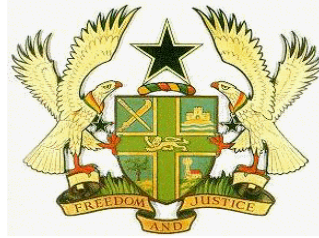


ATWIMA KWANWOMA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



DRAFT DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)

DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN UNDER AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL (2018-2021)

PREPARED BY:

DISTRICT PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT (DPCU)

DECEMBER, 2017

**ASSENT OF ACCEPTANCE OF ATWIMA
KWANWOMA DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM
DEVELOPMENT PLAN (AKDMTDP) UNDER
THE NATIONAL MEDIUM TERM
DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK
(2018-2021)**

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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.....

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AEAs	-	Agriculture Extension Agents
AIDS	-	Acquire Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AKDA	-	Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly
ARCC	-	Ashanti Regional Coordinating Council
BAC	-	Business Advisory Centre
BECE	-	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CHRAJ	-	Commission on Human Right and Administrative Justice
CBO	-	Community Based Organisation
CBSVs	-	Community Based Surveillance Volunteers
CHAG	-	Christian Health Association of Ghana
CHN	-	Community Health Nurse
CHPS	-	Community Health Planning Services
CICs	-	Community Information Centres
CSIR	-	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organisation
CWSA	-	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	-	District Assembly
DACF	-	District Assemblies' Common Fund
DCD	-	District Coordinating Director
DCE	-	District Chief Executive
DDBMS	-	District Database Management System
DDF	-	District Development Facility
DESSAP	-	District Environmental Sanitation Strategic Action Plan
DISEC	-	District Security Committee
DMTDP	-	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPCU	-	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DWST	-	District Water and Sanitation Team
ECG	-	Electricity Company of Ghana
FBOs	-	Farmers Based Organisations
GES	-	Ghana Education Services

GETFUND	-	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GHS	-	Ghana Health Services
GNFS	-	Ghana National Fire Service
GOG	-	Government of Ghana
GPS	-	Ghana Police Service
GRIDCO	-	Ghana Grid Company Limited
GSFPF	-	Ghana School Feeding Programme Fund
GSGDA	-	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSS	-	Ghana Statistical Service
GTV	-	Ghana Television
HIV	-	Human Immune Virus
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
IGF	-	Internally Generated Funds
JHS	-	Junior High School
KG	-	Kindergarten
KVIP's	-	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LED	-	Local Economic Development
LI	-	Legislative Instrument
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goal
Metro TV	-	Metropolitan Television
MGCSP	-	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MLGRD	-	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDAs	-	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MOE	-	Ministry of Education
MOFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
MOI	-	Ministry of Interior
MPCF	-	Member of Parliament's Common Fund
MRH	-	Ministry of Roads and Highways
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTN	-	Mobile Telecommunication Network
NADMO	-	National Disaster Management Organisation

NALAP	-	National Literacy Acceleration Programme
NBSSI	-	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCWSP	-	National Community Water and Sanitation Programme
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	-	Non Governmental Organisation
NMTDPF	-	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
OPD	-	Out Patient Department
PCR	-	Pupil-Classroom-Ratio
PHC	-	Population and Housing Census
PLWDAs	-	People Living With Disabilities
PM	-	Presiding Member
PoA	-	Programme of Action
POCC	-	Potential, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PPD	-	Physical Planning Department
PPPs	-	Plan Policies and Programme
PRA	-	Participatory Rural Appraisals
PTR	-	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
REFLs	-	Research Extension Farmer Linkages
SDA	-	Seven Day Adventist
SEA	-	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHEP	-	School Health Education Programme
SHS	-	Senior High School
SMSEs	-	Small and Medium Scale Enterprises
SPAM	-	School Performance Appraisal Meetings
STIs	-	Sexual Transmitted Infections
TB	-	Tuberculosis
TIGO	-	Trust In God Only
WATSAN	-	Water and Sanitation Team
WC	-	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The process of decision-making and development is influenced by the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) which places emphasis on participation and responsiveness in the process of solving developmental problems in Ghana. This is also a pre-requisite in the National Development Planning System Act, Act 480, 1994. This explains the need for the process of allocating resources and responsibilities to the district level where District Assemblies are responsible for identifying district development problems and strategies to solve them.

The overall planning body in Ghana is the National Development Planning Commission. They provide guidelines for the preparation of development plans in the various districts in Ghana. Guidelines on the preparation of District Medium Term Development Plans are provided periodically to help Districts Assemblies incorporate their development agenda into the national context to achieve the national goal.

The Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and several other Acts including the National Development Planning (System) Regulations (**LI 2232**), National Development Planning Commission Act, 1994 (Act 479) and the National Development Planning Systems Act, 1994 (Act 480) are the legal frameworks that strengthen and regulate the decentralization policy in Ghana. The National Development Planning Systems Act, 1994 (Act 480) and the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) delineates three planning levels in Ghana to regulate the policy. These are national, regional and the district level with the National Development Planning Commission, the Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit (RPCU) and the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) respectively in charge of development planning at the various levels.

National Development Planning (System) Regulations (**LI 2232**) enjoins the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) to issue from time to time, Legislative Instruments and Guidelines to regulate the Decentralized Planning System and to guide District Assemblies (DAs) and Sector Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) in the preparation of Development Plans. This objective is to facilitate the harmonisation and rationalisation of development strategies initiated from the community, districts and national levels.

The ultimate aim of every development is to improve the standard of living of the people of a community. Primarily, the target is to encourage social development and rural development

through the promotion of participatory process, empowerment and democratization. Consequently, the content of this report concentrates attention on Atwima Kwanwoma District in the Ashanti Region of Ghana.

This plan was prepared under the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF). For exercising these functions, the MMDAs are to formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development in their respective jurisdiction. It is based on the function that the MMDAs are tasked to prepare the Medium Term Development Plans. The plan was prepared in line with the following **five (5) pillars namely:**

- **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**
Goal: Build a Prosperous Society
- **SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**
Goal: Create Opportunities for all
- **ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT**
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
- **GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY**
Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society
- **GHANA AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY**
Goal: Strengthening Ghana's role in the international affairs

Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly in accordance with the guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission has developed a Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) to guide the allocation and utilization of both material and human resources to bring about socio-economic transformation in the district.

The District Development Plan was prepared by the District Plan Preparation Team which comprises of members of the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU). Namely:

1. District Chief Executive
2. District Coordinating Director
3. District Development Planning Officer
4. District Budget Analyst

5. District Head of Works Department
6. District Finance Officer
7. District Physical Planning Officer
8. District Social Welfare/Community Development Officer
9. District Director of Education
10. District Director of Agriculture
11. District Director of Health

An orientation workshop was organized for Officers of the district by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) in collaboration with the Ashanti Regional Co-ordinating Council in Kumasi. It was aimed at updating the knowledge of participants on the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework and the Guidelines for the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021).

The plan preparation team started with the district performance review to determine the district's success or failure for the past four (4) years and updating of the district profile to ascertain the current situation of the district in relation to the Physical and Natural Environment with respect to Location and Size, Climate and Vegetation, Biodiversity, climate change, green economy and environment, water security, Natural and man-made disasters, natural resource utilization, population, migration, gender equality, settlement systems, culture, governance, security, local economic development, economy of the district, food security, nutrition, social services, information and communication technology, poverty, inequality and social protection and Science, Technology and Innovation in the District and other facilities/issues in the District.

(a) Community Needs Assessment and Public Hearing:

In order to identify the priority projects and programmes for the communities in the district, a district wide data collection exercise was embarked upon to elicit for the community problems and development aspirations. Following the data collection, a public hearing was organised at the two Area Councils for Traditional Rulers/community, Assembly Members, Heads of Department to present the performance review of the immediate past development plan with the aim of soliciting suggestions to bridge the identified gaps and more importantly assessing critically their implications for future development planning. Community level dialogue was organized to conclude and validate on the felt needs and the development aspirations of the people in the district which was later analyzed and harmonized with the departmental needs. The output was

used to generate Development Programmes, Projects and Activities that constituted the District Composite Programme of Action and the Composite Annual Action Plans.

Data and information gathered through the performance review, analysis of the current situation and the community needs assessment provided the following developmental needs and aspirations for the district

- Construct additional boreholes, maintenance of existing ones and small town water projects
- Provide Toilet facilities
- Provide Refuse Containers
- Construct Community Library and ICT Centers
- Extend Electricity to newly built up areas
- Rehabilitation/ Reshaping of roads
- Provide street bulbs and light poles
- Construct Market facilities and develop Trabuom and Sabin Akrofrom Market
- Provide credit facilities for farmers
- Encourage farmers to form cooperatives groups
- Provide Job opportunities for the youth
- Facilitate the provision of training and business development centers
- Construct additional classroom blocks and rehabilitate dilapidated classroom buildings.
- Provide adequate furniture, teaching and learning materials at all levels of education
- Construct a new District hospital or upgrading one health centre to a district hospital
- Construct well equipped health infrastructure eg. CHPS compound, health centers etc.
- Provide adequate residential accommodation for health workers.
- Complete Administration block Annex and construct bungalows for DA staff
- Procure vehicles, computers and office equipment for the DA
- Provide office accommodation for the District Fire Stations

(b) Final Public Hearing and Draft Plan Adoption by Hon. Assembly Members

A final Public Hearing was convened for the public after the development plan had been successfully completed. The essence of the hearing was to enable the public deliberate on programmes and projects that had been embodied in the plan document. The hearing was also to give the opportunity to all manner of persons who have a stake in the development of the district to either criticize the document, make modifications or comments before the final submission of the draft document to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). This measure was to ensure community participation in the preparation of the plan document and much more ensure that the people owned the development plan.

Following the final public hearing, the plan was presented to the General Assembly for adoption. The Draft DMTDP (2018-2021) was subsequently adopted as the legitimate Blue print for

Development Policy direction for Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly for the period 2018-2021.

District Development Scope and Direction of Interventions

In order to achieve the above development aspirations, the district has set for itself the following goal and objectives that are in line with the National Goals (2018-2021).

The district made some significant gains during the past four (4) years in the area of provision of water and sanitation facilities, educational infrastructure and office accommodation for the central administration and the departments of the District Assembly. The current DMTDP (2018-2021) seeks to improve upon the socio-economic infrastructure, create enabling environment for the private sector to thrive and improve upon agriculture production.

District Development Focus

The development focus of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly within the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework during the plan period (2018-2021) *would be the provision of basic social amenities and services and socio-economic infrastructure to better the living conditions of the people in the District.*

Overall District Development Goal

Goals are long term aims or expectations of an institution whose achievement would reflect a positive change in that institution. It is an aspiration or ideal situation that is sought by a person, organisation or institution. It is expected that in the long run when the goals have been attained, the District would move into a better state than it is now.

The Overall Development Goal of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly is *to implement and sustain poverty reduction programmes and projects in a manner that ensures growth, equity and equality in access to development resources, infrastructure, facilities and opportunities in order to improve the well-being of the people.*

District Development Objectives

- Improve fiscal revenue mobilisation and management
- Expand opportunities for job creation
- Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs
- Develop a competitive creative arts industry
- Promote Agriculture Mechanization
- Improve Science, technology and innovation application
- Promote seed and planting material development

- Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation
- Enhance fish production and productivity
- Promote Aquaculture Development
- Improve Post-Production Management
- Develop an effective domestic market
- Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education
- Promote irrigation development
- Improve agricultural financing
- Promote efficient land use and management systems
- Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water
- Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities
- Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs
- Streamline spatial and land use planning system
- Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure
- Increase the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy
- Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs of Ghanaians and for export
- Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels
- Improve management of education service delivery
- Improve quality of teaching and learning
- Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services
- Ensure sustainable financing for the health care delivery and financial protection for the poor
- Improve access to quality institutional service delivery
- Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups
- Reduce under-nutrition and malnutrition related disorders and deaths among infants and young children and women in their reproductive ages
- Enhance funding and cost effectiveness in social protection delivery
- Protect children against violence, abuse and exploitation
- Ensure effective implementation of local decentralisation policy and programmes
- Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes.
- Enhance peace and security
- Improve internal security for protection of life and property

Financing the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021)

The District Assembly has identified the following major sources of funds for the implementation of the programmes and projects outlined in the Development Plan.

- District Development Fund (DDF)
- District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF)
- Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
- Proposals to NGOs and Donor countries for Grants

For the period 2018-2021 this Development Plan document is the development blueprint for Atwima Kwanwoma District. It is hoped that all stakeholders, both local and external, would

offer the needed support to move the district forward so as to achieve the stated district development goal and objectives, reduce poverty and improve upon the living standard of the people.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW, DISTRICT PROFILE AND ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION

1.1 Introduction

Ghana's decentralized system has various components. They are political, administrative, fiscal, decentralized development planning and management of public-private partnership. Under the decentralized planning system, local authorities that is the District Assemblies, are designated planning authorities and therefore responsible for the overall development of the Districts. The District Assembly is enjoined by law to be responsible for the overall development of the District as per the provisions under Section 12 (3) "a" of the Local Governance Act (Act 936) of 2016. It is responsible for the formulation of programmes and strategies for efficient and effective Mobilization and utilization of human, material and financial resources to improve upon the quality of life of the people in the District.

They are required to coordinate the process of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of district development activities. As a planning authority, the District Assembly is required to prepare a Medium Term Development Plan based on prescribed guidelines and format issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). The Plans are prepared in accordance with the general guidelines from the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), a national body whose prime function is to ensure that districts Plans conform to the national development goals and aspirations.

Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly was created in pursuance of deepening decentralization and good governance in Ghana. The District Assembly was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1853 of November 2007 with Atwima Foase as its District capital pending a court decision on the exact district capital. In May 2012, the Supreme Court ruled for change of Administrative Capital from Atwima Foase to Twedie. A new Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2253 came into force in July 2017 by changing the District Administrative Capital from Atwima Foase to Twedie as a result of the Supreme Court ruling in May 2012, hence Twedie as the new district capital. The district was carved out of the former Bosomtwe Atwima Kwanwoma District with Twedie as its District capital. The District is located in the central portion of Ashanti Region, bounded to the North by Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly, South by Bekwai Municipality, East

by Bosomtwe District, West by Atwima Nwabiagya District and South West by Amansie West District.

Chapter One of the report presents the Performance Review of the District's MTDP (2014-2017) in relation to all the planned programmes and projects outlined in the plan (2014-2017) and the District profile showing the Physical and Natural Environment with respect to Location and Size, Climate and Vegetation, Biodiversity, climate change, green economy and environment, water security, Natural and made-made disasters, natural resource utilization, population, migration, gender equality, settlement systems, culture, governance, security, local economic development, economy of the district, food security, nutrition, social services, information and communication technology, poverty, inequality and social protection and Science, Technology and Innovation in the District. It also contains the analysis of the existing situation from survey information obtained which reveals the community problems, felt needs and development aspirations of the entire community and the District at large. This is to provide information where inferences can be drawn for appropriate recommendations to inform decision making.

1.2 Vision Statement of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly

Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly is the central institution within the district responsible for planning, implementation and management of development programmes and projects. The Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions. They have been established as structures to which they are assigned with the responsibility of integrating political, administrative and development resources to achieve more equitable allocation of power and wealth at the district.

The Vision Statement of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly is *“To become a highly professional socio-economic development service provider, which creates opportunities for human resource development in partnership with traditional authorities and non-state actors in the District”*.

1.3 Mission Statement of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly

Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly exists *“To facilitate improvement in the quality of life of the people in the District through the provision of basic social amenities and services and the promotion of socio-economic development within the context of good governance”*.

1.4 Functions of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly

The District Assembly was created as a pivot of the administrative and development decision making body in the district and the basic unit of Local Government Administration. Subject to the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the District Assembly shall exercise political and administrative authority in the District, provide guidance, give direction to and supervise all other administrative authorities in the district.

Section 12 (3) of Act 936 prescribes the functions of the Assembly as follows:

- a. be responsible for the overall development of the district;
- b. formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation 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. sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students
- e. initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
- f. be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
- g. ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
- h. act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district;
- i. initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment

1.5 Core Values of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly

Core values are fundamental to the performance of the DA. They influence the thinking and performance of staff towards the stated vision. Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly operates on the following core values for effective development:

- a. Accountability
- b. Client-Oriented

- c. Creativity
- d. Diligence
- e. Discipline
- f. Equity
- g. Integrity
- h. Innovativeness
- i. Timeliness
- j. Transparency

1.6 Performance Review of DMTDP under the GSGDA II (2014-2017)

District Assemblies in Ghana are required by Law to Plan their own development programmes/projects in order to bring about development in their respective areas of jurisdiction. In line with the guidelines from the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly prepared a four (4) year District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) covering 2014-2017 to guide the District's Development initiatives and to bring about holistic development to the people. The DMTDP was fashioned within the Medium Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF)–Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II-2014-2017). The official implementation of the development plan ends in December 2017 to pave way for the implementation of the new DMTDP (2018-2021).

The purpose of the Performance Review among others is to:

- Ascertain the extent of implementation of the programmes, projects and activities in the plan document (DMTDP 2014-2017) and other interventions implemented outside the plan.
- Ascertain whether the projects or programmes under each of the thematic areas were fully implemented, on-going, started but abandoned, suspended or were not started/implemented at all during the life span of the plan (2014-2017).
- Examine the reasons for non-implementation of some programmes and projects.
- Examine problems/constraints encountered during the plan implementation.
- Outline lessons learnt for the preparation and implementation of future plans, particularly the 2018-2021 Development Plan.

Lessons drawn from the review will therefore serve as useful inputs that shall be incorporated into the 2018-2021 MTDP of Atwima Kwanwoma District.

The Performance Review of the 2014–2017 DMTDP looked at the seven (7) thematic areas of the plan and critically examined the status of implementation of each of the projects and programmes that comes under each of the thematic areas.

It is to assess the performance of Atwima Kwanwoma District in the implementation of programmes and projects for the plan period (2014–2017) in terms of spatial distribution of development projects and their socio-economic impact on the lives of the people in the District.

The assessment is basically to determine how the District fared under each of the following themes of the GSGDA II (2014-2017):

- Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability
- Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector
- Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- Oil and Gas Development
- Infrastructure and Human Settlements
- Human Development, Productivity and Employment
- Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance

1.7 Status of Implementation of 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) Programmes/Projects

The Performance Summary of the extent to which the planned programmes and projects listed in the plan (DMTDP 2014-2017) is provided in the table below:

Table 1.1: Status of Implementation of 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) Programmes/Projects

Period	THEMATIC AREA: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Improve fiscal revenue mobilisation and management						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014-2017	Improvement in Revenue Mobilisation and Management		Compile data on all existing and potential revenue items in the district by creating District Data Based Management System(DDBMS)		4	2	Started but abandoned
	Improvement in Revenue Mobilisation and Management		Organise training 4No. in revenue mobilisation techniques for Revenue Collectors (Training and Capacity Building)		4	4	Fully implemented
	Improvement in Revenue Mobilisation and Management		Organise Social 8No. Accountability Forum (Town Hall Meetings)		8	6	On-going
	Improvement in Revenue Mobilisation and Management		Provide incentives packages and logistical support to revenue staff.		4	3	On-going

Source: AKDA – DPCU, May 2017

Period	THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Expand opportunities for job creation						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014-2017	Youth Skills Development		Provide 4No. skills training for the unemployed youth in cassava processing, soap making, baking, oil palm processing etc.		4	4	Fully implemented
	Youth Skills Development		Support enterprises/entrepreneurs to access Micro-finance				Not implemented
	Youth Skills		Train entrepreneurs in business management and		4	4	Fully

Development		simple book keeping				implemented
POLICY OBJECTIVE: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs						
Growth and Development of MSMEs		Provide 2No. skills training centers		2	0	Not implemented
POLICY OBJECTIVE: Develop a competitive creative arts industry						
Tourism and Industrial Development		Construct 1No. craft skills center and arts gallery		1	0	Not implemented

Period	THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Promote Agriculture Mechanization						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014-2017	Agriculture productivity		Organise farmers fora to disseminate improved farming technologies		8	4	On-going
	Agriculture productivity		Monitor crop demonstration plots in various zones		8	4	On-going
	Agriculture productivity		Facilitate the formation of Farmers Groups to help access loans.		4	4	Fully implemented
	Agriculture productivity		Organise and celebrate 4No. Farmers Day		4	4	Fully implemented
	Agriculture productivity		Train AEAs and farmers on control of citrus pests		8	4	On-going
	Agriculture productivity		Organise programmes on information centers on climate change and its impact on crops and livestock improvement technologies		8	4	On-going
	Agriculture productivity		Train farmers on Agric Business and Farm Management		8	4	Started but abandoned
	Agriculture productivity		Sensitize 1000 farmers on the need to adopt climate smart agricultural technologies		1000		Started but abandoned
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Promote seed and planting material development						
Agriculture productivity		Conduct training for AEAs on weather conditions in planting and harvesting times and improved varieties		8	4	On-going	

	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation						
	Livestock and Poultry Development		Educate poultry and livestock farmers on identification of sick animals and the use of veterinary drugs to treat sick animals and selection of good breeds		4	0	Not implemented
	Livestock and Poultry Development		Conduct Animal health extension and livestock programme for 200 poultry and livestock farmers		4	2	On-going
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Enhance fish production and productivity						
	Livestock and Poultry Development		Organise training for fish farmers on fish pond management and breeding of stock		4	0	Not implemented
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Improve Post-Production Management						
	Crops Development for Food Security, Exports and Industry		Train AEAs and farmers in extension delivery in post harvest loss technologies		4	2	On-going
POLICY OBJECTIVE: Develop an effective domestic market							
2014-2017			Complete and develop Traboum and Sabin Akroforom market.		2	0	Not implemented
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education						
	Crops Development for Food Security, Exports and Industry		Recruit and employ AEAs		10	0	Not implemented
	Crops Development for Food Security, Exports and Industry		Create more operational areas for field demonstration for extension services officers and farmers.		10	6	On-going
Agriculture productivity		Conduct four (4) trainings for all AEAs on the improved varieties of maize and cassava		4	2	On-going	

Source: AKDA – DPCU, May 2017

Period	THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
	Increase acces to potable water		Construct 40No. boreholes		40	0	Not implemented
2014-2017	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities						
	Increase acces to sanaitation facilities		Construct 6No. 12 seater aqua privy toilet		6	1	Partially Implemented
	Increase acces to sanaitation facilities		Acquire 2 final land site for refuse disposal		2	0	Not implemented
	Increase acces to sanaitation facilities		Acquire 12 No. refuse containers		12	11	Fully implemented
	Increase acces to sanaitation facilities		Support to Hygiene Education and Food vendor screening		4	4	Fully implemented
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs						
	Improve upon the quality of roads		Reshape all feeder roads in the district				Fully implemented
	Improve upon the quality of roads		Procure 1No. Tipper Track		1	0	Not implemented
	Improve upon the quality of roads		Facilitate the rehabilitation of Kwadaso-Nweneso road				On-going
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Streamline spatial and land use planning system						
Effective Landuse Planning and Management		Prepare settlement layouts for all communities without layouts				Fully implemented	
POLICY OBJECTIVE: Increase the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy							
2014-	Information Communication		Accelerate the provision of 1 No. community library and ICT centers		1	0	Not implemented

2017	and Technology							
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs of Ghanaians and for export.							
	Rural Electrification Programme		Extension of electricity to newly built up areas				On-going	
	Rural Electrification Programme		Provide 500No. Street bulbs and 50No. light poles by the end of 2017		500	460	On-going	
	Rural Electrification Programme		Procure 1No. standby plant		1	1	Fully implemented	
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation							
	Settlement Disaster Prevention, Emergency Response and Hazard Mitigation		Inspection and Distribution of relief items to disaster victims					Fully implemented
	Settlement Disaster Prevention, Emergency Response and Hazard Mitigation		Planting of trees to serve as wind breaks					On-going
	Settlement Disaster Prevention, Emergency Response and Hazard Mitigation		Education on Disaster Prevention and Mitigation					On-going

Source: AKDA – DPCU, May 2017

Period	THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
	Increase access to quality education		Construct 4No. 2-unit classroom block for pre-school		4	1	Partially Implemented
2014-2017	Increase access to quality education		Construct 6No. 6unit classroom block for primary and SHS		6	2	Partially Implemented
	Increase access to quality education		Construct 6No. 3unit classroom block for JHS		6	9	Fully implemented
	Increase access to quality education		Rehabilitate classroom blocks			3	Fully implemented
	Increase access to quality education		Organise training for community-based girls' education facilitators to peer-educate other girls on the need for education.				Fully implemented
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Improve management of education service delivery						
	Increase access to quality education		Provide 1No. additional office for the Directorate of Education		1	0	Not implemented
	Increase access to quality education		Provide 2No. bungalows for staff of the directorate of education		2	0	Not implemented
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Improve quality of teaching and learning						
2014-2017	Increase access to quality education		Supply 1000No. dual desk and textbooks for all levels of education		1000	350	On-going
	Increase access to quality education		Organise in-service training for teachers on teaching-learning methods		4	2	Partially Implemented

Increase access to quality education		Organise sensitization programmes for teachers and pupils on climate change		4	4	Fully Implemented
Increase access to quality education		Organise circuit based quizzes in Mathematics and English		4	1	Partially Implemented
Increase access to quality education		Promote Sports and Culture		4	4	Fully Implemented
POLICY OBJECTIVE: Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services						
Increase access to quality health care		Upgrade 1No. health centre to a Hospital		1	0	Not implemented
Increase access to quality health care		Construct 6No. CHPS Compound		6	4	Partially Implemented
Increase access to quality health care		Provide 2No. semi-detached nurses quarters		2	2	Fully Implemented
POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure sustainable financing for the health care delivery and financial protection for the poor						
Increase access to quality health care		Provide adequate health equipment, logistics and Ambulance services in health delivery				On-going
Increase access to quality health care		Support to Malaria Control Programmes				Fully implemented
Increase access to quality health care		Support to immunization and disease control programmes				Fully implemented
POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups						
Combating HIV/AIDs, malaria and other diseases		Health education on stigmatization of HIV/AIDs				Fully implemented
POLICY OBJECTIVE: Reduce under-nutrition and malnutrition related disorders and deaths among infants and young children and women in their reproductive ages						

	Nutrition and Food Security		Organise training for Health staff on Regenerative Health and Nutrition				Fully implemented
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Enhance funding and cost effectiveness in social protection delivery						
	Social Policy and Social Protection		Support to persons with disability				Fully implemented
	Child Development and Protection		Support to 100 needy but brilliant students				On-going
	Social Policy and Social Protection		Provide support to Social Welfare on the implementation of the LEAP programme				Fully implemented
2014-2017	Child Development and Protection		Education on Child Care and child maintenance				Fully implemented
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Protect children against violence, abuse and exploitation						
	Child Development and Protection		Organise child protection programmes				Fully implemented

Source: AKDA – DPCU, May 2017

Period	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure effective implementation of local decentralisation policy and programmes						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
			Complete 1No. Administration Block Annex and Works Department Office		1	1	On-going
2014-2017			Construct 1No. 3 Permanent storey building Administration Block		1	1	On-going
			Construct 2No. 3 bedrooms semi detached quarters for DA staff bungalows		2	0	Not implemented
			Provide office equipment to all departments of the				Fully

		Assembly				implemented	
		Procure 1No. pick up		1	0	Not implemented	
		Procure...No. of Motor bikes for Assembly Members				On-going	
		Equip the Area Councils with the needed logistics and Train personnel and Members of the Area Councils and Unit Committees				On-going	
		Organise 4No. capacity building training for staff and assembly members		4	4	Fully implemented	
POLICY OBJECTIVE: Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes.							
Promote Gender Equality		Educate women on the need to participate in decision making.				Not implemented	
POLICY OBJECTIVE: Enhance peace and security							
Ensure peace and security		Provide 1No. District Police Command and 2 No. police stations/post		3	3	Fully implemented	
Ensure peace and security		Provide 2No. residential accommodation for the security services		2	0	Not implemented	
2014-2017	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Improve internal security for protection of life and property						
	Ensure peace and security		Provide 1No. District Fire Station by the end of 2017		1	0	Not implemented
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Improve access to affordable and timely justice						
Ensure peace and security		Renovate 1No. District Magistrate Court Building		1	1	Fully implemented	

Source: AKDA – DPCU, May 2017

Table 1.2: Summary of Implementation Performance of Programmes and Projects (2014-2017)

Thematic Areas	Planned Programmes and Projects	Status of Implementation				Percentage Level of Achievement of fully implemented programmes and projects
		Fully Implemented	On-going/ Partially Implemented	Not Implemented	Started but Abandon	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability	4	1	2	-	1	25%
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	5	2	-	3	-	40%
Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustained Natural Resources Management	17	2	9	4	2	11.8%
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	16	6	6	4	-	37.5%
Human Development, Production And Employment	25	14	8	3	-	56%
Transparent and Accountable Governance	13	4	4	5	-	30.8%
TOTAL	80	29	29	19	3	
OVERALL PERCENTAGE OF LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES		36.3%	36.3%	23.8%	3.8%	

Source: AKDA – DPCU, May 2017.

1.7.1 Performance of the district on Programmes/Projects Implemented under various themes.

a. Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability

The District Assembly planned to implement four (4) programmes and projects under this thematic area over the planned period. At the end of the planning cycle only one (1) programme was fully implemented representing 25%. Such fully implemented programme was the Organisation of 4No. training in revenue mobilisation techniques for revenue collectors. Generally, the districts implemented a total of 25% of total programmes and projects planned under this theme, whilst 50% were ongoing.

b. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

The District Assembly also planned to implement five (5) programmes and projects under this thematic area over the planned period. At the end of the planning cycle two (2) programmes

were fully implemented representing 40%. About 60% of the planned programmes and projects were however not implemented.

c. Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustained Natural Resources Management

The performance of the district under this theme was not encouraging over the planned period. A total of seventeen (17) programmes and projects were planned for implementation under this thematic area. Only 11.8% of programmes and projects were fully implemented. 52.9% of programmes and projects were on-going. About 23.5% of the planned programmes and projects were however not implemented.

d. Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development

A total of sixteen (16) programmes and projects were earmarked for implementation under this theme. As at the end of the plan period six (6) programmes were fully implemented representing 37.5%. 37.5% of projects and programmes were on-going and 25% of the planned programmes and projects were however not implemented.

e. Human Development, Production and Employment

The performance of the district under this theme was quite good as a result of the assembly's commitment in infrastructure projects in schools and health facilities. The assembly planned to implement 25 programmes and projects over the planned period. Over 56% of programmes and projects were fully implemented under this theme. 32% on-going and 12% were however not implemented.

f. Transparent and Accountable Governance

The performance of the district under this theme was not encouraging over the planned period. A total of thirteen (13) programmes and projects were planned for implementation under this thematic area. Only four (4) programmes and projects were fully implemented representing 30.8% as a result of the controversy over siting of district capital. About 38.5% of the planned programmes and projects were however not implemented.

In conclusion, a total of eighty (80) programmes and projects were planned. Out of the total planned 36.3% of the programmes and projects were fully implemented, 36.3% on-going, 23.8% not implemented and 3.8% started but abandon during the planned period.

1.8 Financial Analysis of Atwima Kwanwoma District Revenue and Expenditure Pattern

To improve the socio-economic and well being of the people at the grass root level, the government under the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) created a democratic decentralized environment where authorities are to initiate plans and generate internal revenue to supplement the external sources like the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), grants etc. to implement programs, projects and plans targeted at alleviating poverty.

In that effect, Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly created avenues such as Annual Rates, Fees and Fines, Rents, proceeds from water and sanitation and investment to generate incomes to complement the external sources.

This section of the report looks at the revenue Mobilization and its expenditure situations in the District, the trend and structure of the Internal Generated Fund (IGF) and other external funds to the Assembly.

1.8.1 Purpose of Revenue Collection

The Local Governance Act 2016 (Act 936) permits District Assemblies to collect revenues from sources within the District. Basically the Internal Generated Funds is used to finance recurrent expenditures to ensure smooth running of the assembly. However, about 10% is used for capital expenditure project. Part of the revenues generated are used to pay casual workers of the District Assembly and the Sub-District councils, repair and maintenance of vehicles of the Assembly and also pay the commission workers of the Assembly.

1.8.2 Method of Revenue Collection in the District

- **Fee Fixing Resolution**

The method the District Assembly uses in revenue collection is the fee fixing resolution. Fees are charged to the classes of workers and the individuals in the district. The items on which the revenues are charged include: building permits, property rates, kiosks, markets, hotels and beer bars, local bar operators, poultry farmers among others. The fee fixing is presented to the general public for discussions. Fees fixed are documented and presented to the General Assembly for

consideration and approval. These fees are then sent to revenue section of the Assembly for implementation. However, for effective revenue collection, there should be supervision, controlling and monitoring of the activities of the revenue collectors.

1.8.3 Sources of Revenue to Atwima Kwanwoma District

The sources of revenue for District Assemblies and the nation at large can be categorized into two main sources. These include those generated internally and those from external sources. Internal revenues are the taxes and other non-taxes which are generated by the Assembly internally. These taxes and non-tax revenues are mobilized by certain revenue instruments which are instruments legally accepted as part of the income generating machinery.

The local revenue instruments Atwima Kwanwoma District uses are the building permit, business operating permit and the property or land tax. Other taxes in the District are market stalls fees, market fees, licences, court fines, lorry park tolls, fees for operating private schools and petroleum product dealers.

External revenue is accrued through governmental or private (non-governmental) transfer of money to the Assembly for development activities and projects.

The major sources of revenue to the District are detailed under the two categories below.

✓ *Internal Generated Funds*

- Rents
- Lands
- Licences
- Rates
- Fees & Fines

✓ *External Funds*

- District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF)
- Member of Parliament's Common Fund (MPCF)
- Ghana Education Trust Fund (GET Fund)
- District Development Facility (DDF)
- Ghana School Feeding Programme Fund (GSFPF)

Table 1.3 Total Release from Government of Ghana to Atwima Kwanwoma District

Personnel Emoluments (i.e., wages and salaries)						
Year	Requested A GH¢	Approved B GH¢	Released C GH¢	Deviation (B-C) GH¢	Actual Expenditure D GH¢	Utilization Capacity (C-D) GH¢
2014	1,431,740.38	178,059.74	178,059.74	0.00	178,059.74	0.00
2015	1,501,278.00	394,824.88	394,824.88	0.00	394,824.88	0.00
2016	1,850,430.00	1,368,740.50	1,368,740.50	0.00	1,368,740.50	0.00
2017	2,309,899.00	1,412,087.06	1,412,087.06	0.00	1,412,059.74	0.00
Capital Expenditures/ Assets						
2014	3,102,364.00	680,030.17	680,030.17	0.00	680,030.17	0.00
2015	2,607,171.00	894,956.28	894,956.28	0.00	894,956.28	0.00
2016	2,365,870.00	1,318,546.28	1,318,546.28	0.00	1,318,546.28	0.00
2017	2,257,623.00	596,542.69	596,542.69	0.00	596,542.69	0.00
Goods And Services						
2014	3,310,589.00	3,699,057.96	3,699,057.96	0.00	3,699,057.96	0.00
2015	4,141,815.86	1,900,692.28	1,900,692.28	0.00	1,900,692.28	0.00
2016	2,564,855.00	1,658,961.89	1,658,961.89	0.00	1,658,961.89	0.00
2017	2,564,086.00	1,238,102.55	1,238,102.55	0.00	1,238,102.55	0.00

Source: AKDA, Annual Statment of Accounts 2014-2017

Analysis of the expenditure items of the District Assembly for both 2015 and 2016 reveals that capital expenditure increased from GH¢894,956.28 in 2015 to GH¢1,318,546.28 in 2016. This is expected because, the Assembly's mandate is mainly on the provision of development infrastructure and services to the people. These are reflected in the construction of schools, provision of health facilities and services, water and sanitation facilities, office accommodation and reshaping of feeder roads in the district.

Table: 1.4 Internal and External Funds Released

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Approved GH¢	Actual Received GH¢	Variance GH¢	Approved GH¢	Actual Received GH¢	Variance GH¢	Approved GH¢	Actual Received GH¢	Variance GH¢	Approved GH¢	Actual Received GH¢	Variance GH¢
GoG		122,829.41										
IGF		491,510.76		658,034.00	513,039.00		754,458.00	616,956.10			584,566.50	
DACF		429,053.00		2,713,770.00	1,020,966.00		3,080,731.00	1,627,288.06			1,076,147.94	
DDF		691,547.35					747,612.77	603,768.00			689,365.00	
UDG		-	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Partners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GETFund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other(please Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: AKDA, Annual Statment of Accounts 2014-2017

A look at the table above shows that the district does not meet its target set from 2014-2017. From the table above, it is found that the District Assembly never attained a 100% rate of collection for all the items for the pasted four (4) years. The fluctuating nature of the collection of internal revenue as against estimates makes it difficult to forecast outcomes for planning and design of projects. For example, in 2015 the district estimated total IGF of GH¢658,034.00, only GH¢ 513,039.00 was realized at the end of 2015 fiscal year. The shortage represents 22.03%.

In 2015 the total budget was GH¢ 8,334,781.86, out of this amount the Assembly realised an amount of GH¢ 3,327,675.80 which represent 39.9% of the total budget. Out of the GH¢ 3,327,675.80, the IGF for 2015 amounted to GH¢ 513,039.00.

In 2016 the total budget for the Assembly was GH¢7,129,802.41. The Assembly was able to realise GH¢ 4,427,070.55 which represent 62% of the total budget. Out of the total budget, the internally generated fund constituted about 11% of the total budget representing GH¢754,458.00. In respect of IGF, the Assembly was able to realise GH¢616,956.10 out of the budgeted figure of GH¢754,458.00 that is the Assembly was able to meet 81.8% of its revenue target.

The comparison between 2015 and 2016 shows that the district has improved in its revenue performance though there is more room for improvement. From the table it could be seen that the performance of the Assembly in 2016 is an improvement over the 2015 Revenue Performance. That is while in 2015, the Assembly was able to collect GH¢ 513,039.00, at the same period in 2016 the Assembly collected GH¢616,956.10 which is 16.8% improvement over the previous year's figure. Much more could be achieved if a reliable database is developed, rigorous tax education carried out, eliminate revenue collection leakages, property revalue, revenue collectors trained and aggressive collection machinery put in place.

Central Government Grants and the interventions from external donors account for the external sources of the Assembly. The grants include the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF which started in 1994), salaries/wages, Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFUND), Ghana School Feeding Programme Fund (GSFPF) and the Member of Parliament Common Fund (MPCF). The donor funds are made up of the District Development Facility (DDF) which is also

based on the District Assembly's qualification of Functional Organisational Assessment Tool (FOAT) of the previous year. The external source of revenue is the major and highest source for development of the Assembly as almost all development programmes/projects are funded from it.

1.9 Reasons for Non-Implementation of some Programmes and Projects

The reasons for non-implementation of some programmes and projects are many and varied but we have limited ourselves to the salient ones for brevity and comprehension. Among the salient reasons are: limited funding, over reliance on donor support, external control of development funds and unstable economic climate.

a) Limited Funding

The District Assembly has the responsibility to meet the numerous development needs and aspirations of its citizens. The Assembly planned to construct residential bungalows for other senior officials of the Assembly. The Assembly however could not implement these projects because of limited funding.

b) Untimely Release of Funds

The time in which funds or resources were released to the District Assembly partly accounted for the non-implementation and completion of some programmes and projects. Funds were not released according to the Assembly's plan. As a result of this programmes and projects took much longer time than their scheduled periods for completion. The implication was that costs of projects far exceeded estimated budgets because of inflation.

c) Over Reliance on Donor Support

The execution of some projects was tied to donor support. In situations where the donor support delayed or failed, the programmes and projects could not be implemented. Typical examples of programmes and projects that fell under this category were the DDF projects for construction of school blocks and CHPS compound.

d) External Control of Development Funds

Another important reason is the external control of development funds, especially the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF). The Assemblies have limited control over the utilization

of the DACF as it is remotely controlled. The hands of the Assemblies are always tied with increasing number of deductions at the national level

1.10 Implementation Problems of the DMTDP (2014-2017)

The implementation of the development plan was affected with a number of problems which included, inadequate logistics, poor accessibility (with its cost implications) and low communal spirit.

a) Inadequate Logistics

It is an undeniable fact that effective monitoring and supervision ensures quality output and value for money. This vital component of plan implementation was not very effective due to lack of logistics. The inadequate logistics such as over aged Assembly vehicles made constant monitoring of projects very difficult.

b) Poor Accessibility

Poor road accessibility also presented a big challenge to plan implementation. The bad nature of some roads in the district not only made monitoring difficult, but also added to cost of projects in these parts of the district. Some communities become inaccessible during rainy season and that causes delay in project implementation with its attendant cost implications.

1.11 Lessons Learnt and their Implications for New DMTDP (2018-2021)

The following lessons were learnt during the implementation and review periods:

- Lack of effective co-ordination in plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It became clear during the review that some departments were not active in the implementation of the plan, monitoring and evaluation.

There was low co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation of the activities of these departments for greater part of plan implementation. The targets achieved by these departments would have been much better if proper mechanism had been put in place in respect of co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation. It is therefore envisaged that, there should be effective co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation as well as quarterly and annual review mechanism in place to assess performance and progress throughout the implementation period of the new DMTDP (2018-2021).

- The review revealed that the District Assembly set for itself more objectives and targets with little resources at its disposal. This accounted for the Assembly's failure not to achieve all the objectives and targets, especially the programmes within the plan period. There is therefore the need to incorporate in the new plan, programmes and projects with due cognizance to the available human and financial resources.
- There should be periodic review of the plan by stakeholders.
- Monitoring of programmes/ projects should strictly be adhered to from the beginning to the end of the plan implementation.
- District Assembly should explore more avenues for funding rather than depending on the DACF.
- Linking the plan to the budget should be strictly be adhered to
- There should be active involvement of all the sub district structures in plan implementation and management.

In our bid to overcome this problem, all Heads of Department are been tasked to attend DPCU meetings themselves or nominate a more senior and responsible officer who can present a more credible and reliable data/input into the new Development Plan.

1.12 Analysis of Existing Situation/Compilation of the District Profile

Atwima-Kwanwoma District Assembly is one of the Thirty (30) and Two Hundred and Sixteen (216) Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assemblies in Ashanti Region and Ghana respectively. It was created in pursuance of deepening decentralization and good governance in Ghana. It was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1853 of November 2007.

Below is the Analysis of Existing or Current Situation of Atwima Kwanwoma District

1.12.1 Institutional Capacity Needs

1.12.1.1 Staff Strength

Since the quantity and quality of human resource of Atwima Kwanwoma District is essential in discharge of the assembly's functions, the key staff situation of the district was analysed. The District Assembly has in place all the key staff for succesful in implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2018-2018).

Among the issues examined are the numbers of key personnel, their level of qualification and working experiences with DAs in the Atwima Kwanwoma District. The core staffing position of the District is presented below:

Table 1.5: Core Staff Position in the District

DESCRIPTION	REQUIRED		EXISTING	
	No. required	Qualification required	No. At Post	Existing Qualifications
DCD	1	Masters Degree	1	Masters Degree
Assistant Directors	4	1 st Degree	4	
Development Planning Officers	2	1 st Degree	2	Masters Degree
DBA	1	1 st Degree	1	Masters Degree
Budget Analyst	1	1 st Degree	1	Ist Degree
DFO	1	1 st Degree	1	Masters Degree, ACCA
Accountants	4	1 st Degree	4	Ist Degree, ACCA
Head of Works Department	1	1 st Degree	1	Masters Degree
District Internal Auditor	1	1 st Degree	1	Masters Degree,
Internal Auditors	2	1 st Degree	2	Masters, Ist Degree, ACCA
Revenue Head	1	Diploma	1	
Physical Planning Officer.	1	1 st Degree	1	Masters Degree
District Director of Education	1	Masters Degree	1	Masters Degree
District Director of Health	1	Masters Degree	1	Masters Degree
District Director of Agriculture	1	Masters Degree	1	Masters Degree
NADMO Director	1		1	
Trade and Industry Head	1		1	

Source: AKDA, Human Resource Unit, May 2017

From Table 1.5, the district has enough staff with the requisite qualifications to carry out the work of the district assembly. The District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) is the technical arm of the District Assembly responsible for plan preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It is made up of all the departmental heads of the assembly.

1.12.1.2 Logistics and Equipment

This segment examined the availability of logistics and equipment as essential in carrying out the work of the assembly particularly the effective management of plan implementation. It involved stocktaking of logistics and equipment that the Assembly have and what it required. The condition or status of the available logistics and equipment also constituted a key area of interest in the analysis. The table below gives a summary of the logistics and equipment standing of the Atwima Kwanwoma District.

Table 1.6: Logistics and Equipment for Atwima Kwanwoma District

Types of Equipment	No. Required	No. Existing	Gap/Backlog	Condition of Existing Logistics and Equipment
Vehicles	6	3	3	Not in good condition
Motor bikes	10	4	6	
Desktop Computers	14	14	-	
Laptops	8	7	1	
Photocopiers	3	3	-	2 Broken down
Telephones (fixed)	7	-	7	
Flip Charts	5	2	3	
LCD (projector)	2	2	-	

Source: AKDA, Human Resource Unit, May 2017

From the table above, it is observed that a shortfall was recorded in vehicles considered in the analysis when those available are compared to what is required. The exception to this trend was noticed with Desktop Computers, Photocopiers, LCD (projector) where the number existing was equal to the number required. In addition to the shortfalls recorded in some of the logistics, some of them are break down. Two of the photocopier machines are not in good conditions hence broken down.

The outcome from the investigations gives sufficient grounds for the need to re-tool the logistics and equipment capacity of the assembly to enable it perform its functions. The inadequate numbers coupled with the fact that others such as telephones, are not available have implications on the operations of the Atwima Kwanwoma District. Undoubtedly, the lack of telephones (fixed) which is a relatively cheaper alternative, may affect the ability of the Atwima

Kwanwoma District to undertake inter and intra departmental communication, exchange and share important information among stakeholders and the outside world.

Similarly, the ability of management to make timely and decisive decisions would be affected if communication and mobility are hampered. This is against the backdrop of the fact that modern day management thrives on unrestricted access to, and dissemination of information.

1.12.1.3 Operational Departments and other Decentralised Departments in the District

The Departments in the district provide technical and professional advice/support to the District Assembly. They are actively involved in active participation during planning and implementation of development programmes and projects of the District Assembly. The Assembly does not have the full complement of department and corresponding personnel. Below are the operational and other Decentralised Departments in the District:

Table 1.7: Operational Departments in the District

S/N	11 Operational Departments	S/N	Other Departments
1.	Central Administration Department	1.	National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE)
2.	District Works Department	2.	Birth and Death Registry
3.	Finance Department	3.	Information Services Department
4.	Department of Social Welfare and Community Development	4.	Ghana Statistical Service
5.	Physical Planning Department	5.	Electoral Commission
6.	Department of Health Services	6.	Stool Lands Administration
7.	Department of Education	7.	Non Formal Education Division
8.	Department of Agriculture	8.	National Service Secretariat
9.	Department of Trade and Industry	9.	Youth Employment Development Agency(YEA)
10.	National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO)		
11.	Natural Resource Conservation		

Source: AKDA – DPCU, May, 2017.

However, some departments such as Ghana Fire Service, Health Insurance department are not available as a result of office accommodation.

Currently, the District Assembly is in the process of constructing a permanent District Administration Block to solve the problem of office accommodation.

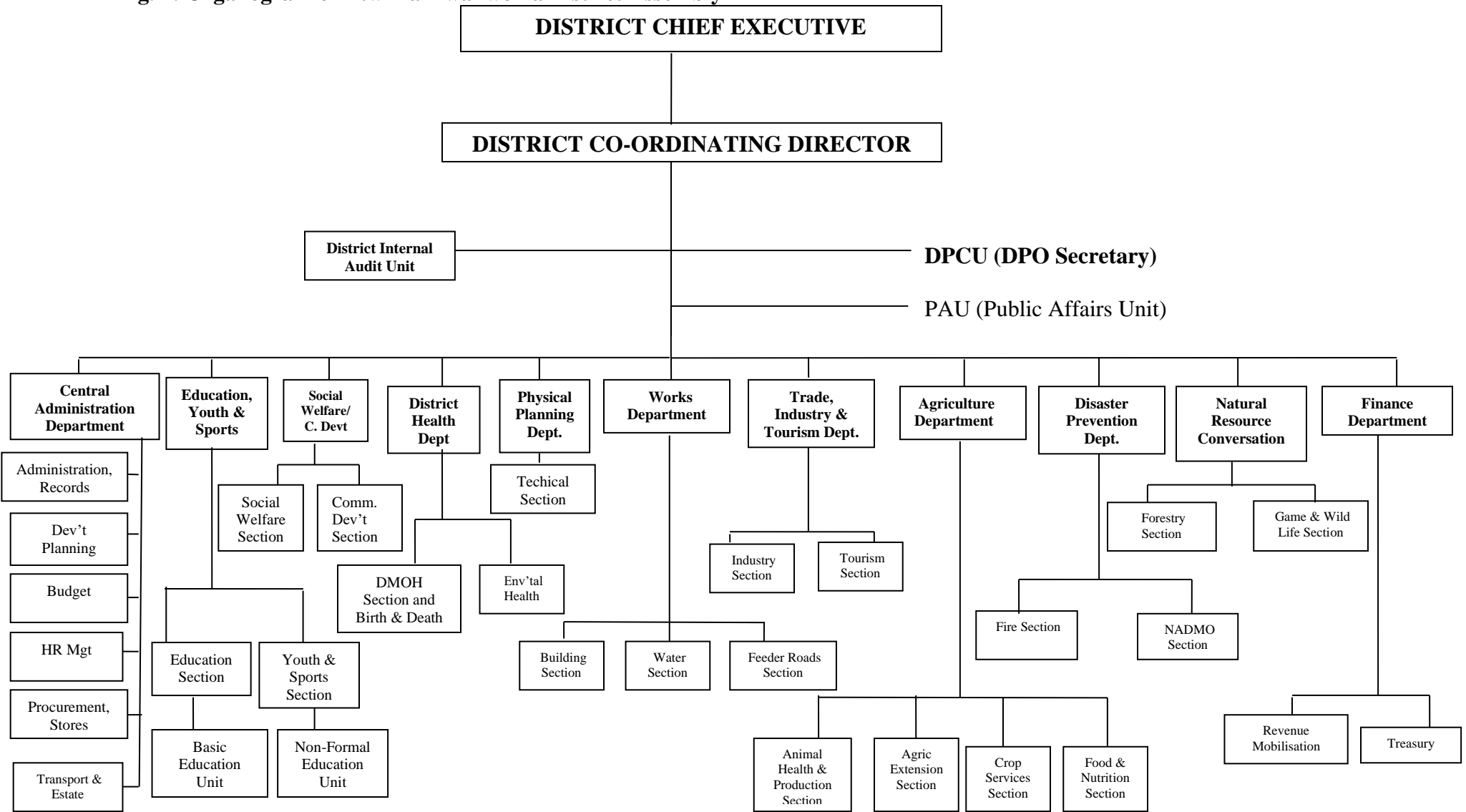
1.12.1.4 Administrative Structure of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly

The District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) of the District Assembly is primarily responsible for the preparation of plans, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, the mobilization and management of resources for the development of the entire district and also serves as a secretariat to other departments of the district assembly. This function is seen as one of the core functions of the district assembly as per Act 936.

According to the Local Governanace Act, 2016 (Act 936), the District Chief Executive is responsible for the day-to-day performance of the executive and administrative functions of the District Assembly and be responsible for the supervision of the departments of the Assembly. The District Chief Executive performs these functions through the District Coordinating Director (DCD) who is the head of the Administrative machinery in the district and secretary to the assembly. Heads of Department and sub-governmental agencies operating in the district, the District Works Department, Education, Health, Finance, Agriculture, Community Development/Social Welfare and other departments are also a composition of line management that report to the DCE through the DCD.

The Administrative Structure of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly is shown below

Fig. 1: Organogram of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly



1.12.2 Physical and Natural Environment

It is an undeniable fact that, the society man lives in is not devoid of problems. However, as these problems are identified efforts have to be made to propose solutions as a way of addressing these problems in a sustainable manner to improve upon the quality of life of the people.

Development Planning as a discipline takes conscious efforts to identify societal problems, analyze them critically with the aim of bringing improvement in the lives of the people. This section of the report looks at the location and size of the district, relief and drainage pattern, climate and vegetation, soil and crop potentials, aesthetic features and finally geology and mineral.

a) Location and Size

The District is located on Latitude 6° 24”N and 6° 43” North and Longitude 1° 15” and 1° 46” West. The District is located in the central portion of Ashanti Region, bounded to the North by Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly, South by Bekwai Municipality, East by Bosomtwe District, West by Atwima Nwabiagya District and South West by Amansie West District.

The District has a total land size of 251.9 sq. km constituting 1.03% of the total land area of Ashanti region (24,389sq.km.). The District Capital, Atwima Foase is approximately 20 kilometres from Kumasi. Other major settlements in the district include Ahenema Kokoben, Trede, Twedie, Trabuom, Nweneso No.1, Atwima Boko, Foase, Brofoyeduro, Ampayoo, Krofrom, Kotwi and Kromoase. There are sixty four (64) settlements in the district which have been delineated into two (2) Area Councils and subdivided into 33 Electoral Areas for the purpose of District Assembly elections and controlled under one (1) Parliamentary Constituency. From the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report by Ghana Statistical Service, the District has a population of 90,634 with a growth rate of 2.7%. The population is estimated to be 112,164 in 2018.

The District has dual characteristics; peri-urban features around the fringes of Kumasi and rural features in the hinterlands. The location of the District presents both opportunities and challenges. The District’s proximity to Kumasi promises ready market for farmers and other economic activities. The value for land is increasing steadily because of trickle- down effect

from Kumasi Metropolis. The other side of proximity to Kumasi is the issue of how to manage rural– urban interface.

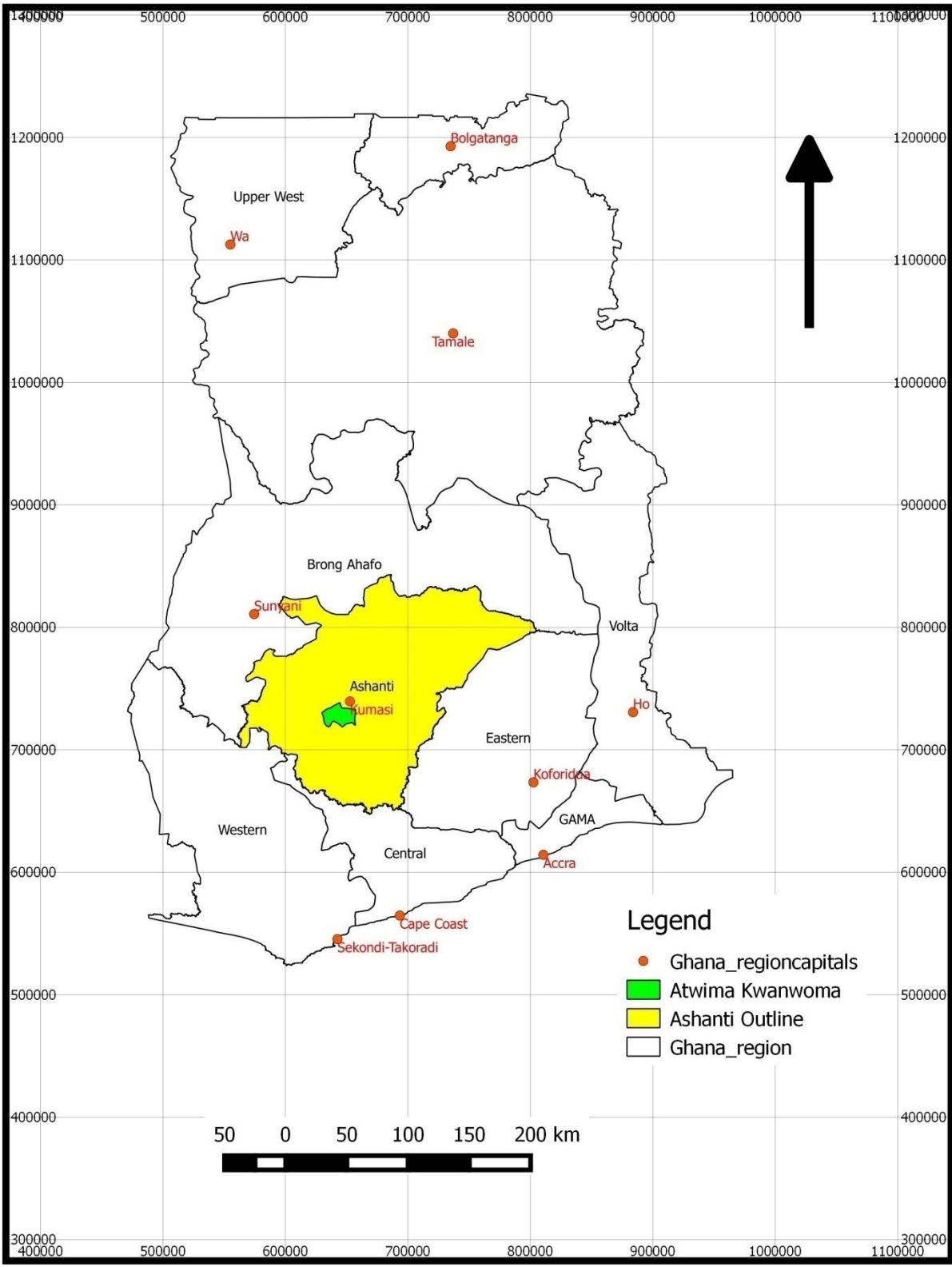
There is high demand for land in the District in such areas like Ahenema Kokoben, Brofoyeduro, Ampayoo, Krofrom, Trede, Atwima Boko and other emerging peri-urban areas. This presents a greater revenue potential for the Assembly in terms of payment of property rate and land processing fees. However, the increase in housing stock with its attendant population increase will put pressure on existing socio-economic infrastructure such as educational, health, water and sanitation facilities.

It presents easy access to some specialized high level commercial, health, administrative, financial and other services because of its proximity to the regional capital. The peri urban folks are gradually losing their farm lands to residential developers thereby depriving the farmers of their farming livelihood opportunities.

Secondly, when the entire road networks in the district are well developed, farmers in and around these areas will be able to transport their farm produce for marketing Central Business District. Revenue barriers may also be mounted along the roads to source funds to help the district and the government at large in revenue generation for development.

Fig. 2 Map Showing Atwima Kwanwoma District in National and Regional Context

ATWIMA KWANWOMA IN THE NATIONAL CONTEXT



ATWIMA KWANWOMA IN THE REGIONAL CONTEXT

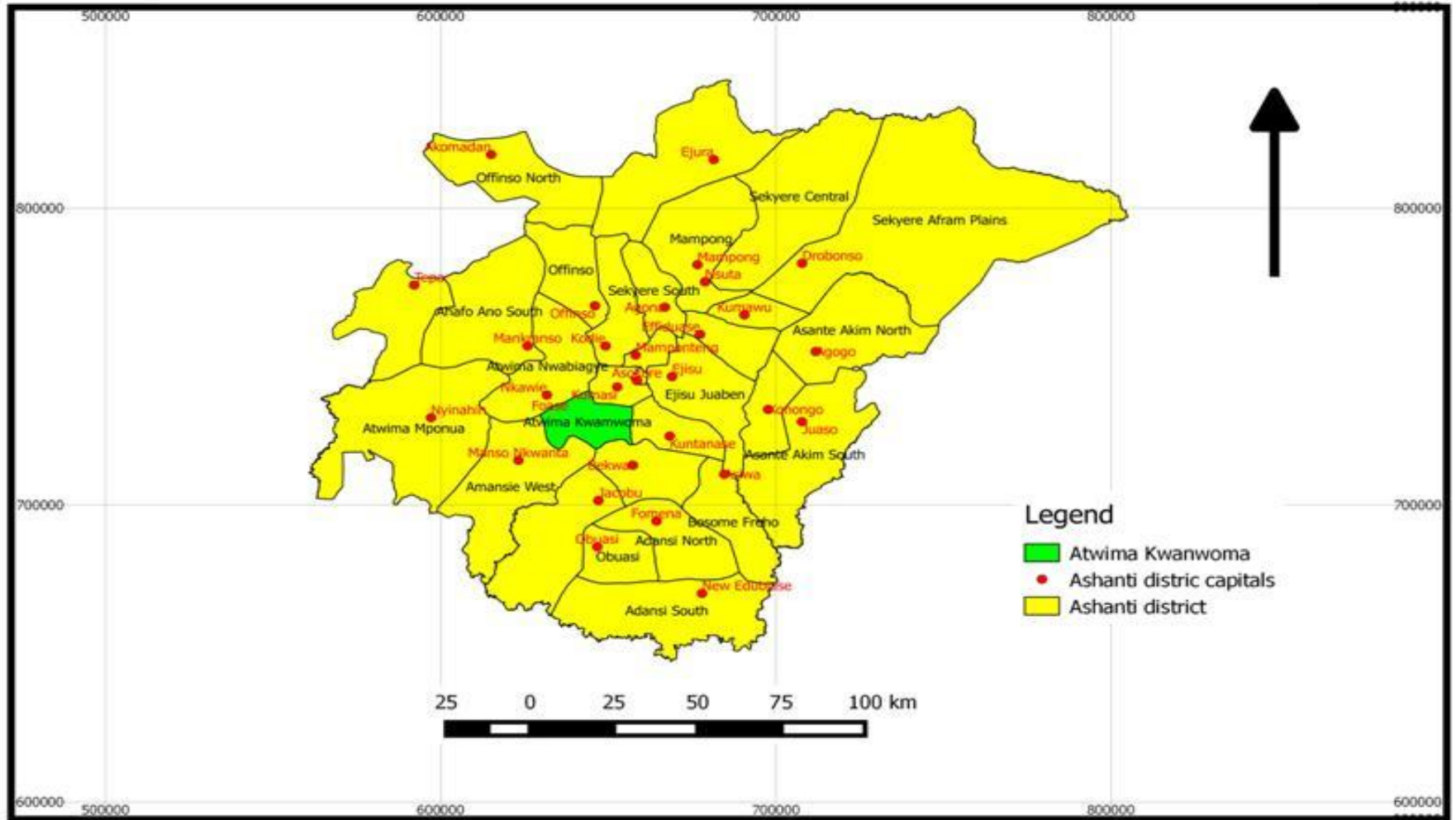
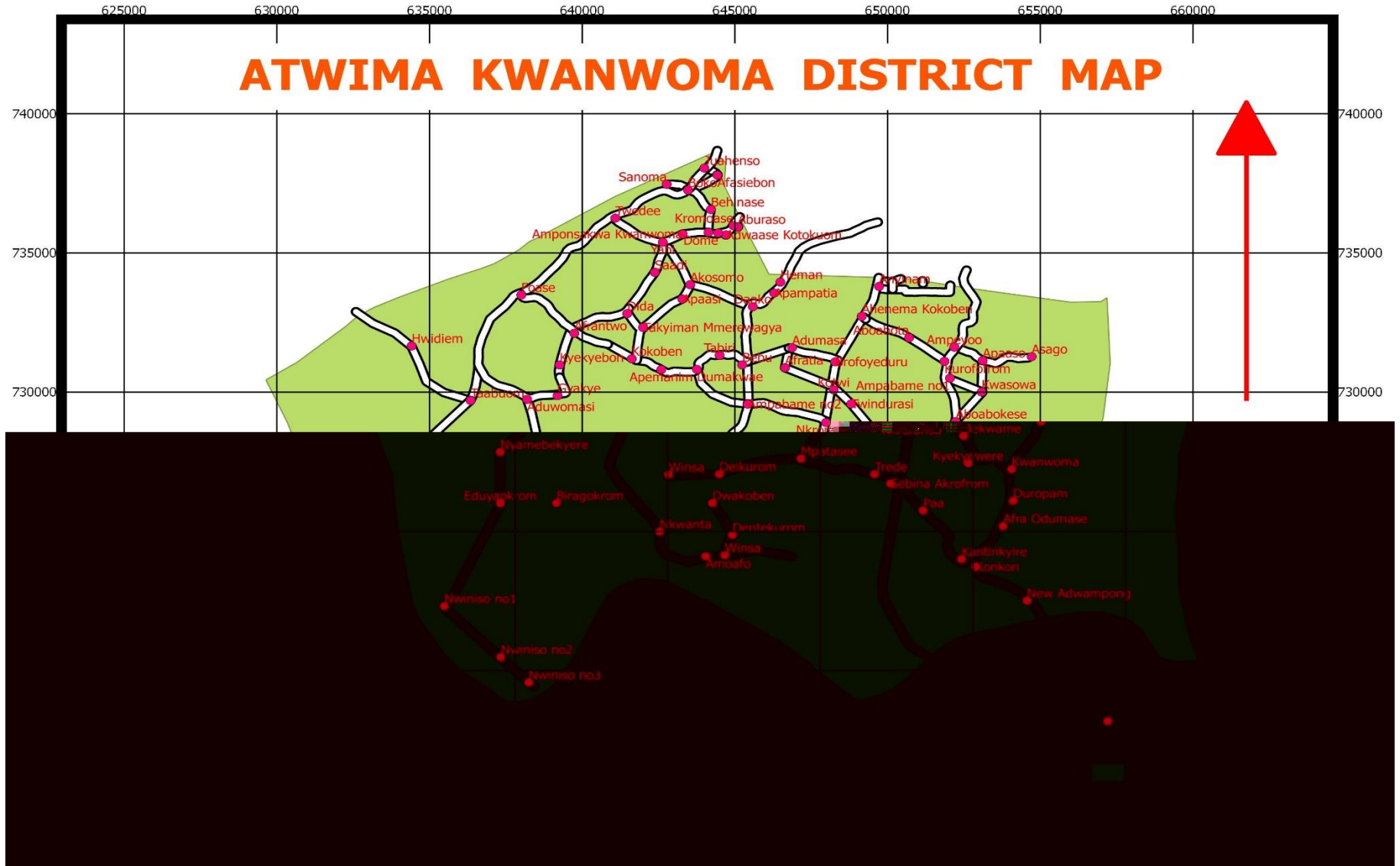


Fig 3: Map showing the Geographical Presentation of Atwima Kwanwoma District



b) Climate

The climate of the District is wet semi-equatorial type. The mean monthly temperature is about 20°C. A maximum temperature of about 28°C is recorded in March and April just before the onset of the rainy season. The rainfall pattern consists of two (2) rainy seasons. The major season is usually between March and July with June as the peak period. The minor season is between late September and November.

The mean annual rainfall ranges from 140cm–170cm. Rainfall totals and incidence vary widely from year to year. The number of rainy days average about 100-120 days a year with 75 per cent of this occurring during the major season. The months of December through February are virtually dry. The relative humidity is high especially in the rainy season and early mornings. The climate change has actually altered this climatic pattern such that one cannot determine the known patterns with accuracy. This actually affects farming activities, the major economic activity in the District. This is so because the farming activity in the District, like any other part of Ghana, is climate dependent.

The climate is good for variety of crops as the district experiences double maxima rainfall. This provides great potential for plantations for crops such as citrus, cocoa and palm.

1.12.2.1 Implication of Climate to Development

The double rainfall regimes experienced by the District makes it possible for farmers to cultivate both food and cash crops two times in a year. Extensive dry season however may lead to long period of drought and retards farming activities in the period.

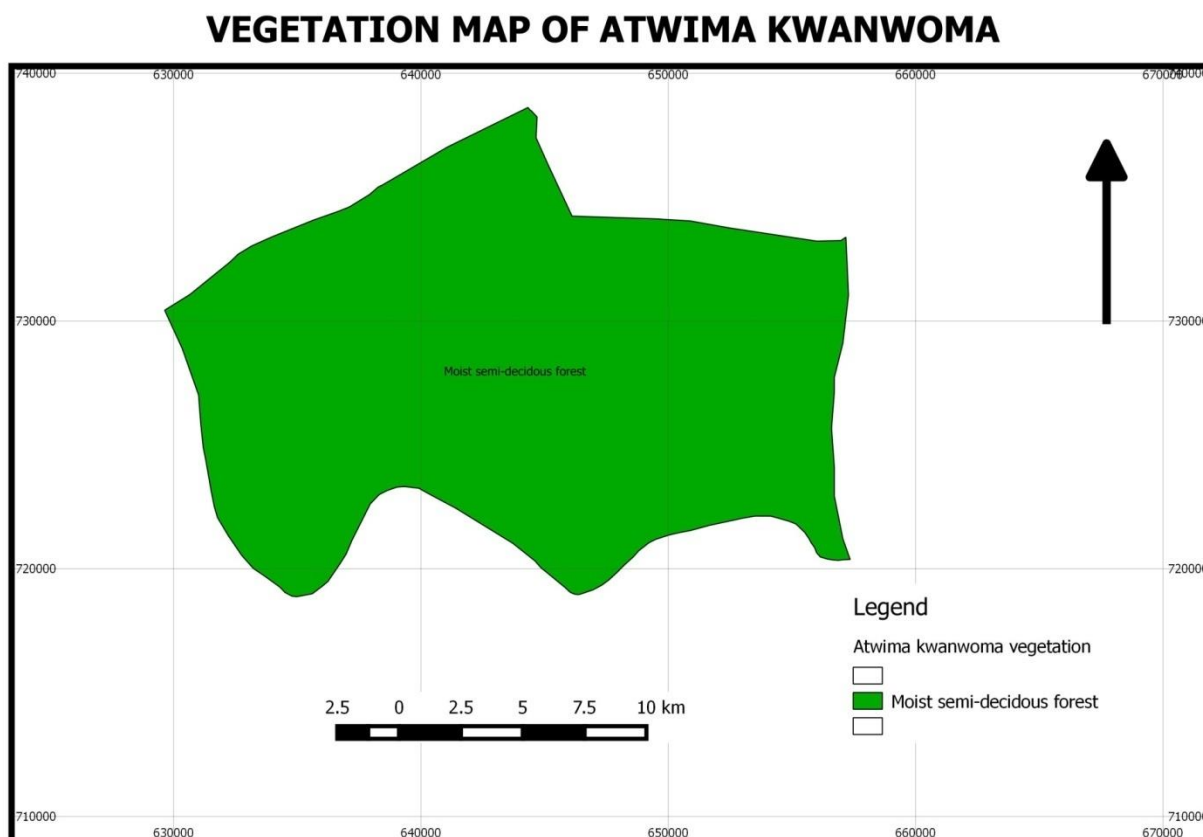
As a result of human activities namely farming, bush burning and excessive logging most of the forest cover is lost. In spite of this, the available lands still provide potential for agricultural development.

c) Vegetation

The District lies within the green belt. The over bearing vegetation is moisture laden semi-deciduous. The typical vegetation is basically determined by rainfall and ground water supplies. The forest is rich in tropical hard woods like Wawa, Esa, Kyenkyen, etc.

The original vegetation has been degraded into secondary forest in areas like, Trabuom, Hwidiem, Deikrom and Chichibong. This degradation is as a result of illegal chain saw activities, bush fires and shortened bush fallow periods because of increased population pressure on the land for farming purpose.

Fig. 4 :Map Showing the Vegetation Pattern in Atwima Kwanwoma district



1.12.2.3 Implication of Vegetation to Development

In spite of the level of degradation of the forest, it still holds some economic potential to aid the District's development in terms of revenue from the hard wood. It is also a source of raw material for wood craft carvers in the District.

Fig 5: Pictorial View of some Vegetations in the District



Several Decades Back: Thick Forest



1995 – 2005: Secondary Forest

d) Relief and Drainage

The District forms part of the Ashanti Plateau. The topography is generally undulating; there is no prominent feature with a height of about 200 feet above sea level.

The drainage pattern of the district is dendrite. Rivers Nwene, Oda, Dwahyem, Aboabo, Danyame, Fakomaye, Dwanyen, Kankamayem and its tributaries drain the District. The persistent clearing of the catchment areas of these rivers and streams for farming purpose has adversely affected their level of flow/volume. They have virtually become seasonal in nature. During the dry season when the rivers and streams dry up, the communities that rely on these rivers for their water supply face acute water shortage. The situation is further compounded by the climate change with its prolonged dry periods and excessive heat.

If the sheds of these rivers are managed adequately through planting of trees along their banks, the rivers provide potential source of water for irrigation especially during the dry season.

Fig. 6: Pictorial view of some Relief and Drainage features in the District

Mountain



Water Bodies



e) Soils and Agricultural Land Use

The District has six main soil types that are described as follows:

- Soil developed over granite and associated rocks.
- Kumasi – Offin Compound Association
- Bosom – Offin Compound Association Soil developed over the upper and lower Birimian Rocks
- Bekwai – Oda Compound Association
- Bekwai – Akomadan – Oda Compound Association
- Kobeda – Bechem – Sebenso – Oda Compound Association
- Atukrom – Asikuma Association

The Kumasi-Offin and Bosom-Offin Compound Associations have similar characteristics. They are well drained and made of quartz gravels and iron stone nodules in the sub-soil. They are mostly found in the western end and the middle belt of the district respectively. They support both cash and food crops such as coffee, cocoa, oil palm, citrus, vegetables, maize just to mention a few.

The Bekwai-Oda, Bekwai-Akomadan-Oda and Kobeda-Bechem-Sebenso-Oda Compound Associations also have similar characteristics. The associations are found mostly in the Western, North-Eastern and Eastern parts of the District respectively. These soils are moderately well-drained and support cash crops, legumes and food crops.

The Atukrom-Asikuma Association is well drained in some parts. The soil supports food and tree crops as well as vegetable and sugarcane production.

Farming and trading, often in agricultural produce, have crucial roles in peri-urban situations providing income and allowing risk taking ventures. These activities can be usefully supported.

The soil types in the District have been found to be ideal for the cultivation of cash crops and indigenous food developed over a wide range of highly weathered parent materials including granite, Tarkwaian and Birimian rocks. They are more richly supplied with nutrients.

The soils in the District support different kinds of crops. There is therefore a potential for investment in agriculture, the mainstay of the Districts.

1.12.3 Biodiversity, climate change, green economy and environment

a. Climate Change

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

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

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

The change in the vegetation due to climate change has affected the farming practices and the crops that are cultivated by the farmers.

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

b. Environmental Concern

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

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

Sanitation Situation

Sanitation is considered in planning cycles to be a necessary condition in the health of people after water. This sector needs much attention in the District. The provision of sanitary facilities/services fall short of expected minimal standards.

Solid Waste Collection

The District Assembly operates the container system for refuse disposal. The number of refuse containers in use presently is eleven (11). Available records of sanitation facilities/services in the district reveal the following:

- The eleven (11) refuse containers in the district are located at Aboabokese, Ampayoo, Boko, Konkori, Nkoranza, Ampabame I, Krofrom, Bekwaimin and Adumasa.

At the moment, the District do not have a final refuse disposal sites, they are yet to be acquired. Presently the District Assembly takes care of the funding of collection, transportation and disposal of garbage throughout the district. It should be noted that crude dumping is generally practiced in all communities of the district and dumping sites are scattered all over.

However, the District Assembly in collaboration with Zoomlion Ghana Limited, a private waste management company is managing the sanitation situation in the District.

Liquid Waste Management

Public latrines are fairly distributed in the district whilst smaller communities use pit latrines and open defecation. A low percentage of the population uses household latrines ranging from WC and KVIP's. However, there are a number of public and domestic latrines in the district. There ranges from WC, KVIP's and Pit Latrines.

Sanitation activities are vigorously being pursued in the District Assembly. Liquid waste management in the District continues to be an overwhelming task. A large number of households and institutions are without household and institutional toilets. There is therefore always high demand for public toilets in the district.

1.12.4 Water Security

There is double maximum rainfall pattern as experienced in the district presents opportunity for rain harvesting. Access to safe water constitutes essential ingredients for safeguarding the health and lives of the people. Sources of water in the district are pipe borne water, boreholes, hand-dug wells fitted with pump, open hand dug wells, rivers/streams and rain water. Boreholes are the commonest sources of drinking water for the people in the District. Currently, there are 196 boreholes in the district. Pipe borne water is not very much accessible to the people in the District.

Potable water coverage in the District is about 58.25 % indicating that some communities still face difficulties in accessing water for domestic purpose.

Currently, the District in collaboration with the Community Water and Sanitation Agency is putting in measures with financial support from the Government of Ghana, to increase access to potable water to a greater proportion of the population in the district.

a. Access to Portable Water

Water is a very essential resource in every community's development. It is therefore very important for every member of the community to have access to portable water for consumption. The need to assess the existing situation of water and sanitation in the process of the plan preparation is very crucial. The findings will serve as inputs which will advise both policy and strategy formulation.

Sources of water in the district are piped water, boreholes, hand-dug wells, rivers/streams and rain water. Currently, there are 196 boreholes district wide. In addition, 1 No. Small Town Water Project has been completed at Foase. In all, access to potable water coverage is 58.25 per cent as against target of 100 per cent. The main sources of water supply in the district include pipe borne (16%), boreholes (65%) and wells. **(Source: GSS-AKDA 2010 District Census Report)**

It is realized that the use of wells and boreholes is the most patronized source of drinking water in Atwima Kwanwoma district. This situation is as a result of the numerous CWSA NGOs and individuals providing boreholes and wells in rural areas.

A Small Town Water System at Foase is expected to reduce the water problem in the community. Mechanization of boreholes for the communities with high population could also be

considered in places like Twedie, Kotwi, Ahenema Kokoben, Brofoyeduru, Nkoransa, Trede, Kwanwoma, Ampabame No.1, New Aduampong, Aburaso, Kromoase, Trabuom and Nweneso No. 1, 2 &3.

The following present potentials that could be tapped to improve the water situation in the District:

- Relatively high water table
- The presence of Community Water & Sanitation Plan
- Strong District Water And Sanitation Team
- Presence of Community Water and Sanitation Agency
- Internal Generated Funds and District Assembly Common Fund
- Well trained WATSAN Committee
Trained Area Mechanics

1.12.5 Natural and Man-made Disaster

A disaster is an event which affects human beings, that is, life, properties, infrastructure and environment. It destructs day to day life and renders affected communities unable to cope with daily life. It creates needs for external assistance and has a causative agent which includes wind, rain, blasts bombs and accidents. It happens suddenly and gives no warning. A hazard is also defined as a rare or extreme natural or human-made event that threatens or adversely affects human life, property or activity to the extent of causing a disaster. Various forms of disaster exist in the district. Examples of such disasters include fire outbreak, rainstorm, floods etc.

Some communities in the district have experienced disasters of many forms; natural and man-made disasters. The table below depicts the various communities and the kind of disaster that occurred in these communities for the past years.

Table 1.8: List of Disaster Prone Areas (Communities) and their Forms of Disaster in the District from 2014-2017.

No.	Community (Area)	Form(s) of Disaster
1.	Deikrom	Rainstorm/Windstorm
2.	Mpatasie	Rainstorm/Windstorm
3.	Apemanim	Rainstorm/Windstorm
4.	Adum Afrancho	Rainstorm/Windstorm
5.	Nweneso No. I,II and III	Rainstorm/Windstorm

6.	Ampeyoo	Rainstorm/Windstorm
7.	Hemang	Rainstorm/Windstorm
8.	Trede	Rainstorm/Windstorm, Flood
9.	Kwanwoma	Rainstorm/Windstorm
10.	Trabuom	Rainstorm/Windstorm
11.	Kromoase	Rainstorm/Windstorm
12.	Darko	Domestic Fire, Rain storm, Epedemic
13.	Ampampatia	Rainstorm/Windstorm
14.	Asaago	Floods
15.	Ahenema Kokoben	Fire Outbreak, Floods, Epedemic
16.	Kotwi	Fire Outbreak
17.	Atwima Boko	Fire Outbreak
18.	Kromoase	Fire Outbreak
19.	Winsa	Rainstorm/Windstorm
20.	Bekwaime	Rainstorm/Windstorm, Floods
21.	Brofoyeduru	Rainstorm/Windstorm, Floods
22.	Afratia	Rainstorm/Windstorm, Epidemics
23.	Twindurase	Rainstorm/Windstorm, Floods, Domestic Fire, Epidemics
24.	Nkoranza	Domestic Fire, Rain /Wind Storm, Floods
25.	Bebu	Rain storm, Domestic Fire
26.	Gyekye	Rainstorm/Windstorm
27.	Foase	Rainstorm/Windstorm, Domestic Fire
28.	Boko	Rainstorm/Windstorm, Domestic Fire
29.	Konkori	Rainstorm/Windstorm, Domestic Fire
30.	New Aduapong	Rainstorm/Windstorm, Domestic Fire

Source: NADMO, AKDA May, 2017

The National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) in collaboration with the Ghana National Fire Service and the Ghana Police Service have been charged with the responsibility of managing disaster issues in the district. NADMO has a representation at the District but as a result of inadequate office accommodation, the department operates from Trede a suburb town of the district. It is in their jurisdiction to provide relief for victims of such disasters as fire outbreaks, Rainstorm and floods as and when they occur. It is also with them to educate on the best life saving practices during such disasters. One challenge that faces the department however is where to get both financial and material resources for their operation. Their major functions in the Districts are to;

- Provide assistance to victims of disaster
- educate the public on disaster prevention measures

The table below shows the total number of Disaster Victims in Fire, Rain/Wind Storm and collapse building in 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively.

Table 1.9: Forms of Disaster in Atwima Kwanwoma District

Year	No. of Fire Occurances	Rain/Wind Storm	Collapse Building	No. who received items	Total Population Affected
2013	12	29	-	164	647
2014	16	36	-	116	721
2015	18	33	2	130	706
2016	13	42	4	216	821

Source: NADMO, AKDA May, 2017

1.12.6 Natural Resource Utilization

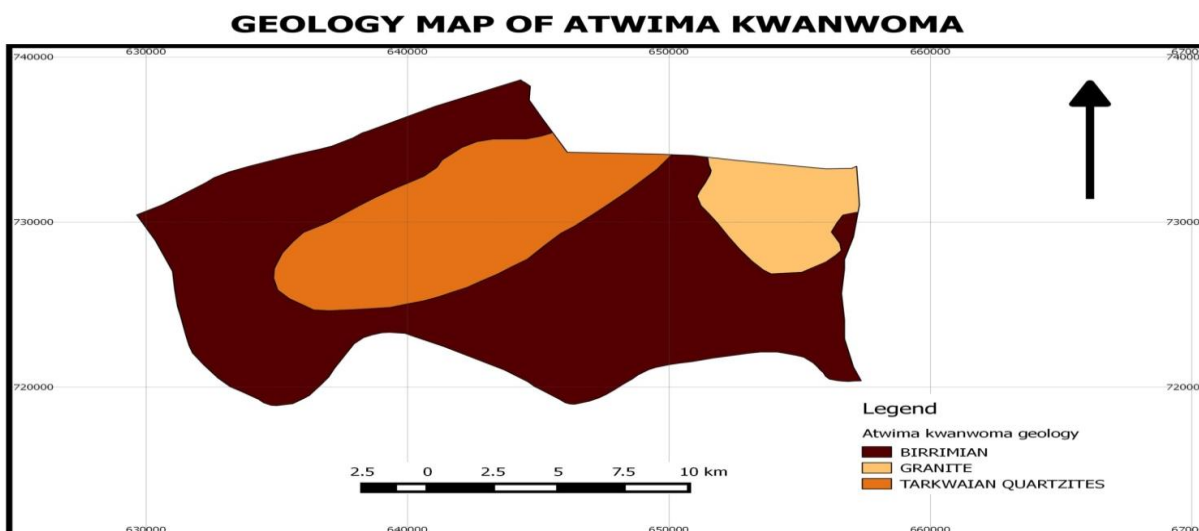
a) Geology and Minerals

The District is endowed with a number of resources, which are potentials for development. Some of these resource potentials are tapped whilst others are not. The resources include gold, rock, sand, stone, clay deposits and forest resources.

Gold deposits are located in Adwumpong, Ampabame No. 1, Ahenema Kokoben, Nkoranza, Trede, Trabuom, Kyekyebon and Aduwamase, Nweneso No.3. The District however, cannot be said to be a mining District since information gathered was only on specific mining pits that have been abandoned. Sand deposits are located at Konkori, Trabuom, Twedie, Aduwamase, Dida, Gyekye, Afrancho and Asaago. Stone deposits are located at Mpatasie, Ampabame No. 1 and 2, Kwanwoma, Aboabo Kese and Ahenema Kokoben. Rock deposits on the other hand are located at Ampeyoo, Kokoben and Nweneso No. 1, 2 and 3.

These mineral deposits provide a great potential for socio-economic development of the District if they are exploited and managed properly. Jobs could be created for the local people and revenues derived from these resources could be used to provide socio-economic infrastructure to quicken the pace of the District's development.

Fig. 7 Map Showing the Geology in Atwima Kwanwoma District



1.12.7 Population

Population refers to the total number of people living in a geographical defined area or location at a given point in time. Generally, demographers seek to know the levels and trends in population size and its components. This section of the report focuses on all issues relating to population and its characteristics that is the growth rate of the population. It also analyse population densities, dependency ratios, rural-urban split and the implications of these demographic characteristics to development planning.

1.12.7.1 Population Growth and Size

The population of the district in 2010, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report by Ghana Statistical Service was 90,634; out of these figure 43,792 are males and 46,842 are females representing 1.9% of Ashanti Region's total population of 4,780,380. The current projected population of the district for 2014 is 100,826 using a growth rate of 2.7%.

Atwima Kwanwoma District has an average of about 360 persons per square km as against 196.0 and 103.4 persons per square kilometre for Ashanti region and the nation respectively. **(Source: 2010 PHC Summary Report, GSS: May 2012).**

Table 1.10: Population by sex in Atwima Kwanwoma District

Composition of Population by Sex	Both Sexes	Total	%
			90,634
	Male	43,792	48.3
	Female	46,842	51.7

Source: 2010 PHC Summary Report, GSS: May 2012

1.12.7.2 Population Density

Population density refers to the population per unit of land area. In this case the density refers to the population per square kilometre. Thus, the population divided by the total land area.

The population density of the district as at 2010 was 360.0. The projected population density of the district is 400.3 persons per square kilometre using the projected population of 100,826 for 2014. The Total land area for the district is 251.9 square kilometres.

Using the 2010 population as the base, the projected population for the district is calculated using the geometric method. It is assumed that the growth of 2.7% would be held constant through out the plan period (2018-2021).

The Geometric method of calculating population growth was used.

The formula is indicated below:

$$P_1 = P_0 (1+r)^t$$

Where,

P_1 is the population for planned year (future)

P_0 is the present (base) population

1 = is constant factor

t = time period (years) between the present and the future

r = Rate of growth

Table 1.11: Population Density for Atwima Kwanwoma District from 2018-2021

Year	Projected Population	Land Area (square kilometres)	Population Density (persons per square km)
2010	90,634 (Baseline)	251.9	360.0
2018	112,164	251.9	445.3
2019	115,193	251.9	457.3
2020	118,303	251.9	469.6
2021	121,497	251.9	482.3

Source: AKDA–DPCU May, 2017

The need to increase productivity to tap the vast potential resources to contain the population cannot be overemphasized. A relatively low population density implies that land will be abundant in the district compared with other parts of the region. The acreage of agricultural land per head will therefore be bigger all things being equal except that the traditional land tenure system may put large tract of land in the hands of few families. Although the influx of people into the district is an opportunity to expand the production of food crops, the growth in population shall require rapid expansion in social services and infrastructure and undue pressure on the existing infrastructure. Reproductive health education is also required to bring the growing population to manageable limits.

1.12.7.3 Household Sizes/Characteristics

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, a household is defined as person or group of persons, who lived together in the same house or compound and shared the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a household consist of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house help who may be living with them.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census Report reveals that the district household headship is dominated by male representing 12,532 as against 8,202 female household of the total population of the district as indicated above (Source: District Statistician GSS- AKDA, November, 2013).

This implies that since the male are mostly the heads of households in the district, the views of females are less likely to be heard in the decision making process. Hence affirmative actions and interactions with identifiable women groups are needed to elicit the perspectives of women in the development processes. Vigorous educational campaign is also needed to abolish completely or mitigate the social effects of terrible traditional practices that violate the fundamental human rights and liberties of women.

The District's total population in households is 89,249 with 20,734 as the total number of households representing an average household size of 4.3 as compared to the regional average of 4.1 (Source: 2010 PHC Summary Report, GSS: May 2012).

The average household size of 4.3 has the potential to increase dependency ratio if population is not properly managed through the use of family planning methods.

1.12.7.4 Age and Sex Composition

Population structure shows the age-sex distribution of the population. This will help identify the trends of population over the period based on the ages within the District. Below are the age-sex distribution and the population pyramid for the district.

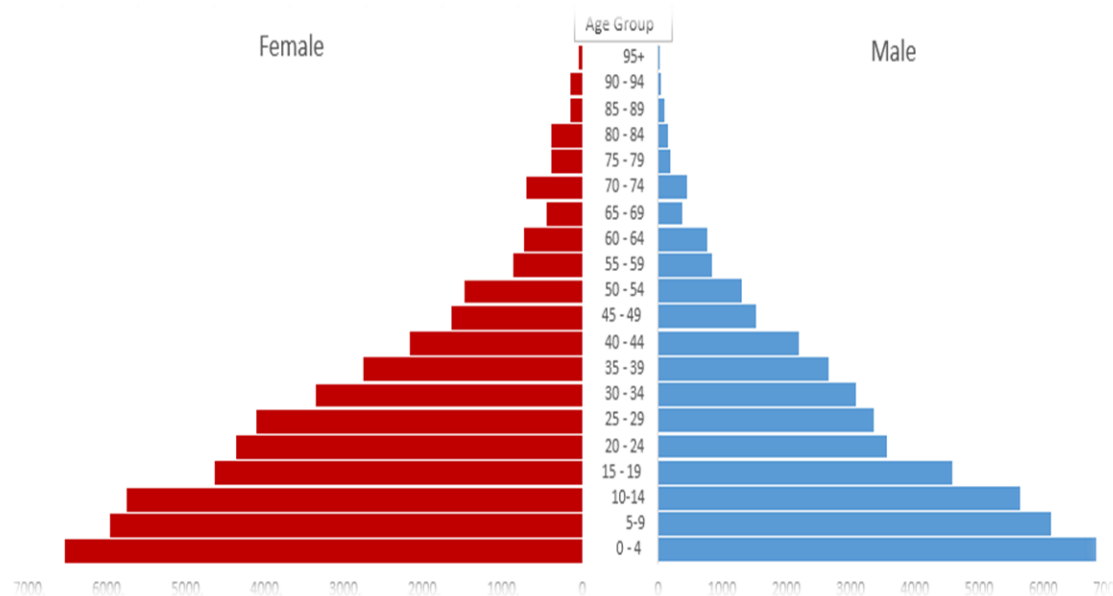
According to the Population and Housing Census Report of 2010, there are more females than males in the District. The report puts the sex ratio at 93.5. The structure of the District's population indicates 48.33% males and 51.68% females.

Table 1.12: Age and Sex Distribution in Atwima Kwanwoma District

AGE COHORT	MALE	%	FEMALE	%	TOTAL	%	SEX RATIO
0 – 4	6,817	7.52	6,549	7.23	13,366	14.75	104.1
5 – 9	6,124	6.76	5,987	6.60	12,111	13.36	102.3
10 – 14	5,631	6.21	5,766	6.36	11,397	12.57	97.7
15 – 19	4,586	5.06	4,661	5.14	9,247	10.20	98.4
20 – 24	3,569	3.94	4,378	4.83	7,947	8.77	81.5
25 – 29	3,358	3.71	4,125	4.55	7,483	8.26	81.4
30 – 34	3,089	3.41	3,370	3.72	6,459	7.13	91.7
35 – 39	2,646	2.92	2,777	3.06	5,423	5.98	95.3
40 – 44	2,191	2.42	2,178	2.40	4,369	4.82	100.6
45 – 49	1,529	1.69	1,659	1.83	3,188	3.52	92.2
50 – 54	1,305	1.44	1,493	1.65	2,798	3.09	87.4
55 – 59	848	0.93	871	0.96	1,719	1.89	97.4
60 – 64	757	0.84	743	0.82	1,500	1.66	101.9
65 – 69	374	0.41	458	0.51	832	0.92	81.7
70 – 74	454	0.50	702	0.78	1,156	1.28	64.7
75 – 79	195	0.22	385	0.42	580	0.64	50.6
80 – 84	154	0.17	387	0.43	541	0.60	39.8
85 – 89	100	0.11	157	0.17	257	0.28	63.7
90-94	43	0.05	144	0.16	187	0.21	29.9
95+	22	0.02	52	0.06	74	0.08	42.3
TOTAL	43,792	48.33	46,842	51.68	90,634	100	93.5

Source: District Statistician GSS- AKDA, November, 2013

Fig 8: Population Pyramid for Atwima Kwanwoma District



Source: District Statistician GSS- AKDA, November, 2013

Table 1.13: Broad Age-Sex Structure of Ashanti Region and Atwima Kwanwoma District

AGE GROUP	Ashanti Region						Atwima Kwanwoma District					
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
0 – 14	911,066	19.06	892,852	18.68	1,803,918	37.74	18,572	20.49	18,302	20.19	36,874	40.68
15 – 64	1,320,116	27.62	1,451,885	30.37	2,772,001	57.99	23,878	26.35	26,255	28.97	50,133	55.31
65 +	84,870	1.77	119,591	2.50	204,461	4.27	1,342	1.48	2,285	2.52	3,627	4.00
TOTAL	2,316,052	48.45	2,464,328	51.55	4,780,380	100	43,792	48.32	46,842	51.68	90,634	100

Source: District Statistician GSS- AKDA, November, 2013

The age structure of the District is skewed towards the youth. The highest proportions of the population are in the age cohorts; 15-64 (55.31%). Cumulatively, 40.68% of the population in the District is below 15 years which is higher than the regional figure.

The implication for development planning is that there must be adequate provision of social amenities such as education, health, water and sanitation, recreational centres and other needs for these children. It also calls for increasing demand for social facilities such as schools and health. The youthful population promises potential labour force if properly managed. Another implication of the youthful population is its potential to grow rapidly. It is therefore recommended that employment opportunities should be available to utilise the youthful population.

1.12.7.5 Population Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio refers to the ratio of the economically dependent part of the population to the productive part that is the ratio of the elderly (65 and above) plus the young (0-14) to the population in the “working ages” (15-64). Age dependency ratio refers to the ratio of the persons in the ages defined as dependent (0-14 and 65+) to the persons in the ages defined as economically active (15-64) in a population. It is assessed to find the hypothetically ideal situation that should exist for finding the proportion of a population that is dependent. The dependent population conceptually, is made up of age groups 0-14 years (child dependency) and 65 years and older (older age dependency) divided by the working population (15-64).

Mathematically, dependency ratio is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Child Dependency (0-14)} + \text{Older Dependency (65+)}}{\text{Working population (15-64)}}$$

$$\frac{36,874 + 3,627}{50,133}$$

$$\frac{40,501}{50,133}$$

$$\text{Dependency Population} = 0.8078$$

$$\text{Therefore the Dependency Ratio} = \underline{\underline{80.78}}$$

The dependent population is the proportion of people catered for by the working population or those in the employable age bracket (15–64). The structure or composition of the broad age cohort above indicates that majority (55.31%) of the population are in the working age group, which is a resource potential for the district. Again, 40.68% of the district’s population is children below 15years as shown in table above.

The dependency ratio for Atwima Kwanwoma District is 80.78. This implies that 80.70 are dependent on one employable person with a dependency ratio of 0.80: 1. The real dependency burden may be higher since the employable ages include a greater proportion of the unemployed and those in school or acquiring some skills.

Measures are therefore required to increase employment avenues so as to be able to support and cater for the dependent population. There is therefore the need for the creation of employment opportunities so that the active working population could cater for their dependants. The youthful nature of the population (55.31%) is a good source of labour supply in the district. However, this

also calls for increasing investments in education, skills development and other interventions geared towards improving the quality of life of the people and human development in the district. This also implies that alternative jobs must be created to absorb the youthful population while those with no skills are given suitable employable skills to make them productive to the local economy.

1.12.7.6 Rural-Urban Split

Many countries differ in their definitions of urban and rural areas, though it is fairly common for the urban population to consist of those living in towns and cities and the rural population refer to those living in villages and smaller settlements.

In Ghana rural areas have populations below 5000 persons. In addition to this, rural areas are usually characterized by poor housing, poor water and sanitation, poor road network, high poverty levels and predominant agricultural activity. Urban areas on the other hand, have a population of over 5000 persons and high utility services like electricity, water, waste management, better roads and telecommunication networks and the dominance of other sectors such as service, industry and commerce as opposed to agriculture.

An understanding of the rate and status of rural-urban growth is important in spatial planning and development of a district.

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, Atwima Kwanwoma District is predominantly rural with 80.27% of the population living in rural communities. Given the present rural-urban split, a conscious effort should be made to provide the much needed development resources and facilities in the rural areas in order to avert potential rural-urban drift.

The table below shows the figures of Rural- Urban Split in Atwima Kwanwoma District.

Table 1.14: Rural-Urban Split by both sexes in the district

Atwima Kwanwoma District						
Both Sexes Locality	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Rural	35,238	38.88	37,512	41.39	72,750	80.27
Urban	8,554	9.44	9,330	10.29	17,884	19.73
Total	43,792	48.32	46,842	51.68	90,634	100.00

Source: District Statistician GSS- AKDA, November, 2013

From the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, there are 64 settlements in the district. This implies that rural areas take 80.27% where as urban areas take 19.73% of the total number of settlements in Atwima Kwanwoma district giving a rural-urban split of 80.27 percent and 19.73 percent respectively. The urban settlements are as follows: Trede, Foase, Ahenema Kokoben etc.

In line with the pattern of population distribution, provision of social amenities and services are skewed in favour of the relatively larger settlements like Trede, Foase, Traboum, Twedie, Ahenema Kokoben, Brofoyeduru and others leaving many of the settlements with no or limited access to basic social facilities. Overwhelming number of the people living in the rural areas (settlements with less than 5000 inhabitants) are thus deprived of access to basic social amenities leaving the rural areas undeveloped. For this reason, the district's development focus must be geared towards interventions that will accelerate rural development in order to bridge the gap or disparity between the urban and the rural deprived areas of the district.

1.12.8 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

Migration is the geographic movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence. The terms *immigration* and *emigration* are used to refer to movement across countries. Immigration refers to movement into a country while emigration refers to movement outside the country. *In-migration* and *out-migration* are used to locally describe internal movement between two or more areas within a country.

As an important factor to consider in development planning, migration is always an integral component of demography. Along with fertility and mortality, migration is also a component of population change.

Migration is a critical factor of population growth in the District. The closeness of the District to Kumasi has turned most of its communities into dormitory towns. Again, the availability of land for residential and agriculture purposes has resulted in attracting people from Kumasi into the District.

Net migration in the District is such that the rate of outmigration in rural communities is higher than that of urban communities because of the proximity of the district to Kumasi. The rate of immigration in the urban towns is also higher than that of rural communities.

As a predominantly farming district, the district is a net receiver of migrants. Annually, a number of people from other parts of the country migrate to the district, particularly to the smaller settlements of the district to do farming or engage in galamsey operation. These *in-migrants* constitute 13.86% of the population (Source: District Statistician GSS-AKDA, November 2013).

Again, because of the proximity of the district to Kumasi, people migrate to towns like Atwima Boko, Foase, Twedie, Trede, Kromoase, Ahenema Kokoben, Brofoyedru etc. and commute from there to Kumasi for business transactions, thus leading to rapid urbanization in the district.

1.12.8.1 Immigration

According to Ghana Statistical Service Report on the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the total population of immigrants in Atwima Kwanwoma District in 2010 was 3,524 therefore the percentage of immigrants as at 2010 was 3.88% of the total district population.

1.12.8.2 Permanent Residency and Policy Implications

The data collected and analyzed by Ghana Statistical Service-PHC 2010 indicates that 87,110 persons out of 90,634 are natives of the district representing 96.11%. (**Source: District Statistician GSS-AKDA, November 2013**).

For these reason communal spirit in the district would be assured during developmental activities. This means that the citizens will be in full support of community development issues because of the communal spirit that exists amongst them.

1.12.9 Gender Equality

Gender issues relate to how men and women in the society are given the chance to take part in decision making and power sharing. Gender equality is an important human right. It is central to economic and human development in a country and therefore very essential in the District where our traditional values have in a way marginalised women and does not easily give room for gender equality. Removing inequalities gives societies a better chance to develop and the District intends to do so with its available resources. When women and men have relative equality, economies grow faster, children's health improves and there is less corruption.

Gender analysis refers to the relationship between the male and female sexes and how this relationship affects their rights, responsibilities, opportunities, power relations, access and

control of resources as well as decision-making. Traditionally, the man is the head of the family who provides for the needs of the entire members of the family and takes final decisions in the households. For example, the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report reveals that Atwima Kwanwoma district household headship is dominated by male representing 12,532 (60.44%) as against 8,202 (39.56%) female headed household of the total population of the district. **(Source: District Statistician GSS-AKDA, November, 2013)**. This implies that since the male are mostly the heads of households in the district, the views of females are less likely to be heard in the decision making process.

Men own most of the land resources in the district. This is because historically men had the strength to clear the virgin forest while the women did the cultivation of the crops. Women on the hand are traditionally responsible for the upkeep of the house by performing all the household chores and caring for the children. Issues of water and sanitation, education and health matters are of interest to women. Women are also mostly the victims of domestic violence due to their infirmity and physiological circumstance, as well as hateful cultural practices such as widowhood rights and inheritance.

While gains have been made, gender inequalities are still striking given that:

- Female population constitute 46,842 (51.7%) of the entire population of the district
- Women are not actually well involved as men in almost all issues relating to the development of the communities in the district. For example, the current membership of the District Assembly attests to this fact. The number of Assembly Members who represent the various electoral areas are thirty three (33) and the Government Appointees constitute fifteen (15) members. Women constitute four (4) of the total forty eight (48) Assembly Members representing 4.17% of the total Assembly Members. This means that no woman is an elected Assembly Member of the district hence leading to gender inequalities in decision making. Furthermore, out of a total of 164 unit committees members of the Assembly only 21 are found to be women.
- A number of women die each year from difficulties during pregnancy even though case of maternal are not reported to health facilities in the District (patients migrate to the higher order health facility – KATH, but people testify that case of maternal mortality during child birth do occur in their various towns/communities).

- Generally 1 in 3-5 women and girls experience physical and sexual violence like rape.

In our quest to ensure gender equity in decision making of the assembly the following should be considered;

To bridge the gap between male and female and to ensure the speedy development of the district, it is very crucial that the Assembly promotes gender balance in the service which is currently skewed in favour of males by adopting gender sensitive pragmatic programmes like the need to promote girl-child education. Participation of women in decision making in the District is very low. However, there is the need to sensitise the women to participate in the decision making process since they are key stakeholders in the development planning process. In an effort to ensure gender equity in decision making in the District, women should be educated on the need to take part in decision making in their various communities. Other affirmative action should be put in place to encourage women to participate in the local decision making process by involving them in decision making bodies like WATSAN, Unit Committees, Area Councils and the Assembly. This is to ensure that larger numbers of the Assembly members are women; which will also help increase voting powers especially with issues affecting women in the District.

In addition to the above, women in the district need to be educated on their civil liberties and where they can seek early redress. Economic packages such as soft loans and skills training on income generating activities must also be given to identifiable women's group to economically empower women in the district. The District's goal for women is to help promote gender equality and empower women in towns/communities under its jurisdiction. Investments in women and girls' education and health could lead to a reduced rate of maternal mortality, better educated and healthier children and increased household incomes.

The District's approach to achieving gender equality extends beyond improving female health and education. It means access to economic resources, participation and leadership in decision making and respect for the human rights of women, including the right to a life free of violence.

1.12.10 Settlement Systems

The population of urban towns/communities in the District is growing progressively as compared to the population of the rural communities/settlements which are though growing but at a

constant rate. Most of the urban towns of the District are relatively closer to Kumasi and these communities serve as dormitory towns for people. Land developers who come into the District as a result of comparative/competitive advantage in price of land for residential, commercial and other purposes have also resulted in population increase in these urban towns. Just a few population who are interested and do not have numerous choice of economic activities and those who prefer the living conditions of the rural settings continue to dwell in the rural communities and that results in the constant rate of population increase.

This stage of the analysis deals with organization of human and economic activities in space with regard to Atwima Kwanwoma District. This approach to Development Planning is concerned with the social and economic functions that settlements perform and how in combination they form a pattern or system that can influence economic and social development in the District as a whole.

The approach uses a combination of methods to determine the spatial pattern or system of development. Those considered important for analysis of Atwima Kwanwoma District's Spatial Organization are:

- *Scalogram Analysis*
- *Surface Accessibility Analysis*

1.12.10.1 Settlement Systems and Linkages

The settlement system and spatial linkages have been analyzed using scalogram analysis. The services considered include both social and economic facilities in thirty (30) larger communities. In terms of services and infrastructure distribution these communities enjoy the concentration of health facilities, electricity supply, educational facilities, pipe borne water supply, agricultural extension services, banking, police stations etc.

Some of the settlements in the District are hamlets, villages, and towns. 19.73% of the total population lives in urban centre while the rest live in towns, villages, and hamlets. (Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census Report)

Ahenema Kokoben forms part of the settlement with population above 5000, followed by other settlements other settlements like Aburaso, Trede, Foase, Yabi, Ampabame No. 1, Trabuom, Krofofrom, Twedie, Nweneso No. III, whose population falls within 2,500 -4,999.

1.12.10.2 Distribution of Facilities

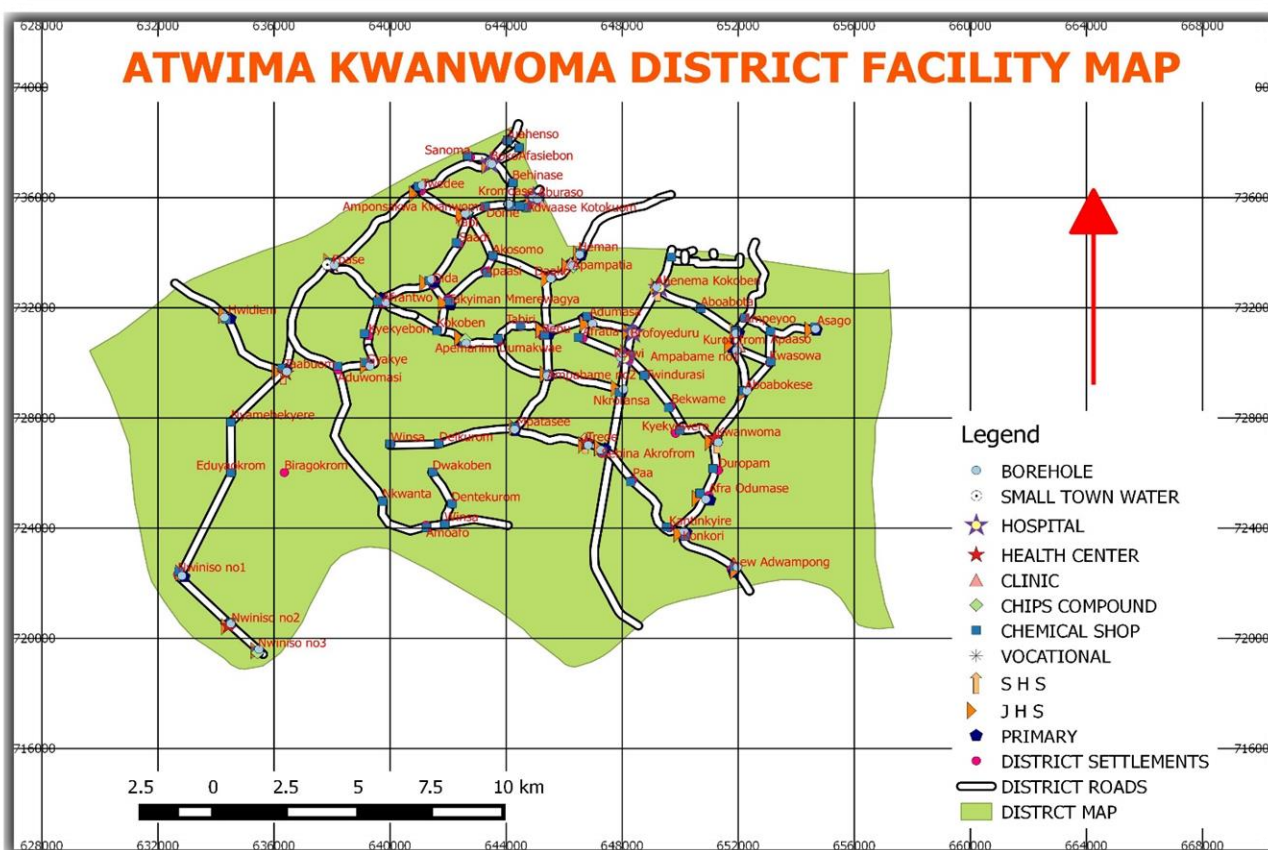
There are 64 settlements in the District. The major ones are Ahenema Kokoben, Trede, Twedie, Trabuom, Nweneso 1, Atwima Boko, Foase, Brofoyeduro, Ampayoo, Krofrom, Heman, Ampapatia, Kwanwoma, Aboabokese, Kotwi, Kromoase etc. 80.27 % of the population lives in the rural area (Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census-GSS). Service distribution is positively related to population. Atwima Kwanwoma District is deprived one and access to social amenities such as Hospital, Police Stations, Fire Stations, Court etc. is quite limited. Communities with higher population generally have higher number of services. Transport and communications, pipe borne water supply, electricity and sanitary facilities are complementary utilities that enhance the economic and social prosperity of the people.

The analysis of the current situation reveals that the absence of these facilities in the rural areas is the main reasons for the migration of the youth to the urban centers. This phenomenon has a serious repercussion for the development of the District as it is deprived of labour that could have been engaged in productive work in the rural areas.

1.12.10.3 Spatial Distribution of Facilities

Services and facilities were considered under the broad sectors of Education, Governance, Social Services, Water, Economy, Sanitation and Health. This was done to know how services and facilities are spatially distributed in the district. The varieties and levels of each service and facility were also determined as well as the levels of function performed by each of the communities. With reference to the planning standards and the spatial distribution of population, it can be said that in Atwima Kwanwoma District, the population distribution does not match the services and facilities distribution. The report looks at the infrastructural facilities and other services distributed in the district and the degree at which settlements depend on one another in terms of the provision of services and functions they perform

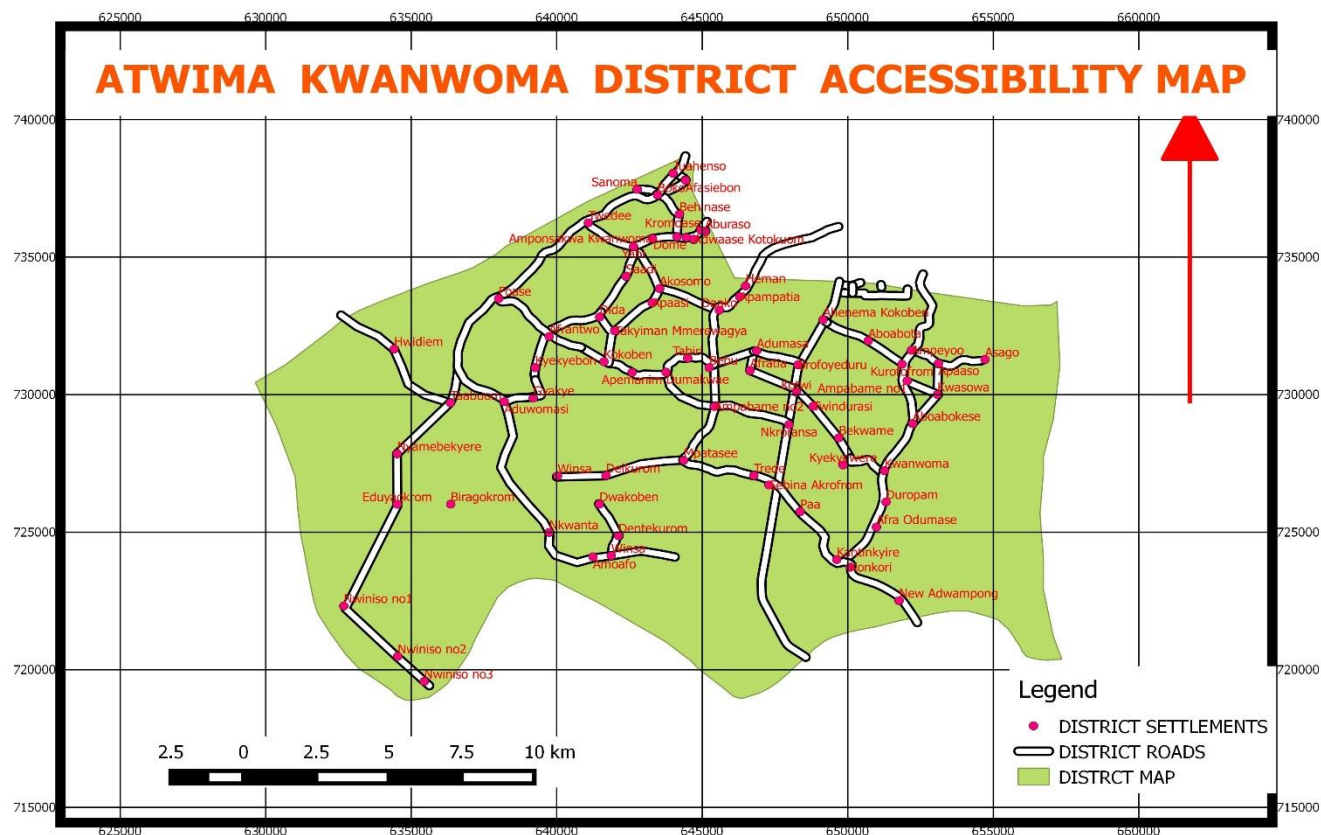
Fig. 9 Map Showing Spatial Distribution of Facilities in the District



1.12.10.3.1 Distribution of Roads

The main means of transport and other transactions in the district is through the use of road network. About 70 percent of this length of road network is classified as feeder roads. There are two (2) major roads to Kumasi in the district. They are the 20 km Kwadaso-Atwima Foase road and the 25 km Kumasi-Trede road. Kwadaso-Atwima Foase road is not tarred and is in a very deplorable condition. This road is currently under construction

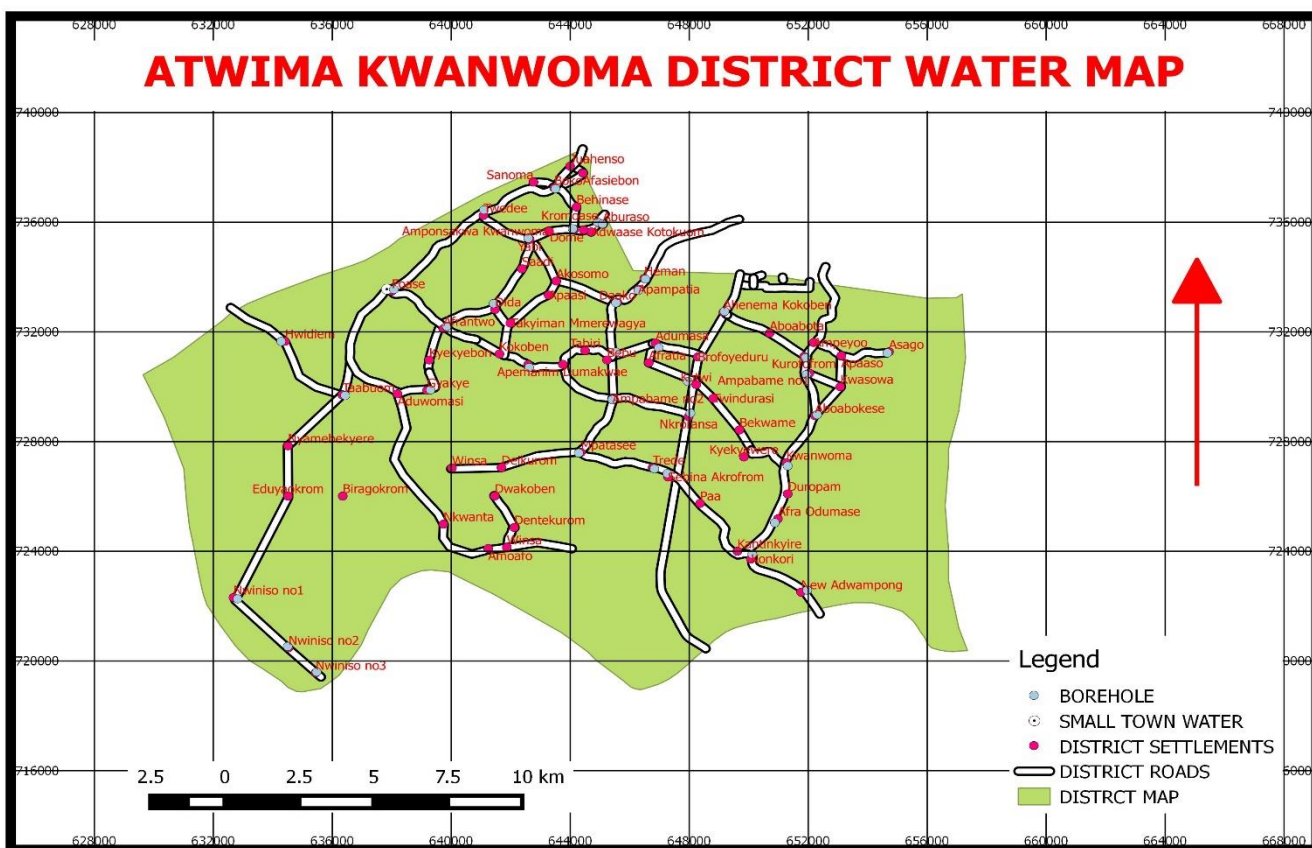
Fig. 10 Map Showing Road Accessibility in the District



1.12.10.3.2 Distribution of Water Supply

Majority of the communities in the district depends on borehole as the may source of drinking water with the exception of some few communities who get access to pipe borne water supply. Though much has been done by the Assembly, the supply of potable water in the district is inadequate with water coverage of 58.25%.

Fig. 11 Map Showing Water Facilities in the District



1.12.10.3.3 Distribution of Markets

The district has no major market centers and operates on daily markets at various communities as shown in the scalogram below. Some settlements have daily markets while others have none. Examples of Communities where market operates on dialy basis are at Sabin Akrofrom, Foase, Ahenema Kokoben, Traboum etc.

1.12.10.3.4 Distribution of Financial Institutions

These services are provided by banks, namely Atwima Rural Bank, Bosomtwe Rural Bank, Atwima Kwanwoma Rural Bank and nineteen (19) other Micro Finance Companies all operating within the district.

1.12.10.4 Spatial Analysis of the Settlement System/Functional Matrix (Scalogram Analysis)

In an attempt to determine which settlement has what kind of services and facilities as distributed already, the scalogram was analysed. The scalogram is a planning tool used to show the sphere of influence (level of centrality) of selected facilities or services in a district, the relative functionality of each settlement within the District and also to ascertain the level of spatial imbalance of services and facilities distribution.

The scalogram is a graphic device that is illustrated in the form of matrix chart to show the distribution of functions of all selected settlements in a locality or district by their frequency of presence or absence. The scalogram gives a good impression about the functions that settlements perform in a particular locality or District. This assists in the determination of which settlements lack which services or facilities. It is very useful in categorizing settlements in the district into levels of functional complexity. In effect, scalogram can be used to make decision about appropriate investments for settlements in the district at different levels in the spatial hierarchy.

From a reconnaissance survey and responses received from base line data collected from the communities, the various services and facilities present at some towns in the district were identified. The selection of thirty (30) larger communities for the scalogram analysis was based on the population of 2010 using the 2010 Population and Housing Census as the base.

The following facilities: Senior High School, Technical School, Junior High School, Primary School, Financial Institution, Daily Market, Weekly Market, Electricity, Guest House, Postal Services, District Administration Block, Area Council, Court, Police Station, Hospital, Health Centre, Clinic, CHPS Compound, Chemical Shop, Public Toilet, Borehole and Small Town Water were used in the scalogram analysis.

The frequency of facilities such as Primary, Junior High School, Electricity and Borehole were very high (this is present in all the 30 communities). However, facilities such as Senior High School, Court and Hospital have limited frequencies.

The Communities have been scaled in order of sphere of influence or centrality according to their centrality score as follows:

1st Order - 750 and above

2 nd Order	-	350-749
3 rd Order	-	100-349
4 th Order	-	Below 100

Table 1.15: Scalogram Analysis for Atwima Kwanwoma District Based On Thirty (30) Larger Communities as at 2017

SERVICES SETTLEMENTS	POPULATION	EDUCATION				ECONOMY			INFRASTRUCTURE			GOVERNANCE				HEALTH					WATER AND SANITATION			TOTAL SERVICES	CENTRALITY TOTAL SCORE	RANK	
	POPULATION AS AT 2010	SHS	VOC/TECH SCH.	JHS	PRIMARY	FINANCIAL INST.	DAILY MARKET	WEEKLY MARKET	ELECTRICITY	GUEST HOUSE	POSTAL SERVICE	DISTRICT ADM.	AREA COUNCIL	COURT	POLICE STATION	HOSPITAL	HEALTH CENTER	CLINIC	CHIPS COMPOUND	CHEMICAL SHOP	SMALL TOWN WATER	BOREHOLE	PUBLIC TOILET				
WEIGHTS (W)		3	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	1				
Foase	4,323	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	13	725.1	1st
Trede	4,065	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	13	300.1	2nd
Aburaso	3,736	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	10	118.5	4th	
Ahenema Kokoben	7,166	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	12	220.1	3rd	
Kromoase	2,222	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	9	93.6	4th	
Nweneso No. 1	2,439	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	7	26.5	4th	
Twedie	2,763	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	13	691.8	2nd
Trabuom	2,495	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	9	134.8	3rd	
Nweneso No. 3	2,651	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	8	51.5	4th	
Nweneso No.2	1,818	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	9	78.0	4th	
Yabi	1,682	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	9	69.7	4th	
Krofotom	2,859	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	9	51.8	4th	
New Aduampong	2,487	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	9	26.5	4th	
Atwima Boko	1,984	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	9	93.6	4th	
Atwima Hwidiem	1,634	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	8	66.5	4th	
Brofeyeduru	3,255	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	11	151.8	3rd	
Gyekye	1,376	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	7	26.5	4th	
Atwima Mpatasie	1,988	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	8	26.5	4th	
Afrancho (Odumase)	1,849	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	8	33.6	4th	
Kotwi	4,902	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	10	111.8	3rd	
Asaago	2,231	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	7	26.5	4th	
Konkori	1,420	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	7	26.5	4th	
Adum Afrancho	1,479	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	8	33.6	4th	
Akyeremade	1,339	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	8	33.6	4th	
Ampabame No. 1	2,911	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	9	111.4	4th	
Ampabame No. 2	1,768	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	7	26.5	4th	
Ampampatia	1,585	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	9	118.2	4th	
Hemang	2,079	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	8	33.6	4th	
Adum Kwanwoma	1,059	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	9	134.8	3rd	
Apemanin	1,038	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	8	54.8	4th	
TOTAL NO. OF FUNCTIONS (N)		4	1	30	30	11	30	0	30	14	0	1	2	1	5	5	6	3	4	30	1	30	30				
CENTRALITY INDEX (C)		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	3697.8		
WEIGHTED CENTRALITY (WxC) N		75	300	6.7	3.3	18.2	3.3	-	3.3	7.1	-	400	100	200	40	60	33.3	66.7	25	3.3	200	3.3	3.3				

Source: AKDA-DPCU, May 2017

KEY X: Available - : Not Available

1.12.10.4.1 Functional Hierarchy of Settlements

The analysis of the scalogram above was used to come out with the functional hierarchy of settlements in the District. The settlements were arranged in a hierarchical order based on the level of their functional complexity. The criteria for the ordering of settlements by functions are shown below. The settlements have been categorised in order of hierarchy in terms of the functions/facilities they provide to the outlying population/sphere of influence.

1 st Order	-	Foase
2 nd Order	-	Trede, Twedie
3 rd Order	-	Aburaso, Ahenema Kokoben, Trabuom, Brofroyeduru, Kotwi and Adum Kwanwoma

From the scalogram analysis, Foase the District capital stands out with a centrality score of **725.1**. This is because Foase has 13 out of the 22 facilities used in the analysis.

The following is the outcome of the analysis of the functional hierarchy of settlements.

- There is a weak correlation between population and service distribution.
- There is inadequate distribution of services and facilities and the distribution is also skewed.
- The most common services and facilities (example: Primary schools, Junior High Schools and Electricity) are high and need to be upgraded for other settlements around to assume central place status to serve their surrounding hinterlands.
- Most of the settlements however have access to basic services and facilities such as primary school, Junior High Schools, KVIP, Water (standpipes, boreholes among others).

1.12.10.4.2 Implications for Future Interventions

The above analysis implies that in our future development efforts, more facilities and services should be sent to the less endowed areas/communities to ensure a balanced spatial distribution of facilities.

1.12.10.5 Development Nodes

The analysis of the scalogram above shows a very weak growth centres which provide little or no service to the outlying population. The functional hierarchy of settlements further revealed that Foase the district capital emerged as first (1st) order community with a centrality score of **725.1** and the second (2nd) order communities is Trede and Twedie. Aburaso, Ahenema Kokoben, Trabuom, Brofroyeduru, Kotwi and Adum Kwanwoma however, emerged as 3rd Order communities within the functional hierarchy.

The following findings were made:

- In order to speed up the pace of development of the District, the following 4th Order communities as per the scalogram analysis above have been proposed as development nodes/growth poles centers: Kromoase, Nweneso No. 1,2,3 Yabi, Krofofrom, New Aduampong, Atwima Boko, Gyekye, Atwima Mpatasie and Afrancho(Odumase). Konkori, Akyeremade, Ampabame No. 1&2, Apemanin.
- The market at Trabuom should be developed into a weekly market and as development node to strengthen and extend the trickling down effects of the capital.
- One of the health facilities in the district should be upgraded to a District hospital to enable them serve and win the confidence of their catchment areas. The schools in selected communities should be turned into model or demonstration schools with adequate teaching and learning facilities/materials to enhance education and long run development of the localities.
- The District Assembly should set up small scale industrial support fund and assist prospective small scale industrialists to set up business in these communities.
- Weekly markets should be developed and sustained in some selected communities in the district to make them economically viable.
- The communities must therefore be given the needed development support to enable them propel the development of the surrounding communities.

1.12.10.6 Surface Accessibility to Services

Economic and social development can be measured in terms of the ease at which one can move from one destination to another and enjoy a facility or facilities and come back. This is measured by the time one can use to travel (waiting time and travelling time). In the district, some

locations are more accessible than others in terms of access to health, education, markets and police services. The acceptable travel time is the maximum time one has to travel to enjoy a particular facility for access to be considered adequate. Surface accessibility to services such as health, education, extension services and banking are based on observed vehicular speeds on the various types of roads (first and third class roads) in the district.

- **Travel Speed and Waiting Time in the District**

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Vehicle Speed</u>	<u>Waiting Times</u>
First Class Road Kumasi-Trede	25km	45 minutes
Third Class Road Kumasi-Foase	20km	1 hour

The accessibility analysis indicates that about 30% of the habitable area of the district falls within considerable aggregate accessibility. This implies that about 70% of the habitable area of the district is not within easy reach of any of the facilities studied as a result of deplorable road network in the district. The bad road conditions make it very difficult and time consuming in assessing a facility in the district.

1.12.10.6.1 Aggregate Accessibility

About 65% of the communities enjoy at least one chosen facility within the acceptable time e.g education and health. The road network in the district also needs to be improved. It is equally important for the population threshold for most of the services to be reviewed to enable majority of the communities enjoy higher level services.

1.12.10.6.2 Optimum Accessibility

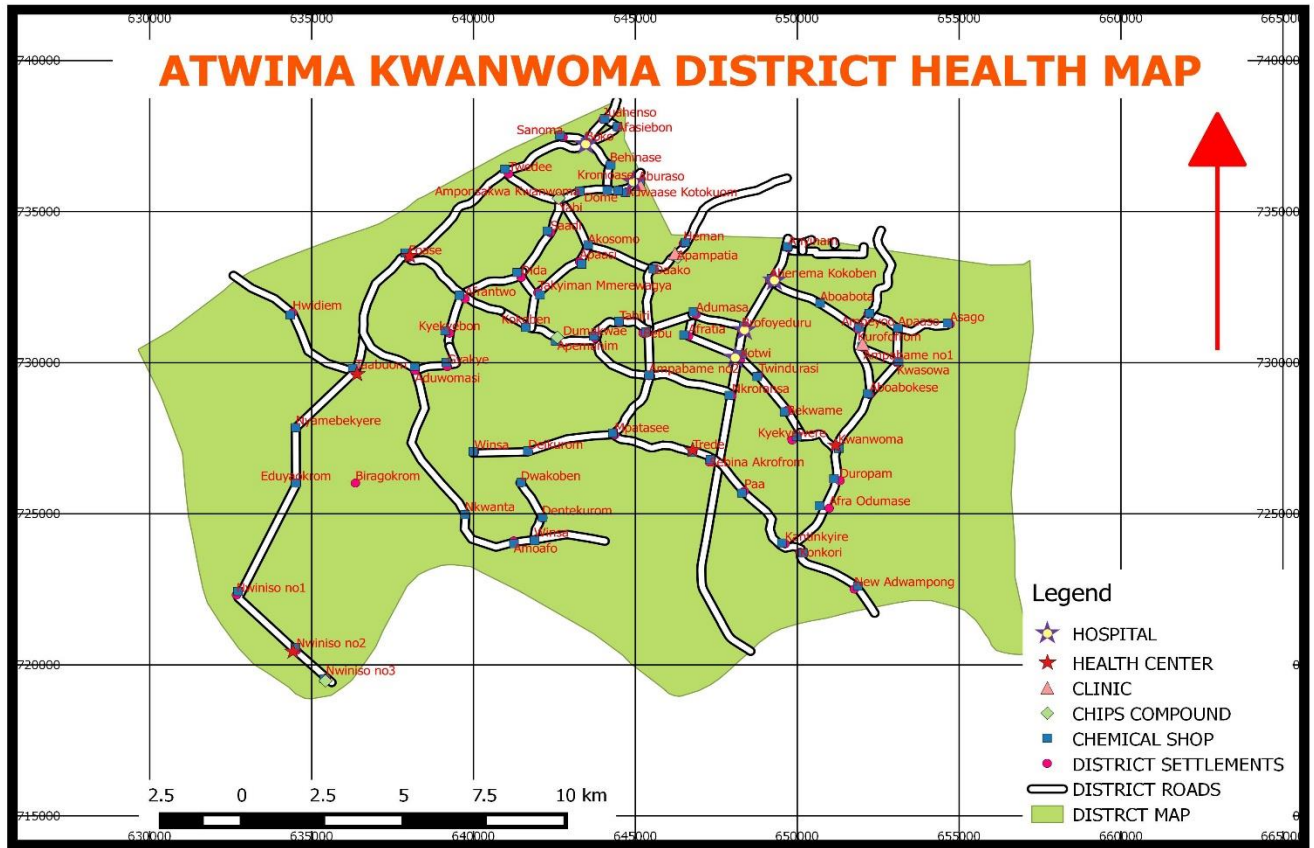
This is about the communities that have access to all/major facilities/services in the district. These communities are Foase, Twedie and Trede, Ahenema Kokoben and Trabuom. The situation needs to be improved to ensure evenly distribution of facilities in the district.

1.12.10.6.3 Accessibility to Health Facilities

Accessibility to health facility implies either the ability to reach a health facility within a specific travel time or a location within kilometres of a facility. There is no District Hospital but rather the Health Centers which are established at selected communities provides health care to the people of the district. Various religious organizations have also assisted in the public-private

partnership with the communities to provide Mission Clinic and beneficiary areas are Aburaso and Ahenema Kokoben.

Fig 12 Map Showing Health Facilities in the District



1.12.10.6.4 Accessibility to Banking Services

Banking and non banking financial services are available in the District. Rural Banks such as Atwima Rural Bank at Foase, Bosomtwe Rural Bank at Ahenema Kokoben and Atwima Kwanwom Rural Bank at Brofoyeduro and other micro financial services operates in the district. These banks offer financial assistance to farmers, workers and businessmen in the district.

The micro financial services are distributed in the district. Their activities are mostly in the market places, self employed and the informal sector. Resource Mobilization could be enhanced, if these agencies are regularized and streamlined by the banking institutions of the Bank of Ghana.

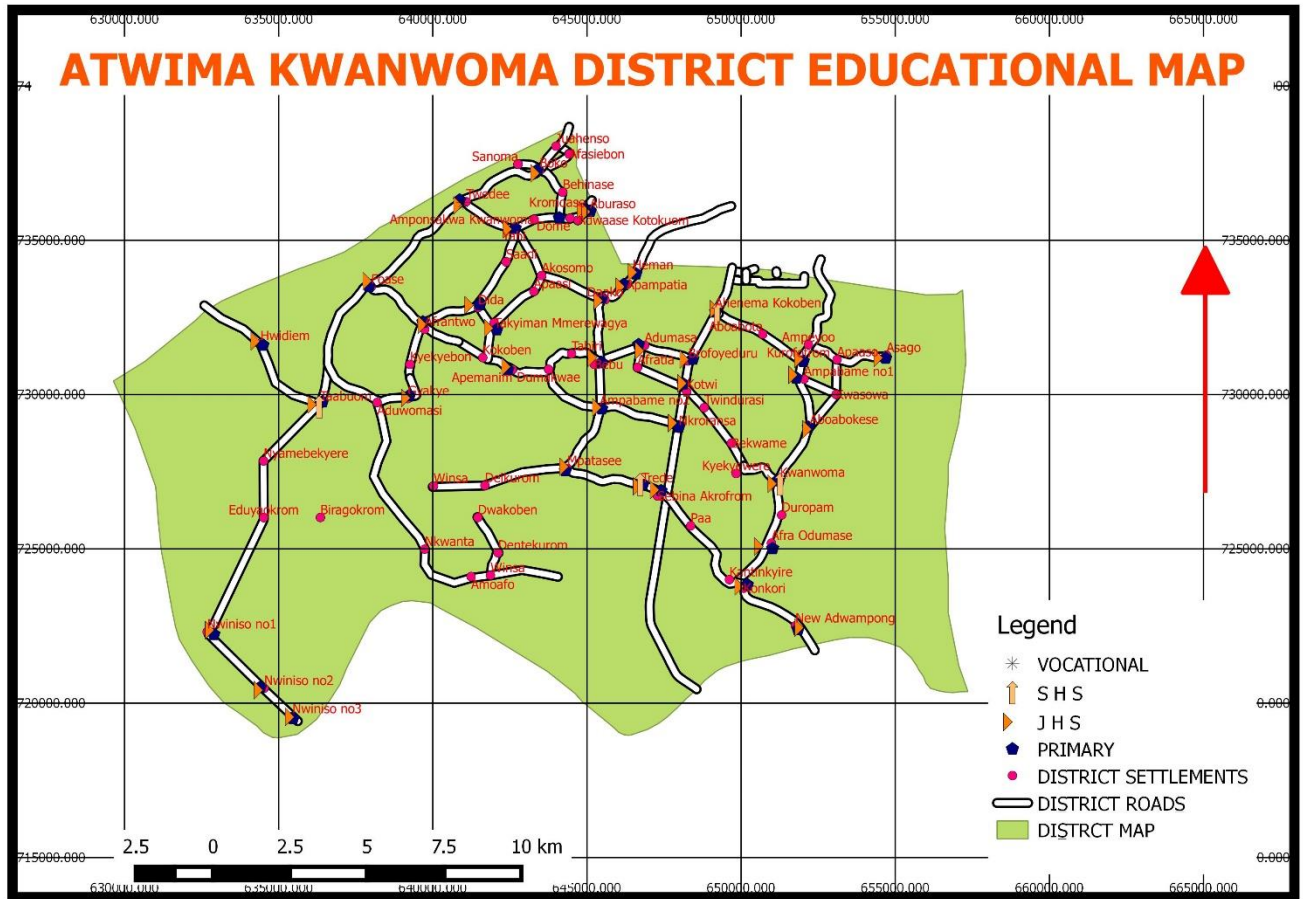
1.12.10.6.5 Accessibility to Police Service

The security in the District is of prime importance as a peaceful atmosphere created promotes friendly environment for people to go about their duties without any intimidation and panic. There are currently six (6) Police Station in the District located at Foase, Brofoyeduru, Trede, Twedie, Atwima Hwedem and Afaisebon. The district has its Divisional Police Headquarters at Foase.

1.12.10.6.6 Accessibility to Education

Educational facilities are evenly distributed within the district. There are 175 Pre-schools, 173 primary schools, 103 Junior High Schools and 4 Senior High Schools in the district all being public and private schools. Basic Education in the district could therefore be seen and described as evenly distributed and accessible. The distribution of Senior High School is skewed towards Trede, Adum Kwanwoma, Ahenema Kokoben and Trabuom of which much efforts is needed to increase the number to serve the ever increasing population in the district.

Fig. 13 Map Showing Educational Facilities in the District



1.12.10.7 Poverty Profiling Mapping

The district is divided into two (2) Area Councils. Due to the interrelated activities which are undertaken by the various Area Councils, poverty issues are synonymous. Poverty in the District is quite endemic. The problem is quite pronounced in the farming communities of the District. These poverty endemic areas lack access to potable water, poor arterial road network, limited access to health facilities, lack of market for farm produce, lack of toilet and sanitation facilities. About fifty-five percent (55%) of the communities in the District are classified based on their characteristics to be poor.

The main poverty pockets in the District have been classified based on Area Councils and depicted below:

Table 1.16: Poverty Pockets in Atwima Area Council

Atwima Council/Communities	Area	Poverty Status	Characteristics Of Area Council
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sefwi • Nweneso No.3 • Nweneso No.2 • Nweneso No.1 		Most Deprived	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low access to water • Low access to sanitation • Dominant subsistence farming • High unemployment • Poor road network and surface quality • Low access to market
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apemanim • Kokoben • Akosomo • Chichibon • Afrancho 		2 nd Most Deprived	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low access to potable water • Low access to sanitation facilities • Dominant subsistence farming • Poor road network • No access to financial services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gyekye • Trabuom • Hwidiem 		3 rd Most Deprived	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road surface quality • Low access to market • Seasonal Unemployment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aburaso • Akyeremade • Kromoase • Yabi • Foase • Boko • Twedie • Behenase 		Most Developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to potable water • Urbanised • Access to higher order Health facilities • Access to potable water • High level of education • Subsistence farming • Access to higher order facilities eg. Health, police services etc.

Source: AKDA- DPCU, May 2017

Table 1.17: Poverty Pockets in Kwanwoma Area Council

Kwanwoma Area Council/Communities	Poverty Status	Characteristics Of Area Council
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deikrom • Winsa 	Most Deprived	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low access to potable water • Low access to sanitation facilities • Dominant subsistence farming • High unemployment • Poor road network and surface quality • Low access to market

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dentekrom • Nkwanta 	2 nd Most Deprived	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low access to water • Low access to sanitation • Dominant subsistence farming
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bragokrom • Duakoben 	3 rd Most Deprived	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road network • Low access to market • Seasonal Unemployment
Ahenema Kokobeng, Brofoyeduru Trede Nkoransa	Most Developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to potable water • Highly Urbanised • Good road network • Access to higher order facilities • Access to potable water • High level of education • Access to high order facilities

Source: AKDA- DPCU, May 2017

The above analysis provides a criterion for resource allocation to enable the District correct development imbalances. This by implication would mean that the deprived areas should be given the needed attention in terms of provision of socio-economic infrastructure.

1.12.10.7.1 Poverty Characteristics

Community Level Poverty

One of the most serious social problems in the district is relatively high level of poverty. The human settlements perhaps depict most clear signs of rural poverty. Many poverty stricken communities in the district are characterized by incidence of low-level basic social amenities such as health, education, water, toilet and sanitation etc. It also manifests in the dilapidated buildings and general decay of the built up environment.

Personal Level Poverty

At the personal level, poverty is manifested by the inability on the part of individual or household to meet basic needs of life in terms of adequate food intake, clothing and shelter. Most of the poor people in the District live in smaller settlements, which are dominated by unacceptable level of social deprivation. Small hold subsistence farmers, among which women are in majority, form the bulk of the rural poor households.

In the peri-urban communities, personal level poverty still exist as most people continuously lose access to land to developers. Even though the urban sprawl presents numerous opportunities, poor people, especially women are less able to take advantage of the new opportunities. Although, the land available for natural resource based activities declines with the rural urban-change, these activities remain important, particularly to the poorest people. This would mean that continued support for good natural resource management is therefore critical.

1.12.11 Culture

Every community has its peculiar way of living. The way they dress, sing, dance, farm and even the food they eat. Having these set of character sum up the culture exclusive to a particular group of people.

Atwima Kwanwoma District is no exception of these aforementioned traits. Its' people have their set of dress, food, dance and the traditional set up. These make them unique from others.

The traditional set-up is governed by the chieftaincy institution which in its perfect transparency performs a number of important roles in the lives of the people. Apart from serving as a vehicle for mobilizing the citizenry for communal development, it is also a connection between the people and the central government. Chiefs are therefore seen as the embodiment of spiritual, cultural and developmental lives of the society.

The traditional set up of the district is unique in the sense that though all chiefs in the Asante Kingdom own allegiance to the Asantehene, the chain to authority descends to the last line of chieftom which is the Abusuapanin. There are chiefs who pay homage to their overlords (Divisional) chiefs like Adumhene, Asafohene, Bantamahene while others are part of the Kumasi Traditional Council.

The chieftom activities have been constantly regulated by the Acts and Decree. The chieftaincy Act 2003 is the one being used to guide the institution. Chiefs in the Asante Kingdom and Atwima Kwanwoma District in particular are seen as not only leaders in terms of development but a linkage between the people and the ancestral world. They intercede on behalf of the people in the spiritual prosperity. Chiefs play an important role in the spiritual, physical and psychological development of the people.

The traditional set up in the District is based on the Asante Traditional Structure where all traditional rulers pay homage to the King of Asante, the Asantehene, who wields the power to control the daily running of the Asante Empire. There are however other chiefs who own allegiance to other Asante paramountcies who in tend own allegiance to the Asantehene.

In Atwima Kwanwoma district, there are several of such traditional rulers. The traditional set-up of Atwima Kwanwoma district include the Foasehene who owns allegiance to Asokore Mampong here, Trabuomhene who also owns allegiance to Asokore Mampong here, Sabin Akrofrom chief who also owns allegiance to Asafohene.

1.12.11.1 Ethnic Diversity

The district can be said to be homogeneous in character in terms of ethnic composition. The Akan ethnic group constitutes 86.14% of the population in the district. The District can be said to be largely homogenous as the people of the District are mainly Asantes with pockets of other tribes being Northern extraction. There are also others as Ewes and Ga-Dangbes. As shown in the Table below, the ethnic composition is dominated by Akans (86.14%) with other tribes from the Northern Ghana making up 11.01%. Ewes and Ga-Dangbes make up the remaining.

(Source: District Statistician- AKDA, November 2013).

All the ethnic groups live in harmony. There is harmonious coexistence among the various tribal groups. This is an example of peaceful socio-cultural environment which is a recipe for growth, progress and development of the district and the nation at large.

Table 1.18: Population by Ethnic Groupings

Ethnic Groups	Population	%
Akan	76,336	86.14
Ga-Dangbe	507	0.57
Ewe	1,814	2.05
Guan	258	0.29
Gurma	781	0.88
Mole-Dagbon	5,786	6.53
Grusi	1,844	2.08
Mande	1,086	1.23
All other tribes	207	0.23
Total	88,619	100

Source: District Statistician GSS- AKDA, November 2013

The absence of sharp and highly divided ethnic groupings has the tendency for promoting political stability as the occurrence of inter-tribal conflicts is likely to be minimal. This is because with the exception of the Akans, all the other tribal groupings are comparatively smaller. The ethnic composition also has implications for good consensus building on issues affecting the development of the district. However, the tendency of majority grouping overshadowing the views of the minority is also possible. Hence special efforts are required to get the participation of the minority groups in the planning and decision making process of the Assembly.

1.12.11.2 Communal Spirit

Communities where Chiefs and Unit Committee Members have been proactive and institute local penalties to communal labour absentees, there is improved voluntarism among the youth who actively participates in communal labour towards the development of their communities. In Atwima Kwanwoma District, there is high communal spirit as members are involved in communal labour and also concerned about the development of their respective communities.

1.12.11.3 Attitudes and Practices

As a common practice in Ashanti, the people in the Atwima Kwanwoma District are very hardworking and have worked tirelessly to enhance the economic status of the District. However, the proximity of the district to Kumasi encourage the youth to transact personal businesses in Kumasi and others also into “galamsey” operation. This has rendered farm work virtually left in the hands of the aged thereby affecting productivity levels.

The Agriculture Department is undertaking a Block Farm Programme to train, encourage and support the youth of the district in agriculture.

1.12.11.4 Participation

The people in the district actively participate in all cultural activities in all their endeavours namely the pouring of libation, child naming ceremonies, marriage rites, durbars, funeral rites and other festival activities.

1.12.11.5 Religious Composition

There are basically three (3) major religions in the District: Christianity, Islam and Traditional religions. Christianity is the dominant religion, which constitutes 86.6% of the population. The

other two (2) religions; Islam and Traditional have 5.3% and 0.4% respectively. There are however, 6.4% of the population who do not profess any religion.

There is religious tolerance and acceptance as all the religious groups live in peace and harmony in the District. This is a good recipe for social cohesion and stability.

The policy implication is that the religious bodies will facilitate easy dissemination of information and social Mobilization of people such as HIV/AIDS campaign, drug abuse etc.

The table below depicts the Religious Composition in the district.

Table 1.19: Religious Composition in the district

No.	Religion	Population	Percentage (%)
1.	Christians	78,500	86.6
2.	Islam	4,822	5.3
3.	Traditionalist	378	0.4
4.	No Religion	5,810	6.4
5.	Others	1,124	1.2
TOTAL		90,634	100.0

Source: District Statistician GSS- AKDA, November 2013

1.12.11.6 Positive Cultural Practices

1.12.11.6.1 Traditional Festivals in the District

A festival is a periodic gathering of a community to remember a historical event or the ancestors and give thanks to God and the gods for their help and protection over the past year. Most festivals are celebrated with a specific or particular intention and objective. The Akwasidae and the Adae Kese are the main festivals of the people of the Ashanti region as well as Atwima Kwanwoma District. The main significance is to remember their fallen heroes or their ancestors. It is also used as an occasion to pay homage to their gods. They believe in their ancestors as being the forefathers of the community and the gods are seen as the protectors of the people spiritually. The Akwasidae festival is celebrated every forty (40) days or nine times in a year whilst the Adae Kese is celebrated annually.

On this occasion, the people wear white clothes and converge at the Chief's Palace. The Chief, the Queen mother and the Elders also meet at the Stool House to pour libation to the ancestors for peace and prosperity. After the libation, the chief meet the entire community at the Palace to discuss issues concerning the Traditional Area; they identify problems in the past in order to make corrections and plan ahead for the next forty (40) days. Minor cases among the people

including quarrels and land disputes are settled amicably to avoid unnecessary litigations at the law court. Gifts especially drinks are presented to the Chiefs. The Chief serves the people with drinks to end the occasion.

1.12.12 Governance

This section of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) deals with the administrative and institutional issues, which needs to be tackled to ensure effectiveness in the implementation of the development plan. The issues discussed include structure, procedures and roles. It is made up of detailed specification of expected roles of the District Assembly, the Area Councils, the Community, Public and Private Sector agencies including NGOs. All these development agents are stakeholders in the development of the district.

One of the principal purposes of the DMTDP is to provide a framework for development activities in the district in order to ensure coordinated efforts at reducing poverty. The District Administration has a central role to play to ensure coordination in the implementation of the development plan.

1.12.12.1 The District Assembly

Atwima Kwanwoma District is the central institution within the district responsible for planning, implementing and management of development programmes and projects. The Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions. They have been established as structures to which they are assigned with the responsibility of integrating political, administrative and development resources to achieve more equitable allocation of power and wealth at the district.

The Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly is the highest political and administrative body that provides guidance, gives direction and supervises all other administrative authorities in the District. The Assembly is the District Planning Authority and is responsible for the overall development of the District. It formulates and executes plans, programmes and strategies for effective Mobilization and management of the District. Performance of this role can be enhanced by tapping available human and technical resources of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), the Sub-Committees of the Assembly as well as the technical staff of the Assembly.

1.12.12.2 Composition of the District Assembly

The District Assembly constitutes members that form the head of legislation and deliberation about the issues of the district. There are forty eight (48) Assembly Members in Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly. The number of Assembly Members who represent the various electoral areas are thirty three (33) and the government appointees constitute fifteen (15) Members. Women constitute two (2) of the forty eight (48) Assembly Members representing 4.17% of the total Assembly Members of the district. Males on the other hand constitute 95.83%. This implies that there is the need to empower women in the District to be more involved in the governance and decision making in the district. This will invariably result in the larger presence of females in Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly structure.

The District also has one (1) Constituency with a Member of Parliament who is an ex-officio Member of the District Assembly.

Table 1.20: Sex Compositions of Assembly Members

Sex Members	Males	%	Females	%	Total	%
Elected Members	33	68.75	-	-	33	68.75
Government Appointees	13	27.08	2	4.16	15	31.24
Total	46	95.83	2	4.16	48	100.00

Source: AKDA – DPCU, May 2017.

1.12.12.3 Committees of the District Assembly

Atwima Kwanwoma District has in place two (2) committees. Namely

1. The Executive Committee
2. The Public Relations and Complaints Committee

1.12.12.3.1 The Executive Committee

Under section 19(2) of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the District Chief Executive (DCE) is the chairman of the Executive Committee and he presides over the meetings. The District Chief Executive is responsible for the day-to-day performance of the executive and administration functions of the Assembly and the supervision of the various departments. He performs these functions through the District Coordinating Director (DCD) who is the head of

the Administrative machinery in the district, Heads of Department and sub-governmental agencies operating in the district.

In accordance with section 19(1) of Act 936, Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly has in place an Executive Committee which spearhead over the administrative and executive functions of the Assembly. Section 19(2) of Act 936, the Executive Committee is made up of the District Chief Executive (DCE) who is the Chairman, Chairpersons of all the statutory Sub-Committees, the chairperson of one ad hoc Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee elected by the District Assembly and any two other members elected by members of the District Assembly, at least one of whom is a woman.

The Executive Committee is the body that assists the District Chief Executive in the performance of its functions. It deliberates and takes decisions on policy issues in relation to the Assembly and also deliberates on the grievances passed forward by the Assembly Members and the Sub-Committees in order to reach a consensus that is fed into the administrative system for implementation.

a. Statutory Sub-Committees of the District Assembly

A number of established Sub-Committees function as the operating arms of the Executive Committee and assist in the implementation of special activities of the Assembly. The Statutory Sub-Committees of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly are as follows:

- Development Planning Sub-Committee;
- Social Services Sub-Committee;
- Works Sub-Committee;
- Finance and Administration Sub-Committee;
- Justice and Security Sub-Committee.

The Sub-Committees have the responsibility for collating issues relevant to the District Assembly (DA). These Committees deliberate on issues into greater details and submit their recommendations to the Executive Committee for further deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly.

1.12.12.3.2 The Public Relations and Complaints Committee

The Public Relations and Complaints Committee is a committee in the district which is chaired by the Presiding Member (PM) to address public complaints and welfare of the Assembly Members.

1.12.12.4 Sub-District Structures

To make for the involvement of all in the development process and the art of governance in the district, the sub-district structures were created. These are the Town/Area Councils and Unit Committees immediately below the District Assembly. Sub-district structures in this context refer to government political and administrative structures below the district. The district and the sub-district structures are the most important levels in countries pursuing decentralization and they are the pivot of local level development but the composition of sub-district structures in terms of levels differ from country to country.

In an attempt to facilitate bottom-up planning and decision making, the decentralization policy established the sub-districts structures which include the Town and Area councils and the Unit Committees. These sub-structures serve as a link between the local people and the District Assembly. In Ghana, the Sub-district Structures were established in 1994 with a Legislative Instrument (LI 1589). For effective decentralization, the sub-district has assumed some responsibilities as enshrined in the LI 1967. Their responsibilities are not limited to the following:

- They assist persons authorised by the District Assembly to collect revenue
- They recommend to the Assembly the naming of all streets in their area of authority and let all the buildings in the area to be numbered.
- They are responsible for day to day administration of the Urban, Area or Town Councils.
- They make proposals to the Assembly for levying and collection of special rates for projects and programmes within the area.
- They take steps as may be necessary to prevent disasters including floods and bush fires in the urban areas.
- They mobilize members of the unit for the implementation of self-help and development projects.

- They are responsible under the guidance at the Registrar of Births and Deaths, for the registration of births and deaths in the community.
- Organize communal voluntary work especially with respect to sanitation.
- Educate the people on their rights, privileges, obligations and responsibilities with the District branch of the National Commission for Civic Education.

1.12.12.4.1 Town and Area Councils and Unit Committees in Atwima Kwanwoma District

Atwima Kwanwoma District has two (2) Area Councils. Namely

- Atwima Area Council
- Kwanwoma Area Council

Table 1.21: Area Councils and their locations in the District

No.	Name of Area Council	Location
1.	Atwima Area Council	Twedie
2.	Kwanwoma Area Council	Trede

Source: AKDA – DPCU, May 2017.

a. Unit Committees

There are 33 Electoral Areas in the District. There are therefore 33 Unit Committees representing each electoral area of the district. The total number of Unit Committee Members is 164. Out of this 143 are males and 21 are females.

1.12.12.5 Citizenry Participation

For effective development in the district, there is the need for citizenry participation in decision making and implementation. In this light, the district involves the citizens in the development decision making and implementation. Example organisation of community durbars to identify problems and strategies to fulfil the development agenda of the District Assembly. Again, Communities participate in the payment of counterpart funds for projects like water and sanitation etc.

1.12.12.6 Civil Society Organisations/Non Governmental Organisations

There is collaboration between Civil Society Organisations and the Assembly aimed at a collective effort in the development of the district. Non-governmental Organizations exists to supplement the efforts of the District Assembly to accelerate the pace of Development.

NGO's are potential source in the provision of funds, materials, training and machinery for project execution.

The list of NGO's in the district includes:

Table 1.22: List of Operational NGO's in Atwima Kwanwoma District

Name of NGO	Location	Functions	Target Group
Prayer Wave Network Outreach	Kotwi	1. Giving care and Support to people with HIV/AIDS 2. Awareness on HIV/AIDS	All Ages
Human Life Ghana	Trede	1. Caring for Vulnerable children and families	All Ages
Window of Hope Foundation	Ahenema Kokoben	1. Promoting human right and status of women, the girl child and reduction of violent against women and children 2. Promotion of health programmes to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS	Women and Children
Access to Life Foundation	Trede	1. Build capacity of women and children especially the deprived child with Educational support. 2. Support communities where there are no schools to start community nurseries for the education of rural children through family, community members and other development agencies. 3. Educational campaign on HIV/AIDS	Women and Children
Cherubs Foundation International	Aburaso	1. Promote care for the under privilege.	
Rural Relief Ghana (Ltd)	Ahenema Kokoben	1. Awareness on HIV/AIDS	All Ages
Center for Education Community Development Foundation	Foase	1. Supporting deprive children with educational materials and computer literacy	Children
Sex Abuse and Health Education Foundation	Foase	1. Supporting Sex abuse victims and health education outreach	Women and Children

Source: AKDA – DPCU, May 2017.

1.12.12.7 Challenges facing the District Assembly

1. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for DA Staff.
2. Inadequate vehicles for the DA

1.12.13 Security

It is a statutory obligation of any government of a country, region, district and a spatial entity to ensure that its citizens are protected to go about their normal duties without fear of intimidation or oppression. Failure to do this will bring about anarchy in that spatial entity concerned and in the long run retarding its development.

1.12.13.1 District Police Service

The District Assembly in collaboration with the District Police Service is generally expected to maintain law and order, protect life and property by arresting and prosecuting those who fall foul of the law. Atwima Kwanwoma District in 2015 had a District Police Divisional Command located at Atwima Foase for security protection and maintenance of law and order. There are police station located at Twedie, Foase, Atwima Hwediem, Afaisebon, Brofroduro and Trede which provide assistance in the district.

1.12.13.2 Justices

There is one (1) Magistrate Court in the District located at Twedie which handles numerous cases ranging from criminal cases to non- criminal cases and disputes. The court is located along the main Twedie Boko road.

Below are the list of communities and their forms of disputes in the district

Table1.23: Communities with Forms of Disputes

No.	Community	Form(s) of Disputes eg. Land litigation
1.	Nkoransa Kubease	Land litigation
2.	Bekwamin	Land litigation

Source: AKDA- Physical Planning Dept, May 2017

1.12.13.3 District Fire Service

Atwima Kwanwoma District lacks the presence of Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) and has been relying on Atwima Nwabiagya District (Nkawie) to attend to emergency fire situations in the district.

1.12.13.4 District Immigration Service

There exist immigration service to check on in and out migration in the district

1.12.13.3 Bureau of National Investigation (BNI)

Atwima Kwanwoma district has in place the Bureau of National Investigation (BNI) to investigate on security issues in the district.

1.12.14 Local Economic Development (LED)

Local Economic Development (LED) is an innovative strategy to stimulate local economies in which the people participate as consumers, micro-entrepreneurs and workers, individually and in groups. LED refers to the processes by which local governments partner community groups and the private sector in a defined economic zone to increase the number and variety of job opportunities available to the local people. With Local Economic Development the public, business and non-governmental sector partners work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation with the aim to improve the quality of life for all.

It encourages Public-Private-Partnership to improve the rate of local economic development by identifying proposals for practical activities to promote local economic development. It is a partnership between local government, business and community interests.

While the private sector could mobilize resources to generate goods and services, the public sector would induce actions to improve business, employment, income distribution of the community.

The District Assembly will play the following roles in the area of LED during the plan period to stimulate economic activities:

- The District Assembly will create the environment for LED through creation of land banks for industrialist and provision of roads and infrastructure, enhancing safety and security, attracting development funding etc.
- The Assembly would play a critical role during the planning process through local initiatives of projects or government programs that support business networks and partnerships etc.
- The Assembly would facilitate arrangements for local people to get expert assistance and support, information and advice, training and business planning support.
- Assembly would stimulate businesses to grow and expand—e.g. giving incentives like small business grants, promoting tourism.
- Assembly would help provide basic infrastructure to stimulate private sector development – e.g. energy supplies, water, roads, refuse collection, etc.

The District provides technical skills training for the local youth in oil palm, soap making, baking and gari processing.

1.12.14.1 Resource Base for Local Economic Development in the District

a) Arable Land

This District is endowed with arable land. About 80 percent of the land is suitable for crop cultivation. At the moment, about 60% of the arable land is under cultivation. Maize, rice, cassava, yam, cocoyam, ginger, groundnut and plantain are the main food crops cultivated. The soils and the rainfall regime do support different types of agricultural produce such as citrus, cocoa, oil palm, plantain, cassava, tomatoes, maize and rice.

b) Forest Resources

The District is endowed with forest resources, which include commercial timber of high economic value like Odum, Wawa, Kyenkyen, Mahogany and other lesser-known species. A considerable number of members of communities depend either directly or indirectly on the forest for their livelihood. The major source of domestic energy is the fuel wood.

The activities of illegal timber operators especially chain saw operators are fast depleting the tree stock and degrading the forest. Deikrom, Nweneso No. 1, 2 and 3 areas have excessively been degraded. The other forest resource in the District which is of commercial value is bamboo.

c) Mineral Deposit

The resources include Gold, Rock, Sand, Stone, Clay deposits and forest resources. Gold deposits are located in Adwuampong, Ampabame No. 1, Ahenema Kokoben, Nkoranza, Trede, Trabuom, Kyekyebon, Aduwamase, Nweneso No. 1, 2 and 3. The District however, cannot be said to be a mining District since information gathered was only on specific mining pits that have been abandoned.

Sand deposits are located at Konkori, Trabuom, Twedie, Adumwamase, Dida, Gyekye, Afrancho and Asaago. Stone deposits are located at Mpatasie, Ampabame No. 1 and 2, Kwanwoma, Aboabo Kese and Ahenema Kokoben. Rock deposits on the other hand are located at Ampeyoo, Kokoben and Nweneso No. 1, 2 and 3.

1.12.15 Economy of the District

The economy of the District can be structured into three (3):

- a) Primary Production (Agriculture and Livestock)
- b) Manufacturing and Industry (Small and Medium Scale businesses)
- c) Services and Commerce

1.11.15.1 Structure of Atwima Kwanwoma District Economy

Table 1.24: Occupational Structure in Atwima Kwanwoma District

No.	Sector	Percentage of Labour Force (%)
1	Agriculture and Livestock	62.6
2	Manufacturing and Industry	16.7
3	Service and Commerce	20.7
Total		100

The table above revealed that, agriculture employs about 62.6 percent of the active population, manufacturing and industry 16.7 percent and service and commerce 20.7 percent.

1.12.15.1.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the dominant economic activity in terms of employment and income. It employs about 62.6 percent of the labour force. As the available records indicate, Agriculture is the back bone of the economy of the District. This implies that more resources and interventions are needed in support of agriculture sector to bring about economic development of the District. This is because improvement in agriculture has the potential to increase disposable income of the people which could lead to socio-economic transformation of the District. To achieve a sustainable development, it is very imperative that the industrial sector is improved to add value to the agricultural produce.

a) Primary Production: Agriculture and Livestock

Agriculture is the main stay of the district micro economy although it is still at the rudimentary stage relying basically on hoes, cutlasses and rainfall. Shifting cultivation, bush burning and bush fallowing are the common farming practices used by the farmers. Economic activity is therefore low with respect to output, income and employment. About 62.6 percent of the working population is estimated to be engaged in agriculture. However, small holder farmers who use traditional methods dominate these activities. This implies that any meaningful development effort must necessarily be based on improved performance in the agriculture sector.

The average farm size is as low as 1.5 acres per farmer as against the national average of 5 acres. The small farm sizes affect production and consequently income and therefore the low standard of living of farmers.

b) Farming Systems

The common system of farming is the slash/stump and burn due to its location as a semi-deciduous forest zone. Two main systems of farming are adopted in the District and these are permanent cultivation (involving perennial crops such as cocoa, citrus, oil palm, sugar cane, plantain) and shifting cultivation/fallow farming (involving arable crops such as maize, cassava, vegetables, yam, ginger, cocoyam). The arable crops are either grown as a sole crop (mono crop) or mixed crops. There have been a number of technologies that are being impacted to the farmers to increase their yield and improve their living standards. These include row planting, application of poultry manure and chemical fertilizers and construction of narrow cribs for maize storage.

c) Land Tenure

All lands in the district are vested in the state but are held in trust by the respective Traditional Authorities who act on behalf of Otumfuo, the Asantehene. Land acquisition in the District is mainly through family inheritance, self and by lease/hiring. According to the District Directorate of Agriculture, about 60% of the farmers use family lands. This is followed by hiring (25%). Those who own the lands constitute only 15%. The land ownership and acquisition of lands in the District has led to land fragmentation and smaller land size as the family membership continues to grow.

Again with increasing demand for land for building by non natives/citizens, there has been mounting tension between the families that farm on those lands and the care-taker chiefs. This impedes effort to enter large scale production. The traditional land holding systems also gives rise to boundary disputes. In view of this, efforts must be made to register all customary lands in the District to avoid land litigations and the likely frustration potential investors may go through in acquiring land.

The total area of land under cultivation in the District and the crop type is shown in the table below:

Table 1.25: Land under Cultivation for Major Crop (ha)

Major crops cultivated	Total land under cultivation per each Major crop (ha)
Cocoa	-
Maize	5,014.00
Plantain	2,146.00
Cocoyam	
Cassava	2,537.00
Forest reserve	-
Ginger	
Cowpea	
Yam	

Source: District Directorate of Agriculture- AKDA May, 2017

d) Source of Finance to Agriculture

Financing of agriculture in the district is mostly through personal savings. There are records of rural banks namely Atwima Rural Bank at Foase, Bosomtwe Rural Bank at Ahenema Kokoben and Atwima Kwanwoma Rural Bank at Brofoyeduru other Micro Finance institutions operating within the District but these institutions are not able to meet the financial needs of the farmers and somehow farmers are not also able to provide the needed collaterals security to attract loans to facilitate their farming activities.

Table 1.26: Sources of Finance for Farmers

Sources of Finance	Percentage (%)
Self	80
Family	15
Banks	2
Cooperatives	2
Friends	-
Susu	1

Source: District Directorate of Agriculture- AKDA May, 2017

From the Table 1.26 above, self financing constitute the main source by which farmers in the District raise money to finance agricultural activities. This is followed by the family. The available financial institutions take the third position of sourcing the farmers in their activities. The reliance of farmers on their personal finances for their farming activities mean less money to buy inputs like agro chemicals, improved seedlings and the hiring of additional labour to expand their farm sizes and also increase yields.

Table 1.27: Per Acre Output in Tones of Major Crops Grown

Area/Major crops Types	District (tones)
Cocoa	-
Maize	0.8
Plantain	4.4
Cocoyam	
Cassava	4.7
Ginger	4.0

Source: District Directorate of Agriculture- AKDA May, 2017

e) Storage, Post Harvest Losses and Marketing of Agriculture Produces

Storage has been one of the great challenges in the District. With the exception of cereals particularly maize and cowpea which are kept in cribs for a period of time, there is no modern and proper storage facilities for the crops produced especially foodstuffs. Farmers are compelled to offset their produce at lower prices which affect their income.

Although the District is nearer to the Central Business District (CBD) of Kumasi Metropolis, farmers are not able to take advantage due to the poor nature of the roads in transporting their farm produce for sale in Kumasi. Records from the District Agriculture department indicates that about 40% of farm produce go waste annually due to inadequate storage facilities

1.12.15.1.2 Agric Extension Agents

The District has 16 Agricultural Extension Officers. The present extension officer-farmer ratio is 1: 1,500. Most of the farmers do not receive extension services because the extension officer-farmer ratio is low and this prevents the extension officer from reaching all the farmers in the district.

Agric extension agent-farmer ratio in the District is presented in the Table below.

Table 1.28: Agric Extension Agent-Farmer Ratio

Extension Agents-Farmer Ratio	District	Regional	National
	1 : 1,500	1: 500	1: 500

Source: District Directorate of Agriculture- AKDA May, 2017

More Agric Extension Agents are therefore needed to provide technical expertise and know-how particularly in the fish and poultry subsectors. Logistics such as motor bikes and vehicles are therefore needed to be provided to the few available officers to improve their mobility.

1.12.15.1.3 Livestock and Poultry Farms

Livestock activities especially poultry farming in the District is mostly done on commercial bases as compared to other livestock that are done in complement to the crop farming.

Below is a table showing the number of poultry farmers in the District.

Table 1.29: Registered Poultry Farms in the District

Name Poultry Farms	Location	Number Of Birds
Opoku Farms	Afrancho	3,800
ABP Poultry Farm	Afrancho	1,000
OK Farms	Afrancho	4,000
Ebenezer Okine	Trabuom	1,000
Serwaah Quality Farms	Bebu	42,000
Nkuma Farms	Trabuom	600
Fosuka Farms	Twedie	64,000
Sampana Sapah	Kotwi	10,000
Alhaji / Ssifu Dawud	Twedie	9,000
Osei Gyasi farms	Boko	10,000
Shamo Farms	Mpatasie	10,000
Move On Farms	Mpatasie	2,000
Asaase – Farms	New Aduapong	1,600
Agya-Kra	Afrancho	500
Tuffour Farms	Twedie	9,800
Yaw Mpiani	Twedie	600
Rev. Osei Kofi	Twedie	2,000
Okyere Farms	Boko	12,000
Rafico Limited	Boko	74,000
Revelation Farms	Trabuom	3,811
Sampak Farms	Ampabame	85,000
Abiiro Farms	Nweneso No. 1	5,000
Osei Kutu	Nweneso	4,000
Ofori Farms	Nweneso No. 1	1,720
Nafac Farms	Ampabame	5,000
Pee Farms	Ampabame No. 2	4,500
Lyn-B Farms	Bebu	1,500
Fosuka Farm Annex	Twedie	64,250
Lion of Judah Farms	Nkoransa	9,000
Coby Consx Farms	Nkoransa	8,000
Pentecost Farms	Sabin-Akrofrom	4,800

Source: District Directorate of Agriculture- AKDA May, 2017

Table 1.29 above depicts the level of commercialization of poultry in the District. This in no doubt has been a great source and form of job for the farmers themselves and the labourers

employed. It also on the other hand serves as a source of manure for the crop and food stuff farmers in the District.

Other livestock like goat, sheep among others are reared on home base level; owners do sell them from time to time to support their living.

Below is a table showing the number of stock in the District.

Table 1.30: Number of Other Livestock's in the District

Species	Total Stock
Sheep	6,543
Goat	3,679
Poultry	
Cattle	
Rabbit	
Grass cutter	

Source: District Directorate of Agriculture-AKDA May, 2017

1.12.15.1.4 Farmer Based Co-operatives in the district

There are more than 30 farmer based cooperative society in Atwima Kwanwoma District. However, the following are the societies registered by the District Assembly:

- Atwima Oil Palm Growers Association
- Adum Afrancho/Odumase Grasscutter Rearing Association
- Atwima Maize Growers Association
- Ampabame Maize Growers Association
- Ampabame Vegetable Growers Association
- Trede Vegetable Growers Association
- Atwima Techiman Livestock Rearing Association
- Apemanim Cassava Growers Association
- Foase Ginger Farmers Association
- Afrancho Vegetable Farmers Association

1.12.15.1.5 Problems facing the agriculture sector in the district and the way forward

The agriculture subsector is confronted with the following problems:

- **Low production/productivity:** Most of the operators in this sector heavily rely on the traditional and outmoded farming methods. Only a few percentage of farmers use modern improved farming technology due to most operators' poor attitude to the improved

methods of farming. The low production is also due to high cost of labour/inputs, land tenure system, over dependence on government for the supply of inputs and ageing farmers.

- **Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture:** Agricultural activities in the district are tied to rainfall. The rainfall regime therefore affects the production levels. The unreliable rainfall distribution is a major cause of fluctuation in crop production. Added to this are the seasonal nature of rivers/streams and the high cost of irrigation equipment.
- **Limited Access to Credit:** Almost all the farmers in the district, especially food crop farmers, have no access to credit but depend on their own resources to operate. This causes the farmers to sell their crops to the market women who sometimes finance them at low prices immediately after harvest. The other sources of credit to the farmers include private moneylenders and financial institutions whose demands the farmers cannot afford.
- **Lack of Storage Facilities:** Storage facilities are not available in the district to store food crops after harvest resulting in high post-harvest losses which have negative impact on the economy.
- **Inadequate number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs):** There are only 16 AEAs in the district meaning the extension officer–farmer ratio is 1: 1,500 compared to the national standard of 1:500. The inadequate number of AEAs adds to the farmers’ unwillingness to change.
- **Limited Market and Infrastructural back-up:** Even though the district is close to Kumasi, the regional capital, the poor nature of the roads, the unprocessed nature of the crops and market restrictions prevent the farmers from taking advantage of the proximity to the regional and metro market.
- **High cost of Farming Inputs:** The low income levels of the farmers in this sector as a result of low production have prevented the farmers from being able to purchase farming inputs at high cost.
- **Pollution of Water Bodies:** Water bodies are being polluted by the use of chemicals especially by vegetable farmers.

1.12.15.1.6 Way forward for the Agriculture Sector

- Efforts are being made to bridge the AEA/Farmer Ratio gap.

- Farmers are encouraged to form groups to enable them access credit facilities from financial institutions.
- Provision of storage facilities
- Credit in kind to unemployed youth through the Block Farm system.

1.12.15.1.7 Industrial Sector

The industrial sector constitutes the second important sector with respect to employment and incomes (16.7%). The district has small-scale cottage industrials like soap making, oil palm extraction, wood carving, carpentry and brass-smith. The industries in the manufacturing sector can be classified under the following:

- Metal Based – These include the brass made ornaments at Ampeyoo and Krofrom.
- Wood Based – These are also made up of wood carving at Foase.

Fig. 14: Pictorial view of some Industrial Activities in the District



Source: Field Survey, May, 2017.

Problems facing the industrial Sector in the district

The industrial subsector is confronted with the following problems:

- Poor management skills
- Inadequate financial capital
- Limited access to credit
- High cost of inputs

1.12.15.1.8 Services

The service which is the third most important sector is made up of workers who perform various services and include those in teaching, health services, telecommunication, banking, security, tourism etc. they constitute about 20.7%.

Tourism is under developed in the District. There is one tourist site located at Atwima Boko. However, there are wood and brass carvings of traditional artefacts at Foase and Krofrom. These constitute a potential source of tourist attraction if the carvers are properly organized and assisted to expand their activities.

1.12.15.1.9 Economic Resources

The District is endowed with a variety of potential economic resources which when properly harnessed can create much wealth for the people and to improve their standard of living.

The range of economic resources in the district include; arable and viable agricultural land, plantation and cash crops, roads networks linking the district to the regional capital and other districts, electricity coverage, some cottage industries made up of gari processing, wood carving and others, hotel and restaurants and a pool of businesses like traders, business houses (banks, telecommunication and many self employed private individuals).

The District Assembly must therefore compile complete database of the district. This should include the geological maps of the district to aid mineral exploration as well as land suitability classifications.

1.12.15.1.10 Economically Active Population (Labour Force)

The 2010 Population and Housing Census for the district indicates that the labour force (15-64) years are 50,133 representing 55.31% and even constitute more than half of the total district population of 90,634. This implies that when there is full employment in the district about 50,133 would be engaged in some form of employment. The 15-64 and the 0-14 age groups together (87,007) would constitute a potential labour force for the district in future if properly trained and harnessed.

With the availability of jobs in the district, the large labour force would be engaged in some form of employment to earn income to cater for the child below 15 years hence reducing the rate of child labour.

1.12.16 Food Security

The food security situation in the district is good. There is food all year round. The only threat to food security is the storage facilities and bushfires which often destroy the food crops and causes great damage during the dry season. A sound food security situation impacts positively on the development of the district

The Department of Agriculture is currently undertaking a programme called the Planting for Food and Jobs. The campaign is designed to encourage all citizens (both urban and rural) to take up farming as a full or part-time activity. It is aimed at boosting food production in the country and creating jobs. The campaign will involve the production of maize, rice, soybean, sorghum and vegetables.

The programme will be anchored on five pillars namely:

- a. provision of improved seeds;
- b. supply of fertilizers;
- c. provision of dedicated extension services;
- d. marketing and e-Agriculture and
- e. monitoring.

1.12.17 Nutrition

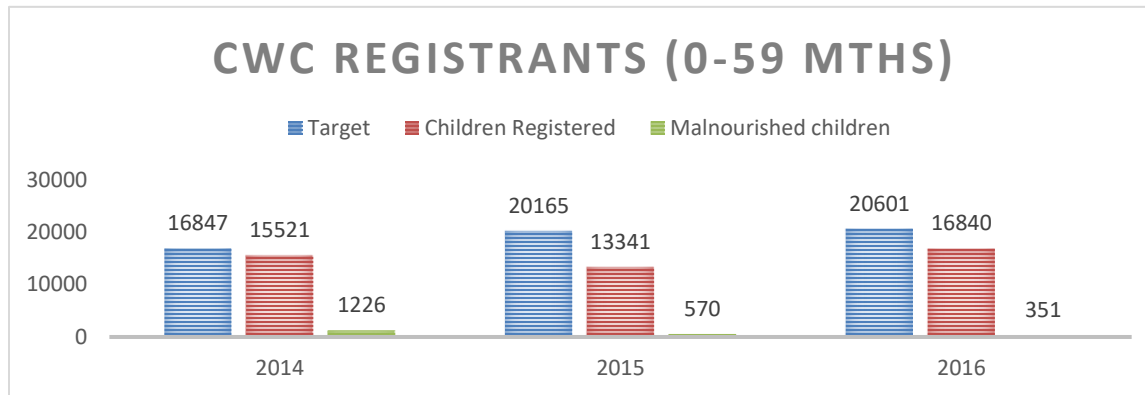
Eating a healthy and a balanced meal is necessary to provide energy for human growth. Women and children are most vulnerable therefore, the need for them to consume adequate nutritious food to maintain health and ensure proper growth and development. The district has over the years performed various activities aimed at improving the nutritional needs of these vulnerable population. These activities include: Vitamin A supplementation, Iodized Salt Survey, Exclusive Breastfeeding, Child Health Promotion, Nutrition Surveillance, Adolescents Advocacy, Healthy Life Style and School Health.

Trend in child welfare services has remained consistent over the years for all age groups. Children 0-11months continue to record the highest proportion of registrants. However, the proportion of children registered at child welfare clinics reduced when the child turns to 12-23months age range and continues to reduce to 24-59 months. Services are delivered through the child welfare clinic organized at both static and outreach points. It is important that children attend child welfare clinics until the age of five (5) to benefit fully from the services given, particularly, growth promotion and Vitamin A supplementation.

It is recommended that children should be weighed every month or twice yearly up to 5 years in the district, community health nurses and health providers make sure all children 0-59 months.

The graph below shows the distribution of registrants, under five (5) malnutrition and number weighed for children 0-59 months in the district.

Fig. 15: Distribution of registrants, under five (5) malnutrition



Nutritional education and promotion is given to all mothers at child welfare clinics. Despite the interventions put in place to prevent malnutrition, the district recorded a number of malnourished children.

a. Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding is the normal way of providing young infant with nutrients they need for healthy growth and development. All sub-districts regularly organized health education programs on breastfeeding for pregnant women and lactating mothers under the following heading.

- Early initiation of breastfeeding within 30mins after delivery.
- Breast milk alone is the best food for the baby from birth up to 6months.
- Breastfeed exclusively from birth to 6 months.
- Breastfeed the child as often as the baby wants, day and night.
- Allow the baby to suckle for as long as he/she wants at each feed.
- The more the baby suckles the more breast milk is produced

1.12.18 Social Services

Social Services serve as a vehicle and tool for the enhancement of development of every nation. This is to ensure that the right to basic social services such as education, health care, safe drinking water and sanitation and decent housing that improve the well being of all Ghanaians.

The SDG also looked at promoting gender equality and empowering women. This was to eliminate gender disparities in the enrolment in primary and secondary education.

This section of the report considers social services such as Education, Health, Water and Sanitation, Housing etc.

1.12.18.1 Education

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 over-emphasized. In a developing peri-urban District like Atwima Kwanwoma, the need for skilled manpower is important.

1.12.18.1.1 Number of Schools and Ownership (School Enrolment)

The Education Sub-Sector is one of the major building blocks to the development of human resource for accelerated growth. The government's educational reform policies seeks to address issues pertaining to access to different levels of educational ladder. With respect to this, Atwima Kwanwoma District has its levels of educational ladder to the Senior High School level.

From the District Directorate of Education, there are a total number of 446 schools both privately and publicly owned in the District. Out of this number, 175 are pre-schools (KG), 173 are primary schools, 103 Junior High Schools, 4 Senior High Schools and 1 Vocational/Technical school. Distribution of the schools into quantity and ownership is showed in the table below.

Table 1.31: Quantity and Ownership of Education in the District

Public Schools					Private Schools				
Level	No.	Males	Females	Total	Level	No.	Males	Females	Total
KG	52	2,281	2,264	4,545	KG	123	3,081	2,908	5,989
Primary	54	7,465	7,447	14,912	Primary	119	6,741	6,834	13,575
JHS	53	4,625	4,626	9,251	JHS	50	1,606	1,677	3,283
SHS	3	321	2,755	3,076	SHS	1	30	31	61
Vocational/ Technical	-	-	-	-	Vocational/ Technical	1	47	31	78
TOTAL	152	12,571	13,996	26,567	TOTAL	294	9,397	9,067	18,118

Source: District Directorate of Education -AKDA May, 2017.

From Table 1.31 above, it could be deduced that the total number of public schools in the District is 152 and that of the private is 294. This clearly shows that the private sector contributes more than the public sector as far as the provision of educational infrastructure in the District is concern.

The public sector on the other hand, is lagging behind with about 31.84% educational infrastructure as compared to the private. This implies that more public schools are expected to be built for the levels or categories of the educational ladder in the district especially in communities that lack these infrastructures to bridge the gap between the private and the public schools.

There are 123 school blocks in the private sector at the pre-school level (KG) and primary level. It however reduces as the level of education increases. This can be attributed to the fact that as the level increases, the necessary facilities needed for the establishment of them are many and expensive discouraging people from investing.

In addition to the above, a greater proportion of the people (59.45%) in the district patronize public educational institution. This can be attributed to a number of factors. These include the capitation grant and school feeding programme introduced by the government as a way of helping build or improve the human resource of the nation which has really influenced the patronage of public education institutions at the basic levels.

1.12.18.1.2 Schools by Religious Denominations

The above table (Table 1.31) indicates that the private schools dominant in the delivery of educational infrastructure in the district representing 65.92%. The involvement of religious bodies in providing the educational needs of the people in the district cannot be overemphasized. Out of the 52 public pre-schools (nursery/kindergarten), only 22 are owned and managed by the various religious bodies.

Also, out of the 54 primary schools owned by the government, 23 belong to the various religious bodies. Of the 53 JHS, 13 were established by religious denominations. More participation of the religious bodies in educational provision is similarly needed and must be encouraged through the offer of incentives such as easy access to land for construction of these infrastructures for the community and the district at large. The Catholics churches have the highest number of schools in the district. This is followed by the Methodist churches with Islamic schools having the least number of schools.

The Table below shows the number of schools by Religious Denominations as at 2017.

Table 1.32: Schools by Religious Denominations as at 2017

Level Category	Pre-school	Basic (1-6)	JHS	SHS	Voc.	Tech.
Catholic	10	10	7	-	-	-
Methodist	9	10	3	-	-	-
Presbyterian	2	2	1	-	-	-
Islamic	1	1	1	-	-	-
SDA	0	0	1	-	-	-
Anglican	0	0	0	-	-	-
Pentecost	0	0	0	-	-	-
African Faith	1	1	1	-	-	-
Total	22	23	13	-	-	-

Source: District Directorate of Education-AKDA May, 2017.

Table 1.33: Trend in Overall Enrolment 2014-2017 for both Public and Private Schools

Level/ Year	Primary					JHS					SHS				
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total
2013/14	6,633	50.9	6,258	49.3	13,258	3,601	51.9	3,735	48.1	7,336	256	5.5	1,774	94.5	2,039
2014/15	7,267	50.1	7,269	49.9	14,536	4,177	51.5	4,247	49.3	8,424	214	11.1	2,434	88.9	2,648
2015/16	7,404	50.4	7,463	49.6	14,870	4,524	50.2	4,585	49.8	9,109	268	21.2	2,625	78.8	2,893
2016/17	7,465	50.1	7,447	49.9	14,912	4,625	49.9	4,626	50.0	9,251	321	10.4	2,755	89.6	3,076

Source: District Directorate of Education-AKDA May, 2017.

From the table above, total enrolment increased from 22,633 (for both primary, JHS and SHS) in 2013/2014 to 25,608 in the 2014/2015 academic year to 26,872 in 2015/2016 academic year and 27,239 in 2016/2017. The trend of overall enrolment keeps on increasing from 2013/2014 academic year to 2016/2017.

In terms of enrolment for males, it increased from 11,658 (for both primary, JHS and SHS) in 2014/2015 to 12,196 in the 2015/2016 academic year representing 4.4%, whereas enrolment for females increased from 13,950 to 14,673 the same period representing 4.9%

However an increase in enrolment level at the basic level is as a result of the introduction of the capitation grant, the distribution of free school uniform and the school feeding programme. The inference that can be drawn from the above is an increase in the human resource development of the nation as well as reduction in social vices such as stealing, child labour etc.

The increase in enrolment requires that the District Assembly should put in pragmatic measures and policies to meet the ever increasing enrolment rate. More school infrastructure needs to be constructed to take up the ever increasing numbers.

1.12.18.1.3 School Participation

The participation rate represents the total level at which the children of school going age participate or enrol in school at any educational level. Table 1.28 shows the participation rate of the District from 2014-2017.

Table 1.34: School Participation Rate

Level \ Years	Years			
	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
KG	89%	95%	98%	100%
Primary	94%	98%	100%	100%
JHS	96%	98%	100%	100%
SHS	97%	100%	100%	100%
Vocational/ Technical	-	-	-	

Source: District Directorate of Education-AKDA May, 2017.

The school participation rate in the district shows an increasing rate at the various academic years in the various levels of the educational ladder. As indicated above, the percentage increment of the participation rate is as a result of the introduction of the school feeding programme, the capitation grant and the distribution of free school uniform. The school feeding programme has obviously made positive impacts on education in Atwima Kwanwoma District hence contributing to high school participation.

Conscious effort should be put in place by the District Assembly to strengthen the above programmes to keep the participation rate high as the years go by.

1.12.18.1.4 Girl Child Education in the District

Girl Child Education is of greatest importance in the district and the nation at large. Education of the gender had been skewed towards the boy child as most parents preferred sending their male child to school at the expense of the girl child. Improving girl child education has been one of the top priorities in the Medium Term Development Plan of the District Directorate of Education.

To this effect, provision is made for training of officers from the District Directorate of Education and teachers to embark on a comprehensive programme to encourage more girls into the classroom. According to the District Directorate of Education the following are efforts/activities the Education Service is undertaking to promote Girl Child Education in Atwima Kwanwoma District.

- Training of community-based girls' education facilitators to peer-educate other girls on the need for education.
- Community based education programmes to sensitize parents on the importance of girl-child education.
- Programmes to get teen mothers back to school.
- To organise girls education week to sensitize the communities to help stop the adolescents from early sex and its negative consequences.

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

1.12.18.1.5 Public Educational Infrastructure

Atwima Kwanwoma District is confronted with numerous development challenges. One of such challenges is the poor state of educational infrastructure in the District. The classrooms blocks in the Districts are inadequate and the few that exist in the district are also in a deplorable conditions. Records available at the District Directorate of Education indicate that thirteen (13) of Kindergarten school buildings, fourteen (14) primary and fourteen (14) of JHS blocks are in dilapidated state and calls for total replacement.

The District Assembly is expected to double its efforts in improving the quality of classroom infrastructure in the District.

1.12.18.1.6 Conditions of Public Educational Infrastructure and Facilities

The physical state of most of the school buildings especially the primary and JHS is of great concern to the District Assembly. While some do not have enough structures, those that are available are also in a dilapidated state. Most of the schools also do not have toilet facilities and clean drinking water. These problem affect quality teaching and learning in most of the schools in the district.

Table 1.35: Conditions of Public Educational Infrastructure in the District

Facilities Category	Toilet Facilities		Water Facilities	
	No. With toilet	No. Without toilet	No. With Water	No. Without Water
Public				
KG	20	9	13	17
Primary	33	19	21	31
JHS	27	15	14	27

Source: District Directorate of Education-AKDA May, 2017.

Out of the fifty two (52) public kindergartens schools in the district, twenty (20) of them are without toilet facilities; nineteen (19) out of the fifty four (54) primary schools are also without toilet facilities and finally fifteen (15) out of the fifty three (53) Junior High Schools are also without toilet facilities. Sanitation in schools in the district leaves much to be desired. It is not surprising that bushes around schools are littered with faecal matter. The health implications of this on the teachers, pupils and those who live around the schools are serious. There is therefore, the urgent need for the District Assembly to provide these schools with the needed facilities to help minimise indiscriminate disposal of faecal matter.

In addition to the above, schools without water provisions should be catered for to help solve the problem of access to water in schools.

Most of the schools in the district do not have access to school library implying that students in the district do not have access to libraries and are thus deprived of the benefits of libraries in educational provision. In view of the positive link between school libraries and students achievements, school libraries or community libraries must be provided especially in any new schools constructed in the district. The school blocks described to be in dilapidated state or poor conditions needs major rehabilitation works.

1.12.18.1.7 Teacher Qualification

There are a total number of 2730 teachers for both public and private schools in Atwima Kwanwoma District. Out of these, 438 (16.0%) teaches in pre-school (KG), 1,225 (44.9%) at the primary level, 894 (32.7%) teaches at the JHS level while 165 (6.0%) teaches at the SHS level for public schools and private schools as shown in the Table below. The proportion of trained

teachers is 1465 (53.7%) as against 1265 (46.3%) of untrained teachers in the district. Out of the trained teachers, majority (53.9%) of them are females who are mostly found at the primary levels.

The table below shows the proportion of Trained and Untrained teachers in the district

Table 1.36: Trained and Untrained Teachers in Atwima Kwanwoma District as at 2017

Sector	Level	Trained Teachers						Untrained Teachers						Total
		Male	%	Female	%	Sub-Total	% Sub-Total	Male	%	Female	%	Sub-Total	% Sub-Total	
Public	KG	11	0.75	151	10.31	162	11.06	3	0.24	29	2.29	32	2.53	194
	Primary	191	13.04	324	22.12	515	35.15	35	2.77	9	0.71	44	3.48	559
	JHS	325	22.18	252	17.20	577	39.39	20	1.58	11	0.87	31	2.45	608
	SHS	98	6.69	51	3.48	149	10.17	3	0.24	3	0.24	6	0.47	155
	Vocational/ Technical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private	KG	2	0.14	3	0.24	5	0.34	66	5.22	173	13.68	239	18.89	244
	Primary	26	1.77	3	0.24	29	1.98	408	32.25	229	18.10	637	50.36	666
	JHS	21	1.43	2	0.14	23	1.57	207	16.36	56	4.43	263	20.80	286
	SHS	0	-	0	-	0	0	8	0.63	2	0.16	10	0.80	10
	Vocational/ Technical	2	0.14	3	0.24	5	0.34	1	0.08	2	0.16	3	0.24	8
	TOTAL	676	46.14	789	53.97	1465	100.18	751	59.37	514	40.64	1265	100.0	2730

Source: District Directorate of Education-AKDA May, 2017.

It is obvious from the above table that trained teachers outnumber their untrained counterparts. It is significant to note that there has been an increase in the number of trained teachers in recent times from 1465 in 2014 to 1265 in 2017. Over the past three (3) years there had been significant increase in the number of teachers at all levels.

The number of untrained teachers is significantly higher at the Private schools. Untrained teachers should be encouraged for further studies or distance learning programmes in education and regular in-service training to enable them acquire the professional skills in teaching.

Another way to attract more trained teachers into the district is for the District Assembly in collaboration with the District Directorate of Education to provide decent accommodation for the teachers.

1.12.18.1.8 Teacher-Pupil Ratio

The Teacher-Pupil Ratio gives an indication of the number of pupils that are supposed to be handled by one teacher in the district.

Table 1.37: Teacher- Pupil Ratio at various Categories

Category Level	Teacher- Pupil Ratio		
	District	Regional	National
KG	1:24	1:23	1:25
Primary	1:27	1:33	1:34
JHS	1:15	1:14	1:25
SHS	1:20	1:19	1:25
Vocational/ Technical	1:10	1:12	1:25

Source: District Directorate of Education-AKDA May, 2017.

The table above suggest that, the Teacher-Pupil Ratio (TPR) in Atwima Kwanwoma District is low at the KG level as compared to the regional and national ratios. The pre-school level (KG) showed a pupil-teacher ratio of 1:24 which is lower than the national figure of 1:25. Also, the primary, JHS and the SHS Pupil Teacher Ratio is far lower than the regional and national.

The implication for high teacher pupil ratio is that, teaching and learning activities would be tedious and ineffective since the teachers would be over-burdened.

A low pupil teacher ratio is a potential for improving the quality of education since there will be sufficient teachers for the classes. This will help facilitate teacher interactions with students and also attend to the special needs of every individual student. The KG, primary, JHS and the SHS teacher pupil ratio condition is more favourable and should be maintained or improved upon.

1.12.18.1.9 School Performance at Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) Level

An observation of BECE results in the District may reveal a beautiful picture in terms of school participation rate which is over 98%. However, a critical analysis of the picture indicates that schools that are closer to peri- urban communities have the tendency of contributing to the high performance. On the other hand, the performances of public schools in remote communities usually obtain low pass rate mainly due to negligence in supervision, inadequate logistics and poor teaching and learning materials.

The Table below shows the performance of BECE Exams in the district for the passed four (4) academic years.

Table 1.38: Pupils' Performance at the BECE Level from 2014-2017

Year Category	Total number of candidates presented in 2014 BECE		% Pass	Total number of candidates presented in 2015 BECE		% Pass	Total number of candidates presented in 2016 BECE		% Pass	Total number of candidates presented in 2017 BECE		% Pass
	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	
Public	1130	1210	98	1233	1305	99	1490	1390	99	1515	1485	
Private	504	403	97	545	523	96	484	489	98	493	477	

Source: District Directorate of Education-AKDA May, 2017.

Out of a total number of 3247 candidates that was presented for the 2014 BECE, the public and the private schools recorded 98% and 97% respectively. In terms of gender, the number of boys presented for the BECE from 2014-2017 are more done the girls for both public and private schools. This is as a result of high teen motherhood in the district which encourages female drop out. There is therefore the need for intensive girl child education to encourage parents to support the female child in education.

In 2016 Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE), the public school recorded 99% as against 98% of the private schools. This is a sign of good performance for both the public and private schools in Atwima Kwanwoma District. These are levels that students should receive proper foundation in education so that they can build upon at a later date.

In the face of this, the following have been recommended to ensure further improvement in the BECE performance and education in Atwima Kwanwoma District;

- Provision of adequate educational infrastructure
- Regular and effective supervision of teachers
- Posting of trained teachers
- Supply of Textbooks and other teaching and learning materials
- Motivation to hardworking teachers and supervisors
- Provision of awards to pupils who perform exceptionally well

1.12.18.1.10 Challenges facing the Educational Sector in the district

After in-depth analysis with the educational sector in the district, the following challenges emerged.

1. Inadequate office for the District Directorate of Education.

2. Inadequate furniture, teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the district.
3. Inadequate classroom blocks which causes overcrowding in classrooms.

1.12.18.1.11 The way forward for the Educational Sector

1. Additional Classroom Blocks needed to curtail the problem of Pupil-Classroom-Ratio in the district.
2. The Directorate of Education needs additional office and bungalows for office staff to promote punctuality, regularity and efficiency in education.
3. Provision of adequate dual desk and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the district.

1.12.18.2 Health

The Health Services in the District are tailored towards integrated, preventive and curative services with emphasis on Primary Health Care. The main services provided are:

- General medical care
- Maternal and child health care and family planning
- Nutrition and health education
- Diseases control
- Environmental health care

It is important that the health condition of the people within the District is given good attention for sustained development locally and nationally at large. Atwima Kwanwoma District has no District Hospital. The district is in the process of upgrading one Health Center to a district hospital. Health care delivery is therefore provided through a health centers and other health facilities. There are thirty- three (33) demarcated CHPS zones for the purposes of community Health Service delivery. These include Kwanwoma, Yabi, Nweneso No.2, Darko and Apemanim.

1.12.18.2.1 Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities

Health care services are being delivered in 21 health institutions in the District with a total capacity of Two Hundred and Eighty six (286) health personnel. These institutions are twelve (12) governments, two (2) Christian Health Association of Ghana (CHAG) or Mission Health facilities, seven (7) private facilities. The District has outreach points where Reproductive and

Child Health Services are rendered including health promotion. The strength of the District is the community based surveillance programme. Community Based Surveillance Volunteers (CBSVs) have been trained to support community health activities. They record and report on all health events in the communities including diseases, deliveries, deaths and referrals.

Table 1.39: Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities

Type of Health Facility	Type of Ownership (Public or Private)	Location
Ahenema Kokoben Health Centre	Government	Ahenema Kokoben
Trede Health Centre	Government	Trede
Foase Health Centre	Government	Foase
Trabuom Health Centre	Government	Trabuom
Kwanwoma Health Centre	Government	Kwanwoma
Nweneso II Health Centre	Government	Nweneso II
Apemanim CHPS	Government	Apemanim
Yabi CHPS	Government	Yabi
Nweneso III CHPS Compound	Government	Nweneso III
Twedie CHPS Compound	Government	Twedie
Ampatia CHPS Compound	Government	Ampatia
Kyekyewere CHPS Compound	Government	Kyekyewere
Aburaso Methodist Clinic	CHAG	Aburaso
Emmanuel Methodist Clinic	CHAG	Bebu
Royal Lawudze Hospital	Private	Paa
Gary Marvin Memorial Hospital	Private	Kotwi
Asafo Boakye Specialist Hospital	Private	Ahenema Kokoben
Millennium Hospital	Private	Kromoase
Trinity Hospital	Private	Boko
Est-Gratia Clinic	Private	Bofroyedru
MABA Clinic	Private	Ampatia

Source: District Directorate of Health-AKDA May, 2017.

1.12.18.2.2 Health Staff Population

The District has inadequate Medical Officer, Pharmacist, Medical Records Officer and Public Health Nurse. Health delivery is provided by 3 Physician Assistants, 22 Midwives, 89 Community Health Nurses and a Laboratory Technician among others. Below is the Table showing the staff strength of the District.

Table 1.40: Staff Strength of the District Health Directorate

Professional Classification	No. at Post	No. Required	Backlog
Doctors	7	10	3
Accountant	1	3	2
Accounts Officer	3	6	3
Administrative Manager	1	2	1
Internal Auditor	1	1	0
Biostatistics Assistant	3	6	3
Community Health Nurse	89	120	31
Driver	1	2	1
Enrolled Nurse	95	120	25
Field Technician	8	19	11
Health Assistant	12	19	7
I T Manager	0	1	1
Laboratory Assistant	1	6	5
Mid wives	22	60	38
Nurse	20	50	30
Orderly	1	12	11
Pharmacist	4	6	2
Pharmacy Technician	5	6	1
Physician Assistant - Medical	3	6	3
Technical Officer - Disease Control	2	4	2
Technical Officer - H I	1	6	5
Technical Officer – Nut	1	4	3
Typist	1	7	6
Grand Total	286	486	200

Source: District Directorate of Health-AKDA May, 2017.

Though the District may be said of having a lot of staff, the inadequacy of some key personnel like Medical Officers will impact negatively on the District's health delivery system. This will Compromises quality health care delivery negatively affects health indicators, reduces client care provider contact time, reduces access to health care delivery. Effort must therefore be made by the Ghana Health Service and the District Directorate of Health to attract more essential personnel into the District to help in the delivery of health services within the District.

Table 1.41: Medical Staff Population Ratio in the District.

Staff	District	Regional	UN Standard
Doctor	1: 14,715		1 : 8000
Medical Assistant	1: 21,095		1 : 500
Pharmacist	1: 15,068		
Nurses	1: 454		

Source: District Directorate of Health-AKDA May, 2017

From the information above, there is pressure on the health personnel in the district giving a Doctor-Patient ratio of 1: 14,715. The situation is the same for other health personnel in the district. With increasing numbers of patients who will be seeking health care as a result of the introduction of the National Health Insurance Scheme, there is an urgent need of posting more health personnel in the district.

1.12.18.2.3 Top Ten Diseases and Reported Cases

The country's labour force is most often threatened by the diseases of the nation. These do not only deprive the country of its labour efficiency but also the national economy's productivity and GDP. There are some diseases that affect all the levels of the national structure. Malaria stands out to be the first. Danger of malaria cannot be overemphasized. This is because it is causing deaths in children and pregnant women. About 13% of deaths nationwide are caused by malaria.

Below is a table showing the hierarchy of the districts most common diseases.

Table 1.42: Top Ten Diseases and Reported Cases

2014		2015		2016		2017	
Top Ten Diseases	No. of reported cases	Top Ten Diseases	No. of reported cases	Top Ten Diseases	No. of reported cases	Top Ten Diseases	No. of reported cases
Malaria	25041	Malaria	25783	Malaria	25042	Malaria	19649
URTI	10277	URTI	15725	URTI	16831	URTI	13349
Rheumatism & Others	4403	Rheumatism & Others	6625	Diarrhoea	7244	Rheumatism & Others	5520
Diarrhea	4119	Diarrhea	5375	Rheumatism & Others	6605	Diarrhea	4478
Anaemia	4051	Skin Diseases	3754	Anaemia	4904	Skin Diseases	3157
Intestinal Worms	3536	Anaemia	3481	AUTI	4122	Anaemia	2781
Skin Diseases	3166	Hypertension	2959	Skin Diseases	3782	Hypertension	2437

Hypertension	2942	Intestinal Worms	2276	IntestinalWorms	3161	Intestinal Worms	2402
AUTI	1799	AUTI	1934	Typhoid Fever	2889	AUTI	1653
Typhoid Fever	1557	Home Accidents and Injuries	1370	Hypertension	1274	Home Accidents and Injuries	1273

Source: District Directorate of Health-AKDA Dec, 2017

Table 1.42 above presents the frequency of top ten diseases in the District with 2014 as the base year. It is observed that the incidence of malaria still remains as the number one cause of death in the District. The incidence of malaria increased from 25041 in 2014 to 25783 in the year 2015 and again declined in 2016. It is seen as the highest leading cause of admission in the district.

The incidence of malaria is also a reflection of a poor environmental sanitation such as stagnant waters, unkempt surroundings within settlement, improper refuse disposal, poor drainage systems and other conditions that promote the breeding of mosquitoes and other diseases.

Noticeable amongst malaria prevention and control activities included the use of long lasting Insecticide Treated bed nets and free distribution of mosquito nets in the community and households, training of all community based health volunteers in home management of malaria, fever etc.

1.12.18.2.4 Family Planning

Uncontrolled birth and large household sizes has a bearing on the quality of life of the people. This is because in large families parents would not have sufficient incomes to cater for the needs of every member in the household particularly the children. Some of the consequences of uncontrolled births are malnourished and unhealthy children owing to poor diet, infant mortality, school drop outs, high room occupancy rates and above all extreme poverty. Family planning practices are therefore needed to bring the rate of population growth and family sizes to manageable limits.

1.12.18.2.5 Health Insurance

Atwima Kwanwoma district lacks the Directorate of National Health Insurance Scheme. Most of the OPD attendants are health insurance policy holders.

1.12.18.2.6 Access to Health Facilities

Access to health facility in Ghana, implies the ability to reach a health facility within a travel time. In accordance with the above definition of accessibility, the facilities are inadequate for effective health delivery for some of the remote communities in the district.

The District has been demarcated into a number of CHPS zones for the purpose of health delivery. Currently, there are six (6) CHPS compounds operating in the district. Namely Apemenim CHPS Compound, Yabi CHPS Compound, Nweneso No. 3 CHPS Compound, Kyekyewere CHPS Compound, Ampatia CHPS Compound, Twedie CHPS Compound. However, plans are underway to construct more CHPS compound within the plan period to bring access to health care to the door step of the people of the district.

1.12.18.2.7 Integrated Maternal and Child Health Campaign

Integrated maternal and child health campaign is conducted in the District. The objective of the exercise is to intensify child survival and safe motherhood strategies. Major activities involved are polio immunization (0-59 months as target), Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months as target) post-partum vitamin A supplement and (8 weeks) and de-worming of children 24-59 months of age.

Integrated maternal and child health campaign organized in the district include.

- a) Child Health promotion week celebration
- b) EPI Mop-up campaign
- c) Promotion of exclusive Breast feeding week celebration
- d) Adolescent Health week campaign
- e) Family planning promotion campaign
- f) Integrated maternal and child health campaign

1.12.18.2.8 Challenges facing the Health Sector in the district

After in-depth analysis with the Health sector in the district, the following challenges emerged.

1. Inadequate residential accommodation for the health personnel
2. Inadequate medical equipment.
3. Inadequate health infrastructure in the district
4. Lack of motorbikes at the CHPS zones to support service delivery

5. Over aged vehicle which breaks down often
6. Inadequate funds for service delivery
7. Lack of District hospital
8. Lack of rehabilitation center to manage malnutrition cases
9. Delay in NHIS Claims reimbursement

1.12.18.3 HIV and AIDS

HIV/AIDS is one virulent disease that has a negative impact on productivity. HIV/AIDS has an adverse effect on productive assets, high treatment costs and the break in the transfer of valuable livelihood knowledge from one generation to the next. This has moved the district to adopt a strategic framework to strengthen the implementation of the Multi Sectoral HIV/AIDS Programme (MSHAP) being sponsored by Ghana AIDS Commission.

Some of the programmes that have been put in place as intervention purposes are; the donation of money and relieve items to HIV victims and orphans and organizing Multi-Retroviral Therapy (MRT) treatment for People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).

The agencies that are supporting the programme are; Prayer Wave Network Outreach, Window of Hope Foundation, Access to Life Foundation and the Rural Relieve Ghana also an NGO and the Ghana Aids Commission (GAC).

HIV/AIDS infection affects the development of an area in terms of social, economic and political development. People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAS) are normally stigmatized because of the perception people have for them.

The table below shows the recorded cases of PLWHAS in Atwima Kwanwoma District.

Table 1.43: People Living With HIV/AIDS (2014-2017) in Atwima Kwanwoma District

Year	No. of people with HIV/AIDS	%
2014	16	3.1
2015	120	23.3
2016	210	40.8
2017	169	32.8
TOTAL	515	100

Source: District Directorate of Health-AKDA Dec. 2017

The above table shows an increase in the number of reported cases of HIV/AIDS from the year 2014 to 2017. It should be recognized that the prevalence of HIV/AIDS is high in the district as indicated in Table 1.43. The rate at which the figure increases calls for precautionary measures on attitudinal and behavioural change on sexual practices, sensitization on the awareness and prevention of HIV/AIDS, promotion on the use of condom etc.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic increases in the district. New diagnosis of HIV cases increases from 2014 to 2016 from 3.1% in 2014 to 40.8% in 2016. Measures should be taken into consideration to reduce in the incidence of HIV/AIDS in the district. This requires regular attention to the issue of HIV/AIDS in any future development and hence measures and programmes intensified to break this trend.

People leaving with HIV/AIDS are faced with challenges like stigmatisation since people would want to shy away from them on realising that they have the diseases.

1.12.19 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Computer skills and access to the internet have now become an integral part of everyday life in the globally competitive world as computers are essentially used in almost everything. Information, Communication and Technology is not well developed in the district. The district has internet cafés owned and managed by private individuals in some communities especially the peri-urban towns. The low level of ICT in the district is a drawback in the use of ICT as a tool for development. At the household and the individual levels, 5.8% of the households have desktop/laptop. Also per report from the District Statistical Service in 2010 PHC Report, 9.4% of the urban population have access to internet while only 4.4% of the rural population have access to internet facilities in the district.

At Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly, most of the staff uses MTN, TIGO and Vodafone modems to access the internet at work place. Schools in the District do not have inadequate ICT facilities to train students in ICT skills. Telecommunication services such as Vodafone mobile, MTN, TIGO and Airtel are all available at almost every corner of the district. Internet facility is also available at Trede, Ahenema Kokoben, Foase etc. The district receives broadcasts from all the major television stations in the country, thus GTV, Metro TV, TV 3 and TV Africa. Most of the

communities also have information centers to disseminate information to the local people of the district.

At the moment, there are few ICT Centres owned and managed by private individuals to train the youth in ICT in the district. This calls for urgent need for ICT infrastructures in the district to train the youth in modern ICT skills. There is the need for the district assembly to build ICTs centers in the major towns in the district to promote effective communication and technology.

1.12.20 Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection

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

The Department of Social Welfare/Community Development is one of the departments that have been charged in the district to champion the course of the vulnerable groups.

1.12.20.1 People affected by Risks and Shocks.

There are two (2) categories of risks and shocks in the district. These are fire outbreaks and incidence of pests and diseases. The reasons why people who are affected by risk and shock are vulnerable include the following;

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

Risks and shocks can be said to be activities or situation that exposes the vulnerable group such as children, women and the elderly to emotional and physical stress or pain. Risk and shocks can be

categorized into two; natural and artificial. Natural risks and shocks are those hazards which cannot be predicted and gives no warning for its occurrence. Artificial risks and shocks on the other hand, are those which are accidentally caused by individuals.

One major group of people at risk is children of school going age who are not in school. They are normally those who are involved in activities such as; hawking on the streets and other seduced places. These children especially the females are prone to rape, defilement, teenage pregnancies and other sexual related diseases whilst the boys are normally caught up in armed robbery and related deviances.

1.12.20.2 Subsistence Farming

Even though farming remains the major economic activity in the District, the peasant farmers are confronted with over dependence on climate and that in the event of rain failure, the farmers do not have any alternative means such as irrigation or drought resistance crops which will enable them to recover their cost of investment.

In times of bumper harvest as a result of good rains, there is also glut on the market and the farmers are compelled to sell their produce at the prevailing market price since there are no price controls or storage facilities. The farmers also do not have access to information in relation to prices of produce outside the District or Region to enable them have better returns on their investment.

Poor road surface quality also affects marketing of farm produce as greater part of their produce are locked up in the farms due to limited accessibility. The net effect of the situations described is that farmers in the District hardly get good returns from their investment and as a result they are unable to take good care of themselves and their dependants.

1.12.20.3 Abused Children

The incidence of child abuse, child trafficking, child poverty and rape are common phenomenon in most third world countries of which Ghana is not an exception. This subsection explains the occurrences and statistics of child vulnerability in the district in terms of child abuse, child trafficking, child poverty and rape or defilement. It also highlights the meanings and effects of these occurrences with respect to children. The breakdown and related explanations of these terms and statistics are shown in the subsequent sections.

Children are also identified in the district as belonging to the vulnerable group. Some children in the district are neglected by their biological parents who fail to send them to school. With the increased number in video and game centres in the district, children are found more comfortable at these centres moving from one centre to the other. Others also roam about in the community without any care from anybody, not even close relatives.

Child Abuse is the physical, sexual, emotional maltreatment or neglect of children by parents, guardians and others. There are several forms of child abuse according to the Department of Social Welfare/Community Development and these involve; Child Maintenance Cases, Paternity Cases, Welfare Cases and Domestic Violence.

The table below shows the forms of Child Abuse cases in the district.

Table 1.44: Forms of Child Abuse Cases in the District

Type of Abuse	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Number of Cases			Number of Cases			Number of Cases			Number of Cases		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Child Maintenance Cases	5	20	25	10	20	30	15	20	35	8	32	40
Paternity Cases	3	7	10	7	12	19	5	10	15	7	14	21
Welfare Cases	2	6	8	12	8	20	3	11	14	-	-	-
Domestic Violence	2	5	7	1	5	6	1	2	3	-	-	-
Custody	1	2	3	4	6	10	1	4	5	23	12	34

Source: Department of Social Welfare/Community Development, AKDA-Dec, 2017

Cases of child maintenance top all the child abuse cases recorded by the Social Welfare/Community Development Department. This calls for intensive public education on the need for child care and protection and the implications of parental neglect on the future of the children and the society in at large. Intensive education should be embarked on by the district on the need for parents to take the welfare of their children seriously. The Social Welfare/Community Development Department should be strengthened to enable them adequately address the increasing child related issues in the district. The Department is however constrained with funding for child welfare issues.

The factors responsible for these child maintenance cases are as follows;

- First, most of the relationships are out of marriage or not under the three main legitimate marriage under ordinances in Ghana. The fathers refuse to fulfil their duty as such because they think they are not bound by law to do so to their wards.
- Divorce is one reason why parents fail to maintain their child. One party fails to maintain their children when the children are in the custody of the other party. Parental duty and responsibility is not clearly spelt out in moments of divorce.
- Moreover, most of the couples are immature as mothers and fathers. They have not develop the skills, experience and exposure to act as mothers and fathers, thereby, preventing them to maintain their children properly.
- Last, but not the least, residents and parents in Atwima Kwanwoma District are ignorant of the duty and responsibility of parents and guardians to their wards as enshrined in the Children's Act. This is due to inadequate education and awareness on the parental duty and responsibility to a child as enshrined in the Children's Act, 1998 (Act 560).

Human sociological formation starts from early stages of childhood hence children should be given the enabling environment and encouragement by parents and other stakeholders in development especially at their early ages (formation stage). Studies worldwide have revealed that investment in holistic childhood care and development of children before birth to eight (8) years covering care, infant stimulation, social and cognitive development, health, nutrition and early learning yield the highest rate of returns of any child's development activity at later stages in the life cycle. Priority should therefore be given to children by parents and other stakeholders in childcare and development.

In order to eradicate issues with child care and protection, child development related departments like the Social Welfare/Community Development Department should therefore be strengthened to continue to organise programmes concerned with child care in the District. Some of these programmes include; social education of the children's rights, sensitization on child labour and educating parents on the need to educate their wards.

1.12.20.4 Child Labour

Child labour is picking up in Atwima Kwanwoma District. Children are mainly involved in street hawking and other informal activities such as “galamsey” operation and also serve as commercial drivers’ mates (Trotro mates). The situation is common in the district and this phenomenon has contributed to school drop out and truancy within the district which pose as a treat to the future of the children and the country as a whole.

1.12.20.5 Unemployed

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

1.12.20.6 Physically Challenged/Persons with Disability

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, persons with disability were defined as those who were unable to or were restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation.

The disabled in society according to the Department of Social Welfare/Community Development of Atwima Kwanwoma District “are part of the people who are excluded in society”. The disabled can be referred to as people who are physically challenged and devoid of reaching their full human potential and hence cannot contribute effectively to economic growth and sustainable social development of the country. The various forms of disabilities are; difficulty in seeing (blindness), difficulty in walking (crippled), difficulty in hearing and speaking, intellectually disabled and mental disorder. People who find themselves in this category are described as vulnerable and the government takes keen interest in their welfare.

Records obtained from the District Department of Social Welfare/Community Development indicates that, there are..... persons with disabilities who have been located and registered officially for inclusion in the register of persons with disabilities. The break down is as follows:

Table 1.45: Kinds of Disability Registered from 2014-2017 in Atwima Kwanwoma District

Kinds of Disability	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Difficulty in Seeing	28	25	53	30	28	58	29	30	59	57	45	102
Difficulty in Walking	32	31	63	35	33	68	32	29	61	62	55	117
Difficulty in Hearing & Speaking	25	21	46	28	25	53	23	28	51	50	48	98
Intellectually Disabled	03	02	05	02	01	03	02	02	04	36	45	81
Mental Disorder	05	01	06	01	03	04	01	01	02	32	47	79
TOTAL	93	80	173	96	90	186	87	90	177	237	240	477

Source: Department of Social Welfare/Community Development, AKDA-Dec, 2017

The table above shows that persons with difficulty in walking are the highest in the district being 309 persons from 2014 to 2017, this was followed by persons with difficulty in seeing 272, persons with difficulty in hearing and speaking are 248.

A total of 1,013 persons with various degrees of disabilities have been registered by the Social Welfare/Community Department. This implies that relatively more resources should be channelled to these areas particularly in providing wheel chairs, either free of charge or at subsidized rates to aid their movements. The physically challenged also has implication on the incomes and savings of other members of the family since they depend on them. Hence in order to make them financially independent, the physically challenged in the district must earn some income. This requires training in some form of income generating skills. The District Assembly should therefore facilitate the establishment of skills development centers for the physically challenged by sponsoring them in training to acquire employable skills to enable them earn incomes. Those who have the necessary entry qualifications into institutions of higher learning and special schools also need to be supported by the District Assembly.

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

- Registration and inclusion of Physically Challenged into the National Disability Register

- Sensitisation programmes organised for Assembly members, community leaders, religious bodies, head teachers on the Disability Act, 2006 Act 715 and guidelines for the disbursement and management of the DACF for Persons with Disability (PWDs).
- Sensitising communities on social protection programmes.
- Awareness programme on the prevention and control of HIV/AIDs.
- **Scholarship Programmes**-The district in 2014-2017 has offered financial support to eighteen (18) needy but brilliant students at Basic, Secondary and Tertiary levels from the districts' share of the DACF.

1.12.20.6.1 Number of Beneficiaries of the Disability Fund

Below is the number of beneficiaries of the Disability Fund from 2014-2017 in Atwima Kwanwoma District.

Table 1.46: Number of Beneficiaries for the Disbursement of the Disability Funds for the Physically Challenged from 2014-2017

Beneficiaries/ Nature of physical disability	Number of Beneficiaries of Disability Fund								
	2014		2015		2016		2017		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Difficulty in Seeing	18	22	20	21	30	25	-	4	4
Difficulty in Walking	32	23	32	28	42	22	5	3	8
Difficulty in Hearing & Speaking	15	20	25	28	26	24	1	5	6
Intellectually Disabled	02	03	02	01	02	03	-	-	-
Mental Disorder	01	00	01	01	01	02	-	1	1
TOTAL	68	68	80	79	101	76	6	13	19

Source: Department of Social Welfare/Community Development, AKDA-May, 2017

From the table above, greater percentage of the disability fund were disbursed to persons with difficulty in walking and seeing in the district from 2014-2017.

1.12.20.7 Support to Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme

The LEAP is the Flagship and cash grant component of the Government of Ghana's National Social Protection Strategy for the orphans and vulnerable children, people with disabilities and the aged. The LEAP programme provides conditional cash transfers to the extremely poor households who have no viable alternative to meet their basic needs and also have limited capacity to earn a living. It covers the elderly poor, persons with severe disabilities and children in difficult circumstances. The cash transfer is to empower these households to provide for their basic needs and to help them participate in the socio economic development of the district.

The Atwima Kwanwoma District was selected in 2015 by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MOGCSP) to benefit from the on-going LEAP programme. The District LEAP Implementation Committee (DLIC) was inaugurated on *Wednesday 9th December 2015* at Atwima Foase the district capital to oversee the activities of the LEAP programme. **Twenty nine (29) deprived communities** were selected to benefit from the programme.

The final list of selected beneficiaries from the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) is detailed in the Table below.

Table 1.47: Beneficiary Communities under the LEAP in the Atwima Kwanwoma District

S/N	Communities	Beneficiaries		Total Members	Amount GH¢
		Male	Female		
1	Adum Afrancho	1	8	9	690
2	Bekwame	15	36	51	4,218
3	Kyekyewire	2	30	32	2,684
4	Durampon	6	32	38	3,038
5	Asaago	-	14	14	1,100
6	Apampatia	2	12	14	1,142
7	Amponsa Akwaa	-	9	9	834
8	Daako	9	32	41	3,470
9	Heman	1	33	34	2,860
10	Ampeyoo	2	12	14	1,166
11	Satiase	-	4	4	398
12	Paa	5	22	27	2,298
13	Yabi	3	16	19	1,420
14	Kyekyebon	2	12	14	1,244
15	Gyekye	6	7	13	976
16	Aduwamaase	3	5	8	674
17	Atwima-Afrancho	6	25	31	2,590
18	Trabuom	4	15	19	1,582
19	Hwediem	2	7	9	708
20	Nweneso No. 1	7	35	42	3,402

21	Nweneso No. 2	15	22	37	3,112
22	Nweneso No. 3	3	12	15	1,254
23	Sefwi	3	3	6	510
24	Bragokrom	2	3	5	398
25	Akosomo	5	26	31	2,500
26	Takyiman Merewadwa	7	12	19	1,690
27	Dida	2	8	10	802
28	Sabin Akrofrom	1	7	8	692
29	Ampabame No 2	2	21	23	1,820
	TOTAL	116	480	596	49,272

Source: Department of Social Development AKDA, May 2017

From the table above, the programme/intervention has benefited 596 persons in the district during the quarter, made up of 116 Males representing 19.5% and 480 females representing 80.5%.

A total amount of **Forty Nine Thousand Two Hundred and Seventy Two Ghana Cedis (GH¢49,272)** has been successfully disbursed to 596 beneficiaries in the district since 31st December 2016.

1.12.20.8 Challenges facing the Vulnerable Groups in the District

1. Inadequate funding for social protection interventions
2. High incidence of poverty among the youth and the aged
3. Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including child trafficking and others worst forms of child labour.

1.12.21 Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)

Science involves the investigation and experimentation in order to widen peoples' understanding of the natural world. Technology involves the application of scientific knowledge to practical talks in commerce, industry etc.

The district application of Science and Technology is seen in most sectors of the economy. For example, the Agriculture Department in the district train Agric Extension Agents and farmers on modern farming practices and technology such as improved varieties on maize and cassava, training on animal improvement technologies, education of poultry and livestock farmers on the identification of sick animals and the use of veterinary. The health directorate also uses modern health equipments in health delivery in the district.

The impact of technology on the society and the district at large has helped improved health delivery, agriculture, education etc.

In Atwima Kwanwoma district, mobile phones, radio/information centers, television are means of communication as compared to the traditional method of gong gong drums, the use of computers and laptops at offices as compared to the old type writers.

In spite of the above, the level of Science and Technology in the district is constraint with the following:

- Lack of capital makes it difficult for some individuals and institutions to adopt the modern technology for development.
- Lack of modern technical skills.
- Lack of research, development and creativity

1.12.22 Summary of Development Problems/Issues/Gaps Identified During the Performance Review and District Profile

The development issues/problems identified under the performance review and the situation Analysis (District Profile) carried out in the district have been summarised under each thematic area of the GSGDA II (2014-2017) are as follows:

Table 1.48: Summary of Key Development Problems/Gaps Identified During the Performance Review and Update of District Profile

Thematic Areas Under GSGDA II(2014-2017)	Development Problems/Gaps
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability	1. Low internally generated funds
	2. Inadequate data on all revenue items
	3. Untimely released of Funds
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	4. Youth Unemployment
	5. Inadequate skills training centers
	6. Low industrial development
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	7. Low agriculture production/productivity
	8. Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture
	9. Lack of Storage Facilities
	10. Inadequate number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs)
	11. Limited Market and Infrastructural back-up
	12. High cost of Farming Inputs
	13. Limited Access to Credit
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	14. Inadequate number of boreholes
	15. Inadequate toilet facilities
	16. Inadequate Refuse Containers
	17. Poor road conditions and road networks
	18. Poor settlement layout or planning schemes
	19. Absence of Community Library and ICT Centers to train the youth in ICT skills
	20. Uncontrolled development in the peri-urban areas
	Human Development, Productivity and Employment
21. Inadequate office for the District Directorate of Education.	
22. Inadequate furniture, teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the district.	
23. Inadequate classroom blocks which causes overcrowding in classrooms.	
Health	

	24. Inadequate residential accommodation for the health personnel
	25. Inadequate medical equipment.
	26. Inadequate health infrastructure in the district
	27. Lack of motorbikes at the CHPS zones to support service delivery
	28. Over aged vehicle which breaks down often
	29. Inadequate funds for service delivery
	30. Lack of District hospital
	31. Lack of rehabilitation center to manage malnutrition cases
	32. Delay in NHIS Claims reimbursement
	Disability
	33. Inadequate funding for disability programmes and social protection interventions
Transparent and Accountable Governance	34. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for DA Staff.
	35. Inadequate and over aged vehicles for the DA
	36. Lack of residential accommodation for security services
	37. Absence of District Fire Stations

Source: AKDA- DPCU, June 2017

CHAPTER TWO

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT, DEVELOPMENT ASPIRATIONS AND PRIORITISATION OF DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.1 Introduction

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

Scarcity with respect to resources makes it imperative for conscious effort to be made in order to ensure orderly and efficient use of resources to achieve optimal utilization for the satisfaction of Human Needs. It is against this background that efforts have been made to collect data on the community problems, community needs and development aspirations. In line with this the concept of prioritization becomes paramount. Prioritization ensures efficient and effective allocation of resources to address issues in terms of their urgency.

This section of the report therefore spells out the process involved in prioritization of the community needs. The development problems or issues of the district are subjected to POCC analysis and prioritization. Since the district Assembly's financial resources will not be able to meet all the development needs and aspirations of all sectors of the district, there is the need to prioritise, so that the urgent needs are attended to first.

2.2 Identification of development issues with implication for 2018-2021

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

All the Communities that constitute the two Area Councils (that is Atwima Area Council and Kwanwoma Area Council) were guided to go through participatory planning skills to come out with their needs and development aspirations. Focus group discussions were held at the various operational areas where dialogue was made with the Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members and Opinion Leaders of the community to elicit for their felt needs and development aspirations and finally their inputs were submitted for the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2018-2021).

Stated below is a list of developmental problems and development needs derived from the communities in Atwima Kwanwoma District during the data collection conducted in July 2017.

Table 2.1: Community Problems, Development Needs and Aspirations under Atwima Area Council

Area Council	Community Problems	Development Needs and Aspirations	Location
ATWIMA AREA COUNCIL (Twedie)	1. Poor Road Conditions	Rehabilitation/ Reshaping of Roads	District wide
	2. Inadequate Classroom block	Construction of classroom blocks	Chichibong, Nwenso No. II, Boko, Akosomo, Foase, Twedie (ICES), Apemanin, Takyima, Dida, Yabi, Nweneso No. I, Afrancho, Behenase, Amponsa Kwanwoma, Aburaso
	3. Lack of/Inadequate Toilet Facilities	Construction of Toilet Facilities	Nweneso No. II, Boko, Akosomo, Kokoben, Apemanin, Takyima, Dida, Nweneso No. III, Yabi, Afrancho, Gyekye, Aduwamase, Foase, Behenase
	4. Inadequate Refuse Containers	Provision of Refuse Containers	Boko, Foase
	5. Limited access to Electricity	Extension of Electricity to newly built-up areas	Foase, Akosomo, Takyiman, Dida, Nweneso No. III, Yabi, Nweneso No. I, Twedie, Foase, Adwase
	6. Inadequate Water/Boreholes	Construction of new boreholes, maintenance of existing ones and small town water projects	Boko, Foase, Takyiman, Dida, Nweneso No. III, Yabi, Nweneso No. I, Twedie, Gyekye, Adwumase, Behenase, Amponsa Kwanwoma, Adwase, Aburaso
	7. Lack of Community Market Structures	Provision of Market Structures	Boko, Foase, Gyekye, Aduwamase, Amponsa Kwanwoma, Kromoase, Aburaso
	8. No Community Library	Provision of Community Library to enhance Education and Research	Foase
	9. Lack of Health Facility	Provision of Health Facility	Nweneso No. I, II & III, Boko, Akosomo, Apemanin, Takyiman, Dida, Gyekye, Akyeremade, Afrancho

	10. Inadequate street bulbs and light poles	Provision of Street Bulbs and light poles	All communities in Atwima Area Council
	11. High rate of Youth Unemployment	Provision of Jobs for the youth	All communities in Atwima Area Council
	12. No ICT Centers to train the youth in ICT skills	Provision of ICT centers	All communities in Atwima Area Council
	13. Inadequate Dual Desk for pupils	Provision of Dual Desk to pupils	Aburaso, Amponsa Kwanwoma

Source: AKDA-Field Survey AKDA, July 2017

Table 2.2: Community Problems, Development Needs and Aspirations under Kwanwoma Area Council

Area Council	Community Problems	Development Needs and Aspirations	Location
KWANWOMA AREA COUNCIL (Trede)	1. Poor Road Conditions	Rehabilitation/ Reshaping of Roads	District wide
	2. Inadequate Classroom block	Construction of classroom blocks	Winsa, Diekrom, Kyekyewere, Bekwamin, Odumasi, Trede, Asaago, Apaaso, Daso, Ampeyoo, Kwasowa, Brofroyeduro, Darko, Ampabame No. II, Nkoransa, Afratia, Kwanwoma, Mpatasie, Krofrom, Kantinkyire
	3. Lack of/Inadequate Toilet Facilities	Construction of Toilet Facilities	Kyekyewere, Bekwamin, Odumasi, Apaaso, Daso, Kwasowa, Darko, Ampabame No. I, Adumasa, Afratia, Ahenema Kokobeng, Kwanwoma, Deikrom, Ampapatia, Tweneduasi
	4. Inadequate Refuse Containers	Provision of Refuse Containers	District wide
	5. Limited access to Electricity	Extension of Electricity to newly built-up areas	District wide
	6. Inadequate Water/Boreholes	Construction of new boreholes, maintenance of existing ones and small town water projects	Kyekyewere, Bekwamin, Kentinyirine, Abotiaso, Konkori, Adum Afrancho, Asaago, Apaaso, Daso, Ampabame I,

			Afratia, Ahenema Kokoben, Kwanwoma, Krofrom, Ampapatia, Aboabokese, Duropaam
	7.Lack of Community Market Structures	Provision of Market Structures	Kyegyewere, Bekwamin, Abotiaso, Konkori, Adum Afrancho, Odumasi, Trede, Ampabame I, Adumasa, Afratia, Ahenema Kokoben, Ampampatia, Kwanwoma
	8. Lack of Health Facility	Provision of Health Facility	Winsa, Asaago, New Aduampong, Deikrom, Kyegyewere, Bekwamin, Odumasi, , Ampeyoo, Kwasowa, Brofroyeduro,Darko, Ampabame I&II, Nkoransa, Adumasa, Afratia, Mpatatasie, Aboabokese,
	9.Inadequate street bulbs and light poles	Provision of Street Bulbs and light poles	District wide
	10. High rate of Unemployment among the youth	Provision of Jobs for the youth	All communities in Kwanwoma Area Council
	11.No ICT Centers to train the youth in ICT skills	Provision of ICT centers	Bebu

Source: AKDA-Field Survey AKDA, July 2017

2.3 Summary of Harmonised key development issues

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

Table 2.3: Summary of Harmonised key development issues of GSGDA II (2014-2017) with implications for 2018-2021

GSGDA II (2014-2017) Thematic Areas	Harmonised Key Development Issues of the GSGDA II (2014-2017)	Development Needs and Aspirations
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low internally generated funds 2. Inadequate data on all revenue items 3. Untimely released of funds 4. External Control of Development Funds 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide skills training in revenue Mobilization techniques to revenue staff 2. Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the district by creating Data Base Management System (DBMS) 3. Recruit additional revenue collectors 4. Provide incentive packages for revenue collectors 5. Identify other forms of revenue 6. Educate and sensitize rate pays on the need to pay tax
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Youth Unemployment 2. Inadequate skills training centers 3. Low industrial development 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide Job opportunities for the youth 2. Facilitate the provision of training and business development centers
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low agriculture production/productivity 2. Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture 3. Lack of Storage Facilities 4. Inadequate number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) 5. Limited Market and Infrastructural back-up 6. High cost of Farming Inputs 7. Limited Access to Credit 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promotion of irrigation facilities 2. Provide storage facilities (improve post-harvest management) 3. Provide adequate extension services to farmers 4. Provide improved seeds 5. Construct Market facilities and develop Trabuom and Sabin Akrofrom Market 6. Provide credit facilities to farmers 7. Encourage farmers to form cooperatives groups
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate number of boreholes and small town water system 2. Inadequate Toilet facilities 3. Inadequate Refuse Containers 4. Poor road condition and road networks 5. Poor settlement layout or planning schemes 6. Absence of Community Library and ICT 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construct additional boreholes, maintenance of existing ones and small town water projects 2. Provision of Toilet facilities 3. Provision of Refuse Containers 4. Equip the Physical Planning Department to prepare planning schemes for all the communities in the district and regular site inspection of all settlements. 5. Construct Community Library and ICT Centers

	<p>Centers to train the youth in ICT skills</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Uncontrolled development in the peri-urban areas. 8. Limited access to Electricity 9. Inadequate street bulbs and light poles 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Extend Electricity to newly built up areas 7. Rehabilitation/ Reshaping of roads 8. Provide street bulbs and light poles
<p>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</p>	<p>Education</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate Classroom blocks. 2. Inadequate offices for the district directorate of education 3. Inadequate residential accommodation for office staff of the Directorate and teachers. 4. Inadequate furniture, teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the district. <p>Health</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. No District Hospital 6. Inadequate health infrastructure/facilities 7. Inadequate residential accommodation for the health personnel 8. Inadequate Health equipment and logistics eg. absence of Ambulance services in health delivery 9. Prevalence of Malaria and HIV/AIDS cases <p>Disability/Social Policy and Social Protection</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Inadequate funding for disability programmes and social protection interventions 	<p>Education</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construct new classroom blocks and rehabilitate dilapidated school buildings. 2. Provide additional office and residential accommodation for the directorate of education and teachers. 3. Provide adequate furniture, teaching and learning materials at all levels of education <p>Health</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Construct a new District hospital or upgrade one health centre to a district hospital 5. Construct well equipped health infrastructure eg. CHIPS compound, health centers etc. 6. Provide adequate residential accommodation for health workers. 7. Provide mosquitoes nets and regular sensitization on environmental cleanliness to reduce the prevalence of Malaria 8. Education campaign on the awareness of HIV/AIDS. <p>Disability/Social Policy and Social Protection</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Regular and adequate funds for disability programmes and social protection interventions
<p>Transparent, Responsive and</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for DA Staff. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complete Administration block Annex and construct bungalows for DA staff

Accountable Governance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Inadequate vehicles for the DA 5. Inadequate police stations/post 6. Inadequate residential accommodation for security services 7. Absence of District Fire Stations 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Procure vehicles for the DA 3. Establishment of Additional Police Stations 4. Provide residential accommodation for the security services 5. Provide office accommodation for the District Fire Stations
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Source: AKDA-DPCU, July 2017

2.4 Harmonised Key Development Issues with GSGDA II (2014-2017) Thematic Areas

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

Table 2.4: Scoring for the Harmonization

Definition	Score
<p style="text-align: center;"><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 GSGDA II</p>	2
<p style="text-align: center;"><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 GSGDA II</p>	1
<p style="text-align: center;"><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 GSGDA II</p>	0

Source: NDPC Guidelines for the Preparation of DMTDP (2018-2021)

The Harmonised Development Issues identified are related to the thematic areas of the GSGDA II (2014-2017) as shown in the table below:

Table 2.5: Harmonised Development Issues with GSGDA II (2014-2017) Thematic Areas

GSGDA II Thematic Areas Harmonised Development Issues	GSGDA II THEMATIC AREAS						
	Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability	Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	Total Score
Low internally generated funds	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Inadequate data on all revenue items	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
Untimely released of funds	2	2	1	2	2	2	11
External Control of Development Funds	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Youth Unemployment	2	2	1	1	2	1	9
Inadequate skills training centers	2	2	1	1	2	2	10
Low industrial development	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
Low agriculture production/productivity	2	2	2	1	2	0	9
Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lack of Storage Facilities	2	2	2	1	1	0	8
Inadequate number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs)	2	2	2	0	2	0	8
Limited Market and Infrastructural back-up	2	2	2	1	1	0	8
High cost of Farming Inputs	1	2	2	0	2	0	7
Limited Access to Credit	2	2	2	0	2	0	8
Inadequate number of boreholes and small town water system	0	2	2	2	0	0	6
Inadequate Toilet facilities	1	1	0	2	0	0	4
Inadequate Refuse Containers	1	1	0	1	0	0	3

Poor road condition and road networks	2	0	2	2	2	0	8
Poor settlement layout or planning schemes	1	0	0	2	2	0	5
Absence of Community Library and ICT Centers to train the youth in ICT skills	0	1	0	2	2	0	5
Uncontrolled development in the peri-urban areas.	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
Limited access to Electricity	1	2	2	2	1	0	8
Inadequate street bulbs and light poles	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Inadequate Classroom blocks.	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Inadequate offices for the district directorate of education	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Inadequate residential accommodation for office staff of the Directorate and teachers.	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Inadequate furniture, teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the district.	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
No District Hospital	1	0	0	0	2	0	3
Inadequate health infrastructure/facilities	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Inadequate residential accommodation for the health personnel	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Inadequate Health equipment and logistics eg. absence of Ambulance services in health delivery	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Prevalence of Malaria and HIV/AIDS cases	0	0	0	0	2	0	2

Inadequate funding for disability programmes and social protection interventions	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Inadequate office and residential accommodation for DA Staff.	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Inadequate vehicles for the DA	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Inadequate police stations/post	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Inadequate residential accommodation for security services	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Absence of District Fire Stations	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
TOTAL SCORE	31	31	27	30	49	19	
TOTAL NUMBER OF ISSUES	38	38	38	38	38	38	
AVERAGE SCORE	0.82	0.82	0.71	0.78	1.29	0.50	
RANK	2ND	2ND	5TH	4TH	1ST	6TH	

Source: AKDA-DPCU July 2017

From the table above, the total score for each of the thematic areas divided by the total number of community needs/Issues (ie. 38) gives the average score.

Where the score is very high, it indicates that there is strong harmony of development issues. A low score will indicate weak harmony while a zero score calls for review of the development issues, if possible, to identify real problem to be.

2.5 Harmonisation of key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021 with those of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2018–2021) under the Long-term national development plan (LTNDP 2018 – 2057).

Table 2.6: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018-2021

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	PILLARS (GOALS)	ISSUES
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leakages in revenue collection 	Economic Development Build a prosperous Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unreliable and expensive utilities especially water and energy 	Economic Development Build a prosperous Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of electricity tariffs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of adequate market information 	Economic Development Build a prosperous Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor marketing system
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of good corporate governance culture 	Economic Development Build a prosperous Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor corporate governance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to finance 	Economic Development Build a prosperous Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to credit by SMEs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills 	Economic Development Build a prosperous Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low skills development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low productivity 	Economic Development Build a prosperous Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of production inputs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector 	Economic Development Build a prosperous Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustained Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low level of agricultural mechanization 	Economic Development Build a prosperous Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low levels of mechanisation in agriculture
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low adoption of technology 	Economic Development Build a prosperous Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low application of technology especially among smallholder

			farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor storage and untimely release of planting materials and certified seeds 	Economic Development Build a prosperous Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor storage and transportation systems
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to extension services, especially by women agricultural operators 	Economic Development Build a prosperous Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak extension services delivery
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall 	Economic Development Build a prosperous Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erratic rainfall patterns
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks 	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country 	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services 	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in land degradation 	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental degradation

		Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor waste disposal practices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor entrepreneurial culture 	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations 	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
		Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities 	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
Human Development, Production and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs 	Social Development Create opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality of education at all levels
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level 	Social Development Create opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care (e.g. urban and rural as well as rich and poor) 	Social Development Create opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in physical access to quality health care
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate financing of the health sector, and ever increasing cost of healthcare delivery 	Social Development Create opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cost of healthcare delivery
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High stigmatization and discrimination 	Social Development Create opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups 	Social Development Create opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persistent high under-nutrition and malnutrition especially among children, older people, pregnant and lactating women and women of reproductive age, particularly in rural areas and northern Ghana 	Social Development Create opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infant and adult malnutrition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs 	Social Development Create opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low levels of 	Social Development Create opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low levels of technical and vocational skills

	Technical/vocational skills		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding for social protection interventions 	Social Development Create opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of sustainable funding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited coverage of social protection interventions 	Social Development Create opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities 	Social Development Create opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor sanitation and waste management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate access to quality and affordable water 	Social Development Create opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing demand for household water supply
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineffective sub-district structures 	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability Maintain a stable, united and safe society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineffective sub-district structures
		Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability Maintain a stable, united and safe society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and delays in central government transfers
		Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability Maintain a stable, united and safe society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate personnel (Security)
		Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability Maintain a stable, united and safe society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for the security services

Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

Table 2.7: Adopted Goals and Issues of DMTDP

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Economic Development Build a prosperous Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of electricity tariffs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor marketing system
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor corporate governance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to credit by SMEs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low skills development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of production inputs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low levels of mechanisation in agriculture
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor storage and transportation systems
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak extension services delivery
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erratic rainfall patterns
Social Development Create opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of education at all levels
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in physical access to quality health care
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cost of healthcare delivery
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infant and adult malnutrition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low levels of technical and vocational skills
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of sustainable funding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor sanitation and waste management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing demand for household water supply
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental degradation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor waste disposal practices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability Maintain a stable, united and safe society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective sub-district structures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and delays in central government transfers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate personnel (Security)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for the security services

Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

2.6 Application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis

Assessing the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges is essential for development planning. Key development issues, priorities and the formulation of programmes of action are done on the basis of the existing potentials and opportunities. These are the ingredients that would facilitate the chances of success of these programmes.

Potentials of a District refer to factors; advantages and resources (within the District) which when utilised can enable the District to enhance its sustained socio-economic development or to overcome its challenges.

Opportunities are external factors (beyond the District) that positively influence development of the District.

Constraints are disadvantages emanating from internal factors such as institutional, human and physical resources that act against development. Examples are regular ethnic conflicts, an uneducated and unskilled labour force, environmental hazards, rapid population growth, etc.

Challenges may be external factors or obstacles (beyond the District) that may hamper smooth development effort.

The POCC analysis under the NMTDPF 2018-2021 goals is presented below. Through the analysis, the issues facing the District can be prioritized.

Application of Potentials, Opportunity, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis Tool to Problem Solving in the District

Table 2.8: POCC Analysis for Economic Development

S/N	Adopted Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DA has the authority to levy tax Existence of sub-district structures in support of revenue collection. Existence of Finance and Administration Sub-Committee Revenue task force Availability of Revenue Unit and revenue collectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of legal instruments Availability of Land valuation Board for property revaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of enforcement of bye-laws against tax evaders Inadequate revenue staff High poverty level Low public education on payment of taxes Low involvement of the public in the fee fixing resolution by Assembly members Low motivation for revenue collectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low level of economic activities Citizen's unwillingness to pay tax/levy
<p>Conclusion: The well-trained and highly motivated revenue collectors with the support of the Area Councils and effective revenue task force can help mobilize enough revenue for development. Even though a number of constraints exist, when more revenue collectors are recruited, pay your levy/tax campaign embarked upon and requisite training provided for revenue collectors, there is the tendency to increase revenue mobilised in the district. The sub districts structures in the District should be strengthened to help in collecting revenue from the local level. The inaccessible areas should be link to the major towns by means of feeder roads.</p>					
1.	Poor entrepreneurship culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability Of Large Labour Force Existence of Business Advisory Centers Availability of skills training center at Twedie 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NBSSI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequacy of funds to support entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequacy of funds
<p>Conclusion: With right education, sensitisation and awareness creation coupled with strong political will, the constraint and challenge can be eliminated as the prevailing potentials and opportunities offer a successful programme/project implementation..</p>					
2.	Poor marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inability of the people to pay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and

	system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and labour • Existence of Works Department • Support from DA • Availability of Non-functional market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and other development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> counterpart funds • Poor road networks • Absence of weekly market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> untimely release of funds
<p>Conclusion: The population of the district constitutes a potential market and when market facilities are provided and roads improved, the economy of the district would improve to reduce the poverty level of the people. Constraints can be addressed by Mobilization and educating the people to pay their counterpart funding. Challenges can be managed by mobilizing enough financial resources.</p>					
3	Limited access to finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Farmers/FBOs • Existence of financial institutions/non-bank institutions • Existence of MOFA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from DACF • Support from donors in agriculture production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective functioning of FBOs • Lack of education on micro credit management • Lack of collateral security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High interest rate • Untimely release of funds
<p>Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to support the scheme. Constraints can be addressed by mobilizing and training the farmer groups. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with the financial and non-financial institutions. Financial institutions as well as the GOG should organize training on acquiring financial support with moderate financial terms to improve upon production.</p>					
4	Low skills development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability Of Large Labour Force • Existence of Business Advisory Centers • Existence of YEA • Availability of skills training center at Twedie 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NBSSI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequacy of funds for establishment of training centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequacy of funds for establishment of training centers
<p>Conclusion: With right education, sensitisation and awareness creation coupled with strong political will, the constraint and challenge can be eliminated as the prevailing potentials and opportunities offer a successful programme/project implementation.</p>					
5	Low levels of mechanisation in agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of fertile land • Availability of labour • Existence of Extension Officers/Agric Extension Agents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Interventions e.g. Mass spraying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land tenure system • Subsistence method of farming • Poor attitude towards improved method of farming • High cost of labour and farming inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over dependence on rainfall • Over dependence on government to supply

					equipment/Inputs
Conclusion: Availability of fertile land, favourable weather, existence of AEAs and technical support from MOFA are means for improved yield. However, access to affordable technology and credit will help increase the yield of farmers in the district.					
6	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Demonstration farms. Availability of agriculture extension agents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of CSIR in the Kumasi Improved seedlings available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High illiteracy level Unwillingness to change but keep to traditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate support from financial agencies
Conclusion: Availability of Institutions on training programmes and seminars and the Agriculture Department through facilitation by personnel from CSIR and MOFA.					
7	Poor storage and transportation systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of local construction materials; Availability of Technical expertise on post harvest storage and preservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government food security programme Support from development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate agric extension service agents Lack of skills in food preservation techniques. Attitude of farmers in adopting improved technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Untimely release of funds for the construction of silos High cost of storage facilities
Conclusion: Availability of personnel from MOFA and the local construction materials coupled with funds could be used as resources for the construction of storage facilities					
8	Weak extension services delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of FBOs Existence of District Agriculture Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Agricultural Training Institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate logistics Unwillingness of extension agents to accept postings to rural areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate supply of agriculture extension staff Lack of scholarships for short term course High cost of Tertiary

					education
Conclusion: Since the district is agrarian in nature, enough funds from the DACF should be directed in training of extension officers in order to promote production and productivity.					
9	Erratic rainfall patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of surface water • Presence of water bodies that can be used for small irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance from the District MOFA and irrigation Development Authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds for irrigation development especially for vegetable cultivation • Seasonal nature of most rivers in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of support from external donors • Irregular rainfall
Conclusion: With the availability of water bodies and assistance from the district and Ministry of Food and Agriculture, when irrigation facilities are developed, farmers are assured of water supply throughout the farming seasons. The challenges can be managed also through dialogue with external donors					

Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

Table 2.9: POCC Analysis for Social Development

S/N	Adopted Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	Poor quality of education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Directorate of Education • Presence of Parent-Teacher Association and School Management Committee. • Support from DA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of DACF and DDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low local revenue base • Poor maintenance culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and untimely released of funds
Conclusion: The availability of interventions such as GETFUND, DDF etc together with adequate and timely release of DACF would help address the infrastructural challenges facing the educational sector. The existing potentials and opportunities provide the District Assembly with resources to provide and improve adequate classrooms in the District.					
2.	Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Directorate of Education • Presence of Parent- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GETFUND • Availability of DACF and DDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low local revenue base • Poor maintenance culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and untimely released of funds

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teacher Association and School Management Committee. • Support from DA 			
<p>Conclusion: The availability of interventions such as GETFUND, DDF etc together with adequate and timely release of DACF would help address the infrastructural challenges facing the educational sector. The existing potentials and opportunities provide the District Assembly with resources to provide and improve adequate classrooms in the District.</p>					
3	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land and labour • Existence of District Works Department • Existence of District Directorate of Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from MOH and GHS • Availability of DACF • Support from development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road network • Low local revenue base • Inadequate health personnel and logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds
<p>Conclusion: Adequate and timely release of funds from the Central Government and support from development partners as well as communal support, adequate health facilities will be provided.</p>					
4	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of health institutions and trained staff to handle HIV cases • Existence of CBOs and NGOs to support and create awareness on HIV/AIDs cases • Existence of District AIDS Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Ghana AIDs Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High risk sexual behaviour • Stigma and discrimination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular flow of funds from Ghana AIDs Commission
<p>Conclusion: Accessibility and willingness of people to purchase and use contraceptives will help reduce HIV/AIDs/STDs transmission. The constraints can be addressed through sustained information, communication and education whereas the challenges can be managed through seeking support from other development partners.</p>					
5	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Office of Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of National Youth Employment Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Skills training Centers • Inadequate Funds • Low literacy Rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Funds • Lack of National Employment

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development Agency (GYEEDA) Existence of Employment Opportunities Existence of District Office of Business Advisory Centers (BAC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Development Partners 		Policy
<p>Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities exist to ensure a successful project implementation. The challenges can be addressed through the pooling of resources by all stakeholders. The constraints can be addressed through facilitation by the DA.</p>					
6	Low levels of technical/vocational skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability Of Large Labour Force Existence of Business Advisory Centers Existence of GYEEDA Availability of skills training center at Twedie 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NBSSI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequacy of funds for establishment of training centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequacy of funds for establishment of training centers
<p>Conclusion: With right education, sensitisation and awareness creation coupled with strong political will, the constraint and challenge can be eliminated as the prevailing potentials and opportunities offer a successful programme/project implementation.</p>					
7	Poor sanitation and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of District Environmental and Sanitation Strategy Action Plan(DESSAP) Existence of District Environmental Health Department Existence of District Sanitation Bye-laws Existence of Zoomlion Department Existence of Environmental and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of National Environmental Sanitation Policy Support from DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineffective functioning of sub-district structures Inadequate logistics to organise regular Hygiene Education Poor environmental culture of the people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Untimely release of funds

		Sanitation Management Sub- Committee			
Conclusion: Promotion of environmental education will help promote the health status of the people. When the bye-laws are enforced it will help prevent the problems associated with environmental sanitation. Constraints can be addressed by educating and mobilizing the people. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with government and development partners.					
8	Increasing demand for household water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DWST and CWSA • Good water table level • District Assembly willingness to pay its counterpart fund towards capital cost • Presence of NGOs • Existence of District Water and Sanitation Plan • Existence of WATSAN • Willingness of community members to contribute funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of Donors to involved in the provision of potable water in the district • National Water and Sanitation Policy • KfW • Public private partnership in water delivery • Presence of Ghana Water Company Limited in the Kumasi Metropolis • Ready assistance from NGOs outside the district • GOG support in water delivery • Availability of Drilling Firms • Availability of Water Technologists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor maintenance culture • Inability of some communities to pay their 5% counterpart funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution of water bodies in the district • Delay in the release of funds • High cost of maintenance
Conclusion: Willingness of District Assembly and communities to pay their counterpart funding coupled with timely release of funds will help improve upon the access to potable water in the District.					

9	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Department of Social Welfare/Community Development • Support from DA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Government policy to set aside 2% of DACF to support physically challenged • Existence of NGOs that support physically challenged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of IGF to support persons with disability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Funds and untimely released of funds
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Conclusion: The availability and timely released of DACF would help organise programmes and support persons with disability.

Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

Table 2.10: POCC Analysis for Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

S/N	Adopted Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of road networks • Availability of District Assembly grader • Existence of District Works Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from GoG • Availability of Road Funds to maintain and improve feeder roads in the district • Existence of feeder roads department with competent Engineers • Presence of Ministry of Roads and Transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor maintenance culture • Inadequate equipments for road construction and maintenance • Inadequate funding to undertake such capital intensive projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of road maintenance • Irregular release of funds from the Central Government

Conclusion: The production capacity of all sectors of the District economy will be improved if the roads are rehabilitated and maintained. This can be achieved by regular maintaining the roads when funds are released regularly and on time

2.	Environmental degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Security Task force to check on degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Policy on Environment and Sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inefficiency of the Traditional Authorities and Unit Committees to check on environmental degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor implementation of policies
Conclusion: Enforcement of laws on environmental/land degradation should be adhered to in the district in order to prevent depletion of the ozone layer.					
3	Poor waste disposal practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Environmental and Sanitation Strategy Action Plan(DESSAP) • Existence of District Environmental Health Department • Existence of District Sanitation Bye-laws • Existence of Zoomlion Department • Existence of Environmental and Sanitation Management Sub-Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of National Environmental Sanitation Policy • Support from DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics to organise regular Hygiene Education • Poor environmental culture of the people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of funds
Conclusion: Promotion of environmental education will help promote the health status of the people. When the bye-laws are enforced it will help prevent the problems associated with environmental sanitation. Constraints can be addressed by educating and mobilizing the people. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with government and development partners.					

4	Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Directorate of Education • Existence of District Works Department • Availability of electricity in most communities • Availability of IGF and DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government policy on developing ICT Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of Knowledge in ICT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of ICT infrastructure • Inadequate funds
Conclusion: Even though constraints and challenges exist, right training and orientation together with the potentials and opportunity that exist, construction of community library and ICT centers in the District is feasible.					
5	Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional authorities as custodians of lands • Existence of Physical Planning Department • DA support • Existence of Spatial and Technical Planning Committee • Availability of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Survey Department and Existence of Lands Commission • Support from development partners • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of layout in some communities • Disputes and litigation over land ownership • Cost of preparing a planning schemes • Poor house numbering and identification system. • Inadequate logistics for regular site inspections • Lack of equipments for the Physical Planning Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumberson land acquisition procedures
Conclusion: The poor settlement layouts can be managed through the preparation of planning schemes and collaboration between the Physical Planning Department and the Traditional Authorities. Potentials and Opportunities exist to ensure proper demarcation of land and provision of layouts.					
6	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributions from beneficiary communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of national grid • Presence of Ghana Grid Company Limited (GRIDCO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of development schemes for settlements • Inability of some of the people to contribute towards the electrification project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long delay in electricity extension • High cost of Electricity extension

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of Electricity Company of Ghana Office (ECG) in the District. 	
<p>Conclusion: The constraints can be addressed through the self-help spirit whilst the challenge can be managed through dialogue with the utility service provider and the preparation of development schemes for settlements.</p>					

Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

Table 2.11: POCC Analysis no Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

S/N	Adopted Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	Ineffective functioning of sub-district structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of Area Councils Existence of Assembly Members and Unit Committees Availability of office accommodation for the Area Councils Availability of qualified staff at the DA and national service personnel Existence of District Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Policy on Decentralisation Existence of a Legislative Instrument backing the establishment of the sub-district structures Support from Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds and logistics Low morale of the staff of the Area Councils Low internally generated funds by Area Councils Lack of interest to work by some Area Council staff due to non payment of allowances Lack of co-ordination between the DA and the Area Council Members/Unit Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate support from Central Government and non-payment of some staff of the Area Councils
<p>Conclusion: Even though a number of constraints exist, when revenue task force is created, pay your levy/tax campaign embarked upon, reliable revenue data created and requisite training provided for revenue collectors, there is the tendency to increase revenue mobilised in the district.</p>					

2.	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for the security services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Works Department • Support from the DA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Central Government • Availability of DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low internally generated funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Funds
<p>Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities exist to ensure its successful implementation.</p>					

Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

2.7 Conclusion from POCC Analysis

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

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

2.8 Prioritisation of Adopted Issues (Development Needs)

Prioritizing the district needs are of extreme importance to planning since resources are scarce and hence these resources must be planned in order that the limited resources would be used in satisfying the more pressing needs.

The development priorities look at the development needs and aspirations in terms of urgency, importance and availability of resources. This helps in judicious use of available resources in satisfying the needs of the people. The felt needs of the people obtained through community durbars and meetings have been prioritised.

To be able to obtain optimum benefits from resources to be utilized, the community problems have been prioritized for interventions available for implementation based on the following set of criteria:

- Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights e.g. immunization of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development, etc
- Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g. attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.

- Impact on a different population group eg. girls, aged, disabled; balanced development, natural resource utilization etc.

Table 2.12: Scale for Scoring Prioritised Issues

DEFINITION	SCORE
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0
Negative relationship (conflict situation)	-1

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

2.9 Prioritization of the Harmonized District Development Needs under each Goal of the MTNDPF (2018-2021)

Table 2.13: Priority Setting to Economic Development

S/N	Criteria Development Issues	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs	Impact on a different population group	Total	Rank
1	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	2	1	2	5	4 TH
2	High cost of electricity tariffs	2	0	2	4	8 TH
3	Poor marketing system	2	2	0	4	8 TH
4	Poor corporate governance	0	0	1	1	12 TH
5	Limited access to credit by SMEs	1	2	1	4	8 TH
6	Low skills development	2	2	2	6	1 ST
7	High cost of production inputs	2	2	2	6	1 ST
8	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	1	0	0	1	12 TH
9	Low levels of mechanisation in agriculture	2	2	1	5	4 TH
10	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	2	2	1	5	4 TH
11	Poor storage and transportation systems	2	2	2	6	1 ST
12	Weak extension services delivery	1	2	1	4	8 TH
13	Erratic rainfall patterns	2	2	2	6	1 ST
TOTAL		21	19	17	57	

Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

List of Prioritized District Development Issues under Economic Development for National Development

1. High cost of production inputs
2. Low skills development

3. Erratic rainfall patterns
4. Poor storage and transportation systems
5. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
6. Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
7. Low levels of mechanisation in agriculture
8. Limited access to credit by SMEs
9. Weak extension services delivery
10. High cost of electricity tariffs
11. Poor marketing system
12. Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
13. Poor corporate governance

Table 2.14: Priority Setting for Social Development

S/N	Criteria Development Issue	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs	Impact on a different population group	Total	Rank
1	Poor quality of education at all levels	2	1	2	5	1 ST
2	Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools	2	0	2	4	7 TH
3	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	2	0	2	4	7 TH
4	Increased cost of healthcare delivery	2	1	2	5	1 ST
5	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	2	1	2	5	1 ST
6	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the	2	1	1	4	7 TH

	vulnerable groups					
7	Infant and adult malnutrition	2	0	2	4	7 TH
8	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	2	1	2	5	1 ST
9	Low levels of technical and vocational skills	1	2	2	5	1 ST
10	Lack of sustainable funding	0	0	0	0	13 TH
11	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	0	0	1	1	12 TH
12	Poor sanitation and waste management	2	0	2	4	7 TH
13	Increasing demand for household water supply	1	2	2	5	1 ST
TOTAL		20	9	22	51	

Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

List of Prioritized District Development Issues under Social Development for National Development

1. Poor quality of education at all levels
2. Increasing demand for household water supply
3. Low levels of technical and vocational skills
4. High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
5. High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs
6. Increased cost of healthcare delivery
7. Poor sanitation and waste management
8. Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools
9. Infant and adult malnutrition
10. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
11. Gaps in physical access to quality health care

12. Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children

13. Lack of sustainable funding

Table 2.15: Priority Setting for Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

S/N	Criteria Development Issue	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs	Impact on a different population group	Total	Rank
1	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	2	2	1	5	1 ST
2	Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country	2	0	2	4	2 ND
3	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	2	0	2	4	2 ND
4	Environmental degradation	0	1	1	2	9 TH
5	Poor waste disposal practices	2	0	2	4	2 ND
6	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	1	0	0	1	10 TH
7	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	2	0	1	3	8 TH
8	Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	2	0	2	4	2 ND
9	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	2	0	2	4	2 ND
10	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	2	0	2	4	2 ND
TOTAL		17	3	15	35	

Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

List of Prioritized District Development Issues under Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement for National Development

1. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
2. Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country
3. Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services
4. Poor waste disposal practices
5. Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs
6. Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
7. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
8. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
9. Environmental degradation
10. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure

Table 2.16: Priority Setting for Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

S/N	Criteria Development Needs	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs	Impact on a different population group	Total	Rank
1	Ineffective sub-district structures	1	0	2	3	4 TH
2	Inadequate and delays in central government transfers	2	0	2	4	2 ND
3	Inadequate personnel (Security)	2	1	2	5	1 ST
4	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for the security services	2	1	1	4	2 ND
TOTAL		7	2	7	16	

Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

List of Prioritized District Development Issues under Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability for National Development

1. Inadequate personnel (Security)
2. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for the security services
3. Inadequate and delays in central government transfers
4. Ineffective sub-district structures

2.10 Prioritisation of Spatial Issues

The distribution of services and facilities will be based on the needs of the various communities. There will also be a conscious effort within the plan period to adopt implementation strategies which will address spatial imbalances in the distribution of development. This is to be done apparently to ensure holistic development of the district.

2.11 Prioritisation of Opportunities for the Promotion of Cross-Cutting Issues

i. HIV and AIDs

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

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

ii. Gender Equality

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

- Women would be given economic opportunities with the support from the DA

- Education on domestic violence against women
- Community based education programmes to sensitize parents on the importance of girl-child education.

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

- Integrating gender equality in the District

iii. Environmental Concern

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

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

iv. Climate Change Issues

The change of original vegetation due to climate change has given rise to:

- (a) exposure of communities to rain and wind storm disasters with their attendant problems,
- (b) seasonal flow of the rivers in the affected areas thereby depriving the communities that depend on the streams for domestic and other activities of their means of livelihood.

The change in the vegetation due to climate change has affected the farming practices and the crops that are cultivated by the farmers.

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

v. Population Issues

Measures such as education on family planning would be embarked upon to reduce the rate population growth. Migration is also a component of population change. Migration is a critical factor of population growth in the District. The closeness of the District to Kumasi has turned most of its communities into dormitory towns. Again, the availability of land for residential and agriculture purposes has resulted in attracting people from Kumasi into the District.

vi. Emerging Sustainable Development Issues

The proximity of the District to Kumasi, the regional capital, has increased demand for land for both residential and commercial activities. The high demand for land has actually increased the cost of land with its attendant problems such as litigation among traditional authorities, prospective developers and community members because of double and multiple sales of lands. These issues threaten peace and security of the District and further slow down development.

2.12 Sustainable Prioritised Issues

Table 2.17: Sustainable prioritised issues as categorised under themes and goals

Strategic Goal	Focus Area of NMTDP(2018-2021)	Adopted Sustainable Proritised Issues
Build a prosperous Society	Agriculture and Rural Development	High cost of production inputs
	Tourism and Creative Arts Development	Low skills development
	Agriculture and Rural Development	Erratic rainfall patterns
	Agriculture and Rural Development	Poor storage and transportation systems
	Agriculture and Rural Development	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
	Strong and Resilient Economy	Revenue underperformance due to leakages

		and loopholes, among others
	Agriculture and Rural Development	Low levels of mechanisation in agriculture
	Private Sector Development	Limited access to credit by SMEs
	Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	Weak extension services delivery
	Industrial Transformation	High cost of electricity tariffs
	Agriculture and Rural Development	Poor marketing system
	Tourism and Creative Arts Development	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
	Private Sector Development	Poor corporate governance
Create opportunities for all	Education and Training	Poor quality of education at all levels
	Water and Sanitation	Increasing demand for household water supply
	Employment and Decent Work	Low levels of technical and vocational skills
	Employment and Decent Work	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
	Health and Health Services	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs
	Health and Health Services	Increased cost of healthcare delivery
	Water and Sanitation	Poor sanitation and waste management
	Education and Training	Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools
	Food and Nutrition Security	Infant and adult malnutrition
	Health and Health Services	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
	Health and Health Services	Gaps in physical access to quality health care
	Child and Family Welfare	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children
	Social Protection	Lack of sustainable funding
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network

	Information Communication Technology (Ict)	Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country
	Infrastructure Maintenance	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services
	Drainage and Flood Control	Poor waste disposal practices
	Human Settlements and Housing	Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs
	Environmental Pollution	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
	Energy and Petroleum	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
	Human Settlements and Housing	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
	Mineral Extraction	Environmental degradation
	Rural Development	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Human Security and Public Safety	Inadequate personnel (Security)
	Human Security and Public Safety	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for the security services
	Local Government and Decentralisation	Inadequate and delays in central government transfers
	Local Government and Decentralisation	Ineffective sub-district structures

Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 Introduction

District Development Planning involves the solution to local problems to help improve the welfare of the people at the local level. However goals are formulated based on Prioritized Needs and Aspirations of the District.

Prior to this chapter, Atwima Kwanwoma District development problems were identified by the inhabitants through data collection. This was done in order to know the problems the people really face and to engage them in their own development. Out of these problems their development needs were identified. In an attempt to satisfy the District needs, there is the need to align their developments needs and aspirations with the national goals which would facilitate the drive towards the achievement of the desired state.

The Medium Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) is a national document that state the government's focus in its quest to move the country forward. This reflected in all the five (5) goals of the document.

3.2 Development Projections for 2018 -2021

In development planning, population and other variables play very important roles. This is because planning is meant to improve the well being of beneficiaries.

3.2.1 District Population Projections from 2018-2021

The district's population has therefore been projected over the plan period so that accurate provision could be made in respect of economic and social services for the benefit of the entire population.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census report puts the District population at 90,634 representing 1.9% of Ashanti Region's total population of 4,780,380. The current population growth rate of the district is 2.7%. It is assumed that the growth rate of 2.7% would be held constant through out the plan period (2018-2021).

Using the 2010 population as the base, the projected population for the district is calculated using the geometric method.

The Geometric method of calculating population growth was used.

The formula as is indicated below:

$$P_1 = P_0 (1+r)^t.$$

Where,

P_1 is the population for planned year (future)

P_0 is the present (base) population

1 = is constant factor

t = time period (years) between the present and the future

r = Rate of growth

Table 3.1: The Districts' Population Projections for 2018-2021

Year	Projected Population
2010 (Baseline)	90,634
2018	112,164
2019	115,193
2020	118,303
2021	121,497

Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

3.2.2 Labour Force

The active labour force of the district stands at 50,133 of the total population as per the 2010 PHC Report. The district's potential labour force for the plan period is briefly presented below:

Table 3.2: Projected Labour Force for 2018-2021 for Atwima Kwanwoma District

Year	Population	Labour force
2010 (Baseline)	90,634	50,133
2018	112,164	62,042
2019	115,193	63,717
2020	118,303	65,437
2021	121,497	67,204

Source: AKDA-DPCU, July 2017

3.2.3 Service Projections

There is strong correlation between population growth and demand for basic social services and amenities. For development planning to be an effective tool in addressing problems, future demand for social services and amenities should be determined and proper strategies developed to achieve

these demands. The table below shows the existing social services, acceptable National Standards and the future requirements for the district.

Table 3.3: Key Essential Services in the District and Future Projections

Sector		Existing No. of Services (2017)	Acceptable National Standard	Back Log	Remarks
Banks (Rural Banks)		3	-	-	Operation of Commercial Banks should be encouraged in the district
Agriculture Extension Officer-Farmer Ratio		1:2,000	1:500		Additional AEAs should be recruited
Electricity		90%	100	20%	Efforts should be made for 100% access to electricity
Education KG/ Nursery Primary JHS	Teacher-Pupil Ratio	SHS 1:20	1:25	-	
		JHS 1:15	1:25	-	
		Primary 1:27	1:34	-	We need to encourage enrolment and retention
		KG. 1:24	1:25	-	We need to encourage enrolment and retention
	Pupil-Classroom Ratio	SHS 42:1	25:1	-	Additional educational infrastructures needed
		JHS 40:1	25:1	-	
		Primary 40:1	34:1	-	
		KG. 46:1	25:1	-	
Enrolment		J.S.S. 16.1	25.1	-	Strategies should be developed to increase enrolment in both basic and second cycle schools.
		Primary 80.9	100%	19.1%	
		SHS 24.8%	100%	75.2	
Health	Doctor-patient ratio.	1:14,715	-	-	More health personnel should be trained and posted to the district
	Nurses-patient ratio	1:454			
	CHPS Compound	14			Additional 49 CHPS Compound needed to serve the remaining communities
Water	Borehole facilities	196	300 people to 1 borehole	180	Additional boreholes needs to be provided
Sanitation	Toilet facilities	45%	100%	55%	Additional toilet facilities should be provided.

Source: AKDA-DPCU, July 2017

3.3 Adoption of Development Goals

Table 3.4: Adoption of Development Goals

Development Issues	Adopted Goals
Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Build a prosperous Society
High cost of electricity tariffs	Build a prosperous Society
Poor marketing system	Build a prosperous Society
Poor corporate governance	Build a prosperous Society
Limited access to credit by SMEs	Build a prosperous Society
Low skills development	Build a prosperous Society
High cost of production inputs	Build a prosperous Society
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	Build a prosperous Society
Low levels of mechanisation in agriculture	Build a prosperous Society
Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Build a prosperous Society
Poor storage and transportation systems	Build a prosperous Society
Weak extension services delivery	Build a prosperous Society
Erratic rainfall patterns	Build a prosperous Society
Poor quality of education at all levels	Create opportunities for all
Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools	Create opportunities for all
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Create opportunities for all
Increased cost of healthcare delivery	Create opportunities for all
High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	Create opportunities for all
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	Create opportunities for all
Infant and adult malnutrition	Create opportunities for all
High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	Create opportunities for all
Low levels of technical and vocational skills	Create opportunities for all
Lack of sustainable funding	Create opportunities for all
Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	Create opportunities for all
Poor sanitation and waste management	Create opportunities for all
Increasing demand for household water supply	Create opportunities for all
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
Environmental degradation	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Poor waste disposal practices	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
Ineffective sub-district structures	Maintain a stable, united and safe society
Inadequate and delays in central government transfers	Maintain a stable, united and safe society
Inadequate personnel (Security)	Maintain a stable, united and safe society
Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for the security services	Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

3.4 Adoption of Policy Objectives and Strategies from the NMTDPF (2018-2021)

Apart from the adoption of goals and sub goals, policy objectives and strategies were also adopted from the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021), whose realization should lead to the achievement of the goals and development issues. Objectives however, can be defined as short term aims which when realized can lead to the achievement of the goals. The objectives by definition are specific in nature, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound (SMART). In order to realize the objectives, certain strategies must be identified and pursued in line with the objectives and the needs of the sector. Strategies can be said to be steps, procedures or methods to be followed to achieve said goals or objectives.

This aspect of the report throws light on the adopted relevant objectives and strategies of the NMTDP, 2018-2021 in relation to the district issues.

Table 3.5: Adoption of National Goals with Relevant National Policy Objectives and Strategies of the NMTDPF (2018-2021)

Adopted Goals	Development Issues	Policy Objectives	Strategies
Build a prosperous Society	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate revenue collection leakages • Strengthen revenue institutions and administration
	High cost of electricity tariffs	Ensure energy availability and reliability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-align the electricity tariff structure in support of industrial development • Identify and boost the long-term generation of base load power at the lowest possible cost configuration
	Poor marketing system	Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export
	Poor corporate governance	Promote good Corporate Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue a vigorous programme of improvements in corporate governance of SOEs and corporate entities
	Limited access to credit by SMEs	Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth • 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

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackle the currently poor management of entrepreneurship training infrastructure and facilities across the country
	Low skills development	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards
	High cost of production inputs	Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry
	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standard • Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions
	Low levels of mechanisation in agriculture		
	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Improve production efficiency and yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs, • Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease

			and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety
	Poor storage and transportation systems	Improve Post-Harvest Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide incentives to the private sector and district assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities • Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers • Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system
	Weak extension services delivery	Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery
	Erratic rainfall patterns	Improve production efficiency and yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts • Support the development of both public and private sector large scale irrigation schemes • Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation • Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones

Create opportunities for all	Poor quality of education at all levels	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels
	Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop standards and national assessment test for foundational literacy and numeracy competencies at primary level
	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care Expand and equip health facilities
	Increased cost of healthcare delivery	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) Effectively implement the health financing strategy
	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB
	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify education to reduce stigmatization
	Infant and adult malnutrition	Ensure food and nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote healthy diets and lifestyles

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce infant and adult malnutrition • Develop and implement a food and nutrition security strategy which adopts a life cycle approach to addressing malnutrition at all levels
	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	Improve human capital development and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine human capital and skill set needs for Ghana over the medium and long term • Revamp public employment centres across districts
	Low levels of technical and vocational skills	Promote the creation of decent jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship
	Lack of sustainable funding	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets
	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children
	Poor sanitation and waste management	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage private sector investment in recycling and recovery plants to deal with the menace of plastics and electronic waste. • Provide public education on solid waste management • Create space for private sector

			<p>participation in the provision of sanitation services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan
	Increasing demand for household water supply	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems • Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems • Improve water production and distribution systems • Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. • Provide regular training to local contractors and consultants to improve quality of delivery in road infrastructure, procurement, management and supervision of road contracts
	Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country	Expand the digital landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools (citizen digital index) • Increase internet capacity and quality training in and out of school
	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks,

			schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.
	Environmental degradation	Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner • Ensure land restoration after mining operations • Promote restructuring of small-scale mining to operate within guidelines set up under the appropriate regulations
	Poor waste disposal practices	Address recurrent devastating floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste
	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	Promote proper maintenance culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce relevant standards in various sectors to reduce rapid deterioration, including strengthening the axle load control on roadways • Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure • Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance
	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation
	Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)

		development of human settlements	
	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	Reduce environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies • Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products • Intensify public education on noise pollution • Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution including open burning • Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle
	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the distribution and transmission networks
Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Ineffective sub-district structures	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen sub-district structures
	Inadequate and delays in central government transfers	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve service delivery at the MMDA level
	Inadequate personnel (Security)	Enhance security service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote competitive remuneration to enable the security Services attract the best personnel
	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for the security services	Enhance security service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure

Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

3.5 Medium Term Development Plan Objectives Compound Matrix

Table 3.6 Compound Matrix: Analysis of Plan Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions

Poverty Dimension Plan Objectives	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
	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 improved fiscal performance and sustainability	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
2. Ensure energy availability and reliability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Promote good Corporate Governance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
5. Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Improve production efficiency and yield	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
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
8. Improve Post-Harvest Management	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
11. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
12. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13. Ensure food and nutrition security	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0
14. Improve human capital development and management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
15. Promote the creation of decent jobs	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
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
16. Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
17. Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
18. Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0
19. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0
20. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	+/0	+	+	+/-	+	0	+	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
21. Expand the digital landscape	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0
22. Enhance quality of life in rural areas	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+
23. Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
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
24. Address recurrent devastating floods	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0
25. Promote proper maintenance culture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	0
27. Reduce environmental pollution	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0
28. Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
29. Deepen political and administrative decentralization	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
30. Strengthen fiscal decentralization	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
31. Enhance security service delivery	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

The following symbols were used to record the results:

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

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

RECORD SHEET

Description of Plan under review:

Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services

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

Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Improved road transport infrastructure is likely to increase access to democracy in the areas of local and national political decision making.</i>	+
Human Rights	<i>Improved road transport infrastructure is likely to improve human rights in the areas of education, health, energy and other basic necessities.</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>Improved road transport infrastructure has the tendency of improving access to information through Information Vans and other modes of information sharing.</i>	+

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

RECORD SHEET

Description of Plan under review: *Improve access to reliable environmental sanitation*

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>Improved access to sanitation is likely to increase access to quality water, as people will have clean and hygienic water.</i>	+
Access to Land	<i>Improved access to sanitation is likely to prevent wastage of land for the construction of sanitation facilities thereby improving access to land for other uses.</i>	+
Access to timber resources	<i>Improved access to sanitation is likely to be neutral to access to timber resources.</i>	0
Protection of Wildlife	<i>Improved access to sanitation is likely to improve the hygienic conditions and health status of wildlife through minimisation of water, land and air pollution.</i>	+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	<i>Improved access to sanitation is likely to improve the hygienic conditions and clean environment for Non-Timber Forest Products.</i>	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	<i>Improved access to sanitation is likely to improve access to clean and quality water for drinking and domestic use.</i>	+
Sanitation	<i>Improved access to sanitation is strongly positive correlated to access to clean and quality sanitation services.</i>	+
Air Quality	<i>Improved access to sanitation is likely to improve access to clean and quality air to prevent air pollution and air-borne diseases.</i>	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	<i>Improved access to sanitation is likely to increase access to clean and quality medicinal plants.</i>	+
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	<i>Improved access to sanitation is likely to improve the climatic conditions for reliable rainfall to prevent drought.</i>	+
Bushfires	<i>Improved access to sanitation has uncertain effects on bushfires, as the conditions cannot be determined.</i>	?
Floods	<i>An improved drainage system (sanitation) is likely to prevent the occurrence of flooding.</i>	+
Land Degradation	<i>Improved access to sanitation is likely to create clean and hygienic environment to protect the sustainable use of land.</i>	+
Crises/Conflicts	<i>Improved access to sanitation is likely to be neutral to Crises/Conflicts.</i>	0

Epidemics	<i>Improved access to sanitation has the tendency of providing clean and hygienic n environment to control any epidemic diseases.</i>	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Improved access to sanitation is likely to improve the assessment of democratic principles in the area of District League Table (Open Defecation Free).</i>	+
Human Rights	<i>Improved access to sanitation is likely to improve human rights, as it represents the basic requirement for human right.</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>Improved access to sanitation and access to information have no correlation.</i>	0

CHAPTER FOUR

FORMULATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

4.1 Introduction

Having identified and adopted the goals, sub goals, policy objectives and strategies, it becomes necessary to formulate development programmes and sub programmes emanating from the goals, policy objectives and strategies. This therefore leads to the Programme of Action (PoA).

4.2 Formulation of Development Programmes

This section deals with the development programmes and sub programmes of Atwima Kwanwoma District. It covers all the various themes under the adopted goal, objectives and activities required to increase the level of development in the district.

Table 4.1: Programme and Sub-Programme**Adopted Goal: Build a Prosperous Society**

Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes/ Sub-Programmes
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate revenue collection leakages • Strengthen revenue institutions and administration 	Revenue Mobilisation and Management
Ensure energy availability and reliability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-align the electricity tariff structure in support of industrial development • Identify and boost the long-term generation of base load power at the lowest possible cost configuration 	Rural Electrification Programme
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export 	Promote Trade
Promote good Corporate Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue a vigorous programme of improvements in corporate governance of SOEs and corporate entities 	
Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth • 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 • Tackle the currently poor management of entrepreneurship training infrastructure and facilities across the country 	Youth Skills Development

Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standard Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions 	Tourism and Industrial development
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry 	Agriculture Productivity
Improve production efficiency and yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs, Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety 	Agriculture Productivity
Improve Post-Harvest Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide incentives to the private sector and district assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system 	Agriculture Productivity
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery 	Agriculture Productivity

Improve production efficiency and yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts • Support the development of both public and private sector large scale irrigation schemes • Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation • Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones 	Agriculture Productivity
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Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

Adopted Goal: Create opportunities for all

Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes/ Sub-Programmes
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels 	Increase access to quality education
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop standards and national assessment test for foundational literacy and numeracy competencies at primary level 	Increase access to quality education
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care • Expand and equip health facilities 	Increase access to quality Health care
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen National Health Insurance 	Increase sustainable Health care Financing arrangements that protect the

	<p>Scheme (NHIS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effectively implement the health financing strategy 	poor
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB 	Combating HIV/AIDS and other diseases
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify education to reduce stigmatization 	Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases
Ensure food and nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote healthy diets and lifestyles Reduce infant and adult malnutrition Develop and implement a food and nutrition security strategy which adopts a life cycle approach to addressing malnutrition at all levels 	Nutrition and Food Security
Improve human capital development and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine human capital and skill set needs for Ghana over the medium and long term Revamp public employment centres across districts 	Human Capital Development
Promote the creation of decent jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship 	Employment Creation
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets 	Social Protection Programme
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children 	Child Development and Protection
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage private sector investment in 	Sanitation Management

sanitation services	<p>recycling and recovery plants to deal with the menace of plastics and electronic waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide public education on solid waste management • Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services • Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan 	
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems • Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems • Improve water production and distribution systems • Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery 	Increase access to potable water

Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

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

Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes/ Sub-Programmes
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. • Provide regular training to local contractors and consultants to improve quality of delivery in road infrastructure, procurement, management and supervision of road contracts 	Improve upon the quality of roads
Expand the digital landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deepen internet availability and 	Information Communication and

	<p>accessibility nationally especially in schools (citizen digital index)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase internet capacity and quality training in and out of school 	Technology
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. 	Rural Development Programme
Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner • Ensure land restoration after mining operations • Promote restructuring of small-scale mining to operate within guidelines set up under the appropriate regulations 	
Address recurrent devastating floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste 	Environmental Management
Promote proper maintenance culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce relevant standards in various sectors to reduce rapid deterioration, including strengthening the axle load control on roadways • Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure • Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance 	Maintenance Culture
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation 	Human Settlement Development
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) 	Effective Landuse Planning and Management

Reduce environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies • Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products • Intensify public education on noise pollution • Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution including open burning • Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle 	Environmental Management
Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the distribution and transmission networks 	

Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

Adopted Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes/ Sub-Programmes
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen sub-district structures 	Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralisation
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve service delivery at the MMDA level 	Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralisation
Enhance security service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote competitive remuneration to enable the security Services attract the best personnel 	Ensure peace and security
Enhance security service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure 	Ensure peace and security

Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

4.3 Formulation of District Composite Programme of Action (PoA)

This section of the report looks at the implementation schedule for the four-year development plan. The Programme of Action of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) under the Medium Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF 2018-2021) involves the activities identified to achieve the set objectives and broad goals. It includes the programme, location, time frame, indicative budgets, indicators, source of funding and implementing agencies (both lead and collaborating and their expected roles) for the four year District Medium-Term Development Plan. This is necessary for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

The table below presents the Composite Programme of Action for Atwima Kwanwoma District for the period 2018-2021.

Composite Programme of Action for Atwima Kwanwoma District from 2018-2021

Thematic Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

Table 4.2: Composite Programme of Action to Build a Prosperous Society

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme/Sub Programme	Project/Activity	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG GHC	IGF GHC	Donor GHC	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Organise Social Accountability Forum (Town Hall Meetings)	Twedie and Trede Area Council	Social Accountability Forum Organised					40,000			Cent. Admin	
	Strengthen revenue institutions and administration													
		Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Organise training in revenue mobilisation techniques for Revenue Collectors (Training and Capacity Building)	Foase	Revenue Collectors trained					40,000			Finance	Cent. Admin
		Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the district	District Wide	Revenue Database compiled and updated on Monthly basis					50,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export	Promote trade	Construction of 2No. market stalls and stores	Ahenema Kokoben & Kwanwoma	2No. market stalls and stores constructed and used by beneficiary community					300,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.

		Promote trade	Organize two (2) training for 150 farmers on post-harvest handling of farm produce to meet domestic and international market standards	District wide	Train 150 farmers on post-harvest handling organised					20,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	Youth Skills Development	Train the youth in entrepreneurial skills development	District wide	Youth trained in skills development					50,000			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standard Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions	Tourism and Industrial Development	Develop the craft centers	District wide	Craft centers and personnel developed					20,000			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Improve production efficiency and yield	Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account	Agriculture Productivity	Organize one (1) farmers fora each in 4 zones in the district to disseminate improved farming technologies	District wide	Farmers fora organised					20,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.

	consumer health and safety													
		Agriculture productivity	Establish 0.25acre maize, cassava, vegetables, plantain, rice, ginger and cocoyam demonstration plots in the 4 zones in the district.	District wide	Field demonstration plots established					20,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
		Agriculture productivity	Organize two (2) trainings for 50 farmers on sustainable soil improvement technologies	District wide	Training on sustainable soil improvement organised					10,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
		Agriculture productivity	Introduce 100 farmers to Crib construction techniques	District wide	100 Farmers introduced to crib construction					10,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery	Agriculture productivity	Provide extension services and conduct home and farm visits, monitoring, supervision and evaluation by AEAs, DDOs and DDA.	District wide	Farm visit and monitoring organised						72,000		Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
		Agriculture productivity	Collect data on ginger and cassava production in the district.	District wide	Data collected on ginger and cassava production					10,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.

Improve Post-Harvest Management	- Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system	Agriculture productivity	Create awareness on the effects of post-harvest loss in production and processing for in 14 operational areas.	District wide	Farmers sensitized on the effect of post harvest loss					10,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
		Agriculture productivity	Conduct three (3) trainings for Agric Extension Agents on the improved agricultural technologies.	District wide	Agric Extension Agents trained on agricultural technologies						20,000		Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
		Agriculture productivity	Organise and celebrate Farmers Day	Selected Communities	Farmers day organised and celebrated					160,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Improve production efficiency and yield	Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones	Irrigation Development												
		Agriculture productivity	Organize two (2) trainings for the Department of Agriculture staff on Sustainable agricultural technologies	District wide	Staff of Agric Directorate trained on Sustainable agricultural technologies					12,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.

		Agriculture productivity	Conduct two (2) sensitization program for farmers on the need to adopt climate smart agricultural technologies	District wide	Farmers trained on climate change adoption				12,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation		Agriculture productivity	Organize two (2) trainings for 50 poultry and livestock famers each on identification of sick animals and the use of veterinary drugs to treat sick animals in the district.	District wide	2No. training organised for poultry and livestock farmers				12,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
		Agriculture productivity	Organize one (1) forum for poultry and livestock farmers on pen management practices and the selection of good breeds in 14 operational areas.	District wide	Poultry and livestock farmers forum organised				10,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.

Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

Thematic Goal: Create opportunities for all

Table 4.3: Composite Programme of Action to Create opportunities for all

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme/Sub Programme	Project/Activity	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG GHC	IGF GHC	Donor GHC	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Increase access to quality education	Construct 9No 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Winsa, Deikrom, Kyekyewere, Nweneso No. I&II, Twedie, Behenase, Trede	8No. 6 unit classroom block constructed and used by beneficiary community					700,000		1100,000	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
		Increase access to quality education	Construct 7No. 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Afaseibon, Aboabokese, Chichibong, Foase, Ampambame No. II, Kantinkyire, Krofrom	7No. 3 unit classroom block constructed and used by beneficiary community					950,000		750,000	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
		Increase access to quality education	Rehabilitation of Dilapidated classroom blocks	Selected Schools	All dilapidated classroom blocks rehabilitated					400,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Develop standards and national assessment test for foundational literacy and numeracy competencies at primary level	Increase access to quality education	-Supply 2000No. mono and dual desk for pupils - Supply 200No. Table and Chairs for Teachers	District Wide	2000No. mono and dual Desk supplied 200No. Teachers Table and Chairs supplied					150,000		150,000	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
		Increase access to quality education	Organise in-service training for teachers on teaching-learning methods	District Wide	In-service training for teachers organised					20,000			GES	Cent. Admin.

		Increase access to quality education	Organise School Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) in school		SPAM meetings organised for teachers					20,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
		Increase access to quality education	Organise workshops for all Head teachers on financial management on capitation grant and ICT	District Wide	Workshops for all Head teachers organised					20,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
		Increase access to quality education	Sensitization Programme on Girl Child Education	District Wide	Sensitization Programme on Girl Child Education organised					20,000			GES	DSW/ CD
		Increase access to quality education	Supply of educational inputs such as exercise and Textbooks	District Wide	Educational inputs supplied					20,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
		Increase access to quality education	Promote Sports and Culture	District Wide	Sports and culture organised					40,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
		Increase access to quality education	Organise counselling programmes for all stakeholders in schools on climate and positive personal Relationships	District Wide	counselling programmes for all stakeholders in schools on climate organised					20,000			GES	Agric Dept.
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	-Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care -Expand and equip health facilities	Increase access to quality health care	Construct 9No. CHPS Compound with nurses quarters and mechanized boreholes	Ampemani, Akyeremade, Dida, Nweneso III, Gyekye, Winsa, New Adwuapong, Asaago, Mpatasie,	8No. CHPS Compound constructed and used by beneficiary community					1,200,000		1,200,000	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GHS
		Increase access to	Provide adequate	District	Health equipment					40,000			GHS	Cent.

		quality health care	health equipment, logistics in health delivery	Wide	supplied								Admin.
		Increase access to quality health care	Organise public education on TB related issues on information centers, churches and mosque	District Wide	Public education on TB organised					10,000			GHS Cent. Admin.
		Increase access to quality health care	Organise training for 50 health staff on TB treatment procedures	District Wide	Training organised for health staff					10,000			GHS Cent. Admin.
		Increase access to quality health care	Ensure community registration of all pregnant women	District Wide	All pregnant women registered					8,000			GHS Cent. Admin.
		Increase access to quality health care	Carry out monitoring and supervision on family planning	District Wide	Monitoring and supervision on family planning organised					10,000			GHS Cent. Admin.
		Increase access to quality health care	Organise clinicians sensitization on guinea worm among all health practitioners	District Wide	Guinea worm education organised					10,000			GHS Cent. Admin.
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Intensify education to reduce stigmatization	Combating HIV/AIDs and other diseases	Organise public education on stigmatization and discrimination against PLWHAs	District wide	Public education on stigmatization and discrimination against PLWHAs organised					120,000			GHS Cent. Admin.
		Combating HIV/AIDs, malaria and other diseases	Support to Malaria Control Programmes	District Wide	Malaria Control Programmes supported					10,000			GHS Cent. Admin.
Ensure food and nutrition security	Promote healthy diets and lifestyles Reduce infant and adult	Nutrition and Food Security	Monitor nutritional status of children of school going age to prevent malnutrition	District Wide	Children of school going age nutritional status monitored					10,000			GHS Cent. Admin.

	malnutrition Develop and implement a food and nutrition security strategy which adopts a life cycle approach to addressing malnutrition at all levels												
		Nutrition and Food Security	Immunize, monitor growth of children IDD Survey health promotion and food demonstration	District Wide	Immunization organised				10,000			GHS	Cent. Admin.
		Nutrition and Food Security	Train staff to give right information to mothers care givers on feeding practices to prevent malnutrition	District Wide	Staff trained on right information on feeding practices to prevent malnutrition				10,000			GHS	Cent. Admin.
		Nutrition and Food Security	Organise training for health staff on regenerative health and nutrition	District Wide	Health staff trained				10,000			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Promote the creation of decent jobs	Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship	Employment creation	Encourage large scale Ginger production and processing Factory for the One District One Factory Initiative	Trabuom	Ginger factory established				20,000			Agric Dept.,	Cent. Admin
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets	Social Protection Programme	Support to Persons With Disability	District Wide	Persons With Disability supported				500,000			DSW/ CD	Cent. Admin.

the elderly		Social Protection Programme	Provide support to Social Welfare on the implementation of the LEAP programme	District Wide	Social Welfare staffs supported on the LEAP programme					10,000			DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
		Social Protection Programme	Compile a database on the vulnerable and excluded groups	District Wide	Database on the vulnerable and excluded groups compiled					10,000			DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children	Child Development and Protection	Support to needy but brilliant students (Educational Fund)	District Wide	Needy but brilliant students supported					260,000			Cent. Admin. DSW/CD	GES
		Child Development and Protection	Education on Child Care and child maintenance	District Wide	Education on Child Care and child maintenance organised					10,000			DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
		Child Development and Protection	Organise and Celebrate Child labour day	Selected Community	Child labour day organised and celebrated					40,000			DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	-Encourage private sector investment in recycling and recovery plants to deal with the menace of plastics and electronic waste. -Provide public education on solid waste management -Create space for private sector participation in	Sanitation Management	Acquire 12 No. refuse containers	District Wide	12 No. refuse containers acquired					40,000				

	the provision of sanitation services Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan													
		Increase access to sanitation facilities	Acquire final disposal site for refuse disposal		Final disposal site acquired					200,000				
		Increase access to sanitation facilities	Evacuation of refuse	District Wide						400,000				
		Increase access to sanitation facilities	Construct 6No. 12 seater aqua privy toilet	Foase, Nweneso III, Behenase, Apemanim, Gyekye, Bekwainme	6No. 12 seater aqua privy toilet constructed and used by beneficiary community					300,000		300,00	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
		Increase access to sanitation facilities	Support to Hygiene Education and Food vendor screening	District Wide	Hygiene Education organised					10,000				
Provide adequate, reliable, safe affordable and sustainable power	Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid	Rural Electrification Programme	Extension of electricity to newly built up areas	District Wide	Electricity coverage extended					10,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
		Rural Electrification Programme	Provide 2000No. Street bulbs and accessories and 2000No. light poles	District Wide	2000No. Street bulbs and accessories and 2000No. Light poles provide					120,000			Cent. Admin.	
		Rural Electrification Programme	Procure 1No. standby plant	Foase	1No. standby plant procured					10,000			Cent. Admin.	
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	-Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of	Increase access to potable water	Construct 40No. boreholes	District Wide	40No. boreholes constructed					400,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. DSW/CD

	water supply systems -Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems -Improve water production and distribution systems -Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery												
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Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

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

Table 4.4: Composite Programme of Action to Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme/Sub Programme	Project/Activity	Location	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG GHC	IGF GHC	Donor GHC	Lead	Collabo- Rating
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	-Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. -Provide	Improve upon the quality of roads	Reshaping of all feeder roads in the district	District Wide	All feeder roads in the district reshaped					400,000			Works Dept.	Transport Dept.

	regular training to local contractors and consultants to improve quality of delivery in road infrastructure, procurement, management and supervision of road contracts												
			Maintenance of District Assembly Grader and Official Vehicles							120,000			Transport Dept.
Expand the digital landscape	-Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools (citizen digital index) -Increase internet capacity and quality training in and out of school	Information Communication and Technology	Accelerate the provision of 2 No. community library and ICT centers	Foase, Bebu	1 No. community library and ICT centers provided					300,000			Works Dept.
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation	Human Settlement Development	Prepare local plans for selected communities	Konkori, Brofoyeduru, Apaaso	Layouts/ Planning Schemes developed for communities without layouts					10,000		80,000	PPD Cent. Admin
		Human Settlement Development	Embark on Quarterly Statutory Planning Committee	Foase	Approval of layouts and development						10,000		PPD Cent. Admin

			Meetings		applications								
			Embark on Street Naming and Property Addressing System	District Wide	Street Naming organised Property Addressing System					200,000			PPD
			Embark on routine site inspection	District Wide	Site inspections embarked upon						10,000		PPD Works Dept.
Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation	-Promote data collection, management and dissemination for the effective land use and spatial planning	Settlement Disaster Prevention, Emergency Response and Hazard Mitigation	Education on Disaster Prevention and Mitigation	District Wide	Education on fire prevention methods organized					10,000			NADMO
		Settlement Disaster Prevention, Emergency Response and Hazard Mitigation	Planting of trees to serve as wind breaks	District Wide	Trees planted					10,000			
		Community Initiated Programme	Support to Community Initiated Projects	District Wide	Community Initiated Projects supported by the DA					600,000			Cent. Admin Works Dept.

Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

Thematic Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Table 4.5: Composite Programme of Action to maintain a stable, united and safe society

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme/Sub Programme	Project/Activity	Location	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	Strengthen sub-district structures	Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralisation	Support to sub district structures	District Wide	Sub district structures supported					280,000			Cent. Admin.	
Enhance public safety	Provide each district with modern fire stations and equipment	Ensure peace and security	Provide 2No. Fire Stations	Selected Communities	2No. Fire Stations Provided					300,000			Cent. Admin.	
		Local Development	Construction of District Assembly Office Complex	District Capital	District Assembly Office Complex constructed					-	-	-	GOG	Cent. Admin.
		Local Development	Construct 2No. Flat and 8No. semi detached quarters for DA staff	District Capital	2No. Flat and 8No. semi detached quarters for DA staff constructed					16,00,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
		Local Development	Organise District Wide Project Monitoring and Evaluation	District Wide	District Wide Project Monitoring and Evaluation organised					160,000			Cent. Admin.	
		Local Development	Organise Capacity Building Training for DA Staff	District Wide	Capacity Building Training for DA Staff organised					160,000			Cent. Admin.	
		Local Development	Procure Office Stationery and Equipment's	Foase	Office Stationery and Equipment procured					140,000			Cent. Admin.	
			Procure 1No. Pick Up and bus for revenue mobilisation		1No. Pick Up and bus for revenue mobilisation procured					300,000			Cent. Admin.	
			Procure 60No.	District	60No. Motorbikes								Cent.	

			Motorbikes for Hon. Assembly Members and Staff	Wide	for Hon. Assembly Members and Staff procured								Admin.	
		Promote Gender Equality	Campaign on Women Empowerment (Gender Education)	District Wide	Campaign on women empowerment organized					10,000			DSW/CD	
		Promote Gender Equality	Training of Women in Micro Entrepreneurship (Gender Education)	District Wide	Women trained/empowered					10,000			DSW/CD	
		Promote Gender Equality	Education on Domestic Violence against Women	District Wide	Education on Domestic Violence Against Women organised					10,000			DSW/CD	

Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

4.4 Prioritisation Programme Matrix

Table 4.6: Prioritisation Programme Matrix

Programme	Criteria				Total Score	Average Score	Rank
	Social impact (educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g.employment generation,povertry reduction)	Environmental impact (e.g.climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (e.g.nationwide / selected region)			
Improvement in Revenue Mobilisation and Management	3	2	0	0	5	1.25	16 th
Promote trade	0	3	0	1	4	1.0	20 th
Youth Skills Development	3	3	0	0	6	1.5	8 th
Tourism and Industrial Development	2	3	1	0	6	1.5	8 th
Agriculture Productivity	0	3	2	3	8	2.0	3 rd
Increase Access to quality education	3	3	3	0	9	2.25	1 st
Increase Access to quality Health care	3	3	0	0	6	1.5	8 th

Combat HIV/AIDs, malaria and other diseases	3	3	0	0	6	1.5	8 th
Nutrition and Food Security	3	3	0	0	6	1.5	8 th
Employment Creation	2	3	0	0	5	1.25	16 th
Social Protection Programme	3	2	0	0	5	1.25	16 th
Child Development and Protection	3	1	0	0	4	1.0	20 th
Sanitation Management	3	3	2	0	8	2.0	3 rd
Increase access to sanitation facilities	2	0	3	0	5	1.25	16 th
Rural Electrification Programme	3	3	3	0	9	2.25	1 st
Increase access to potable water	3	3	0	1	7	1.75	6 th
Improve upon the quality of roads	2	3	0	2	7	1.75	6 th
Information Communication and Technology	3	3	2	0	8	2.0	3 rd
Human Settlement Development	0	0	3	3	6	1.5	8 th
Settlement Disaster Prevention, Emergency Response and Hazard Mitigation	0	0	0	3	3	0.75	22 nd
Community Initiated Programme	3	3	0	0	6	1.5	8 th
Ensure full political administration and fiscal decentralization	0	2	0	0	2	0.5	24 th
Ensure peace and security	0	3	0	0	3	0.75	22 nd
Local Development	3	3	0	0	6	1.5	8 th
Promote Gender Equality	0	0	0	0	0	0	25 th

Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

4.5 Preparation of Indicative Financial Plan

An Indicative Financial Plan deals with the strategies to be adopted to mobilise and utilise financial resources for the DMTDP (2018-2021). The Indicative Financial Plan outlines the total programme/project cost of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2018-2021 and gives an indication of how the Plan would be financed during the plan period.

This section of the report covers resource mobilisation and its strategies as well as expenditure. It deals with the cost of inputs. It takes into consideration sources of funding including internally generated funds, projected central government inflows such as District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) and inflows from development partners.

Most of the projects in the plan would be funded mainly from the assembly's share of the DACF and various intervention programmes in the district such as:

- District Development Facility (DDF)
- Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
- Non Governmental Organisations

Table 4.7: Summary of Indicative Financial Strategy for the Plan Period (2018- 2021)

Programme	Total Cost (2018-2021) GHC	Expected Revenue					Gap	Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG GHC	IGF GHC	Donor GHC DDF	Others GHC	Total Revenue GHC			
Improvement in Revenue Mobilisation and Management	130,000		50,000	60,000	100,000	210,000	80,000		
Promote trade	320,000		150,000	40,000	150,000	340,000	20,000		
Youth Skills Development	50,000		30,000		40,000	70,000	20,000		
Tourism and Industrial Development	20,000		5,000		25,000	30,000	10,000		
Agriculture Productivity	378,000	100,000	10,000		280,000	390,000	12,000		
Increase Access to quality education	2,560,000		15,000		-	1,515,000	1,045,000		
Increase Access to quality Health care	1,288,000	1,500,000	25,000		1,245,000	9,830,000	542,000		
Combat HIV/AIDs, malaria and other diseases	130,000	560,000	55,000		80,000	135,000	5,000		
Nutrition and Food Security	40,000		15,000		30,000	45,000	5,000		
Employment Creation	20,000		5,000		18,000	23,000	3,000		
Social Protection Programme	520,000		20,000		530,000	550,000	30,000		
Child Development and Protection	310,000		10,000	100,000	270,000	380,000	70,000		
Sanitation Management	40,000		5,000		40,000	45,000	5,000		
Increase access to sanaitation facilities	1,210,000		10,000		1,310,000	1,320,000	110,000		
Rural Electrification Programme	140,000		5,000		145,000	150,000	10,000		
Increase access to potable water	400,000		100,000		340,000	440,000	40,000		

Improve upon the quality of roads	520,000		60,000		480,000	540,000	20,000		
Information Communication and Technology	300,000		50,000		270,000	320,000	20,000		
Human Settlement Development	310,000		10,000		320,000	330,000	20,000		
Settlement Disaster Prevention, Emergency Response and Hazard Mitigation	20,000		5,000		35,000	40,000	20,000		
Community Initiated Programme	600,000		80,000		640,000	720,000	120,000		
Ensure full political administration and fiscal decentralization	40,000		5,000		50,000	550,000	15,000		
Ensure peace and security	300,000		65,000		290,000	355,000	55,000		
Local Development	2,640,000		-	140,000	-	2,600,000	2,740,000	100,000	
Promote Gender Equality	30,000		-	5,000	-	38,000	43,000	13,000	

Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

The total cost of the programme/project in the DMTDP 2018-2021 is estimated at **GHC11,616,000**.

Financing the GAP

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

- The Assembly should double its efforts in the collection of Internally Generated Funds by intensifying tax education, widening the tax net to cover all aspects of the informal sector and creating of database on all revenue items in the district. It should also block all revenue leakages.
- An investment proposal and business plans needs to be prepared to attract investors into the district as well as seek funding for some proposed projects in the areas of roads, water and sanitation etc.
- In the areas of environmental sanitation, the Assembly should go into public-private-partnership with prospective private developers. Interested private developers would be allowed to build and operate public toilets for some agreed specific time before the Assembly takes over.
- With regard to housing units for teachers/workers, the Assembly can liaise with the traditional authorities to release land to private estate developers to construct residential accommodation for workers/teachers.
- Constant organization and education of community members on high communal spirit. This would encourage them to actively contribute towards development projects in their respective communities as well as attend communal labour in their numbers.

4.6 Application of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Tools to the Programmes/ Projects

The four-year Development Plan include programmes and projects which entails the construction of development projects like school blocks, office and residential accommodation, toilets, roads, drilling of boreholes and others. In the process, large tracks of land and vegetation cover would have to be cleared, thus causing destruction to the environment within the plan period and some measures would have to be put in place.

4.6.1 Sustainability Test

The purpose of the Sustainability Test is to subject each activity to a simple test of the overall sustainability of the policy, plan or programme. This test provides a simple technique that can be used by all stakeholders without the need for specialist knowledge to analyze activities and their effect on natural resources, effect on social and cultural conditions and the effect on the economy. The criteria have various components which could either be favoured or not favoured. The tool is designed to give a visual and quantitative measure of the extent to which a particular activity or project is capable of providing sustainable growth and development.

The purpose of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is to provide a mechanism to contribute to sustainable development in the district through better mainstreaming environmental issues in the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021).

For each criterion and indicator, a scale of 0-5 with appropriate colour code is used to reflect the extent to which the activity supports the aim, is neutral to, or works against the sustainability aim. The scale and colour code are as follows:

Table 4.8: Scale and Colour Code for Sustainability Test

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

Source: NDPC Guidelines for preparation of DMTDP (2018-2021)

Table 4.9: Sustainability Test
Sustainability Test 1

Activity Statement: Construction of Market at Ahenema Kokoben and Kwanwoma		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition,	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

shelter, education and cultural expression		
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 1

Activity Statement: Construction of Market at Ahenema Kokoben and Kwanwoma		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since it has no linkages with protected areas and wildlife
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since the project does not cost degradation
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since the project does not cause energy loss
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	2	The activity works against the aim since the market activities will generate pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives through the use of local materials like sand, stone, wood and water
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives since the project does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	5	The activity strongly supports the aims and objective as the existence of market promotes trade and local cohesion among communities a tool of transforming communities
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	5	The activity supports the aim and objective as the market would provide ready market for produces to enable the people to generate income and access good health and improve on their well being.

Gender: The activity should empower women	5	It would help empower women as it would provide jobs for majority of the women
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	5	The activity strongly supports the aim and objective as it would provide jobs for majority of the local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	The activity supports the aim as the community members would participate and as the activity would promote inter and intra trading activities among communities.
Access: to land should be improved	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives
Access: to water should be improved	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since it has no linkages with access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	4	The activity would help improve upon the transportation system
Sanitation : should be improved	2	The activity strongly works against the aims and objectives
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	5	The activity does not discriminate against group
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since it has no linkages with vulnerability and risk
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	The activity would result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth since it will improve trade and commerce and increase income
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	During the construction stage water, wood, masons and carpenters would be obtained locally. The activity would serve as a point for the sale of raw materials.
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	5	The activity works to support the aims and objectives since the project will ensure establishment of local industries eg. Oil palm, cassava and result in retention of capital

Sustainability Test 2

Activity Statement: Construction of Boreholes		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

	empowered	
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	■ 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 2

Activity Statement: Construction of Boreholes		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since the project does not affect protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	0	The project does not cause any land degradation
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	Project not related to energy use
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	0	Project does not produce pollutants
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	0	Project do not use any raw materials locally
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Project does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Locals converge to draw water from nearby communities
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	5	Project provides potable water for communities
Gender: The activity should empower women	5	Provides easy access to potable water
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	3	Does not create employment for the local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	5	The community owns and control water (WATSAN)
Access: to land should be improved	0	The project does not ensure access to land
Access: to water should be improved	5	The project provides access to portable water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Project does not connect to access to transport

Sanitation : should be improved	4	WATSAN committee ensures environmental sanitation
Equity : Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	The project is accessible to all groups
Vulnerability and Risk : of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	Project does not have any significant effect
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth : The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	3	Does not ensure any significant to economic growth
Use of local materials and services : The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	0	Project does not use local materials and services
Local Investment of Capital : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	0	Project does not provide development of down-stream industries

Sustainability Test 3

Activity Statement: Construction of Acqua Privy Toilets		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife : should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Energy : The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution : Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) ■ 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials : All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies : should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character : and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being : The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender : The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People : Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation : Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access : to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access : to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access : to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity : Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk : of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth : The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services : The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 3

Activity Statement: Construction of Acqua Privy Toilets		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Does not affect any protected land
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	0	Does not cause any degradation on land
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	Does not produce any effect on energy
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	1	General volume of waste and odour discharged into the atmosphere
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Local raw materials and stones, wood judiciously used
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	3	Do not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Community uses project effectively
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Project ensures good health and well being
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since the project does not empower women
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Jobs are created, care takers and cleaners are employed
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	WASTAN control over the toilet facility
Access: to land should be improved	0	Project not relevant to the aims and objectives
Access: to water should be improved	0	Project not relevant to the aims and objectives
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Project not relevant to the aims and objectives
Sanitation : should be improved	5	Ensure improved environmental sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	Project does not restrict any group
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since it has no linkages with vulnerability and risk
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction will improve economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Local materials, sand, stone, wood and water used during construction
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Skills training is impacted to the local people

Sustainability Test 4

Activity Statement: Provision of final land site for Refuse Disposal		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 4

Activity Statement: Provision of final land site for Refuse Disposal		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	1	Depletion of forest zones
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	2	Removal of top soil, trees and vegetation
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	Does not affect energy use
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	2	Project results in bad odour and pollution of water bodies

Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	0	Does ensure use of raw materials
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	2	Spread of rubbish into water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Local communities would cooperate in disposal of refuse at final site
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Project would ensure good health
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	No significant effect
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	3	No significant effect
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Local leaders consulted in site selection
Access: to land should be improved	2	Farmers are deprived of land for farming
Access: to water should be improved	2	Pollution of water bodies
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not have any bearing on transport
Sanitation : should be improved	5	Projects provides permanent refuse disposal
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	Project does not discriminate against any group
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	5	Projects would ensure cleaner environment
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Healthy environment would lead to economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	0	Not relevant to basic aim and objective
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	0	Not relevant to basic aim and objective

Sustainability Test 5

Activity Statement: Reshaping and Rehabilitation of Roads		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 5

Activity Statement: Reshaping and Rehabilitation of Roads		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	3	Project has no significant effect on protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	1	Removal of top soils of lands around the project
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	The project does not influence energy use
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	2	Dust pollution into the atmosphere during construction
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Filling materials such as sand to be excavated during around the project site
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	1	Interfere with flow of water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Improvement and Accessibility to transport by communities
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Reduction of travel time and transport fares
Gender: The activity should empower women	0	No direct response to particular gender
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	5	Communities will provide labour to the project
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Communities provide unskilled labour
Access: to land should be improved	1	People will be deprived of land
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not affect supply of water
Access: to transport should be improved	5	Transport will be made easier
Sanitation : should be improved	0	Project will not affect sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	Project is accessible to all

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	1	Over speeding in settlements
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Transport will boost trading and reduce transportation cost
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Laterite and top soil for filling of roads to be obtained locally
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Promotion of commercial activities along the road

Sustainability Test 6

Activity Statement: Construction of Community Library and ICT centers		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 6

Activity Statement: Construction of Community Library and ICT centers		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Project does not affect any protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant effect
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	Does not affect energy use
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	Project does cause pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Wood and sand would be use locally
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Community participation because project belongs to the community
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Project would enhance education
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	Does not have any gender effect
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Local unskilled labour used in the construction
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	5	Active participation and involvement of local communities as project belongs to community
Access: to land should be improved	3	No significant effect
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not supply water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not affect transport
Sanitation : should be improved	3	No significant effect
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	5	Equal access to all groups
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	Does not create much risk
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Project enhance education which promotes economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Utilize local raw materials in construction
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Project uses local inputs(Raw materials and labour)

Sustainability Test 7

Activity Statement: Extension of Electricity to newly built up areas		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the	Quantity/ type of pollutants and	■ 1 2 3 4 5

atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	waste	
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 7

Activity Statement: Extension of Electricity to newly built up areas		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	3	No significant adverse effect on protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	0	Project does not degrade land
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	5	Project produces electricity
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	0	Does not discharge pollutants
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	3	No significant effect on the use of raw materials
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Project facilitate cohesion among local people
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Promotes well-being of communities
Gender: The activity should empower women	4	Provides services easier
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Project provides jobs for the local people

Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Communities involvement by provision of employment
Access: to land should be improved	0	Does not ensure land distribution
Access: to water should be improved	3	No significant effect in the provision of water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not provide access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	0	Project does not affect sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	Project does not discriminate against any particular group
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	1	Project can cause fire disaster
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Project facilitates job creation thus promotes growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Projects ensures provision of services to locals
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	5	Project will enhance job creation hence retention of capital

Sustainability Test 8

Activity Statement: Construction of Classroom Blocks		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and	Occurrence Report	■ 1 2 3 4 5

conflicts and epidemics should be reduced		
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 8

Activity Statement: Construction of Classroom Blocks		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Project not within protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant effect
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	No significant effect
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	No effect on pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Use of local materials for construction
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Locals involved in project site selection and construction
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Project would enhance access to education
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	Project is for general improvement and not selective
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Provision of local labour for women and local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Locals contribute labour
Access: to land should be improved	3	Does not affect access to land
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not affect access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not affect access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	4	Replaces old and dilapidated structures
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	5	Project is open to all groups
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	0	Does not cause any risks
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction would improve economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Materials like sand, stones, wood and water can be obtained locally
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	3	Project has no significant effect on capital investment

Sustainability Test 9

Activity Statement: Construction of Teachers Bungalows		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test 9

Activity Statement: Supply of Classroom Furniture		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the	Quantity/ type of pollutants and	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	waste	
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 9

Activity Statement: Supply of Classroom Furniture		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	2	Project would intensify chainsaw activities in forest reserve
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	2	Activity would create deforestation
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	4	Wood off cuts would be used for charcoal and saw dust used for cooking
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	1	Project would pollute water bodies
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Wood off cuts would be used for charcoal and saw dust used for cooking
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	2	Felling of trees at sources of rivers
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	2	Project does not seek opinion of communities
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Furniture would ensure good posture for studies
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	Not women focused
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Project provide jobs for the local people

Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	3	Communities not involved project formulation and implementation
Access: to land should be improved	0	Project does not distribute land
Access: to water should be improved	2	Felling of trees could cause drying streams
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Project does not improved access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	2	Projects works against the aim as a lot of saw dust are generated
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	Schools without adequate furniture would benefit from the supply of furniture
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	No significant effect
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Activity provides employment for the people
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Wood can be acquire locally for the furniture
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Local people get employment and increase in income

Sustainability Test 10

Activity Statement: Construction of Health Infrastructure and Quarters for Health Personnel		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

conflicts and epidemics should be reduced		
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 10

Activity Statement: Construction of Health Infrastructure and Quarters for Health Personnel		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Project does not affect protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No land degradation
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	Project does not have link with energy use
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	No pollution is caused
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Local raw materials are used eg. Sand, stones, wood water etc.
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Dose not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Community use project to receive health services
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	5	Project promotes health delivery
Gender: The activity should empower women	4	Project provides female oriented services
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Project provides employment for the youth and women during construction
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Community involved in decision making of project during and after construction
Access: to land should be improved	3	Does not affect land distribution
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not affect access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not improve transport
Sanitation : should be improved	4	Project would provide environmental health education
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	Project would ensure equal access to all groups
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	5	Project would provide mitigation effects on epidemics, burns etc.
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Projects provides employment for the locals to earn income
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Local materials like sand, stones, wood water would be used during construction
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Local materials and labour are used during construction

Sustainability Test 11

Activity Statement: Construction of Administration Block		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 11

Activity Statement: Construction of Administration Block		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Does not affect protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	0	Does not affect land degradation

Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	Project does not ensure energy use
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	No significant effect on pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Local raw materials like sand, wood, stone would be used
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Does not affect rivers and water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	3	No significant effect
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	3	No significant effect
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	No significant effect on empowering women
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Local labour is provided during construction
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Communities involved in site selection and construction
Access: to land should be improved	3	No significant effect
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not ensure access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not provide access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	3	No significant effect
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	3	No significant effect
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	Project would not cause any risk
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Projects provides employment for the locals to earn income
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Local materials like sand, stones, wood water would be used during construction
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Local materials and labour are used during construction

Sustainability Test 12

Activity Statement: Construction of Bungalows for DA Staff		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 12

Activity Statement: Construction of Bungalows for DA Staff		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	1	Farming land and trees would be destroyed
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant effect on land degradation
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	No significant effect
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	No significant effect
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Local raw materials like sand, stone and wood would be used
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Not relevant to basic aims and objectives
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Project offers employment for the local people
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Projects ensures benefit to the work force (DA workers)
Gender: The activity should empower women	0	Projects does not have bearing on gender
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Local employment creation

Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Community involved in site selection and project implementation
Access: to land should be improved	1	Farmers are deprived of land
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not affect access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not ensure access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	3	No effect on sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	3	No significant effect
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	0	Not relevant to the basic aims and objectives
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction would improve upon economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Local raw materials like wood, sand and labour would be used
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Skills training is imparted to the local people during construction

Sustainability Test 13

Activity Statement: Construction of Residential Accommodation for Security Services		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 13

Activity Statement: Construction of Residential Accommodation for Security Services		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	1	Farming land and trees would be destroyed
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant effect on land degradation
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	No significant effect
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	No significant effect
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Local raw materials like sand, stone and wood would be used
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Not relevant to basic aims and objectives
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Project offers employment for the local people
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Projects ensures benefit to the work force (Security Services)
Gender: The activity should empower women	0	Projects does not have bearing on gender
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Local employment creation
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Community involved in site selection and project implementation
Access: to land should be improved	1	Farmers are deprived of land
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not affect access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not ensure access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	3	No effect on sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	3	No significant effect
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	0	Not relevant to the basic aims and objectives
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		

Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction would improve upon economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Local raw materials like wood, sand and labour would be used
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Skills training is imparted to the local people during construction

4.6.2 Mitigation Measures on Physical Projects

The Sustainability Test has exposed some adverse effects on sustainable development in the district. The table below shows the mitigation measures:

Table 4.10: Mitigation Measures on Physical Projects for Atwima Kwanwoma District

S/N	Activity	Adverse Effects	Mitigation Measures
1.	Construction of Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land pollution through solid waste generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply of Refuse and Skip containers
2.	Construction of Boreholes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depletion of the ozone layer 	
3.	Construction of Acqua Privy Toilets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generation of volume of waste and odour in the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of solid waste disposal Regular spraying of toilet facility
4.	Provision of final land site for Refuse Disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destruction of trees and vegetation Spreading of bad odour and insects Deprivation of farming land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting of trees and vegetation Regular spraying of site Payment of compensation
5.	Reshaping and Rehabilitation of Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water bodies and land. This leads to dust emission into the atmosphere during construction Land Degradation through the removal of top soil during construction Destruction of trees and vegetation Over speeding of Vehicles Blocking of rivers and Subways Deprivation of houses, stores and farm lands and crops along roads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular spraying of water on the road during construction Replacement of top soil and replanting of trees Construction of speed ramps Construction of Culverts Financial compensation

6.	Extension of Electricity to newly built up areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential fire disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of fire Tender • Formation and training of fire volunteers
7.	Construction of Classroom Blocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Felling of trees at project site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planting
9.	Supply of Classroom Furniture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massive felling of tree in forest reserves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planting • Formation of community volunteer groups
10.	Construction of Health Infrastructure and Quarters for Health Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Felling of trees at project site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planting
11.	Construction of Bungalows for DA Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Felling of trees at project site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planting
12.	Construction of Residential Accommodation for Security Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Felling of trees at project site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planting

Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

Mitigation Measures

Using the sustainability tools and marching the activities against the criteria it will involve a series of practical measures or interventions to address the impacts.

They include;

- In 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 building and the open spaces from erosion. Pavements would be provided as walkways to the structures.
- In the case of increase in the yield of food crops, adoption of sound agricultural practices to minimize the negative environmental impact would be ensured.
- Landfill sites and treatment plants would be managed such that environmental pollution in the surrounding areas would be minimized or completely avoided. As frequently as possible, the solid and liquid waste would be sprayed with chemicals to kill or eliminate all harmful infectious bacteria. Sites that would become full and filled would be covered completely with sand, and trees would be grown there to generate some vegetation cover.

- Site (cadestal) plans would be prepared for projects in settlements that lack development planning schemes. Where there are development planning schemes, site and building plans would be prepared in relation to the schemes to ensure that structures are well distributed over space in order to avoid haphazard development. The schemes would make adequate provision for sanitary areas, open space, education, residential areas, lorry parks, markets and industrial village.
- Construction of 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.
- During the reshaping and construction of roads and drains, some vegetation cover, including big and small trees would be destroyed. After the completion of the roads, some trees would be planted along the roads and site to replace those ones destroyed in course of the construction. In areas where drains would be constructed, care would be taken to ensure that sewerage from houses along the drains are connected to the main drains.
- With regards to the construction of markets, supply of Refuse and Skip containers would be provided to ensure environmental cleanliness.

In the implementation of the programmes and projects, efforts will be made to manage resources efficiently in order to minimize the negative environmental impact. Consequently, the district goal of improving the well-being of the people would be achieved.

CHAPTER FIVE

PREPARATION OF DISTRICT COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

5.1 Introduction

The Composite Programme of Action which is designed to cover a period of four years (2018-2021) must be further simplified into the various years to specify the activities that will be undertaken within each year of the plan period. This helps the Planner, the implementing agencies and other stakeholders to know what is happening at each point in the planning period. It also serves as a guide for monitoring the progress of the Development Plan.

The Annual Plan Implementation schedules are divided into four (4) quarters from January to December in each year. It also contains the cost of each programme and project/activities within that particular year of the plan period. In addition there are implementing agencies (both lead and collaborating), funding sources either local or external.

5.2 Implementation Schedules for the District Composite Annual Action Plans

The Annual Action Plans indicate the various activities and project location to be undertaken in each year of the plan period (2018-2021), the time frame with respect to quarters, the annual budget and implementing agencies. The table below represents the District Composite Annual Action Plans for the various years of the plan period.

5.3 District Composite Annual Action Plans

Table 5.1: District Composite Annual Action Plan for 2018

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Programme/Sub Programme	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GOG GHC	IGF GHC	Donor GHC	Lead	Collaborating
Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Organise Social Accountability Forum (Town Hall Meetings)	Twedie and Trede Area Council		Social Accountability Forum Organised					10,000			Cent. Admin	
Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Organise training in revenue mobilisation techniques for Revenue Collectors (Training and Capacity Building)	Foase		Revenue Collectors trained					10,000			Finance	Cent. Admin
Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the district	District Wide		Revenue Database compiled and updated on Monthly basis					12,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
Improvement in Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Provide incentives packages and logistical support to revenue staff.	District Wide		Incentives packages provided						2,500		Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Improvement in Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Recruit additional revenue collectors.	District Wide		Additional revenue collectors recruited						2,000		Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Improvement in Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Identify other forms of revenue sources	District Wide		Other form of revenue sources identified						1,000		Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Promote trade	Organize two (2) training for 150 farmers on post-harvest handling of farm produce to meet domestic and international market standards	District wide		Train 150 farmers on post-harvest handling organised					5,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Youth Skills Development	Train the youth in entrepreneurial skills development	District wide		Youth trained in skills development					10,000			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Tourism and Industrial Development	Develop the craft centers	District wide		Craft centers developed					5,000			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Organize one (1) farmers fora each in 4 zones in the district to disseminate improved farming technologies	District wide		Farmers fora organised					5,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Establish 0.25acre maize, cassava, vegetables, plantain,	District wide		Field demonstration plots established					5,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.

	rice, ginger and cocoyam demonstration plots in the 4 zones in the district.											
Agriculture productivity	Organize two (2) trainings for 50 farmers on sustainable soil improvement technologies	District wide		Training on sustainable soil improvement organised				2,500			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Introduce 100 farmers to Crib construction techniques	District wide		100 Farmers introduced to crib construction				2,500			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Provide extension services and conduct home and farm visits, monitoring, supervision and evaluation by AEAs, DDOs and DDA.	District wide		Farm visit and monitoring organised					18,000		Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Collect data on ginger and cassava production in the district.	District wide		Data collected on ginger and cassava production				2,500			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Create awareness on the effects of post-harvest loss in production and processing for in 14 operational areas.	District wide		Farmers sensitized on the effect of post harvest loss				2,500			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Conduct three (3) trainings for Agric Extension Agents on the improved agricultural technologies.	District wide		Agric Extension Agents trained on agricultural technologies					5,000		Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Orgnaise and celebrate Farmers Day	Selected Communities		Farmers day organised and celebrated				40,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Organize two (2) trainings for the Department of Agriculture staff on Sustainable agricultural technologies	District wide		Staff of Agric Directorate trained on Sustainable agricultural technologies				3,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Conduct two (2) sensitization program for farmers on the need to adopt climate smart agricultural technologies	District wide		farmers trained on climate change adoption				3,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Organize two (2) trainings for 50 poultry and livestock famers each on identification of sick animals and the use of veterinary drugs to treat sick animals in the district.	District wide		2No. training organised for poultry and livestock farmers				3,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Organize one (1) forum for poultry and livestock farmers on	District wide		Poultry and livestock farmers forum				2,500			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.

	pen management practices and the selection of good breeds in 14 operational areas.			organised								
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT												
Increase access to quality education	Completion of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block (ON-GOING PROJECT)	Gyekye		1 No. 3 unit classroom block completed					34,734.60			Works Dept. Cent. Admin. GES
Increase access to quality education	Construction of 1 No. 6 unit classroom block with Ancillary Facilities for Afia Kobi SHS (RE-PACKAGED FOR COMPLETION)	Trabuom		1 No. 6 unit classroom block completed					50,000			Works Dept. Cent. Admin. GES
Increase access to quality education	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with Ancillary Facilities (ON-GOING PROJECT)	Ampapatia		1 No. 3 unit classroom block completed					128,141.90			Works Dept. Cent. Admin. GES
Increase access to quality education	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with Ancillary Facilities (ON-GOING PROJECT)	Ahenema Kokoben		1 No. 3 unit classroom block completed					95,057.59			Works Dept. Cent. Admin. GES
Increase access to quality education	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities (NEW PROJECT)	Kyekyewere		1 No. 3 unit classroom block completed					180,000			Works Dept. Cent. Admin. GES
Increase access to quality education	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities (NEW PROJECT)	Foase-Kobiriso		1 No. 3 unit classroom block completed					200,000			Works Dept. Cent. Admin. GES
Increase access to quality education	Rehabilitation of Dilapidated classroom blocks	Trede		Dilapidated classroom blocks rehabilitated					100,000			Works Dept. Cent. Admin. GES
Increase access to quality education	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with Ancillary Facilities (NON-IMPLEMENTED ROLL OVER PROJECT)	Aboabokese		1 No. 3 unit classroom block completed						200,000		Works Dept. Cent. Admin. GES
Increase access to quality education	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with Ancillary Facilities (NON-IMPLEMENTED ROLL OVER PROJECT)	Adum Afrancho		1 No. 3 unit classroom block completed					200,000			Works Dept. Cent. Admin. GES
Increase access to quality education	Supply 700No mono and dual desk for pupils and 40No. Table and Chairs for Teachers (NON-IMPLEMENTED ROLL)	Aboabokese, Adum Afrancho and Other		Dual Desk and mono desk for pupils Supplied					38,198			Works Dept. Cent. Admin. GES

	OVER PROJECT)	Selected Schools										
Increase access to quality education	Organise in-service training for teachers on teaching-learning methods	District Wide		In-service training for teachers organised				5,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality education	Organise School Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) in school	District Wide		SPAM meetings organised for teachers				5,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality education	Organise workshops for all Head teachers on financial management on capitation grant and ICT	District Wide		Workshops for all Head teachers organised				5,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality education	Sensitization Programme on Girl Child Education	District Wide		Sensitization Programme on Girl Child Education organised				5,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality education	Supply of educational inputs such as exercise and Textbooks	District Wide		Educational inputs supplied				5,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality education	Promote Sports and Culture	District Wide		Sports and culture organised				10,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality education	Organise counselling programmes for all stakeholders in schools on climate and positive personal Relationships	District Wide		counselling programmes for all stakeholders in schools on climate organised				5,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality health care	Rehabilitation of 1No. CHPS compound (NON-IMPLEMENTED ROLL OVER PROJECT)	Yabi		1No. CHPS compound rehabilitated						70,000	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GHS
Increase access to quality health care	Rehabilitation of 1No. Health Center (NON-IMPLEMENTED ROLL OVER PROJECT)	Trede		1No. Health Center rehabilitated						90,000	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GHS
Increase access to quality health care	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound with nurses quarters and mechanized boreholes (NEW PROJECT)	Apemanin		1No. CHPS compound constructed				200,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GHS
Increase access to quality health care	Completion of 1No. CHPS Compound (NEW PROJECT)	Asaago		1No. CHPS compound constructed				100,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GHS
Increase access to quality health care	Provide adequate health equipment, logistics in health delivery	District Wide		Health equipment supplied				10,000			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality health care	Organise public education on TB related issues on information	District Wide		Public education on TB organised				2,500			GHS	Cent. Admin.

Social Protection Programme	Compile a database on the vulnerable and excluded groups	District Wide		Database on the vulnerable and excluded groups compiled				2,500			DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
Social Protection Programme	Support to needy but brilliant students (Educational Fund)	District Wide		Needy but brilliant students supported				65,000			Cent. Admin. DSW/CD	GES
Child Development and Protection	Education on Child Care and child maintenance	District Wide		Education on Child Care and child maintenance organised				2,500			DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
Child Development and Protection	Organise and Celebrate Child labour day	Selected Community		Child labour day organised and celebrated				10,000			DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to sanitation facilities	Acquire 4 No. refuse containers	District Wide		12 No. refuse containers acquired				10,000				
Increase access to sanitation facilities	Acquire final disposal site for refuse disposal			Final disposal site acquired				50,000				
Increase access to sanitation facilities	Evacuation of refuse	District Wide		Refuse Evacuated				100,000				
Increase access to sanitation facilities	Construction of 2No. 12 Seater Water closet Toilet, drilling and mechanisation of 1No. borehole	Trede		1No. 12 Seater Acqua Privy Toilet constructed				200,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to sanitation facilities	Support to Hygiene Education and Food vendor screening	District Wide		Hygiene Education organised				2,500				
Rural Electrification Programme	Extension of electricity to newly built up areas	District Wide		Electricity coverage extended				2,500			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Rural Electrification Programme	Provide 500No. Street bulbs and accessories	District Wide		500No. Street bulbs and accessories supplied				30,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to potable water	Construction of 10No. boreholes (NEW PROJECT)	District Wide		10No. boreholes constructed				100,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT												
Improve upon the quality of roads	Reshaping of all feeder roads in the district	District Wide		All feeder roads in the district reshaped				100,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. Transport Dept.
	Maintenance of District Assembly Grader and Official Vehicles							30,000				
Human Settlement Development	Prepare local plans for selected communities	Konkori, Brofoyeduru,		Layouts/ Planning Schemes				2,500		20,000	PPD	Works Dept.

		Apaaso		developed for communities without layouts								Cent. Admin.
Human Settlement Development	Embark on Quarterly Statutory Planning Committee Meetings	Foase		Approval of layouts and development applications					2,500			PPD Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
	Embark on Street Naming and Property Addressing System	District Wide		Street Naming organised Property Addressing System				50,000				PPD Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
	Embark on routine site inspection	District Wide		Site inspections embarked upon					2,500			PPD Works Dept.
Settlement Disaster Prevention, Emergency Response and Hazard Mitigation	Education on Disaster Prevention and Mitigation	District Wide		Education on fire prevention methods organized				2,500				NADMO
Settlement Disaster Prevention, Emergency Response and Hazard Mitigation	Planting of trees to serve as wind breaks	District Wide		Trees planted				2,500				
Community Initiated Programme	Support to Community Initiated Projects	District Wide		Community Initiated Projects supported by the DA				156,902.30				Cent. Admin Works Dept.
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY												
Promote Gender Equality	Campaign on Women Empowerment (Gender Education)	District Wide		Campaign on women empowerment organized					2,500			DSW/CD
Promote Gender Equality	Training of Women in Micro Entrepreneurship (Gender Education)	District Wide		Women trained/empowered					2,500			DSW/CD
Promote Gender Equality	Education on Domestic Violence against Women	District Wide		Education on Domestic Violence Against Women organised					2,500			DSW/CD
Promote Local Level Development	Completion of DCE's buungalows (ON-GOING PROJECT)	Foase		DCE's bungalow completed					56,453.18			Works Dept. Cent. Admin
Promote Local Level Development	Completion of DCD's buungalows (ON-GOING PROJECT)	Foase		DCD's bungalow completed					28,731.80			Works Dept. Cent. Admin
Promote Local Level Development	Completeion of District Administration Block Annex (ON-GOING PROJECT)	Foase		Administration Block Annex completed					36,710.06			Works Dept. Cent. Admin
Promote Local Level Development	Completion of Works Department Office (ON-GOING	Foase		Works Department Office completed					69,476.93			Works Dept. Cent. Admin

PROJECT)													
Promote Local Level Development	Construction of District Assembly Office Complex	District Capital		District Assembly Office Complex constructed					-	-	-	GOG	Works Dept. Cent. Admin
Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralisation	Support to Sub District Structures	District Wide		sub district supported					70,000			Cent. Admin.	
Promote Local Level Development	Organise District Wide Project Monitoring and Evaluation	District Wide		District Wide Project Monitoring and Evaluation organised					40,000			Cent. Admin.	
Promote Local Level Development	Organise Capacity Building Training for DA Staff	District Wide		Capacity Building Training for DA Staff organised					40,000			Cent. Admin.	
Promote Local Level Development	Procure Office Stationery and Equipment's	Foase		Office Stationery and Equipment procured					35,000			Cent. Admin.	
	Procure 60No. Motorbikes for Hon. Assembly Members and Staff	District Wide		60No. Motorbikes for Hon. Assembly Members and Staff Procured								Cent. Admin.	

Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

Table 5.2: District Composite Annual Action Plan for 2019

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Programme/Sub Programme	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1ST	2 ND	3 RD	4TH	GOG GHC	IGF GHC	Donor GHC	Lead	Collaborating
Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Organise Social Accountability Forum (Town Hall Meetings)	Twedie and Trade Area Council		Social Accountability Forum Organised					10,000			Cent. Admin	
Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Organise training in revenue mobilisation techniques for Revenue Collectors (Training and	Foase		Revenue Collectors trained					10,000			Finance	Cent. Admin

	Capacity Building)											
Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the district	District Wide		Revenue Database compiled and updated on Monthly basis				12,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
Improvement in Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Provide incentives packages and logistical support to revenue staff.	District Wide		Incentives packages provided				2,500			Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Improvement in Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Recruit additional revenue collectors.	District Wide		Additional revenue collectors recruited				2,000			Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Improvement in Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Identify other forms of revenue sources	District Wide		Other form of revenue sources identified				1,000			Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Promote trade	Organize two (2) training for 150 farmers on post-harvest handling of farm produce to meet domestic and international market standards	District wide		Train 150 farmers on post-harvest handling organised				5,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Promote trade	Construction of Market Stalls	Ahenema Kokobeng		Market Stalls constructed				150,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Youth Skills Development	Train the youth in entrepreneurial skills development	District wide		Youth trained in skills development				10,000			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Tourism and Industrial Development	Develop the craft centers	District wide		Craft centers developed				5,000			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Organize one (1) farmers fora each in 4 zones in the district to disseminate improved farming technologies	District wide		Farmers fora organised				5,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Establish 0.25acre maize, cassava, vegetables, plantain, rice, ginger and cocoyam demonstration plots in the 4 zones in the district.	District wide		Field demonstration plots established				5,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Organize two (2) trainings for 50 farmers on sustainable soil improvement technologies	District wide		Training on sustainable soil improvement organised				2,500			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Introduce 100 farmers to Crib construction techniques	District wide		100 Farmers introduced to crib construction				2,500			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Provide extension services and conduct home and farm visits, monitoring, supervision and	District wide		Farm visit and monitoring organised					18,000		Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.

	evaluation by AEAs, DDOs and DDA.										
Agriculture productivity	Create awareness on the effects of post-harvest loss in production and processing for in 14 operational areas.	District wide		Farmers sensitized on the effect of post harvest loss				2,500			Agric Dept. Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Conduct three (3) trainings for Agric Extension Agents on the improved agricultural technologies.	District wide		Agric Extension Agents trained on agricultural technologies					5,000		Agric Dept. Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Orgnaise and celebrate Farmers Day	Selected Communities		Farmers day organised and celebrated				40,000			Agric Dept. Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Organize two (2) trainings for the Department of Agriculture staff on Sustainable agricultural technologies	District wide		Staff of Agric Directorate trained on Sustainable agricultural technologies				3,000			Agric Dept. Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Conduct two (2) sensitization program for farmers on the need to adopt climate smart agricultural technologies	District wide		Farmers trained on climate change adoption				3,000			Agric Dept. Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Organize two (2) trainings for 50 poultry and livestock famers each on identification of sick animals and the use of veterinary drugs to treat sick animals in the district.	District wide		2No. training organised for poultry and livestock farmers				3,000			Agric Dept. Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Organize one (1) forum for poultry and livestock farmers on pen management practices and the selection of good breeds in 14 operational areas.	District wide		Poultry and livestock farmers forum organised				2,500			Agric Dept. Cent. Admin.
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT											
Increase access to quality education	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Nweneso II		1 No. 3 unit classroom block completed						250,000	Works Dept. Cent. Admin. GES
Increase access to quality education	Construction of 1 No. 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for Trede SHS	Trede		1 No. 6 unit classroom block completed						400,000	Works Dept. Cent. Admin. GES
Increase access to quality education	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Nweneso I		1 No. 3 unit classroom block completed						250,000	Works Dept. Cent. Admin. GES
Increase access to quality education	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Winsa		1 No. 3 unit classroom block completed						250,000	Works Dept. Cent. Admin. GES

Increase access to quality education	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Kantinkyire		1 No. 3 unit classroom block completed				250,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Increase access to quality education	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with Ancillary Facilities	Ampambame No. II		1 No. 3 unit classroom block completed				250,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Increase access to quality education	Rehabilitation of Dilapidated classroom blocks			Dilapidated classroom blocks rehabilitated				100,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Increase access to quality education	Supply 300No. Dual Desks and mono desk for pupils and 20No. Table and Chairs for Teachers	District Wide		Dual Desk and mono desk supplied				50,000	50,000		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Increase access to quality education	Organise in-service training for teachers on teaching-learning methods	District Wide		In-service training for teachers organised				5,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality education	Organise School Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) in school	District Wide		SPAM meetings organised for teachers				5,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality education	Organise workshops for all Head teachers on financial management on capitation grant and ICT	District Wide		Workshops for all Head teachers organised				5,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality education	Sensitization Programme on Girl Child Education	District Wide		Sensitization Programme on Girl Child Education organised				5,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality education	Supply of educational inputs such as exercise and Textbooks	District Wide		Educational inputs supplied				5,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality education	Promote Sports and Culture	District Wide		Sports and culture organised				10,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality education	Organise counselling programmes for all stakeholders in schools on climate and positive personal Relationships	District Wide		counselling programmes for all stakeholders in schools on climate organised				5,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality health care	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound with nurses quarters and mechanised borehole	Nweneso III		1No. CHPS compound constructed					250,000		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GHS
Increase access to quality health care	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound with nurses quarters and mechanised borehole	Akyeremade		1No. CHPS compound constructed				250,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GHS
Increase access to quality health care	Provide adequate health equipment, logistics in health	District Wide		Health equipment supplied				10,000			GHS	Cent. Admin.

	delivery											
Increase access to quality health care	Organise public education on TB related issues on information centers, churches and mosque	District Wide		Public education on TB organised				2,500			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality health care	Organise training for 50 health staff on TB treatment procedures	District Wide		Training organised for health staff				2,500			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality health care	Ensure community registration of all pregnant women	District Wide		All pregnant women registered				2,000			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality health care	Carry out monitoring and supervision on family planning	District Wide		Monitoring and supervision on family planning organised				2,500			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality health care	Organise clinicians sensitization on guinea worm among all health practitioners	District Wide		Guinea worm education organised				2,500			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Combating HIV/AIDs, malaria and other diseases	Organise public education on stigmatization and discrimination against PLWHAs	District wide		Public education on stigmatization and discrimination against PLWHAs organised				30,000			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Combating HIV/AIDs, malaria and other diseases	Support to Malaria Control Programmes	District Wide		Malaria Control Programmes supported				2,500			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Nutrition and Food Security	Monitor nutritional status of children of school going age to prevent malnutrition	District Wide		Children of school going age nutritional status monitored				2,500			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Nutrition and Food Security	Immunize, monitor growth of children IDD Survey health promotion and food demonstration	District Wide		Immunization organised				2,500			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Nutrition and Food Security	Train staff to give right information to mothers care givers on feeding practices to prevent malnutrition	District Wide		Staff trained on right information on feeding practices to prevent malnutrition				2,500			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Nutrition and Food Security	Organise training for health staff on regenerative health and nutrition	District Wide		Health staff trained				2,500			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Employment creation	Encourage large scale Ginger production and processing Factory for the One District One Factory Initiative	Trabuom		Ginger factory established				20,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin
Social Protection Programme	Support to Persons With Disability	District Wide		Persons With Disability supported				125,000			DSW/ CD	Cent. Admin.

Social Protection Programme	Provide support to Social Welfare on the implementation of the LEAP programme	District Wide		Social Welfare staffs supported on the LEAP programme				2,500			DSW/ CD	Cent. Admin.
Social Protection Programme	Compile a database on the vulnerable and excluded groups	District Wide		Database on the vulnerable and excluded groups compiled				2,500			DSW/ CD	Cent. Admin.
Child Development and Protection	Support to needy but brilliant students (Educational Fund)	District Wide		Needy but brilliant students supported				65,000			Cent. Admin.	GES
Child Development and Protection	Education on Child Care and child maintenance	District Wide		Education on Child Care and child maintenance organised				2,500			DSW/ CD	Cent. Admin.
Child Development and Protection	Organise and Celebrate Child labour day	Selected Community		Child labour day organised and celebrated				10,000			DSW/ CD	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to sanitation facilities	Acquire 4 No. refuse containers	District Wide		12 No. refuse containers acquired				10,000				
Increase access to sanitation facilities	Evacuation of refuse	District Wide		Refuse Evacuated				100,000				
Increase access to sanitation facilities	Construction of 1No. 12 Seater Acqua Privy Toilet	Foase		1No. 12 Seater Acqua Privy Toilet constructed							Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to sanitation facilities	Support to Hygiene Education and Food vendor screening	District Wide		Hygiene Education organised				2,500				
Rural Electrification Programme	Extension of electricity to newly built up areas	District Wide		Electricity coverage extended				2,500			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Rural Electrification Programme	Provide 500No. Street bulbs and accessories	District Wide		500No. Street bulbs and accessories supplied				30,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
	Procure 1No. standby plant	Foase									Cent. Admin.	
Increase access to potable water	Construction of 10No. boreholes (NEW PROJECT)	District Wide		10No. boreholes constructed				100,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT												
Improve upon the quality of roads	Reshaping of all feeder roads in the district	District Wide		All feeder roads in the district reshaped				100,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. Transport Dept.
	Maintenance of District Assembly Grader and Official Vehicles							30,000				
Human Settlement	Prepare local plans for selected	Selected		Layouts/				2,500		20,000	PPD	Works

Development	communities	Communities		Planning Schemes developed for communities without layouts								Dept. Cent. Admin.
Human Settlement Development	Embark on Quarterly Statutory Planning Committee Meetings	Foase		Approval of layouts and development applications					2,500			PPD Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
Human Settlement Development	Embark on Street Naming and Property Addressing System	District Wide		Street Naming organised Property Addressing System					50,000			PPD Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
	Embark on routine site inspection	District Wide		Site inspections embarked upon					2,500			PPD Works Dept.
Settlement Disaster Prevention, Emergency Response and Hazard Mitigation	Education on Disaster Prevention and Mitigation	District Wide		Education on fire prevention methods organized					2,500			NADMO
Settlement Disaster Prevention, Emergency Response and Hazard Mitigation	Planting of trees to serve as wind breaks	District Wide		Trees planted					2,500			
Community Initiated Programme	Support to Community Initiated Projects	District Wide		Community Initiated Projects supported by the DA					150,000			Cent. Admin Works Dept.
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY												
Promote Gender Equality	Campaign on Women Empowerment (Gender Education)	District Wide		Campaign on women empowerment organized					2,500			DSW/CD
Promote Gender Equality	Training of Women in Micro Entrepreneurship (Gender Education)	District Wide		Women trained/empowered					2,500			DSW/CD
Promote Gender Equality	Education on Domestic Violence against Women	District Wide		Education on Domestic Violence Against Women organised					2,500			DSW/CD
Promote Local Level Development	Construction of 2No. Flat and 2No. District semi detached quarters for Assembly staff	District Capital		2No. Flat and 2No. Semi detached Staff quarters constructed					400,000			Works Dept. Cent. Admin
Promote Local Level Development	Support to Sub District Structures	District Wide		Sub district supported					70,000			Cent. Admin.
Promote Local Level Development	Organise District Wide Project Monitoring and Evaluation	District Wide		District Wide Project Monitoring and Evaluation organised					40,000			Cent. Admin.
Promote Local Level	Organise Capacity Building	District		Capacity Building					40,000			Cent.

Development	Training for DA Staff	Wide		Training for DA Staff organised						Admin.	
Promote Local Level Development	Procure Office Stationery and Equipment's	Foase		Office Stationery and Equipment procured				35,000		Cent. Admin.	

Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

Table 5.3: District Composite Annual Action Plan for 2020

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Programme/Sub Programme	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GOG GHC	IGF GHC	Donor GHC	Lead	Collaborating
Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Organise Social Accountability Forum (Town Hall Meetings)	Twedie and Trede Area Council		Social Accountability Forum Organised					10,000			Cent. Admin	
Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Organise training in revenue mobilisation techniques for Revenue Collectors (Training and Capacity Building)	Foase		Revenue Collectors trained					10,000			Finance	Cent. Admin
Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the district	District Wide		Revenue Database compiled and updated on Monthly basis					12,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
Improvement in Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Provide incentives packages and logistical support to revenue staff.	District Wide		Incentives packages provided						2,500		Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Improvement in Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Recruit additional revenue collectors.	District Wide		Additional revenue collectors recruited						2,000		Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Improvement in Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Identify other forms of revenue sources	District Wide		Other form of revenue sources identified						1,000		Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Promote trade	Organize two (2) training for 150 farmers on post-harvest handling of farm produce to meet domestic and international market standards	District wide		Train 150 farmers on post-harvest handling organised					5,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Promote trade	Construction of Market Stalls	Kwanwoma		Market Stalls					150,000				

				constructed								
Youth Skills Development	Train the youth in entrepreneurial skills development	District wide		Youth trained in skills development				10,000			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Tourism and Industrial Development	Develop the craft centers	District wide		Craft centers developed				5,000			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Organize one (1) farmers fora each in 4 zones in the district to disseminate improved farming technologies	District wide		Farmers fora organised				5,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Establish 0.25acre maize, cassava, vegetables, plantain, rice, ginger and cocoyam demonstration plots in the 4 zones in the district.	District wide		Field demonstration plots established				5,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Organize two (2) trainings for 50 farmers on sustainable soil improvement technologies	District wide		Training on sustainable soil improvement organised				2,500			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Introduce 100 farmers to Crib construction techniques	District wide		100 Farmers introduced to crib construction				2,500			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Provide extension services and conduct home and farm visits, monitoring, supervision and evaluation by AEAs, DDOs and DDA.	District wide		Farm visit and monitoring organised					18,000		Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Create awareness on the effects of post-harvest loss in production and processing for in 14 operational areas.	District wide		Farmers sensitized on the effect of post harvest loss				2,500			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Conduct three (3) trainings for Agric Extension Agents on the improved agricultural technologies.	District wide		Agric Extension Agents trained on agricultural technologies					5,000		Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Organize and celebrate Farmers Day	Selected Communities		Farmers day organised and celebrated				40,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Organize two (2) trainings for the Department of Agriculture staff on Sustainable agricultural technologies	District wide		Staff of Agric Directorate trained on Sustainable agricultural technologies				3,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Conduct two (2) sensitization program for farmers on the need to adopt climate smart	District wide		Farmers trained on climate change adaptation				3,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.

	agricultural technologies											
Agriculture productivity	Organize two (2) trainings for 50 poultry and livestock famers each on identification of sick animals and the use of veterinary drugs to treat sick animals in the district.	District wide		2No. training organised for poultry and livestock farmers				3,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Organize one (1) forum for poultry and livestock farmers on pen management practices and the selection of good breeds in 14 operational areas.	District wide		Poultry and livestock farmers forum organised				2,500			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT												
Increase access to quality education	Construction of 1 No. 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Twedie		1 No. 3 unit classroom block completed				350,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Increase access to quality education	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Krofrom		1 No. 3 unit classroom block completed				250,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Increase access to quality education	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with Ancillary Facilities	Deikrom		1 No. 3 unit classroom block completed				250,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Increase access to quality education	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with Ancillary Facilities	Afasiebon		1 No. 3 unit classroom block completed				250,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Increase access to quality education	Rehabilitation of Dilapidated classroom blocks			Dilapidated classroom blocks rehabilitated				100,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Increase access to quality education	Supply 300No. Dual Desks and mono desk for pupils 20No. Table and Chairs for Teachers	District Wide		Dual Desk supplied				50,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Increase access to quality education	Organise in-service training for teachers on teaching-learning methods	District Wide		In-service training for teachers organised				5,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality education	Organise School Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) in school	District Wide		SPAM meetings organised for teachers				5,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality education	Organise workshops for all Head teachers on financial management on capitation grant	District Wide		Workshops for all Head teachers organised				5,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality education	Sensitization Programme on Girl Child Education	District Wide		Sensitization Programme on Girl Child Education				5,000			GES	Cent. Admin.

				organised								
Increase access to quality education	Supply of educational inputs such as exercise and Textbooks	District Wide		Educational inputs supplied				5,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality education	Promote Sports and Culture	District Wide		Sports and culture organised				10,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality education	Organise counselling programmes for all stakeholders in schools on climate and positive personal Relationships	District Wide		counselling programmes for all stakeholders in schools on climate organised				5,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality health care	Construction of INo. CHPS Compound with nurses quarters and mechanised borehole	New Adwuapong		1No. CHPS compound constructed						250,000	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GHS
Increase access to quality health care	Construction of INo. CHPS Compound with nurses quarters and mechanised borehole	Winsa		1No. CHPS compound constructed						250,000	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GHS
Increase access to quality health care	Provide adequate health equipment, logistics in health delivery	District Wide		Health equipment supplied				10,000			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality health care	Organise public education on TB related issues on information centers, churches and mosque	District Wide		Public education on TB organised				2,500			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality health care	Organise training for 50 health staff on TB treatment procedures	District Wide		Training organised for health staff				2,500			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality health care	Ensure community registration of all pregnant women	District Wide		All pregnant women registered				2,000			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality health care	Carry out monitoring and supervision on family planning	District Wide		Monitoring and supervision on family planning organised				2,500			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality health care	Organise clinicians sensitization on guinea worm among all health practitioners	District Wide		Guinea worm education organised				2,500			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Combating HIV/AIDs, malaria and other diseases	Organise public education on stigmatization and discrimination against PLWHAs	District wide		Public education on stigmatization and discrimination against PLWHAs organised				30,000			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Combating HIV/AIDs, malaria and other diseases	Support to Malaria Control Programmes	District Wide		Malaria Control Programmes supported				2,500			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Nutrition and Food Security	Monitor nutritional status of children of school going age to	District Wide		Children of school going age nutritional				2,500			GHS	Cent. Admin.

	prevent malnutrition			status monitored																				
Nutrition and Food Security	Immunize, monitor growth of children IDD Survey health promotion and food demonstration	District Wide		Immunization organised																GHS	Cent. Admin.			
Nutrition and Food Security	Train staff to give right information to mothers care givers on feeding practices to prevent malnutrition	District Wide		Staff trained on right information on feeding practices to prevent malnutrition																	GHS	Cent. Admin.		
Nutrition and Food Security	Organise training for health staff on regenerative health and nutrition	District Wide		Health staff trained																		GHS	Cent. Admin.	
Employment creation	Encourage large scale Ginger production and processing Factory for the One District One Factory Initiative	Trabuom		Ginger factory established																		Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin	
Social Protection Programme	Support to Persons With Disability	District Wide		Persons With Disability supported																		DSW/ CD	Cent. Admin.	
Social Protection Programme	Provide support to Social Welfare on the implementation of the LEAP programme	District Wide		Social Welfare staffs supported on the LEAP programme																		DSW/ CD	Cent. Admin.	
Social Protection Programme	Compile a database on the vulnerable and excluded groups	District Wide		Database on the vulnerable and excluded groups compiled																		DSW/ CD	Cent. Admin.	
Child Development and Protection	Support to needy but brilliant students (Educational Fund)	District Wide		Needy but brilliant students supported																		Cent. Admin.	GES	
Child Development and Protection	Education on Child Care and child maintenance	District Wide		Education on Child Care and child maintenance organised																		DSW/ CD	Cent. Admin.	
Child Development and Protection	Organise and Celebrate Child labour day	Selected Community		Child labour day organised and celebrated																		DSW/ CD	Cent. Admin.	
Increase access to sanitation facilities	Acquire 4 No. refuse containers	District Wide		12 No. refuse containers acquired																				
Increase access to sanitation facilities	Evacuation of refuse	District Wide		Refuse Evacuated																				
Increase access to sanitation facilities	Construction of 1No. 12 Seater Acqua Privy Toilet	Nweneso III		1No. 12 Seater Acqua Privy Toilet constructed																		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.	
Increase access to sanitation facilities	Support to Hygiene Education and Food vendor screening	District Wide		Hygiene Education organised																				
Rural Electrification Programme	Extension of electricity to newly	District		Electricity coverage																		Works	Cent.	

	built up areas	Wide		extended								Dept.	Admin.
Rural Electrification Programme	Provide 500No. Street bulbs and accessories	District Wide		500No. Street bulbs and accessories supplied					30,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to potable water	Construction of 10No. boreholes (NEW PROJECT)	District Wide		10No. boreholes constructed					100,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT													
Improve upon the quality of roads	Reshaping of all feeder roads in the district	District Wide		All feeder roads in the district reshaped					100,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. Transport Dept.
	Maintenance of District Assembly Grader and Official Vehicles								30,000				
Information Communication and Technology	Accelerate the provision of 1 No. community library and ICT centers	Bebu		1 No. community library and ICT centers provided					150,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Human Settlement Development	Prepare local plans for selected communities	Konkori, Brofoyeduru, Apaaso		Layouts/ Planning Schemes developed for communities without layouts					2,500		20,000	PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
Human Settlement Development	Embark on Quarterly Statutory Planning Committee Meetings	Foase		Approval of layouts and development applications						2,500		PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
Human Settlement Development	Embark on Street Naming and Property Addressing System	District Wide		Street Naming organised Property Addressing System					50,000			PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
	Embark on routine site inspection	District Wide		Site inspections embarked upon						2,500		PPD	Works Dept.
Settlement Disaster Prevention, Emergency Response and Hazard Mitigation	Education on Disaster Prevention and Mitigation	District Wide		Education on fire prevention methods organized					2,500			NADMO	
Settlement Disaster Prevention, Emergency Response and Hazard Mitigation	Planting of trees to serve as wind breaks	District Wide		Trees planted					2,500				
Community Initiated Programme	Support to Community Initiated Projects	District Wide		Community Initiated Projects supported by the DA					150,000				
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY													

Promote Gender Equality	Campaign on Women Empowerment (Gender Education)	District Wide		Campaign on women empowerment organized				2,500			DSW/C D	
Promote Gender Equality	Training of Women in Micro Entrepreneurship (Gender Education)	District Wide		Women trained/empowered				2,500			DSW/C D	
Promote Gender Equality	Education on Domestic Violence against Women	District Wide		Education on Domestic Violence Against Women organised				2,500			DSW/C D	
Promote Local Level Development	Construction of 3No. District semi detached quarters for Assembly staff	District Capital		3No. Semi detached Staff quarters constructed				600,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin
Promote Local Level Development	Support to Sub District Structures	District Wide		Sub district supported				70,000			Cent. Admin.	
Promote Local Level Development	Organise District Wide Project Monitoring and Evaluation	District Wide		District Wide Project Monitoring and Evaluation organised				40,000			Cent. Admin.	
Promote Local Level Development	Organise Capacity Building Training for DA Staff	District Wide		Capacity Building Training for DA Staff organised				40,000			Cent. Admin.	
Promote Local Level Development	Procure Office Stationery and Equipment's	Foase		Office Stationery and Equipment procured				35,000			Cent. Admin.	

Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

Table 5.4: District Composite Annual Action Plan for 2021

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Programme/Sub Programme	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GOG GHC	IGF GHC	Donor GHC	Lead	Collaborating
Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Organise Social Accountability Forum (Town Hall Meetings)	Twedie and Trade Area Council		Social Accountability Forum Organised					10,000			Cent. Admin	
Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Organise training in revenue mobilisation techniques for Revenue Collectors (Training and Capacity Building)	Foase		Revenue Collectors trained					10,000			Finance	Cent. Admin

Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the district	District Wide		Revenue Database compiled and updated on Monthly basis				12,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
Improvement in Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Provide incentives packages and logistical support to revenue staff.	District Wide		Incentives packages provided					2,500		Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Improvement in Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Recruit additional revenue collectors.	District Wide		Additional revenue collectors recruited					2,000		Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Improvement in Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Identify other forms of revenue sources	District Wide		Other form of revenue sources identified					1,000		Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Promote trade	Organize two (2) training for 150 farmers on post-harvest handling of farm produce to meet domestic and international market standards	District wide		Train 150 farmers on post-harvest handling organised				5,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Youth Skills Development	Train the youth in entrepreneurial skills development	District wide		Youth trained in skills development				10,000			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Tourism and Industrial Development	Develop the craft centers	District wide		Craft centers developed				5,000			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Organize one (1) farmers fora each in 4 zones in the district to disseminate improved farming technologies	District wide		Farmers fora organised				5,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Establish 0.25acre maize, cassava, vegetables, plantain, rice, ginger and cocoyam demonstration plots in the 4 zones in the district.	District wide		Field demonstration plots established				5,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Organize two (2) trainings for 50 farmers on sustainable soil improvement technologies	District wide		Training on sustainable soil improvement organised				2,500			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Introduce 100 farmers to Crib construction techniques	District wide		100 Farmers introduced to crib construction				2,500			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Provide extension services and conduct home and farm visits, monitoring, supervision and evaluation by AEAs, DDOs and DDA.	District wide		Farm visit and monitoring organised						18,000	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Create awareness on the effects	District wide		Farmers sensitized on				2,500			Agric	Cent.

	of post-harvest loss in production and processing for in 14 operational areas.			the effect of post harvest loss							Dept.	Admin.p
Agriculture productivity	Conduct three (3) trainings for Agric Extension Agents on the improved agricultural technologies.	District wide		Agric Extension Agents trained on agricultural technologies					5,000		Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Orgnaise and celebrate Farmers Day	Selected Communities		Farmers day organised and celebrated				40,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Organize two (2) trainings for the Department of Agriculture staff on Sustainable agricultural technologies	District wide		Staff of Agric Directorate trained on Sustainable agricultural technologies				3,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Conduct two (2) sensitization program for farmers on the need to adopt climate smart agricultural technologies	District wide		Farmers trained on climate change adaptation				3,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Organize two (2) trainings for 50 poultry and livestock famers each on identification of sick animals and the use of veterinary drugs to treat sick animals in the district.	District wide		2No. training organised for poultry and livestock farmers				3,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture productivity	Organize one (1) forum for poultry and livestock farmers on pen management practices and the selection of good breeds in 14 operational areas.	District wide		Poultry and livestock farmers forum organised				2,500			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT												
Increase access to quality education	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Chicihibong		1 No. 3 unit classroom block completed				200,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Increase access to quality education	Construction of 1 No.6 unit classroom block with Ancillary Facilities	Behenase		1 No. 3 unit classroom block completed					350,000		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Increase access to quality education	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with Ancillary Facilities	Aboabokesse		1 No. 3 unit classroom block completed					250,000		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Increase access to quality education	Rehabilitation of Dilapidated classroom blocks			Dilapidated classroom blocks rehabilitated				100,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Increase access to quality education	Supply 300No. Dual Desks and mono desk and 20No. Table and Chairs for Teachers	District Wide		Dual Desk and mono desk supplied				50,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES

Increase access to quality education	Organise in-service training for teachers on teaching-learning methods	District Wide		In-service training for teachers organised					5,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality education	Organise School Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) in school	District Wide		SPAM meetings organised for teachers					5,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality education	Organise workshops for all Head teachers on financial management on capitation grant and ICT	District Wide		Workshops for all Head teachers organised					5,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality education	Sensitization Programme on Girl Child Education	District Wide		Sensitization Programme on Girl Child Education organised					5,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality education	Supply of educational inputs such as exercise and Textbooks	District Wide		Educational inputs supplied					5,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality education	Promote Sports and Culture	District Wide		Sports and culture organised					10,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality education	Organise counselling programmes for all stakeholders in schools on climate and positive personal Relationships	District Wide		counselling programmes for all stakeholders in schools on climate organised					5,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality health care	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound with nurses quarters and mechanised borehole	Dida		1No. CHPS compound constructed					250,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GHS
Increase access to quality health care	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound with nurses quarters and mechanised borehole	Gyekye		1No. CHPS compound constructed					250,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GHS
Increase access to quality health care	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound with nurses quarters and mechanised borehole	Mpatasie		1No. CHPS compound constructed					250,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GHS
Increase access to quality health care	Provide adequate health equipment, logistics in health delivery	District Wide		Health equipment supplied					10,000			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality health care	Organise public education on TB related issues on information centers, churches and mosque	District Wide		Public education on TB organised					2,500			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality health care	Organise training for 50 health staff on TB treatment procedures	District Wide		Training organised for health staff					2,500			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality health care	Ensure community registration of all pregnant women	District Wide		All pregnant women registered					2,000			GHS	Cent. Admin.

Increase access to quality health care	Carry out monitoring and supervision on family planning	District Wide		Monitoring and supervision on family planning organised					2,500			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to quality health care	Organise clinicians sensitization on guinea worm among all health practitioners	District Wide		Guinea worm education organised					2,500			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Combating HIV/AIDs, malaria and other diseases	Organise public education on stigmatization and discrimination against PLWHAs	District wide		Public education on stigmatization and discrimination against PLWHAs organised					30,000			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Combating HIV/AIDs, malaria and other diseases	Support to Malaria Control Programmes	District Wide		Malaria Control Programmes supported					2,500			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Nutrition and Food Security	Monitor nutritional status of children of school going age to prevent malnutrition	District Wide		Children of school going age nutritional status monitored					2,500			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Nutrition and Food Security	Immunize, monitor growth of children IDD Survey health promotion and food demonstration	District Wide		Immunization organised					2,500			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Nutrition and Food Security	Train staff to give right information to mothers care givers on feeding practices to prevent malnutrition	District Wide		Staff trained on right information on feeding practices to prevent malnutrition					2,500			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Nutrition and Food Security	Organise training for health staff on regenerative health and nutrition	District Wide		Health staff trained					2,500			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Employment creation	Encourage large scale Ginger production and processing Factory for the One District One Factory Initiative	Trabuom		Ginger factory established					20,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin
Social Protection Programme	Support to Persons With Disability	District Wide		Persons With Disability supported					125,000			DSW/ CD	Cent. Admin.
Social Protection Programme	Provide support to Social Welfare on the implementation of the LEAP programme	District Wide		Social Welfare staffs supported on the LEAP programme					2,500			DSW/ CD	Cent. Admin.
Social Protection Programme	Compile a database on the vulnerable and excluded groups	District Wide		Database on the vulnerable and excluded groups compiled					2,500			DSW/ CD	Cent. Admin.
Child Development and Protection	Support to needy but brilliant students (Educational Fund)	District Wide		Needy but brilliant students supported					65,000			Cent. Admin.	GES
Child Development and	Education on Child Care and	District		Education on Child					2,500			DSW/	Cent.

Protection	child maintenance	Wide		Care and child maintenance organised							CD	Admin.
Child Development and Protection	Organise and Celebrate Child labour day	Selected Community		Child labour day organised and celebrated				10,000			DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to sanitation facilities	Acquire 4 No. refuse containers	District Wide		12 No. refuse containers acquired				10,000				
Increase access to sanitation facilities	Evacuation of refuse	District Wide		Refuse Evacuated				100,000				
Increase access to sanitation facilities	Construction of 1No. 12 Seater Acqua Privy Toilet	Bekwaime		1No. 12 Seater Acqua Privy Toilet constructed							Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to sanitation facilities	Support to Hygiene Education and Food vendor screening	District Wide		Hygiene Education organised				2,500				
Rural Electrification Programme	Extension of electricity to newly built up areas	District Wide		Electricity coverage extended				2,500			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Rural Electrification Programme	Provide 500No. Street bulbs and accessories	District Wide		500No. Street bulbs and accessories supplied				30,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Increase access to potable water	Construction of 10No. boreholes (NEW PROJECT)	District Wide		10No. boreholes constructed				100,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT												
Improve upon the quality of roads	Reshaping of all feeder roads in the district	District Wide		All feeder roads in the district reshaped				100,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. Transport Dept.
	Maintenance of District Assembly Grader and Official Vehicles							30,000				
Information Communication and Technology	Accelerate the provision of 1 No. community library and ICT centers	Bebu		1 No. community library and ICT centers provided				150,000				
Human Settlement Development	Prepare local plans for selected communities	Konkori, Brofoyeduru, Apaaso		Layouts/ Planning Schemes developed for communities without layouts				2,500		20,000	PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
Human Settlement Development	Embark on Quarterly Statutory Planning Committee Meetings	Foase		Approval of layouts and development applications					2,500		PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
Human Settlement Development	Embark on Street Naming and	District		Street Naming				50,000			PPD	Works

5.4 Linking the District Annual Composite Budget with the District Development Plan

The budget as a tool allocates financial resources for the implementation of the DMTDP (2018 - 2021) and as such links to the achievement of the objectives of the development plan. The Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) provides for integration the recurrent and development budget by distinguishing the running cost of the District Assembly from the activities to which the District Assembly is set up to do. It is categorized into the following:

- Personal emoluments (relating to salary and wages and related allowances paid to established and non- established post by the District Assembly)
- Administration Activities- mainly relating to the running of the administration of the district (eg. Travelling and transport, telecommunication, postal charges, stationery, utilities-water, electricity, etc.)
- Services Activities- Services provided by the DAs to the people in the District (e.g. provision of health care services, education, community development, sanitation, public education, training, consultancies, etc)
- Investment Activities (e.g. construction of school blocks, provision of furniture, bore holes, office blocks, purchase of equipment, computers, vehicles and other capital goods).

5.5 Implementation of Annual Action Plans

The Implementation of the Annual Action Plans indicates the arrangements put in place for the implementation of the plan. Implementation of the plan has been designed to include all stakeholders in the District. The central focus of the implementation rests in the hands of the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit. However, stakeholders like the various Departments of the Assembly, Civil Societies and Non-Governmental Organisations, Community Members, Development Partners and the Central Government have respective roles in the implementation of the development plan.

5.6 Adoption of Draft DMTDP (2018-2021)

A final Public Hearing was convened for the public after the development plan had been successfully completed. The essence of the hearing was to enable the public deliberate on programmes and projects that had been embodied in the plan document. The hearing was also to give the opportunity to all manner of persons who have a stake in the development of the district to either criticize the document, make modifications or comments before the final submission of the

draft document to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). This measure was to ensure community participation in the preparation of the plan document and much more ensure that the people owned the development plan.

Following the final public hearing, the plan was presented to the General Assembly for adoption. The Draft DMTDP (2018-2021) was subsequently adopted as the legitimate Blue print for Development Policy direction for Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly for the period 2018-2021.

CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 Introduction

This section of the report deals with the monitoring and evaluation of Atwima Kwanwoma District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021). It is extremely important to institute measures to keep track of and assess the implementation and management of the development projects. Monitoring and Evaluation are critical component of the planning process and the last stage in the process. Monitoring and Evaluation also forms an integral part of management information system thereby making re-planning easier. Monitoring provides inputs into internal reporting systems with the aim of enhancing co-ordination, permitting problems to be anticipated at early stages and taking corrective actions and putting forward suggestions to eliminate problems and bottlenecks during project implementation.

6.2 Monitoring

Monitoring is a valuable management and a learning tool for effective development of projects and programmes. It is aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of a project and programme. It is based on targets set and activities planned during the planning phases of work. It is a control mechanism which limits the level of deviation and keeps the implementation of projects on track. It is concerned with ensuring that the implementation of the projects outlined in the plan is executed as planned. It involves checking to make sure that the work is progressing in a manner acceptable to all stakeholders involved in the implementation. Monitoring is a necessary component of plan implementation because unforeseen changes in the socio-economic- situation of the district, political situation of the country and international relation could enable the necessary adjustments to be made at the right time.

6.2.1 Monitoring Matrix/Results Framework

A monitoring matrix is a table that links goals and objectives to indicators and targets. It also classifies the indicators types (input, output, outcome or impact) and shows baseline data for each indicator, the data sources and frequency of monitoring the indicators. It further shows who is responsible for collecting the monitoring data of each indicator.

Table 6.1: Monitoring Matrix/Results Framework

LTNDP Goal: From 2018-2021 NMTDF- Build a Prosperous Society											
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: From 2018-2021 NMTDF- Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility	
				2018	2019	2020	2021				
Percentage increase in IGF	Total amount of internally generated revenue	Output		→				Males and Females	Monthly/Quartely	DA	
Objective 2: Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development											
Establish functional weekly market centers	Construction of 2No. market stalls	Outcome	No weekly market centers in the district		→					Monthly/Quartely	Works Dept. Agri Dept, Cent. Admin
Objective 3: Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development											
Percentage increase in youth skills development training	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	Outcome	Number of youth trained		→				Males and Females	Monthly	BAC, DPCU
Objective 4: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development											
% increase in tourist centers	% contribution of the Tourism sector to GDP	Outcome	Existence of few tourist site		→					Monthly/Quartely	DPCU, BAC
Objective 5: Improve production efficiency and yield											
Percentage (%) increase in yield of	Agricultural total production and productivity	Output			→				Male and female farmers	Monthly/Quartely	Agric Dept.

selected crops, livestock and fish	doubled									
Objective 6: Improve science, technology and innovation application										
Percentage (%) increase in the application of science and technology in production	Agricultural total production and productivity doubled	Output						Male and female farmers	Monthly/ Quartely	Agric Dept.
Objective 7: Improve production efficiency and yield										
% increase in yield of selected crops (MT/H)	Agricultural total production and productivity doubled	Output						Male and female farmers	Monthly/ Quartely	Agric Dept.
Objective 8: Improve production efficiency and yield										
% increase in the Number of Agric Extension Agents (AEAs)	Agricultural total production and productivity doubled	Output						Male and female farmers	Monthly/ Quartely	Agric Dept.
Objective 9: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture										
Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/ Restored	% of agricultural land placed under sustainable land management practice.	Outcome							Monthly	DA,DISEC
Objective 10: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation										
% increase in livestock and	Agricultural total production and	Output						Male and female	Monthly/ Quartely	Agric Dept.

poultry development	productivity doubled							livestock farmers		
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Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

LTNDP Goal: From 2018-2021 NMTDF- Create opportunities for all										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: From 2018-2021 NMTDF- Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Gross Enrolment Rate (Indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling- regardless of age- as proportion of the number children in the relevant age group) - Primary - JHS - SHS Net Admission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gross and net enrolment rate by gender and age in basic education level Secondary school gross and net enrolment rate by gender Gross enrolment rate at primary, secondary, tertiary and technical and vocational institutions 	Outcome	181.1%-KG 161.1%-Primary 148.7%-JHS					Male and female	Monthly	GES, DA

Rate in Primary Schools (Indicates Primary One enrolment of pupils aged 6 years)										
Objective 2: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels										
% increase in BECE and WASSCE results	Increase in BECE and WASSCE results	Outcome						Male and female farmers	Monthly	GES
Objective 3: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)										
Maternal Mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births) Under-five mortality rate (Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births) Malaria case	Reduction in maternal and mortality cases	Outcome						Females	Monthly	GHS

fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population										
Objective 4: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups										
HIV/AIDS reduction of new prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive)	Reduction in new infections of HIV/AIDS	Outcome						Male and female	Monthly	GHS
Objective 5: Ensure food and nutrition security										
Prevalence of underweight among children under 5	Reduction in malnutrition	Outcome						Female	Monthly	GHS
Objective 6: Promote the creation of decent jobs										
% of the youth with employable skills		Outcome						Males and females	Yearly	BAC, Agric Dept, DA
Objective 7: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly										
Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of women and girls subjected to sexual and physical violence disaggregated by intimate partner 	Outcome						Males and females	Quartely	DSW/CD

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • or non-intimate partner • Number of reported cases of violence by intimate or non-intimate partner • number of reported cases, amendment of laws • Proportion of children engaged in child labour 										
Objective 8: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services											
% of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	% of population with access to improved sanitation facilities	Outcome							Males and females households	Quarterly	Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit
Objective 9: Provide adequate, reliable, safe affordable and sustainable power											
% of households with access to electricity	Number of households with access to electricity	Outcome							Males and females households	Quarterly	DA
Objective 10: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all											
Percent of population with sustainable	% of population with access to safe drinking water	Outcome							Males and females households	Quarterly	DA

access to safe water sources										
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Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

LTNDP Goal: From 2018-2021 NMTDF- Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: From 2018-2021 NMTDF- Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Proportion/length of roads maintained/ Rehabilitated - Trunk Roads (in km) - Urban Roads (in km) - Feeder Roads (in km)	% increase in rehabilitated roads	Outcome							Quarterly	Works Dept. Feeder roads
Objective 2: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements										
Percentage of communities with local planning schemes	Percentage of communities with local planning schemes	Outcome							Monthly	Physical Planning Dept.
Objective 3: Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation										
Percentage of population educated on disaster prevention and mitigation	Percentage of population educated on disaster prevention and mitigation	Outcome						Males and females households	Monthly	NADMO

Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

LTNDP Goal: From 2018-2021 NMTDF- Maintain a stable, united and safe society										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: From 2018-2021 NMTDF- Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralisation										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
The number of local government to develop and execute their development plans	Promote grass root participation in local governance	Outcome		—————▶					Quarterly	DA
Objective 2: Enhance security service delivery										
Existence of laws and regulations to protect culture, values and norms of the local communities	Promote peace and security in the district	Outcome		—————▶				Males and females households	Monthly	DISEC
Objective 3: Promote effective accountability for Gender Equality at all levels.										
Existence systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment,	% increase of women participation in decision making at the district assembly	Outcome		—————▶				Males and females households	Yearly	DSW/C M, GES

existence of gender based budgeting										
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Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

6.3 Arrangements for Data Collection, Collation, Analysis and use of Results

This aspect ensures that the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) collect and collate data from the various departments for analysis. This is done in relation to the district indicators analysed above.

Table 6.2: Data Collection Matrix

Indicator	Data Collection period	Data Collection method	Data collection disaggregation	Results
% increase in hectares of crops under cultivation	January 2018 to December 2021	Survey covering all farmers in the district	Male and female farmers	% increase in yields of crops
% change in number of households with access to electricity	January 2018 to December 2021	Field sample survey on the number of households using electricity	Male and female households	
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive)	January 2018 to December 2021	Survey on the new HIV infections per 1000 population in the district	Male and Females	
Maternal Mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	January 2018 to December 2021	Field sample survey on Maternal Mortality	Males and Females	
Percent of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	January 2018 to December 2021	Field sample survey of 1,000 of population with access to safe drinking water	Males and Females	50% of population with access to safe drinking water
% of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	January 2018 to December 2021	Field sample survey of 1,000 of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	Males and Females	50% of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)
Gross Enrolment Rate (Indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling- regardless of age- as proportion of the	January 2018 to December 2021	Survey on Gross Enrolment Rate in basic and SHS	Male and female students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gross and net enrolment rate by gender and age in basic education level Secondary school gross and net enrolment rate by gender

number children in the relevant age group) - Primary - JHS - SHS				
Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	January 2018 to December 2021	Survey covering 2,000 unemployed youth in the district	Male and female	50% of the proportion of the population provided with skills training in the district
Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	January 2018 to December 2021	Survey covering the number of abuse cases	Children, Women and Men	

Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

6.4 Dissemination and Communication Strategy

The significance of decentralization is to bring government close to the people at the grass root. Over the years most people are either not aware of the programmes, projects and activities of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) and in most cases have been distant from the local people. In such situations people see such programmes, plans as foreign and therefore do not own them. This defeats the basic principle of decentralization which therefore seeks to involve the local people in every facet of life that directly affect them at the sub-national level.

Dissemination and Communication Strategy has been regarded as a tool to ensure not only transparency and accountability but participatory planning as well. The engagement of the local people in the plan gives them the opportunity to voice out what affects them and what exactly needs to be done. This does not only enable the policy makers to redefine their policies but it also allows them to receive feedback from the very people for whom such policies are made and give them the opportunity to own the programmes, plans and policies.

This chapter of the plan takes a look at the communication strategy to disseminate the DMTDP.

It also deals with the awareness creation strategies on the expected roles of stakeholders in the implementation of the District programmes, projects and activities. Strategies for the promotion of

dialogue and generation of feedback on the performance of the District have also been outlined. Finally, efforts at the promotion of access and management of expectations of the public concerning the services of the District have also been highlighted.

6.4.1 Dissemination of the District Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021, Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports

Even though the preparation of the DMTDP has been participatory through the involvement of all the major stakeholders such as the Departments of the District Assembly, Assembly Members, Area Councils, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Non-Governmental Organisations(NGOs) and others, it is imperative to adopt some strategies to effectively disseminate the DMTDP(2018-2021) to all stakeholders.

The dissemination at the DMTDP and the Annual Progress Report will be done through diverse ways to reach all groups of people in the district and other relevant stakeholders.

At the National and Regional levels Copies of the DMTDP will be circulated to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD), the Local Government Service Secretariat and the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) and other relevant stakeholders.

At the local levels the following strategies would be adopted:

- Public hearings: After the analysis of the performance review and current situation of the district, the first public hearing was organized. The first public hearing afforded the stakeholders and community members the opportunity to make invaluable inputs into the current situation. Second public hearing organized on the final document. This also give the members the another opportunity to examine the DMTDP in terms of the programmes and projects to be implemented in the next four years and activities to embark upon during the plan period and acceptance of the plan.
- Heads of department, NGOs and Traditional Authorities: Copies of the plan document would be distributed to these groups of people to facilitate the plan implementation
- Issue out summarized reports and distributed to all Assembly Members, Unit Committees and Area Councils.
- Organize focus group discussions of the reports at the Area Council Level

- Use of the Community Information Centres and District Information Service Department to disseminate information in the reports.

6.4.2 Creation of Awareness on the Expected Roles of Stakeholders in the Implementation of the Programmes and Projects of the Assembly

In order to successfully implement the DMTDP there is the need for all stakeholders to be abreast with their respective roles and responsibilities. These awareness creations would be done through the following:

- Meeting with stakeholders to discuss their roles and responsibilities (i.e. Assembly members, unit committees, area councillors, service providers, private entrepreneurs, traditional leaders etc.) using participatory planning approach.

Participatory Planning is the process by which a community works actively to fulfil a given socio-economic goal by consciously defining their problems and planning a course of action to resolve those problems. Participatory planning will afford the communities the opportunity to participate, follow transparent criteria and process for prioritization and to hold local government accountable for the implementation of the plan. The District Assembly cannot do it all, nor can it address the needs of community members. Involving groups and other stakeholders are critical to the successful attainment of the Assembly's goals, objectives and activities that have been articulated in the development plan.

- Use of community information Centres
- Organize focus group discussions
- Formation of local Project implementation Committees. At the local and community level, communities would be encouraged and allowed to form local project implementation committees to be responsible for the organization of the people for communal labour, projects implementation, monitoring and inspection of projects and attending site meetings together with members of the DPCU. Reports from these direct beneficiary communities would put recalcitrant contractors working on projects in various communities in the district on their toes and to deliver quality work

6.4.3 Promotion of Dialogue and Generation of Feedback on the Performance of the District

In order to succeed, there is the need for feedback on the performance of the district from the citizens. To ensure these, there would be frequent dialogue both formal and informal between the

Assembly and the communities. Such a healthy relationship would ensure rapid and sustainable development in the district. Regular interactions with stakeholders would create a platform for dialogue and generation of feedback. The Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation approach would be adopted. Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation is a good outlet to interact with stakeholders especially beneficiaries of service provision.

This approach creates a positive learning environment, deepen public consultation. This would generate feedback on the performance of the district. This would also help release creativity in people and would enable the people to take active role in community projects. This strategy creates the platform for interface between service providers and beneficiaries where concerns of both parties would be brought forward for discussion and appropriate solutions found.

6.4.4 Promotion of Access and Management of Expectations of the Public on Services of the Assembly

In order to promote access and management of expectations of the public, the Assembly would put in place strategies to help the public know the vision and mission statements of the Assembly as well as its functions, responsibilities, service standards and others. This can be achieved through:

- Promotion of the establishment of more information centres for information dissemination.
- Creation of Assembly website.
- Create awareness about priority projects of the Assembly.
- Public desks would be created at the two area councils in the district for the public to have easy access to information and also submit concerns.
- At the District Assembly level, the public can contact the reception, registry and offices of some departments and units, including the NCCE, Information Service, Social Welfare and Community Development, Non-Formal Education, Notice boards and others.

Visitors and clients can contact any of these offices and departments for any information they wish to know on services of the District Assembly.

6.5 District Communication Strategies

The implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan takes into consideration the participation of the local people, Civil Society Organizations, Non Governmental Organisations and

Development Partners. The district communication strategies depicted below provides appropriate mechanisms for dissemination of the programmes, projects, activities and expectations of stakeholders on plan implementation, promoting dialogue and generating feedback on the performance of the Assembly and promoting access and managing expectations of public concerns on service delivery of the Assembly. The framework provides a brief description of each level of appropriate communication approach or tools, indicators and benefits of the proposed approaches.

The resources needed are specifically the budgeting that would go into the implementation of these communication strategies.

The table below outlines the communication strategies that Atwima Kwanwoma District intends to adopt in order to disseminate its' District Medium Term Development Plan which spans from 2018-2021.

Table 6.3 Communication Activity Matrix

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Time Frame	Responsibility
Community sensitization on the awareness of DMTDP (2018-2021)	To create awareness on DMTDP	Community Members and Traditional Authorities	Community Durbars, Public Hearings and Meetings	Quarterly	DPCU and the Development Planning Sub-Committee
Meeting with Political leadership	To get them to appreciate and adopt the DMTDP To update them on the status of implementation of programmes and projects in DMTDP	MP, DCE, Presiding Member and Chairpersons of all the Sub-Committees of the Assembly	Round-table discussions and power point presentations on current situation of the DMTDP.	Quarterly	DPCU
Participatory Planning to engage communities on level of implementation of the plan.	To increase the knowledge of the local people on the level of implementation of the DMTDP.	Community Members and Traditional Authorities	Community Durbars, Public Hearings and Meetings	Quarterly	DPCU and the Development Planning Sub-Committee
Publication of projects and	Complainance with the Public	The General Public	Project Procurement	Annually	Management Staff and

programmes in the media for award of contract	Procurement Act				F&A Convener and Works Sub Committee Convener
Partnerships with NGOs to increase investments.	To increase participation with other NGOs to promote Local Economic Development (LED).	Non-Governmental Organizations	Publication of annual reports on programmes and projects and district development strategies. Develop proposals for funding	Quarterly	DPCU
Participatory monitoring and evaluation	To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the projects and programmes To determine the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and the impact of activities	Management Staff of the District Assembly, Assembly Members and Traditional Authorities	Site Meetings with contractors and project beneficiaries	Quarterly	DPCU, Assembly Members, Traditional Authority and project beneficiaries
Create avenue for public complaints, feedback and suggestions	To strengthen the public relations and complaints unit of the assembly through feedbacks and suggestions on the DMTDP for the purpose of re-planning.	DCE, PM Town & Area councils, Assembly Members, NGOs, CSOs	Designate a desk officer for public relations Create awareness on the Client Service Center	Within the Plan Period	DCE, PM, DCD and DPCU

Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

6.6 Evaluation

Evaluation is the assessment of the impact of interventions in order to determine whether the set objectives have been achieved or not or whether there is the need to review the plans and implementation of strategies. It is conducted to determine the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and the impact of activities in the light of their objectives. Evaluation helps to find out whether the outcomes of the activities stated are able to achieve targets set and are producing the desired results. Evaluation can be undertaken in three main forms namely, outputs, outcomes and impact. This is conducted based on clearly defined acceptable indicators which have been set to realize an expected output, outcome and impact.

Evaluation is carried out during implementation (on-going evaluation), at completion (terminal evaluation and ex-post evaluation (conducted to assess the efficiency, outputs, effects and impacts). The main aim of evaluation therefore is to provide feedback for inclusion to the planning processing for re-planning where necessary.

At the district level, the DPCU is responsible for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the plans. The DPCU should start with the monitoring as soon as project implementation begins as started in the plan. The DPCU should follow the monitoring and evaluation guidelines provided by NDPC.

Table 6.4: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub-Questions			
Relevance	Has the project/programme promoted a broad development policy objective like poverty eradication, sustainable use of natural resources or women's empowerment?	Has the project or programme contributed to the achievement of larger public policy objectives/priorities?	Data on the impact of the programme/project on the people	Primary and Secondary	Field visit to communities Face to face interview
Efficiency	How has the project/programme effectively produced the intended outputs and associated outcomes?	Has the project/programme economically converted inputs into results, outcomes and impacts?		Primary and Secondary	Field visit to communities Face to face interview

Effectiveness	Is the outputs of the project in line with the needs of beneficiaries?			Primary and Secondary	Field visit to communities Face to face interview
Impact	What changes have occurred in the quality of life of the beneficiaries and other people affected by a project/programme?			Primary and Secondary	Field visit to communities Face to face interview
Sustainability	How much is paid by beneficiaries in the cost of using the facility			Primary and Secondary	Field visit to communities Face to face interview

Source: AKDA- DPCU, July 2017

6.7 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring of the DMTDP (2018-2021) begins as soon as actual implementation of a project starts. Monitoring activities are aimed at ensuring that progress in respect of schedules, quality of work, and delivery of inputs (including labour) are as planned.

To facilitate proper reporting, the DPCU shall compile a register of all on-going programmes and projects in the district in accordance with NDPC Guidelines. This Register shall be updated quarterly and annually with details on each activity such as start-time, costs, location, sources of funding, expected date of completion, project status, etc. Apart from the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), it is very important to also get local interest groups in the monitoring and evaluation of the programmes and project. This will take various forms as listed below:

- Panel discussion on Community Information Centres
- Focus group discussions
- Assembly Sub-Committee Meetings

- General Assembly Meetings
- Meeting with Community Based Organizations (CBO) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)
- Community Durbars
- Area Council Meetings
- Meeting with Traditional Rulers
- Meeting with Market Women
- Meeting with Religious Groups

Appendix I

FIRST PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Name of District: ATWIMA KWANWOMA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, FOASE **Region:** ASHANTI

Venue: ATWIMA (Twedie) AND KWANWOMA (Trede) AREA COUNCILS

Date: 19TH AND 20TH JULY 2017

1. Medium of Invitation: **Letters and use of information centers**
2. Special/Interest Groups Invited: **Traditional Authorities, Heads of Department, Assembly Members, Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU), Unit Committee Members, Area Council Members, Non Governmental Organizations, Community Based Organisations etc.**
3. Identifiable representation at the hearing: **Traditional Authorities, Heads of Department, Assembly Members, Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU), Unit Committee Members, Area Council Members**
4. Total Number of persons at the Hearings: 301
5. Gender Ratio: **Male-197, Female-104**
6. Language(s) used at Hearing: **Asante Twi**
7. **Major Issues at Public Hearing:**
 - a. Performance Review of the 2014-2017 DMTDP
 - b. Situational Analysis from the Updated District Profile

- c. Validation of Community Problems and Development Aspirations
 - Inadequate Socio-Economic Infrastructures
 - Poor Road Conditions etc.

8. Main Controversies and Major Areas of Complaints:

- a. The participants urged the District Assembly to be more participatory by involving the citizens in the plan implementation of development projects
- b. The participants were also of the view that the District Assembly should stick to the implementation schedules in the Development Plan so as to help complete substantial number of its proposed projects in the Development Plan.

9. Proposals for the Resolution of the above Controversies and Complaints:

- a. The District Assembly promised to be more participatory in project selection and implementation and also promised to stick to approved projects in the plan so as to achieve the community's development needs and aspiration in the DMTDP.

10. Unresolved Questions or Queries: Nil

11. At what level are these unresolved problems going to be resolved and why: N/A

12. A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation:

The forum was very participatory and participants shared practical experiences. The participants participated fully and effectively in the forum and their suggestions and observations were noted for further actions. They were very happy to be involved in the plan preparation process and called for constant interaction between the District Assembly and the Public.

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF FIRST PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:

.....
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
HON. NANA OKYERE TAWIAH-ANTWI

.....
DISTRICT CO-ORD. DIRECTOR
ANDREWS MENSAH

.....
PRESIDING MEMBER
HON. EMMANUEL ASUAH DADZIE

.....
CHAIRMAN OF DEV'T PLAN. SUB-COM.
HON. JOSEPH OSEI-TUTU

.....
DISTRICT DEV'T PLANNING OFFICER
VICTOR OWUSU-ASAMOAH

Appendix II

SECOND PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Name of District: ATWIMA KWANWOMA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, FOASE **Region:** ASHANTI

Venue: ATWIMA KWANWOMA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY HALL, FOASE

Date: 31ST AUGUST 2017

1. Medium of Invitation: **Letters**
2. Special/Interest Groups Invited: **Traditional Authorities, Heads of Department, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Area Council Members, Non Governmental Organizations, Community Based Organisations**
3. Identifiable representation at the hearing: **Traditional Authorities, Heads of Department, Assembly Members, Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit (RPCU), Unit Committee Members, Area Council Members, Non Governmental Organizations,**
4. Total Number of persons at the Hearing: 139
5. Gender Ratio: **Male 91 Female 48**
6. Language(s) used at Hearing: **Asante Twi and English**
7. **Major Issues at Public Hearing:**
 - a. Presentation and Discussions of District Composite Programme of Actions (2018-2021)

8. Main Controversies and Major Areas of Complaints:

- a. Funding Source to finance all the proposed programmes and projects in the DMTDP (2018-2021)

9. Proposals for the Resolution of the above Controversies and Complaints:

- a. The District Assembly should increase its' internally generated funds by identifying other forms of revenue potentials and also seek for assistance from Non Governmental Organisations and other development partners to finance the programmes and projects in the DMTDP.
- b. Beneficiary communities can also contribute in cash or in kind to finance some of the programmes and projects in the plan

10. Unresolved Questions or Queries: Nil

11. At what level are these unresolved problems going to be resolved and why: N/A

12. A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation:

The level of participation was very encouraging since members present contributed effectively on the Draft District Medium Term Development Plan.

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF SECOND PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:

**DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
HON. NANA OKYERE TAWIAH-ANTWI**

**DISTRICT CO-ORD. DIRECTOR
ANDREWS MENSAH**

.....
PRESIDING MEMBER
HON. EMMANUEL ASUAH DADZIE

.....
CHAIRMAN OF DEV'T PLAN. SUB-COM.
HON. JOSEPH OSEI-TUTU

.....
DISTRICT DEV'T PLANNING OFFICER
VICTOR OWUSU-ASAMOAH