSTITUTIONAL		

Adherence to Democratic Principles	Promoting effective disaster prevention and mitigation does not have direct relation with adherence to democratic principles.	0
Human Rights	Promoting effective disaster prevention and mitigation does not have direct relation with Human rights.	0
Access to Information	Promoting effective disaster prevention and mitigation does not have direct relation with access to information.	0

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: Analysis of Plan Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions

RECORD SHEET

No.:26..

Description of Plan under review: 26. Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements is likely to enhance access to water since it will solve the problems in laying of pipelines to consumers.	+
Access to Land	Promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements is likely to enhance access to land since it will reduce land disputes.	+
Access to timber resources	Promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements is likely to enhance access to timber resources since it will ensure conservation of forest and timber resources	+

Protection of Wildlife	Promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements is likely to enhance wildlife protection since it will ensure conservation of forest reserves and wildlife.	+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements is uncertain to influence the use of non-timber forest products.	
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements is likely to enhance access to quality water since it will reduce water pollution caused unsafe environmental activities.	+
Sanitation	Promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements is likely to enhance sanitation since it will reduce environmental pollution caused by unsafe environmental activities.	+
Air Quality	Promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements is likely to enhance air quality since it will reduce air pollution caused by unsafe environmental activities	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements is likely to increase medicinal plants since forest reserves will be conserved to harbors most of these medicinal plants.	+
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements is likely to reduce drought since illegal land activities which causes drought will be controlled.	+

Bushfires	Promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements is uncertain to have influence on bushfires.	
Floods	Promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements is likely to reduce occurrence of flood since there will be good drainage systems	+
Land Degradation	Promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements is likely to reduce land degradation since there will be sustainable land management.	+
Crises/Conflicts	Promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements is uncertain to have influence on conflicts.	
Epidemics	Promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements is likely to reduce epidemics since it will reduce environmental pollution which often results to the outbreak of epidemics.	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements is uncertain to have influence on adherence to democratic principles.	?
Human Rights	Promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements is uncertain to have influence on Human rights.	?
Access to Information	Promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements is uncertain to have influence on access to information.	?

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: Analysis of Plan Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions

RECORD SHEET

No:..27..

Description of Plan under review: 27. Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Ensuring full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization is likely to enhance access to water since it will enhance prioritisation of communities' challenges.	+
Access to Land	Ensuring full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization is likely to enhance access to land since there are MMDAs to facilitate land acquisition documentation.	+
Access to timber resources	Ensuring full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization is likely to enhance access to timber resources since MMDAs will ensure conservation and utilization of timber resources.	+
Protection of Wildlife	Ensuring full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization is likely to ensure protection of wildlife since forest reserves and wildlife will be ensured at the district level.	+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Ensuring full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization is likely to enhance utilization of non-timber forest products since it serves as a source of revenue mobilization for MMDAs	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Ensuring full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization is uncertain to have influence on water quality.	

Sanitation	Ensuring full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization is likely to enhance sanitation due to grassroots participation.	+
Air Quality	Ensuring full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization is likely to enhance air quality due to grassroots participation in controlling air pollution.	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Ensuring full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization is uncertain to have influence on medicinal plants.	
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Ensuring full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization is likely to reduce drought due to access to funds to provide adequate water.	+
Bushfires	Ensuring full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization is likely to reduce the menace of bushfire since there is the existence of NADMO within MMDAs	+
Floods	Ensuring full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization is likely to reduce the menace of floods since there is the existence of NADMO within MMDAs	+
Land Degradation	Ensuring full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization is likely to reduce land degradation since MMDAs will ensure adherence to strict land regulations.	+
Crises/Conflicts	Ensuring full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization is likely to reduce conflicts since there will be the existence of security services to control crisis when they occur.	+
Epidemics	Ensuring full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization is likely to reduce the menace of epidemics since there will be health officers and funds available to control the situation.	+
INSTITUTIONAL		

Adherence to Democratic Principles	Ensuring full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization is likely to ensure adherence to democratic principles since there is local level participation and also existence of law enforcing agencies within the MMDAs.	+
Human Rights	Ensuring full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization is likely to ensure human rights since there is grassroots participation.	+
Access to Information	Ensuring full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization is likely to enhance access to information since there is the need of these information to help make informed decisions at the district level.	+

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: Analysis of Plan Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions

RECORD SHEET

No:..28..

Description of Plan under review: 28. Improve local governance service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Improving local governance service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting is likely to enhance access to water since it will enhance prioritisation of communities' challenges in their MTDP.	+
Access to Land	Improving local governance service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting is likely to enhance access to land since there are MMDAs to facilitate land acquisition documentation.	+
Access to timber resources	Improving local governance service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting is likely to enhance	+

	access to timber resources since MMDAs will ensure conservation and utilization of timber resources.	
Protection of Wildlife	Improving local governance service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting is likely to ensure protection of wildlife since forest reserves and wildlife will be ensured at the district level.	+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Improving local governance service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting is likely to enhance utilization of non-timber forest products since it serves as a source of revenue mobilization for MMDAs	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Improving local governance service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting is uncertain to have influence on water quality.	
Sanitation	Improving local governance service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting is likely to enhance sanitation due to grassroots participation.	+
Air Quality	Improving local governance service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting is likely to enhance air quality due to grassroots participation in controlling air pollution.	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Improving local governance service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting is uncertain to have influence on medicinal plants.	
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Improving local governance service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting is likely to reduce drought due to access to funds to provide adequate water.	+
Bushfires	Improving local governance service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting is likely to reduce the menace of bushfire since there is the existence of NADMO within MMDAs	+

Floods	Improving local governance service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting is likely to reduce the menace of floods since there is the existence of NADMO within MMDAs	+
Land Degradation	Improving local governance service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting is likely to reduce land degradation since MMDAs will ensure adherence to strict land regulations.	+
Crises/Conflicts	Improving local governance service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting is likely to reduce conflicts since there will be the existence of security services to control crisis when they occur.	+
Epidemics	Improving local governance service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting is likely to reduce the menace of epidemics since there will be health officers and funds available to control the situation.	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Improving local governance service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting is likely to ensure adherence to democratic principles since there is local level participation and also existence of law enforcing agencies within the MMDAs.	+
Human Rights	Improving local governance service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting is likely to ensure human rights since there is grassroots participation.	+
Access to Information	Improving local governance service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting is likely to enhance access to information since there is the need of these information to help make informed decisions at the district level.	+

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: Analysis of Plan Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions

RECORD SHEET

No...29..

Description of Plan under review: 29. International Peace and security

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	International Peace and security is likely to affects access to water since political instability and insecurity leads to destruction of water systems.	+
Access to Land	International Peace and security is likely to affects access to land since political instability and insecurity inhibits land acquisition.	+
Access to timber resources	International Peace and security is likely to affects access to timber resources since it leads to destruction of timbers and forest reserves.	+
Protection of Wildlife	International Peace and security is likely to affects wildlife since it leads to destruction of reserves and wildlife.	+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	International Peace and security is likely to affects non-timber forest products usage since it leads to destruction of non-timber forest products.	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	International Peace and security is likely to affects water quality since it leads to destruction of water quality.	+
Sanitation	International Peace and security is likely to affects sanitation since it leads to destruction of sanitation systems.	+
Air Quality	International Peace and security is likely to have negative effect on air quality since it leads to destruction of the air due to the release of harmful gases from massive destruction weapons.	+

NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	International Peace and security is likely to affect access to medicinal plants since political instability and insecurity leads to destruction of forest reserves.	+
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	International Peace and security is likely to affect drought since it leads to destruction of water systems.	+
Bushfires	International Peace and security is likely to cause bushfires since it can leads to destruction of the environment in many forms.	+
Floods	International Peace and security is likely to cause floods since it can leads to destruction of drainage systems.	+
Land Degradation	International Peace and security is likely to cause land degradation since it can leads to destruction of lands and properties.	+
Crises/Conflicts	International Peace and security is likely to be affected by conflicts since it thwarts world peace.	+
Epidemics	International Peace and security is uncertain to the outbreak of epidemics.	
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	International Peace and security is likely to affect adherence to democratic principles since it usually results to military rule.	+
Human Rights	International Peace and security is likely to affects human rights since there will be no democratic rule.	+
Access to Information	International Peace and security is likely to affect access to information since it leads to destruction of data and information systems.	+

2.6 COMPATIBILITY/ INTERNAL CONSISTENCY MATRIX 3

Plan Objectives		Ensure energy availability and	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to	Improve agriculture financing	Promote the development of selected staples and horticulture crops	Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily	Reduce morbidity and mortality and	Improve universal sustainable and affordable health care financing	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among	Improve reproductive health	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all	Mainstream youth development issues into national development frameworks, plans and programmes in all sectors	Provide adequate resources and information to address the youth
No		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Ensure energy availability and reliability		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	✓
2	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs			✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X
3	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development				✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4	Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong					✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X

	linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments													
5	Improve agriculture financing					✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6	Promote the development of selected staples and horticulture crops						X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X
7	Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services							✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
8	Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability								✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
9	Improve universal sustainable and affordable health care financing									✓	✓	X	X	X
10	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups										✓	✓	X	X
11	Improve reproductive health											✓	X	X

12	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels													✓	✓
13	Mainstream youth development issues into national development frameworks, plans and programmes in all sectors														X
14	Provide adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality														

No	Plan Objectives	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
15	Strengthen the livelihood empowerment against poverty programme		X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X
16	Establish Ghana as a transportation Hub for the West Africa Sub-Region			✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X
17	Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs				✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X

18	Establish a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry					X	X	X							X	
19	Provide electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination						X	X								✓
20	Establish a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles							X	X	X	X	X				X
21	Promote sustainable land management								✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	
22	Prevent environmental pollution									✓	✓	X	X	X	X	
23	Enhance conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems										✓	X	X	X	X	
24	Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation											✓	✓	✓	✓	

25	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements													✓	X	X
26	Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization														✓	X
27	Improve local governance service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting															X
28	International Peace and security															

2.6.0 INTERNALLY CONSISTENT MATRIX 3 - RECORD SHEET

PPP: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services (R1), Enhance climate change resilience (C4) and Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all (C5)

PPP No. (Column)	PPP No. (Row)	REASONS FOR INCOMPATIBILITY
1	10	<p>Energy availability and reliability will not have direct influence on reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs especially among the vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that health facilities have access to reliable to energy to help them undertake adequate tests on HIV AIDS/STIs among the vulnerable groups.</p>
1	12	<p>Energy availability and reliability is not likely to enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels and therefore the two objectives are not compatible.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that education facilities have access to reliable energy to enhance teaching and learning.</p>
1	13	<p>Energy availability and reliability does not have direct relation with mainstream youth development issues into national development frameworks, plans and programmes in all sectors.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that mainstream youth development issues are incorporated into national development frameworks, plans and programmes in all sectors.</p>

2	7	<p>Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs does not have direct influence with ensuring sustainable, equitable and easy access to healthcare services.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that SMEs who are engaged in healthcare delivery have adequate skills and produce standard products.</p>
2	8	<p>Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs does not have direct influence to reduce morbidity, mortality and disability.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that SMEs who are engaged in healthcare delivery have adequate skills and produce standard products.</p>
2	9	<p>Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs is not compatible with improve universal sustainable and affordable healthcare financing since there is no direct influence of the other.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that SMEs engage in healthcare delivery by creating conducive atmosphere.</p>
2	10	<p>Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs does not have direct influence on reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs especially among the vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that there is a conducive atmosphere for SMEs to expand their businesses to enable them employ most of the youth.</p>
2	11	<p>Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs does not have direct influence in improving reproductive health.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>

		<p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that there is a conducive atmosphere for SMEs to expand their businesses to enable them employ most of the youth. This will enhance the standard of living of the youth.</p>
2	12	<p>Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs is not likely to enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels and therefore the two objectives are not compatible</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that there is a conducive atmosphere for SMEs to expand their businesses to enable them pay taxes for the Assembly and also engage in cooperate social responsibilities.</p>
3	8	<p>Diversifying and expanding the tourism industry for economic development does not have direct influence to reduce morbidity, mortality and disability.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that the tourism industry is expanded to generate more revenue to support the health sector.</p>
3	9	<p>Diversifying and expanding the tourism industry for economic development does not have direct influence with improve universal sustainable and affordable healthcare financing since there is no direct influence of the other.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that the tourism industry is expanded to generate more revenue to support the health sector.</p>
3	10	<p>Diversifying and expanding the tourism industry for economic development does not have direct influence with reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs especially among the vulnerable groups.</p>

		<p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that the tourism industry is expanded to provide employment</p>
3	11	<p>Diversifying and expanding the tourism industry for economic development does not have direct influence in improving reproductive health.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that the tourism industry is expanded to provide employment to enhance standard of living of the youth.</p>
3	12	<p>Diversifying and expanding the tourism industry for economic development is not likely to enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels and therefore the two objectives are not compatible</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that the tourism industry is expanded to generate more revenue to support the education sector.</p>
3	13	<p>Diversifying and expanding the tourism industry for economic development does not have direct relation with mainstreaming youth development issues into national development frameworks, plans and programmes in all sectors.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that the tourism industry is expanded to generate more revenue to support the youth development plans and programmes in all sectors.</p>
4	7	<p>Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments does not have direct influence with ensuring sustainable, equitable and easy access to healthcare services.</p>

		<p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments supports healthcare deliver.</p>
4	10	<p>Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments has a likely negative effect on sexual abuse especially the vulnerable in the area of employment by the heads leading to the widespread of HIV and AID/STIs</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments by integrating health policies to protect the vulnerable groups.</p>
4	14	<p>Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments does not have direct influence on the provision of adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that there is an enabling environment for the participation of all in the agriculture and industrial sectors especially the vulnerable and inequalities.</p>
5	7	<p>Improved agriculture financing has no direct correlation with ensuring sustainable, equitable and easily accessible to healthcare services.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by increasing the incomes of farmers so as to enable easy access to health care services.</p>
5	9	<p>Improved agriculture financing has no direct linkage with improving universal sustainable and affordable healthcare financing.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>

		The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that excess incomes from agriculture will support healthcare financing.
5	10	<p>Improved agriculture financing has no direct linkage with ensuring the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs especially among the vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that people with HIV and AIDS/STIs are engaged in an economic activity especially agriculture wise, to enable not to feel marginalized and therefore share experience with others so that they fall victim to that.</p>
5	11	<p>Improved agriculture financing does not have direct influence in improving reproductive health.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that there are good agricultural practices and financing to enhance the production of healthy and safe agricultural produce to enhance reproductive health.</p>
5	12	<p>Improved agriculture financing is not likely to enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels and therefore the two objectives are not compatible</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that agriculture financing is enhanced to help produce enough food which will feed the education sector under the school feeding programme which will increase participation in education at all levels.</p>
5	13	<p>Improved agriculture financing does not have direct relation with mainstreaming youth development issues into national development frameworks, plans and programmes in all sectors.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that agriculture financing is expanded to employ most of the youth and also</p>

		to generate more revenue to support the youth development plans and programmes in all sectors.
5	14	<p>Agriculture financing does not have direct influence on the provision of adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that agriculture financing is expanded to employ most of the youth and also to generate more revenue to support the youth especially the vulnerable and inequalities.</p>
6	7	<p>Promoting the development of selected staple and horticultural crops has no direct correlation with ensuring sustainable, equitable and easily accessible to healthcare services.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by developing selected staple and horticultural crops to increase revenue generation to help provide additional health facilities to so as to enable easy access to health care services.</p>
6	8	<p>Promoting the development of selected staple and horticultural crops has no direct correlation with reducing morbidity, mortality and disability</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by developing healthy selected staple and horticultural crops to reducing morbidity, mortality and disability.</p>
6	9	<p>Promoting the development of selected staple and horticultural crops has no direct correlation with improving universal sustainable and affordable healthcare financing.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>

		<p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by developing selected staple and horticultural crops to increase revenue generation to finance the health sector so as to enable easy access to health care services.</p>
6	10	<p>Promoting the development of selected staple and horticultural crops has no direct correlation with ensuring the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs especially among the vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by developing healthy selected staple and horticultural crops to employ most of the vulnerable groups to reduce HIV and AIDS/STIs.</p>
6	11	<p>Promoting the development of selected staple and horticultural crops has no direct correlation with improving reproductive health.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by developing healthy selected staple and horticultural crops to enhance the production of healthy and safe agricultural produce to enhance reproductive health.</p>
6	12	<p>Promoting the development of selected staple and horticultural crops is not likely to enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels and therefore the two objectives are not compatible</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring the development of selected staple and horticultural crops to help produce enough food which will feed the education sector under the school feeding programme which will increase participation in education at all levels.</p>
6	14	<p>Promoting the development of selected staple and horticultural crops does not have direct influence on the provision of adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>

		<p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by promoting the development of selected staple and horticultural crops is to employ most of the youth and also to generate more revenue to support the youth especially the vulnerable and inequalities.</p>
7	12	<p>Ensuring sustainable, equitable and easily accessible to healthcare services is not likely to enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels and therefore the two objectives are not compatible</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by providing health facilities in educational institutions will increase participation in education at all levels.</p>
7	13	<p>Ensuring sustainable, equitable and easily accessible to healthcare services does not have direct relation with mainstreaming youth development issues into national development frameworks, plans and programmes in all sectors.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that additional health facilities are provided and provision of employment within the health sector to enhance youth development plans and programmes in all sectors.</p>
7	14	<p>Ensuring sustainable, equitable and easily accessible to healthcare services does not have direct influence on the provision of adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that additional health facilities are provided and are well equipped to enable them address the youth vulnerability and inequality</p>

8	12	<p>Reducing morbidity, mortality and disability is not likely to enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels and therefore the two objectives are not compatible</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by providing a conducive environment in the educational sector will increase participation in education at all levels.</p>
8	13	<p>Reducing morbidity, mortality and disability is not likely to promote mainstreaming youth development issues into national development frameworks, plans and programmes in all sectors</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by addressing the effects of morbidity, mortality and disability in national youth development policies and programmes which will enhance youth development.</p>
8	14	<p>Reducing morbidity, mortality and disability is not likely to promote adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by addressing the effects of morbidity, mortality and disability to help address the effects of youth vulnerability and inequality.</p>
9	12	<p>Improving universal sustainable and affordable healthcare financing is not likely to enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels and therefore the two objectives are not compatible.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by providing health facilities in the educational sector will increase participation in education at all levels.</p>

9	13	<p>Improving universal sustainable and affordable healthcare financing is not likely to enhance mainstreaming of youth development issues into national development frameworks, plans and programmes in all sectors</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by promoting health care financing in all youth development issues, national development plans and programmes.</p>
9	14	<p>Improving universal sustainable and affordable healthcare financing is not likely to promote adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by promoting health care financing and adequate resources to help address the effects of youth vulnerability and inequality to enhance youth development.</p>
10	13	<p>Ensuring the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs especially among the vulnerable groups is not likely to enhance mainstreaming of youth development issues into national development frameworks, plans and programmes in all sectors.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by incorporating HIV and AIDS/STIs sensitization especially among the vulnerable groups in all youth development issues, national development plans and programmes.</p>
10	14	<p>Ensuring the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs especially among the vulnerable groups is not likely to promote adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by incorporating HIV and AIDS/STIs sensitization especially among the vulnerable groups by providing adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality in all youth development issues, national development plans and programmes.</p>
11	13	<p>Improving reproductive health is not likely to enhance mainstreaming of youth development issues into national development frameworks, plans and programmes in all sectors.</p>

		<p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by incorporating reproductive health issues especially among the vulnerable groups in all youth development issues, national development plans and programmes.</p>
11	14	<p>Improving reproductive health is not likely to promote adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by incorporating reproductive health issues especially among the vulnerable groups by providing adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality in all youth development issues, national development plans and programmes.</p>
13	14	<p>Mainstreaming of youth development issues into national development frameworks, plans and programmes in all sectors is not likely to promote adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by providing adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality in all youth development issues, national development plans and programmes.</p>
15	16	<p>Strengthening the livelihood empowerment against poverty programme does not have direct influence on establishing Ghana as a transportation Hub for the West Africa Sub-Region.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by enhancing transport system development to boost economic activities especially in the farming areas and also create employment opportunities.</p>
15	17	<p>Strengthening the livelihood empowerment against poverty programme does not have direct influence on creating and sustaining an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs. .</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>

		The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by enhancing transport system development especially in poverty prone areas to boost economic activities.
15	18	Strengthening the livelihood empowerment against poverty programme does not have direct influence on establishing a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry. Mitigation Measures The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by enhancing private partnership in the construction industry to create direct and indirect employment and also facilitate economic activities.
15	20	Strengthening the livelihood empowerment against poverty programme does not have direct influence on establishing a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles Mitigation Measures The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by
15	21	Strengthening the livelihood empowerment against poverty programme does not have direct influence on promoting sustainable land management. Mitigation Measures The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that citizens are sensitized on the how to acquire litigation free land and land management.
15	22	Strengthening the livelihood empowerment against poverty programme does not have direct influence on preventing environmental pollution. Mitigation Measures The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by enhancing sustainable environmental policies and forest conservation by halting activities such as wood lumbering, bushfires and illegal chainsaw operations.
15	23	Strengthening the livelihood empowerment against poverty programme does not have direct influence on enhancing conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems Mitigation Measures

		The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by enhancing sustainable environmental policies and forest conservation by halting activities such as wood lumbering, bushfires and illegal chainsaw operations.
15	24	Strengthening the livelihood empowerment against poverty programme does not have direct influence on promoting effective disaster prevention and mitigation Mitigation Measures The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by enhancing safe environmental practices and proper settlement plans to prevent the spread of squatters and slums.
15	28	Strengthening the livelihood empowerment against poverty programme does not have direct influence on international peace and security. Mitigation Measures The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by incorporating poverty reduction programmes into international peace and security.
16	18	Establishing Ghana as a transportation Hub for the West Africa Sub-Region does not have direct influence on establishing a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry. Mitigation Measures The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by improving our transport systems to enhance easy transport of goods and services.
16	19	Establishing Ghana as a transportation Hub for the West Africa Sub-Region does not have direct influence on providing electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination. Mitigation Measures The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by improving electronic access to public information which will serve as guidelines for private investors within and outside the country.
16	22	Establishing Ghana as a transportation Hub for the West Africa Sub-Region does not have direct influence on preventing environmental pollution. Mitigation Measures

		The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring sustainable and safe environmental transport systems for goods and services.
16	23	<p>Establishing Ghana as a transportation Hub for the West Africa Sub-Region does not have direct influence on enhancing conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring sustainable and safe environmental transport systems for goods and services without compromising the country’s biodiversity and the ecosystem.</p>
16	24	<p>Establishing Ghana as a transportation Hub for the West Africa Sub-Region does not have direct influence on promoting effective disaster prevention and mitigation.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring sustainable and safe environmental transport systems for goods and services.</p>
16	27	<p>Establishing Ghana as a transportation Hub for the West Africa Sub-Region does not have direct influence on improving local governance service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by investing in good transport systems by MMDAs by allocating adequate resources in their Action plans and Budgets.</p>
16	28	<p>Establishing Ghana as a transportation Hub for the West Africa Sub-Region does not have direct influence on International Peace and security.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by investing in good transport systems which will ease the transport of goods and services and also strengthening our security services to work effectively.</p>
17	19	Creating and sustaining an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs does not have direct influence on providing electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination.

		<p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by making public information on transport systems available to attract private investment in the transport sector.</p>
17	21	<p>Creating and sustaining an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs does not have direct influence on promoting sustainable land management.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by adhering to spatial development plans to pave way for smooth transport development system.</p>
17	22	<p>Creating and sustaining an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs does not have direct influence on preventing environmental pollution.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by preventing environmental pollution by enforcing safe environmental practices during and after road construction.</p>
17	23	<p>Creating and sustaining an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs does not have direct influence on enhancing conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by conserving our biodiversity and ecosystem by planting trees along the roads.</p>
17	24	<p>Creating and sustaining an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs does not have direct influence on promoting effective disaster prevention and mitigation.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that there are good road network to help reduce road accidents</p>
17	26	<p>Creating and sustaining an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs does not have direct influence on ensuring full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>

		The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that all transport and road safety regulations are enforced by the necessary agencies.
17	28	<p>Creating and sustaining an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs does not have direct influence on International Peace and security.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that there are good road network to help reduce road accidents.</p>
18	19	<p>Establishing a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry does not have direct influence on providing electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by making public information and services available to attract investors.</p>
18	20	<p>Establishing a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry does not have direct influence on establishing a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring compliance to international standards of operation of construction industries and public transport maintenance.</p>
18	21	<p>Establishing a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry does not have direct influence on promoting sustainable land management.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that industries adhere to sustainable land management policies.</p>
18	22	<p>Establishing a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry does not have direct influence on preventing environmental pollution.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>

		The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that activities of construction industries does not pollute the environment by ensuring safe environmental policies.
18	23	Establishing a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry does not have direct influence on enhancing conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems. Mitigation Measures The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that activities of construction industries does not hinders biodiversity and ecosystems conservation.
18	24	Establishing a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry does not have direct influence on promoting effective disaster prevention and mitigation. Mitigation Measures The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring that risk and disaster management procedures are adhered to by construction industries.
18	25	Establishing a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry does not have direct influence on promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements. Mitigation Measures The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements which does not hinder the operation of construction industries.
18	26	Establishing a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry does not have direct influence on ensuring full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization. Mitigation Measures

		The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by enhancing local level participation and decentralization and creating a conducive atmosphere for private construction industries.
18	27	<p>Establishing a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry does not have direct influence on improving local governance service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by enhancing local level participation and decentralization by creating a conducive atmosphere for private construction industries.</p>
18	28	<p>Establishing a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry does not have direct influence on International Peace and security.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by creating a conducive atmosphere for private partnership in establishing industries which will create employment avenues for the vulnerable youth.</p>
19	20	<p>Providing electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination does not have direct influence on establishing a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by sensitizing the citizens on accessing public information and services and establishing a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles.</p>
19	21	<p>Providing electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination does not have direct influence on promoting sustainable land management.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>

		The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by sensitizing the citizens on accessing public information and services and ensuring sustainable land management.
19	22	<p>Providing electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination does not have direct influence on preventing environmental pollution.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by sensitizing the citizens on accessing public information and services and the menace of environmental pollution.</p>
19	23	<p>Providing electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination does not have direct influence on enhancing conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by sensitizing the citizens on accessing public information and services, enhancing conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems.</p>
19	25	<p>Providing electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination does not have direct influence on promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by sensitizing the citizens on accessing public information and services, spatial development plans and human settlements.</p>
20	21	<p>Establishing a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles does not have direct influence on promoting sustainable land management.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>

		<p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by providing adequate funds for the maintenance of public transports and promoting sensitization programmes on sustainable land management.</p>
20	22	<p>Establishing a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles does not have direct influence on preventing environmental pollution.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring strict adherence to preventive maintenance plans and environmental pollution.</p>
20	23	<p>Establishing a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles does not have direct influence on enhancing conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring strict adherence to preventive maintenance plans and conservation of biodiversity.</p>
20	24	<p>Establishing a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles does not have direct influence on promoting effective disaster prevention and mitigation.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by providing adequate funds for the maintenance of public transports and NADMO activities.</p>
20	25	<p>Establishing a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles does not have direct influence on promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by providing adequate funds for the maintenance of public transports and human settlements development.</p>

20	28	<p>Establishing a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles does not have direct influence on International Peace and security.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring compliance to international standards of operation by public transport maintenance.</p>
21	26	<p>Promoting sustainable land management does not have direct influence on ensuring full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring strict adherence to spatial development plans and sustainable land management policies through local level participation.</p>
21	27	<p>Promoting sustainable land management does not have direct influence on improving local governance service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by equipping the Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands to facilitate their work.</p>
21	28	<p>Promoting sustainable land management does not have direct influence on International Peace and security.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by promoting sensitization programmes on land acquisition procedures to help curb the effects of land litigation and activities of land guards which disturbs national peace and security.</p>
22	25	<p>Preventing environmental pollution does not have direct influence on promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>

		The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring strict adherence to spatial development plans to reduce slums and environmental pollutions.
22	26	Preventing environmental pollution does not have direct influence on ensuring full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization. Mitigation Measures The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by enhancing local level participation by allocating adequate resources to stakeholders within the MMDAs.
22	27	Preventing environmental pollution does not have direct influence on improving local governance service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting. Mitigation Measures The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by enhancing local level participation by allocating adequate resources to stakeholders within the MMDAs.
22	28	Preventing environmental pollution does not have direct influence on International Peace and security. Mitigation Measures The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring adherence to sustainable environmental practices to protect the environment from all forms of pollutions.
23	25	Enhancing conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems does not have direct influence on promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements. Mitigation Measures The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring strict adherence to spatial development plans and promoting sustainable environmental practices to conserve the green environment.
24	26	Promoting effective disaster prevention and mitigation does not have direct influence on ensuring full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization. Mitigation Measures

		The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by allocating funds to NADMO within the various MMDAs to enhance their activities.
24	27	Promoting effective disaster prevention and mitigation does not have direct influence on improving local governance service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting, Mitigation Measures The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by allocating funds to NADMO within the various MMDAs to enhance their activities.
25	27	Promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements does not have direct influence on improving local governance service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting. Mitigation Measures The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by equipping the Town and Country Department of MMDAs to ensure strict adherence to spatial development plans.
25	28	Promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements does not have direct influence on International Peace and security. Mitigation Measures The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by ensuring strict adherence to spatial development plans to reduce slums.
26	28	Ensuring full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization does not have direct influence on International Peace and security. Mitigation Measures The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by promoting decentralization and local level participation in National peace and security issues.
27	28	Improving local governance service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting does not have direct influence on International Peace and security.

		<p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The two objectives can be resolved compatibly by promoting decentralization and local level participation in National peace and security issues.</p>
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2.7 SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS OF ISSUES (INTERNAL CONSISTENCY/ COMPATIBILITY)

STRATEGIC GOAL	SUB-GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PROIRITISED ISSUES
GOAL: Build a prosperous society	1.Promote and sustain microeconomic efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private Sector Development 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Failure of donor-funded private sector development programmes to attain their stated objectives 2. Unreliable and expensive utilities especially water and energy 3. Inadequate Infrastructure such as roads, etc. 4. 4.Outdated and inadequate legal and regulatory regimes 5. Inadequate managerial and technical skills. 6. Poor entrepreneurship culture 7. Inability to meet international requirements 8. Lack of structured coordination between government and private sector. 9. Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector. 10. Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers
	2. Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial transformation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources.
	3. Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture and Rural Development 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate access to appropriate financial products.

GOAL: Create opportunities for all	1.Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and Health Services 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care 2. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable , non-communicable and emerging diseases 3. Poor quality of healthcare services 4. High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs 5. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups 6. Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services 7. High fertility rate.
	2.Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and Training 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education. 2. Poor attainment of literacy and numeracy 3. Absence of clear policy direction in addressing educational needs of disability, vulnerable and marginalised learners 4. Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level 5. High number of untrained teachers at the basic level 6. Low levels of teacher commitment 7. Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools 8. Change negative perception of TVET 9. Low participation in Non-Formal education 10. The low prominence accorded Languages learning in the school system

	4. Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and decent work 	1. Non availability of a comprehensive Informal Employment Policy
	5. Achieve Gender equality and empower all women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth development 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy and institutional framework for youth development 2. Youth and vulnerability 3. Underemployment and unemployment among rural and urban youth 4. Youth with disability and psycho-social problems
GOAL 3: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor and inadequate road transport networks 2. Limited and poor rail networks 3. Early deterioration of road networks 4. Inadequate funding from public sources for construction, maintenance and management for all modes of transport
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Communication Technology 	5. Inadequate ICT centres within communities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction Industry Development • Infrastructure maintenance • Drainage and flood control 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Limited use of local building materials in construction 7. Inability to access financial opportunity capacity and payment delays 8. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure 9. Wildfire 10. Prevalence of fires, floods, and other disasters 11. Poor drainage system 12. Indiscriminate dumping

			13. Poor land-use and management
GOAL 4: Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Governance and Decentralisation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies Non-functioning sub-district structures Committing assembly to irrelevant expenditures Frequent interference in statutory funds allocation
GOAL 5: Strengthen Ghana's role in International Affairs	Contribute to global efforts towards a just and peaceful world	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International relations 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Threats of global terrorism Transnational organized crime (cartels engaged in narcotics and arms smuggling, human trafficking, money laundering, and piracy) Conflicts and wars Political instability in the West-African sub-region. Occasional internal contestations and repudiation of electoral outcomes

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 Development Projections, Adopted Goals, Sub-Goals, Objectives and Strategies for 2018-2021

3.0.1 Projected development requirements for 2018-2021

This is to ascertain the additional social, economic and infrastructural services that should be provided within the medium-term in order to achieve national development objectives. Since planning is concerned with the future, development planning should take into account the nature, evolution and characteristics of the population to be catered for in the plan period. The formulation of measures to control and manage population growth is crucial and imperative as an explosion in the future population hampers development programmes, service delivery and infrastructural needs.

The projections were based on the aggregation of the population of all the towns and villages in the Municipal and as contained in the 2010 population and housing census of Ghana.

The age-sex structure of the population of Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly over the planning period is based on certain assumptions. These include the following:

1. The growth rate of 2.3% will not change throughout the plan period;
2. The age composition will remain the same level as in the year throughout the planning period.
3. The current sex-ratio will not change significantly throughout the plan period.
4. Birth, death and migration rates will not vary significantly throughout the planning period.
5. Settlements will grow at a constant rate of 2.3% and will not change significantly throughout the plan period.

The exponential method was used to project the population of the Municipal. This is based on the assumptions that an observed trend in the proportion of a Municipal population to the country's total population will continue.

3.1 Population Projections

TABLE 5.9: POPULATION PROJECTIONS OF THE MUNICIPAL (2018– 2021)

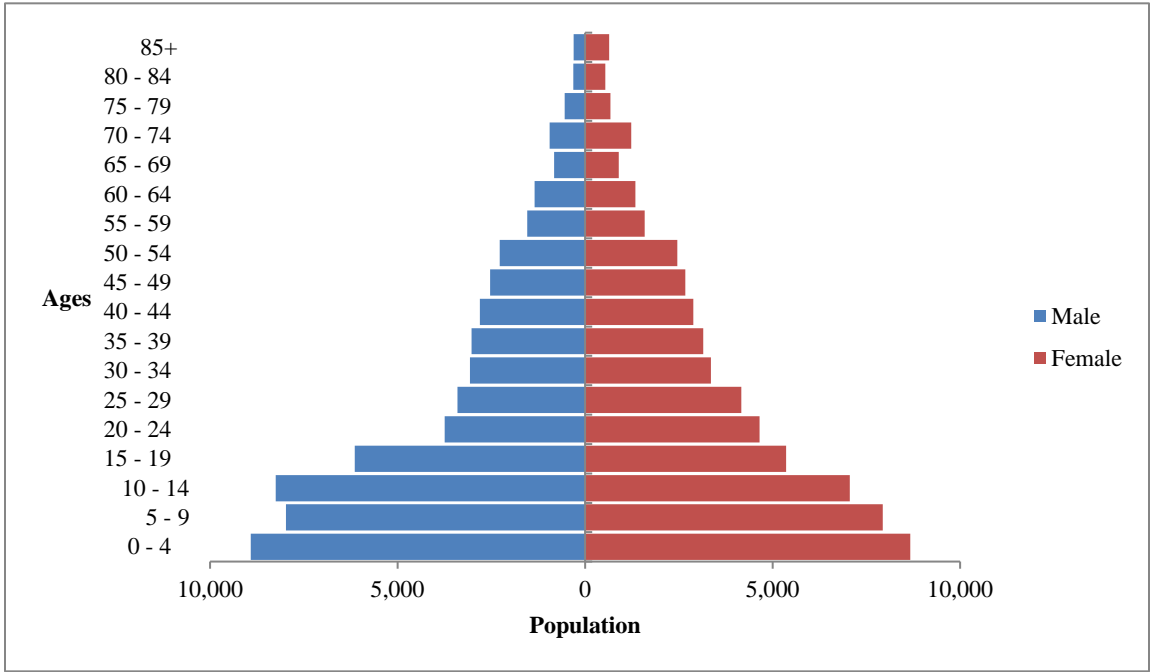
Year	Male	Female	Total population	Population Density(persons per square kilometers)
2018	69,784	70,910	140,263	115.2
2019	71,389	72,541	143,489	117.8
2020	73,031	74,209	146,789	120.5
2021	75,007	76,216	150,165	123.3

By the end of the plan period, 2018-2021, the population of the district is expected to increase to 150,165 with males comprising 75,007 and females comprising 76,216 respectively assuming that the growth rate will not change significantly. With a land size of 1217.7km² population densities will keep increasing but a small margin, thus from 115.2km² persons 2018 to 123.3km² persons by 2021. This portrays that pressure on land use will keep increasing but at an insignificant rate.

TABLE 6.0: PROJECTED POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX FROM 2018-2021

AGE (YEARS)	2018			2019			2020			2021		
	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F
All ages	140694	69784	70910	143930	71389	72541	147240	73031	74209	151,223	75007	76216
0 – 4	21,102	10467	10635	21587	10707	10880	22084	10953	11131	22592	11206	11386
5 – 9	19098	9473	9625	19537	9690	9847	19986	9913	10073	20446	10141	10305
10 – 14	18377	9115	9262	18800	9325	9475	19234	9540	9694	19676	9759	9917
15 – 19	13801	6845	6956	14118	7003	7115	14443	7164	7279	14775	7328	7447
20 – 24	10081	5000	5081	10313	5115	5198	10550	5233	5317	10793	5353	5440
25 – 29	9085	4506	4579	9294	4610	4684	9708	4815	4893	9931	4926	5005
30 – 34	7711	3825	3886	7888	3912	3976	8069	4002	4067	8255	4094	4161
35 – 39	7417	3679	3738	7588	3763	3825	7763	3850	3913	7942	3939	4003
40 – 44	6821	3383	3438	6978	3461	3517	7138	3540	3598	7302	3622	3680
45 – 49	6245	3098	3147	6389	3169	3220	6536	3242	3294	6686	3316	3370
50 – 54	5677	2816	2861	5808	2881	2927	5942	2947	2995	6079	3015	3064
55 – 59	3760	1865	1895	3846	1908	1938	3934	1951	1983	4024	1996	2028
60 – 64	3226	1600	1626	3300	1637	1663	3376	1674	1702	3454	1713	1741
65+	8293	4113	4180	8484	4208	4276	8679	4305	4374	8879	4404	4475

Source: Population Census Reports Projections 2010



Source: Population Census Reports Projections 2010

3.1.1 Health Projections

In view of the fact that the projections for health services were intended for making policy decisions, the age, sex, total fertility and life expectancy at birth in the year 2017 serves as the base year data.

3.1.1.1 Projected Demand for Doctors

TABLE 6.1: PROJECTED POPULATIONS AND DOCTORS (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE)

YEAR	DISTRICT POPULATION	DOCTORS	
		EXISTING	REQUIRED
2018	140,263	3	5
2019	143,489	5	8
2020	146,789	7	10
2021	150,165	8	12

Standard Maximum Doctor Patient Ratio - 1:9,000

TABLE 6.2: PROJECTED POPULATIONS AND NURSES (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE)

YEAR	DISTRICT POPULATION	NURSES	
		EXISTING	REQUIRED
2018	140,263	68	150
2019	143,489	78	160
2020	146,789	100	190
2021	150,165	110	200

Standard Maximum Nurses Patient Ratio - 1:9,000

TABLE 6.3: PROJECTED POPULATIONS AND MIDWIVES (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE)

YEAR	DISTRICT POPULATION	NURSES	
		EXISTING	REQUIRED
2018	140,263	34	38
2019	143,489	36	40
2020	146,789	40	45
2021	150,165	45	50

Standard maximum Midwife Patient Ratio of 1:1,350

With a standard maximum Midwife Patient Ratio of 1:1,350, it implies that midwives in the District are enough per the 2016 WIFA standard which is 24% of every District's population.

3.1.1.2 Projected Demand for Hospital

TABLE 6.4: PROJECTED POPULATIONS AND HOSPITALS (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE)

YEAR	DISTRICT POPULATION	HOSPITALS	
		EXISTING	REQUIRED
2018	140,263	2	3
2019	143,489	3	4
2020	146,789	3	4
2021	150,165	4	5

3.1.2 Projection for Water, Sanitation and Housing

3.1.2.1 Water

The existing potable water supply in the Municipal is not sufficient compared to the existing demand. Women and children are forced to walk long distances to fetch water. Many people opt to use water from unsafe sources like, rivers, streams and periods.

It is projected that the existing potable water supply gap of about 5% will reduce to none over the plan period. This gap will be closed by the provision of boreholes in the rural communities and extension and construction of pipe borne water in larger communities.

TABLE 6.5: PROJECTED WATER POINTS

YEAR	EXISTING	REQUIRED
2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 13 Mechanized boreholes ➤ 502 boreholes ➤ 150 Hand dug well with pump ➤ 5 Small town (STWSP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 50 Mechanized boreholes ➤ 800 boreholes ➤ 250 hand dug wells with pump ➤ 15 Small town water (STWSP)
2021	-	Total pipe borne water coverage in the district

3.1.2.2 Sanitation Waste Management

The collection, transportation and disposal of solid and liquid waste are the sole responsibility of the Municipal Assembly which operates through the Zoomlion Ghana and Environmental Health Department. Collection of solid waste is done in two ways, that is, disposal at the refuse containers and indiscriminate disposals. No private companies have engage in waste collection as part of their social responsibilities. Communities which benefit from Juaso, Obogu and Bompata. The communal container system is provided to low class communities.

Classification and Composition of District Waste

AASMA has a high proportion of organic waste and low proportions of recyclables (papers/cardboard, rubber, metals, etc). This is the general pattern. The composition may not vary from area council to area council.

Solid Waste

The major land fill site of the entire Municipal is located at Obogu- Abakabon. The waste dumped is spread evenly with the help of compactor truck. There is also an unpleasant stench hanging over the area coupled with scavengers loitering on the dump site. The district has projected to have an engineered land filled site for solid waste disposal.

Liquid Waste

The municipal has no dump site for the dumping of feaces. There is no treatment plant for the liquid waste being produced in the municipal. Feaces are dumped in some open spaces drastically and thus increased the present high level of pollution of the environment. The Assembly would be grateful if treatment plants are constructed to cater for the increasing population.

Funding of Waste

Funding of solid waste collection was initially done by the government with government paying service providers. This resulted in the assembly's indebtedness to service providers because of the high dependence on logistics as well as the waste load. There was also no means of direct revenue collection.

Issues

- Newly developed areas in the municipality are poorly served with services such as water, electricity, telecommunication and other ancillary services
- Dependence on public toilets
- Indiscriminate defecation along the roads
- Waste reduction – recycle, composting plant

- Inadequate school sanitation facilities
- Solid waste generated daily in the municipal has doubled putting pressure on the Assembly's finances to deliver prompt evacuation of waste

3.1.2.3 Housing

To ensure good housing and sanitation, land development and control measures would be intensified by the statutory planning committee to carry out assigned tasks. The Town and Country Planning Department and Building Inspectorate would be strengthened to monitor housing delivery and development

3.1.3 Projection in the Economic Sectors

3.1.3.1 Projection in the Services and Commerce Sectors

Within the plan period, electricity would be extended to 40 communities and provision of streetlights in some major towns. Improvements to existing market facilities would be undertaken at Obogu, Juaso, Adomfe, Asankare, Ofoase and Bompata.

The Assembly would liaise with the major telecommunication companies to improve the telecommunication network by establishing GSM telephone paid phone boots in Dwendwenase, Banka, and Komeso. It is anticipated that cell phone reception will significantly improve with the installation of 6 repeater stations by MTN, Tigo, Airtel, and Vodafone.

Security would improve if police stations or post are established in Obogu.

3.1.3.2 Projections in the Industrial Sector

Within the plan period, effort would be made to maximize the use of local raw materials in production and establishment of effective linkages between manufacturing and agricultural sectors.

Agro-based industrial production will be given a major boost in the planning process, to create wealth and improve the standard of living of the people. The emphasis will be place on the promotion of small scale industries.

Land would be made available for the implementation of One District, One Factory and the One District, One Exportable good. This would boost industrialization and create employment for the people in the district.

3.1.3.3 Agricultural Projections

Agriculture is the major economic sector in the Municipal. It accounts for 75% of the total labour force in the Municipal. Improvement in technology and management has raised yields and has led to increase

in the amount of food produced. The cocoa spraying programmed embarked upon by the government has led to increases in the yield of cocoa and has given partial employment to about 1,200 people since 2006. The President’s initiative of Planting for Food and Jobs would help increase agricultural production and create avenue for employment for the youth. Accessibility to production and Marketing centres need to be improved. Storage facilities are required to reduce post-harvest losses and more processing facilities established. Roads in the farming communities needs to be improved significantly.

3.1.3.4 Arable Land per Capital

The arable land available per capita is projected by dividing the total arable land area by the total population. This indicator is useful in demonstrating how the available land can support the population. The district has an arable land area of 913.275km sq. This tends to reduce as the population grows and the amount of land available to support each person becomes smaller.

TABLE 6.6: ARABLE LAND PER CAPITA

YEAR	DISTRICT POPULATION	ARABLE LAND PER CAPITAL (HECTARE)
2010	117,245	0.0078km sq
2017	137,109	0.0067km sq
2018	140,263	0.0065km sq.
2019	143,489	0.0064km sq.
2020	146,789	0.0062km sq.
2021	150,165	0.0061km sq.

Source: MOFA / MPCU

3.1.3.5 Consumption of Major Crops

The total consumption of the Municipal’s major crops is projected by multiplying the average annual per capital consumption of that crop by the total population for each year of the projection. This indicator is useful in demonstrating the level of food security in the Municipal. Basic staple crops such as rice, plantain, cocoyam, cassava and maize will have to be increased to support the increasing population numbers.

3.1.4 Spatial Organisation

The implementation of the projects is expected to reorganize the space economy to correct spatial imbalances in the distribution of social and economic infrastructure and services in the Municipal. To ensure spatial equity and efficiency in resource allocation in the development process from major settlements will require higher order services enable them serve population.

In effect, services deficient areas which are lower order settlements will be provided with socio-economic services like schools, water, health centre, market to enable them serve the communities within their respective spheres of influence.

The projected distribution of services at the end of the plan period is represented on the Scalogram below.

FACILITIES SETTLEMENT	Pop. 2021 (est.)	EDUCATION					HEALTH				WATER & SANITATION				ENERGY OST.&TEL ECOM.			SECURITY & JUDIC.			OTHERS					ROADS			ADMINISTRATION			No. of Function	Total Centrality Score	H level	
		KG	Primary	J.HS	S.HS	Voc/Tech	M. Homes	Clinic	H. Centre	Hosp	Borehole	Pipe borne	KVIP	WC	Telecom	Electricity	P. Office	P. Station	Court	P. Hqts	Extension	W. Market	Bank	F. Station	G House	3 rd C Road	2 nd C Road	1 st C Road	Area Council	Town council	District Admin				
Weight (w)		1	2	3	5	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	3						
Juaso	13,582	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	27	1927	1 st			
Obogu	12,192	X	X	X			X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X			X	X	18	1383	2 nd			
Dampong	4,393	X	X	X							X			X	X					X	X			X					10	883	4 th				
Adomfe	4,187	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X					X	X			X					12	983	4 th				
Bompata	5,497	X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X		X		17	1133	3 rd				
Banka	2,594	X	X	X	X		X				X		X	X	X	X				X			X		X		X		15	1186	3 rd				
Kumeso	3,079	X	X	X	X			X	X		X		X	X						X				X	X		X		13	1016	3 rd				
Ofoase	5,856	X	X	X	X		X		X		X		X			X				X	X	X		X		X		X	14	1136	3 rd				
Krofa	2,739	X	X	X							X		X	X		X				X				X					10	883	4 th				
Atwidie	5,077	X	X	X							X		X	X		X								X		X			9	816	4 th				
Banso	4,108	X	X	X			X	X			X		X	X						X				X			X		12	1033	3 rd				
Asankare	3,798	X	X	X		X					X		X	X								X	X	X		X	X		13	1141	3 rd				
Pra River	2,711	X	X	X					X		X													X					6	416	4 th				
Asuboa	2,451	X	X	X							X		X	X										X					8	683	4 th				
Amantia	2,250	X	X	X							X		X	X		X								X					10	883	4 th				
Odubi	2,220	X	X	X							X		X							X			X						7	583	4 th				
Dwendwenase	2,585	X	X	X			X		X		X		X	X						X				X			X		12	1016	3 rd				
Morso	2,380	X	X	X				X	X		X		X	X												X			10	766	4 th				
Breku	2,670	X	X	X					X		X		X	X						X	X			X		X			11	849	4 th				
Nnadieso	2,476	X	X	X			X		X		X		X	X						X				X		X	X		13	1049	3 rd				
No. of Settlement (n)		20	20	20	4	1	8	6	10	1	20	4	17	2	17	3	8	1	1	14	6	4	5	1	15	5	5	9	2	1					
Centrality Index (100)		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wt-cent. Score (100xw)/n		2000	1000	660	80	25	800	300	330	25	2000	200	1700	100	1700	300	800	100	50	1400	600	400	500	100	1500	250	165	900	100	33					

3.2 Adoption of Municipal Development Goals and Sub-Goals

A set of objectives have been produced to achieve the sub-goals. They are intended to be achieved within the specific timeframe of 2018-2021. The objectives have been formulated to be specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound (SMART) for monitoring and evaluation purposes. The following sections list the objectives of the Municipal under the goals of the MTDf.

Prioritised Objectives under each of the NMTDPF 2018-2021

STRATEGIC GOAL	ISSUE	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	ACTIVITY
Build a prosperous society	Promote and sustain microeconomic efficiency.	2.1 Ensure energy availability and reliability	Create dedicated quality and reliable energy supply sources for industrial enclaves and zones (SDG-7.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connection of communities to the national grid • Provide street lights for communities by 2021
			Strengthen planning and execution of donor-support programme for private sector development (SDG-8.4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of natural resources
			Reduce significantly the operational inefficiencies in energy supply and distribution (SDG-7.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of solar panels • Procure stand by generator
			Accelerate investment in modern infrastructure development (SDG-8.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating good environment for Public Private Partnership (PPP)
			Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of modern markets and infrastructure at Obogu, Morso-Korufa,

			district to enhance domestic trade (SDG-8.1)	Bompata, Asankare, Komeso, Dwendwenease
			Ensure strict compliance with existing legislation and regulations in respect of retail trade (SDG-10.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gazette Assembly’s bye-laws
			Improve access of information for the private sector (SDG-9.b, 16.10, 17.14 & 17.18)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving on the Assembly’s website • Distribution of scorecards • Effective functioning of the Public Relations and Complains Unit • Effective functioning of the Sub-structures
	Increase access to affordable credit and capital by business of all sizes	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs	Develop the national plan for entrepreneurship and innovation in support of young businesses and start-ups (SDG-8.b and 9.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support graduate apprentices with equipment • Client trade and exhibition show
			Facilitate training and education for MSMES (SDG-8.6 & 9.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize managerial & skills training for the self employed • Organize Small business management seminar • Organize CBT in Liquid soap and other detergents for existing MSEs

	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports		Invest in human resources with relevant modern skills and competencies (SDG-8.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invest in bee keeping, kente weaving, oil palm production, gari processing
		Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Create enabling environment for tourism to thrive (SDG-17.3 & 8.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisation of festivals Market the district as a competitive tourist destination PPP arrangements
			Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international acceptable standards (SDG-17.3 & 8.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radio talks Incentives for tourism development
		Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments	Implement the “One District, One Factory” initiative (SDG- 8.3, 1.3 & 1.b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of land Undertaking of market, pest and diseases survey
			Pursue policies that will reduce interest rate (SDG-8.10 & 8.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax holidays for local industries Organize field visits

			Develop efficient and competitive local supplier networks for the goods and services that industry needs and that can realistically be sourced locally (SDG-9.b, 12.a & 12.b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of cooperatives • Training of farmers for the production of animals and crops (grasscutter, mushroom, ruminant and non-ruminant, agro-chemical application etc.)
	Increase access to affordable credit and capital by business of all sizes	Improve agriculture financing	Government support for the agricultural and aquaculture industries (SDG-14.1 & 2.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of seeds and seedlings • Recruiting of extension officers • Construction of fish ponds
			Provide appropriate framework to ensure adequate flow of financial resources to the agriculture and aquaculture industries with attention to smallholder farmers (SDG-14.b ,2.3 & 2.a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of credit facilities to farmers • Support from the financial institutions in the district
	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports	Promote the development of selected staples and horticulture crops	Promote the development of selected staple crops in each ecological zone. (SDG-2.c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish demonstration farms on plantain, cocoyam, cassava etc. • Formation of FBO's in extension zones

			Expand production of grains, particularly maize and soya beans rapidly, to support both human consumption and the domestic poultry industry (SDG-2.5 & 2.4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of nursery of seedlings for farmers (citrus, oil palm, maize, rice, beans etc.
Create opportunities for all	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services	Accelerate the implementation of the revised CHPS strategy especially in under-served areas (SDG-3.7 & 3.8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of CHPs compound at Bankame, Amantia, Tokwai Odumasi, Nyakoma, Teshie-Praso, Komeaboi and Appiakrom Completion of CHPs compounds at Yawbarima, Amanfrom, Adomfe,
			Review and Implement the health sector ICT policy and E-health strategy focusing on under-served areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the implementation of National Youth Employment (YEA) programme Recruitment of community health nurses in E-health
			Improve access to information on health care (SDG-3.8 & 3.d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of computers and motor bikes Construction of Health Administration block
		Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability	Intensify efforts for the certification of eradication of polio (SDG-3.b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouragement of immunization programme Undertake acute malnutrition management

		Strengthen maternal and new born care services (SDG-3.1 & 3.4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute mosquito nets to nursing and pregnant mothers
	Improve universal sustainable and affordable health care financing	Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy (SDG-3.8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading of health centre at Obogu and Banka • Rehabilitation of health facilities at Nnadieso, Komeso, Morso
		Improve response and management of medical emergencies including road traffic accidents (SDG-3.6 & 3.8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision on ambulance • Purchase & install X-ray & ultra sound machines
	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Expand and intensify HIV counselling and testing (HTC) programmes (SDG-3.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize communities on the availability of VCT
		Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDs, TB (SDG-3.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of AIDS campaign clubs at basic and secondary school levels • Organize health education talks on HIV/AIDS in schools, churches and identified groups

			Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG-3.1, 3.4 & 3.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote safer sexual behavior Provide treatment
			Intensify education to reduce stigmatization (SDG-3.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish income generating activities for PLWHA
		Improve reproductive health	Revisit, review and implement programmes to reposition family planning in Ghana in collaboration with all relevant partners (SDG-3.d, 3.1, 3.7 & 3.4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase subscription of NHIS Provision of family planning commodities
	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	Expand free and compulsory education to all Ghanaian children up to Senior High School (SDG-4.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of the free school policy Provision of teaching and learning materials
Bridge the gender gap in access to education at all levels (SDG-5.1, 4.5 & 4.a)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of scholarships to brilliant but needy student 	
Establish well-resourced and functional Senior High institutions in all districts			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of libraries and computer laboratories Construction of teachers quarter 	

			(SDG-4.c &4.a)	
			Expand delivery modes including distance education, open schooling, transition education and competency-based training for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) (SDG-4.4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of Vocational Training centre • Standardization of curricula to promote entrepreneurship
	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Mainstream youth development issues into national development frameworks, plans and programmes in all sectors	Strengthen and harmonise the implementation of evidence-based youth employment programmes for the diverse categories of youth in all sectors (SDG-8.5 & 8.6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring the role out of Youth Employment policies
		Provide adequate resources and information to address the youth vulnerability and inequality	Reduce the incidence of drug and substance abuse to the barest minimum among the youth (SDG-3.5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of support to the police service

			Ensure adequate capacity and skills development of the youth with disability. (SDG-1.3, 8.5 & 8.6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of skills training
		Strengthen the livelihood empowerment against poverty programme	Provide livelihood creation opportunities for caregivers of LEAP households and vocational skills and start-up funding to enable them to generate income and become self-reliant (SDG-10.4, 8.b & 8.10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision start-up kits or capital • Provision of training in MSE activities (Bee keeping, woodcraft, snail rearing, mushroom planting, soap making etc.)
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure built environment	To create the enabling environment for effective collaboration with the private sector for productive employment and revenue generation	Establish Ghana as a transportation Hub for the West Africa Sub-Region	Improve and develop the physical infrastructure across all modes for transport (SDG-11.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of transit terminal
		Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	Prioritise the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs (SDG-1.a & 16.5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reshaping of roads • Construction of roads (Obogu, Okoyaw-Saabo-Takyikrom, Banso-Dwendwenase-Banka, Dwendwenase-Dansabonso, Tokwai Odumasi-Ningo) • Patching of roads

		Establish a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry	Encourage the standardization and improvement of construction techniques and materials (SDG-11.c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the proper exploitation of construction materials (granite rocks)
		Provide electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination	Improve ICT literacy skills among all citizens (SDG-9.c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of ICT centres in the communities • Provision of ICT materials in schools
			Expand the coverage of high-speed internet services to all communities (SDG-9.c & 5.b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of telecommunication mask / poles in the rural areas
		Establish a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry	Promote quality assurance in the Ghanaian construction industry (SDG-9.b, 9.4, 11.c & 9.5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of PPP options contractors • Consistent monitoring of projects and programmes
			Initiate and maintain a construction industry information systems for Ghana (SDG-12.8, 17.3 & 17.14)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of DMTDP
		Establish a timely effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles	Institute a robust maintenance scheme (SDG-16.5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake routine maintenance of Assembly's vehicles • Renovation of bungalows and offices

		Promote sustainable land management	Decentralize fully, Lands Commission and land services to the district level. (SDG-10.3 & 12.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the establishment of Lands Commission in the district
			Implement sustainable land management practices including sound property rights and institutions to ensure security of tenure. (SDG-15.9, 11.a & 11.b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring peaceful resolution on land use and ownership Ensuring the effective functioning of DISEC in the district
		Prevent environmental pollution	Ensure the availability of adequate waste bins at public places (SDG-6.2, 6.b, 15.9 & 3.4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of refuse containers at vantages points Distribution of dust dins to the public Construction of KVIP's and WC's in the district
		Enhance conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems	Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local level bye-laws on wildfire (SDG-12.2 & 12.6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the functions of the forestry commission (Protection, Management and Development) Ensure the effective functioning the of Disaster Volunteer Groups
		Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation	Address capacity needs on disaster risk management at the local and national levels for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake public education and training on disaster prevention and management

			government officials, civil society, academia and private sector (SDG-11.5 & 11.b)	
		Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Adopt new and innovative means of promoting development control and enforcement of the planning and building regulations (SDG-15.7 & 15.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation and utilization of sector layouts for the district • Effective functioning of the Physical Planning Department
Maintain a stable, united and safe society	To improve the quality of human resource through enhanced access to education and quality health care	Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralisation	Institute measures to block leakages and loopholes in the revenue mobilisation system of MMDAs (SDG-16.4 & 16.5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake pay your levy campaign • Revaluation of properties
			Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilisation, internal revenue generation and resource management (SDG-16.7 & 16.5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of revenue pay points
			Promote the election of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Chief Executives (MMDCEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of Assembly members and government appointees

			(SDG-5.c & 10.2)	
			Tailor assembly's expenditure to peculiar needs (SDG-16.7 & 16.6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake Public Forum and Statutory Assembly meetings on planning and budgeting
		Improve local governance service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting	Integrate and institutionalise district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels (SDG-16.6 & 16.7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making functional the area councils in the district
Strengthen Ghana's role in International Affairs	Enhance participatory governance and effective security through capacity strengthening	International Peace and security	Contribute to global efforts towards a just, secure and peaceful world (SDG-16.1, 16.a & 16.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of police post in the district

3.3 EDUCATIONAL PROJECTIONS

Social infrastructure planning in the Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly is confronted with growing gap between demand and supply in Senior High Schools, Junior High Schools and the Basic Schools in the district. Strategies to improve educational services can be addressed taken due cognizance of population distribution, government policies, availability of resources and distribution and levels of accessibility to existing facilities.

3.3.1 Projected School Needs

The Municipal educational needs are based on the following assumptions;

- i. That the school participation rate of 90% in 2017 will dramatically increase by the year 2021 as a result of Capitation Grant, School Feeding, and Free Basic Education Programme, and Free Senior School programme introduced by government.
- ii. That the pro-poor growth interventions in the Municipal would improve the income level of the people and hence induce them to send their children to school.
- iii. That basic socio-economic infrastructure such as good roads, telecommunication, electricity, staff bungalows would help retain trained teachers in the municipal.
- iv. That as the population size continues to grow at the current rate of 2.3%, the need for more educational infrastructure would increase.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES OF THE ASSEMBLY (2018-2021)

The Composite Programme of Action (PoA) was designed to show the programmes that will be carried out by the Assembly within the Medium Term to achieve the objectives set under the various goals. The Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the Municipal Assembly shows the adopted objectives, adopted strategies, programmes and sub-programmes. The PoA also shows adopted objectives, adopted strategies, programmes, sub-programmes, projects/activities, outcomes/impact indicators, time frame, indicative budget and implanting agencies. It must be noted that the composite development programmes shows the general policy areas and activities of the Asante Akim SouthMunicipal.

4.1 Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the DA 2018-2021

DA's adopted goal:

TABLE 6.8: PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES OF THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY 2018-2021

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
2.1 Ensure energy availability and reliability	2.1.1 Re-align the electricity tariff structure in support of industrial development 2.1.1 Identify and boost the long-term generation of base load power at the lowest possible cost configuration 2.1.2 Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network 2.1.3 Tackle the corporate governance deficiencies in the energy sector that contribute to inefficiency, waste, and poor services	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development. Agriculture Development
3.3 Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	3.3.1 Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth 3.3.2 Launch a comprehensive National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) to support start-ups and early stage business with financing and business development services including incubator hubs and business accelerator services 3.3.3 Tackle the currently poor management of entrepreneurship training infrastructure and facilities across the country 3.3.4 Merge National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP) and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services 3.3.5 Expand the venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs 3.3.6 Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs 3.3.7 Merge the YEA and YES to consolidate public resources in the provision of entrepreneurship training and business development services 3.3.8 Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements		
6.1 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	6.1.1 Transform the country into major meeting, incentive, conference and exhibition (MICE) centre 6.1.3 Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector 6.1.4 Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards 6.1.5 Mainstream tourism development in district development plans		

4.5 Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	<p>4.5.1 Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations</p> <p>4.5.3 Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system</p> <p>4.5.5 Disseminate information on weather and prices</p> <p>4.5.6 Develop local fertilizers industry based on gas and petroleum resources to improve agricultural yield and save foreign exchange</p>		
4.2 Ensure improved Public Investment	<p>1.2.1 Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water</p> <p>1.2.2 Develop tailor-made agricultural financing, especially long-term instrument</p> <p>1.2.3 Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support</p> <p>4.2.6 Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level</p> <p>4.2.7 Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district</p>		
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 and distribution</p> <p>4.4.2 Provide incentives to the private sector and district assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities</p> <p>4.4.3 Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative</p> <p>4.4.5 Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system</p> <p>4.4.7 Implement commodities trading centres (i.e. Modern Farmers' Market) across all MMDAs focusing on grains, vegetables and tubers marketing</p>		
2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<p>2.1.1 Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care</p> <p>2.1.2 Expand and equip health facilities</p> <p>2.1.3 Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy</p> <p>2.1.4 Scale-up the integration of traditional medicine into existing health service delivery system</p> <p>2.1.13 Promote use of ICT and E-health strategies in health care delivery</p> <p>2.1.15 Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)</p>	Social Development	Education and Youth Development.
2.3 Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	<p>2.3.1 Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services</p> <p>2.3.2 Intensify implementation of malaria control programme</p> <p>2.3.3 Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases Formulate national strategy to mitigate climate change induced diseases</p> <p>2.3.4 Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy</p> <p>2.3.6 Intensify efforts for polio eradication</p> <p>2.3.7 Accelerate implementation of the national strategy for elimination of yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer, filariasis and neglected tropical diseases</p>		Social Welfare & Community. Development. Physical and Spatial Planning.

2.4 Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.4.1 Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes 2.4.2 Intensify education to reduce stigmatization 2.4.3 Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB 2.4.4 Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes 2.4.5 Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) 2.4.6 Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy 2.4.7 Support the local production of Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) commodity 		
1.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1.1 Redefine basic education to include secondary education 1.1.2 Reform curriculum with emphasis on competencies in reading, writing, arithmetic, creativity at the primary level and introduce history of Ghana, French and optional Arabic language at the pre-tertiary level 1.1.3 Develop standards and national assessment test for foundational literacy and numeracy competencies at primary level 1.1.4 Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children 1.1.5 Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs 1.1.6 Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education 1.1.7 Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels 		
13.1 Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13.1.1 Mainstream youth development in national development policies, programmes and projects across all sectors 13.1.5 Strengthen key national institutions including NYA and YEA to effectively discharge their mandates 13.1.6 Build integrated youth centres in all districts to serve as an information hub for youth development 13.1.7 Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills 		
10.1 Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10.1 Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets 10.1.3 Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups 10.1.4 Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries 10.1.14 Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate the graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme 		
11.1 Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11.1.5 Ensure effective implementation of the 3 percent increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs 11.1.7 Generate database on PWD 11.1.9 Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self 		

8.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	8.1.2Expand and maintain the national road network 8.1.4Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. 8.1.5 Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services	Environment, infrastructure and human settlements	Infrastructure Development
9.1 Enhance application of ICT in national development	9.1.2Mainstream ICT in public sector operations 9.1.3Improve telecommunications accessibility 9.1.5Increase citizens' accessibility to data platforms 9.1.6Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections nationwide 9.1.7Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure		
15.1 Develop efficient land administration and management system	3.0.1 Continue on-going land reforms to address title and ownership to land 15.1.5Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nationwide 15.1.6Provide secured and accessible land with integrated infrastructure to export-oriented, import-substitution industries, light industries, technology companies and sales outlets 15.1.11 Produce topographic maps to cover the entire country		Disaster Prevention and Management
4.1 Reduce environmental pollution	4.1.1 Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies 4.1.3 Intensify public education on noise pollution 4.1.4Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution including open burning		Natural Resource Conservation
5.1 Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	5.1.1Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves 5.1.6Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local level bye-laws on wildfire		
7.1 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	7.1.1Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction 7.1.2 Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters 7.1.4Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively		
16.1 Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	16.1.2Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)		

19.1 Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	19.1.1 Ensure establishment of Zongo and inner city development fund to finance appropriate programmes. 19.1.5 Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos 19.1.6 Upgrade inner cities, Zongos and slums and prevent the occurrence of new ones		
2.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralization	2.1.1 Ensure the election of District Chief Executives (DCEs) and formalize performance appraisal of MMDCEs 2.1.7 Strengthen sub-district structures	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	General Administration
2.2 Improve decentralised planning	2.2.1 Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting 2.2.3 Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level 2.2.4 Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)		Legislative Oversight
2.3 Strengthen fiscal decentralization	2.3.1 Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs 2.3.2 Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization		Planning, Budgeting & Coordination
2.4 Strengthen the coordinating and administrative functions of regions	2.4.1 Review and re-organise existing administrative regions		Human Resource Management
2.5 Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	2.5.1 Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability 2.5.2 Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue 2.5.3 Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government		Finance and Revenue Mobilisation
3.1 Build an effective and efficient Government machinery	3.1.8 Design and implement a Client Service Charter for public institutions 3.1.9 Support National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) to continuously educate and sensitise citizens on their rights and responsibilities 3.1.10 Implement comprehensive HR payroll system and database		
4.1 Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	4.1.2 Strengthen the implementation of development plans 4.1.5 Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes and implementation of projects.		

5.1 Enhance security service delivery	5.1.1 Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure		
7.1 Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	7.1.1 Ensure the continued implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) 7.1.5 Establish an Office of the Special Prosecutor		
9.1 Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	9.1.1 Create enabling legislative and economic environment in support of philanthropies for the vulnerable, weak and excluded, particularly women, children and PLWDs 9.1.3 Establish appropriate framework for collaborative engagement with the media 9.1.7 Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes 9.1.14 Engage religious bodies in the formulation and implementation of development programmes and projects.		
11.1 Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	11.1.6 Organize National Policy Summits, regular town hall meetings and meet-the-press series periodically around key Government initiatives 11.1.7 Strengthen the Development Community's role of the Ministry of Information to ensure delivery of timely and accurate information to the citizenry and feedback on government policies and programmes		
1.3 Promote Ghana's political and economic interests abroad	1.3.1 Support implementation of policies to create a favourable legislative and business environment attractive to domestic and foreign investors 1.3.7 Facilitate linkages between Ambassadors and High Commissioners and MMDCEs with a view to maximising investment and trade opportunities for local authorities 1.3.8 Create incentives for diaspora investment, trade and technology transfer	Ghana and International Community	

4.2 DAs Programme of Action (PoA) 2018-2021

TABLE 6.9: DAS PROGRAMME OF ACTION (PoA) 2018-2021

PILLAR : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				activities		2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG GH¢	IGF GH¢	Donor GH¢	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure energy availability and reliability	Re-align the electricity tariff structure in support of industrial development	Economic Development	Industrial Development	Reduction in electricity tariffs for industries.	20% reduction in electricity tariffs					400,000.00			ECG	PURC/WORKS
	Identify and boost the long-term generation of base load power at the lowest possible cost configuration			Installation of solar panels	To achieve 20% solar power generation					1000,000.00			ECG	PURC/WORKS
	Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network			Extension of electricity	To achieve 100% coverage of electricity within the district					1000,000.00			ECG	PURC/WORKS
	Tackle the corporate governance deficiencies in the energy sector that contribute to inefficiency, waste, and poor services			Restructuring of energy sector	To reduce waste in energy sector by 30%					600,000.00			ECG	PURC/WORKS
	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth			Economic Development	Trade	Provision of entrepreneur trainings for the youth	Trained 1,000 youth in entrepreneurship					900,000.00		
Launch a comprehensive National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) to support start-ups and early stage business with financing and business development services	Provision of start-up kits	Start-up kits for 5000 trained youth provided							1000,000.00			BAC	COMM. DEVELOPMENT	

	including incubator hubs and business accelerator services
	Expand the venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs
	Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs
	Merge the YEA and YES to consolidate public resources in the provision of entrepreneurship training and business development services
	Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Transform the country into major meeting, incentive, conference and exhibition (MICE) centre
	Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector
	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards

	Provision of adequate financial support to SMEs	Start-up kits and financial support provided to 1500 SMEs'					120,000.00			BAC	COMM. DEVELOPMENT/YEA
	Provision of financial support to SMEs	1000 MSMEs supported financially					150,000.00			BAC	COMM. DEVELOPMENT/YEA
	Provision of entrepreneurial training in business development	2000 Youths trained in entrepreneurial and business development by YEA and YES					700,000.00			YEA/YE S	BAC
	Enhancing PPP arrangement between SMEs and Private partners	20% Increase in PPP arrangement					500,000.00			DEVT PLANNING	WORKS/BAC
Tourism	Advertising the country's tourism	30% increase in MICE					600,000.00			BAC	DEVT PLANNING
	Creating conducive atmosphere for Private partnership in the tourism sector	PPP arrangements increased by 30%					500,000.00			DEVT PLANNING	WORKS
	Upgrading of existing tourist sites to meet international standard	One tourist site developed.					900,000.00			DEVT PLANNING	WORKS

	Mainstream tourism development in district development plans		Developing of 3 new tourist sites	3 new tourist sites developed					500,000.00			DEVT PLAN NING	WORKS
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations	Agricultural Development	Enhancing the usage of ICT to boost agriculture	Cost in operations reduced by 30%					800,000.00			MoFA	DEVT PLANNI NG
	Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system		Establishing of district data base on all farmers	100% data base on farmers achieved					600,000.00			MoFA	DEVT PLANNI NG
	Disseminate information on weather and prices		Provision of timely information on weather and food prices to farmers	Weather and prices information disseminate timely and effectively					200,000.00			MoFA	DEVT PLANNI NG
	Develop local fertilizers industry based on gas and petroleum resources to improve agricultural yield and save foreign exchange		Establishing a local fertilizer / meat industry	One local fertilizer / meat industry established					120,000.00			MoFA	DEVT PLANNI NG/W ORKS
	Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water		Provision of roads, electricity and water in agricultural communities	Roads, electricity and water provided for agricultural communities					700,000.00				WORKS
Ensure improved Public Investment	Develop tailor-made agricultural financing, especially long-term instrument		Provision of financial support to farmers	5000 farmers provided with financial support				200,000.00				MoFA	BAC
	Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support		Provision of extension and technical services	50 extension officers recruited				400,000.00				MoFA	DEVT PLANNI NG

	Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level
	Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district
Improve Post-Harvest Management	Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution
	Provide incentives to the private sector and district assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities
	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative
	Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system

	Constitution of DCACT committee	DCACT committee constituted								800,000.00				MoFA	DEVT PLANNING	
	Support the development of cocoa, rice and cola for export	40% increase in cocoa and cola production								150,000.00				MoFA	DEVT PLANNING	
	Provision storage and packaging facilities.	90% reduction of exportable post-harvest losses.								5,000,000.00				MoFA	DEVT PLANNING	
	Provision of incentives for post-harvest investment	Ready markets for agricultural produce made available								5,000,000.00				MoFA	DEVT PLANNING	
	Provision of support for private partnership for factory establishment	Lands made available for the implementation of One District, One Factory initiative.								65,000,000.00					DEVT PLANNING	MoFA/BAC
	Provision of storage and drying system within the district	5 warehouses and one drying system provided								74,000,000.00				MoFA	DEVT PLANNING	

	Implement commodities trading centres (i.e. Modern Farmers' Market) across all MMDAs focusing on grains, vegetables and tubers marketing			Provision of trading Centres											MoFA	DEVT PLANNING
PILLAR: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT																
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL																
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies			
				activities		2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG GHC	IGF GHC	Donor GHC	Lead	Collaborating		
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate the implementation of the revised CHPS strategy especially in under-served areas.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provision of health facilities	15 new Health centres, administration block, CHPS compound facilities provided					5000,000.00			GHS	WORKS/ DEVT PLANNING		
	Expand and equip health facilities Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy			Improving existing health facilities	30 existing health facilities quipped with beds, x-ray machines, etc.					9000,000.00			GHS	WORKS/ DEVT PLANNING		
	Scale-up the integration of traditional medicine into existing health service delivery system			Licensing of traditional medicine	30% increase in the integration of traditional medicine					200,000.00			GHS	FDB		
Promote use of ICT and E-health strategies in health care delivery	Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)				Provision of ICT and E-health care services in the district	60% coverage of E-health within the district					5000,000.00			GHS	DEVT PLANNING	
					Sensitization on the benefits of NHIS	100% coverage of NHIS registration					120,000.00			NHIS	GHS	
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services					Enhancing maternal care and adolescent services	40% improvement in maternal and new born care and adolescent services.					9000,000.00			GHS	DEVT PLANNING

	Intensify implementation of malaria control programme
	Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases Formulate national strategy to mitigate climate change induced diseases
	Intensify efforts for polio eradication
	Accelerate implementation of the national strategy for elimination of yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer, filariasis and neglected tropical diseases
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes
	Intensify education to reduce stigmatization
	Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB
	Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes

Organizing malaria control programmes	Malaria control programs intensified					6000,000.00				GHS	DEVT PLANNING
Intensifying malaria prevention strategies	Malaria prevention strategies fully implemented					7000,000.00				GHS	DEVT PLANNING
Intensifying polio eradication programme	Polio eradication programme fully implemented					300,000.00				GHS	COOM. DEVT
Intensifying elimination of yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer, filariasis and neglected tropical diseases strategies	Elimination of yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer, filariasis etc by 90%					800,000.00				GHS	COMM DEVT/ DEVT PLANNING
Sensitization on HIV/AIDS awareness	Increased HIV/AIDS counselling and testing by 40%					400,000.00				GHS	SOCIAL WELFARE
Organizing educational workshops on HIV/AIDS stigmatization	HIV/AIDS stigmatization reduced by 25%					400,000.00				GHS	SOCIAL WELFARE
Organization of sensitization programs for high risk groups for HIV/AIDS and TB	To reduce HIV/AIDS and TB transmission by 35%					400,000.00				GHS	SOCIAL WELFARE
Organization of HIV/AIDS, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes	To reduce HIV/AIDS and TB STI transmission by 40%					400,000.00				GHS	SOCIAL WELFARE

	Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)			Intensifying measures to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV.	50% reduction in mother to child HIV transmission								GHS	SOCIAL WELFARE
	Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy			Improving access to Antiretroviral Therapy	To increased Antiretroviral Therapy by 40%					800,000.00			GHS	SOCIAL WELFARE
	Support the local production of Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) commodity			Enhancing the local production of Antiretroviral Therapy	one industry established for Antiretroviral Therapy production					400,000.00			GHS	WORKS/ DEVT PLANNING
				Promoting education to the secondary level	Increase secondary level education by 30%					700,000.00			GES	WORKS/ DEVT PLANNING
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	Redefine basic education to include secondary education	Education		Restructuring of our educational system	Reformed curriculum instituted					500,000.00			GES	DEVT PLANNING
	Reform curriculum with emphasis on competencies in reading, writing, arithmetic, creativity at the primary level and introduce history of Ghana, French and optional Arabic language at the pre-tertiary level			Developing foundational literacy and numeracy	Literacy level increased by 30%					500,000.00			GES	DEVT PLANNING
	Develop standards and national assessment test for foundational literacy and numeracy competencies at primary level			Implementation of free SHS	SHS enrollment increased by 40%					700,000.00			GES	DEVT PLANNING
	Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children													

	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs			Enhancing education for students with special needs	Enrollment of students with special needs increased by 25%							400,000.00				GES	SOCIAL WELFARE
	Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education			Promoting the teaching of Mathematics, science and technology in basic and secondary education	BECE and WASSCE performance improved.							300,000.00				GES	DEVT PLANNING
	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels			Provision of educational facilities and teaching and learning materials to basic and SHS schools	70% of Classrooms blocks and furniture provided							9000,000.00				GES	WORKS/ DEVT PLANNING
Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	Strengthen key national institutions including NYA and YEA to effectively discharge their mandates		Youth Development	Strengthening of NYA and YEA within the district	Financial support provided to NYA and YEA.							200,000.00				NYA/YEA	COMM DEVT.
	Build integrated youth centres in all districts to serve as an information hub for youth development			Provision of youth Centres within the district	3 youth centres provided within the district							100,000.00				NYA	WORKS
	Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills			Provision of employment and entrepreneurship skills.	5000 job avenues created under YEA and NYA							100,000.00				NYA/YEA	BAC
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets		Social Welfare & Community Development	Enhancing social protection within the district	Funds allocated for social protection in the Assembly's budget and plan							700,000.00				SOCIAL WELFARE & COMM. DEVELOPMENT	DEVT PLANNING
	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand			Implementation of social protection programmes	Social protection programmes are fully implemented							500,000.00				SOCIAL WELFARE & COMM. DEVELOPMENT	DEVT PLANNING

	their coverage to include all vulnerable groups												OPMENT	
	Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries												SOCIAL WELFARE & COMM. DEVELOPMENT	DEVELOPMENT
	Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate the graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme												SOCIAL WELFARE & COMM. DEVELOPMENT	DEVELOPMENT
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Generate database on PWD												SOCIAL WELFARE & COMM. DEVELOPMENT	DEVELOPMENT
	Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self												SOCIAL WELFARE & COMM. DEVELOPMENT	DEVELOPMENT
													SOCIAL WELFARE & COMM. DEVELOPMENT	DEVELOPMENT

PILLAR: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Adopted MDAs Goals: SAFEGAURD THE NATURAL AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIROMENT

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network	Infrastructure Delivery & Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction and rehabilitation of roads	80% of first class roads constructed					10,000,000.00			WORKS	DEVELOPMENT
	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high			Provision of good road networks within the district	70% of feeder roads constructed with bitumen surface					10,000,000.00			WORKS	DEVELOPMENT

	Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution including open burning			Enacting of bye-laws against noise pollution	Licensing of information centres.								EH	DEVT PLANNING
Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	Strengthen implementation of Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves			Adoption of tree planting strategies	Over 100,000.00 trees nursed and planted in areas within and outside forest reserves								FORESTRY	DEVT PLANNING
	Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local level bye-laws on wildfire			Enforcement of bye-laws	20% of people fined for causing wildfire								NADMO	DEVT PLANNING
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction			Support for NADMO	50% of natural and man-made disasters reduces								NADMO	FORESTRY/DEVT PLANNING
	Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters			Support for NADMO	50% of natural and man-made disasters reduces								NADMO	DEVT PLANNING
	Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively			Support for NADMO	50% of natural and man-made disasters reduces								NADMO	DEVT PLANNING
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)	Environmental and sanitation management	Natural Resource Conservation	Support to Town and Country Planning Department	80% Sector layout for selected towns and communities completed								TOWN PLANNING	DEVT PLANNING

Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	Ensure establishment of Zongo and inner city development fund to finance appropriate programmes.			Establishment of Zongo Development Committees	100% of Zongo communities identified and developed														DEVT PLANNING	COMM. DEVT
	Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos			Establishment of Zongo Development Committees	100% of Zongo social programmes and activities completed														DEVT PLANNING	COMM. DEVELOPMENT
	Upgrade inner cities, Zongos and slums and prevent the occurrence of new ones			Establishment of Zongo Development Committees	100% of Zongo communities identified and developed														DEVT PLANNING	DEVT PLANNING/COMM. DEVELOPMENT
PILLAR: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY																				
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY																				

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG GHC	IGF GHC	Donor GHC	Lead	Collaborating
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Ensure the election of District Chief Executives (DCEs) and formalize performance appraisal of MMDCEs	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting & Coordination	Support to Electoral Commission	General Assembly and statutory meetings held					500,000.00			EC	BUDGET / DEVT PLANNING
	Strengthen sub-district structures			Support to Area and Councils	11(100%) area and town councils strengthened					700,000.00			COMM. DEVELOPMENT	DEVT PLANNING
Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting			Support to Area and Councils	4 town hall and area council meetings held					700,000.00			DEVT PLANNING	COMM. DEVELOPMENT

	Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)		Support to Area and Councils	4 town hall and area council meetings held								DEVT PLANNING	COMM.D DEVELOPMENT
	Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level		Support for LED and PPP programmes	Land and logistics available for LED and PPP activities and projects								DEVT PLANNING	BUDGET
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Undertake training and provide logistics to revenue collectors	90% increase in IGF revenue base								REVENUE	BUDGET
	Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization		Undertake pay your levy campaign	90% increase in IGF revenue base									REVENUE
Strengthen the coordinating and administrative functions of regions	Review and re-organise existing administrative regions	Legislative Oversight	Construction of administrative offices	Division of the District or the uplifting of the District to Municipal status completed								DEVT PLANNING	WORKS
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Planning, Budgeting & Coordination	Support to Area Town and Councils	Town hall and area council meetings held								DEVT PLANNING	COMM. DEVELOPMENT/ BUDGET
	Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue		Undertake training for key stakeholders	100% of stakeholders trained in development planning									DEVT PLANNING

	Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government		Undertake training for Assembly Members	66 Assembly members trained in governance							DEVT PLANNING	COMM DEVELOPMENT
Build an effective and efficient Government machinery	Design and implement a Client Service Charter for public institutions		Establishment of Public Relations Office	Public Relations Office established					600,000.00		HRM	DEVT PLANNING
	Support National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) to continuously educate and sensitise citizens on their rights and responsibilities		Sensitization of the citizens on their rights and responsibilities	Citizens were sensitized on the importance of paying taxes					600,000.00		NCCE	COMM. DEVELOPMENT
	Implement comprehensive HR payroll system and database		Updating of the HRM database	All members enrolled on the single spine salary structure					500,000.00		HRM	DEVT PLANNING
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the implementation of development plans		Involving all stakeholders in the preparation of the DMTDP 2018-2021	Area/Town Hall meetings were organized to enhance community and stakeholders participation					400,000.00		DEVT PLANNING	COMM. DEVELOPMENT
	Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes and implementation of projects		Enhancing environmental protection strategies.	Full implementation of Strategic Environmental Assessment					500,000.00		EH	DEVT PLANNING
Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure		Providing incentives to the security services	Security personnel's provided with accommodation					600,000.00		POLICE	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	Ensure the continued implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP)	Management and Administration	Sensitization of citizens on corruption	National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP)					400,000.00		NCCE	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

				implemented fully									
	Establish an Office of the Special Prosecutor			Establishing the Office of the Special Prosecutor	Office of the Special Prosecutor established					500,000.00		DISTRICT COURT	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	Create enabling legislative and economic environment in support of philanthropies for the vulnerable, weak and excluded, particularly women, children and PLWDs	Management and Administration	General Administration	Enhancing social intervention programmes	LEAP beneficiaries increased					700,000.00		SOCIAL WERFARE	COMM.D DEVELOPMENT
	Establish appropriate framework for collaborative engagement with the media			Advertising the district's potential through the media	Official website of the District Assembly established					400,000.00		DEVT PLANNING	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
	Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes			Involving all Traditional Authorities in development issues	Traditional Authorities have release about 600 acres of land for the implementation of One District One Factory					800,000.00		DISTRICT ASSEMBLY	DEVT PLANNING/ COMM DEVT
	Engage religious bodies in the formulation and implementation of development programmes and projects.			Involving all stakeholders in development issues	Area/Town Hall meetings were organized					400,000.00		DISTRICT ASSEMBLY	DEVT PLANNING
	Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue			Organize National Policy Summits, regular town hall meetings and meet-the-press series periodically around key Government initiative	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting & Coordination	Involving all stakeholders in development issues	Area/Town Hall meetings were organized					400,000.00

	Strengthen the Development Community's role of the Ministry of Information to ensure delivery of timely and accurate information to the citizenry and feedback on government policies and programmes		Equipping of Area and Town councils to operate effectively	Trainings organized for the Area and Town councils								DISTRIC IT ASSEMBLY	DEVT PLANNING
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PILLAR:GHANA AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Adopted MDAs Goal(s):STRENGTHENING GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				activities		2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Promote Ghana's political and economic interests abroad	Support implementation of policies to create a favourable legislative and business environment attractive to domestic and foreign investors			Advertising the district's potential to attract investors	Proposals submitted for private partnerships					850,000.00			DISTRIC T ASSEMBLY	DEVT PLANNING
	Facilitate linkages between Ambassadors and High Commissioners and MMDCEs with a view to maximising investment and trade opportunities for local authorities			Advertising the district's potential to attract investors	Proposals submitted for private partnerships					700,000.00			DISTRIC T ASSEMBLY	DEVT PLANNING
	1.3.8 Create incentives for diaspora investment, trade and technology transfer			Creating a conducive atmosphere for private investment	Land made available for private industries					700,000.00			DISTRIC T ASSEMBLY	DEVT PLANNING

M&E AND COMMUNICATION PLAN FOR PROGRAMME OF ACTION

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				ACTORS
	2018	2019	2020	2021	
MTDP Evaluations					
Mid-term Evaluation	Start 15 th March 2017				DPCU
Terminal Evaluation	Start 15 th March 2018				DPCU
Specific Evaluations and Studies	Bi-annually e.g. start 5 th of July bi-annually				DPCU
Participatory M&E	Start 25 th April bi-annually				DPCU
Implementation monitoring					
Monthly or Quarterly Field Visit	1 st Tuesday of every month or quarter				DPCU
Monthly or Quarterly Review Meetings	1 st Wednesday of every month or quarter				DPCU
APR preparation and dissemination					
Data collection	From 15 th January annually				DPCU
Data collation	From 15 th January annually				DPCU
Data analysis and validation	From 15 th January annually				DPCU
Prepare Draft MDA APR	15 th January annually				DPCU
Organise Draft APR review workshop	20 January annually				DPCU
Final APR submitted to NDPC	End of January annually				DPCU
Dissemination of District APR	From February annually				DPCU

4.3 PRIORITISED PROGRAMME MATRIX

The prioritised programme matrix will help facilitate the municipal approach in the implementation and coordination programmes and projects in relation to synergy and resource efficiency. The prioritisation is guided by the following criteria;

- i. Impact nationally (economic, social, environment etc.)
- ii. Impact spatially (eg. Nationwide/selected region)
- iii. Have reliable source of funding
- iv. Have identified target group

Definition	Score
Very Strong results/ impact	3
Average /less results/ impact	2
Weak results/ impact	1
No results /impact	0

Programme/Projects	Criteria						Total Score	Rank
	Social Impact (Educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial Impact(e.g. nationwide/se lected region)	Reliable source of Funding	Identified Target groups		
Reduction in electricity tariffs for industries	1	3	0	0	3	2	9	9 th
Installation of solar panels	3	3	3	1	1	0	11	7 th
Extension of electricity	3	3	1	2	2	0	11	7 th
Restructuring of energy sector	3	3	0	2	2	1	11	7 th
Provision of entrepreneur trainings for the youth	2	3	1	1	3	2	12	6 th
Provision of start-up kits	1	3	1	0	3	2	10	8 th
Provision of adequate financial support to SMEs	2	3	0	0	3	3	11	7 th
Provision of entrepreneurial training in business development	1	3	1	1	3	2	11	7 th
Enhancing PPP arrangement between SMEs and Private partners	3	3	2	1	2	0	11	7 th
Advertising the country's tourism	1	3	3	0	3	0	10	8 th
Creating conducive atmosphere for Private partnership in the tourism sector	2	3	3	2	2	2	14	4 th
Upgrading of existing tourist sites to meet international standard	3	3	3	0	3	2	14	4 th
Enhancing the usage of ICT to boost agriculture	3	3	2	1	2	3	15	3 rd
Establishing of district data base on all farmers	2	3	3	0	3	2	13	5 th
Provision of timely information on weather and food prices to farmers	3	3	3	1	2	3	15	3 rd
Establishing a local fertilizer / meat industry	3	3	2	1	2	3	14	4 th
Provision of roads, electricity and water in agricultural communities	3	3	1	3	2	3	15	3 rd
Provision of financial support to farmers	2	3	1	2	3	3	14	4 th
Provision of extension and technical services	2	3	2	1	2	3	13	5 th
Constitution of DCACT committee	3	2	2	2	2	2	13	5 th
Support the development of cocoa, rice and cola for export	2	3	3	2	3	3	16	2 nd

Provision storage and packaging facilities	2	3	2	2	2	3	14	4 th
Provision of incentives for post-harvest investment	2	3	1	3	2	3	14	4 th
Provision of support for private partnership for factory establishment	2	3	2	1	3	3	14	4 th
Provision of storage and drying system within the district	2	3	1	2	3	3	13	5 th
Provision of health facilities	3	3	2	2	1	3	14	4 th
Improving existing health facilities	3	3	2	3	2	3	16	2 nd
Licensing of traditional medicine	2	3	3	2	2	3	15	3 rd
Provision of ICT and E-health care services in the district	3	3	2	1	2	3	14	4 th
Sensitization on the benefits of NHIS	3	3	1	2	2	3	14	4 th
Enhancing maternal care and adolescent services	3	2	2	1	2	3	13	5 th
Organizing malaria control programmes	3	2	2	1	2	3	13	5 th
Intensifying malaria prevention strategies	3	2	2	2	2	3	14	4 th
Intensifying polio eradication programme	3	2	1	1	2	3	12	6 th
Intensifying elimination of yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer, filariasis and neglected tropical diseases strategies	3	2	3	1	2	3	14	4 th
Sensitization on HIV/AIDS awareness	3	2	1	2	2	3	13	5 th
Organizing educational workshops on HIV/AIDS stigmatization	3	2	1	2	2	3	13	5 th
Organization of sensitization programs for high risk groups for HIV/AIDS and TB	3	2	1	2	2	3	13	5 th
Organization of HIV/AIDS, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes	3	3	2	2	3	3	16	2 nd
Intensifying measures to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV.	3	3	2	2	2	3	13	5 th
Improving access to Antiretroviral Therapy	3	2	2	2	3	3	15	3 rd
Enhancing the local production of Antiretroviral Therapy	3	3	2	2	3	3	16	2 nd
Promoting education to the secondary level	3	2	2	2	3	3	15	3 rd
Restructuring of our educational system	3	3	2	1	2	3	14	4 th
Developing foundational literacy and numeracy	3	2	1	0	3	3	10	8 th
Implementation of free SHS	3	3	2	3	1	3	15	3 rd
Enhancing education for students with special needs	3	3	2	1	2	3	14	4 th

Promoting the teaching of Mathematics, science and technology in basic and secondary education	3	2	1	1	2	3	12	6th
Provision of educational facilities and teaching and learning materials to basic and SHS schools	3	3	3	2	3	3	17	1st
Strengthening of NYA and YEA within the district	3	3	1	2	2	3	14	4th
Provision of youth Centres within the district	3	3	0	2	1	3	12	6th
Provision of employment and entrepreneurship skills.	3	3	1	0	3	3	13	5th
Enhancing social protection within the district	3	2	1	2	2	3	13	5th
Implementation of social protection programmes	3	2	2	0	1	3	11	7th
Improvement in the beneficiaries enrollment	3	3	0	2	1	3	12	6th
Entrepreneurship training for LEAP beneficiaries	3	3	2	1	3	3	15	3rd
Collection of database information on PWDs	2	1	1	2	2	3	11	7th
Construction and rehabilitation of roads	3	3	2	3	3	3	17	1st
Provision of good road networks within the district	3	3	2	1	3	3	15	3rd
Creating conducive atmosphere for private partnership in road construction	3	3	2	3	3	3	17	1st
Improvement in ICT district wide	3	3	1	2	2	3	14	4th
Construction of additional telecommunication mast	3	3	2	2	2	3	15	3rd
Construction of ICT laboratory constructed for by private investors	3	2	0	3	2	3	13	5th
Sensitization of communities on land acquisition and registration	3	2	1	2	3	2	13	5th
Updating the Topography Map of the district	3	3	2	2	1	3	14	4th
Provision of litigation free lands for industries	3	3	3	2	3	3	17	1st
Adopting modern methods in waste collection and recycling.	3	3	3	1	3	2	15	3rd
Sensitization on effects of noise making	3	3	3	0	2	2	13	5th
Enacting of bye-laws against noise pollution	3	3	2	0	2	2	12	6th
Adoption of tree planting strategies	2	3	3	2	3	2	16	2nd
Enforcement of bye-laws	3	3	2	2	3	2	15	3rd
Support for NADMO	2	3	3	3	2	3	16	2nd
Support to Town and Country Planning Department	3	3	2	3	2	2	15	3th

Establishment of Zongo Development Committees	2	3	2	3	3	3	17	1 st
Support to Electoral Commission	3	3	2	3	2	3	16	3 rd
Support to Area and Councils	3	3	2	2	2	2	14	4 th
Support for LED and PPP programmes	3	3	2	1	2	3	14	4 th
Undertake training and provide logistics to revenue collectors	3	3	2	2	3	3	16	2 nd
Undertake pay your levy campaign	2	3	3	2	3	3	16	2 nd
Construction of administrative offices	3	3	1	3	2	2	14	4 th
Undertake training for key stakeholders	3	2	2	2	3	3	15	3 rd
Undertake training for Assembly Members	2	3	3	2	2	2	14	4 th
Establishment of Public Relations Office	3	3	3	1	2	3	15	3 rd
Sensitization of the citizens on their rights and responsibilities	3	3	3	3	2	2	16	2 nd
Updating of the HRM database	3	2	2	3	3	2	15	3 rd
Involving all stakeholders in the preparation of the DMTDP 2018-2021	2	2	2	2	3	2	13	5 th
Enhancing environmental protection strategies	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	6 th
Providing incentives to the security services	3	2	0	3	2	3	13	5 th
Sensitization of citizens on corruption	2	2	1	1	3	3	12	6 th
Establishing the Office of the Special Prosecutor	2	2	1	1	3	3	12	6 th
Enhancing social intervention programmes	3	3	1	1	2	2	12	6 th
Advertising the district's potential through the media	2	3	1	2	3	3	12	6 th
Involving all Traditional Authorities in development issues	2	3	2	2	2	2	13	5 th
Involving all stakeholders in development issues	2	2	2	2	3	2	13	5 th
Equipping of Area and Town councils to operate effectively	3	2	2	1	2	2	12	6 th
Advertising the district's potential to attract investors	3	3	3	2	3	3	17	1 st
Creating a conducive atmosphere for private investment	2	3	3	3	3	3	17	1 st

With average score of 156 which is high for the municipality, it indicates that the project/activity is of higher priority and that more attention should be assigned.

4.4 INDICATIVE FINANCIAL PLAN

The indicative financing plan was developed based on the projected revenue from the various sources and intended areas of expenditures. These expenditures are usually incurred by agencies and department who are directly in charge of these infrastructure or utility development.

There is the need for financial resources to meet the development projects and programmes identified for the Medium-Term Plan period. To ensure effective implementation of the 2018-2021 MTDP, the following strategies will be implemented to increase the revenue base of the Assembly.

Strategies:

- ❖ Revaluation of properties
- ❖ Identification of new revenue sources
- ❖ Sensitization of the public to pay rates
- ❖ Increase the performance in FOAT
- ❖ Enhance Public-Private Partnership for investment projects

Financial Control Mechanism

The following control strategies will be implemented to ensure efficient financial management.

- Strict Implementation of planned and budgeted activities
- Effective use of internal and external audit mechanisms
- Effective monitoring and evaluation of Annual Action Plans and Budget

ANNEX 13: Template for Indicative Financial Strategy

TABLE 7.0: INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue						Total revenue	Gap	Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Others						
					DACF	DDF					
Management & Administration	1,640,000.00	1,420,000.00	42,000.00	120,000.00	2,302,693.92	597,213.60	4,481,907.52		PPP arrangement Revaluation of assembly's properties		
Economic Development	820,000.00	692,000.00	100,000.00	120,000.00	552,000.00	397,213.60	1,861,213.60		Establishment of tourist sites		
Social Services Delivery	920,000.00	405,355.92	100,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00	197,213.60	942,569.52		PPP arrangement Revaluation of assembly's properties		

Infrastructure Delivery & Management	1,521,266.35	791,266.36	450,000.00	120,000.00	4,302,693.92	797,213.60	6,461,173.88		PPP arrangement Revaluation of assembly's properties	
Environmental & Sanitation Mgt	111,000.00	128,000.00	20,000.00	120,000.00	2,302,693.92	497,213.60	3,067,907.52		Establishment of tourist sites	

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

The Annual Action Plans were designed to give direction to yearly programmes and activities that will have to be budgeted for and implemented in order to achieve the goals and objective of the Assembly. It was prepared based on the issues and strategies identified. The AAP would be implemented by the Departments, and Agencies of the Assembly in collaboration with the NGOs, CSOs, FBOs and the private sector. The implementation of the planned activities would be supported by timely releases of inflow of resources in order to distort its schedules.

The table below shows the detailed Annual Action plan for 2018.

The DPCU will collaborate with stakeholders to prepare the subsequent Action Plans for the year 2019, 2020 and 2021 based on the PoA in this plan.

5.0.1 Annual Action Plan of MMDAs 2018

TABLE 7.1 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): BUILD AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations) and SEA	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development													
Trade	support BAC/REP activities	Districtwide	700 people	BAC / REP supported					30,000.00			BAC	DA
	Train Bamboo service center operators	Obogu	400 people	Bamboo operators trained					10,000.00			BAC	DA
	Train Youth on Carpentry, Masonry etc	District wide	500 people	Youth in carpentry, masonry trained					25,000.25			BAC/SOC. WELFARE/C OMM. DPT.	DA
Industrial Development	Dedicate substation for bamboo industry	Obogu	100% completed	Substation dedicated					16,910.34			BAC/WORKS DEPT.	DA
	Acquire land for One District One Factory	District wide	100% completed	Land acquired					20,000.00			DPO/WORKS DEPT.	DA
Agriculture Development	Produce Cocoa/ rice seedlings for farmers	District wide	100% completed	Cocoa/rice seedlings produced					40,000.00			AGRIC. DEPT.	DA
	Planting for food and job and export	District wide	15,000 farm inputs supplied	Government initiatives supported					40,000.00			AGRIC. DEPT.	DA
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINE SOCIETY													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations) and SEA	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery													
Health Delivery	District Response initiative on Malaria	District wide	100% mosquito nets distributed	Malaria prevented					31,139.54			HEALTH DEPT.	DA
	Complete 1 No. CHPS with trees and grasses planted	Yaw Barima	100% completed	CHPs completed					128,982.46			DPO/WORKS /HEALTH DEPT.	DA

	Complete 1 No. CHPS with trees and grasses planted	Adomfe	100% completed	CHPs completed					6,657.30		DPO/WORKS /HEALTH DEPT.	DA
	Complete 1 No. CHPS with trees and grasses planted	Amanfrom	100% completed	CHPs completed					105,793.68		DPO/WORKS /HEALTH DEPT.	DA
	Support HIV/AIDS programmes	District wide	90% HIV/AIDSs programme supported	HIV/AIDSs activities supported					10,000.00		HEALTH DEPT.	DA
Education	Complete 1 No. 6 unit classroom block with trees and grasses planted	Dwendwenase	100% completed	6-Unit Classroom block completed					6,401.97		DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
	Complete 1 No. 6 unit classroom block with trees and grasses planted	ofoase	100% completed	6-Unit Classroom block completed					51,286.27		DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
	Complete 1 No. 6 unit classroom block with trees and grasses planted	Abakabon	100% completed	6-Unit Classroom block completed					229,997.62		DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
	Complete 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with trees and grasses planted	Breku	100% completed	3-Unit Classroom block completed					126,160.04		DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
	Complete 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with trees and grasses planted	Dansabanso	100% completed	3-Unit Classroom block completed					139,221.09		DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
	Complete 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with trees and grasses planted	Nnadieso	100% completed	3-Unit Classroom block completed					141,546.64		DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
	Complete 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with trees and grasses planted	Komeso	100% completed	3-Unit Classroom block completed					91,783.00		DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
	Complete 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with ancilliary facilities with trees and grasses planted	Atta Ne Attah	100% completed	3-Unit Classroom block completed					163,472.41		DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
	Construct 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with ancilliary facilities with trees and grasses planted	Subinso	100% completed	3-Unit Classroom block constructed					170,000.00		DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
	Provide teaching and learning materials (Dual desk, Mono Desk, Lesson	District wide	100% completed	Teaching and learning materials provided					40,000.00		DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA

	notebook, registers, chalk, Textbooks, etc)												
	District Education Fund	District wide	100% completed	Education fund provided					62,279.08			EDUCATION	DA
	Complete 1 No. 4 Unit with trees and grasses planted 2 bedroom for teachers	Juaso	100% completed	Teacher's bungalow completed					2,860.00			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
	complete 1 No. 3Unit classroom block with trees and grasses planted	Koikrom	100% completed	3-Unit Classroom block completed					133,064.00			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
	Construct 1 No.6 Unit classroom block at Faith JHS with trees and grasses planted	Obogu	100% completed	6-Unit Classroom block constructed					270,000.00			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
	Construct 3 Unit classroom block with trees and grasses planted	Amantia	100% completed	3-Unit Classroom block constructed					12,745.00			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
	Construct 3 Unit classroom block with trees and grasses planted	Odubi	100% completed	3-Unit Classroom block constructed					170,000.00			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
	Procure Desk for JHS in the District	District wide	100% completed	Dual Desk procured					16,970.00			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
	Monitoring of Free SHS	District wide	Monitoring in 4 SHS completed	SHS monitored					5,000.00			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
Social Welfare and Community Development	Gender Response Initiative	District wide	70% initiative completed	Gender initiatives held					5,000.00			SOCIAL WELFARE/C OMM. DVPT.	DA
	Disability Fund	District wide	100% received	Disability fund disbursed					40,000.00			SOCIAL WELFARE	DA
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): BUILD SAFE AND WELL-PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations) and SEA	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Delivery & Management													
Infrastructure Development	Repair office Equipment/Furniture	Juaso	80% of office furniture repaired	Office equipment repaired					20,000.00			DPO/WORKS	DA

	Reshaping of 150km feeder road with trees and grasses planted, gutters constructed	District wide	100km road reshaped	Roads reshaped					120,000.00			DPO/WORKS	DA
	Maintain Street lights/Rural Electrification	District wide	90% of communities received lights	Street lights /Rural electrification maintained					51,296.06			DPO/WORKS	DA
	Rehabilitate 4No. Assembly bungalows with trees and grasses planted	Juaso	100% completed	Bungalows rehabilitated					42,542.45			DPO/WORKS	DA
	Rehabilitate Assembly Offices with trees and grasses planted	Juaso	100% completed	Offices Rehabilitated					40,000.00			DPO/WORKS	DA
	Supply of Building Materials for Self-Help Projects	District wide	90% completed	Building materials provided for self-help projects					155,697.70			DPO/WORKS	DA
	Maintain Office vehicles and Equipment quarterly	Juaso	80% of vehicles maintained	Offices vehicles maintained					20,000.00			WORKS DEPT.	DA
	Procure Office Equipment eg. Computers, Printers	Juaso	70% of office equipment procured	Office Equipment procured					20,000.00			DPO/WORKS	DA
	Resource the Area Councils	District wide	11 area councils resourced	Area councils resourced					102,279.08			DPO	DA
	Rehabilitate 2 markets with lorry stations constructed	Juaso & Obogu	100% completed	Markets rehabilitated					20,000.00			DPO/WORKS	DA
	Install District Broadband System	Juaso	70% of broadband system installed	District Broadband installed					20,000.00			FINANCE/BU DGET	DA
Disaster Prevention and Management	Procure relief items for Disaster victims	District wide	80% of victims supported	Relief items procured					15,000.00			NADMO	DA
	Organise Public Education on Disaster Prevention and management	District wide		Education on disaster prevention and management provided					5,000.00			NADMO	DA
Sanitation and Environmental Health	National Fumigation	District wide		Fumigation exercise carried out					30,000.00			ENVIRON. HEALTH	DA
	Construct 1 No. 20 seater WC with trees and grasses planted	Asankare		1 No. 20 seater WC constructed					109,000.00			ENVIRON. HEALTH	DA
	Repair broken down boreholes	District wide		Broken boreholes repaired					10,000.00			WATSAN COMM.	DA

	Procure Sanitation equipments, drugs and disinfection	District wide		Sanitation equipment procured					8,000.00			ENVIRON. HEALTH	DA
	Clear 4 Waste Disposal Sites annually	District wide		Refuse Disposal sites cleared					50,000.00			ENVIRON. HEALTH	DA
	Screening and Health education for food vendors in the district	District wide		Food vendors screened					2,000.00			ENVIRON. HEALTH/ DISTRICT HEALTH DIREC.	DA
	Manual dislodging of Public Toilets/clearing of Liquid waste	District wide		Public toilets dislodged					20,000.00			ENVIRON. HEALTH	DA
	Support to District Water and Sanitation activities (WATSAN)	District wide		WATSAN supported					5,000.00			WATSAN COMM.	DA

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations) and SEA	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration													
Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Embark upon pay your levy education campaign	District Wide		Pay your levy campaign done					5,000.00			FINANCE/RE V. MOB.	DA
	Revaluation of property	District Wide		Assembly's properties revaluated					20,000.00			WORKS DPT.	DA
	Upgrading of software	District Wide		Software upgraded					20,000.00			FINANCE/BU DGET	DA
	Gazetting of fee fixing and bye laws	District Wide		Bye-laws gazzeted					5,000.00			FINANCE/BU DGET	DA
	2018 Budget preparation	District Wide		Composite budget prepared					15,000.00			BUDGET	DA
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Monitoring and Evaluation	District Wide		Projects and programmes monitored					40,000.00			DPO	DA
	Support to Internal Audit	District Wide		Internal Audit supported					10,000.00			AUDIT	DA
	Capacity building for staff	Juaso		Staff capacity built					12,000.00			DPO/HR	DA
	Prepare HRMIS and updates	Juaso		HRMIS updated					2,000.00			HR	DA
Human Resource Management	Train Hon. Assembly Members and Mgt on new PFM Act	District Wide		Assembly members trained					25,000.00			DPO/HR	DA

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): STRENGTHEN GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations) and SEA	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration													
General Administration, Legislative Oversight	Servicing of Assembly meetings	Juaso		100% Assembly meeting serviced					40,000.00			ADMIN.	DA
	Legal services	District Wide		Assembly's legal services provided					3,000.00			ADMIN.	DA
	Support to Decentralised Departments	District Wide		Decentralised Departments and Units supported					40,000.00			ADMIN.	DA
	Provide support for security agencies in the District	District Wide		Security agencies supported					10,000.00			ADMIN.	DA
	Organise National Functions (Celebrations of Independence Day)	District Wide		National functions organized					50,277.00			ADMIN.	DA
	Pay NALAG dues and Diaries	Juaso		NALAG dues paid					15,000.00			ADMIN.	DA
	Pay Website premium on Ghana Districts.com	Juaso		Website premium paid					10,000.00			FINANCE	DA
	Undertake FM/Press Programmes	District Wide		FM/ Press programmes done					10,000.00			FINANCE	DA
	Training of Area/town council Members	District Wide		Town/area council members trained					16,413.00			DPO/COMM. DEVPT.	DA
	Capacity building of revenue Staff	District Wide		Capacity of Revenue staff built					10,000.00			FINANCE	DA
	Procurement of 1 No. Projector and other equipment	Juaso		1 No. projector procured					10,000.00			ADMIN.	DA
	Organise Community/ Public Fora on Current developmental issues	District Wide		Town Hall/ Public Forum organized					10,000.00			DPO/BUDGET	DA

2019 Annual Action Plan

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): BUILD AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Status	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development													
Trade	Support Training activities in Soap Making, Beads Making, Carpentry and Joinery etc.	Districtwide	on-going	Soaps and Beads produced					10,000.00	5,000.00	20,000.00	BAC/REP	DA
	Support Technological Improvement training in Packaging of Oil Palm, Finishing in Welding and Fabrication	District wide	On-going	Oil palm, Finishing in Welding and Fabrication completed					10,000.00	3,000.00	17,500.00	BAC/REP	DA
	Support activities in Business Counselling, LBA Association, MSE meeting and Occupational Safety, Health and	District wide	On-going	Business counseling, MSE, OSHEM activities done					15,000.00	2,000.00	20,000.00	BAC/REP	DA

	Environmental Management												
Industrial Development	Acquire land for One District One Factory	District wide	on-going	Land acquired					20,000.00	5,000.00		DPO/WO RKS	DA
	Produce seeds and seedlings for farmers	District wide	on-going	Cocoa, Oil palm, Rice Maize, Tomatoes, seedlings produced					40,000.00			AGRIC. DEPT.	DA
Tourism	Established and maintain tourism activities in 6 communities	1. Juaso 2. Obogu 3. Gyadam 4. Dwendwen ase 5. Kyempo 6. Nkyesa	New	Tourism site developed					30,000.00	2,000.00	80,000.00	Centre for Culture and Planning	DA
Agriculture Development	Planting for food and job and export	District wide	on-going	Government initiatives supported					40,000.00			AGRIC. DEPT.	DA
	Construction of Crib and Solar drier	District wide	New	Crib and Solar drier constructed								AGRIC. DEPT.	DA

SUB-TOTAL

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINE SOCIETY

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Status	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

Social Services Delivery	District Response initiative on Malaria	District wide	on-going	Malaria prevented					31,139.54			HEALTH DEPT.	
	Complete 1 No. CHPS	Yaw Barima	on-going	CHPs completed					128,982.46			DPO/WO RKS/HEALTH DEPT.	DA
Health Delivery	Supply of Hospital equipment and motorbikes	District wide	New	Hospital equipment and motorbikes supplied					30,000.00			DPO/WO RKS/HEALTH DEPT.	DA
	Construction of CHPS Compound with ancillary facilities		New	CHPs constructed					178,000.00			DPO/WO RKS/HEALTH DEPT.	DA
	Complete 1 No. CHPS	Adomfe	on-going	CHPs completed					6,657.30			DPO/WO RKS/HEALTH DEPT.	DA
	Complete 1 No. CHPS	Amanfrom	on-going	CHPs completed					105,793.68			DPO/WO RKS/HEALTH DEPT.	DA
	Support HIV/AIDS programmes	District wide	on-going	HIV/AIDs activities supported					10,000.00			HEALTH DEPT.	DA

	Complete 1 No. 6 unit classroom block	Dwendwense	on-going	6-Unit Classroom block completed					6,401.97			DPO/WO RKS/EDUC.	DA
Education	Complete 1 No. 6 unit classroom block	ofoise	on-going	6-Unit Classroom block completed					51,286.27			DPO/WO RKS/EDUC.	DA
	Complete 1 No. 6 unit classroom block	Abakabon	on-going	6-Unit Classroom block completed					229,997.62			DPO/WO RKS/EDUC.	DA
	Complete 1 No. 3 unit classroom block	Breku	on-going	3-Unit Classroom block completed					126,160.04			DPO/WO RKS/EDUC.	DA
	Complete 1 No. 3 unit classroom block	Dansabanso	on-going	3-Unit Classroom block completed					139,221.09			DPO/WO RKS/EDUC.	DA
	Complete 1 No. 3 unit classroom block	Nnadieso	on-going	3-Unit Classroom block completed					141,546.64			DPO/WO RKS/EDUC.	DA
	Complete 1 No. 3 unit classroom block	Komeso	on-going	3-Unit Classroom block completed					91,783.00			DPO/WO RKS/EDUC.	DA
	Complete 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with	Atta Ne Attah	on-going	3-Unit Classroom block completed					163,472.41			DPO/WO RKS/EDUC.	DA

ancilliary facilities												
Construct 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with ancilliary facilities	Subinso	on-going	3-Unit Classroom block constructed					170,000.00			DPO/WO RKS/EDUC.	DA
Provide teaching and learning materials (Dual desk, Mono Desk, Lesson notebook, registers, chalk, Textbooks, etc)	District wide	on-going	Teaching and learning materials provided					40,000.00			DPO/WO RKS/EDUC.	DA
District Education Fund	District wide	on-going	Education fund provided					62,279.08			EDUCATION	DA
Complete 1 No. 4 Unit 2 bedroom for teachers	Juaso	on-going	Teacher's bungalow completed					2,860.00			DPO/WO RKS/EDUC.	DA
complete 1 No. 3Unit classroom block	Koikrom	on-going	3-Unit Classroom block completed					133,064.00			DPO/WO RKS/EDUC.	DA
Construct 1 No.6 Unit classroom block at Faith JHS	Obogu	on-going	6-Unit Classroom block constructed					270,000.00			DPO/WO RKS/EDUC.	DA

	Construct 3 Unit classroom block	Amantia	on-going	3-Unit Classroom block constructed					12,745.00			DPO/WO RKS/EDUC.	DA
	Construct 3 Unit classroom block	Odubi		3-Unit Classroom block constructed					170,000.00			DPO/WO RKS/EDUC.	DA
	Procure Desk for School	District wide	on-going	Dual Desk procured					16,970.00			DPO/WO RKS/EDUC.	DA
	Monitoring of Free SHS	District wide	on-going	SHS monitored					5,000.00			DPO/WO RKS/EDUC.	DA
Social Welfare and Community Development	Support communal labour activities	District wide	New	Communal labour supported					5,000.00			COMM. DVPT.	DA
	Undertake home science visit and train women groups in socio-economic activities	District wide	New	Women and Children supported					40,000.00			Social Welfare and Community Devt.	DA
	Support social activities (Day care centres, child labour and abuse, child maintenance and family welfare)	District wide	New	Women and Children supported					20,000.00			Social Welfare and Community Devt.	DA

	Support and monitor LEAP, PWDs and NGOs	District wide	New	LEAP, PWDs and NGOs supported and monitored					20,000.00			Social Welfare and Community Devt.	DA
SUB-TOTAL													
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL NEVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Status	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Delivery & Management													
Infrastructure Development	Reshaping of 150km feeder road	District wide	on-going	Roads reshaped					120,000.00			DPO/WO RKS	DA
	Maintain Street lights/Rural Electrification	District wide	on-going	Street lights /Rural electrification maintained					51,296.06			DPO/WO RKS	DA
	Rehabilitate 4No. Assembly bungalows	Juaso	on-going	Bungalows rehabilitated					42,542.45			DPO/WO RKS	DA
	Rehabilitate Assembly Offices	Juaso	on-going	Offices Rehabilitated					40,000.00			DPO/WO RKS	DA

	Supply of Building Materials for Self-Help Projects	District wide	on-going	Building materials provided for self help projects					155,697.70			DPO/WO RKS	DA
	Procure Office Equipment eg. Computers, Printers	Juaso	on-going	Office Equipment procured					20,000.00			DPO/WO RKS	DA
	Resource the Area Councils	District wide	on-going	Area councils resourced					102,279.08			DPO	DA
	Rehabilitate 2 markets	Juaso & Obogu	New	Markets rehabilitated					20,000.00			DPO/WO RKS	DA
Natural Resource Conservation	Support the creating and training of DVGS	District wide	New	DVGs trained					15,000.00			NADMO	DA
	Identify and map out all disaster prone zones and safe havens	District wide	New	Disaster prone areas mapped					6,000.00			NADMO	DA
	Prepare Sector layout for some communities	District wide	New	sector layouts prepared					15,000.00	7,000.00		Town and Country Planning	DA

Organise Public Education on Disaster Prevention and management	District wide	on-going	Education on disaster prevention and management provided					5,000.00			NADMO	DA
National Fumigation	District wide		Fumigation exercise carried out					30,000.00			ENVIRON . HEALTH	DA
Support tree planting and monitoring activities	District wide	New	Trees planted and monitored					10,000.00	2,000.00	6,000.00	Forestry Commission	DA
Construct 1 No. 20 seater WC	Asankare	on-going	1 No. 20 seater WC constructed					109,000.00			ENVIRON . HEALTH	DA
Repair broken down boreholes	District wide	on-going	Broken boreholes repaired					10,000.00			WATSAN COMM.	DA
Procure Sanitation equipments, drugs and disinfection	District wide		Sanitation equipment procured					8,000.00			ENVIRON . HEALTH	DA
Clear 4 Waste Disposal Sites annually	District wide		Refuse Disposal sites cleared					50,000.00			ENVIRON . HEALTH	DA

	Screening and Health education for food vendors in the district	District wide		Food vendors screened					2,000.00			ENVIRON . HEALTH/ DISTRICT HEALTH DIREC.	DA
	Manual dislodging of Public Toilets/clearing of Liquid waste	District wide		Public toilets dislodged					20,000.00			ENVIRON . HEALTH	DA
	Support to District Water and Sanitation activities (WATSAN)	District wide		WATSAN supported					5,000.00			WATSAN COMM.	DA
SUB-TOTAL													DA
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Status	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS													
Management and Administration													
Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Embark upon pay your levy education campaign	District Wide	on-going	Pay your levy campaign done					5,000.00			FINANCE /REV. MOB.	

	Revaluation of property	District Wide	on-going	Assembly's properties revaluated					20,000.00			WORKS DPT.	DA
	Upgrading of software	District Wide	on-going	Software upgraded					20,000.00			FINANCE /BUDGET	DA
	Gazetting of fee fixing and bye laws	District Wide	on-going	Bye-laws gazzeted					5,000.00			FINANCE /BUDGET	DA
	2019 Budget preparation	District Wide	on-going	Composite budget prepared					15,000.00			BUDGET	DA
	Support to Internal Audit	District Wide	on-going	Internal Audit supported					10,000.00			AUDIT	DA
Human Resource Management	Capacity building for staff	Juaso	on-going	Staff capacity built					12,000.00			DPO/HR	DA
	Train Hon. Assembly Members and Mgt on new PFM Act	District Wide	on-going	Assembly members trained					25,000.00			DPO/HR	DA
	Prepare HRMIS and updates	Juaso	on-going	HRMIS updated					2,000.00			HR	DA
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Support for MPCU activities	Juaso	on-going	MPCU activities supported					50,000.00	10,000.00		PO	DA
	Monitoring and Evaluation	District Wide	on-going	Projects and programmes monitored					40,000.00			DPO	DA

SUB TOTAL													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Status	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): STRENGTHEN GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS													
Management and Administration													
General Administration, Legislative Oversight	Provide support for security agencies in the District	District Wide	on-going	Security agencies supported					10,000.00			ADMIN.	DA
	Support activities on Ghana Districts.com	Juaso	on-going	Website activities supported					10,000.00			MIS	DA
	Undertake FM/Press Programmes	District Wide	on-going	FM/ Press programmes done					10,000.00			FINANCE	DA
	Training of Area/town council Members	District Wide	on-going	Town/area council members trained					16,413.00			DPO/CO MM. DEVPT.	DA
	Capacity building for Staff / Staff development	District Wide	on-going	Capacity of Revenue staff built					10,000.00			FINANCE	DA

	Procurement of 1 No. Projector and other equipment (Digital camera, GPS Device)	Juaso	New	1 No. projector procured					10,000.00			ADMIN.	DA
	Organise Community/ Public For a on Current developmental issues	District Wide	on-going	Town Hall/ Public Forum organised					10,000.00			DPO/BU DGET	DA
SUB TOTAL													DA
GRAND TOTAL													

2020 Annual Action Plan

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): BUILD AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations) and SEA	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development													
Trade	support BAC/REP activities	Districtwide	700 people	BAC / REP supported					30,000.00			BAC	DA
	Train Bamboo service center operators	Obogu	400 people	Bamboo operators trained					10,000.00			BAC	DA
	Train Youth on Carpentry, Masonry etc	District wide	500 people	Youth in carpentry, masonry trained					25,000.25			BAC/SOC. WELFARE/C OMM. DPT.	DA

Industrial Development	Dedicate substation for bamboo industry	Obogu	100% completed	Substation dedicated					16,910.34			BAC/WORKS DEPT.	DA
	Acquire land for One District One Factory	District wide	100% completed	Land acquired					20,000.00			DPO/WORKS DEPT.	DA
Agriculture Development	Produce Cocoa/ rice seedlings for farmers	District wide	100% completed	Cocoa/rice seedlings produced					40,000.00			AGRIC. DEPT.	DA
	Planting for food and job and export	District wide	15,000 farm inputs supplied	Government initiatives supported					40,000.00			AGRIC. DEPT.	DA
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINE SOCIETY													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations) and SEA	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery													
Health Delivery	District Response initiative on Malaria	District wide	100% mosquito nets distributed	Malaria prevented					31,139.54			HEALTH DEPT.	DA
	Complete 1 No. CHPS with trees and grasses planted	Yaw Barima	100% completed	CHPs completed					128,982.46			DPO/WORKS /HEALTH DEPT.	DA
	Complete 1 No. CHPS with trees and grasses planted	Adomfe	100% completed	CHPs completed					6,657.30			DPO/WORKS /HEALTH DEPT.	DA
	Complete 1 No. CHPS with trees and grasses planted	Amanfrom	100% completed	CHPs completed					105,793.68			DPO/WORKS /HEALTH DEPT.	DA

	Support HIV/AIDS programmes	District wide	90% HIV/AIDSs programme supported	HIV/AIDSs activities supported									HEALTH DEPT.	DA
Education	Complete 1 No. 6 unit classroom block with trees and grasses planted	Dwendwenase	100% completed	6-Unit Classroom block completed									DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
	Complete 1 No. 6 unit classroom block with trees and grasses planted	ofoase	100% completed	6-Unit Classroom block completed									DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
	Complete 1 No. 6 unit classroom block with trees and grasses planted	Abakabon	100% completed	6-Unit Classroom block completed									DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
	Complete 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with trees and grasses planted	Breku	100% completed	3-Unit Classroom block completed									DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
	Complete 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with trees and grasses planted	Dansabanso	100% completed	3-Unit Classroom block completed									DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
	Complete 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with trees and grasses planted	Nnadieso	100% completed	3-Unit Classroom block completed									DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
	Complete 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with trees and grasses planted	Komeso	100% completed	3-Unit Classroom block completed									DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
	Complete 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with ancilliary facilities with trees and grasses planted	Atta Ne Attah	100% completed	3-Unit Classroom block completed									DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA

Construct 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with ancilliary facilities with trees and grasses planted	Subinso	100% completed	3-Unit Classroom block constructed					170,000.00			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
Provide teaching and learning materials (Dual desk, Mono Desk, Lesson notebook, registers, chalk, Textbooks, etc)	District wide	100% completed	Teaching and learning materials provided					40,000.00			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
District Education Fund	District wide	100% completed	Education fund provided					62,279.08			EDUCATION	DA
Complete 1 No. 4 Unit with trees and grasses planted 2 bedroom for teachers	Juaso	100% completed	Teacher's bungalow completed					2,860.00			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
complete 1 No. 3Unit classroom block with trees and grasses planted	Koikrom	100% completed	3-Unit Classroom block completed					133,064.00			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
Construct 1 No.6 Unit classroom block at Faith JHS with trees and grasses planted	Obogu	100% completed	6-Unit Classroom block constructed					270,000.00			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
Construct 3 Unit classroom block with trees and grasses planted	Amantia	100% completed	3-Unit Classroom block constructed					12,745.00			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
Construct 3 Unit classroom block with trees and grasses planted	Odubi	100% completed	3-Unit Classroom block constructed					170,000.00			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
Procure Desk for JHS in the District	District wide	100% completed	Dual Desk procured					16,970.00			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA

	Monitoring of Free SHS	District wide	Monitoring in 4 SHS completed	SHS monitored					5,000.00			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
Social Welfare and Community Development	Gender Response Initiative	District wide	70% initiative completed	Gender initiatives held					5,000.00			SOCIAL WELFARE/C OMM. DVPT.	DA
	Disability Fund	District wide	100% received	Disability fund disbursed					40,000.00			SOCIAL WELFARE	DA
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): BUILD SAFE AND WELL-PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations) and SEA	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Delivery & Management													
Infrastructure Development	Repair office Equipment/Furniture	Juaso	80% of office furniture repaired	Office equipment repaired					20,000.00			DPO/WORKS	DA
	Reshaping of 150km feeder road with trees and grasses planted, gutters constructed	District wide	100km road reshaped	Roads reshaped					120,000.00			DPO/WORKS	DA
	Maintain Street lights/Rural Electrification	District wide	90% of communities received lights	Street lights /Rural electrification maintained					51,296.06			DPO/WORKS	DA
	Rehabilitate 4No. Assembly bungalows with trees and grasses planted	Juaso	100% completed	Bungalows rehabilitated					42,542.45			DPO/WORKS	DA

	Rehabilitate Assembly Offices with trees and grasses planted	Juaso	100% completed	Offices Rehabilitated					40,000.00			DPO/WORKS	DA
	Supply of Building Materials for Self-Help Projects	District wide	90% completed	Building materials provided for self-help projects					155,697.70			DPO/WORKS	DA
	Maintain Office vehicles and Equipment quarterly	Juaso	80% of vehicles maintained	Offices vehicles maintained					20,000.00			WORKS DEPT.	DA
	Procure Office Equipment eg. Computers, Printers	Juaso	70% of office equipment procured	Office Equipment procured					20,000.00			DPO/WORKS	DA
	Resource the Area Councils	District wide	11 area councils resourced	Area councils resourced					102,279.08			DPO	DA
	Rehabilitate 2 markets with lorry stations constructed	Juaso & Obogu	100% completed	Markets rehabilitated					20,000.00			DPO/WORKS	DA
	Install District Broadband System	Juaso	70% of broadband system installed	District Broadband installed					20,000.00			FINANCE/BU DGET	DA
Disaster Prevention and Management	Procure relief items for Disaster victims	District wide	80% of victims supported	Relief items procured					15,000.00			NADMO	DA
	Organise Public Education on Disaster Prevention and management	District wide		Education on disaster prevention and management provided					5,000.00			NADMO	DA
Sanitation and Environmental Health	National Fumigation	District wide		Fumigation exercise carried out					30,000.00			ENVIRON. HEALTH	DA

Construct 1 No. 20 seater WC with trees and grasses planted	Asankare		1 No. 20 seater WC constructed					109,000.00			ENVIRON. HEALTH	DA
Repair broken down boreholes	District wide		Broken boreholes repaired					10,000.00			WATSAN COMM.	DA
Procure Sanitation equipments, drugs and disinfection	District wide		Sanitation equipment procured					8,000.00			ENVIRON. HEALTH	DA
Clear 4 Waste Disposal Sites annually	District wide		Refuse Disposal sites cleared					50,000.00			ENVIRON. HEALTH	DA
Screening and Health education for food vendors in the district	District wide		Food vendors screened					2,000.00			ENVIRON. HEALTH/ DISTRICT HEALTH DIREC.	DA
Manual dislodging of Public Toilets/clearing of Liquid waste	District wide		Public toilets dislodged					20,000.00			ENVIRON. HEALTH	DA
Support to District Water and Sanitation activities (WATSAN)	District wide		WATSAN supported					5,000.00			WATSAN COMM.	DA

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations) and SEA	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration													
Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Embark upon pay your levy education campaign	District Wide		Pay your levy campaign done					5,000.00			FINANCE/RE V. MOB.	DA

	Revaluation of property	District Wide		Assembly's properties revaluated					20,000.00			WORKS DPT.	DA
	Upgrading of software	District Wide		Software upgraded					20,000.00			FINANCE/BU DGET	DA
	Gazetting of fee fixing and bye laws	District Wide		Bye-laws gazzeted					5,000.00			FINANCE/BU DGET	DA
	2018 Budget preparation	District Wide		Composite budget prepared					15,000.00			BUDGET	DA
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Monitoring and Evaluation	District Wide		Projects and programmes monitored					40,000.00			DPO	DA
	Support to Internal Audit	District Wide		Internal Audit supported					10,000.00			AUDIT	DA
	Capacity building for staff	Juaso		Staff capacity built					12,000.00			DPO/HR	DA
	Prepare HRMIS and updates	Juaso		HRMIS updated					2,000.00			HR	DA
Human Resource Management	Train Hon. Assembly Members and Mgt on new PFM Act	District Wide		Assembly members trained					25,000.00			DPO/HR	DA
Adopted MDAs Goal(s):STRENGTHEN GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations) and SEA	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration													
General Administration, Legislative Oversight	Servicing of Assembly meetings	Juaso		100% Assembly meeting serviced					40,000.00			ADMIN.	DA
	Legal services	District Wide		Assembly's legal services provided					3,000.00			ADMIN.	DA

Support to Decentralised Departments	District Wide		Decentralised Departments and Units supported					40,000.00			ADMIN.	DA
Provide support for security agencies in the District	District Wide		Security agencies supported					10,000.00			ADMIN.	DA
Organise National Functions (Celebrations of Independence Day)	District Wide		National functions organized					50,277.00			ADMIN.	DA
Pay NALAG dues and Diaries	Juaso		NALAG dues paid					15,000.00			ADMIN.	DA
Pay Website premium on Ghana Districts.com	Juaso		Website premium paid					10,000.00			FINANCE	DA
Undertake FM/Press Programmes	District Wide		FM/ Press programmes done					10,000.00			FINANCE	DA
Training of Area/town council Members	District Wide		Town/area council members trained					16,413.00			DPO/COMM. DEVPT.	DA
Capacity building of revenue Staff	District Wide		Capacity of Revenue staff built					10,000.00			FINANCE	DA
Procurement of 1 No. Projector and other equipment	Juaso		1 No. projector procured					10,000.00			ADMIN.	DA
Organise Community/ Public Fora on Current developmental issues	District Wide		Town Hall/ Public Forum organized					10,000.00			DPO/BUDGET	DA

2021 Annual Action Plan

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): BUILD AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations) and SEA	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development													
Trade	support BAC/REP activities	Districtwide	700 people	BAC / REP supported					30,000.00			BAC	DA
	Train Bamboo service center operators	Obogu	400 people	Bamboo operators trained					10,000.00			BAC	DA
	Train Youth on Carpentry, Masonry etc	District wide	500 people	Youth in carpentry, masonry trained					25,000.25			BAC/SOC. WELFARE/C OMM. DPT.	DA
Industrial Development	Dedicate substation for bamboo industry	Obogu	100% completed	Substation dedicated					16,910.34			BAC/ WORKS DEPT.	DA
	Acquire land for One District One Factory	District wide	100% completed	Land acquired					20,000.00			DPO/WORKS DEPT.	DA
Agriculture Development	Produce Cocoa/ rice seedlings for farmers	District wide	100% completed	Cocoa/rice seedlings produced					40,000.00			AGRIC. DEPT.	DA
	Planting for food and job and export	District wide	15,000 farm inputs supplied	Government initiatives supported					40,000.00			AGRIC. DEPT.	DA
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINE SOCIETY													

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations) and SEA	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery													
Health Delivery	District Response initiative on Malaria	District wide	100% mosquito nets distributed	Malaria prevented					31,139.54			HEALTH DEPT.	DA
	Complete 1 No. CHPS with trees and grasses planted	Yaw Barima	100% completed	CHPs completed					128,982.46			DPO/WORKS /HEALTH DEPT.	DA
	Complete 1 No. CHPS with trees and grasses planted	Adomfe	100% completed	CHPs completed					6,657.30			DPO/WORKS /HEALTH DEPT.	DA
	Complete 1 No. CHPS with trees and grasses planted	Amanfrom	100% completed	CHPs completed					105,793.68			DPO/WORKS /HEALTH DEPT.	DA
	Support HIV/AIDS programmes	District wide	90% HIV/AIDS programme supported	HIV/AIDS activities supported					10,000.00			HEALTH DEPT.	DA
Education	Complete 1 No. 6 unit classroom block with trees and grasses planted	Dwendwenase	100% completed	6-Unit Classroom block completed					6,401.97			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
	Complete 1 No. 6 unit classroom block with trees and grasses planted	ofoase	100% completed	6-Unit Classroom block completed					51,286.27			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
	Complete 1 No. 6 unit classroom block with trees and grasses planted	Abakabon	100% completed	6-Unit Classroom block completed					229,997.62			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA

Complete 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with trees and grasses planted	Breku	100% completed	3-Unit Classroom block completed					126,160.04			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
Complete 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with trees and grasses planted	Dansabanso	100% completed	3-Unit Classroom block completed					139,221.09			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
Complete 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with trees and grasses planted	Nnadieso	100% completed	3-Unit Classroom block completed					141,546.64			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
Complete 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with trees and grasses planted	Komeso	100% completed	3-Unit Classroom block completed					91,783.00			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
Complete 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with ancilliary facilities with trees and grasses planted	Atta Ne Attah	100% completed	3-Unit Classroom block completed					163,472.41			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
Construct 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with ancilliary facilities with trees and grasses planted	Subinso	100% completed	3-Unit Classroom block constructed					170,000.00			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
Provide teaching and learning materials (Dual desk, Mono Desk, Lesson notebook, registers, chalk, Textbooks, etc)	District wide	100% completed	Teaching and learning materials provided					40,000.00			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
District Education Fund	District wide	100% completed	Education fund provided					62,279.08			EDUCATION	DA
Complete 1 No. 4 Unit with trees and grasses	Juaso	100% completed	Teacher's bungalow completed					2,860.00			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA

	planted 2 bedroom for teachers												
	complete 1 No. 3Unit classroom block with trees and grasses planted	Koikrom	100% completed	3-Unit Classroom block completed					133,064.00			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
	Construct 1 No.6 Unit classroom block at Faith JHS with trees and grasses planted	Obogu	100% completed	6-Unit Classroom block constructed					270,000.00			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
	Construct 3 Unit classroom block with trees and grasses planted	Amantia	100% completed	3-Unit Classroom block constructed					12,745.00			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
	Construct 3 Unit classroom block with trees and grasses planted	Odubi	100% completed	3-Unit Classroom block constructed					170,000.00			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
	Procure Desk for JHS in the District	District wide	100% completed	Dual Desk procured					16,970.00			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
	Monitoring of Free SHS	District wide	Monitoring in 4 SHS completed	SHS monitored					5,000.00			DPO/WORKS /EDUC.	DA
Social Welfare and Community Development	Gender Response Initiative	District wide	70% initiative completed	Gender initiatives held					5,000.00			SOCIAL WELFARE/C OMM. DVPT.	DA
	Disability Fund	District wide	100% received	Disability fund disbursed					40,000.00			SOCIAL WELFARE	DA

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): BUILD SAFE AND WELL-PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations) and SEA	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

Infrastructure Delivery & Management

Infrastructure Development	Repair office Equipment/Furniture	Juaso	80% of office furniture repaired	Office equipment repaired					20,000.00			DPO/WORKS	DA
	Reshaping of 150km feeder road with trees and grasses planted, gutters constructed	District wide	100km road reshaped	Roads reshaped					120,000.00			DPO/WORKS	DA
	Maintain Street lights/Rural Electrification	District wide	90% of communities received lights	Street lights /Rural electrification maintained					51,296.06			DPO/WORKS	DA
	Rehabilitate 4No. Assembly bungalows with trees and grasses planted	Juaso	100% completed	Bungalows rehabilitated					42,542.45			DPO/WORKS	DA
	Rehabilitate Assembly Offices with trees and grasses planted	Juaso	100% completed	Offices Rehabilitated					40,000.00			DPO/WORKS	DA
	Supply of Building Materials for Self-Help Projects	District wide	90% completed	Building materials provided for self-help projects					155,697.70			DPO/WORKS	DA
	Maintain Office vehicles and Equipment quarterly	Juaso	80% of vehicles maintained	Offices vehicles maintained					20,000.00			WORKS DEPT.	DA
	Procure Office Equipment eg. Computers, Printers	Juaso	70% of office equipment procured	Office Equipment procured					20,000.00			DPO/WORKS	DA
	Resource the Area Councils	District wide	11 area councils resourced	Area councils resourced					102,279.08			DPO	DA

	Rehabilitate 2 markets with lorry stations constructed	Juaso & Obogu	100% completed	Markets rehabilitated					20,000.00			DPO/WORKS	DA
	Install District Broadband System	Juaso	70% of broadband system installed	District Broadband installed					20,000.00			FINANCE/BU DGET	DA
Disaster Prevention and Management	Procure relief items for Disaster victims	District wide	80% of victims supported	Relief items procured					15,000.00			NADMO	DA
	Organise Public Education on Disaster Prevention and management	District wide		Education on disaster prevention and management provided					5,000.00			NADMO	DA
Sanitation and Environmental Health	National Fumigation	District wide		Fumigation exercise carried out					30,000.00			ENVIRON. HEALTH	DA
	Construct 1 No. 20 seater WC with trees and grasses planted	Asankare		1 No. 20 seater WC constructed					109,000.00			ENVIRON. HEALTH	DA
	Repair broken down boreholes	District wide		Broken boreholes repaired					10,000.00			WATSAN COMM.	DA
	Procure Sanitation equipments, drugs and disinfection	District wide		Sanitation equipment procured					8,000.00			ENVIRON. HEALTH	DA
	Clear 4 Waste Disposal Sites annually	District wide		Refuse Disposal sites cleared					50,000.00			ENVIRON. HEALTH	DA
	Screening and Health education for food vendors in the district	District wide		Food vendors screened					2,000.00			ENVIRON. HEALTH/ DISTRICT HEALTH DIREC.	DA

	Manual dislodging of Public Toilets/clearing of Liquid waste	District wide		Public toilets dislodged					20,000.00			ENVIRON. HEALTH	DA
	Support to District Water and Sanitation activities (WATSAN)	District wide		WATSAN supported					5,000.00			WATSAN COMM.	DA
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations) and SEA	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration													
Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Embark upon pay your levy education campaign	District Wide		Pay your levy campaign done					5,000.00			FINANCE/RE V. MOB.	DA
	Revaluation of property	District Wide		Assembly's properties revaluated					20,000.00			WORKS DPT.	DA
	Upgrading of software	District Wide		Software upgraded					20,000.00			FINANCE/BU DGET	DA
	Gazetting of fee fixing and bye laws	District Wide		Bye-laws gazetted					5,000.00			FINANCE/BU DGET	DA
	2018 Budget preparation	District Wide		Composite budget prepared					15,000.00			BUDGET	DA
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Monitoring and Evaluation	District Wide		Projects and programmes monitored					40,000.00			DPO	DA
	Support to Internal Audit	District Wide		Internal Audit supported					10,000.00			AUDIT	DA
	Capacity building for staff	Juaso		Staff capacity built					12,000.00			DPO/HR	DA

	Prepare HRMIS and updates	Juaso		HRMIS updated					2,000.00			HR	DA
Human Resource Management	Train Hon. Assembly Members and Mgt on new PFM Act	District Wide		Assembly members trained					25,000.00			DPO/HR	DA
Adopted MDAs Goal(s):STRENGTHEN GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations) and SEA	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration													
General Administration, Legislative Oversight	Servicing of Assembly meetings	Juaso		100% Assembly meeting serviced					40,000.00			ADMIN.	DA
	Legal services	District Wide		Assembly's legal services provided					3,000.00			ADMIN.	DA
	Support to Decentralised Departments	District Wide		Decentralised Departments and Units supported					40,000.00			ADMIN.	DA
	Provide support for security agencies in the District	District Wide		Security agencies supported					10,000.00			ADMIN.	DA
	Organise National Functions (Celebrations of Independence Day)	District Wide		National functions organized					50,277.00			ADMIN.	DA
	Pay NALAG dues and Diaries	Juaso		NALAG dues paid					15,000.00			ADMIN.	DA
	Pay Website premium on Ghana Districts.com	Juaso		Website premium paid					10,000.00			FINANCE	DA

Undertake FM/Press Programmes	District Wide		FM/ Press programmes done					10,000.00			FINANCE	DA
Training of Area/town council Members	District Wide		Town/area council members trained					16,413.00			DPO/COMM. DEVPT.	DA
Capacity building of revenue Staff	District Wide		Capacity of Revenue staff built					10,000.00			FINANCE	DA
Procurement of 1 No. Projector and other equipment	Juaso		1 No. projector procured					10,000.00			ADMIN.	DA
Organise Community/ Public Fora on Current developmental issues	District Wide		Town Hall/ Public Forum organized					10,000.00			DPO/BUDGET	DA

5.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan For the Annual Action Plans

TABLE 7.5: MONITORING AND EVALUATION WORK PLAN

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				ACTORS
	2018	2019	2020	2021	
DMTDP EVALUATION					
Mid-Term Evaluation	Start 15 th March,				DPCU, Heads of Depts and Units, etc.
Terminal Evaluation	Start 15 th March,				DPCU, Heads of Depts and Units, etc.
Specific Evaluation and Studies	Start 15 th June, bi-monthly				DPCU, Heads of Depts and Units, etc.
Participatory M&E	Start 15 th June, bi-monthly				DPCU, Heads of Depts and Units, etc.
IMPLEMENTING MONITORING					
Monthly or Quarterly field visits	2 nd Wednesday of every month or quarter				DPCU, Heads of Depts and Units, etc.
Monthly or Quarterly review meetings	1 st Friday of every month or quarter				DPCU, Heads of Depts and Units, etc.
APR PREPARATION AND DISSEMINATION					
Data Collection	From 10 th January, annually				DPCU, Heads of Depts and Units, etc.
Prepare Draft District APR	15 th January, annually				DPCU, Heads of Depts and Units, etc.
Organize APR review workshop	20 th January,				DPCU, Heads of Depts and Units, etc.
Final APR submitted to RCC/NDPC	End of January, annually				DPCU, Heads of Depts and Units, etc.
Disseminate District APR	From February, annually				DPCU, Heads of Depts and Units, etc.

Source: AASDA-DPCU-2017

REPORT ON THE ADOPTION OF THE DMTDP

REGION : ASHANTI

NAME OF TOWN /ZONAL/AREA COUNCIL: ALL THE TOWN AND AREA COUNCIL

VENUE : JUASO

DATE : FRIDAY, 27TH OCTOBER, 2017

A presentation on the Medium-Term Development Plan (MDTP) was made on the key issues identified during the data collection phase. Data on these key issues were collected from the various communities aggregated into the main goals of the MTDP 2018-2021. MEDIUM OF INVITATIONS: Letters were served to all the members in the eleven (11) area councils in the district.

a) NAMES OF SPECIAL /INTEREST GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS INVITED :

They include chiefs and elders of the various Town and Area Councils , Assembly Members , Area Councils and Unit Committee Members ,Heads of Departments and Agencies , Opinion leaders , NGO's CBO's and Religious Leaders.

b) TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS AT THE HEARING :220

MALE : 180

FEMALE : 40

c) LANGUAGE USED AT HEARING : TWI AND ENGLISH

d) MAJOR ISSUES AT HEARING : Proposition was on the implementation of projects and programmes earmarked to be implemented in the 4-year development plan and also the ineffective functioning of the area councils.

e) MAIN CONTROVERSIES /COMPLIAINTS: There were complains about uncompleted projects and inability of the DA to implement most of the projects and programmes in the previous plan.

- The need to ensure the construction of modern transit terminal in the district
- The need to ensure the implementation of 1-district, 1-factory in the district
- The need to ensure the availability of seeds and seedlings for the implementation of the planting for food and jobs
- The need to ensure improvement in the performance of students at the BECE examination
- The need for Development Control to be intensified so as to prevent haphazard development
- The need to intensify education on HIV, AIDS and TB and their management
- The need to ensure that bill boards are erected at the appropriate places

- The need to ensure the construction of some bridges in some communities in the district
- The need to construct more educational facilities for schools in the district
- The need for the Assembly to compensate land owners, chiefs and groups for the utilization of their lands for projects
- The need for the construction of some drains to ease the movement of running water

f) PROPOSALS FOR THE RESOLUTION OF THE COMPLAINTS :

At the hearing, there were suggestions that all uncompleted projects and on-going projects should be completed before new ones can be commenced.

g) GENERAL LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION :

Generally, the participation was very encouraging as the forum allowed participants to freely contribute to the discussion. Moreover, it made the participants to know the importance of the plan.

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:

Signature of:

Municipal Chief Executive

Municipal Coordinating Director

Presiding Member

Chairman of Development Planning Sub-Committee

Signature of Development Planning Officer

CHAPTER 6

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

There are diverse reasons for the increasing efforts to strengthen and fully institutionalize an M&E system in the Asante Akim South District.

The core argument for M&E preparation is to ensure that services can be continually improved through informed decision making, leading to improved standard of living.

Also, the systematic monitoring and evaluation of the District Medium Term Development Plan and reporting will show the extent of progress made towards the implementation and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and will further help to:

- Identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the DMTDP and project designs to achieve better impact
- Identify the appropriate interventions that will increase the responsiveness of targeted beneficiaries
- Provide information for effective coordination of district development at the regional level
- Assess whether the DMTDP targets were being met
- Document lessons learned from the implementation of programmes and projects
- Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the district
- Demonstrate results to stakeholders as part of accountability and transparency
- Reinforce ownership of the DMTDP and build M&E capacity within each district

The M&E matrix shows the linkage of the DMTDP to LTNDP Goal. The monitoring matrix or results framework outlining all indicators, their baselines and targets. It provides the frequency for collecting data on each indicator as well as data sources and who is responsible for collecting the data.

Table 7.7: MONITORING MATRIX

LTNDP Goal 1: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY										
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 1: Ensure energy availability and reliability										
Indicators	Indicators definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2017	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Rural electrification, expansion and tariffs	Extend electricity and reduction prices	Output	30 communities	36	40	50	60	90% of communities connected	Quarterly	ECG, DA
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 2: Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development										
Business Advisory Centre development	Increase in the number of beneficiaries	Input	370 people	400	800	1000	1200	70% females and 30% males	Quarterly	REP, BAC, DA
Financial assistance	Increase the number of SME's access to financial support	Output	150 people	200	300	400	500	60 % females and 40% males	Quarterly	DA, REP, BAC, FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 3: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development										
Tourism development	Increase the number of tourism activities under PPP arrangement	Output	1 centre	2	2	2	2	50% of site developed	Quarterly	DA, TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 4: Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation										
ICT development	Increase the use of ICT	Output	40% of ICT facilities and equipment provided	45%	50%	60%	70%	60% of school going age trained in ICT	Quarterly	GES, DA, DONOR Partners

Agriculture modernisation	Increase technology in agriculture	Output	60% of agriculture activities modernised	70%	75%	80%	85%	Improved irrigation Improved seed production	Quarterly	MoFA, DA, Seed production unit, Donor Partners
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 5: Ensure improved Public Investment										
Accessibility	Increase in the number and length of bitumen (1 st class) roads	Output	20% of length of roads are bitumen	30%	40%	50%	70%	Juaso town roads Gyadam road Ofoase roads Dwendwen ease roads etc.	Quarterly	Min. of roads and highways, Urban roads, Feeder roads, DA,
Financial assistance	Increase the number of farmers access to financial support	Output	1% of farmers supported with finance and farm inputs	5%	10%	15%	20%	60% of women and 40% of farmers should be supported financially	Quarterly	MoFA, DA, Farmer based organisations
Agriculture development	Increase in number of farmers in Planting for food and jobs	Output	1,306 farmers	2450 farmers	3000 farmers	3500 farmers	5000 farmers	Males – 1052 Females - 254	Quarterly	MoFA, DA, Farmer based organisations
Value addition / industrialisation	Establishment of export producing industry	Output	1 industry	1	3	3	3	Meat factory is 45% completed	Quarterly	Private business, donor supports, MoFA, DA
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 6: Improve Post-Harvest Management										
Storage and packaging	Increase in the number of	Output	1-Industry, 1-storage facility	1	2	2	2	Factory is 45% completed	Quarterly	Private business, donor supports, MoFA, DA

	agro-based industries									
Market centres	Rehabilitation and construction of ultra-modern market centres	Output	2 market centres	2	3	3	3	Rehabilitation is completed	Quarterly	DA, market women, transport unions
LTNDP Goal 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL										
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 1: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)										
Health delivery	Construction, expansion, rehabilitation and provision of health facilities, logistics and personnel.	Output	10 health facilities expanded, constructed and rehabilitated	10	15	15	20	70% of health delivery systems improved	Quarterly	GHS, MoH, DA, Donor support
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 2: Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability										
Morbidity and mortality reduction	Strengthen the prevention of malaria and polio eradication	Health	10 health facilities expanded, constructed and rehabilitated	10	15	15	20	80% reduction in malaria and polio	Quarterly	GHS, MoH, DA, Donor support, NHIS
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 3: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups										
Reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC), reduce stigmatization and intensify counselling of vulnerable groups and	Output	HIV and AIDs kits available for counselling and testing	30	20	10	5	90-90-90 method applied	Quarterly	GHS, MoH, DA, Donor support, NHIS

	eliminate MTCTHIV									
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 4: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels										
Inclusive and equitable access to education	Reform of curriculum to enhance teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM), support students with special needs and Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET	Output	Free SHS policy, capitation and school feeding programmes enrolled	20%	40%	50%	70%	70% of the populace to have access to quality and equal education	Quarterly	GES, DA, Donors
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 5: Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development										
Youth Development	Strengthen key national institutions to provide employment for the youth	Input	Office space and logistics supplied to the NYEA, NYA, BAC	100 youth	400	600	1500	5% of the youth strengthened	Quarterly	NYEA, NYA, BAC, DA, Artisans groups, donors
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 6: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly										
Social Protection	Mainstream social protection and expanding their coverage to include all	Input	140 persons	500	700	800	1000	80% of Social Welfare programmes and	Quarterly	Dept. of Social Welfare, DA, NHIS, Donors

	vulnerable groups.							activities supported		
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 7: Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country										
Supporting PWDs	Enhance database on PWD and supporting them with credit facilities	Output	140 persons	500	700	800	1000	80% of Social Welfare programmes and activities supported	Quarterly	Dept. of Social Welfare, DA, NHIS, Donors
LTNDP Goal 3: SAFEGAURD THE NATURAL AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIROMENT										
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 1: Establish Ghana as a transportation Hub for the West Africa Sub-Region										
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand the management of road transport services in rural and agricultural areas	Input	240 km	120	180	220	250	50% of rural and agricultural roads expanded	Quarterly	Min. of roads and highways, Urban roads, Feeder roads, DA
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 2: Enhance application of ICT in national development										
ICT development	Accelerate ICT and Telecommunication development	Output	35% expansion in ICT and Telecommunication Development	1	2	2	3	40% increase in the development of ICT and Telecommunication	Quarterly	GES, Donors, DA
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 3: Develop efficient land administration and management system										
Land reforms	Enhancing land reforms to address title and ownership to land,	Input	Land reforms strengthened	50%	65%	70%	80%	Strengthened land reforms by 80%	Quarterly	Min. of lands and natural resources, lands commission, DA,

	creation of land banks for industries and Topographic map									Traditional authorities
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 4: Reduce environmental pollution										
Enhancing sanitation	Promote waste recycling and eradicate noise and air pollution	Output	10% waste recycled and noise and air pollution decreased by 20%	30%	45%	50%	60%	Noise and Air pollution decreased with waste recycling promoted	Quarterly	Min. of Env. Environmental health, DA
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 5: Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion										
Forest plantation	Implementation of Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy, restore degraded areas and enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy.	Output	40% of forest protected	40%	55%	65%	70%	Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy implemented, degraded areas restored by 50% and the NWM policy enforced.	Quarterly	Forestry Commission, DA
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 6: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation										
Disaster prevention	Education on natural and man-made hazards, disaster risk reduction and Strengthen the	Output	45% Educated on Disaster Prevention	400	550	650	700	65% increase in Disaster prevention	Quarterly	NADMO, DA, Environmental Health

	capacity of (NADMO)									
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 7: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements										
Human settlement development	Implementation of National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)	Input	65% of NSDF implemented	70%	75%	85%	90%	55% development in human settlement	Quarterly	Town and country planning, DA, Traditional authorities
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 8: Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities										
Zongo and inner city development	Establishment of Zongo and inner city development fund and upgrading of inner cities, Zongos and slums	Input	30% increase in Slum Dwellers	1	2	2	3	Zongo fund and upgrading established	Quarterly	Min. of Inner cities and Zongo development, DA, Muslim/Zongo groups
LTNDP Goal 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY										
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 1: Deepen political and administrative decentralization										
Administrative decentralization	Ensure the election of District Chief Executives (DCEs) and Strengthen sub-district structures	Input	DCE appointed					DCE elected and sub-district structures strengthened	Quarterly / Annually	Electoral Commission, DA
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 2: Improve decentralised planning										
Improving Local level participation	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory	Input	LED and PPP implemented	20%	25%	30%	30%	55% increase in local level	Quarterly	DA, BAC, NGOs

	planning and budgeting through the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partners(PPP).							participation		
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 3: Strengthen fiscal decentralization										
Improving Revenue mobilization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity in and IGF mobilization	Output	12 Officers trained	10	15	15	18	Revenue mobilisation improved by 50%	Quarterly	DA, Community members, Assembly members,
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 4: Strengthen the coordinating and administrative functions of regions.										
Strengthening coordination	Review and re-organise existing administrative regions	Input	Coordination of Administrative regions strengthened	20%	25%	25%	35%	Existing Administrative regions reviewed and re-organised	Monthly / Quarterly / Annually	DA, Traditional authorities,
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 5: Improve popular participation at regional and district levels										
Citizenry Participation	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Output	Stakeholder involvement expanded by 20%	30%	30%	40%	50%	40% increase in Citizenry Participation	Quarterly / Annually	DA, Assembly Members, donors

2018-2021 LTNDP objective 6: Build an effective and efficient Government machinery										
Enhancing civic education	Support National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) to continuously educate and sensitise citizens on their rights and responsibilities	Input	10,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,500	40% males and 50% females sensitised on their civic rights and responsibilities	Quarterly	NCCE, DA, Community Members
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 7: Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination										
Implementation of DMTDP	Strengthen the implementation of development plans	Input	60% of Development plan implemented	80%	80%	85%	90%	80% of rural development plans implemented with 75% of urban development plans implemented	Quarterly	DA, Community members
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 8: Enhance security service delivery										
Transforming security services	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure,	Input	Municipal Security facilities improved by 40%	40%	45%	50%	60%	Security services transformed to meet modern standards	Quarterly	Judicial Service, DA

	including accommodation, health and training infrastructure									
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 9: Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes										
Promoting transparency and accountable governance	Ensure the continued implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) and establish an Office of the Special Prosecutor	Input	Corruption decreased by 10%	50%	60%	65%	70%	NACAP implemented and Office of Special Prosecutor established	Quarterly / Annually	
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 10: Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development										
Stakeholders participation	Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities, citizens, media and religious leaders in development and governance processes	Output	Engagement with Stakeholders increased marginally	3	3	3	3	Strengthened stakeholder participation	Quarterly	DA, Media, Traditional authorities, NGOs
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 11: Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue										
Responsive Governance	Organize regular town hall meetings around key	Output	80% increase in Town Hall meeting attendance	2	2	2	2	Citizen's participation in	Quarterly	DA, Assembly Members, Traditional

	Government initiative and Strengthening the Development Community's role								governance increased		Authorities, NGOs, Donors
LTNDP Goal 5: STRENGTHEN GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS											
2018-2021 LTNDP objective 1: Promote Ghana's political and economic interests abroad											
Enhancing domestic and foreign investment	Support implementation of policies to create a favourable legislative and business environment attractive to domestic and foreign investors	Input		30%	40%	45%	50%	Favourable legislative and business environment created	Quarterly	Min. of Trade and Industries, BAC, DA, Donors, NGOs, Investors	

PROGRAMME / PROJECT REGISTER

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
BAC/REP Activities	Improve Local Economy & Industry	Economy	Provide support for BAC/REP activities	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	

Bamboo Operations	Improve Local Economy & Industry I	Economy	Provide training for Bamboo Service Centre Operators	Obogu	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
Youth Capacity Building	Increase Youth Entrepreneurship	Economy	Ensure training of youth in Carpentry, Masonry etc	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
Bamboo Industry	Improve Local Economy & Industry	Economy	Provide new substation for Bamboo Industry	Obogu	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
One District, One Factory	Improve Local Economy & Industry	Economy	Acquire land for the implementation of "1D1F"	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
Cocoa Production	Improve Cocoa Production	Agriculture	Provide seedlings for cocoa farmers	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
Planting for Food and Job	Implement Planting for Food and Job	Agriculture	Ensure the planting of food for export and providing jobs	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
Malaria Initiative	Improve Response Initiative on Malaria	Health	Provide a response initiative on Malaria	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
Rural Health Infrastructure	Increase Rural Health Facility	Health	Ensure the completion of 1 No. CHPS compound	Yaw Barima	Roubmap Comp. Limited	DACF	20-07-15	18-12-15	198,802.89	91,813.43	Roofed	
Rural Health Infrastructure	Increase Rural	Health	Provide 1 No. CHPS compound	Adomfe	De- Paul Constru	DACF	10-06-15	08-12-15	199,856.50	197,081.64	Completed	

	Health Facility				ction Limited							
Rural Health Infrastructure	Increase Rural Health Facility	Health	Complete 1 No. CHPS compound	Amanfrom	Malam Adam and Comp. Limited	DACF	12-03-15	10-08-15	209,169.04	116,683.00	Roofed , plastered on-going excavation of KVIP	
HIV/AIDS Program	Reduce the Incidence of HIV/AIDS	Health	Provide Support for HIV/AIDS patients	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
Classroom Facility	Improve Educational Infrastructure	Education	Provide 1 No. 6 unit classroom block	Ofoase	Paintsil and sons Limited	DACF	20-07-15	17-12-15	84,189.43	32,903.16	Completed	
Classroom Facility	Improve Educational Infrastructure	Education	Complete 1 No. 6 unit classroom block	Abakabon	Banicob Construction Works	DACF	30-07-15	26-01-16	425,955.45	256,409.87	Roofed	
Classroom Facility	Improve Educational Infrastructure	Education	Ensure the completion of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block	Breku	M. Nyarko Enterprise	DACF	09-03-15	07-07-15	237,111.50	132,951.46	Roofed and Plastered.	
Classroom Facility	Improve Educational Infrastructure	Education	Complete 1 No. 3 unit classroom block	Dansabanso	Abdacom Comp. Limited	DACF	09-03-15	07-07-15	234,256.68	95,035.59	Roofed and standstill	
Classroom Facility	Improve Educational Infrastructure	Education	Completion of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block	Nnadieso	Dankus Dee Company Limited	DACF	30-07-15	28-12-15	237,113.70	95,567.06	On-going	

Classroom Facility	Improve Educational Infrastructure	Education	Complete the construction of 1 No. 3 unit block	Komeso	Dankus Dee Company Limited	DACF	30-07-15	28-12-15	237,113.70	191,638.40	Roofed and at the finishing stage	
Classroom Facility	Improve Educational Infrastructure	Education	Ensure the completion of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Atta ne Atta	Kona Enterprise	Getfund	04-01-11	01-09-11	192,000.00	81,450.42	Sectional possession of work standstill	
Classroom Facility	Improve Educational Infrastructure	Education	Provide 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Subinso	Merrs 3M Enterprise	DACF	23-11-17	17-05-18	175,507.44	101,456.20	Roofed and Plastered.	
Teaching and Learning Materials	Provide T & L Materials	Education	Ensure the provision of text books, register books, lesson notebooks, Dual and Mono Desks, etc	District wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
Education Fund	Increase Financial Support to Pupils	Education	Set up fund to support education in the District	District wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
Classroom Facility	Improve Educational Infrastructure	Education	Provide Faith JSS with 1 No. 6 unit classroom block	Obogu		DDF						

Classroom Facility	Improve Educational Infrastructure	Education	Provide 3 unit classroom block			DDF						
Desk Procurement	Provide T & L Materials	Education	Acquire desks for JHS in the District	District Wide	-	DDF	-	-	-	-	-	
Free SHS Monitoring	Improve Accessibility to Education	Education	Monitor the implementation of the Free SHS program in the district	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-		-	
Gender Response Initiative	Encourage Response to Gender Issues	Social Welfare and Community Development	Ensure response to gender issues	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
Disability Fund	Improve Financial Support to PWDs	Social Welfare and Community Development	Continue with financial support for PWDs	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
Office Repairs	Improve Housing Facilities	Central Administration	Ensure the repair of office equipment/ furniture	Juaso	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
Road Infrastructure	Increase Road Accessibility	Roads	Reshape 150km of feeder roads	District wide	E.K Acheampong Enterprise.	DACF	-	-	49,735.00	49,735.00	Copleted	
Rural Electrification	Improve the Availability	Energy	Ensure the maintenance of street lights	District wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	

	of Electricity											
Rehabilitate Bungalows	Improve Housing Facilities	Housing	4 No. Assembly bungalows to be rehabilitated	Juaso		DACF						
Self-Help Projects	Improve Housing Facilities	Housing	Provide building materials for Self-Help Projects	Juaso	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
Assembly Rehabilitation	Improve Central Administration Facilities	Administration	See to the upgrade of offices in the Assembly building	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
Office Maintenance	Improve Central Administration Facilities	Administration	Ensure the quarterly maintenance of office vehicles and equipment	Juaso	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
Office Equipment	Improve Central Administration Facilities	Administration	Acquire offices with computers, printers etc	Juaso	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
Capacity Building for Area Councils	Increase support to Area Councils	Administration	Provide Area Councils with all forms of resource	District Wide	-	DDF	-	-	-	-	-	
District Broadband System	Increase Telecommunication	Telecommunication	Ensure the installation of a broadband system in the district	Juaso	-	DACF	-	-	-	-		

Relief Items for Victims	Decrease Disaster Occurrence	Disaster Management	Ensure the procurement of relief items to disaster victims	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
Public Education on Disaster Management	Decrease Disaster Occurrence	Disaster Management	Organize disaster prevention and management education to the public	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
National Fumigation Exercise	Improve Health	Health	Provide fumigation exercises	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
Toilet Facility	Expand Sanitation and Water Facilities	Water and Sanitation	Construction of 1 No. 20 seat WC	Asankare	Adehyeman Star Ventures	DACF	13-12-17	13-06-18	149,415.43	111,972.27	On-going	
Water Infrastructure	Expand Sanitation and Water Facilities	Water and Sanitation	Ensure the repair of broken down boreholes	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
Levy Education	Increase Revenue Mobilisation	Finance	Embark on an education campaign to increase levy receipt	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
Property Revaluation	Increase Revenue Mobilisation	Finance	Ensure that all properties are revaluated	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
Software Upgrade	Improve Central Administration	Central Administration	Provide an upgrade in software	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	

	ion Facilities											
Fee Fixing and Bye Laws	Increase Revenue Mobilisatio n	Finance	Gazette fixed fee and bye laws	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
Budget Preparation	Improve Financial Activities	Finance	Ensure the preparation of the annual budget	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
Monitoring & Evaluation	Improve Financial Activities	Central Administra tion	Monitor and evaluate all planned programs and projects	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
Internal Audit Services	Improve Financial Activities	Central Administra tion	Provide support to Internal Audit	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity Building	Expand Capacity of Staff	Central Administra tion	Ensure the successful capacity building of staff	Juaso	-	DDF	-	-	-	-	-	
HRMIS Preparation	Expand Capacity of Staff	Central Administra tion	Prepare and update the HRMIS	Juaso	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
PFM Act Training	Improve Financial Activities	Central Administra tion	Provide training for Assembly Members and Management on new PFM Act	District Wide	-	DDF	-	-	-	-	-	
Sanitation Equipment	Expand Sanitation and Water	Water and Sanitation	Acquire drugs , sanitation equipment and disinfectants	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	

Clear Waste Disposal Sites	Expand Sanitation and Water Facilities	Waste Management	Annual clearance of 4 waste disposal sites	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
Screening and Health Education	Improve Sanitation and Water	Environmental Health	Food vendors in the district will be screened and provided with health education	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
Dislodging of Public Toilets	Improve Sanitation and Water	Waste Management	Liquid waste clearance coupled with manual dislodging of public toilets	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
WATSAN Activities	Expand Sanitation and Water Facilities	Water and Sanitation	Ensure the provision of support towards WATSAN activities	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
Assembly Meetings	Expand Capacity of Staff	Central Administration	Provide services to Assembly Meetings	Juaso	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
Legal Services	Support Assembly Services	Central Administration	Make available legal services	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
Security Agencies Support	Improve Security	Community Development	Provide support to Security Agencies	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	

Decentralized Departments Support	Support Assembly Services	Central Administration	Decentralized Departments to be provided with support	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
National Celebrations	Organise National Functions	Central Administration	Ensure the organization of national functions	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
NALAG Dues	Ensure Payment of Dues	Administration	Payment of dues and diaries of NALAG	Juaso	-	DACF	-	--	-	-	-	
Website Premium	Ensure Payment of Website Premium	Central Administration	Ensure the payment of premium for the usage of GhanaDistricts.com	Juaso	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	
Press Programs	Improve Media Presence	Central Administration	Undertake programs that will include the press	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	-
Area/Town Council Members Training	Expand Capacity of Staff	Central Administration	Provide training for Area/Town Council members	District Wide	-	DDF	-	-	-	-	-	
Revenue Staff Capacity Building	Increase Revenue Mobilisation	Finance	Train revenue staff to increase their capacity	District Wide	-	DDF	-	-	-	-	-	
Projector Acquisition	Improve Central Administration Facilities	Central Administration	Ensure the procurement of 1 No. projector and	Juaso	-	DDF	-	-	-	-	-	

			associated equipment									
Public Forum on Development	Enhance responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	Community Development	Organize community/public forum on current development issues	District Wide	-	DACF	-	-	-	-		

6.1 STRATEGY FOR DATA COLLECTION, COLLATION, ANALYSIS AND USE OF RESULTS MATRIX, IMPLEMENTATION AND M&E.

Data collection and collation is the pivot upon which M&E take their loads and efforts from for effective measurement of the DMTDP. In achieving this, completed, implemented and on-going projects and programmes under the DMTDP 2018-2021 will have to be assessed to prolong their lifespan for the present and future generations. This will involve collecting data from both primary and secondary sources. This will involve regularly, quarterly and annually update on each activity.

As part of the monitoring process, the DPCU should develop programme/project register based on the PoA with details on activities such as start time, costs, location and source of funding, expected completion date and status of project and their implications for the achievement of the goals and objectives of the DMTDP. The register should be updated regularly.

Data collection / Analyses Matrix

Indicator	Data collection period	Data collection method	Data disaggregation	Results
Proportion of communities connected to the national grid	June, 2021	Questionnaire covering about 50 communities	i. Households connected ii. Business connected	a. 90% households increase in connection to electricity b. 70% businesses usage of electricity
Development of Business Advisory Centre to increase beneficiaries	March to April 2021	Survey of 600 permanent dwellers in 25 communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female beneficiaries • Northern part of the district • Male beneficiaries • Southern part of the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 30% increase in female entrepreneurs from 2017 b. 70% increase in male beneficiaries from 2017 c. 70% overall increase in beneficiaries
Increase in Financial Assistance to Entrepreneurs	February, 2021	Survey covering all SME's in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing SME's 	a. 70% increase – from 30% in 2017
Number of Tourism Centres	March, 2021			a. 50% increase in existing sites
ICT Usage	April to May, 2021	Questionnaires to students of schools in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School students with ICT facilities • School students attending 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. 30% increase in ICT facilities from 2017 c. 60% increase in ICT facility usage amongst school going children

			schools with ICT	
Use of Technology in Agricultural practices	August to November, 2021	Sample survey of 8,000 farmers in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers using modern practices • Farmers without modern practices 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 3% increase annually in the use of modern agriculture practices b. Improved seed production c. Improved irrigation
Road Accessibility	June, 2021	Observation of all roads in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All classes of roads 	a.30% decrease in length of First Class roads
Financial Support to Farmers	January, 2021	Survey covering all farmers in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male farmers • Female farmers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1% farmers assisted financially from 2017 b. 20% increase in women from 2017
Proportion of Farmers in Planting for Food and Jobs	March to June, 2021	Sample of 1400 farmers from 30 communities in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers in the Northern part • Farmers in the Southern part • Farming Based Organisations 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 19% increase in female farmers from 2017 b. 26% increase in total farmers from 2017 c. Emergency of new FBOs
Availability of Export Industries	February, 2021	Questionnaires to 500 households in 10 communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households • Traditional Authorities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Less private owned businesses b. Meat Factory is 45% complete
Number of Agro-based Industries	March, 2021	4000 Sample Survey in 10 communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming Headed Households 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Poor storage of agriculture produce b. Improper packaging of produce

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs 	
Accessibility to Ultra-Modern Market	May, 2021	Survey conducted with a sample of 2000 permanent dwellers in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market Women • Households with Female heads • Transport Unions 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Rehabilitation of markets b. Parking lot at Markets
Improving Health Delivery	May to July, 2021	5000 Questionnaires supplied to 7 communities in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GHS • Households 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 10 Health facilities expanded till 2017 b. Rehabilitation of hospitals c. Construction of more hospitals d. Provide logistics to existing hospitals
Malaria and Polio Eradication	April, 2021	Sample survey of 3000 permanent dwellers in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households • GHS 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 80% decrease can be attained b. 10 health facilities constructed and expanded c. 100% increase in health facilities from 2017
HIV/AIDS and STIs Reduction	February, 2021	Survey covering all HIV/AIDS patients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households with HIV/AIDS patients • GHS 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Less HIV/AIDS and testing b. Availability of kits for testing c. 90-90-90 method in use
Access to quality and inclusive education	August to October, 2021	Questionnaires supplied to 6,300 permanent dwellers in 24 communities in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GES • Traditional Authority • Households 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Free SHS and Capitation enrolled b. School feeding programme enrolled c. Reform of curriculum to increase learning of STEM
Employment Avenues to the Youth	March, 2021	Sample survey involving 1,200 youth in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious Groups • Youth Groups • Households 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Office space for YEA/NYA/NYEA b. 1000-2000 youth must be employed before 2021

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NYEA/ BAC/NYA 	
Social Protection including Vulnerable Groups	May, 2021	Survey including 1,000 permanent dwellers who belong to vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable groups • Households 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 140 persons from Vulnerable groups gained protection b. 80% increase from 2017 to 2021
Credit Facilities to PWDs	July, 2021	Survey including all PWDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PWDs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Update database on PWDs b. 140 persons gained access to credit facilities before 2017
Efficiency and Effectiveness in Road Transport	June, 2021	Survey involving 3,000 households in 22 communities in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households • Farming Based Organisations • Works 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Poor road network in Agricultural areas b. Poor management of road transport in rural areas
Accelerating ICT and Telecommunication Development	January to March, 2021	Sample survey of 3000 dwellers from 20 largest communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Poor ICT coverage in rural areas b. ICT and Telecommunication coverage increased by 30% to 2017
Enhancing Land Reforms	May to June, 2021	700 Questionnaires administered in sample survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional Authority • Households • Lands Commission 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Create Land banks for Industries b. Address land titling and ownership
Promoting Sanitation	September, 2021	Questionnaire covering 35 communities in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households • Schools • Religious Bodies • Market Organisations 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Eradicate noise and air pollution b. Bad waste recycling c. Increase waste collection by 50% before 2021
Increasing Forest Plantations	December, 2021	Questionnaire to conduct survey on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmer Based Org. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Increase in degraded areas by 20% before 2018

		forest plantations with 35 communities as sample	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households • Forestry Commission 	b. Implementation of the Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy
Reduction in Disaster Occurrence	January, 2021	Sample survey of 800 permanent dwellers from 10 communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern part • Southern part 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Risk of disasters increased by 25% b. Proper education on disasters
Developing Human Settlements	August, 2021	Questionnaire covering 1600 dwellers from 17 communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Spatial Development Framework not implemented b.
Development of Zongos and Inner Cities	June to July, 2021	Sample survey including 3000 inhabitants from Zongos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households in Zongos and Inner Cities • Zongo Groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Equitable development b. Housing deficiency in Zongos
Decentralisation of Administrative duties	October, 2021	Sample survey involving 1000 permanent dwellers from 12 communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly Members • Households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Election of DCE b. Weak sub-structures
Local Level Participation	November, 2021	Questionnaire covering about 30 sample communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households in Northern part • Households in Southern part 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Weak local level participation b. 10% increase in rural local level participation
IGF and Revenue Mobilisation	December 2018 to January 2021	Survey conducted on 25 communities in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. IGF increased from 30% to 38% before 2018 b. Revenue mobilisation increased by 10%
Strengthening Administrative Coordination	January, 2021	Sample survey involving 4000 respondents from 28 communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional Authority • Households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Administrative regions must be looked at b. Equitable Development

Stakeholder Involvement in Development	September, 2021	Sample survey involving 19 communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Sector • Urban Sector • Traditional Authorities • NGOs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Most Traditional Authorities were involved in Development- 10% increase b. Rural sector involvement in development increased by 7% before 2017 c. 5 % decrease in stakeholder involvement in Urban areas
Citizen's Right and Responsibilities Sensitization and Education	November, 2021	450 questionnaires administered in 12 sample communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCCE • Unit Committees • Households 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 20% increase in support to NCCE b. 30% increase in Education and Sensitization
Implementation of Development Plans	January, 2021	Survey covered a sample of 50 communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit Committees • Assembly Members • Traditional Authorities • Households headed by Farmers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 70% of previous MTDP was implemented b. 55% of locals do not know about D-Plans c. Enhance communication strategy
Upgrading of Security Services	January, 2021	Questionnaires covering all Security agencies and 1200 households in 20 communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Services • Female Headed Households • Unit Committee Members 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 60% of rural areas need security services b. 40% increase in Security facilities c. Increase in security personnel with a decrease in accommodation
Implementation of NACAP	August, 2021	Sample survey involving 2000 inhabitants from 14 communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households • Assembly Members 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 3% decrease in corruption b.

Engaging Stakeholders	January, 2021	Questionnaires to 2300 permanent dwellers from 16 communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious Bodies • Households • Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 25% increase in engagement of Religious Bodies b. 10% increase in Media engagement
Organisation of Town Hall meetings	January to February, 2021	Survey covered 5000 permanent dwellers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households • Assembly Members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 30% increase in Town Hall meeting attendance b.
Domestic and Foreign Investment Promotion	March to May, 2021	Sample Survey with 4000 questionnaires out of permanent dwellers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households • BAC • Artisans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Unattractive environment b.

INFORMATION SYSTEM IN THE MUNICIPALITY

ITEM	PROJECT DISCRIPTION	LOCATION	COST (Gh¢)	SOURCES OF FUNDING	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%)	REMARKS
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT							
1.	Reduction in electricity tariffs for industries.	District wide	400,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/ DONOR	2019		
2.	Installation of solar panels	District wide	1,000,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2020		
3.	Extension of electricity	District wide	1,000,000.00	DONOR	2020		

4.	Restructuring of energy sector	District wide	600,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2019		
5.	Provision of entrepreneur trainings for the youth	District wide	900,000.00	DONOR	2021		
6.	Provision of start-up kits	District wide	1,000,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2019		
7.	Provision of adequate financial support to SMEs	District wide	120,000.00	DONOR	2018		
8.	Provision of financial support to SMEs	District wide	150,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2019		
9.	Provision of entrepreneurial training in business development	District wide	700,000.00	DONOR	2021		
10.	Enhancing PPP arrangement between SMEs and Private partners	District wide	500,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2019		
11.	Advertising the country's tourism	District wide	600,000.00	DONOR	2021		
12.	Creating conducive atmosphere for Private	District wide	500,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2019		

	partnership in the tourism sector						
13.	Upgrading of existing tourist sites to meet international standard	Gyadam Juaso Obogu	900,000.00	DONOR	2021		
14.	Developing of 3 new tourist sites	Gyadam Juaso Obogu	500,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2021		
15.	Enhancing the usage of ICT to boost agriculture	District wide	800,000.00	DONOR	2020		
16.	Establishing of district data base on all farmers	District wide	600,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2019		
17.	Provision of timely information on weather and food prices to farmers	District wide	200,000.00	DONOR	2021		
18.	Establishing a local fertilizer / meat industry	Asankare Banka Gyadam	120,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2020		
19.	Provision of roads, electricity and water in	District wide	700,000.00	DONOR	2021		

	agricultural communities						
20.	Provision of financial support to farmers	District wide	200,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2018		
21.	Provision of extension and technical services	District wide	400,000.00	DONOR	2021		
22.	Constitution of DCACT committee	District wide	800,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2018		
23.	Support the development of cocoa, rice and cola for export	District wide	150,000.00	DONOR	2020		
24.	Provision storage and packaging facilities.	District wide	5,000,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2021		
25.	Provision of incentives for post-harvest investment	District wide	5,000,000.00	DONOR	2021		
26.	Provision of support for private partnership for factory establishment	District wide	65,000,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2019		
27.	Provision of storage and drying system within the district	District wide	74,000,000.00	DONOR	2021		
28.	Provision of trading Centres	Juaso	5,000,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2019		

		Obogu Ofoase					
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT							
29.	Provision of health facilities	District wide	5,000,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2021		
30.	Improving existing health facilities	District wide	9000,000.00	DONOR	2021		
31.	Licensing of traditional medicine	District wide	200,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2019		
32.	Provision of ICT and E-health care services in the district	District wide	5,000,000.00	DONOR	2020		
33.	Sensitization on the benefits of NHIS	District wide	120,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2021		
34.	Enhancing maternal care and adolescent services	District wide	9,000,000.00	DONOR	2020		
35.	Organizing malaria control programmes	District wide	6,000,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2021		
36.	Intensifying malaria prevention strategies	District wide	7,000,000.00	DONOR	2021		
37.	Intensifying polio eradication programme	District wide	300,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2021		

38.	Intensifying elimination of yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer, filariasis and neglected tropical diseases strategies	District wide	800,000.00	DONOR	2019		
39.	Sensitization on HIV/AIDS awareness	District wide	400,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2021		
40.	Organizing educational workshops on HIV/AIDS stigmatization	District wide	400,000.00	DONOR	2021		
41.	Organization of sensitization programs for high risk groups for HIV/AIDS and TB	District wide	400,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2021		
42.	Organization of HIV/AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes	District wide	400,000.00	DONOR	2021		
43.	Intensifying measures to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV.	District wide	600,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2021		

44.	Improving access to Antiretroviral Therapy	District wide	800,000.00	DONOR	2021		
45.	Enhancing the local production of Antiretroviral Therapy	District wide	400,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2019		
46.	Promoting education to the secondary level	District wide	700,000.00	DONOR	2021		
47.	Restructuring of our educational system	District wide	500,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2019		
48.	Developing foundational literacy and numeracy	District wide	500,000.00	DONOR	2018		
49.	Implementation of free SHS	District wide	700,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2021		
50.	Enhancing education for students with special needs	District wide	400,000.00	DONOR	2019		
51.	Promoting the teaching of Mathematics, science and technology in basic and secondary education	District wide	300,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2021		
52.	Provision of educational facilities and teaching and	District wide	9,000,000.00	DONOR	2021		

	learning materials to basic and SHS schools						
53.	Strengthening of NYA and YEA within the district	District wide	200,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2020		
54.	Provision of youth Centres within the district	District wide	100,000.00	DONOR	2019		
55.	Provision of employment and entrepreneurship skills.	District wide	100,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2020		
56.	Enhancing social protection within the district	District wide	700,000.00	DONOR	2019		
57.	Implementation of social protection programmes	District wide	500,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2018		
58.	Improvement in the beneficiaries enrollment	District wide	600,000.00	DONOR	2018		
59.	Entrepreneurship training for LEAP beneficiaries	District wide	400,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2018		
60.	Collection of database information on PWDs	District wide	200,000.00	DONOR	2020		

61.	Collection of database information on PWDs	District wide	2,000,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2020		
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS							
62.	Construction and rehabilitation of roads	District wide	10,000,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2021		
63.	Provision of good road networks within the district	District wide	10,000,000.00	DONOR	2019		
64.	Creating conducive atmosphere for private partnership in road construction	District wide	10,000,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2018		
65.	Improvement in ICT district wide	District wide	10,000,000.00	DONOR	2021		
66.	Construction of additional telecommunication mast	District wide		DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2020		
67.	Construction of ICT laboratory constructed for by private investors	District wide	10,000,000.00	DONOR	2021		

68.	Sensitization of communities on land acquisition and registration	District wide	500,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2019		
69.	Updating the Topography Map of the district	District wide	600,000.00	DONOR	2019		
70.	Provision of litigation free lands for industries	District wide	800,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2019		
71.	Adopting modern methods in waste collection and recycling.	District wide	120,000.00	DONOR	2021		
72.	Sensitization on effects of noise making	District wide	300,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2021		
73.	Enacting of bye-laws against noise pollution	District wide	500,000.00	DONOR	2019		
74.	Adoption of tree planting strategies	District wide		DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2019		
75.	Enforcement of bye-laws	District wide	600,000.00	DONOR	2019		
76.	Support for NADMO	District wide	500,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2021		
77.	Support for NADMO	District wide	800,000.00	DONOR	2021		

78.	Support for NADMO	District wide	230,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2021		
79.	Support to Town and Country Planning Department	District wide	245,000.00	DONOR	2021		
80.	Establishment of Zongo Development Committees	District wide	10,000,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2020		
81.	Establishment of Zongo Development Committees	District wide	10,000,000.00	DONOR	2021		
82.	Establishment of Zongo Development Committees	District wide	10,000,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2021		
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY							
83.	Support to Electoral Commission	District wide	500,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2019		
84.	Support to Area and Councils	District wide	700,000.00	DONOR	2021		
85.	Support to Area and Councils	District wide	700,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2021		
86.	Support to Area and Councils	District wide	700,000.00	DONOR	2021		

87.	Support for LED and PPP programmes	District wide	800,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2020		
88.	Undertake training and provide logistics to revenue collectors	District wide	700,000.00	DONOR	2021		
89.	Undertake pay your levy campaign	District wide	600,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2021		
90.	Construction of administrative offices	District wide	900,000.00	DONOR	2018		
91.	Support to Area Town and Councils	District wide	650,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2021		
92.	Undertake training for key stakeholders	District wide	700,000.00	DONOR	2021		
93.	Undertake training for Assembly Members	District wide	650,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2018		
94.	Establishment of Public Relations Office	District wide	600,000.00	DONOR	2018		
95.	Sensitization of the citizens on their rights and responsibilities	District wide	600,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2021		
96.	Updating of the HRM database	District wide	500,000.00	DONOR	2021		

97.	Involving all stakeholders in the preparation of the DMTDP 2018-2021	District wide	400,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2018		
98.	Enhancing environmental protection strategies.	District wide	500,000.00	DONOR	2021		
99.	Providing incentives to the security services	District wide	600,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2019		
100.	Sensitization of citizens on corruption	District wide	400,000.00	DONOR	2019		
101.	Establishing the Office of the Special Prosecutor	District wide	500,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2018		
102.	Enhancing social intervention programmes	District wide	700,000.00	DONOR	2021		
103.	Advertising the district's potential through the media	District wide	400,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2019		

104.	Involving all Traditional Authorities in development issues	District wide	800,000.00	DONOR	2021		
105.	Involving all stakeholders in development issues	District wide	400,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2021		
106.	Involving all stakeholders in development issues	District wide	400,000.00	DONOR	2021		
107.	Equipping of Area and Town councils to operate effectively	District wide		DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2021		
GHANA AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS							
108.	Advertising the district's potential to attract investors	District wide	850,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2018		
109.	Advertising the district's potential to attract investors	District wide	700,000.00	DONOR	2019		
110.	Creating a conducive atmosphere for private investment	District wide	700,000.00	DDF/DACF/IG F/GoG/	2019		

6.2 QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORTING FORMAT

The district makes provision for the preparation and submission of quarterly and annual reports on their M&E activities to the NDPC through the RCC and other relevant stakeholders. The quarterly and annual reports should follow the following format

Title Page

- Name of the MMDA
- Time period for the M&E

Introduction

- Summary of achievements and challenges with the implementation of the DMTDP
- Purpose of the M&E for the stated period
- Processes involved and difficulties encountered

M&E Activities Report

- Programme/Project status for the quarter or year
- Update on funding sources and disbursement
- Update on indicators and targets
- Evaluation on critical development and poverty issues
- Evaluation conducted, their findings and recommendations
- Participatory M&E undertaken and their results

The Way Forward

- Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed
- Recommendations

6.3 DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

Dissemination is the method of spreading information, knowledge and others so that it reaches people. Hence, the dissemination of M&E results means that all stakeholders in the plan implementation get the right information in a timely manner and in the right format. In formulating the dissemination strategies, the DPCU will use written reports, oral presentations, press releases and computer presentations to inform various stakeholders identified in the District. This will take the form of newsletters, press releases, flyers/brochures, websites, e-mail and other social media to broadcast M&E results to the stakeholders and implementing agencies. In so doing, copies of the APR and quarterly reports will be forwarded to the RCC, NDPC, MDAs and other stakeholders through the various the various formed mentioned.

TABLE 8.0: DISSEMINATION STRATEGY OF M&E RESULTS TO STAKEHOLDERS

Target Stakeholders	Classification	Key Messages	Dissemination Strategies/Tools
1. NDPC	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides policy direction • Provides M&E guidelines • Support in M&E capacity building and trainings • Provides feedback on M&E results • Demand and harmonise progress reports • Conduct Evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentations • Formal reports • Media discussions
2. LGSS	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides Technical assistance • Undertake job analysis • Management of services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentations • Formal reports • Media discussions
3. MLGRD	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides Policy direction • Support in Capacity Building and training in M&E • Provides guidelines and offer advisory services • Generates performance targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentations • Formal reports • Media discussions
4. DACF Secretariat	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides Financial Resources • Offer Advisory services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentations • Formal reports • Media discussions
5. RCC	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides Technical assistance • Offer Advisory services • Conducts capacity building and other trainings on M&E • Receive District M&E reports • Provide Feedback on M&E reports • Disseminate M&E results • Generates performance targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentations • Formal reports • Media discussions
6. District Assembly	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of M&E Plans • Ensure Availability of Accurate, Reliable and Timely data on M&E activities • Monitor and Evaluate DMTDPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentations to staff • Formal reports • Media discussions

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce M&E reports • Disseminate M&E results • Support in M&E Capacity Building for members of DPCU • Use M&E to enhance ownership and partnership in local development. 	
7. DPCU	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs Assessment • Data collection, Collation and Analysis • Preparation and Co-ordination of DMTDP and M&E Plan • M&E Plan Implementation • Information Dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentations to members • Formal reports • Conference/ meetings
8. Decentralised Departments and other Agencies	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy for intervention • Capacity building • Implementation of projects /programmes • Decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentations to staff • Formal reports • Media discussions • Focused group discussions
9. District Sub-structures (ACs, UC, AM)	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Collection • Monitoring • Information dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focused group discussions • Presentations to members • CIC discussions
10. Member of Parliament	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support in Decision making • Support in programmes and projects with MPs common fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal reports • Presentations • Media discussions
11. Local Communities and Traditional Authorities	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer Advisory services • Ensure transparency and accountability • Demand quality, reliable and affordable development interventions • Provision of lands and sites for projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focused group discussions • CIC discussions • Community durbars
12. Consultants/ Resource Persons	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer Technical assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal reports • Presentation • Assembly's websites
13. Political Parties	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency & Accountability • Advocacy • Needs assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal reports • Media discussion • Focused group discussions
14. Civil Society Organisations (NGOs, FBOs, CBOs, Youth Associations, CSOs)	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer Advisory Services • Support in financial and material resources • Ensure transparency and accountability • Ensure quality and efficient goods and service delivery • Use M&E data and results • Disseminate M&E results • Share development information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation to associations • Media discussions • Formal reports • Focused group discussions

15. Religious Bodies	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate Information • Advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focused group discussions • CIC discussions • Formal reports
16. Financial Institutions	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals and Groups identification • Monitoring • Growth of SSEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newspapers • Formal reports • Media discussions
17. Development Partners	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure Transparency and accountability • Provides Financial and material resources • Offer Technical assistance • Ensure quality and efficient goods and service delivery • Use M&E data and results • Disseminate M&E results • Share development information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal reports • Presentation to partners • Assembly's websites
18. Media	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure Transparency and accountability • Demand and use M&E results • Demand quality and affordable services • Monitor and report on projects and programmes • Disseminate M&E results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal reports • Assembly's websites • Newspapers

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2017

6.4 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT

INDICATION OF HOW DMTDP WILL BE EVALUATED

Evaluation is key for the districts to conduct. In this respect, DPCU will plan for evaluation in the municipality. Some of the key steps to be considered include the following.

- i. Assessing the need for an evaluation (provide the background).
- ii. Developing clear ideas on the rationale and objectives of the evaluation.
- iii. Determining the type of evaluation to undertake.
- iv. Specifying the methods, scope and timing of the evaluation.
- v. Identifying and analysing stakeholders.
- vi. Estimating the costs involved which should be factored into the budget of the AAP.
- vii. Preparing Terms of Reference (TOR) and contractual agreements based on items (i) to (iv) above.
The TOR should be prepared by the DPCU in collaboration with stakeholders. It is important to have a broad agreement on the TOR because it will form the basis for the evaluation exercise. More importantly, the TOR will be the formal reference for the consultant or team of consultants to be recruited.
- viii. Recruiting a consultant or a team in accordance with the provisions of the Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663).
- ix. Organising meetings to discuss the inception and draft reports with stakeholders.
- x. Organising a validation meeting with stakeholders before submission of the final report.
- xi. Disseminating the results and acting on the findings and recommendations as part of the dissemination and communications strategy

6.4.1 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) refers to the practice where all key stakeholders are directly involved in the M&E design and implementation process. This common practice will involve all stakeholders in the selection of indicators, data collection and analysis, implementation of the findings and dissemination of the results through Stakeholders Analysis.

The DPCU and other project staff will involve the relevant sector departments and agencies, the private sector, beneficiary communities as well as the sub-structures in tracking the progress of programmes/projects implementation and evaluation. This is likely to intensify community participation and ownership of facilities provided in each of the community. In order to achieve PM&E, DPCU will adopt the following PM&E methods or approaches: Participatory Rural Appraisal, Citizen Report Card, Community Score Card and Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys.

I. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)

This will consist of a range of largely qualitative and flexible techniques employed by key stakeholders to monitor and/ or evaluate programme performance. The DPCU techniques will comprise a range of visualization, interviewing and group work methods. These techniques will have proven valuable in enabling people to express their views and share information in the District.

i. Citizen Report Card (CRC)

This approach will be used to obtain summative feedback from citizens on the performance of government, service providers or programmes or projects to form the basis for joint reflection and correction among key stakeholders. This will seeks to discover weak processes in service delivery, poor services and areas of dissatisfaction to form the basis for community mobilisation for demand for improvement and ultimately the adoption of administrative reform for improved performance.

ii. Community Score Card (CSC)

This approach will be used for Focus Group Discussions to collect data from community members and analyse it with the main objective of influencing the quality, efficiency and accountability with which programmes and projects are provided at the community level. This will help to ensure immediate feedback mechanism for successfully implementation of programmes and projects in the District.

v. Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS)

This approach will use quantitative exercises to trace the flow of resources from the origin to the destination and determine the location and scale of anomaly. This will help to highlight not only the use and abuse of resources, but also give insights into the concepts of cost efficiency and accountability. This enables DPCU and other stakeholders to track the use of resources to finance programmes, projects and activities in the DMTDP in order to ensure value for money in project financing and management in the District.