

REPUBLIC OF GHANA



ATWIMA MPONUA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(2018 – 2021)

UNDER THE

MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK:

AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL

OPPORTUNITY

FOR ALL

2018-2021

FINAL DRAFT

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ACRONYMS

AAPs	:	Annual Action Plans
ABB	:	Activity Based Budgeting
AEAs	:	Agricultural Extension Agents
AfDB	:	African Development Bank
AIDS	:	Acquired Immune Deficiency syndrome
AMD	:	Atwima Mponua District
AMDA	:	Atwima Mponua District Assembly
ANC	:	Ante-Natal Care
APRs	:	Annual Progress Reports
BAC	:	Business Advisory Centre
BECE	:	Basic Education Certificate Examinations
BH	:	Borehole
BRRI	:	Building and Road Research Institute
CAG	:	Controller and Accountant General
CBOs	:	Community Based Organizations
CBRDP	:	Community Based Rural Development Programme
CD	:	Community Development
CDPs	:	Community Development Plans
CHAG	:	Christian Health Association of Ghana
CHPS	:	Community Health Planning Services
CHRAJ	:	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CIC	:	Community Information Centre
CIP	:	Community Initiated Projects
COCOBOD	:	Cocoa Board
CODAPEC	:	Cocoa Diseases and Pests Control
CSOs	:	Civil Society Organizations
CWSA	:	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
CWSP	:	Community Water and Sanitation Programme
DA	:	District Assembly
DABD	:	District Advisory Board on Disability

DACF	:	District Assembly Common Fund
DAIDSC	:	District AIDS Committee
DBA	:	District Budget Analyst
DCD	:	District Coordinating Director
DCE	:	District Chief Executive
DCPC	:	District Child Protection Committee
DDF	:	District Development Facility
DED	:	District Education Department/Directorate
DEHU	:	District Environmental Health Unit
DEOC	:	District Education Over-Sight Committee
DHC	:	District Health Committee
DHD	:	District Health Department/Directorate
DHIS	:	District Health Insurance Scheme
DHMT	:	District Health Management Team
DICSFP	:	District Implementation Committee on School Feeding Programme
DISEC	:	District Security Committee
DLEAPC	:	District LEAP Implementation Committee
DMOH	:	District Management of Health
DMTDP	:	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPCU	:	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPO	:	District Planning Officer
DPs	:	Development Partners
DRIMT	:	District Response Initiative Management Team
DSPC	:	District Statutory Planning Committee
DTC	:	District Tender Committee
DVLA	:	Driver and Vehicle License Authority
DWEPC	:	District Women Empowerment Project Committee
DWST	:	District Water and Sanitation Team
EC	:	Electoral Commission of Ghana
ECG	:	Electricity Company of Ghana
ECOWAS	:	Economic Community of West African States
eMTCT	:	Elimination of Mother-To-Child Transmission

EPA	:	Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	:	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FAA	:	Financial Administration Act
FBOs	:	Farmer Based Organizations
fCUBE	:	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
FIs	:	Financial Institutions
FM	:	Financial Memorandum
GAC	:	Ghana AIDS Commission
GES	:	Ghana Education Service
GETFund	:	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GFS	:	Ghana Fire Service
GHS	:	Ghana Health Service
GPS	:	Ghana Police Service
GSGDA I	:	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda I
GSGDA II	:	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II
GSS	:	Ghana Statistical Service
GTB	:	Ghana Tourist Board
YEA	:	Youth Employment Agency
HA	:	Health Alliance
HC	:	Health Centre
HDW	:	Hand Dug Well
HFH	:	Hope for Humanity
HIPC	:	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIV	:	Human Immune Virus
HVIP	:	Household Ventilated Improved Pit
ICT	:	Information Communication and Technology
IFAD	:	International Fund for Agricultural Activities
IGF	:	Internally Generated Funds
JHS	:	Junior High School
JSS	:	Junior Secondary School
KfW	:	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
KG	:	Kindergarten

KVIP	:	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LEAP	:	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LI	:	Legislative Instrument
LPG	:	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MASLOC	:	Microfinance and Small Loans Centre
MC	:	Maternal Clinic
MDAs	:	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	:	Millennium Development Goals
MGCSP	:	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MLGRD	:	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDAs	:	Metropolitan, Municipals and District Assemblies
MOE	:	Ministry of Education
MoELR	:	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relation
MOFA	:	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOH	:	Ministry of Health
MOYS	:	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MP	:	Member of Parliament
MSMEs	:	Medium Scale and Middle Enterprises
MTDPF	:	Medium Term Development Policy Framework
NADMO	:	National Disaster and Management Organization
NBSSI	:	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCCE	:	National Commission for Civic Education
NCDs	:	Non-Communicable Diseases
NDPC	:	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	:	Non-Governmental Organization (s)
NHIA	:	National Health Insurance Authority
NHIS	:	National Health Insurance Scheme
NMTDPF	:	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
NSS	:	National Service Scheme
NTDs	:	Neglected Tropical Diseases
OPD	:	Out-Patients Department

P&G	:	Parks and Gardens
PBB	:	Programme Based Budgeting
PBOs	:	Producer Based Organizations
PHC	:	Population and Housing Census
PL	:	Pit Latrine
PM	:	Presiding Members
PMTCT	:	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
POCC	:	Potential, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PPP	:	Public Private Partnership
PS	:	Pipe Stand
PTAs	:	Parent-Teacher Associations
PTR	:	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
PWDs	:	Persons With Disabilities
RCC	:	Regional Co-ordinating Council
RCNFD	:	Rural Children Network For Development
REP	:	Rural Enterprise Project
RPCU	:	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit
RRS	:	Rural Relief Services
RuEP	:	Rural Electrification Project
SEA	:	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHS	:	Senior High School
SIF	:	Social Investment Fund
SMART	:	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time bound
SSS	:	Senior Secondary School
STIs	:	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SW	:	Social Welfare
T&CP	:	Town and Country Planning
TB	:	Tuberculosis
TBAs	:	Traditional Birth Attendants
UN	:	United Nations
UNFPA	:	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	:	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

USAID : United States Agency for International Development
VCT : Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WATSAN : Water and Sanitation
WC : Water Closet
WFCL : Worst Forms of Child Labour
WHO : World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) is a comprehensive document that provides a guide for development interventions towards the achievement of growth, wealth creation and poverty reduction in the District. This document has been prepared under the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF), 2018- 2021. Other policy documents such as the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDGs) of the United Nations and the Africa Union Global Goals 2063 (AU) were also incorporated. The plan has been designed to guide all Organizations, Agencies, Development Partners, and other Stakeholders that would be involved in addressing the District's development problems/issues during the four year plan period (2018-2021). The DMTDP will therefore form the basis for development investment in the District irrespective of the sources of funding.

Process of Preparing the DMTDP 2018-2021

A 20-Member Team was formed from the DPCU as part of the plan preparation process and they facilitated the entire exercise. The members of the team were from:

1. The District Planning Unit
2. The District Budget Unit
3. The District Education Department
4. The District Health Department (Health and Environment Units)
5. The Central Administration Department
6. The District Finance Department
7. The District Agriculture Department
8. The District Works Department
9. The District Physical Planning Department
10. The Trade and Industry Department/Business Advisory Centre (BAC)
11. The District Social Development Department
12. The District Disaster Prevention Department/NADMO
13. The Chair of the Development Planning Sub-Committee
14. Seven Other Management Staff of the District Assembly

The plan preparation commenced with a review of the 2014-2017 DMTDP prepared under the second phase of the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSGDA II). The review involved the evaluation of the extent of implementation and the lessons learnt during the implementation process and their implications for the 2018-2021 plan.

The review was followed with a situational analysis of the District. This was done through literature reviews and surveys. Issues dealt with in the situational analysis include poverty profile, population analysis, review of the physical characteristics and cross-cutting issues using spatial maps. The social and other characteristics of the District and analysis of their spatial dimensions were all extensively dealt with. The total population of the District is projected to be 132,360 persons by 2021.

A summary of identified District problems, community needs and aspirations which were arrived from baseline socio-economic survey conducted as part of the planning process following the situational analysis of the District. Public hearings were organized in selected communities and Town/Area Councils where opinion leaders and the general public expressed their problems, needs and aspirations. All these served as inputs in arriving at the true needs of the District. The identified needs were prioritized at stakeholders' meeting organized at the District Assembly hall for the purpose. The identified issues were then compared to issues presented in the MTDPF 2018-2021 upon which the summarized key development issues were adopted. These are found in the chapter one of the document. The following are the summarized key development problems adopted from the MTDPF 2018-2021.

1. Rapid deterioration of roads
2. Gaps in physical access to quality health care
3. Poor quality of education at all levels
4. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
5. High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
6. Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey”
7. Environmental degradation
8. Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response

9. Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change
10. Ineffective sub-district structures
11. Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life
12. Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
13. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
14. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure
15. Low level of irrigated agriculture
16. High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs
17. Increasing demand for household water supply
18. Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services
19. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
20. Inadequate emergency services
21. Poor storage and transportation systems
22. Inadequate access to affordable credit
23. Poor quality ICT services.
24. Poor sanitation and waste management
25. Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare
26. Limited community level sports and recreational activities
27. Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans
28. Poor tourism infrastructure and Service

Chapter two of the document begins with a harmonization of the development problems/gaps against the thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda II (GSGDA II, 2014-2017) to establish their relationship in terms of whether they are in strong harmony, weak harmony or no relationship using parameters 2, 1 and 0 respectively. This is followed with prioritization of the District development needs and the POCC analysis of the District. The prioritization was done initially by the Plan Preparation Team and later validated at a stakeholders' forum.

The overall development goal set for the District is to improve access to basic social services (education, health, water, sanitation, housing, energy and transportation), employment, information, protection of the vulnerable and the quality of lives of all people in the District. The

development projects/programmes which follow the District focus were determined by projecting the population of the District, using exponential population projection method and the National Planning Standards to obtain (the identified) gaps. The District objectives have been set out of the District goals and the projections in order to overcome the development gaps and problems under each of the issues under the pillars of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework 2018-2021. In line with the current development agenda, the District objectives and strategies were further subjected to the formulated NDPC objectives and strategies. These objectives and strategies from the NDPC document were adopted to address the issues identified in the District.

Chapter four contains the programmes, projects and activities developed out of the adopted objectives and strategies based on the programme based budget.

Chapter five contains the Composite Annual Action Plans and their indicative budget for the year 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021. These show all programmes/projects/activities that would be implemented in the plan period. Like the Composite Programmes of Action, the location of projects, time frame for implementation, indicative budgets, funding sources and implementing agencies have all been shown in the implementation schedule. All the action plans were also based on the programme based budget.

Chapter six consists of the monitoring and evaluation arrangements for implementing the plan. For the purpose of implementing the plan, monitoring would be done at two major levels, namely; Activity Level and Output/Objective Level. Concerning evaluation, the DPCU will carry out annual evaluation of the DMTDP to assess outputs of the implementation of Annual Action Plans.

The communication strategy adopted in the preparation and finalization of the DMTDP is included in this chapter. This is to make the DMTDP more practicable and realistic to all stakeholders to ensure ownership and support for the programmes/projects/activities earmarked. This captures the various public forums organised by the DPCU to create awareness and ownership of the DMTDP 2018-2021.

In total, an estimated amount of **Twenty-Six Million, One Hundred and Three Thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢26,103,000.00)** is required to implement all the four year composite action plans. The plan is expected to be financed from the Internally Generated Fund (IGF), DACF, SDF, DDF, GOG, support and Grants from NGOs and other Development Partners. It is therefore expected that the successful implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021 will improve the quality of life of all people in the District through job creation, improved incomes and access to basic social services (education, health, water, sanitation, energy and transportation).

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND UPDATED DISTRICT PROFILE

1.1. Introduction

The Atwima Mponua District Assembly (AMDA) is located at the south-western part of the Ashanti Region covering a land area of approximately 1,883.2 square kilometres. This represents 7.7 percent of the entire region of 24,370.5km² and forms the second largest district in terms of land size in the region after Sekyere Afram Plains District (4,101.6 km²).

It was carved out of the former Atwima District by a Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1785, 2004 by an Act of Parliament on the 18th day of February, 2004 under section 3 of the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462). The District capital is Nyinahin which is about 45 kilometres from Kumasi and lies on the main Bibiani-Kumasi Highway. It was inaugurated on Wednesday, 4th August, 2004 and has 310 communities, grouped into 11 Area Councils and 1 Town Council.

Politically, Atwima Mponua has 39 Electoral Areas with one Constituency. Mponua, which means “*Group of Trees*”, was named after Four (4) Forest Reserves covering a land area of 75,323.0 hectares which represent 40.0 percent of the total land area of the District.

1.3. Vision, Mission and Functions of the Assembly

1.3.1. Vision of the District Assembly

To be a well-functioning decentralized Local Government System that delivers improved services, promotes people’s participation and provides enabling environment for economic and social development.

1.3.2. Mission Statement of the District Assembly

The Assembly exists to see to the improvement in the quality of life of every inhabitant within its area of jurisdiction.

1.3.3. Functions of the District Assembly

The functions of the District are spelt out in part one, section 12 of the Local Governance Act 936 of 2016 and Legislative Instrument 1961 of 2009. In summary the district assembly exercises

deliberative, legislative and executive functions. These functions which are broadly aimed at attaining its vision and fulfilling its mission of improving the quality of life of its people are to:

1. Be responsible for the overall development of the District through the preparation and submission of development plans and budget to the relevant Central Government Agency/Ministry through the Regional Co-coordinating Council (RCC).
2. Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the District.
3. Promote and support productive activities and social development in the District and remove any obstacles to initiative and development.
4. Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide District works and services in the District.
5. Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and environment in the District.
6. Co-operate with the appropriate national and local security agencies and be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the District.
7. Ensure ready access to courts and public tribunals in the District, for the promotion of justice.
8. Initiate, sponsor or carry out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by Act 936 or any other enactment.
9. 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.
10. Perform such other functions as may be provided under any other enactment.

1.3.4. Core Values of the Assembly

As a public sector organization that has its mandate of ensuring the full implementation of the local government system, a certain set of principles, core values and acceptable ethical standards are required to guide its operations and management. The following are the core values of the Atwima Mponua District Assembly.

1. Transparency and Accountability.
2. Client-orientation, Loyalty and Commitment.
3. Diligence, Discipline and Timeliness.

4. Creativity and Innovativeness.
5. Equity and Impartiality.
6. Integrity.
7. Anonymity and Permanence.

1.5. Performance Review

1.5.1. Introduction

To provide a baseline for the preparation of the next 4-year Medium Term Development Plan, the Assembly conducted a performance review of the 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan Implemented by the Assembly. The results contained the progress made within the 4-year period and the lessons learnt to guide the preparation of the next –year Plan.

1.5.2. Summary of Performance Review

A review of the District’s performance in implementing programmes and projects under the GSGDA II (2014 – 2017) is presented in Table 1.1. From the summary review results, the District witnessed a consistent fall in the number of programmes, projects and activities that were fully implemented within the 4-year period. This was as a result of the consistent fall in revenue within the period as discussed in the revenue performance section.

A total of 81 out of the 135 programmes, projects and activities earmarked for implementation in 2014 were fully implemented whilst 54 were not implemented at all. In 2015, 69 out of the 142 programmes, projects and activities were fully implemented with 73 not implemented. Also, in 2016, 69 programmes, projects and activities were fully implemented whilst 72 were not implemented with 2 on-going. Finally, a total of 108 programmes, projects and activities were earmarked for implementation in 2017, out of which 72 are on-going at half year and 36 fully implemented. Figure 1.1 shows a summary of results.

Table 1.1: Performance of the Assembly from 2014 to 2017

	Policy Objective : 1. Strengthening financial resources mobilization and public expenditure management 2. Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes 3. Create opportunities for accelerated job creation across all sectors											
PERIOD	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators								
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks in relation to criteria					
							Fully Implemented	On-going	Not Implemented	Partially Implemented	Abandoned	Implemented but not in MTDP
2014-2017	Management and Administration	General Administration	Sensitize 300 communities on self-help projects in the district	100	300	280		✓				
			Provide support to the 12 Area councils in the district	0	12	6				✓		
			Organize training workshops for Assembly/Unit committee members	0	4	4	✓					
			Organize 4 training workshops for junior	0	4	4	✓					

			and senior staff of the assembly									
			Payment of recurrent expenses of the assembly	30%	100%	100%	✓					
			Payment of transfer and haulage expenses of staff	1	8	4		✓				
			Organization of Budget committee and DPCU meetings	16	16	16	✓					
			Procurement of stationery and office consumables	120	200	200	✓					
			Maintenance of 4 no. assembly vehicles	3	6	4					✓	
			Maintenance of office buildings and office equipment	75	100	90					✓	
			Organize sub-committee meetings	21	21	21	✓					
			Procurement of 60 motor bikes for assembly members and staff	0	60	0					✓	
			Establishment of client service centre	0	1	0					✓	
			Complete the construction and furnishing of 1 no. 40-unit 2-storey District Assembly block	0	1	1		✓				
			Provide funds for social interventions and unanticipated	20%	80%	50%					✓	

			projects and programmes									
			Implement constituency projects and programmes for scholarships and bursaries, building materials, LED Relief Items and other interventions	50	200	80		✓				
			Support to district security	5%	20%	10%		✓				
			Construction of police station at Mpasatia	1	2	1				✓		
			Support NGOs of the district	0	20	0			✓			
			Support and honor National programmes	2	4	4	✓					
		Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Compile and update the District Revenue Database	0	4	0			✓			
			Organize 8 tax educational campaigns in the district	0	8	0			✓			
			Organize 4 no. stakeholders forum on fee fixing resolution and gazetting of fee-fixing annually	2	4	4	✓					
			Train and re-assign revenue collectors and commissioners in the district	0	20	0			✓			
		Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Support the preparation of	10% of budgeted amount	100%	80%				✓		

			composite budget and Annual Action Plans											
			Support the preparation of 2018-2021 DMTDP	10% of budgeted amount	100%	80%					✓			
		Human Resource Management	Provide support to the Human Resource Unit to create HR database	0	100%	80%					✓			
2014-2017	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Train 60 MSMEs in the district	0	60	20					✓			
			Organize 2 training workshops for women in pastries and other SMEs in the district	0	2	1					✓			
			Prepare a district tourism profile for tourism development	0	1	1	✓							
			Support to the BAC office	10% of budgeted amount	100%	30%					✓			
		Agricultural Development	Support the department of agriculture	10% of budgeted amount	100%	80%					✓			
			Conduct Annual farmers' day	4	4	4	✓							
			Promote and vaccinate 1,000 small ruminants and domestic animals	0	1,000	1,000	✓							
			Support the implementation of MAG activities in the district	0	100%	100%	✓							
			Support implementation of rice extension plan in the district	0	100%	50%						✓		

			Train 200 farmers in modern technology of farming in green economy and climate change	0	200	50				✓			
			Rehabilitate the office of the District Agriculture Directorate	0	1	0				✓			
			Rehabilitation 4 no. AEA quarters	0	4	0				✓			
			Provision of support to 100 rice farmers in the district	0	100	20				✓			
2014-2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical Planning	Prepare settlement layout for 4 community in the district	0	4	0				✓			
			Provision of support for the Physical Planning Department	10% of budgeted amount	100%	100%	✓						
			Organize 8 no. stakeholder meeting on proper usage of land in the district	2	8	0				✓			
		Infrastructure Development	Reshape 50km feeder roads in the district	10	50	35					✓		
			Extend electricity to 3 no. communities in the district	0	3	1					✓		
			Provide 300 streetlight bulbs in the district	0	300	200					✓		
			Complete the extension of electricity at Akomfre	0	100% extension	0					✓		

			Construct 10 km drains in the district	0	10	0			✓			
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Complete the construction of 1 no. 3-unit classroom block at Domeabra	0	1	1				✓		
			Complete the construction of 1 no. 2-storey 12-unit classroom block for cluster of schools at Nyinahin	0	1	1				✓		
			Construct 1 no. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Wansamire	0	1	1				✓		
			Construction of Town Park at Ntobroso	0	1	1				✓		
			Complete the construction of 1 no. 3-storey Girls' Dormitory for NCASS	0	1	1				✓		
			Manufacture and supply 400 Mono Desks to GES	0	400	200				✓		
			Conduct 2 District Mock Exams in the district	0	2	2	✓					
			Organize my first day at school for boys and girls aged 4 years and above in the district	4	4	4	✓					
			Provision of support to education directorate	10% of budgeted amount	100%	50%				✓		

			Procurement of 100 footballs and jerseys	0	100	100	✓						
			Facilitate the organization of sports activities in the district	10% of budgeted amount	100%	50%					✓		
			Provide support to DEOC	0	100% of budgeted amount	0				✓			
			Supply 500 school uniforms and 10,000 exercise books and textbooks to public schools	0	500 school uniforms , 10,000 exercise and textbooks	0				✓			
			Identify and provide bursaries to 50 needy students and scholarships to best BECE and WASSE students	0	50	50	✓						
			Complete the construction of 1 no. 6-unit classroom block at Kukubuso	0	1	1	✓						
		Health Delivery	Implement 20 no. sanitation improvement package activities in the district	0	20	12					✓		
			Construction of 1 no. 16-seater W/C toilet with mechanized boreholes at Serebuso	0	1	1					✓		

			Provide financial support to Health professional trainees			✓							
			Organize 2 educational campaigns on causes and impacts of HIV/AIDS	✓									
			Educate 2,000 people to use Family Planning facilities	✓									
			Provide support on roll back malaria and immunization in the district			✓							
			Provide support to the birth and deaths registry			✓							
			Facilitate the registration of 2,000 poor and marginalized on NHIS under LEAP	✓									
			Evacuate 4 no. refuse dump sites in the district	✓									
			Complete the construction of CHPS Compound at Asamang		✓								
			Construction of CHPS Compound at Bedabour		✓								
			Fumigation in the district	✓									
			Organize 4 no. educational campaigns on safe sanitation and			✓							

			spread of typhoid diseases											
			Complete the construction of Kotokuom W/C toilet facility	✓										
		Social Welfare and Community Development	Drill 2 no. boreholes in the district		✓									
			Organize sensitization programmes for 8 churches on Family Based Care Policy		✓									
			Organize sensitization programmes for Two Hundred (200) teenage girls on effects and prevention of teenage pregnancy				✓							
			Regulate activities of Twenty (20) Day care centres in the district		✓									
			Provide support to PWDs in the district		✓									
			Sensitize women groups on effective family management issues		✓									
			Organize public education on child rights in the district		✓									
			Facilitate the construction of 4 no. disability ramps in selected schools in the district				✓							

			Facilitate the employment of 250 youths under YEA			✓								
			Empower 5 women's group socio-economically based on their specific needs in the district	✓										
			Rehabilitate 5 no. boreholes in the district			✓								
2014-2017	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Organize public education on disaster prevention and management	✓										
			Provide relief items for disaster victims	✓										
		Natural Resource Conservation	Facilitate the reclamation of 50 mined pits in the district			✓								
			Organize one stakeholder's forum for mining communities and small scale mining companies	✓										

During the period under review, inadequate and delayed releases of Central Government funds such as the DACF and the DDF led to non-implementation or partial implementation of projects and programmes in the DMTDP (2014-2017).

Figure 1.1: Summary of Performance Review Results (2014-2017).



Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

1.5.3. Revenue and Expenditure

The District receives revenue for development through the Government of Ghana, Internally Generated Funds and Donor Support. The major sources of revenue for development activities in the district include the District Assembly's Common Fund (DACF), the District Development Facility (DDF) and the Internally Generated Fund (IGF). However, the Assembly relied solely on the DACF and DDF for capital expenditure since the IGF is woefully inadequate. The tables and bar graphs below present the revenues and expenditure pattern of the Assembly for the four years under review (2014-2017).

Table 1.2: Total Releases from Government of Ghana

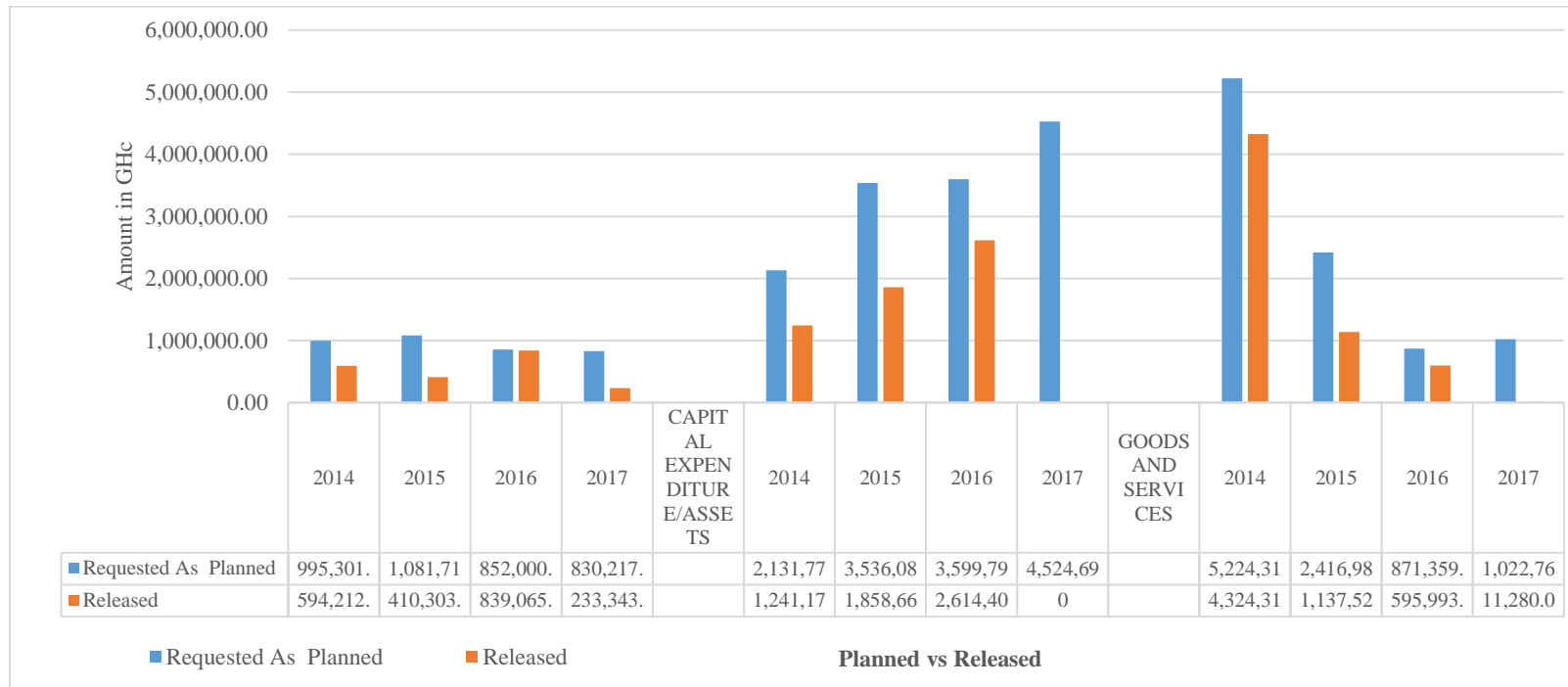
Year	Requested As Planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released C	Deviations		Actual Expenditure D	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (WAGES AND SALARIES)							
2014	995,301.53	995,301.53	594,212.80	0	401,088.73	594,212.80	0
2015	1,081,715.35	1,081,715.35	410,303.74	0	671,411.61	410,303.74	0
2016	852,000.00	852,000.00	839,065.22	0	12,934.78	839,065.22	0
2017	830,217.22	830,217.22	233,343.66	0	596,873.56	233,343.66	0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE/ASSETS							
2014	2,131,775.70	2,131,775.70	1,241,177.71	0	890,597.99	961,691.78	279,485.93
2015	3,536,080.22	3,536,080.22	1,858,663.94	0	1,677,416.28	1,621,505.25	237,158.69
2016	3,599,794.40	3,599,794.40	2,614,404.00	0	985,390.40	3,110,004.37	(495,600.37)
2017	4,524,691.50	4,524,691.50	-	-	-	-	-
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	5,224,314.92	5,224,314.92	4,324,315.92	0	899,999.00	4,322,659.68	1,656.24
2015	2,416,984.77	2,416,984.77	1,137,520.86	0	1,279,463.91	1,056,130.53	81,390.33

2016	871,359.85	871,359.85	595,993.41	0	275,366.44	650,500.79	(4,507.38)
2017	1,022,761.11	1,022,761.11	11,280.00	0	1,011,481.11	15,470.98	(4,190.98)

Source: District Finance Department-AMDA, 2017

From Table 1.2, under capital expenditure /assets, the Assembly recorded a positive variance in 2014 and 2015 respectively. However, it recorded a negative variance in 2016 and no expenditure in 2017 as at almost half year. Comparing the approved budgets and releases (as shown in the table above), indicates that the Assembly always runs a deficit budget. The Assembly therefore, manages its revenues gaps by awarding few contracts within the annual period that has manifested in the positive variances recorded in 2014 and 2015. In summary, there is always a wide margin between approved budgets and releases or actual. On a similar scale, goods and service recorded two years (2014& 2015) of positive variance and one full year (2016) of negative variance and almost at half years of negative variance (2017).

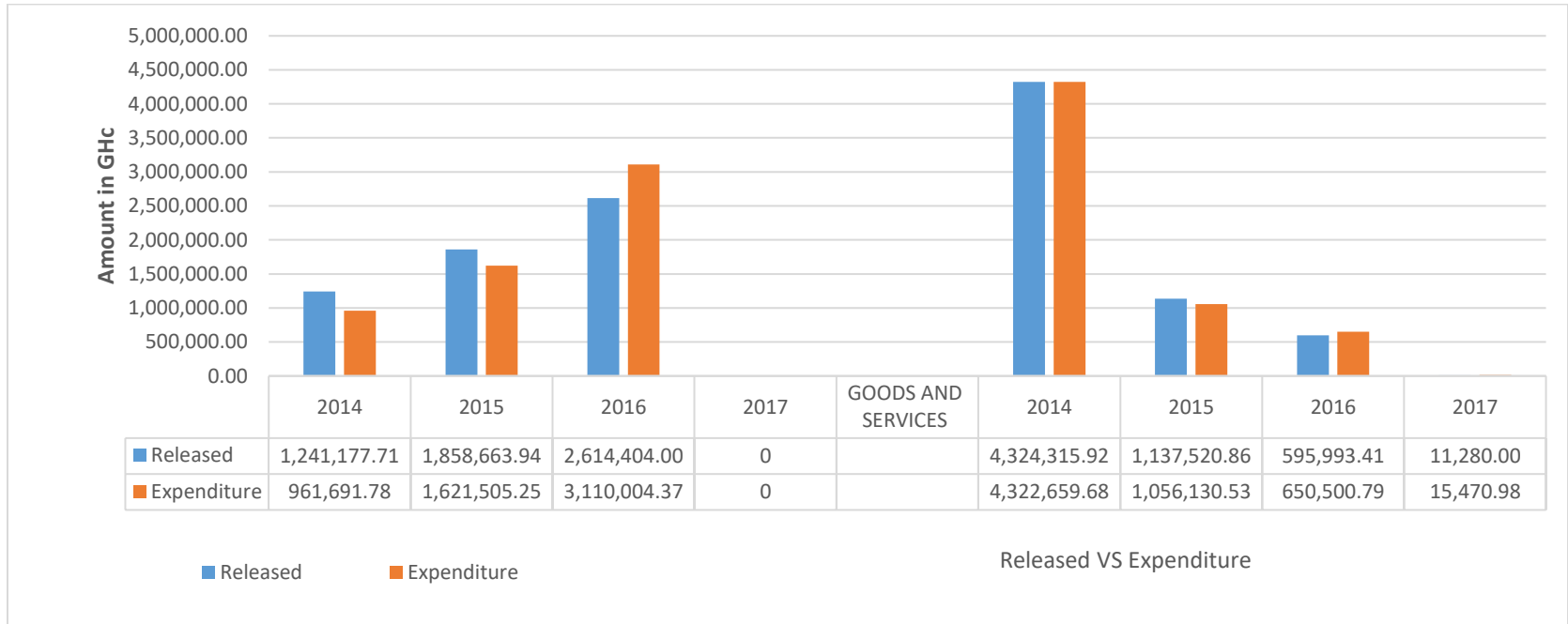
Figure 1.2: Comparison of Planned Revenue and Releases on Yearly Basis



Source: DPCU- AMDA, 2017

Figure 1.2 presents a deficit budget for all the years under consideration. The first bar graph represents personnel emoluments and wages, the second represents capital expenditure/assets and the last set represents goods and services. In all the years as represented in the Figure 1.2, releases are always far below planned budget. It is worth noticing that, as at almost half year, no amount has been released for capital expenditure with little released for goods and services in 2017.

Figure 1.3: Comparison of Total Releases and Expenditure



Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

From Figure 1.3, the Assembly has performed well in terms of expenditure controls or management. With reference to Figure 1.1, total releases were far below planned expenditure, however, in Figure 1.3, expenditure is either slightly above releases or slightly below releases as shown in Figure 1.3.

Table 1.3: All Sources of Financial Revenues

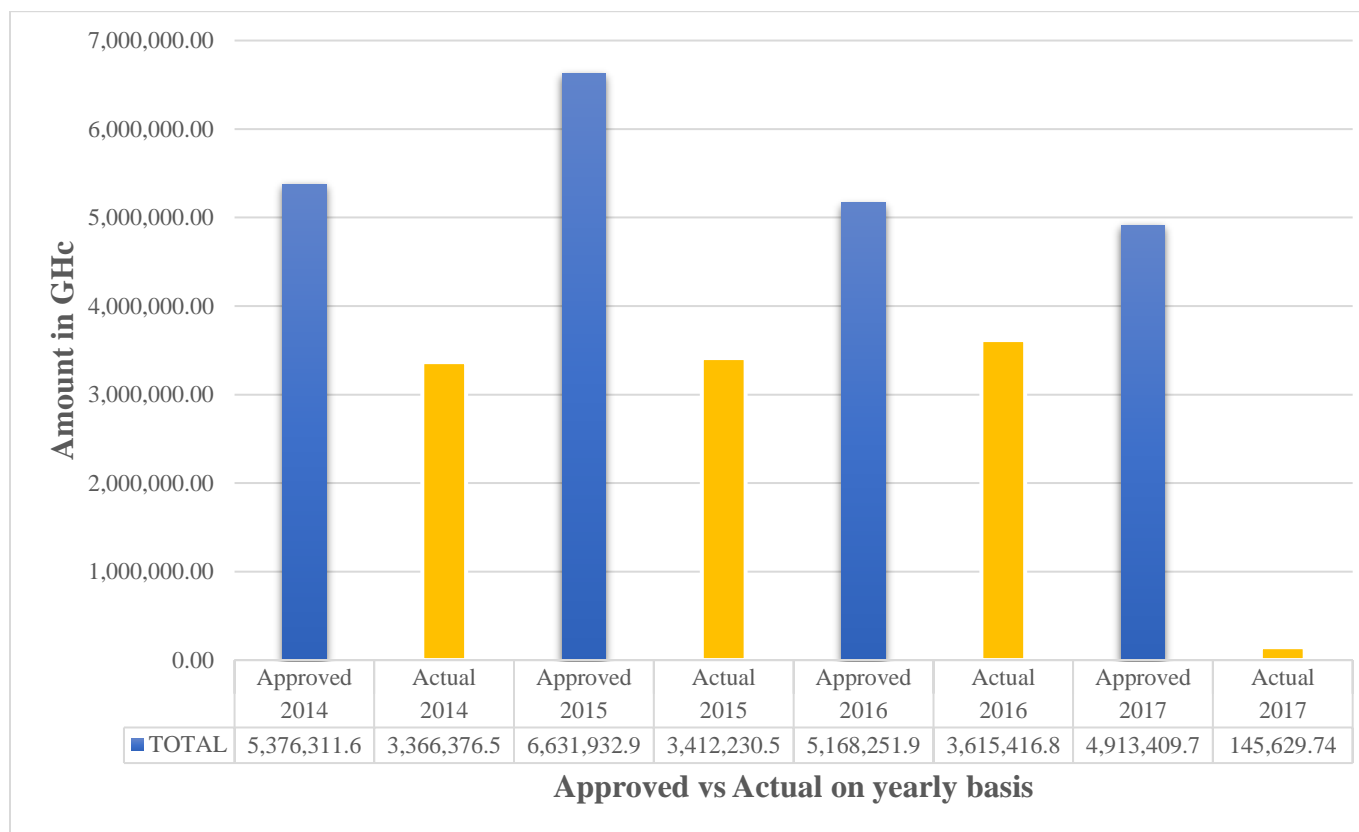
ALL SOURCES OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE MMDAS												
Sources	2014	2014	2014	2015	2015	2015	2016	2016	2016	2017	2017	2017
	approved	actual	variance	approved	actual	variance	approved	actual	variance	approved	actual	variance
GOG	548,775.61	18,894.09	(529,881.52)	52,231.34	2,381.38	(49,849.96)	243,989.75	25,865.52	(218,124.23)	30,200.00	-	(30,200.00)
IGF	366,222.00	365,409.94	(812.06)	406,868.00	416,045.72	9,177.72	520,057.15	425,558.56	(94,498.59)	520,057.15	134,349.74	(385,707.41)
DACF	1,252,820.00	657,013.80	(595,806.20)	3,051,950.65	1,673,118.51	(1,378,832.14)	3,096,301.00	2,136,169.76	(960,131.24)	3,371,897.00	10,000.00	(3,361,897.00)
DDF	1,056,133.00	771,049.10	(285,083.90)	1,056,133.00	481,052.00	(575,081.00)	1,022,904.00	774,789.43	(248,114.57)	775,951.00	-	(775,951.00)
DEV'T PA	110,611.00	110,611.00	-	30,000.00	-	(30,000.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHERS												
MP CF	160,000.00	90,246.75	(69,753.25)	160,000.00	96,913.70	(63,086.30)	160,000.00	147,641.89	(12,358.11)	100,000.00	-	(100,000.00)
PWD	60,000.00	26,242.90	(33,757.10)	60,000.00	44,460.70	(15,539.30)	60,000.00	92,589.35	32,589.35	90,000.00	1,280.00	(88,720.00)
MULTI SEC	-	-	-	8,000.00	9,693.51	1,693.51	15,000.00	12,802.32	(2,197.68)	25,304.61	-	(25,304.61)
GSFP	1,474,750.00	1,264,313.00	(210,437.00)	1,474,750.00	662,965.00	(811,785.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-
FREE SCH UNIFORM	50,000.00	-	(50,000.00)	50,000.00	-	(50,000.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-

SUPPORT TO WKS	35,000.00	12,596.00	(22,404.00)	10,000.00	-	(10,000.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANITATION	212,000.00	-	(212,000.00)	212,000.00	-	(212,000.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-
MP SIP	50,000.00	50,000.00	-	60,000.00	25,600.00	(34,400.00)	50,000.00	-	(50,000.00)	-	-	-
TOTAL	5,376,311.61	3,366,376.58	(2,009,935.03)	6,631,932.99	3,412,230.52	(3,219,702.47)	5,168,251.90	3,615,416.83	(1,552,835.07)	4,913,409.76	145,629.74	(4,767,780.02)

Source: District Finance Department-AMDA, 2017

Table 1.3 represents all the revenues sources available to the Assembly. From the table, Internally Generated Funds (IGF) and the District Assembly's Common Fund (DACF) are the most consistent sources of funding available to the Assembly. The sources of income classified under others are committed funds from Central Government. The most worrying trend represented in Table 1.3 is the level at which funds from the development partners has declined over the period. Central Government sources are therefore, the major sources of revenue available to Assembly which recently are not forthcoming.

Figure 1.4: Total Projected and Actual Revenues on Yearly Basis (2014-2017)



Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

Figure 1.4 represents the yearly total projected revenue of the Assembly and actual receipts within the period. The yearly total receipts for all years are consistently half of the yearly total projected revenue. As at almost half year into 2017, the actual receipts are too insignificant. This trend puts much pressure on the Assembly authorities to finance the funding gap which is almost equal to actual receipts.

1.5.4. Summary of the Development Implications of the Financial Position of the Assembly

The District obtains revenue for development through the Government of Ghana, Internally Generated Fund and Donor support. The district obtained about 80% of its development revenue from the central government, basically, through the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), District Development Fund (DDF) and other pro-poor interventions such as the School Feeding Programme (SFP), Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP). Internally Generated Fund (IGF) covered 10.5% whilst donor support from United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and Social Investment Fund (SIF) constituted about 9.5%.

The unreliable nature of the Central Government Funds posed difficult financial management practices for the Assembly. The following strategies can help the Assembly expedite its development agenda:

- i. Encouraging Community-Self-Help Projects. This will help reduce the burden on the Assembly
- ii. Improving upon the Assembly's IGF collection as outlined in the Revenue Improvement Strategy Document.
- iii. Prioritizing and implementing few critical projects and programmes at a time
- iv. Investing in more soft skills developments that are less capital intensive than the usually physical infrastructure.
- v. Ensuring value for money in all contracts (adopting the best practices in public procurement)
- vi. Engage in proposal writing for support from development partners.

1.5.5. Key Challenges Encountered During the Implementation of the 2014 - 2017 DMTDP

1. Low political will towards the implementation of the programmes, projects and activities outlined in the 2014-2017 DMTDP. This explained why only 60 percent of programmes, projects and activities were fully implemented within the plan period, 15 percent are still on-going and a whopping 25 percent were not implemented at all
2. Too many programmes, projects and activities were outlined for implementation within the 4-year period. This explains why there were a lot of unimplemented programmes and activities within the period.

3. Within the planned period, financial in-flows from Central Government, IGF and other Development Partners (Donors) fell far below expectations. As shown in the financial report, out of a total of GH¢22,089,906.25 which was approved for the Assembly, only GH¢10,539,653.67 was released representing 47.7% indicating a shortfall (variance) of 52.28%. This was mainly due to unexpected deductions made by the Administrator at source from the DACF, its untimely releases and a myriad of problems (such as the absence of reliable database on revenue items, low revenue education, etc) associated with internal revenue generation within the District.
4. There was ineffective coordination and monitoring of the programmes and activities outlined in the plan especially in the decentralized departments. This was mainly due to logistical constraints especially vehicle and fuel for carrying out monitoring exercises. It was therefore difficult to collate data on the levels of plan implementation.

1.5.6. Lessons Learnt which have Implications for the 2018 - 2021 DMTDP

1. There should be political will to implement projects and programs as planned.
2. Programs and projects should be prioritised and selected based on realistic revenue inflows and projections.
3. Central Government sources of financial inflows should be timely to ensure timely implementation of projects and programs. Government should also support District Assemblies to improve their Internal Revenue Generation.
4. The assembly should make available logistics such as vehicle and fuel for effective coordination and monitoring of programmes, projects and activities outlined in the DMTDP (2014-2017).

1.6. Analysis of Existing Situation/Compilation of the District Profile

1.6.1. Institutional capacity needs

Organizational Structure of the Atwima Mponua District Assembly

The DCE is the political head of the district and carries out the day-to-day administration of the district. He is at the apex of the organizational structure of the district administration. He is appointed by the President of the Republic of Ghana with prior approval of not less than two-thirds majority of the members of the Assembly present and voting at the meeting. He serves as Chairperson to the Entity Tender committee, the Executive committee and the District Security Council.

The DCE is seconded by the District Coordinating Director (DCD) who is the Chairperson of the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) and the administrative head of the office of the district assembly. He coordinates the activities of the departments of the assembly. Staffs of the District Assembly are answerable to the DCE through the DCD. The DCD serves as Secretary to the Entity Tender Committee, the Executive committee, the District Security Council and the General Assembly. Beneath the DCD are heads of department of Agriculture, Trade/Tourism and Industry, Central Administration, Health, Education, Works, Physical Planning, Disaster Prevention and Management, and Social Welfare and Community Development.

Human Resource Capacity

The Atwima Mponua District has total staff strength of One hundred and forty-six (146) workers including permanent and temporary workers of which One Hundred and Seven (107) representing Seventy three percent (73%) are males whiles Thirty-Nine (39) workers representing Twenty seven percent (27%) are females. Below is a matrix of departmental staff strength and their sex disaggregation.

NO.	DEPARTMENT	SEX DISAGGREGATION				
		MALE	%	FEMALE	%	TOTAL
1	Central Administration	75	91.5	7	8.5	82
2	Central Administration -Temporary Staff (IGF)	13	65	7	35	20
3	Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit	7	53.8	6	46.2	13
4	Finance Department (Revenue section)	2	66.7	1	33.3	3
5	Social Welfare and Community Development	6	75	2	25	8
6	Works	2	100	-	0	2

7	Agriculture	1	5.3	18	94.7	19
8	Trade and Industry (NBSSI/BAC)	2	100	-	0	2
9	Physical Planning	3	100	-	0	3
10	Finance Department (CAGD)	3	100	-	0	3
11	NADMO	13	81.3	3	18.7	16
12	Non-Formal Education	1	50	1	50	2
	TOTAL	128	74	45	26	173

Age distribution of staff in departments

No.	Department	Age Range	20-30 Years	31-40 Years	41-50 Years	51-60 Years	60+	Total
1	Central Administration	Male	2	5	3	2	-	12
		Female	1	7	1	-	-	9
		Sub-total	3	12	4	2	-	21
2	Environmental Health and Sanitation	Male	1	5	1	-	-	7
		Female	2	3	-	-	-	5
		Sub-total	3	8	1	-	-	12
3	Finance Department (Revenue section)	Male	-	-	1	1	-	2
		Female	-	-	1	-	-	1
		Sub-total	-	-	2	1	-	3
4	Social Welfare and Community Development	Male	2	4	-	-	-	6
		Female	-	2	-	-	-	2
		Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	8
5	Works	Male	-	2	-	-	-	2
		Female	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Sub-total	-	2	-	-	-	2
6	Agriculture	Male	-	11	4	3	-	18
		Female	-	-	1	-	-	1
		Sub-total	-	11	5	3	-	19
7	Trade and Industry	Male	-	-	2	-	-	2
		Female	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Sub-total	-	-	2	-	-	2
8	Physical Planning	Male	-	2	1	-	-	3
		Female	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	3

9	Finance Department (CAGD)	Male	-	1	1	1	-	3
		Female	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Sub-total	-	1	1	1	-	3
10	Disaster Prevention and Management	Male	-	2	5	7	-	14
		Female	-	2	-	-	-	2
		Sub-total	-	4	5	7	-	16
11	Education, Youth and Sports (Non-formal education)	Male	-	5	-	-	-	-
		Female	-	1	-	-	-	-
		Sub-total	-	6	-	-	-	6
12	Central Administration (Temporary Staff)	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Female	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-

Qualification of Staff in the District (Permanent Staff)

Department	Second Degree	First Degree	Higher National Diploma	Diploma	certificate	N V T I	GCE 'O' LEVEL	GCE 'A' LEVEL	WASS CE	MSL C	B E C E	N O N E	T O T A L
Central Administration	7	6	1	1		2			2	3			22
Environmental Health and Sanitation		5		2	5					1			13
Finance	1	2											3
Revenue									1	2			3
Social Welfare and Community Development	4			3	1								8
Works Department			1		1								2
Department of Agriculture													
Trade and Industry		1								1			2

Physical Planning Dep't					3							3
Disaster Prevention Dep't	1		1	2		2		3	2	5		16
Non-Formal Education			1					1	1			3
TOTAL	13	14	4	8	10	4		4	6	12		75

The successful implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) depends on the capacity of the institutions in the forefront of the implementation process. A key unit in the implementation of the DMTP is the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU). The capacity and management index was used to assess the capacity of the DPCU in ensuring a successful implementation of the DMTDP. Where gaps exist, strategies are provided to build the capacity of the DPCU to implement the plan.

Table 1.4: DPCU Capacity and Management Index

Indicators	Score =	Score =	Score =	Indicator Average
1. Qualifications of personnel	Most staff do not have the required education	Some staff have the required education	All staff have the required education	
Average Score	15/5=3	50/5=10	50/5=10	7.7
2. Staff Compliment	There are numerous key positions that are unfilled	Most key positions are filled but there are still gaps	All positions in the DPCU positions are filled	
Average Score	5/5=1	50/5=10	50/5=10	7.0
3. M&E Skills & Knowledge	Most staff do not have the requisite M&E skills and knowledge	Some staff have requisite M&E skills and knowledge	All staff have requisite M&E skills and knowledge	
Average Score	45/5=9	50/5=10	35/5=7	8.7
4. Availability of Funds	Funds available do not meet basic cost requirements	Funds available to meet basic costs, but will not allow DPCU	Funds available meet basic costs, as well as enable	

		to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	DPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	
	50/5=10	30/5=6	10/5=1	5.7
5. Utilization of Funds	Resources are spent at the discretion of management and not in pre-approved areas	Some resources are spent as approved by the DA, but management continues to direct some funds inappropriately	Resources are spent as budgeted in accordance with the DMTDP	
Average Score	7/5=1.4	11/5=2	45/5=9	4.1
6. Timely Access to Funds	Funds released 12 months behind schedule	Funds released 6 months behind schedule	Funds released on schedule	
Average Score	45/5=9	30/5=6	12/5=2.4	5.8
7. Leadership	Leadership is not able to address development needs due to low motivation, corruption, or lack of qualification	Leadership can complete short term tasks, but is not dynamic or able to envision the medium to long term development	Leadership is dynamic and motivates the DA staff and members to work together for long term development	
Average Score	5/5=1	30/5=6	40/5=8	5
8. Management	The full complement of management is not available, and what is present does not have the skills to direct DPCU activities	Partial complement of management but not able to handle all functions e.g. planning, budgeting, financial reporting, M&E, etc.	There is a full complement of management and technically skilled to handle all functions	
Average Score	5/5=1	30/5=6	50/5=10	5.7

9. Workload	Workload is so high that staff must work overtime to complete even basic administrative tasks	Workload forces staff to work overtime to complete planning and M&E functions	Staff can complete all jobs within regular working hours	
Average Score	5/5=1	5/5=6	31/5=10	5.7
10. Motivation/ Incentives	Basic central government Motivation/Incentives exist but are not accessible	Some central government motivation/incentives are accessible (training, maternity leave, overtime payment, etc)	Central government motivation/incentives are easy to access and development partners' incentives also exist	
Average Score	5/5=1	34/5=9	20/5=8	6
11. Equipment/ Facilities	Office space, furniture, and other facilities are woefully inadequate	Office space is adequate, but furniture and other facilities are lacking for some staff	All staff have access to appropriate office space, furniture and other facilities	
Average Score	45/5=9	30/5=6	25/5=5	6.7
Total Score	46.4	77	80.4	203.8
Average total score				203.8/3=67.9
Index				67.9/11=6.2

Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

From Table 1.4, generally, the Assembly can be described as having average capacity to implement the DMTDP based on variety of factors. The Assembly scored an index of 6.2

indicating an average capacity and management performance. However, on individual indicator score, the Assembly has high capacity in the area of staff qualification, staff complement, funds utilization, leadership, management and workload. On the other hand, the Assembly has weak or average capacity in M&E skills, availability of funds, and timely access to funds, staff motivations/incentives and equipment/facilities.

The successful implementation of the DTMDP will be effective if the necessary training on M&E is provided, the required funds are made available timely, institution of staff motivation/incentives both internal and external as well as the provision of the requisite logistics are indicated in Table 1.4.

1.6.2. Key Staff of the Assembly

The successful implementation of the DMTDP depends on the availability of some key staff of the Assembly with the requisite qualification and experiences. Table 1.5 shows the qualifications and experiences of the key staff of the Assembly.

Table 1.5: Key Staff of the Assembly

Category of Staff		Sex	Qualification	Number		Differences	
				Required	Available	Backlog	Surplus
1	District Chief Executive	M	MSc.	1	1	-	-
2	District Coordinating Director	M	MA.	1	1	-	-
3	Development Planning Officer	M	MSc.	3	2	1	-
4	District Works Engineer	M	BSc	2	1	1	-
5	District Finance Officer	M	MSc.	1	1	-	-
6	District Budget Officer	M	MSc.	3	1	2	-
7	District Director of Education	F	B.Ed.	1	1	-	-
8	District Director of Agriculture	M	BSc.	1	1	-	-
9	District Director of Health	M	MSc.	1	1	-	-
10	District Director of TCP	M	BSc.	2	1	1	-

Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

From Table 1.5 the district has all key staff with the necessary qualifications to implement the DMTDP. However, their capacities need to be built regularly through trainings, workshops, seminars to be abreast with the current trends in development practices.

1.6.3. Logistic Needs Assessment

Logistical constraints can undermine the effective and efficient functioning of the DPCU. This section considered the logistics available for a successful implementation of the DMTDP. Table 1.6 presents the logistics available and the backlog that needs to be fulfilled to promote efficient implementation of the DMTDP.

Table 1.6: Logistic Needs Assessment

Logistics		Number		Differences	
		Required	Available	Backlog	Surplus
1	Computers	2	1	1	-
2	Photocopier	1	0	1	-
3	Digital camera	1	1	-	-
4	Printer	1	1	-	-
5	Pick-up (vehicle)	1	0	1	-
6	GPS	2	0	2	-
7	Air Conditioner	1	0	1	-
8	Binding Machine	2	1	1	-
9	External Drive	1	1	0	-
10	Motor bike	1	0	1	-

Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

The major logistical constraint to the effective implementation of the DMTDP as presented in Table 1.6 is the lack of permanent vehicle for monitoring the implementation of the DMTDP. It highly recommended that management should procure a permanent vehicle for the monitoring of the DMTDP in the district.

1.6.4. Physical and Natural Environment

1.6.4.1. Location and Size

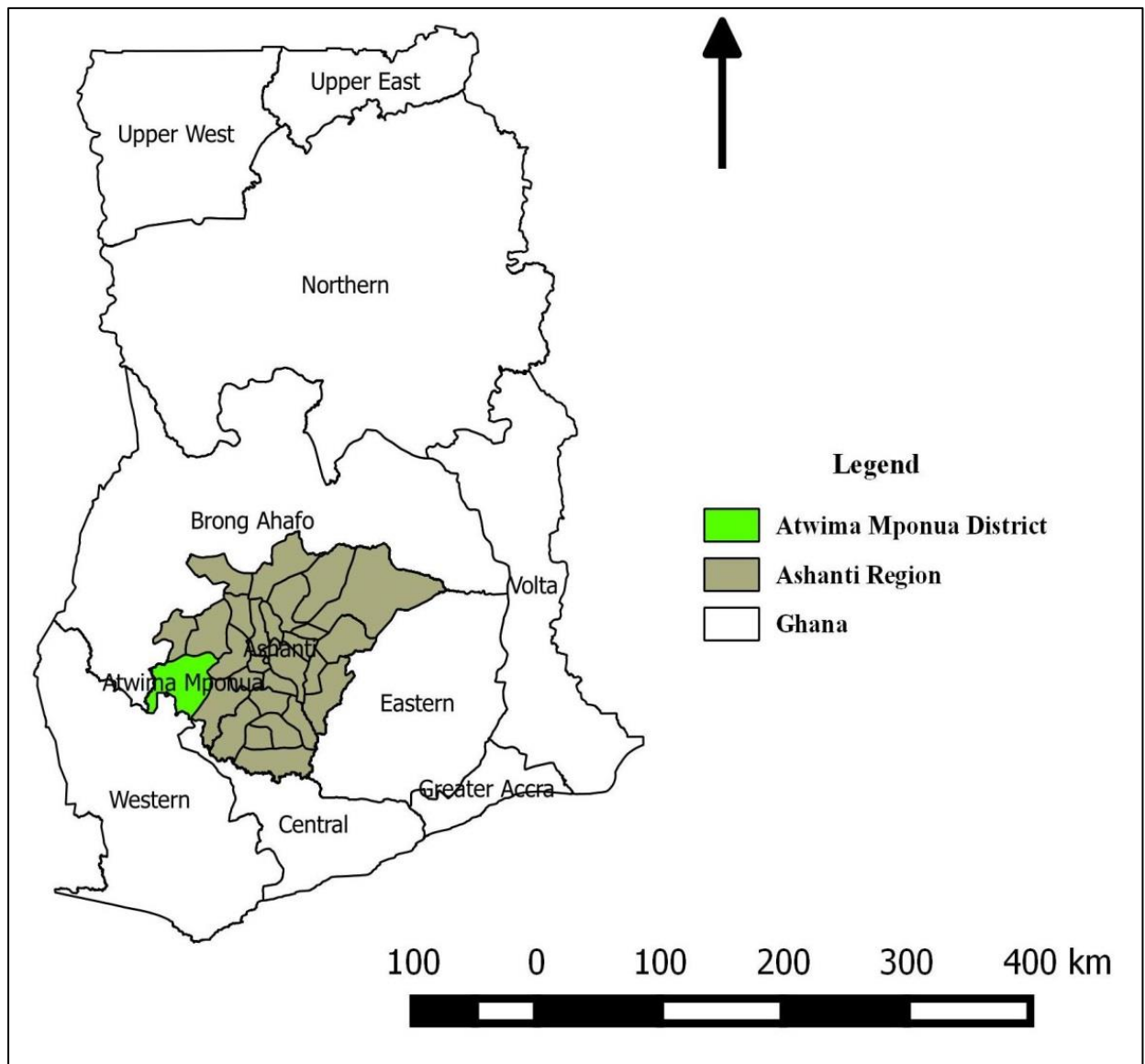
Atwima Mponua District lies between longitude 2°00'W and 2°32'W and latitude 6°32'N and 6°75'N with a land size of 1,883.2km². It shares boundaries with Amansie West District to South,

Ahafo Ano South to the North, Atwima Nwabiagya in the East and Bibiani-Anwhiaso-Bekwai to the West. The location of the District offers it the opportunity to interact with three political regions (Brong Ahafo Region, Western Region and Central Region). Nyinahin, the capital is more in the west of the District, about 45km from Kumasi. Figure 1.5, Figure 1.6 and Figure 1.7 show the Atwima Mponua District in the National Context, Regional Context and the District base map.

- **Implication for Development**

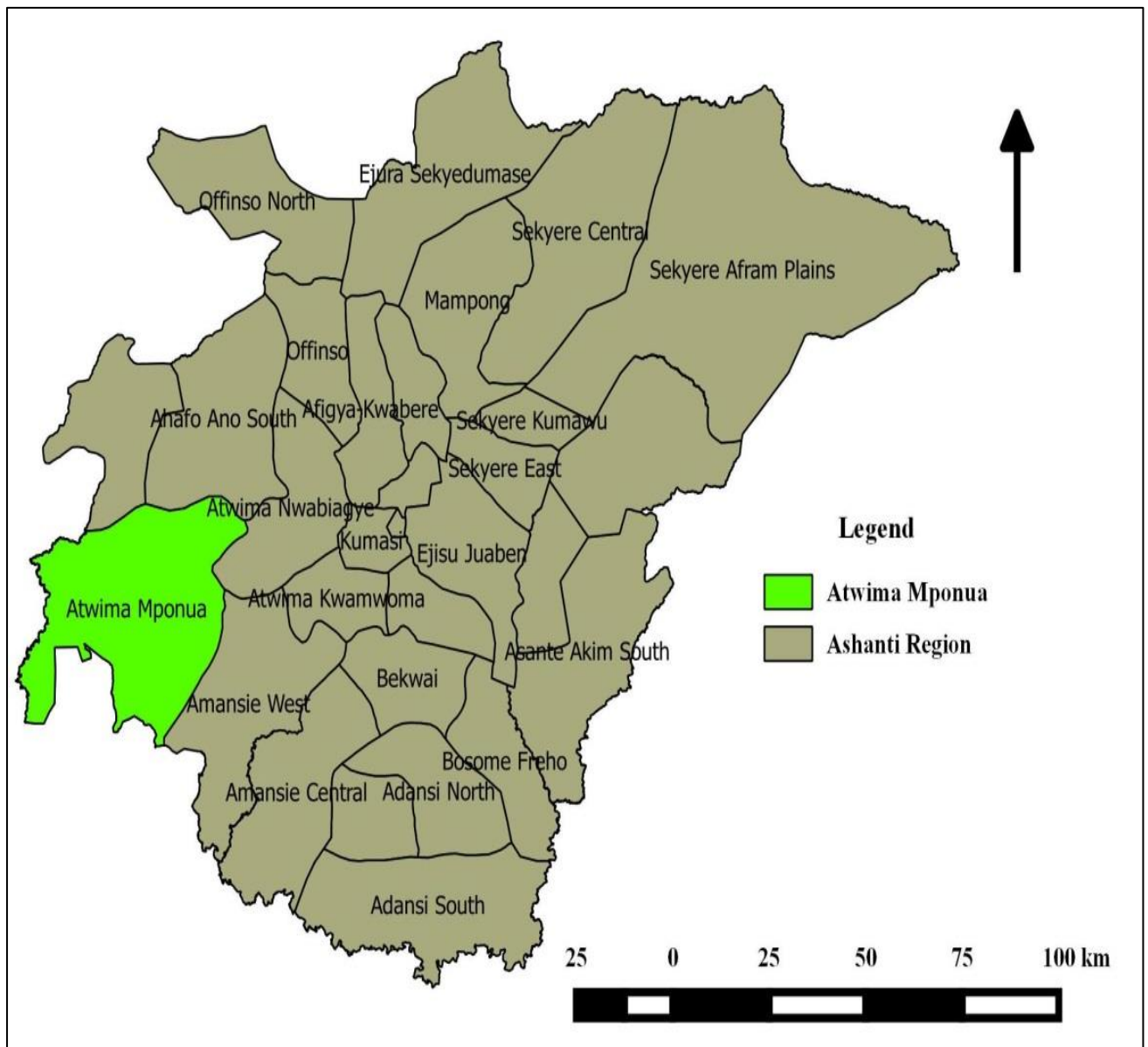
The unique and strategic location of the district offers it access to major markets and facilities in the adjoining districts. However, there is a negative development where most of the youth migrate to adjoining districts and regions in search for better jobs. This has left the agriculture sector which is the mainstay of the district economy in the hands of the old. There is, therefore, an ageing farmer population in the district. This has negative implications for agriculture production as the district is agrarian one and food security in the district and the nation at large.

Figure 1.5: Atwima Mponua District in the National Context



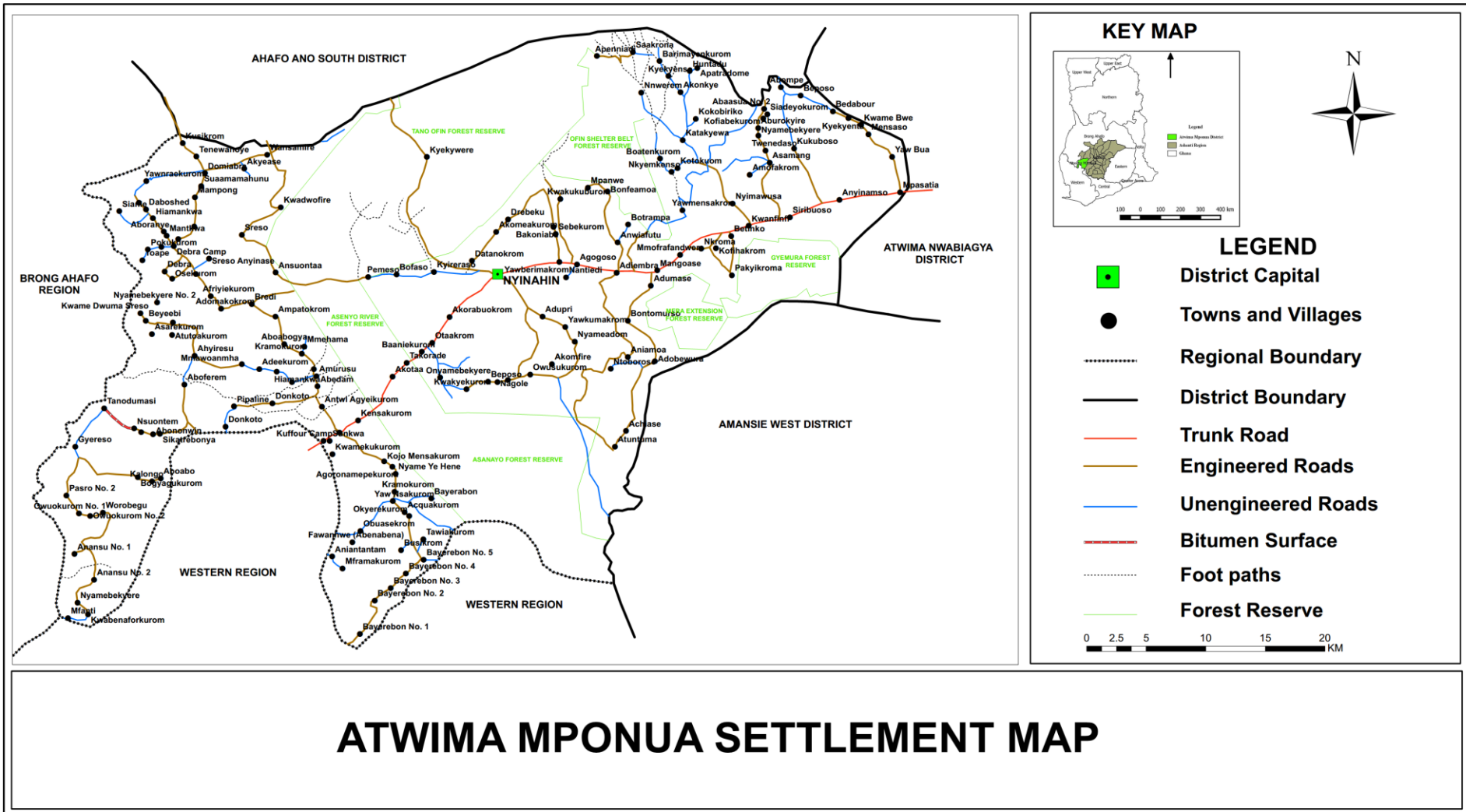
Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

Figure 1.6: Atwima Mponua District in the Regional Context



Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2014

Figure 1.7: Atwima Mponua District Settlements and Road Map



Source: DPCU, AMDA, 2017

1.6.4.2. Climate

Like most areas that lie in the wet semi-equatorial forest zone in Ghana, the District is marked by double maxima rainfall seasons. The major rainfall period begins from March to July peaking in May. The average annual rainfall for the major season is about 1,700 millimeters – 1,850 millimeters per year. The minor rainfall period starts in August tapering off in November with an average minor annual rainfall of 1,000 millimeters – 1,250 millimeters per year. However, December to February is usually dry, hot and dusty. The average temperature is about 27°C with variations in mean monthly temperature ranging between 22°C to 30°C throughout the year. However, the recent climatic changes has distorted this pattern of climate in the district, hence the raining seasons are now unpredictable.

- **Implication for Development**

The normal climate condition in the district is ideal for the cultivation of both cash and food crops such as cocoa, coffee, oil palm, maize, cocoyam, yam, plantain, cassava, rice and all kind of vegetables. However, the erratic and unpredictable nature of the rainfall pattern in the district in recent times has adverse implications for the rain fed agriculture been practiced in the district.

1.6.4.3. Vegetation

The vegetation of the District is primarily the semi-deciduous type. There are also forest reserves and other natural resources which serve as great potentials for development. The forest reserves in the district include the Gyamera Forest Reserve, Asenayo Forest Reserve and Tano-Offin Forest Reserve. There is also the Offin Forest Shelter. However, the menace of illegal chain saw operations in the district is gradually destroying these reserves.

- **Implication for Development**

The flora and fauna is diverse and composed of different species of both economic and ornamental tree species with varying heights and game and wildlife. The effective and appropriate utilization of the natural resource through the support from the forestry commission to ensure rightful use of the economic and financial resources can help spearhead the district's development at a fast pace.

1.6.4.4. Biodiversity, Climate Change Green Economy and Environment in General

There is a great need to integrate environmental concerns in planning in the light of competing need of urbanization, agriculture and industrialization and their impact on the environment. Since the mainstay of the District economy is agrarian, there is the need to develop sustainability in the use of agricultural land.

Forest Reserves in the District are found along the major rivers and streams. The District has four forest reserves stocked by such valuable timber species such as wawa, sapele, esa, asanfena, among others. The total land area of the forest reserves is about 75,323 hectares representing 40 percent of the total land area of the District. The reserves include Asanayo Forest Reserve, Gyemara Forest Reserve, Tano-Offin Forest Reserve and Offin Forest Shelter.

Green Economy is an economy that aims at reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities that aims for sustainable development without degrading the environment. In this regard, Atwima Mponua District leaves much to be desired. Economic growth is critical to continued development and poverty reduction, but can also have a significant environmental costs and can even hinder further long term economic growth and development, if environmentally unsustainable growth paths are continued.

Ignoring these environmental costs, particularly climate change and natural resource depletion, can threaten the gains that are being made and have significant economic, social and environmental consequences for the district. Greener growth is needed to allow Atwima Mponua to continue to develop, while avoiding or reducing negative environmental impacts.

Though the district abounds in natural forest resources, the rate of exploitation of the forest resource does not match up with the rate of replenishment. This phenomenon is compounded by perennial bush-fires, firewood extraction, lumbering and illegal mining activities.

In order to contain the situation and restore the District ecological balance, there is the need to expand and intensify the on-going conservation activities. Environmental conservation bye-laws of the Assembly must be enforced without fear or favour to the later to help reduce the pressure on the environment, climate change and green economy.

Table 1.7: Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy Situation in the District

Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy Issues / Problems/ Gaps	Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy Analysis	Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy (Activities/Projects)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rampant illegal small scale mining activities • Rampant illegal chain saw operations • Poor farming methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total land degraded by mining activities – 482.66 acres (1.931km² i.e-0.1%) • Natural resources depleted by 10% annually • 92.3% of Household use wood as Fuel • 98.6% of farmers are engaged in Crop Farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Reforestation Committees in the District • Enforce appropriate laws on chain saw operations in the District • Reclaim mined holes in the District • Plant trees on mining sites in the District • Enforce appropriate laws on illegal mining activities in the District • Train crop farmers and cocoa farmers in modern technology for farming • Organise Stakeholder’s meetings on proper usage of land in the District • Encourage and facilitate private sector investment in green energy sources such as solar and waste

Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

Plate 1: Condition of Illegal Mining Activities in the District



Ntoboroso



Atuntuma



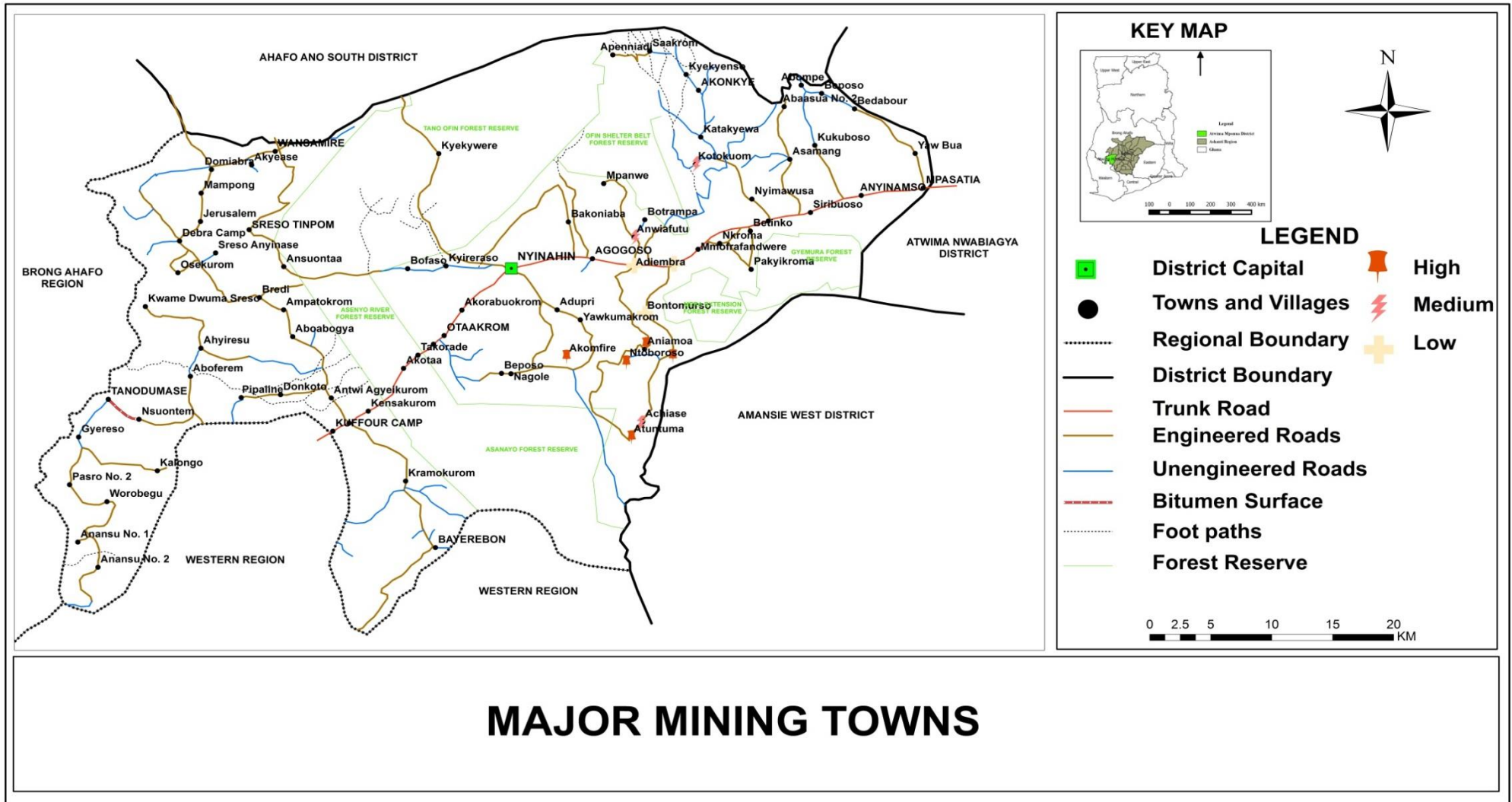
Ntoboroso



Amadaa, along the Offin River

Source: District Mining Taskforce, 2017

Figure 1.8: Spatial Location of Major Mining Communities in the District



Source: DPCU, AMDA, 2017

1.6.5. Water Security

The district currently has potable water coverage of 68.9% of the total population. This gives an unserved 31.1 percent. The major rivers that drain in the district include the river Offin and the river Tano. These water bodies have been polluted by the activities of illegal mining and unapproved farming practices. The pollution of these water bodies has affected both farming and domestic activities that uses these water sources drastically.

The pollution of these major water bodies in the district has negative implications for both agriculture and domestic activities. On agriculture activities, it threatens irrigation farming and livestock farming. On domestic activities, households that still depend on these water bodies for drinking and other household chores would be affected.

It is therefore, critical that, the assembly put in place measures to increase the potable water coverage in the district. In addition, bye-laws on water pollution should be enforced.

1.6.6. Natural and man-made Disasters

The Atwima Mponua District is within the rainforest zone. Rainstorm is therefore the common and severe natural disaster in the district. For the past four years, the district recorded a total of 50 rainstorm disasters in the district. The disasters and their prone areas are presented in Table 1.8.

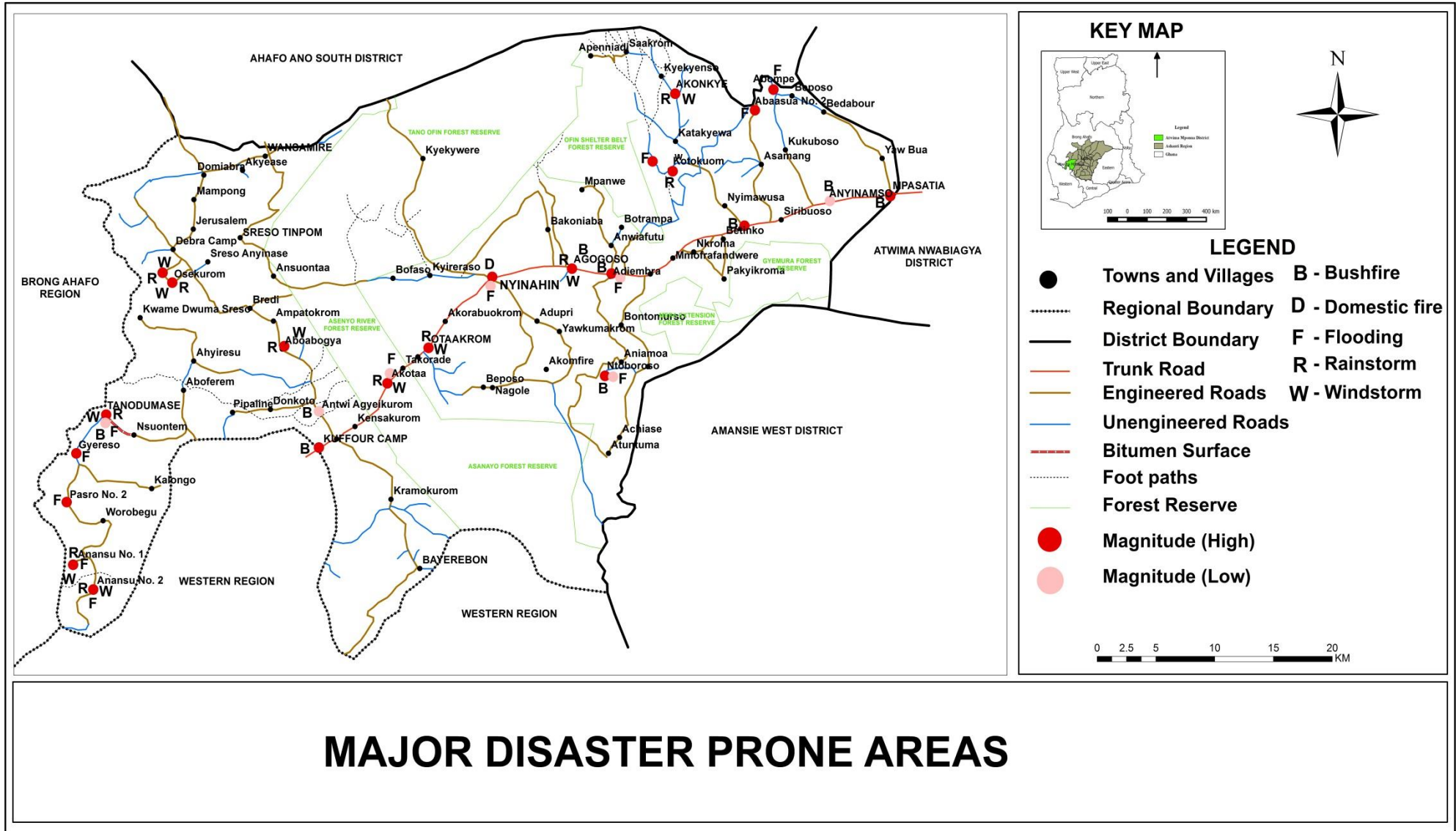
Table 1.8: Disasters, Related Prone Areas and Safe Havens

Type Disaster	Zone(s)	Community(ies)	Magnitude		Safe havens
			Low	High	
Rainstorm	Otaakrom	Otaakrom, Akotaa		✓	
	Agogoso	Agogoso		✓	
	Akonkye	Akonkye, Kotokuom, Katakwiwa I		✓	
	Sreso Timpom	Okyerekrom, Aboabogya, Debra Camp, Oseikrom		✓	
	Tano Dumasi	Tano Dumasi, Anansu		✓	
Windstorm	Akonkye	Akonkye, Kotokuom, Katakwiwa I		✓	
	Tano Dumasi	Tano Dumasi, Anansu		✓	
	Otaakrom	Otaakrom, Akotaa		✓	

	Sreso Timpom	Okyerekrom, Aboabogya, Debra Camp, Oseikrom		✓	
	Agogoso	Agogoso		✓	
Domestic Fire	Nyinahin	Nyinahin		✓	
Bush Fire	Mpasatia	Mpasatia		✓	
	Agogoso	Agogoso, Adiembra		✓	
	Kuffuor's Camp	Kuffuor's Camp		✓	
	Anyinamso	Kwanfifi		✓	
	Adobewura	Ntoboroso		✓	
	Tano Dumasi	Tano Dumasi	✓		
	Kuffuor's Camp	Antwiagyeikrom	✓		
	Anyinamso	Anyinamso №1, Anyinamso №2	✓		
Flooding	Nyinahin	Nyinahin (Lower section)	✓		Nyinahin (Upper section)
	Adobewura	Ntoboroso	✓		Aniamoa
	Anyinamso	Twenedaso, Tallerkrom	✓		Nyamebekyere
	Agogoso	Adiembra, Ampenkro	✓		Agogoso
	Otaakrom	Akotaa	✓		Atwima Takoradi
	Tano Dumasi	Tano Dumasi (Western side), Anansu, Gyereso, Pasoro II		✓	Nsuontem
	Anyinamso	Abasua II		✓	Anyinamso
	Anyinamso	Amadaa		✓	Nkrumah
	Mpasatia	Abompe		✓	Bedabuor
	Akonkye	Boatenkrom		✓	Kotokuom
	Adobewura	Afepaye		✓	Appiahkrom

Source: NADMO-AMDA, 2017

Figure 1.9: Spatial Location of Major Disaster Prone Areas in the District



Source: DPCU, AMDA, 2017

1.6.7. Natural Resource Utilization and Challenges

The mineral resources in the district are gold and bauxite. The gold is found in many communities in the district. The bauxite is located in Nyinahin, the district capital. Whilst the gold is mined and exported through small scale mining activities, the bauxite is under prospecting. The forest reserves in the district are made up of wawa, sapele, esa and asafena.

However, the effective utilization of these resources are challenged by limited technical knowledge for effective and efficient resource utilization. The lack of effective enforcement of the bye laws has also led to encroachment of some of the forest reserves in the district and rampant environmental pollution.

For effective use of the resources, there should be measures such as the adoption of modern technology, governmental support and enactment and enforcement of the bye-laws to ensure effective and sustainable utilization of the mineral resources (gold and bauxite) available in the district. Again, bye-laws for the protection of the various forest reserves need to be strengthened to deal with encroachment of these reserves in the District. Table 1.9 & 1.10 presents the available natural resources, utilization technology and challenges respectively.

Table 1.9: Natural resource utilization and technology

Natural Resource	Type	Resource utilization	Available technologies for extracting the existing resources	Technologies that can be used for extracting the existing resource	Technologies that are available to enhance the utilization of these resources	necessary technologies for utilization
Mineral Resources	Gold and bauxite	Gold (tapped) Bauxite (prospecting)	Small scale mining	Use of modernized equipment	None	The use of modern equipment
Land	-	Use for farming and building	Traditional farming methods	Mechanized farming methods	-	-
Forest	Reserve made up of	Conservation of fauna and flora	-	-	-	-

	wawa, sapele, esa and asafena					
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 1.10: Natural resource utilization, measures, challenges and benefits

Natural Resource	Type	Measures put in place to ensure the effective utilization of these resources	Measures put in place to ensure sustainability of the natural resources	Challenges for utilization of the natural resources in the district	Benefits are derived from the resource
Resources	Gold and bauxite	Modern mining technology and equipment (surface mining)	Bye-laws (protection from illegal mining) and governmental support	Limited technical knowledge for effective and efficient resource utilization, illegal mining and lack of stakeholders' commitment	Expansion of Assembly's revenue base for development Job creation Income source for households
Land	-	Encouragement of best farming practice	Reclamation of mined pits	Mining activities are affecting and destructing lands for farming	For agriculture For building
Forest	Reserve	Establishment of forest protection committees and promotion of tree planting	Bye laws	Frequent bush fires	For conservation purposes Forest products

Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2016

1.6.8. Forest Products

The forest reserves in the District are along the major rivers and streams. The District has four major forest reserves stocked by such valuable timber species as wawa, sapele, esa, asafena and among others. The total land area covered by the forest reserves is about 75,323.0 hectares

representing 40 percent of the total land area of the District. However, this size is been negatively affected by the activities of illegal chainsaw operators and frequent fire outbreaks. The reserves include Asanayo Forest Reserves, Gyemara Forest Reserves, Tano-Offin Forest Reserves and Offin Forest Shelter.

- **Development Implication**

The green economy provides economic potential for timber based value adding industrialization and ornamental purposes. However, the dense forest makes land clearing for indigenous agriculture difficult and expensive. The green economy of the District has been extensively disturbed by human activities depriving the District of valuable tree species and other forest products. There are however on-going programmes to replant and green some of the degraded lands.

1.6.9. Deforestation in the District

Even though the District abounds in natural forest resources, the rate of reforestation has not matched up with the rate of exploitation. The situation has been compounded by bush-fires, firewood extraction, lumbering and District wide mining. Efforts have to be made to intensify re-afforestation and encourage good agricultural practices.

Lumbering activities by large timber firms in the District have impacted negatively on the environment. The effects of human activities on the environment include:

- Depletion of economic trees as a result of rapid lumbering and inadequate re-afforestation programs.
- Deterioration of the already poor condition of feeder roads in the District as a result of excessive pressure exerted on the roads by the heavy timber trucks that ply these roads.
- Destruction of crops through the indiscriminate felling of trees and careless carting or haulage of timber through farmlands.

Indiscriminate bush-burning has led to destruction of forest reserves in the District thus affecting the eco-system and green economy. As a result of the abuse of environmental resources in the District, some settlements are experiencing environmental degradation. A significant portion of the land, forest, wildlife and water resources are seriously threatened by this degradation.

To contain the situation and restore the District ecological balance, there is the need to expand and intensify the on-going conservation activities. Environmental conservation bye-laws of the Assembly must be enforced without fear or favour to the letter to help reduce the pressure on the environment, climate change and green economy.

1.6.10. Demographic Characteristics

1.6.10.1. Population Size and Growth

The District had a total population of about 119,180 consisting of 61,090 (51.3%) and 58,090 (48.7) in 2010. This accounted, for about 2.5 percent and 0.5 percent of the population of Ashanti Region and Ghana respectively in 2010. With this population, the Atwima Mponua District was the ninth populous district in the region with Kumasi Metropolis (2,035,064) recording the highest and the least is Offinso North District (56,881). The District recorded an annual average intercensal growth rate of 0.9 percent which is lower compared with the regional average of 2.7 percent and national average of 2.5 percent. With the assumption that the intercensal growth rate of 0.9 percent would be constant as well as other factors affecting population will remain the same, the District is projected to 126,894 in 2017 (using the exponential method). This means that the District has the potential to increase in size and grow to support any development in the District.

1.6.10.2. Population Density

The total land area of the District is approximately 1,883.2 square kilometres. This gives population density of 63 persons per square kilometer in 2010. The projected population of 126,894 represents a population density of 67 per square kilometer. The implications of the high population growth and density reflect in demand and pressure on infrastructure, food supply, energy, water and other services. However, the recent slowdown in illegal mining activities in district is likely to witness a high population outmigration especially the migrants who came purposely for mining.

1.6.10.3. Population Distribution of Urban and Rural Localities

In Ghana, the classification of a locality as urban or rural is primarily based on population size. Settlements with population of 5,000 or more are classified as urban and those below 5,000 as rural (GSS, 2013a). Based on this criterion, the Atwima Mponua District is therefore predominantly rural as 87.6 percent of the population resides in the rural localities, with only 12.4 percent staying in the urban localities. Out of the 310 communities, only Nyinahin and Mpasatia

are urban settlement constituting 0.9 percent as against the remaining 99.1 percent as rural localities. However, there is increasing peri-urban communities in the district.

1.6.10.4. Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

Out of the District's total projected population of 126,984, migrants formed 48,949 representing 38.5 percent. This means that 61.5 percent are born in the locality of enumeration. Out of the 48,949 migrants, 86.6 percent has taken up permanent residence which needs to be factored into the development agenda of the District.

The high number of migrants in district is triggered by the farming and mining potentials in the district. Sustainable farming and mining methods are therefore, critical for sustainable development in the district.

1.6.11. Gender Equality

The 2010 Population and Housing Census conducted by the GSS put the District population at 119,180 with 61,090 males and 58,090 females. The District has almost half (48.5 percent) of its population to be females.

Gender defines the roles and responsibilities that women, men, girls and boys have in a given context and culture. It varies according to culture. Women in the district assume the basic domestic and childcare roles. Both genders assume responsibility for basic agriculture production, although men undertake the more laborious tasks and women the more repetitive ones. Women will work on their husbands' farms but will also farm on their own. Women in the district assume important social, political, and ritual roles. Within the lineage and extended family, female elders assume authority, predominantly over other women. The oldest women are considered to be the ablest advisers and the repositories of family histories. Boys and girls perform similar roles and responsibilities like the adults do after school hours. Boys help their farmers on the farm during non-school hours whilst the girls perform home chores such sweepings, washing of utensils, taking care of their siblings among others.

Lands in the district are owned by the chiefs on part of the people. Both men and women do not own land in the district, however, with access to land especially for agriculture purpose is dominated by men. Women access land from the chiefs through the men.

There is high disparity between males and females in almost all institutions. This is more serious in the field of governance. The District Assembly currently has 57 members composed of one District Chief Executive, one Member of Parliament, 38 Elected Assembly Members and 17 others appointed by the Government in consultation with the Traditional Authorities and Other Opinion Leaders in the District. This is made up of 54 males representing 94 percent and three females accounting for 5.3percent. This is low participation of women in the political life in the district.

1.6.11.1 Key Gender Issues in the District

- ✓ Inadequate basic social services (health, education, water and sanitation)
- ✓ Low representation of women in politics in the district
- ✓ Limited access to land and other productive resources by women for agriculture purposes
- ✓ Socio-cultural, traditional beliefs and socialization

In the educational institutions, the situation can be normal consideration the male proportion in the total population. However, the gender parity index widens towards the senior high level.

At the primary level, total enrolment stood at 24, 308 pupils consisting 51.53 percent males and 48.7 percent females. In the JHS level, total enrolment stood at 8, 707 students making up of 54.14 males and 45.86 percent female. Finally, at the SHS level, total enrolment is 2,094 representing 58.4 percent males and 41.6 percent females.

- **Development Implication**

The analysis implies that, the level of women participation in decision making as well as carrying out development activities is very low. This however tends to hinder development in the District since women are focal point when it comes to sustainable human development. Policies emanating from decision making processes tend to favour males since they are the majority in the District. The District should therefore embark on women empowerment so as to engage more women in all institutions in the District participate in the decision making processes of the district. In addition, socio-cultural practices that do not allow women have access to land, credit and other productive resources be avoided.

1.6.12. Settlement System

1.6.12.1. Spatial Analysis (Settlement Systems)

The District operates not in isolation, but depends on other districts. There is therefore, exogenous and endogenous flow of goods and services amongst the linked districts. The Atwima Mponua District interacts economically with the Atwima Nwabiagya District. The Atwima Nwabiagya District provides market for most of the farm produce of the farmers in the district and provides some educational and health needs to meet the needs of some members of the District.

The Amansie West District, a neighboring district, also provides markets for farmers and economic actors in the district. Likewise the Atwima Nwabiagya District, the Amansie West District also has educational and health facilities which serve the needs of members in the Atwima Mponua District. The Ahafo Ano South District and the Bibiani Anwhiaso-Bekwai District also provide similar economic support like the other districts aforementioned to enhance the growth and development of the Atwima Mponua District. The economic interactions between the district and the adjoining districts signifies the need for collaborative support and initiatives to ensure mutual benefits as an attempt in expanding Local Economic Development (LED).

1.6.13. District Infrastructure

1.6.13.1. Transportation Infrastructure

The District has a total road network of 488.50 kilometres. This comprised 312.7 kilometres engineered roads, 52.5 kilometres partially engineered roads, 113.1 kilometres and 10.2 bitumen roads. The only trunk road that passes through the district is Abuakwa-Bibiani road which is about 60.8 kilometres. The road network in the district is generally motorable, however, majority of the roads are not motorable during the raining season and dusty during the dry season. This can be attributed to the number of upper respiratory tract infections which is currently ranked second in the top ten diseases in the district. In addition, the main means of transport in the peri-urban and rural areas are motor cycles popularly called okada. Taxis and Trotro are mostly found on the motorable roads.

- **Development Implications**

The nature of roads in the district is currently hampering the effective transportation of agricultural produces. This is also high waiting time and in some cases non-available means of transport due poor or non-available roads. It is therefore having negative effects on agriculture production and general transportation in the district.

Routine reshaping of the engineered roads and engineering of un-engineered roads should be taken serious in the district development agenda for the next four years considering the ripple effects of good roads in the development of the local economy.

1.6.13.2. Water Infrastructure

The main potable water facilities in the District are hand-dug wells and boreholes. There are 342 boreholes in 262 settlements and 33 hand-dug wells fitted with hand pumps in 17 settlements. In addition, two towns in the District have pipe borne water. Nyinahin has a small town water system while Mpasatia is served by the Ghana Water Company's Owabi Dam from Nkawie. The District has potable water coverage of about 68.9 percent as at 2017.

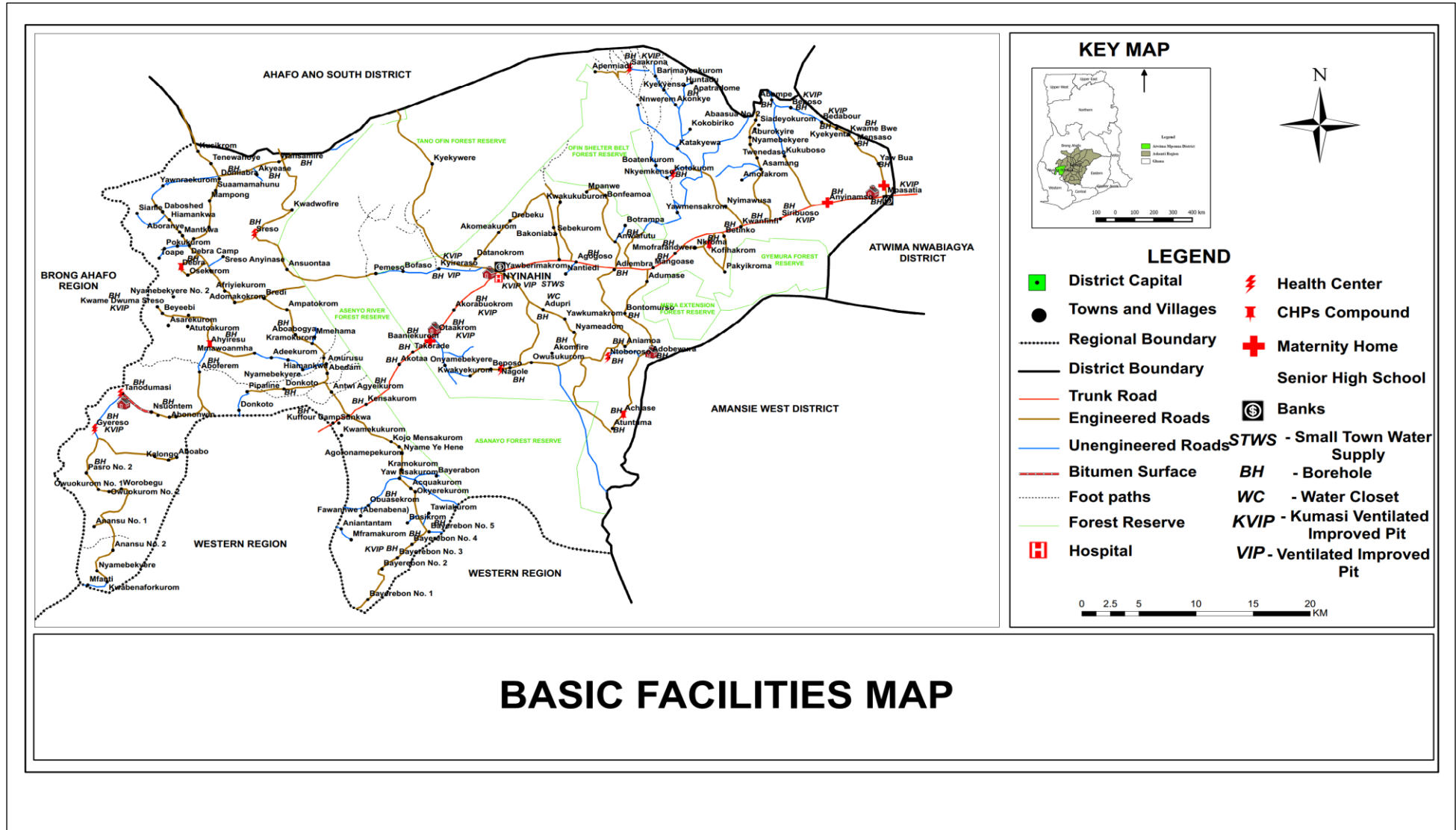
1.6.13.3. Sanitation Infrastructure

There are 1,557 known household latrines in 55 communities, 13 communities have public toilets with a total of 168 squat holes and 40 water closets. Pit latrines are the dominant household method of liquid waste disposal among the rural communities. In most rural communities, there is usually only one pit latrine for the whole community. There are no drains and culverts in the communities to manage household liquid waste. The District has a District Environmental Management byelaw to regulate activities in the built environment.

1.6.13.4. Housing Infrastructure

Within the built environment, most houses in the District are built with either landcrete or swish walls and also roofed with either roofing sheet or thatch. Most essential housing facilities such as toilet, water and electricity are woefully lacking. Compound houses constitute most of the housing stock.

Figure 1.10: Basic Facilities Map



Source: DPCU, AMDA, 2017

1.6.14. Settlement Functionality Matrix (Scalogram) Analysis

To identify the presence or absence of services and facilities within the District, a Settlement Functionality Matrix (Scalogram) is used. The Scalogram is a matrix showing selected settlements and their respective functions in District based on their facilities. The analysis provides an in-depth knowledge about the variety of functions performed by a settlement. It also helps in the determination of hierarchy of settlements and the nature of spatial integration they exhibit in the District. By this, settlements can be ranked based on the different types of facilities available in them. However, it must be noted that, the tool does not indicate the total number of facilities of similar or different kind in a community.

A minimum and maximum population threshold was chosen by the DPCU for the scalogram analysis. Based on the population threshold chosen, the levels of settlements were identified. Settlements with a total population of 5,000 and above formed the Level One (1) category. Level Two (2) settlements have a total population 1,000-4999. Settlements with of a total population of 500-999 formed the Level Three (3) category whilst settlements with a total population of 400-499 formed the Level Four (4) category.

Weights were given to the various services and facilities located in the selected settlements. The total centrality index which represents the degree to which each of the settlements provides functions to people in other areas was obtained by calculation. Based on the calculated total weight of all the 53 settlements, four (4) hierarchies were identified. Settlements with a total centrality weight of **200** and above formed the **First Hierarchy**. Settlements with a total centrality weight of **100-199** formed the **Second Hierarchy**. Third Hierarchy comprises settlements with centrality index of **50-99** while the **Fourth Hierarchy** of settlements has a total centrality weight of **50 and below**.

Table 3.8 shows the centrality of settlements in terms of the hierarchy based on the total centrality weight. Only Nyinahin and Mpasatia fell into the First Hierarchy representing 3.8 percent of the 53 communities. Only Tano-odumase representing 1.9 percent of 53 settlements fell within the Second Hierarchy and ten (10) settlements representing 18.9 percent of the 53 settlements fell within the third hierarchy. The remaining 40 settlements fell within the Fourth Hierarchy representing 75.4 percent. The detailed distribution of the selected facilities is shown in Table 1.11.

Table 1.11: Centrality of Settlements

Hierarchy/ Level	Weight Range	No. of Settlements	Name of Settlements	Percentage (%)
1 st	200 +	2	Nyinahin, Mpasatia	3.8
2 nd	100-199	1	Tano-Odumase	1.9
3 rd	50-99	10	Otaakrom, Ahyiresu, Nkromah, Anansu, Sreso-Tinpom, Adobewura, Anwiafutu, Adiembra, Anyinamso, Bedabour	18.9
4 th	Below 50	40	All Others	75.4
Total		50		100

Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

- **Implication for Development**

The scalogram results depict that, most (75%) of the communities in the district are lacking basic infrastructure in the area of health, education, water, sanitation, security among others. This is as a result of the limited financial resources base of the Assembly coupled with the vast nature of the district.

It is therefore, critical that prudent use of limited financial resources of the district be safeguard. This will help target these deprived communities and using the community-self-initiated concept support communities provide their own basic infrastructure. Therefore, in the next four years planning period, attention should be given to the communities in the fourth and third hierarchies whilst maintaining the existing ones in the first and second hierarchies' communities.

Table 1.12: Scalogram

S/N	Name of Community	2010 Population	Projected Population (2017)	Health Facilities				Education Facilities								Electricity	Water and Sanitation Facilities								Total Weight	Rank		
				H	HC	CHPS	MC	Public Education				Private Education					Water System				Sanitation Facilities						Security	
								KG1	KG2	Prim	JHS	SHS	KG1	KG2	Prim		JHS	BH	HDW	PS	WC	KVIP	HVIP	PL				Police
1	Nyinahin	9,577	10,197	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			299.8	1 st
2	Mpasatia	5,243	5582				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				222.8	2 nd
3	Tano-Odumase	2,328	2,479		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X			131.1	3 rd
4	Otaakrom	2,243	2,388					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X				88.6	4 th
5	Ahyiresu	2,182	2,323			X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X							X	X				69.8	9 th
6	Agogoso	1,995	2,124					X	X	X	X					X	X				X	X	X				24.6	22 nd
7	Anyinamso No.2	1,879	2,000					X	X	X	X		X	X	X						X		X				47.6	15 th
8	Nkromah	1,865	1,986			X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X				X	X				80.2	7 th
9	New Akyease (Achiase)	1,803	1,920			X		X	X	X	X					X	X				X	X	X				49.7	14 th
10	Anansu	1,788	1,903					X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X						X	X			61.5	11 th
11	Sreso-Tinpom	1,742	1,855		X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X							X	X	X			82.3	6 th
12	Kotokuom	1,696	1,806		X			X	X	X	X					X	X						X	X			30.0	18 th
13	Atuntuma	1,651	1,757					X	X	X	X					X	X						X	X			17.5	27 th
14	Akrabourkrom	1,606	1,710					X	X	X	X					X	X						X	X			17.5	27 th
15	Adobewora	1,603	1,707					X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X					X	X			62.3	10 th
16	Anwafutu	1,570	1,672					X	X	X	X		X	X	X						X	X	X				56.9	12 th
17	Ntoboroso	1,492	1,589		X			X	X	X	X					X	X					X	X				30.0	18 th
18	Adiembra	1,471	1,566					X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X						X		X		84.4	5 th
19	Kensakrom	1,393	1,483					X	X	X	X					X	X						X	X			17.5	27 th
20	Abofrem	1,372	1,461					X	X	X	X					X	X	X					X	X			22.5	23 rd
21	Kramokrom	1,343	1,430					X	X	X						X							X	X			14.9	31 st
22	Pakyi-Nkromah	1,259	1,340					X	X	X	X					X	X						X	X			17.5	27 th
23	Nagoole	1,248	1,329		X			X	X	X	X					X	X	X					X	X			35.0	17 th
24	Anyinasa (Sreso)	1,202	1,280					X	X	X	X					X							X	X			14.9	31 st
25	Aniamoa	1,200	1,278					X	X	X	X					X	X	X					X	X			22.5	23 rd
26	Siribuoso	1,165	1,240					X	X	X	X					X	X	X					X	X			22.5	23 rd
27	Akotaa	1,157	1,232					X	X	X	X					X	X	X				X		X			27.4	20 th
28	Anyinamso	1,041	1,108				X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X				X	X	X			79.6	8 th
29	Bedabour	983	1,047					X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X				X		X		51.0	13 th
30	Kyirayaso	976	1,039					X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X			X	X	X			29.6	19 th
31	Ataso	949	1,010					X	X	X						X	X						X	X			15.0	30 th
32	Krakyekrom	928	988					X	X	X						X	X						X	X			17.4	28 th
33	Ataa Paninkrom	921	981					X	X	X						X							X	X			15	30 th

34	Okyerekrom	919	978				X	X	X	X					X	X				X	X			15	30 th			
35	Bayerebon No.5	917	976		X		X	X	X	X					X	X	X				X	X			36.0	16 th		
36	Gyereso	892	950				X	X	X	X					X						X	X			12.9	32 nd		
37	Kyeyewere	871	927				X	X	X	X					X						X	X			15.4	29 th		
38	Kuffuor Camp	852	907				X	X	X	X					X	X			X	X	X				24.6	22 nd		
39	Hiamankwa (No 4)	851	906				X	X	X							X					X	X			12.4	34 th		
40	Akantasu	844	898				X	X	X	X						X	X				X	X			19.9	25 th		
41	Betinko	843	898				X	X	X	X					X	X			X	X	X				24.6	22 nd		
42	Worobegu	843	898				X	X	X						X	X	X				X	X			22.4	24 th		
43	Mansaso	830	884													X					X	X			6.4	35 th		
44	Bontomuruso	821	874				X	X	X	X					X	X					X	X			17.5	27 th		
45	Akonkye	813	866				X	X	X	X					X	X	X				X	X			22.5	23 rd		
46	Antwi Agyeikrom	813	866				X	X	X	X					X	X			X	X	X				24.6	22 nd		
47	Kyemkyemso (Kotokuom)	804	856				X	X	X							X					X	X			12.4	34 th		
48	Asaman	796	848				X	X	X	X						X					X	X			14.9	31 st		
49	Wansamire	748	796				X	X	X	X						X	X					X			17.7	26 th		
50	Tenewohoye	742	790				X	X	X						X	X					X	X			15.0	30 th		
51	Saakrom	701	746		X																				12.5	33 rd		
52	Barniekrom	482	513		X																				12.5	33 rd		
53	Debra	415	442			X																			25.0	21 st		
	Total Functions			1	8	4	2	50	50	49	40	5	11	11	11	6	39	48	20	3	2	14	46	47	4			
	Total Centrality			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
	Weighted Centrality			100	12.5	25	50	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	20.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	16.7	2.6	2.1	5.0	33.3	50	7.1	2.2	2.1	25.0			

Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

1.6.15. Culture

The predominant cultural practice in the District is the Asante culture. The main language spoken is the Asante-Twi, although there are pockets of other languages from the Northern dialect, Ewe, Bono, Fante and among others. The most preferred cuisine is ‘fufu’ which is usually prepared with cassava and plantain or cocoyam and served with soup. The cloth is the main traditional attire; it is worn by males and females to social gatherings like funerals, churches, festivals, wedding and naming ceremonies. The main dance is Adowa, Kete, and Nwomkro.

1.6.15.1. Traditional Authorities (Chieftaincy)

Traditional Authorities play very important role in the administration of the District. The traditional set up of the people accords the chief power and reverence in the communities. The chief exercises both executive and legislative powers within the stool boundaries and is assisted to rule by a well-structured hierarchical council of elders including queen mothers. The Atwima Mponua District has no Paramouncy. The District has Divisional/ Stool Chiefs who owe direct or indirect allegiance to the Manhyia Palace. There are six traditional authorities or divisional chiefs in the District namely Nana Nyinahinhene, Nana Toasehene, Nana Nkawie-Kumahene, Nana Nkawie-Paninhene, Nana Atwima Agoghene and Nana Bantamahene.

The District Assembly has good rapport with these authorities and this has ensured a successful administration and effective maintenance of law and order. This implies that there is a peaceful atmosphere between the District Assembly and Traditional Authorities in the District ensuring tremendously development over years through resource mobilization and other developmental issues.

1.6.15.2. Ethnic Diversity

The District is cosmopolitan in nature. The Akans formed the majority ethnic group in the district with a proportion of 60.2 percent of the total population. This followed by Mole-Dagbani (19.1%), the Gurma (7.9%), the Ewe (4.6%) and the Mande (3.9%). Each of the other ethnic groups has less than two percent of the population. Comparatively, the proportion of Akans in the District (60.2%) is less than the regional average (74.2%) but more than national average (47.5%) whereas Mole-Dagbani proportion (19.1%) is higher than regional average (11.3%) and national average (16.6%).

This indicates that the District is largely homogenous as the people are mainly Akans with the dominance of Asantes. Despite the fact that the Akans formed three-fifth (60.2%) and the non-Akans comprise the remaining two-fifth (39.8%), there is peaceful co-existence among the ethnic groups as ethnic conflicts, tribalism, ethnocentrism and other negatives associated with ethnicity are virtually absent in the District.

- **Development Implication**

The diverse nature of the ethnic composition of the district promotes sustainable development since there is harmony. However, stakeholders in the district should always consider the diverse nature of the district when making policy decisions.

1.6.15.3. Situation of Communal Spirit in the District

The level of communal spirit in the District is very high. There has been an increasing level of self-help projects in the district. The assembly role in the self-help project is provide the communities with some building materials and technical support with the provision of other materials such as land, labour being the responsibility of the community. This has led to a lot of completed and on-going self-help projects in the district.

1.6.15.4. Religious Composition

Religion is an important socio-demographic personal characteristic because of its association with a variety of attitudinal and behavioural indicators.

The dominant religious group in the District is Christianity with more than 70 percent (70.9%) professing adherence to the Christian faith. The Christian faith however is dominated by Pentecostal/charismatic (27.2%) followed by Protestant (15.5%) and Catholic (14.2%). Islam (Muslims) forms 19.1 percent of the population. Comparatively, the proportion of Christians in the District (70.9%) is less than the regional average (77.8%) and national average (71.2%) whereas Muslims proportion (19.1%) is higher than regional average (15.2%) and national average (17.6%). The adherents to traditional religion form (0.8%) and those who have no religion constitute 8.4 percent.

Furthermore, the proportion of females (74.3%) in Christianity is more than proportion of males (67.7%). On the contrary, the proportion of males (19.8%) in Islam is slightly higher

than the females (18.3%). Similarly, in terms of no religion and traditionalist, male's proportions dominate female's proportions. This means that most females in the District are Christians and are subjected to most religious affiliations than males. This may be attributed to the fact that females are affable when it comes to religious beliefs.

1.6.15.5. Positive Cultural Practices (Festivals)

A prominent traditional festival of the people is the 'AMANANO ASUOBO' which celebrated every year in March. The weeklong celebration is consciously observed by the people to mark 'spiritual purification by their ancestors' and is therefore heralded by the spirit of cleanliness.

In addition, Asante's festivals such as Akwasidae and Awukudae are important cultural practices of the people in the District. The Akwasidae and Awukudae festivals are celebrated every six weeks. It can be expected that these positive cultural practices (festivals), if well organised, could be used to harness support for development activities in the District. The important traditional/historical sites in the District are the Mud-Fishes and Yaa Asantewaa Museum at Sreso Tinpom.

1.7. Governance

1.7.1. Political Structure of Atwima Mponua District Assembly

The Atwima Mponua District Assembly derives its authority as the highest administrative and political body exercising deliberative, legislative and executive functions from the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936). The Assembly was established by Legislative Instrument 1785 (December 2003). The District has one constituency and 38 Electoral Areas.

The Assembly currently has 57 Members consisting a District Chief Executive, Member of Parliament, 38 Elected Assembly Members from 38 Electoral Areas and 17 others appointed by the Government in consultation with the Traditional Authorities and other Opinion Leaders in the District. The Member of Parliament is an Ex-officio Member with the Heads of Departments providing technical direction for policy formulation and implementation. The District Chief Executive is both the political and administrative head of the District.

The Executive Committee serves as the executive and co-coordinating body of the Assembly. It consists of 15 members made up of Sub-committee chairpersons and other appointees, and

is chaired by the District Chief Executive. The District has 190 Unit Committee Members from the 38 Electoral Areas with five members per Electoral Area as specified in the LI, 1961 of 2009.

The Presiding Member presides over the business of the Assembly and is elected for a two-year term. He/She is responsible for the deliberative functions of the Assembly and is supported by seven other Sub-committees namely: Finance and Administration, Development Planning, Social Service, Works, Justice and Security, Environmental and Disaster, and Agriculture Sub-Committees.

There is also a Public Relations Committee and a Client Service Center to receive and address complains and concerns of aggrieved persons against actions of members and staff of the Assembly. This committee is chaired by the Presiding Member. Politically, there are about 252 individuals serving various political capacities in the District and their collaborations have helped the development in diverse ways.

1.7.2. Administrative Structure of Atwima Mponua District Assembly

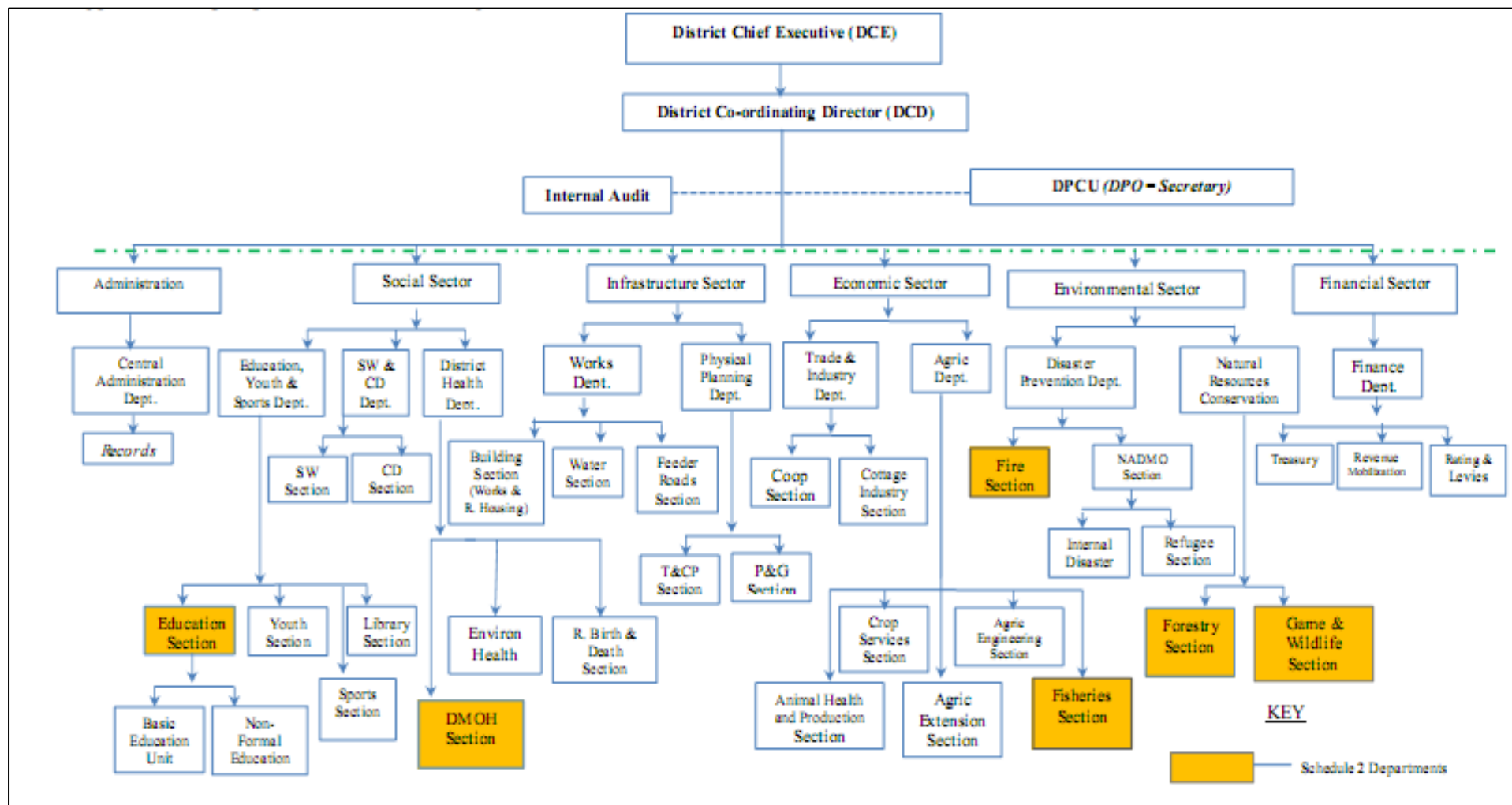
The administrative machinery of the Assembly comprises of the Central Administration which consists of the General Administration, the District Planning Unit and Budgeting Unit, the Finance Department, Works Department, the Environmental Health Unit, the Statistical Service Department and the Internal Audit Unit. The following Civil Service Departments, Agencies and Sub-vented organisations exist in the District with staff strength of about 233. The Department of Co-operative, National Service Secretariat, Stool Lands, Town and Country Planning, Information Service, Ghana Health Service, Ghana Police Service, Statistical Service, Ghana Education Service, National Disaster Management Organisation and National Commission on Civic Education.

With the enactment of LI 1961, 2009, the District is supposed to have 11 Departments but currently there exist 10 Departments namely: Central Administration, Finance, Education, Youth and Sports, Health, Agriculture, Works, Social Development, Trade and Industry (BAC), Birth and Death Registry, Physical Planning and Disaster Prevention. Only the Natural Resources Conversation Department operates from the Atwima Nwabiagya District with no established department in the District.

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

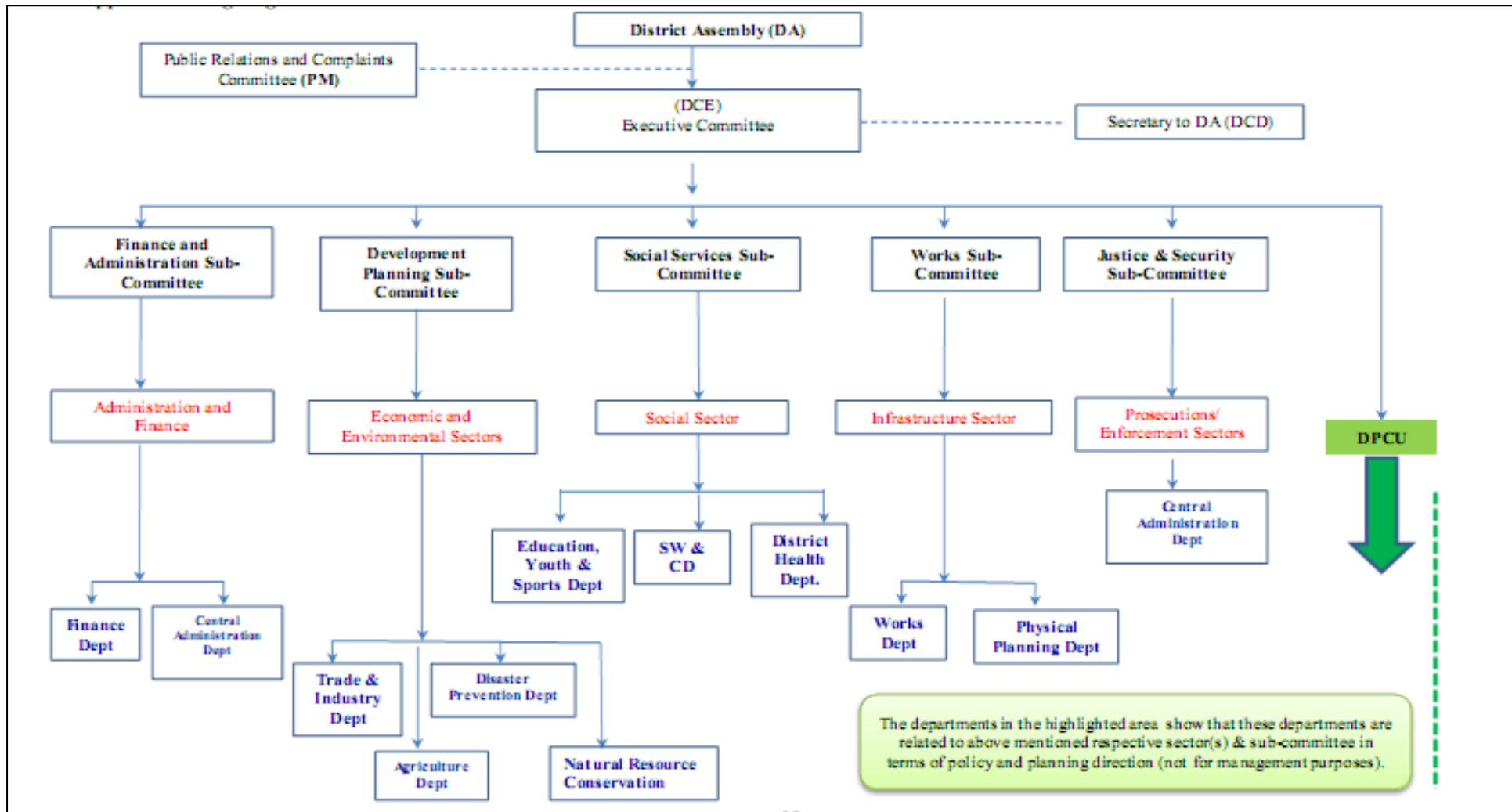
A number of specialised institutions and agencies are established in the District to complement the District Assembly in the provision of social and economic service to the people. These include Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG), Electoral Commission of Ghana (EC), District Magistrate Court, National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), Ghana Youth Employment Agency (YEA), Cocoa Agencies and National Centre for Civic Education among others. The relationship between the Assembly and these departments is consultative as shown in the organogram in Figure 1.11 and Figure 1.12 respectively.

Figure 1.11: Organogram of Atwima Mponua District Assembly



Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

Figure 1.12: Organogram of Sub-committee of Atwima Mponua District Assembly



Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

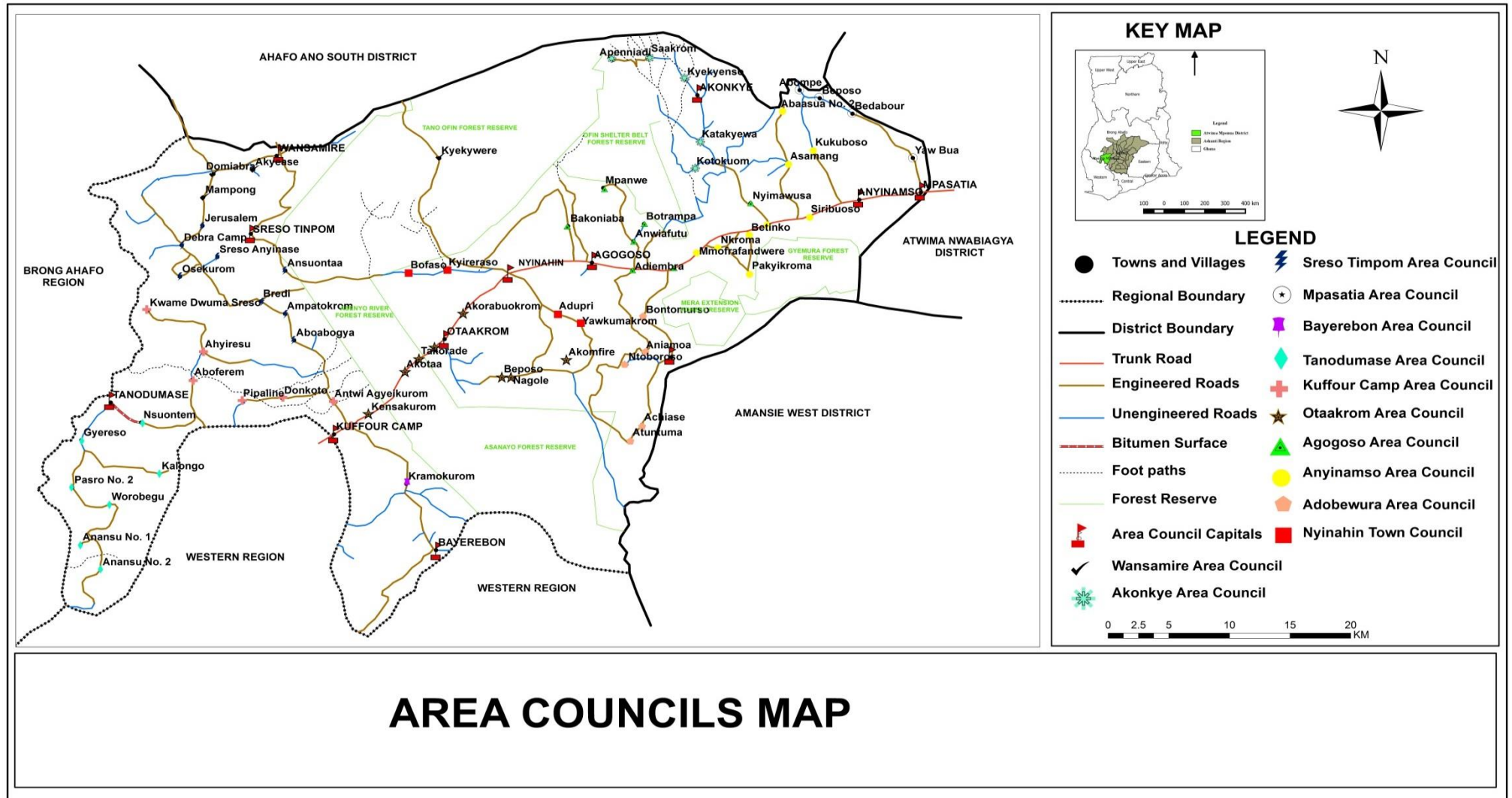
1.7.3. District Substructures (Town/Area Councils)

The District is divided into Town and Area Councils, depending on the population and land area. A compact settlement or town with a population of 5,000 or more qualifies to have a Town Council status. An Area Council is made up of two or more towns with a combined population of 5,000 or more. Based on this, the District has one Town Council and 11 Area Councils with total communities of 310. Table 1.13 shows the details of Town/Area Councils in the District.

Table 1.13: Town/Area Councils and their Respective Capitals

Town/Area Councils	Capital Towns	No. of Communities	2010 Population			2017 Projected Population		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total		310	61,090	58,090	119,180	65,097	61,797	126,894
Adobewura Area Council	Adobewura	12	5,245	4,855	10,100	5,516	5,237	10,753
Agogoso Area Council	Agogoso	23	5,757	4,951	10,708	5,849	5,553	11,401
Akonkye Area Council	Akonkye	25	4,950	3,912	8,862	4,840	4,595	9,435
Anyinamso Area Council	Anyinamso No. 2	29	6,938	6,843	13,781	7,527	7,147	14,673
Bayerebon Area Council	Bayerebon No. 2	26	3,808	3,205	7,013	3,831	3,636	7,467
Kuffour Camp Area Council	Kuffour Camp	29	4,535	4,006	8,541	4,665	4,429	9,094
Mpasatia Area Council	Mpasatia	23	4,547	3,995	8,542	4,665	4,429	9,094
Nyinahin Town Council	Nyinahin	15	6,161	5,998	12,159	6,642	6,307	12,948
Otaakrom Area Council	Otaakrom	21	7,506	6,574	14,080	7,690	7,301	14,991
Sreso Tinpom Area Council	Sreso Tinpom	37	2,570	6,364	8,934	4,880	4,632	9,512
Tano-dumase Area Council	Tano-Dumase	23	4,479	3,657	8,136	4,444	4,219	8,663
Wansamire Area Council	Wansamire	47	4,594	3,730	8,324	4,547	4,316	8,863
Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017 and GSS, 2010 *Average growth rate of 0.9 percent								

Figure 1.13: Spatial Location of Area Council Capitals



Source: DPCU, AMDA, 2017

1.7.4. Social Accountability (Involvement of TA, Community, Citizen Participation)

The programmes and projects planning in the District occur at two levels: the Community and the District Planning Co-coordinating Unit (DPCU).

At the local level, communities organise general meetings where traditional authorities and community members discuss and evaluate their development needs. Through these consultations, communities are able to select their priority needs by consensus. At such forum, the people also discuss the various demands that they can contribute toward the execution of the programmes and projects in the form of finance, labour, materials and among others. It is worth noting that all the 12 Area/Town Councils have been trained in the skills of problem identification, project planning and facility management planning and have therefore some have their communities' action plan with support from some NGOs (ICI, VSO, MOCA) working in the District. The key stakeholders in the district also participate in public hearings throughout the planning, budgeting and financial management processes of the DMTDP. This helped the communities to own the plan and will provide the necessary support for its implementation.

The communities' needs and aspirations were identified at the community level using the assembly members and the unit committee members using the focus group discussion approach. These identified needs and aspirations were presented to the DPCU at the area council's level for prioritization using the frequencies scoring approach.

The prioritized needs and aspiration were then grouped under programme areas for the purpose of preparing the programmes of action and the programmes-based budget.

1.7.5. Participation of Non-governmental Organizations

There is maximum co-operation between the District Assembly and), Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) operating in the District. The relationship however falls short of co-ordination by the District Assembly which is the planning authority. The CBOs/CSOs/NGOs operating within the District either do so out of their own volition or unilaterally choose their locality for intervention or in response to request from a community.

Consequently, although an activity of CBO/CSO/NGO may benefit a community, it may not guarantee a District wide benefit. Linked closely to the problem is the issue of sustainability of programmes, projects and facilities.

In the light of the above, co-ordination of efforts of CBOs/CSOs/NGOs should be preferred to a relationship of mere co-operation between the Assembly and CBOs/CSOs/NGOs. An intense pursuit of control and co-ordination of all activities in the District should be encouraged.

In order to achieve efficiency in co-ordination there is the need to sensitize all stakeholders especially Heads of Departments, Institutions and Organizations. To be able to do this, the capacity of Assembly staff especially the DPCU, has to be strengthened in terms of skills and number of staff. Agencies which provide services to the District from out of Nyinahin (The Natural Resource Conservation Department, Department of Feeder Roads and among others) should be made to locate within the District since the present arrangement reduces efficiency and prompt response to development needs of the Assembly. Table 1.14 presents list of CBOs, CSOs and NGOs that operated in the District from currently.

In the preparing the DMTDP, the DPCU made of community action plans prepared for about 43 communities in the district. These plans were incorporated into the district medium term development.

Table 1.14: List of CBOs/CSOs/NGOs in the District

S/N	CURRENT NGOs	AREA OF INTEREST
1	Child Research for Action and Development Agency (CRADA)	Child Protection and Community Development
2	International Cocoa Initiative (ICI)	Child Protection and Community Development
3	Child Right International (CRI)	Child Protection
4	Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO)-Cocoa life Project	Child Protection and Community Development
5	Winrock International (MOCA Project)	Child Protection and Community Development
7	International Citizen Service (ICS)/Flower Ghana	Community Development

Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

1.7.6. Security

Generally, the District enjoyed relative peace and tranquility. The populaces are able to move freely to conduct their normal daily activities without any fears of security treat. However, during the latter part of 2016, the District experienced incidence of armed robbery cases on the main highways linking the district to Bibiani. The timely and rapid strategies adopted by the District Security Council (DISEC) were able to bring the situation under control. The District Assembly also supported the Security Agencies in a form fuel allocation to intensify their patrols to arrest the situation.

The district also has a long standing chief dispute. This became serious in the latter part of 2016 that forced the relocation of the district migrate court which formally was located close to the chief palace. However, the vigilant nature of the district police command has kept the matter under control.

With respect to disaster management, the District NADMO regularly organize sensitization programmes on disaster prevention and reporting systems especially on natural disasters in the disaster prone communities in the District. In as much as supporting the vulnerable and excluded, relief items were procured internally and some received from national for disaster victims in the District.

In term of security infrastructure, the District has three police stations at Nyinahin, Adiembra and Sreso-Tinpom, one District Police Headquarters at Nyinahin, one District Fire Station at Nyinahin and one District Magistrate Court at Nyinahin. In addition, the District has constructed two police posts at Tanodumase and Mpasatia and they are yet to be deployed with personnel with District's police-citizens ratio of 1:2,440 (52 police officers against 126, 894 people as at 2017) which far above the international standard of 1:500.

The district security situation is hampered by the lack of official accommodation for police officers as well as police barracks which serves a disincentive for newly posited officers to the district.

1.7.7. Local Economic Development

There are several Local Economic Enterprises in the Atwima Mponua District. They include Sawmill enterprises, Gari processing, ‘akpeteshie’ distillery, cocoa buying enterprises and SMEs. These enterprises provide employment for the inhabitants and serve as sources for raising financial resources for the development of the district. In line with the beneficial outcomes associated with these Local Economic-based Enterprises, the District Assembly undertakes training programs with the aim of enhancing the technical and financial capacities of these enterprises. For instance, the sawmill enterprises which are into processing of timber into furniture and other products are periodically trained through the auspices of the Business Advisory Unit at the district level to enhance their efficiency and operations in the positive direction. The table below presents a summary of local economic needs in the district.

Table 1.15: Needs in enhancing Local, Social and Economic Development

Item/Sector	Need
Technical	Training programs for the economically active population
Business	Training programs on proper record keeping and business management
Managerial	Capacity building in management to enhance managerial skills on business development and management
Educational	Technical and Vocational education infrastructure are needed
Health	Provision of medical personnel to augment the limited ones currently available in the district
Infrastructure	Improvement of the conditions of roads, provision of communication infrastructure and expansion of financial institutions,
Financial	Training programs on financial literacy and how to access credit for business and other important activities.

Source: DPCU–AMDA, 2017

1.7.8. District's Economic and Social Development Expectations

The District's Economic and Social Development Expectations for the next four years include the following. Economically, the district expects to improve agricultural financing, enhance efficiency and competitiveness of small and medium scale enterprises and improve fiscal revenue mobilization. Socially, the district expects to bridge the equity gap in access to health care, create and sustain sufficient and effective transportation system and to ensure inclusive and equitable access to and participation at all levels of education in the district.

1.8. District Economy

The District Economy is classified into three major sectors namely Agriculture, Manufacturing (Industry) and Service (Commerce). Details are discussed below.

Table 1.16: District Economy

No.	SECTOR	MAJOR ACTIVITIES/ PRODUCTS	PERCENTAGE (%) OF ACTIVE POPULATION (15-45 years)
1	Agriculture	Crop Farming, Tree Planting, Livestock and Fisheries	79.2%
2	Manufacturing/Industry	Mining, Metal Works, Building, Lumber/Sawn Milling, Carpentry, Foot works, Gari processing and Bakery	4.4%
3	Service/Commerce	Hospitality, Trading, Government Sector (Teaching, Health delivery, Public Service)	6.4%

Source: DPCU/GSS, 2010

- ***Agricultural Sector (Agriculture)***

The District's economy is regarded as agrarian largely due to the sector's contribution to employment generation in the district. The sector has employed about 79.2 percent of the district economically active persons 15 years and older. Thus, agriculture plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of the District. The key agricultural sub-sectors include crops, livestock, fisheries, agro-forestry and non-traditional commodities. The farming practices in the District include mono-cropping, mixed cropping and mixed farming. Most of these farmers farm on subsistence level.

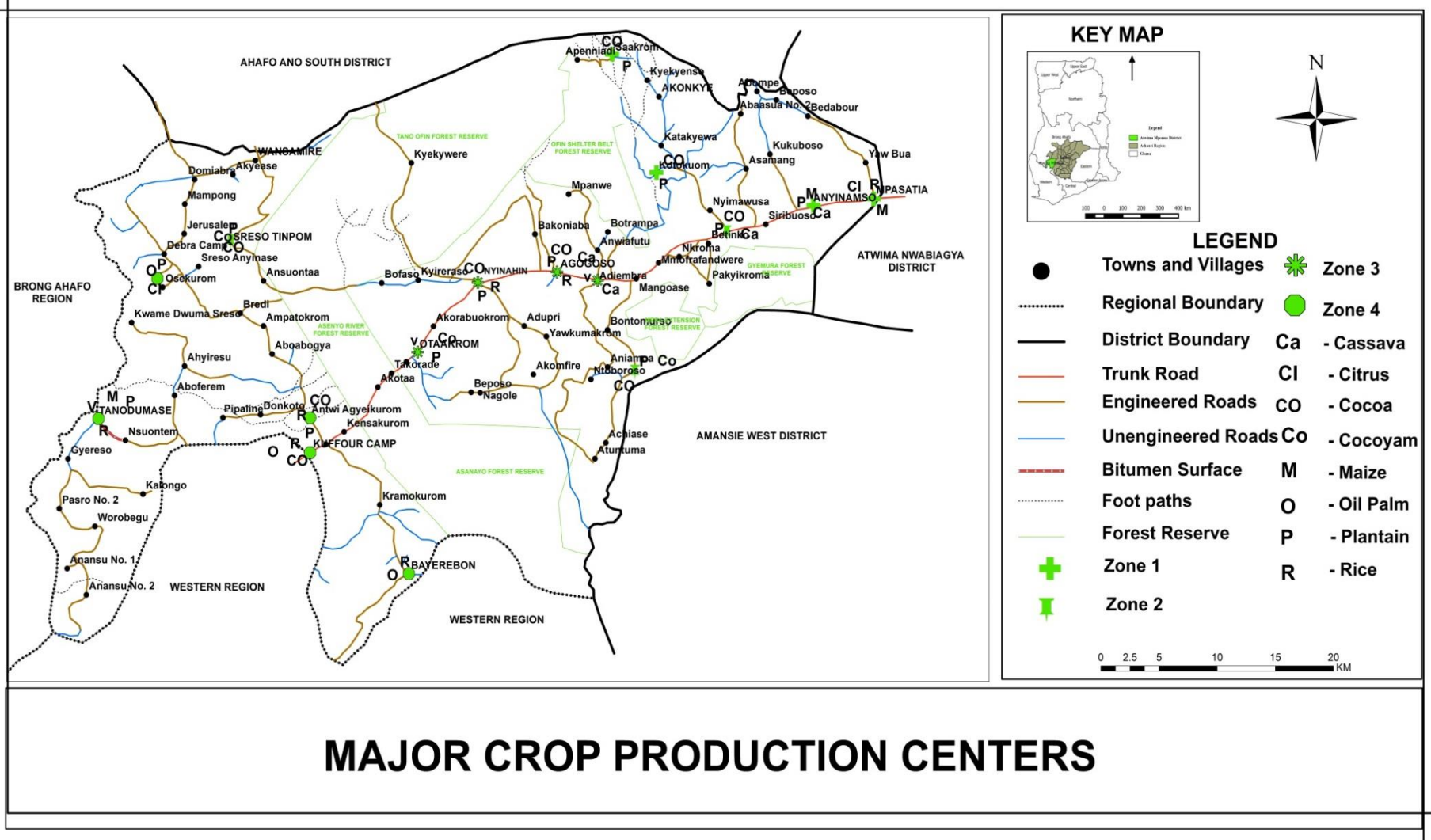
The District has been classified into four major Agricultural production centres as shown in the table below.

Table 1.17: Major Agricultural production Centres.

Agricultural Zone	Major Communities	Types of Crops Cultivated
Zone One	Mpasatia, Anyinamso, Kotokuom, Saakrom	Citrus, Maize, Cassava, Plantain, Cocoa
Zone Two	Ntoboroso, Aniamoa, Betionko, Adobewora	Cocoa, Cocoyam, Plantain
Zone Three	Adiembra, Agogoso, Nyinahin, Otaakromm	Rice, Coacoa, Cassava, Plantain
Zone Four	Kuffour Camp, Tanodume, Sreso Timpom, Ahyeresu	Oil Palm, Maize, Cocoa, Plantain, Rice

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2017 AMDA

Figure 1.14: Major Crops Production Zones and Centers



Source: DPCU, AMDA, 2017

- ***Manufacturing Sector***

Manufacturing activities in the District are light manufacturing, lumbering and agro-processing. These industries are practiced on small scale. The Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (MSMEs) as found in the District is in the areas of wood-based industries (carpentry), metal works, block moulding, gari production (cassava processing), palm oil processing akpeteshie distillery, corn milling, and mining among others.

Apart from relying on unpaid apprentices, entrepreneurs in these industries employ few people to facilitate the production processes. The average size of Small Scale Manufacturing in terms of members is about three people and in the case of Medium Scale, it is about ten people in the District.

- ***Service/Commerce Sector***

The service/commerce sector in the District is not developed. Commercial activities are small scale and are scattered throughout the District. In the Commerce/Service sector, the Government sector dominates with teachers been the majority.

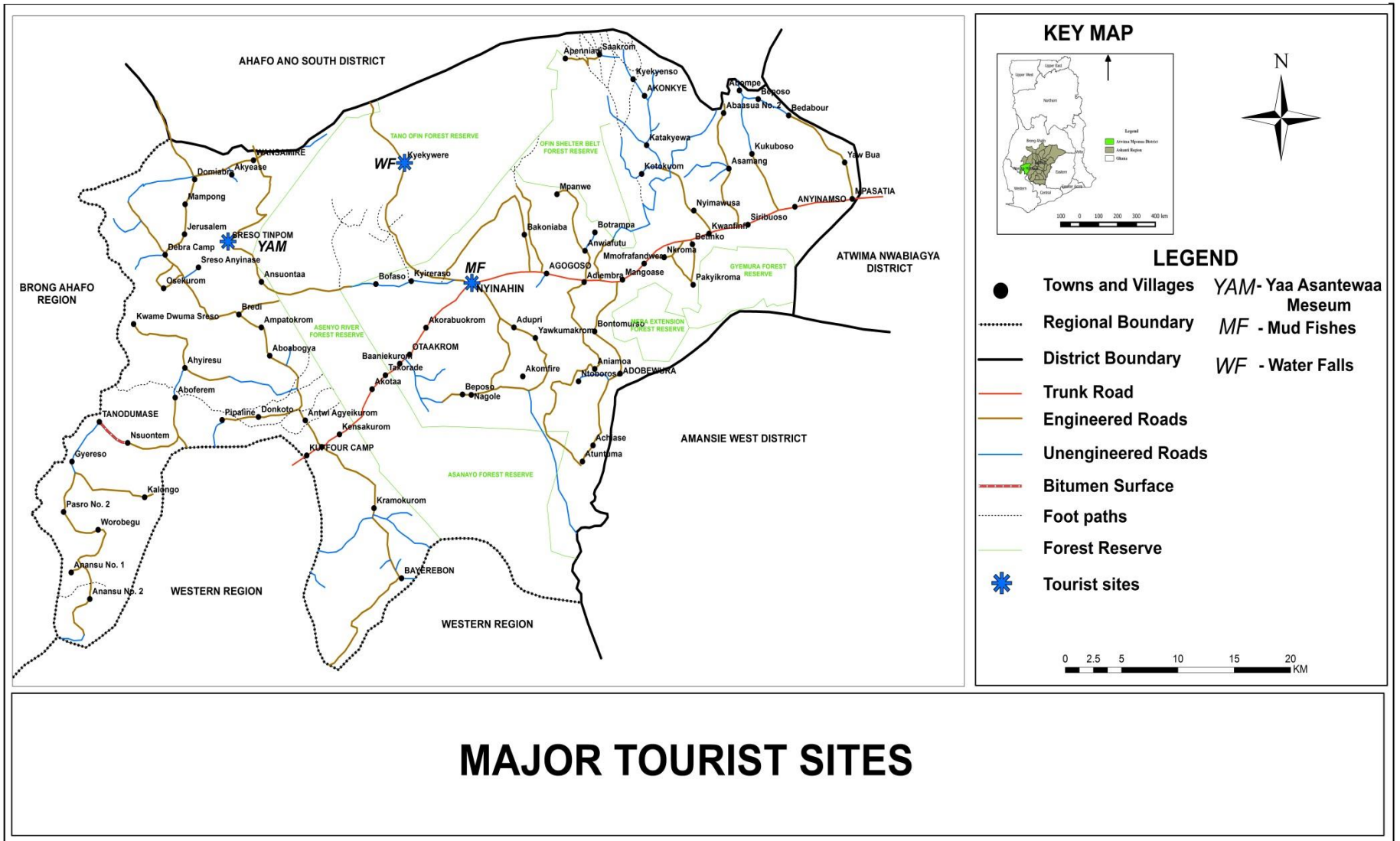
1.9. Energy

Most households in the District use firewood as their major source of domestic energy. The use of LPG in the district is not common due to the high cost of the product and difficulties in accessing the product since the district has only one LPG station located in the District capital. With respect to electrification, all the communities along the main Abuakwa-Nkawie-Bibiani trunk road from Mpasatia to Kuffour Camp are connected to the national grid with about 32.3 percent of the communities totaling 100 yet to be connected.

1.10. Tourism

There are tourism opportunities in the District. The known ones are Yaa Asantewaa Museum at Sreso Tinpom, two River Falls at Nyinahin and Kyekyewere and the Mud-Fishes in the Amanano River at Nyinahin. These sites are not developed due to lack of funds from internal and external sources. Their potentials to create jobs and generate income in the district are therefore untapped.

Figure 1.15: Spatial Location of Major Tourist Sites in the District



Source: DPCU, AMDA, 2017

1.11. Banking

The District has two financial institutions. The Amanano Rural Bank located at Nyinahin and Atwima Rural Bank located at Mpasatia. Majority of the citizenry access banking services at either Nkawie or Bibiani which is expensive considering the transportation involved. Electronic banking in the form of mobile money services have therefore taken a central place in financial transactions in the district with MTN been the foremost. The inadequacy of banking services in the district has enormously dwindled the saving culture of residents.

1.12. Communication

1.12.1 Telecommunication Networks

Telecommunication in the District is poorly developed. In the case of mobile/cellular phone coverage, only communities along the main trunk road enjoy a minimum services from MTN. In totality, out of the 310 Communities in the District, about 100 communities representing 32.2 percent are identified to have full telecommunication services whereas the remaining 210 representing 67.7 percent are faced with unreliable telecommunication services. The absence of these facilities tends to make administration and business expensive. It also turns to impede both internal and external interaction.

Television coverage in the District is quite good as most communities in the District have good reception for Ghana Television, TV3, and UTV reception provided one is able to erect a tall pole with a height of about 15 meters and above. However, the reception for TV Africa and other Television Stations in most parts of the District is erratic. In addition, the District has good reception for almost all the radio stations operating in Kumasi and those at Bibiani.

There exist also a number of Community Information Centers (CICs) in the district. The CIC are the major avenues for information dissemination in the district.

1.13. Sources of Household Income and Expenditure Items

- ***Household Income***

About 60 percent of household incomes fall outside the National and Rural Incomes, showing an indication that the standard of living is low and poverty is prevalent in the District. It is therefore not surprising that the District's economy is regarded as agrarian as the agricultural sector contributes largely to employment generation and employing 79.2 percent of the economically active persons 15 years and older with 85 percent households engaged in subsistence agriculture (98.6 percent engaged in crop farming) in the District. Even though, agriculture is a commercial venture, the subsistence form of agriculture is the major practice in the district. Table 1.18 presents the major sources of income of households in the district.

Table 1.18: Major Sources of Household Incomes

Source	Percentage
Agriculture	59.2
Trading	22.4
Wage/Salaries	13.7
Remittance	2.2
Rent/Lease	2.1
Craft	0.4

Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

- ***Household Expenditure***

The main items of household expenditure in the district include food, farming/fishing inputs, clothing, education, transportation and health. Among the expenditures, food (33.8%) recorded the highest expenditure followed by clothing (15.5%), crop farming (14.0%) and business/trading (5.7%) recorded the least. This suggests most household expenditure is spent on food and clothing which form the basic necessities of life. However, the expenditure for education and health which are critical for the betterment of the household in the District are very low. This attributable to availability of social intervention programmes in both education and health such capitation, school feedings, free school uniforms and exercise as well as health insurance in the health sector. Table 1.19 presents the major expenditure items of households in the district.

Table 1.19: Items of Household Expenditure

Item	Percentage (%)
Food	33.8
Crop Farming	14.0
Clothing	15.5
Education	11.3
Transport	11.2
Business/Trading	5.7
Health	6.2
Others	2.3

Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

1.14. Economically Active Population

For the economically active population, about 97 percent (96.9%) are employed as against 3.1 percent who are unemployed. However, the unemployed proportion has majority of them (72.7%) seeking for work for the first time compared with worked before and seeking for work (27.3%). Moreover, out of the economically not active population, the proportion of full time education (56.1%) dominates followed by home duties (20.3%) and too old/young (10.2%), and the last is pensioners/retired (1.0%). In addition, it is worth mentioning that 6.4 percent were economically not active population because they are disabled/sick persons.

Informal private sector is by far the largest employer of economically active persons in the District (96.1%), followed by public (government) sector (2.4%). Less than two percent of employees are in private formal (1.2%), NGOs (0.3%), semi-public/parastatal (0.01%), or other international organization (0.002%).

Table 1.20: Population 15 Years and Older by Activity Status and Sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	68,172	100.0	34,848	100.0	33,324	100.0
Economically active	54,310	79.7	28,181	80.9	26,129	78.4
Employed	52,602	96.9	27,452	97.4	25,150	96.3
<i>Worked</i>	51,303	97.5	26,958	98.2	24,345	96.8
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,240	2.4	461	1.7	779	3.1
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	59	0.1	33	0.1	26	0.1
Unemployed	1,708	3.1	729	2.6	979	3.7
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	467	27.3	169	23.2	298	30.4
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,241	72.7	560	76.8	681	69.6
Economically not active	13,862	20.3	6,667	19.1	7,195	21.6
Did home duties (household chore)	2,820	20.3	725	10.9	2,095	29.1
Full time education	7,771	56.1	4,627	69.4	3,144	43.7
Pensioner/Retired	136	1.0	86	1.3	50	0.7
Disabled/Sick	887	6.4	393	5.9	494	6.9
Too old/young	1,420	10.2	472	7.1	948	13.2
Other	828	6.0	364	5.5	464	6.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census /DPCU-AMDA, 2017

1.15. Social Services

The social services in the district are grouped into education and health. Details of these categorization is discussed below.

1.15.1. Education

Under education, the distribution of schools, enrolment levels, teachers' availability, school performance (BECE) in the district as well as the summary of educational issues in the district are discussed.

1.15.1.1. Distribution of Schools (2016/2017)

The District has a total of 123 Public Pre-Schools (KG), 121 Public Primary Schools and 88 Public Junior High School (JHS) in 10 Circuits. There are also 26 Pre-schools (KG), 26 Primary Schools and 17 JHS private schools. All the circuits have schools ranging from 6 to 18 schools. In the last four years, pupils used to walk an average of 5km to and from school daily. This has reduced to an average of 3km due to the concerted efforts by community members through Community Initiated Projects (CIP), NGOs and the District Assembly towards the provision of school infrastructure in various communities.

Out of a total of 401 basic schools (pre-school, primary and JHS) in the District, 332 are Public and 69 are Private representing 82.8 percent and 17.2 percent respectively. In the Senior High School (SHS) division, there are four (4) of which three (3) public and one (1) private. In the Vocational/Technical category, there is only one (1) public school in this category. From the survey, it was realized that private participation in the educational sector is increasing gradually considering the 17 percent in 2014 and 71.2 percent participation in 2017. There is therefore the need to intensify programmes that will promote private participation in service delivery in the education sector. The details of schools in the various levels under the various circuits in the district is presented in Table

Table 1.21: Distribution of Schools (2016/2017)

S/N	Circuits	Pre-School		Primary		JHS		SHS		VOC/TECH	
		Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
1	Adiembra	10	1	9	1	5	1	0	0	0	0
2	Adobewura	6	3	6	3	6	0	1	0	0	0
3	Ahyiresu	11	1	11	1	7	1	0	0	0	0
4	Kuffour Camp	15	2	15	2	13	1	0	0	0	0
5	Kwanfifi	15	2	15	2	15	1	0	0	0	0
6	Mpasatia	18	4	18	4	8	3	1	0	0	0
7	Nyinhin	11	8	10	8	10	7	1	0	0	0
8	Otaakrom	11	2	11	2	10	1	0	0	1	0
9	Sreso Tinpom	16	1	16	1	7	0	0	0	0	0

10	Tanodumasi	10	2	10	2	7	2	0	1	0	0
	Sub-total	123	26	121	26	88	17	3	1	1	0
	Total	149		147		105		4		1	

Source: DoE – AMDA, 2017

Table 1.22: List of schools that need expansion

Circuit	Level	Name of School	Required Expansion
Mpasatia	1. Primary and JHS 2. Primary	1. Anyinamso No. 2 D/A Basic, 2. Mpasatia Faith Experimental Basic	Additional Classroom Blocks
Nyinahin	1. JHS 2. JHS	1. Nyinahin Salem Model 2. Kyekyewere DA Basic	1. Renovation of Block 2. New Block

Source: DoE – AMDA, 2017

1.15.1.2. Enrolment levels

- **Pre-School (KG 1& KG 2) Enrolment Level (2016/2017)**

Total Pre - school enrolment stood at 10682 out of which 5359 were boys while 5324 were girls which translates into 50.17: 49.84 ratio. This is an indication that more boys are enrolled in pre-schools than girls. Table 1.23 shows details of pre-school enrolment in the district.

Table 1.23: Pre-School (KG 1& KG 2) Enrolment Level (2016/2017)

S/N	Circuits	Enrolment				
		Total	Absolute		Percentage	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Adiembra	877	422	455	48.12	51.88
2	Adobewura	909	460	449	50.61	49.39
3	Ahyiresu	966	482	484	49.90	50.10
4	Kuffour Camp	1272	634	638	49.84	50.16
5	Kwanfinfi	994	499	495	50.20	49.80

6	Mpasatia	1393	721	672	51.76	48.24
7	Nyinahin	1583	805	751	50.85	47.44
8	Otaakrom	835	419	416	50.18	49.82
9	Sreso Tinpom	972	481	491	49.49	50.51
10	Tanodumasi	908	435	473	47.91	52.09
	TOTAL	10682	5359	5324	50.17	49.84

Source: DoE – AMDA, 2017

- **Primary School Enrolment Level (2016/2017)**

At the primary school level, total enrolment stood at 24,308 out of which, 12,525 (51.53 percent) were males while 11,783 (48.7 percent) were females as shown in Table 1.24. This shows that, the enrolment of girls fall short of that of the boys and indicates the need to intensify girl child education in the District.

Table 1.24: Primary School Enrolment Level (2016/2017)

S/N	Circuits	Enrolment				
		Total	Absolute		Percentage	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Adiembra	1875	957	918	51.04	48.96
2	Adobewura	1832	944	888	51.53	48.47
3	Ahyiresu	2039	1085	954	53.21	46.79
4	Kuffour Camp	2752	1418	1334	51.53	48.47
5	Kwanfinfi	2240	1169	1071	52.19	47.81
6	Mpasatia	3128	1606	1522	51.34	48.66
7	Nyinahin	3872	1919	1953	49.56	50.44
8	Otaakrom	2204	1169	1035	53.04	46.96
9	Sreso Tinpom	2340	1193	1147	50.98	49.02
10	Tanodumasi	2026	1065	961	52.57	47.43
	TOTAL	24308	12525	11783	51.53	48.47

Source: DoE – AMDA, 2017

- **Junior High School Enrolment Level (2016/2017)**

At the JHS level, total enrolment stood at 8,707 out of which 4,714 representing 54.14 percent were males while the remaining 3993 representing 45.86 percent were females as indicated in table 1.25. This indicates that there are more boys than girls in the JHS level.

Junior High School Enrolment Level (2016/2017)

Table 1.25: Junior High School Enrolment Level (2016/2017)

S/N	Circuits	Enrolment				
		Total	Absolute		Percentage	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Adiembra	688	384	304	55.81	44.19
2	Adobewura	585	308	277	52.65	47.35
3	Ahyiresu	652	340	312	52.15	47.85
4	Kuffour Camp	1070	571	499	53.36	46.64
5	Kwanfinfi	897	504	393	56.19	43.81
6	Mpasatia	1156	617	539	53.37	46.63
7	Nyinahin	1583	820	763	51.80	48.20
8	Otaakrom	718	403	315	56.13	43.87
9	Sreso Tinpom	654	383	271	58.56	41.44
10	Tanodumasi	704	384	320	54.55	45.45
	TOTAL	8707	4714	3993	54.14	45.86

Source: DoE – AMDA, 2017

- **Senior High School Enrolment Level(2012/2013)**

At the SHS level, total enrolment stood at 2,094 out of which 1,224 representing 58.4 percent were males while the remaining 872 representing 41.6 percent were females as figured in Table 1.26. This indicates that there are more boys than girls in the SHS level.

Table 1.26: Senior High School Enrolment Level (2012/2013)

S/N	Circuits	Enrolment				
		Total	Absolute		Percentage	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Adiembra	0	0	0		
2	Adobewura	193	116	77	60.1	29.9
3	Ahyiresu					
4	Kuffour Camp					
5	Kwanfinfi					
6	Mpasatia	1126	583	543	51.8	48.2
7	Nyinahin					
8	Otaakrom					
9	Sreso Tinpom					
10	Tanodumasi	120	63	57	52.5	47.5
	TOTAL					

Source: DoE – AMDA, 2017

Table 1.27: Gross Enrolment Ratio by category (2016/2017)

Level	Enrolment	GER (%)	NER (%)
Pre-School (KG 1 & KG 2)	10682	118.3	67.8
Primary	24308	99.2	60.2
JHS	8707	83.9	38.8

Source: DoE – AMDA, 2017

1.15.1.3. Teachers Availability in Schools (2016/2017)

The district has a pre-school pupils/teacher ratio of 30:1. Though the ratio is reasonable, it is higher than the national standard of 25:1. With regards to the primary level, the pupil/teacher ratio is 32:1. This is a little higher than the pre-school level as well as the national standard of 25:1.

The inadequacy of teachers relative to pupil's enrolment is attributed to the challenges of teacher accommodation in the district and the deprived nature of the district resulting in teachers refusing posting to the district.

Table 1.28: Pupil/Teacher Ratio

Level	Pupils' Enrolment	Teachers' Enrolment	PTR	National Norm
Pre-School (KG 1 & KG 2)	10,682	355	30:1	25:1
Primary	24,308	761	32:1	25:1
JHS	6,704	375	18:1	25:1
SHS	2,096	138	15:1	25:1

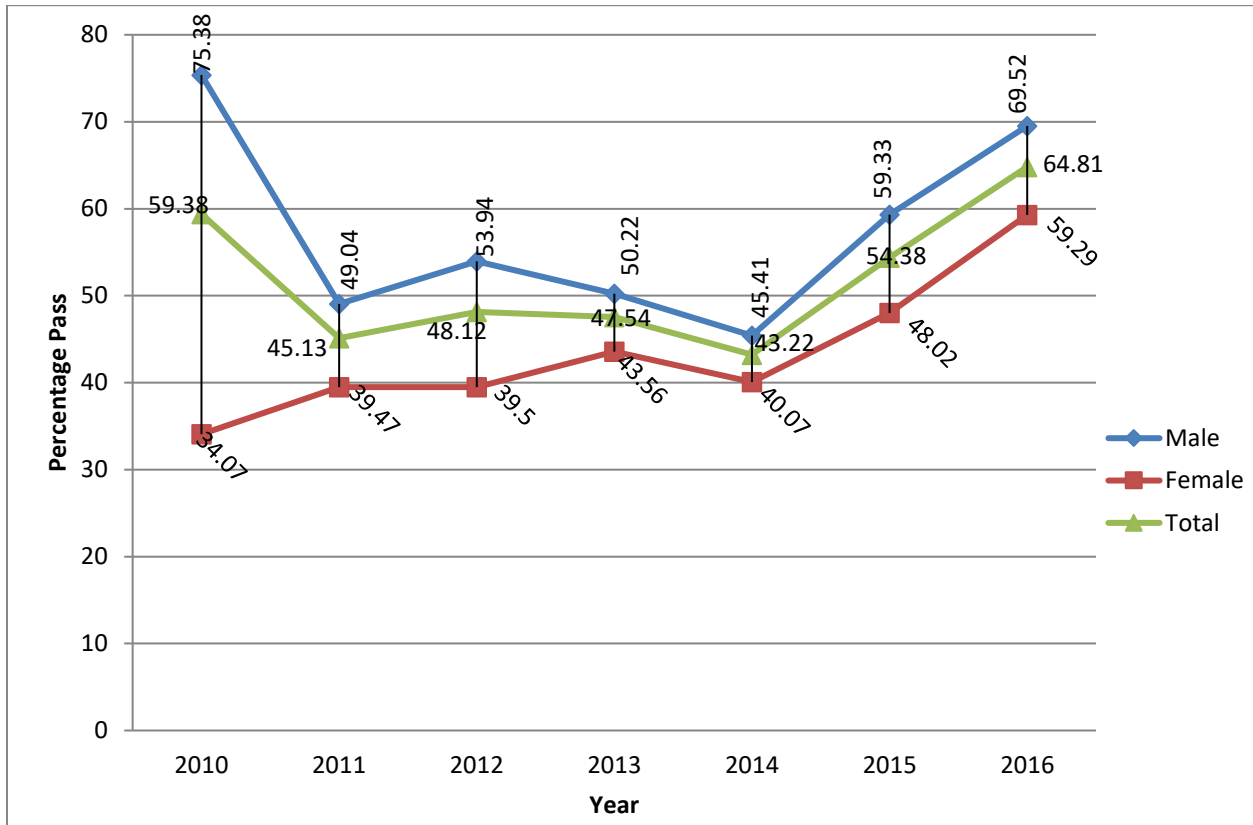
Source: GES – AMDA, 2017

1.15.1.4. Basic Education Certificate Examinations (BECE) Performance in the District

The general performance of BECE candidates has been improving since 2009 academic year as shown in Figure 1.16. The trend of the general BECE performance of the district presented in Figure, indicates an improvement performance starting from 2014. With the base year been 2013 which the district had 47.54 percent pass rate, there was a fall in performance in 2014 where the district recorded 43.22 percent. With intense monitoring by the district education directorate, the performance increased from 43.22 percent in 2014 to 54 percent in 2015. It further improved to 64.81 percent in 2016. This represents a significant improvement in BECE performance for the past two years as a result of proactive measures implemented by the district educatorate.

Comparing the both genders in the BECE performance, it is interesting to note that the male gender continue to perform better than their female counterpart.

Figure 1.16 : Basic Education Certificate Examinations (BECE) Performance in the District



Source: GES – AMDA, 2017

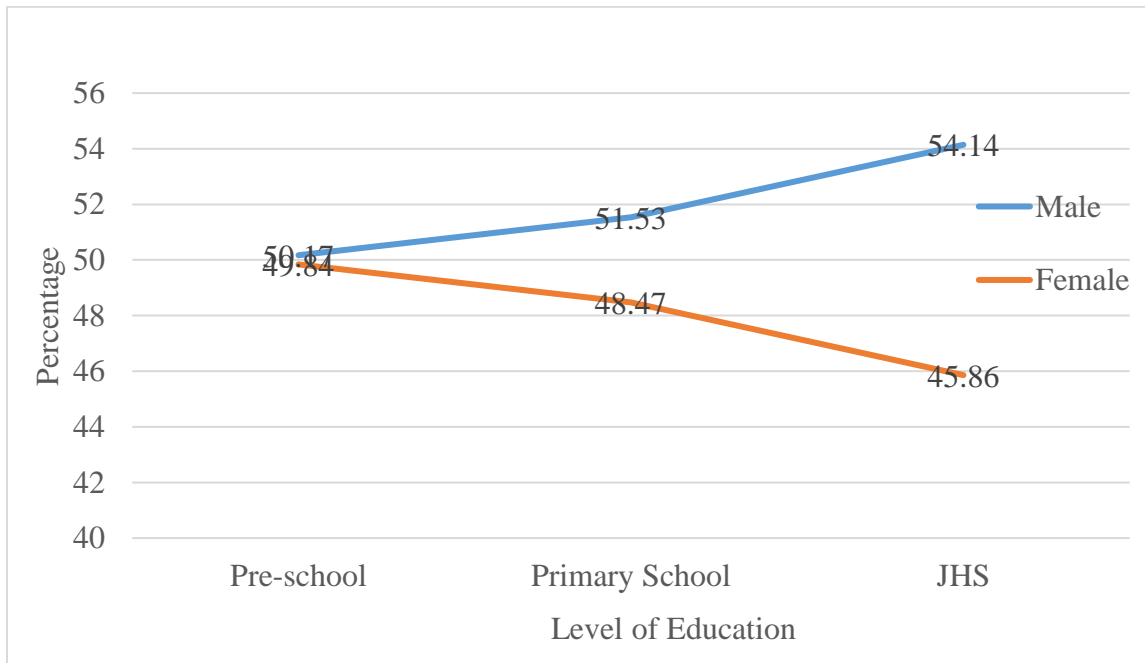
1.15.1.5. Development Implications

For the four years under consideration, the district had never recorded a 100 percent pass rate. This is an indication that more needs to be done in relation to educational infrastructure development and human capacity building. Focus should therefore be given to the provision of more classrooms blocks, expansion and maintenance of existing ones, government support to the girl child education in the form of teaching and learning materials, capitation, school feeding, among others, should improve and come timely. The district assembly should also extend its support to best performing students to best teachers and schools. This will motivate teachers to put up their best.

- **Trend of School Enrolment Levels and Implication for Development**

A trend analysis of the school enrolment figures revealed that as pupils/students climb up the educational ladder to the top, the girls’ dropout tends to be higher than boys as shown in Figure 1.17. The gap is wider from the primary school level to the junior high school. This can be attributed to the lack of the school feeding programme in the JHS and Teenage pregnancy. There is therefore the need to embark on girl child education to encourage more girls into the JHS as well as the SHS level. Also, education on teenage pregnancy and other sex education programmes should be intensified in the District. In addition, Government should extending the school feeding programme to all primary schools and JHS in district and the country at large.

Figure 1.17: Trend of School Enrolment Levels by Sex



Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

1.15.1.6. Summary of Findings (Education) in the District (2016/2017)

In summary, during the survey, key development problems identified in the education sub-sector include the following:

- Skewed distribution of schools which decreases geographical accessibility.
- High drop-out rate especially among females at the JHS and SHS levels.
- Poor and inadequate school infrastructure especially teacher accommodation.
- High pupil/teacher ratio especially at the pre-school and primary levels.
- Poor academic performance especially among girls.

1.15.2. Health Care Provision in the District

Under health care in the district, issues discussed include health infrastructure and professionals, access to health facility in the district, the status of the District Health Insurance Scheme and HIV/AIDS prevalence in the district.

1.15.2.1. District Health Facilities and Management in the District

Health delivery in the Atwima Mponua District is through eleven (11) Government and five (5) Non-government facilities: one (1) hospital, eight (8) health centers, seven (7) clinics/ maternity/child health facilities. In addition, outreach clinical activities are organised in all communities by the staff of the Sub-district facilities.

With respect to health personnel, the District has one (1) medical officer, four (4) medical assistants, 28 mid-wives, 128 enrolled nurses and 54 community health nurses and 49 Traditional Birth Attendants providing health services in both the public and private health institutions in the district. The location, management and facilities available in the District are presented in Table 1.30.

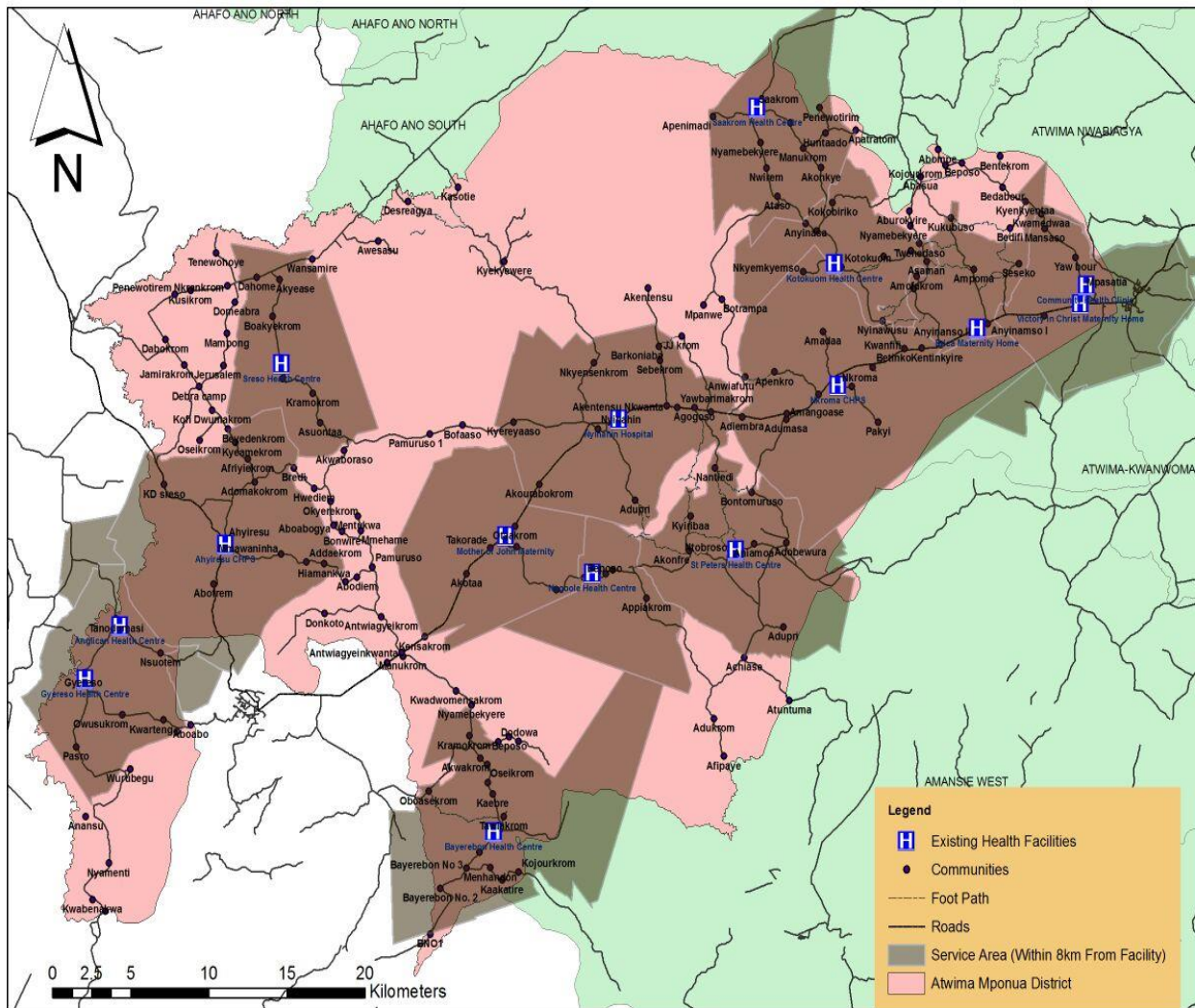
Table 1.30 shows that health personnel in the District are highly overstretched; with the current projected population of 126,894; the implication is that only one medical officer serves 126,894 people. The nurse/population ratio is about 1:697. There is therefore the need to bridge the equity gap in both financial, geographical and personnel access to quality health care in the District.

Table 1.29: Health Facilities (Public and Private) and Management in the District

Type of Facility	Location	No.	Doctors	Nurses	Medical Asst.	Mid-wife	TBA	Comm. Health Nurses	Beds
Public Health Care									
Hospital	Nyinahin	1	1	64	2	12	9	12	36
Health Centres	Kotokuom	1	0	7	1	1	11	4	2
	Sreso	1	0	8	1	2	2	4	2
	Saakrom	1	0	5	0	1	3	2	2
	Bayerebon	1	0	4	0	2	3	5	2
	Nagoole	1	0	4	0	1	2	2	2
	Gyereso	1	0	4	0	1	12	5	2
MCH/CHPS	Ahyiresu	1	0	3	0	0	4	4	2
	Achiase	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
	Nkroma	1	0	3	0	1	0	2	2
	Debra	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Total		11	1	104	4	21	47	31	54
Mission/Private Health Care									
Health Centre	Ntobroso (mission)	1	0	8	1	2	0	7	4
	Tanodumase (mission)	1	0	6	1	1	2	2	3
Clinics/ Maternity Home	Mpasatia	2	0	6	1	1	0	2	0
	Anyinamso	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	2
	Barniekrom	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Totals	5	0	24	3	6	2	12	10

Source: DHD – AMDA, 2017

Figure 1.18: Map showing existing health facilities in the district



Source: DHD – AMDA, 2017

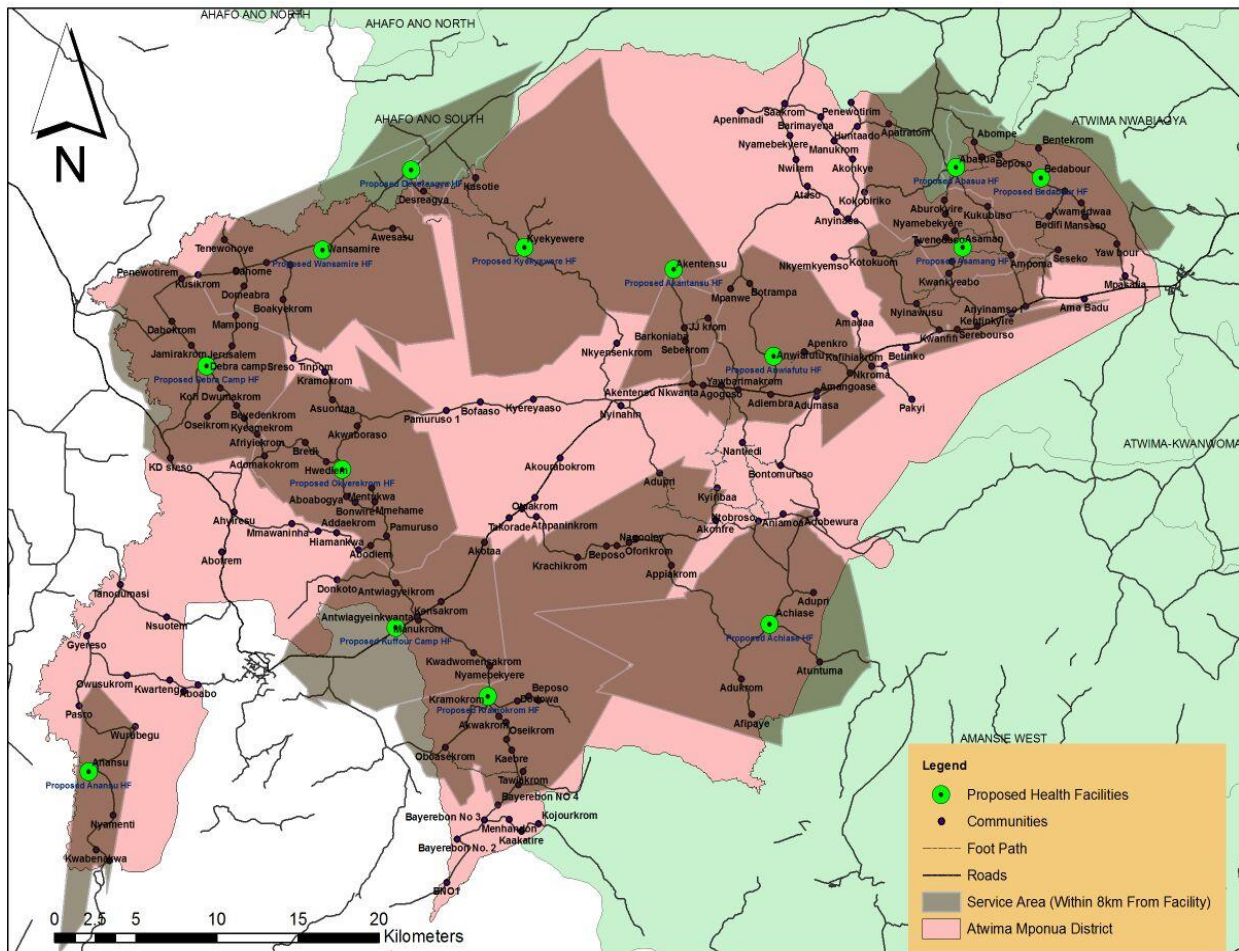
1.15.2.2. Proposed Site for Location of New Health Care Facilities

The bar graph above shows that, the average distance to the nearest health facilities by the communities without access to health care is 11.45km with a standard deviation of 3.09km.

From the study, in order to improve the health status of the people in the district by ensuring access between settlements and the health care facilities, the study identified fourteen locations (14) for siting new health facilities (**Debra camp, Wansamire, Desreagya, Kyekyewere, Abasua, Bedabour, Asaman, Anwiafutu, Achiase, Kramokrom, Kufour Camp, Anansu, Manukrom and Okyerekrom** that could potentially deliver healthcare services to a greater number of people

in the district (See Figure 3). The proposed sites have a total of 61 communities with a population of 39,626 (that is 26.39% of district population and 33.8% of the total communities in the district) in their catchments or service area. Currently, populations in these communities indirectly have no access to health care facility. On the average, people in these areas cover not less than 11.45km to access health care services.

Figure 1.19: Approximate polygons around proposed sites, Atwima Mponua District.



Source: DHD – AMDA, 2017

1.15.2.3. Incidence of Diseases

The 10 top diseases in the District as obtained from the District Health Directorate are shown in Table 1.31. Among the top 10 diseases, Malaria (32.9 %) recorded the highest followed by Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (14.9%), Diarrhoea Diseases (5.3%) and Occupational Injuries (0.5%) recorded the least. Most of the diseases are due to poor environmental sanitation and Malaria continues to be on top of the list of all diseases in the District since 2014. In addition to the “common” diseases tabulated, other diseases such as Buruli Ulcer, Guinea worm, Yaws and Yellow fever are of great concern in the District.

Table 1.30: Top Ten (10) Diseases

No	Type of Diseases	Reported Cases		Total	Percent	Rank
		Male	Female			
1	Malaria	19269	22428	41,697	32.9	1 st
2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	8664	10274	18,938	14.9	2 nd
3	Diarrhoea Diseases	3243	3505	6,748	5.3	3 rd
4	Intestinal Worms	3078	3461	6,539	5.2	4 th
5	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	2089	3419	5,508	4.3	5 th
6	Skin Diseases	1885	2899	4,784	3.8	6 th
7	Anaemia	1852	1829	3,681	2.9	7 th
8	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	1310	1315	2,625	2.1	8 th
9	Home Injuries (Home Accidents and Injuries)	453	324	777	0.6	9 th
10	Occupational Injuries	402	324	726	0.5	10 th

Source: DHD – AMDA, 2017

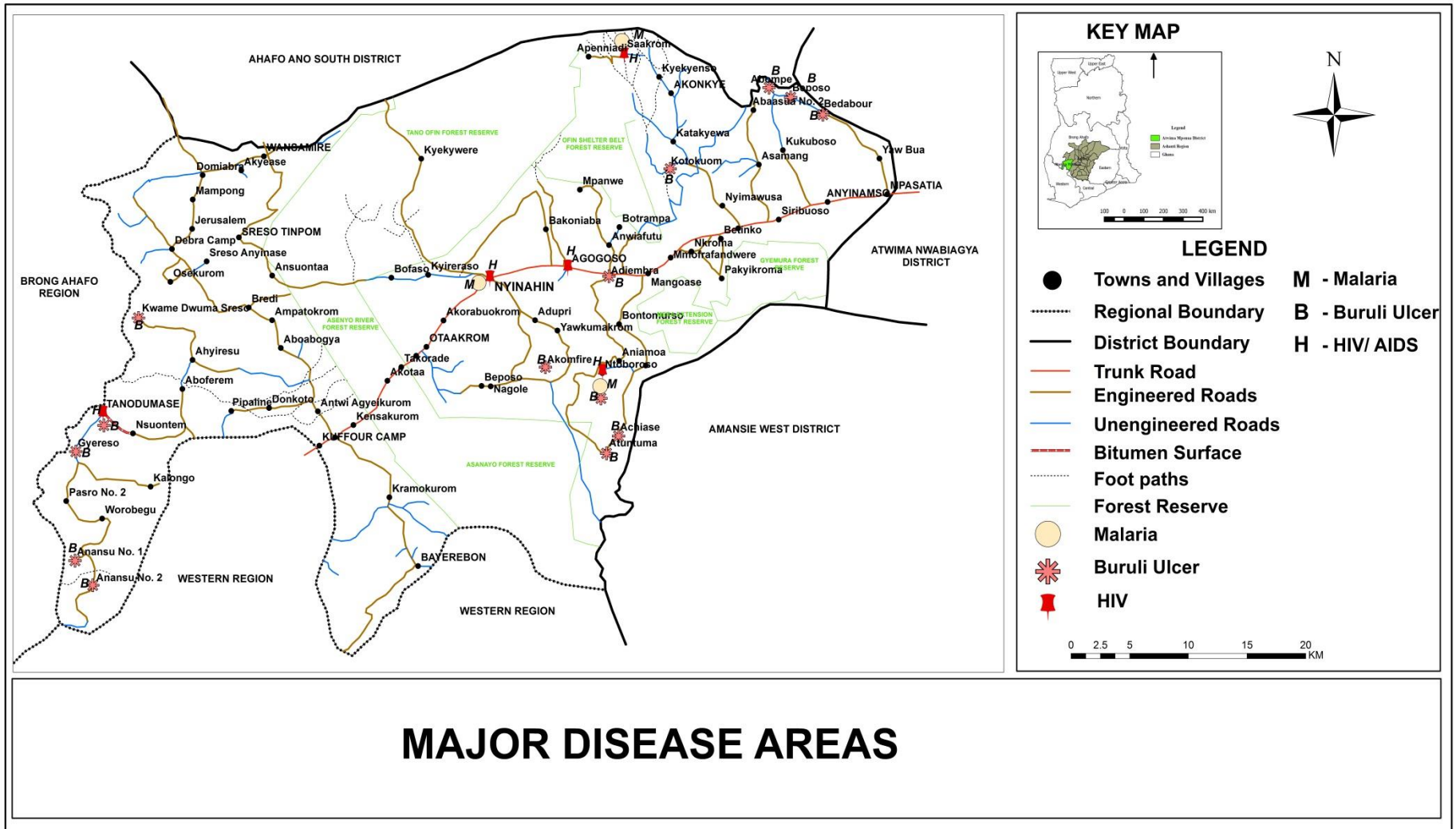
1.15.2.3.1. Major Diseases Prone Areas in the District Map

The major diseases considered included HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Buruli Ulcer. These diseases were considered based on their negative effects on the human resource base of the district. In addition, the financial implication of these diseases to the affected family was also relevant indicator.

Based on the map, buruli ulcer is a widespread disease in the district. The disease is more prevalent in communities located in the Northern and the South-Western parts of the district such as Abompe, Beposo, Bedabour, Kotokuom, Tanodumase, K.D Sreso, Gyereso and Anansu.

Ntobroso, Adobewora, Achiase and all the surrounding communities are also associated with all the major diseases identified in the district. HIV/AIDS, malaria and buruli ulcer are all common in these communities. The cause of this phenomenon in the area is associated with the intense mining and poor sanitation conditions in these communities

Figure 1.20: Major Diseases Prone Areas in the District



Source: DPCU, AMDA, 2017

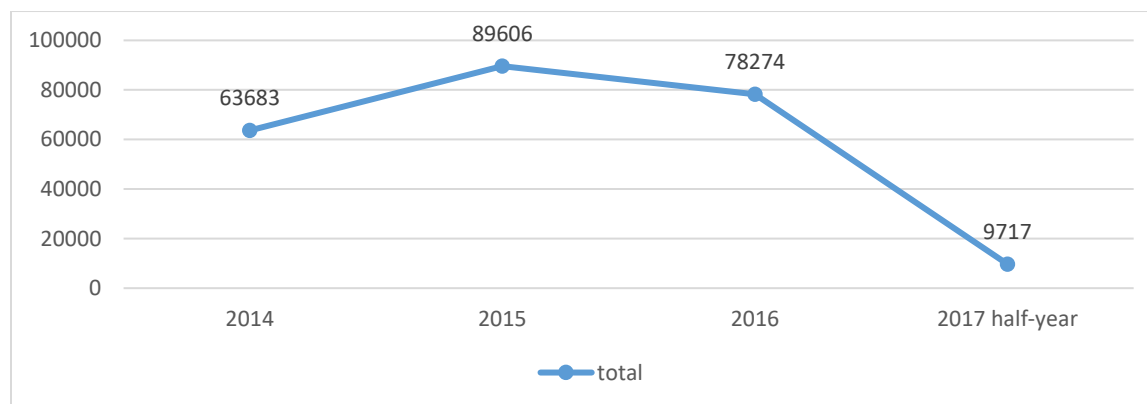
1.15.2.4. Status of District Health Insurance Scheme

The national health insurance scheme (NHIS) was established as part of a poverty reduction strategy to make health care affordable to all Ghanaians.

The Atwima Mponua Mutual Health Insurance Scheme was carved out from the Atwima Nwabiagya Mutual Health Insurance Scheme in 2006. In its first year of operation, the scheme registered 12.6 percent of the district population representing 16, 170 persons. With regards the period under review (2014-2017), the scheme has witnessed a sharp increment in registration from 2014 to 2015 and a marginal decline from 2015 to 2016 in relation to total population of the district. The scheme was the best performing district in 2014 and 2015 nationwide in terms of registration.

In 2014, the scheme registered 63,683 persons representing 51.4 percent of the total population of 123, 862. This had increased to 89,606 representing 71.89 percent of the total population of 124,640. This increment dropped to 78,274 representing 62.24 percent of the total population of 125,762 in 2016. As at April, 2017, the scheme registered 9,717 representing 7.65 percent of the total population of 126,894. The details are presented in Figure 1.21.

Figure 1.21: Status of District Health Insurance Scheme



Source: District Health Insurance Scheme, May, 2017

The above figures present a declining registration of clients from 2016. This trend can be attributed to the continuous shortage of ID cards and consumables with the period, inadequate office space, and frequent breakdown of office equipment among other challenges.

- **Development Implications**

The increase in the registration levels recorded in 2014 and 2015 means that, all things being equal, people will have access to basic health care in the district. However, with the recent decline in the registration of clients in the district due to challenges stated above, it will affect health access in the district. People are likely to resort to traditional medicines which are currently not regulated in the country. Measures to tackle the challenges facing the scheme from both internal and external sources should be proactive.

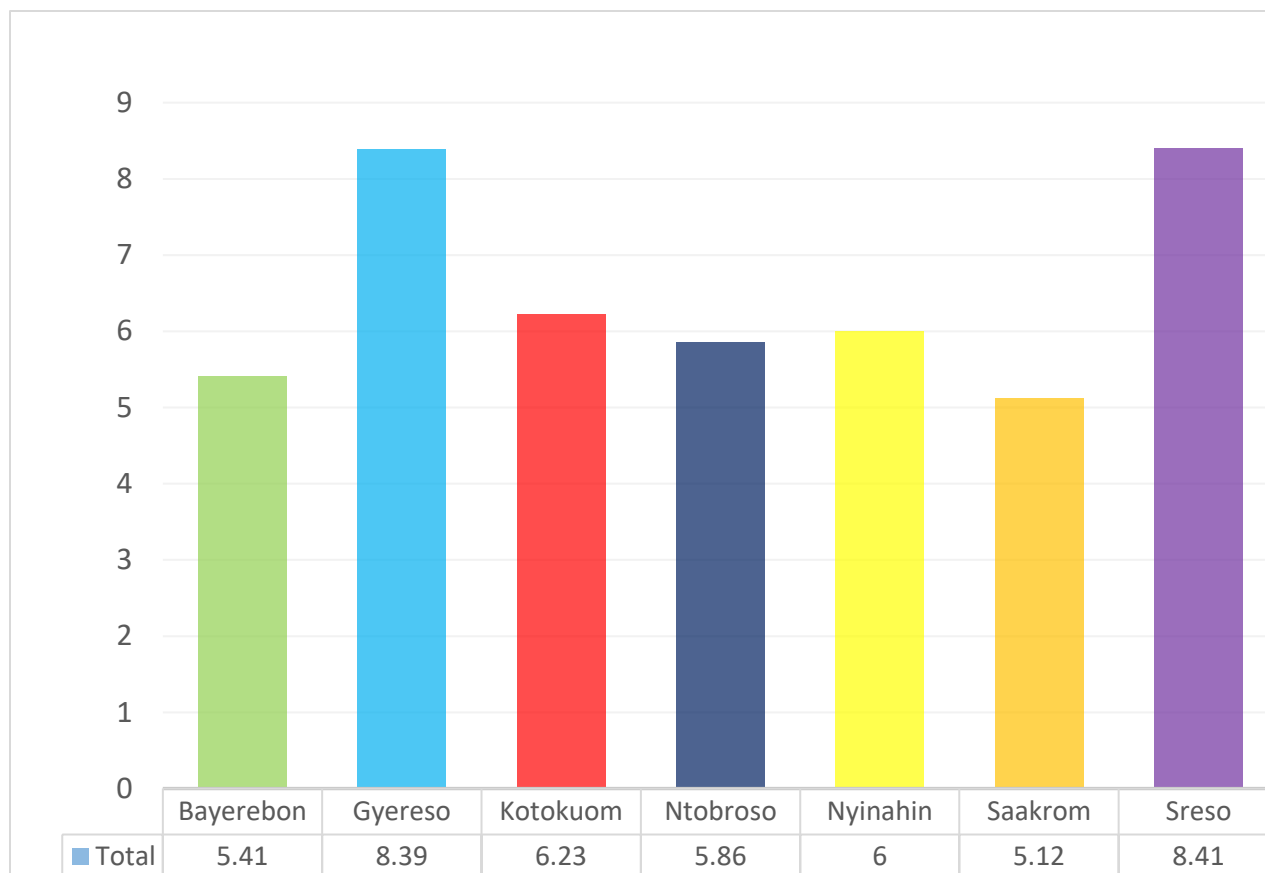
1.15.2.5. Access to Health Facilities

1.15.2.5.1. Descriptive Statistics of Population Variables from the Spatial Analysis

The computed average distance a patient travels to seek for healthcare (average travel impedance to provider) for the entire district. The results indicate that, on average, a person has to cover 6.63km to access the nearest health facility in the district. The network analysis performed gave the following results; 73.6 percent of the total population in the district comprising 66.1 percent of the total communities has access to health care facility using accessibility standards. This implies that from the results of network analysis, 33.8 percent of the entire district population.

The results of network analysis were preferable to that of the proximity analysis since it takes all road networks into consideration, without considering only a straight distance from health facility. The result of network analysis makes it possible to identify new sites where additional health facilities can be put up to improve accessibility of primary health care services in the district. In addition to the general average accessibility, the analysis was also narrowed to the individual sub-districts where facilities exist. The bar graph shows average distances to the nearest health facilities by the individual sub-districts in the study area measured in kilometers. Sreso sub-district recorded the highest average distance (8.41km) to the nearest health facility, followed by Gyereso Sub-district (8.39km) and the least was Saakrom Sub-district (5.12km).

Figure 1.22: Bar Graph for estimated mean distance by sub-district measured in kilometers



Source: DHD-AMDA, 2016

1.15.2.6. Maternal and Infant Mortality Rate

The age-specific death rates for males (0.005) and females (0.005) are the same despite the fact that in absolute terms the deaths among males (326) are more than females (313). The proportion of 70 years and older (0.024) records the highest age-specific death rate followed by 65-69 years (0.016) and 60-64 years (0.010). In terms of absolute figures, death among under-five years is the highest among all the age cohorts.

The results indicate that death rates among females were higher than those of males among the age groups 15-49 years, a possible indication of relatively high maternal mortality in the District. This means that the patterns are slightly higher for female in the childbearing age range (15-49 years).

Thus, the age-specific death rates are higher for females at aged 15-19, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44 and 65-69 than males. However, the age-specific death rates for females are slightly lower than males at aged under-five, 10-14, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, and 70 years and older.

The under-five mortality is defined as the combination of infant and child mortality and is defined as the probability of dying between birth and exact age five according to the 2010 PHC. The under-five mortality rate was 0.47 (4) in 2014. In comparison, the under-five mortality rate for the District that is eight per 1,000 live births is lower than the regional average of 12 per 1,000 live births and national average of 13 per 1,000 live births. This indicates that for every 1,000 live births in the District, eight may possibly not survive. In regards to sex, the under-five mortality for males (0.009) is slightly higher than females (0.008) indicating that for every 1,000 live births females survive more than males.

- ***HIV/AIDS Gender Analysis***

HIV/AIDS continue to be a major disease in the country. The Atwima Mponua District HIV/AIDS situation has been compounded by the mining activities in the area. The results of people living with HIV/AIDS in the district presented in Table represents the result of walk-in testing at the various PMTCT centres in the district and few mass testing conducted within the period under review.

On the yearly basis, the district falls within the forty (40) margin for four years (2014, 2016, and 2017) and doubled the forty (40) margins in 2015. The high number recorded in 2015 as presented in the Table is attributed the massive testing done by the PMTCT centres with support from Rural Relief Services (NGOs) and the Ghana Aids Commission. This means that, the numbers will even go up if more testing is conducted.

On sex basis, the females have the majority of people living with HIV/AIDS in the district. The female gender continues to record high numbers in all the years under review as show in Table 1.32. This is a result of the high number of females with multiple sex partners in district who lack knowledge in HIV/AIDS prevention measures highly attributed to ignorance.

With regards to the age cohorts, those ranging from 20-50+ years are the most affected. However, there was an uncommon case recorded in the 0-9 age cohorts in 2015 and 2014. This according to the district health directorate is person born with the disease. That is mother-to-child transmission.

Cumulatively, a total of 221 people have contracted and are living with HIV/AIDS in the district for the past four years. This represented 0.17 percent of the total projected population of 126,984 in 2017. This is a worrying trend in the combat against HIV/AIDS in the district.

- **Development Implication**

The number of people living with virus is worrying due to its effects on human resource base of the district. Its effects on their respective families and the local economy cannot be over-emphasized. Effective education that can break the religious and cultural perceptions about HIV/AIDS prevention methods must be proactively implemented by the Assembly, the Ghana Aids Commission as well as local and international NGOs.

Table 1.31: Groups of People Living With HIV/AIDS BY Age and Sex

Groups of People Living With HIV/AIDS		Age Groups (Years)										
		0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Total
2017	Male	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	2	4	11
	Female	0	0	5	1	2	2	7	3	4	11	35
2016	Male	0	0	0	0	5	3	3	3	2	2	18
	Female	0	1	1	3	4	4	6	2	2	7	30
2015	Male	1	1	2	1	3	3	4	2	4		21
	Female	4		7	11	11	9	8	5	2	9	66
2014	Male	0	0	0	1	3	3	1	3	0	3	14
	Female	1		3	4	3	4	3	4	3	1	26

Source: DHD – AMDA, 2017

1.15.2.7. PMTCT of Health Facilities in the District

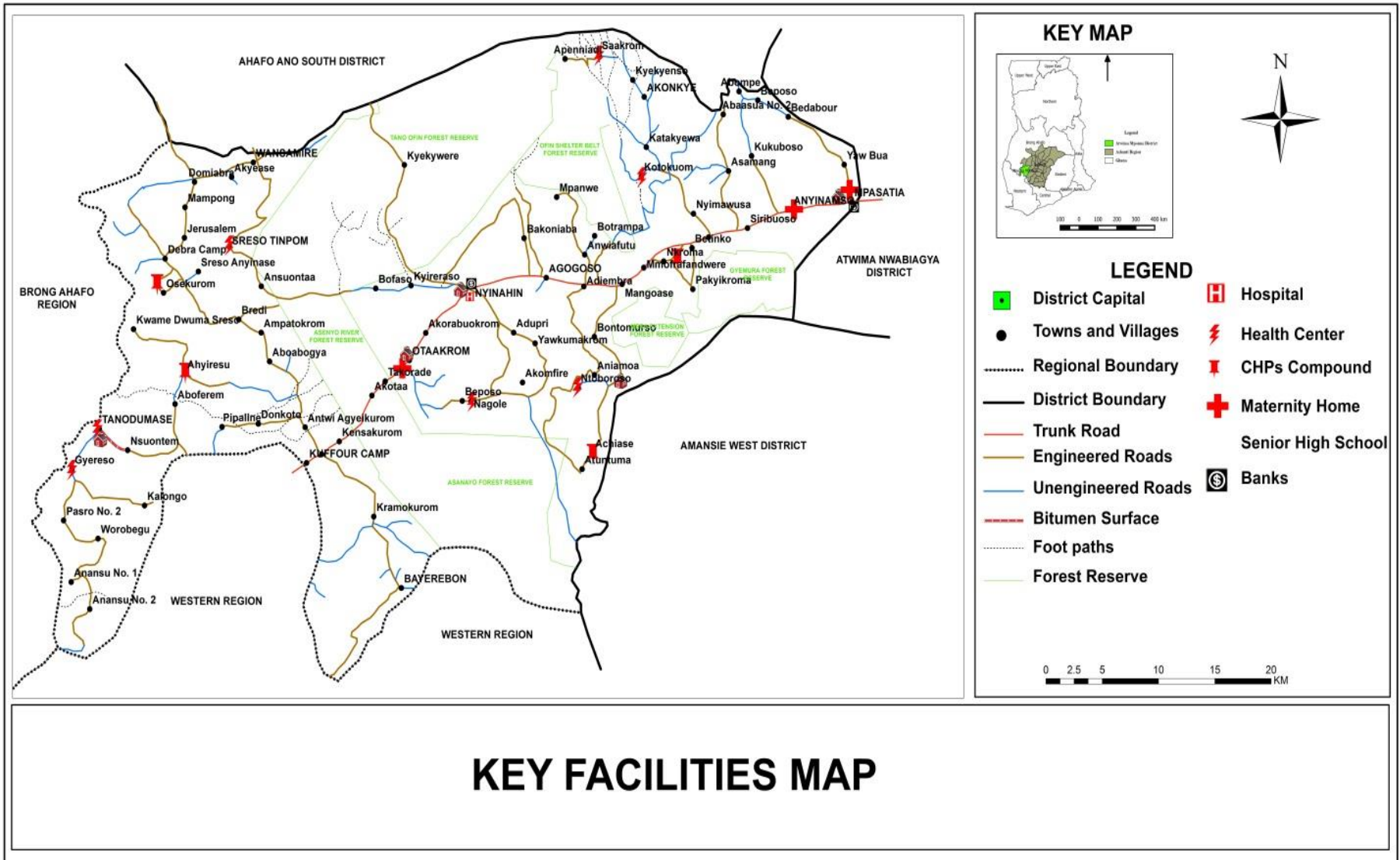
The District Assembly through the district health directorate in its quest to make HIV/AIDS services available to the citizenry has established some PMTCT centres in some selected health facilities within the district. Table presents the various PMTCT centres in the district and the services they provide.

Table 1.32: PMTCT of Health Facilities in the District

S/N	Sub - District	Institutions	Key Activities Carried Out
1	Nyinahin	Nyinahin Govt Hospital, Nagoole H/C	Syphilis Testing, HIV/AIDS testing, Management of HIV cases, treatment of Syphilis, Focused ANC, PNC, tracing defaulters
2	Bayerebon	Bayerebon H/C	
3	Gyereso	Gyereso H/C, Anglican H/C, Ahyiresu CHPS	
4	Sreso	Sreso H/C, Debra CHPS	
5	Saakrom	Saakrom H/C	
6	Ntobroso	St. Peters H/C, Nkroma CHPS, Achiase CHPS	
7	Kotokuom	Kotokuom H/C, Victory in Christ Maternity, Erica Maternity Home	

Source: DHD – AMDA, 2017

Figure 1.23: Key Facilities Map



Source: DPCU, AMDA, 2017

1.15.3. Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

The district does not have any functional Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Centre even though all basic and secondary/vocational schools in the district undertake ICT as a subject. The lack of ICT facilities in these schools is greatly hampering the effectiveness of the sector.

There is also relatively low usage of internet in the district due to inadequacy of internet facilities in the District. In addition, the erratic nature of telecommunication networks even worsens the usage of internet on mobile and modems. In support of this, it was identified that no single internet café exist in the District which demands immediate implementation of ICT policies in the District. The low level of ICT in the district still compels the Assembly to transact business with the local folks using paper. This increases the stationery budget of the assembly yearly. This indicates a huge development gap in terms of ICT investment in the District.

1.16. Poverty

The multidimensional nature of poverty requires that in designing and implementing poverty reduction programmes, a holistic approach involving all sectors be adopted. It is also important that the poor are involved and programmes are designed to address their specific needs.

Every district has peculiar socio-economic and cultural characteristics, which distinguish it from most other districts. These peculiarities among other things reflect in the poverty status in the various districts. The understanding, dimensions and manifestations of poverty vary within the district is critical for poverty profiling. It is also significant to come to terms with the dimensions and manifestations of poverty in the district with the various classes of people living in the study. Rural poverty is a major concern in the district. Majority of the following are the classes of people who are within the extreme poverty zone in the district.

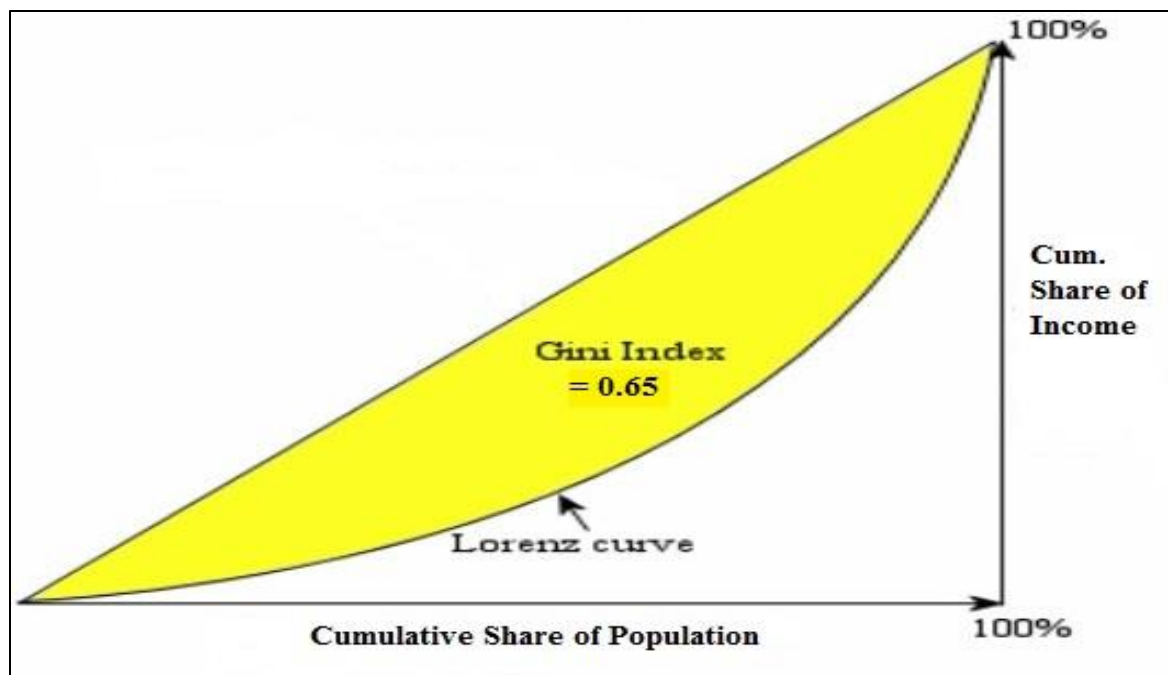
- a) Rural farmers, particularly migrants.

- b) People living with HIV/AIDS, including infected persons and families of people living with HIV/AIDS.
- c) Displaced communities, particularly those subjected to periodic flooding/drought, negative effects of mining.
- d) Disadvantaged women, particularly single mothers, malnourished rural pregnant and nursing mothers, and teenage mothers.
- e) The elderly persons who have no access to family care and pension.
- f) Physically-challenged persons, particularly those with no employable skills.
- g) Unemployed, especially unskilled retrenched workers and the unemployed youth.

1.16.1. Inequality

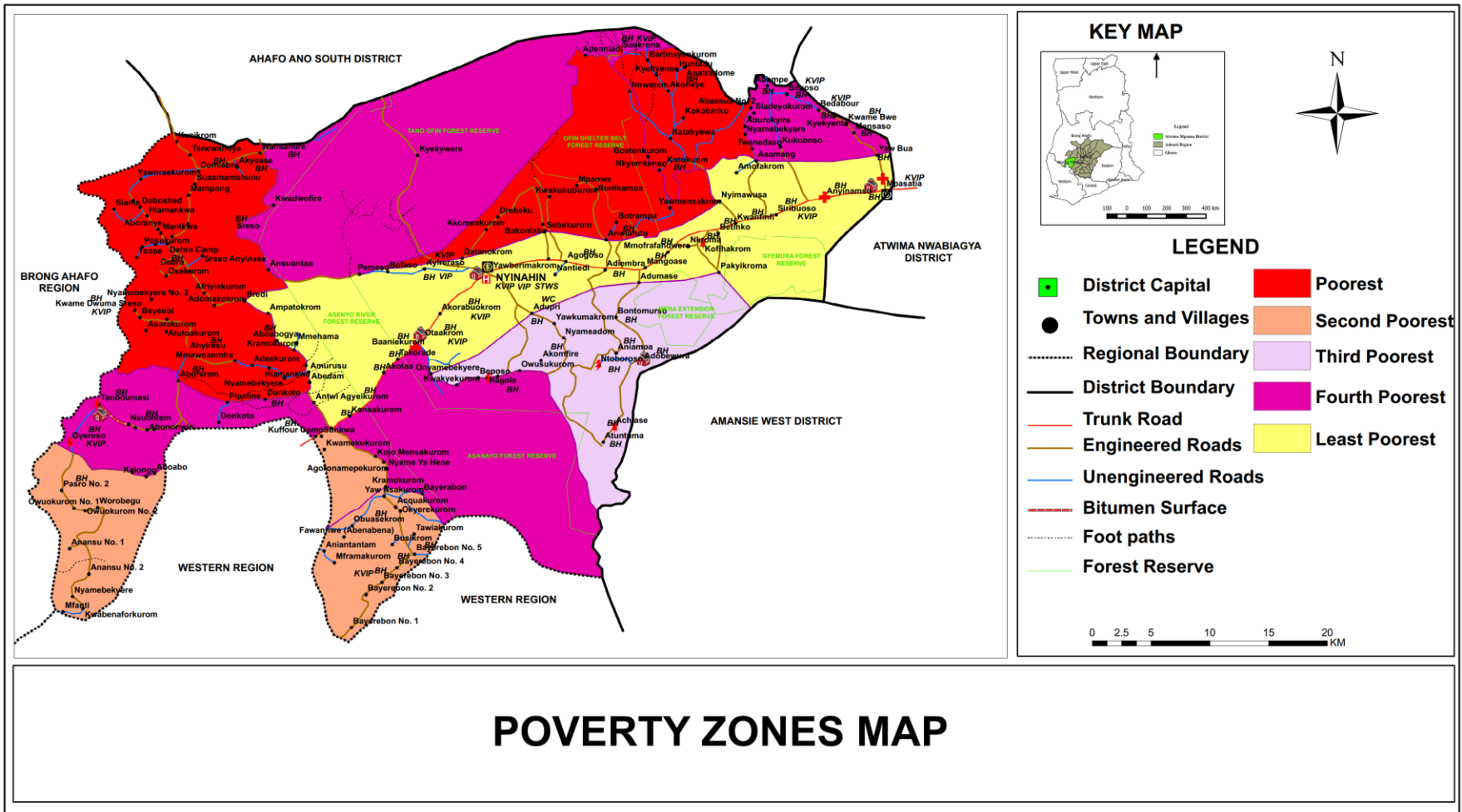
To buttress this point, the calculated Gini coefficient was 0.65 as shown in Figure 1.24. This means that income inequality in the District was widely spread. In terms of gender, the poverty was negatively skewed to women in the District. The survey strongly showed that agriculture was the main source of household income in both the rural and urban communities followed by trading, wage employment, remittances and others.

Figure 1.24: Calculation of Gini Coefficient in the District



Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

Figure 1.25: Major Poverty Zones in the District



Source: DPCU, AMDA, 2017

1.16.2. Social Protection

The wide inequality gap presented in figure 1.5 needs a support system for those in the extreme poverty bracket. Social Protection is the base of a secure and acceptable life. Its main objective is to tackle poverty and to protect people from risks and shocks. The district does not have internal social protection programmes; however, central government social protection programmes are available in the district. Central government social protection programmes in the district include: the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), the Ghana School Feeding Programmes (GSFP), and the Capitation Grant (CG). Others social programmes include the Rural Enterprise Project (REP), Disable Fund and the HIV support Fund. All these social protection programmes are targeted at giving protection to the vulnerable groups identified under the poverty analysis.

1.17. Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)

Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) are perceived the world over as major tools for rapid social and economic development. Though science, technology and innovation is needed in every sector of the district economy, less is been done in that area. The lack of science, technology and innovation have hinders the creation of jobs for the youth in the district, the district still relies on the old methods of agriculture. This has affected crop yield negatively. The absence of science, technology and innovation in the health sector is massively impacting negatively on public health in the district. In the educational sector, the lack of science, technology and innovation equipment have hampered quality science education in the second cycle institutions in the district. In summary, the lack of science, technology and innovation development of the district has resulted in low growth and development in the district in the area of education, health, agriculture, employment, energy, industrialization, environment, natural resources and human settlements in the district.

1.18. Summary of Key Development Issues

Table 1.33: Performance Review of GSGDA II (2014-2017) and the District Profile

GSGDA II 2014-2017 Thematic Areas	GSGDA II 2014-2017 Development Issues/Gaps/Problems
1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	1. Inadequate functioning markets
	2. Ineffective financial resource mobilization in the District
2. Enhance Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	3. Difficulty in accessing credit by MSMEs and farm operators
	4. Low productivity levels of MSMEs
3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	5. High incidence of pest and diseases affecting cocoa and food crops
	6. Inadequate irrigation facilities
	7. Rampant illegal small scale mining activities
	8. Rampant illegal chain saw operation
4. Infrastructure and Human Settlements	9. Deplorable nature of road networks
	10. Inadequate power supply
	11. Inadequate supply of potable water and toilet facilities
	12. Poor sanitation
	13. Lack of ICT infrastructure
5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment	14. Inadequate educational infrastructure (classrooms and teacher accommodation)
	15. Lack of sports fields
	16. Inadequate health facilities

	17. High incidence of malaria, HIV, other STI
	18. High incidence of unemployment among youths
	High inequality gap in the district (gender inequality)
6. Transparent and Accountable Governance	19. Inadequate security and safety assurance
	20. Inadequate support for community own initiated projects
	21. Inadequate staff accommodation
	22. Weak institutional capacity of the various Area Councils

Source: DPCU-AMDA,2017

CHAPTER TWO

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.1. Introduction

This chapter of the District Medium Term Development Plan presents a detailed analysis of the development issues in the district. The Identified development issues are linked and harmonized under the National Medium Term Development Framework (2018-2021). The chapter is concluded with the Sustainability Analysis of Adopted Prioritized Issues (Internal Consistency/Compatibility).

2.2. Local/Community Development Plans

The District Assembly, through a comprehensive participatory process, collated the Community Development Plans (CDPs) of all the 310 communities at all the 12 Area Councils. There were two stages in the communities' needs assessment process.

The first stage was the communities' needs identification. All the 310 communities were supported by the DPCU to identify their development needs and aspirations using the focus group technique. Groups' needs and aspirations were harmonized to form the community needs and aspirations.

The second stage was the Area Council level prioritization meeting. Due the vast nature of the district, the community needs and aspirations were harmonized and prioritized at the Area Council Level. This was done by inviting at least two key members from each community to represent their communities at the Area Council level for consultative meeting. Each community subsequently presented its Community Development Plans (CDPs) where the community needs and aspirations were captured in the form of development issues/problems/gaps. After facilitating the preparation of Community Development Plans (CDPs) using the guidelines from the National Community Development Plan Guidelines, the following are issues outlined from the Community Development Plans (CDPs).

1. Deplorable nature of road
2. Inadequate supply/Non-functional water facilities
3. Inadequate/dilapidated educational infrastructure
4. Inadequate school furniture

5. Inadequate sanitation facilities
6. Inadequate health infrastructure and personnel
7. Inadequate staff accommodation (All Departments)
8. Inadequate functional markets and sanitary facilities
9. Inadequate power supply
10. Absence of Recreational Facilities (community centres)
11. Poor access to telecommunication networks (Remote Areas)
12. Inadequate Information and Communication Technology (ICT) facilities
13. Inadequate support to vulnerable and marginalized people
14. Limited coverage of the School Feeding Programme
15. Limited access to credit facilities
16. Lack of entrepreneurial skills among the youth
17. Lack of irrigational facilities
18. High incidence of pests and diseases affecting especially cocoa farms
19. Unreliable rainfall pattern
20. Declining soil fertility
21. Poor street lighting system
22. Inadequate security facilities and safety assurance
23. Inadequate support for community initiated projects
24. Rampant illegal small scale mining and logging activities
25. Weak functioning of sub-structures
26. Lack of drainage facilities
27. Indiscriminate dumping of refuse
28. High incidence of road accidents
29. Inadequate financial support for needy students

2.3 Harmonization of community needs and aspirations with identified key development issues from the review of performance and district profile

At this level, the Community needs and aspirations was harmonized with the summarized key development issues. Thus, each community's needs and aspirations is matched against the summarized key development issues and scored. Where there is a strong relationship, it is scored 2. The criteria for harmonization is as follows;

Definition	Score
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0

Community needs and aspirations	Identified Key Development Gaps	Score
Good road conditions	Deplorable road conditions	2
Adequate supply of water facilities	Inadequate supply and non-functional water facilities	2
Adequate educational infrastructure	Inadequate/ dilapidated educational infrastructure	2
Adequate sanitation facilities	Inadequate sanitation facilities	2
Adequate health infrastructure and personnel	Inadequate health infrastructure and personnel	2
Adequate staff accommodation	Inadequate staff accommodation	2
Adequate functional markets and sanitary facilities	Inadequate functional markets and sanitary facilities	2
Adequate power supply	Inadequate power supply	2
Availability of recreational facilities	Absence of recreational facilities	2
Good access to telecommunication network	Poor access to telecommunication network	2
Adequate ICT facilities	Inadequate ICT facilities	2
Adequate support to marginalised and vulnerable people	Inadequate support to marginalized and vulnerable people	2
Adequate coverage of the GSFP	Limited coverage of the GSFP	2
Adequate access to credit facilities	Limited access to credit facilities	2
Availability of entrepreneurial skills among the youth	Lack of entrepreneurial skills among the youth	2
Availability of irrigational facilities	Lack of irrigational facilities	2
Low incidence of pests and diseases affecting especially cocoa farms	High incidence of pests and diseases affecting especially cocoa farms	2
Reliable rainfall patterns	Unreliable rainfall patterns	2
Improved soil fertility	Declining soil fertility	2
Improved street lighting system	Poor street lighting system	2
Adequate security facilities and safety assurance	Inadequate security facilities and safety assurance	2
Adequate support for community initiated projects	Inadequate support for community initiated projects	2
Eliminated illegal small scale mining and logging activities	Rampant illegal small scale mining and logging activities	2
Strong functioning of sub-structures	Weak functioning of sub-structures	2

Availability of drainage facilities	Lack of drainage facilities	2
Organised disposal of refuse	Indiscriminate dumping of refuse	2
Uncommon incidence of road accidents	High incidence of road accidents	2
Adequate financial support for needy students	Inadequate financial support for needy students	2
	Average Score: 56/28	2

The scores were added together and divided by the number of community needs and aspirations to obtain the average score. Where the score is very high, it indicates that there is strong harmony of community needs and aspirations and key development issue, which has implication for 2018 – 2021. From the matrix above, there was no incidence of weak relationship.

2.4 Harmonized Key Development Problems/Issues under the GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021 Agenda for Jobs Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for All.

From Table 2.2, some of the key development problems/issues were proven to have strong relationship with the identified development gaps under GSGDA II whilst others had weak relationship that needs to be considered as emerging trends. Table 2.2 shows the list of the harmonized key development issues under the appropriate Thematic Areas of the GSGDA II (2014-2017).

Table 2.2: Harmonized Key Development Problems/Issues under the GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021 with Agenda for Jobs

Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021

THEMATIC AREA	Implications for 2018-2021
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-economy Stability	
Low revenue generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase revenue generation and mobilization • Tax education • Build the capacity of Revenue Collectors • Revaluation of Property • Reduce leakage in revenue collection • Conduct socioeconomic surveys • Prosecution of defaulters
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	
Low entrepreneurial skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Entrepreneurial Skills
Inadequate access to credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy access to credit
High youth unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of employment opportunities
Inadequate employable skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in employable skills
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	
Irregular rainfall pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of simple irrigation schemes
Poor storage facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of improved storage facilities
Inadequate agric. extension service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of adequate agric. extension service delivery
Deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of Re-afforestation • Facilitate the growing of tree crops

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of Community Volunteers and enforcement of bye-laws on illegal lumbering • Encourage the establishment of community woodlots
Perennial Bushfires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of Bushfires • Setting up Fire Volunteers
Oil and Gas Development	
Inadequate fuel stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation of land acquisition processes for fuel stations
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	
Poor Road Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of road conditions
Inadequate electricity supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of electricity
Inadequate residential accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of residential accommodation
Inadequate office accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide office accommodation
Absence of Physical Planning and Layout Schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Physical Planning and Layout Schemes
Haphazard development of buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of planning schemes/layouts • Enforcement of building control regulations
Inadequate supply of potable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply of potable water
Inadequate sanitation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of sanitation facilities
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	
a. Education	
Inadequate educational infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of educational infrastructure
Inadequate trained teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply of trained teachers
Inadequate teacher accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of teacher accommodation
Poor School Performance at BECE Examinations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure improvement of BECE Examinations
b. Health	
Poor access to health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of adequate health care facilities • Supply of adequate health care professionals • Provision of state of the art facilities/equipment
Low coverage of District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme (DMHIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of District Mutual Health Insurance Office • Carry out adequate IE&C on the DMHIS
Inadequate office and residential accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of office and residential accommodation

High incidence of malaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out adequate IE&C on Malaria control and prevention • Supply of mosquito bed nets to the public • Embark on Mass Malaria Roll Back programme
Incidence of water borne diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of potable water
c. HIV/AIDS	
High Prevalence of HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out more HIV awareness and sensitization programmes
Stigmatization of PLHIVs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out more IE&C on Stigma reduction
Low access to ART Drugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to ART Drugs
Transparency and Accountable Governance	
Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of office and residential accommodation for staff
Inadequate offices for Sub-district Structures (Area/Town/Urban Councils)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of adequate offices for Sub-District Structures (Area/Town/Urban Councils)
Low participation of women in decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowerment of women
Increased child abuse and streetism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradication of child abuse and streetism

Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

2.4. Harmonization of key development issues under GSGDA II (2014-2017) with implication for 2018-2021 with those of the NMTDPF, 2018-2021 under the LTNDP 2018-2057.

In order to ensure continuity and uniformity in the DMTDP and the NMTDPF (2018-2021), harmonized key development issues under GSGDA II (2014-2017) were harmonized with NMTDPF 2018-2021. This will facilitate the adaption of the issues of the NMTDPF 2018-2021 to address identified issues in the District. Table 2.5 presents the adopted issues of NMTDPF linked to the harmonized issues of GSGDA II (2014-2017)

Table 2.3: Harmonization of key development issues under GSGDA II (2014-2017) with implication for 2018-2021

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

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low revenue generation 	Build a prosperous society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes. • Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls • Weak link between the medium term plan and the budget
Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low entrepreneurial skills • Inadequate access to credit • High youth unemployment • Inadequate employable skills 	Build a prosperous society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to credit by SMEs
Accelerated agriculture modernisation and sustainable natural resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular rainfall patterns • Poor storage facilities 	Build a prosperous society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value chain addition.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate agriculture extension services delivery • Deforestation • Perennial bushfires 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields. • Low level of irrigated agriculture • Seasonal variability in food supply and prices • Erratic rainfall patterns • High cost of energy for irrigation • Poor storage and transportation systems • Low quality and inadequate agricultural infrastructure • Lack of database on farmers
Oil and gas development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate fuel stations 	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services • Over dependence on hydro-generation sources • Unreliable power supply • Low utilization of bio-fuels for energy • Low utilization of waste as an energy source • Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of inefficient, old and obsolete equipment
<p>Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road network • Inadequate electricity supply • Inadequate residential accommodation • Absence of physical planning and layout schemes • Haphazard development of buildings • Inadequate supply of potable water • Inadequate sanitation facilities 	<p>Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Rapid deterioration of roads • Disparities in access to infrastructure • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Inadequate district spatial plans • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Impact of plastics on terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecosystems
<p>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate educational infrastructure • Inadequate trained teachers • Inadequate teacher accommodation facilities • Poor access to health care • Low coverage of District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme • Inadequate office and residential accommodation for health staff • High incidence of malaria cases 	<p>Create opportunity for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate educational facilities • High number of untrained teachers at basic level • Low participation in non-formal education • Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • Unmet needs of mental health care • Unmet needs of women and girls

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidence of water borne diseases • High prevalence of HIV/AIDS • Stigmatization of PLHIV/AIDS • Low access to ART drugs 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cost of health care delivery • Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases. • High incidence of HIV/AIDS among young persons • High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV/AIDS • Periodic shortages of HIV/AIDS commodities (ARVs, Test Kits and condoms)
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff • Inadequate offices for sub-district structures • Low participation of women in decision making • Increased child abuse and streetism 	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak implementation of administrative decentralization • Ineffective sub-district structures • Gaps in awareness advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities.

The sets of the two issues in Table 4 were matched to determine their relationships in terms of similarity for adoption. Where there are similarities, the similar issues from GSGDA II were adopted by replacing them with those of the NMTDPF together with their corresponding goals, sub-goals and focus areas. These were in addition to others identified as relevant new development issues from the NMTDPF. The adopted goals and issues for the DMTDP is presented as indicated in Table 5 below.

Adopted Goals, Sub Goals, Objectives, and Strategies

Focus areas	Adopted Issues	District issues	Policy objectives	Strategies	Implementing and collaborating agencies	Global and regional linkages
Pillar: Economic Development						
Goal: Build a Prosperous Society						
Strong And Resilient Economy	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Low income generation	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<u>Enhance Revenue Mobilization</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate revenue collection leakages 	Ghana Audit service	SDG 1, 8, 17 AU 1,4,9,20
	Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls	Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<u>Strengthen Expenditure management</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen institutional collaboration for effective fiscal policy management 	MDAs and MMDAs	SDG 1,8, 9, 17 AU 4,20
	Weak linkage between the medium term plan and the budget	Weak linkage between the medium term plan and the budget	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<u>Strengthen capacity for economic management</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen Economic Planning and Forecasting Extend and strengthen the GIFMIS system 	Ministry of Finance, Bank of Ghana, Public Procurement Authority, Office of the President, Parliament	SDG 1,8,9,17 AU 1,4

				across all MDAs and MMDAs	Controller and Accountant General, MDAs and MMDAs	
Industrial transformation	Severe poverty and under development among peri-urban and rural communities	Lack of tomato, rice, cassava and cashew processing factories	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement one district, one factory initiative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Trade and Industry • Ministry of Business Development and Investment 	SDG 8,9,17 AU 4,5, 20
Private sector development	Limited access to credit by SMEs	Limited access to credit by SMEs	Support entrepreneurship and SME development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support SMEs • Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Trade and Industry • Ministry of Business Development and Investment 	SDG 1, 8 AU 1,4, 5

Agriculture and Rural Development	Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	Low income levels of farmers	Ensure improved public investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate the provision of critical infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water • Design and implement needs based technical assistance and extension support • Introduce DCACT with the mandate to promote agric-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level • Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies 	MOFA, MoTI, MMDAs, MLGRD	SDG 2, 8, 9, 12, 17 AU 1, 3, 4, 5, 20
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	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Inadequate agriculture extension services	Improve production efficiency and yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinvigorate extension services • Ensure effective implementation of yield improvement programme • Promote commercial and block farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoFA, • MEST, • CSIR, • Ghana Irrigation Development Authority 	SDG 2, 8, 9, 12, 17 AU 1, 3, 4, 5, 20
	Low level of irrigated agriculture	Low level of irrigated agriculture	Improve production efficiency and yield	Implement Government's flagship of "One village, One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoFA, • MEST, • CSIR, • Ghana Irrigation Development 	SDG 2, 8, 9, 12, 17 AU 1, 3, 4, 5, 20
	Seasonal variability in food supply and prices	Lack of price regulating mechanisms and systems	Improve production efficiency and yield	Promote commercial and block farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoFA, • AGI, • Private Enterprise Federation 	SDG 2, 8, 9, 12, 17 AU 1, 3, 4, 5, 20
	Erratic rainfall patterns	Unfavourable weather conditions	Improve production	Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoFA, • MEST, • CSIR, 	SDG 2, 8, 9, 12, 17 AU 1, 3, 4, 5, 20

		and erratic rainfall patterns	efficiency and yield		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghana Irrigation Dev't 	
	High cost of energy for irrigation	High cost of energy for irrigation	Improve production efficiency and yield	Develop and promote appropriate and affordable modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoFA, • MEST, • CSIR, • Ghana Irrigation Dev't 	SDG 2,6,8,9,12,17 AU 1,4,5,7,12
	Poor storage and transportation systems	High post-harvest losses	Improve post-harvest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution • Provide support for small and medium scale agro-processing enterprises through the One district, One factory initiative • Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoFA, • MEST, • CSIR, • Ghana Irrigation Dev't 	SDG 2,6,8,9,12,17 AU 1,4,5,7,12

				connecting farms to marketing centres		
	Low quality and Inadequate agriculture infrastructure	Lack of improved storage facilities	Improve post-harvest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and warehouse receipt system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoFA, MEST, CSIR, Ghana Irrigation Dev't 	SDG 2,6,8,9,12,17 AU 1,4,5,7,12
	Lack of database on farmers	Inadequate agricultural baseline data	Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoFA AGIs Ghana National Association of farmers and fishermen 	SDG 2,8,9,12,17 AU 1,3,4,5,20
Tourism and creative arts development	Poor tourism infrastructure and service	Need for development of more tourist sites	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards Mainstream tourism development in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Tourism and creative arts Ghana Tourism Authority 	SDG 8, 9, 12 AU 4, 16

				district development plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop palace museums to preserve national culture and promote tourism in the communities • Institute preventive measures to curtail emerging threats to tourism, particularly sex tourism • Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions 		
Pillar: Social Development						
Goal: Create opportunity for all						
Focus areas	Issues	District issues	Policy objectives	strategies	Implementing and collaborating agencies	Global and regional linkages
Education and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High number of untrained teachers at the basic level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate educational infrastructure • Inadequate trained teachers 	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children. 	MOE, scholarship secretariat, NCCA, MHCI, COTVET, GES, MoF, GETFUND,	SDG 4 AU 2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment • Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools • Low participation in non-formal education • Low prominence accorded to language learning in the school system • Low participation of females in learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate teacher accommodation 	<p>quality education at all levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs • Popularise and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education • Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels 	<p>faith-based organizations, CHASS, MoGCSP, TAs, NCCE, DSW, DOC, DCD, Media, UTAP, Student loan trust, NCTE, GES, Trust Fund, NVTI</p>	
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	<p>of science, technology, engineering and mathematics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels • Education system focused on merely passing exams 					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor linkage between management processes 	Poor school performance at BECE exams	Strengthen school management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in 	MOE, GES, Faith-based organisations, DEOC, DCD	SDG 4 AU 2

	and schools' operations			delivery of quality education		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding source of education 	Inadequate teaching and learning materials	Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish well resourced Explore alternative sources for non-formal education Ensure the implementation of the national policy on 60:40 admission ratio in favour of science, mathematics, engineering and technology Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units 	MoE, MoF, GETFund, faith based-organisations, Student loan trust, Trust fund	SDG 4 AU 2

Pillar: Social Development

Goal: Create opportunity for all

Focus areas	Issues	District issues	Policy objectives	Strategies	Implementing and collaborating agencies	Global and regional linkages
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<p>Health and health services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • Unmet needs of mental health • Unmet needs of women and girls • Increased cost of health care delivery 	<p>Inadequate health facilities</p>	<p>Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and universal health coverage (UHC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate implementation of Community Based Health Planning Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care • Expand and equip health facilities • Strengthen the district and sub-district health system as the bedrock of the national primary health care strategy • Scale up integration of traditional medicine into existing health service delivery system • Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of 	<p>GHS, DHS, MoH, NHIS, Narcotics Control Board, FDA, NPC, Ghana AIDS Commission, PPAG, N&MC</p>	<p>SDG 3, AU 3</p>
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				<p>health care services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote health tourism • Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide gaps in health service data 	Wide gaps in health service data in the district	Strengthen healthcare management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system • Strengthen coverage and quality of health care data in both public and private sectors • Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services 	GHS, DHS, MoH, NHIS, Narcotics Control Board, FDA, NPC, NHIS	SDG 3, AU 3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to 	High incidence of morbidity and moderate cases of	Reduce disability,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen maternal, new born care and 	GHS, DHS, MoH, NHIS, Narcotics Control Board,	SDG 3, AU 3

	communicable and emerging diseases	maternal and child mortality.	morbidity and mortality	adolescent services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify malaria control program • Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases • Implement the non-communicable disease control strategy • Strengthen rehabilitation services • Intensify efforts for polio eradication • Review and scale-up regenerative health and nutrition program (RHNP) • Strengthen and Integrate Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels 	FDA, NPC, Ghana AIDS Commission, PPAG, N&MC	
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully implement international health regulations 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups • High incidence of HIV/AIDS among young persons • Periodic shortages of HIV/AIDS commodities (ARVs, Test Kits, condoms) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of HIV/AIDS pandemic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) program • Intensify education to reduce stigmatization • Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV/AIDS and TB • Strengthen collaboration among HIV/AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programs • Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child 	GAC, GHS, DHS, MoH, NHIS, Narcotics Control Board, FDA, NPC, NHIS, PPAG, N&MC, ONDA	SDG 3, AU 3

				<p>transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure access to anti-retroviral therapy 		
Food and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate social mobilization, advocacy, and communication on nutrition • Inadequate nutrition education • Inadequate staff education on FNS at all levels • Weak nutrition sensitization planning and programming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate social mobilization, advocacy, and communication on nutrition 	Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen a multi-sector platform for decision making on nutrition • Develop and disseminate a multi-stakeholder social mobilization, advocacy and communication strategy on food and nutrition security • Ensure that trade and investment policies support nutrition objectives • Establish an effective food safety monitoring system 	MoH, FDA, SIR, CSOs, DPs, MoFA, NMIMR, GSA, MoTI, FBO, MLGRD, ONDA, Private sector, MoF	SDG 2,12,16,17 AU 1,2,3,5,12,20

<p>Population Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High fertility rate among adolescent • Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services • Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services • Inadequate financial support for family planning programs • Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High fertility rate among adolescent • Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning 	<p>Improve population management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society • Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data • Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health education into adolescent reproductive healthcare • Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy 	<p>NPC, GSS, MoH, GHS, (UG) NDPC, MoE, GES, RIPS</p>	<p>SDG 1,2,3,20 AU 1,17,18</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High youth unemployment 	High youth unemployment	Harness demographic dividend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services to young people • Improve nutritional outcomes among adolescent girls and women in their fertility ages • Collaborate with the media to advocate for investment in young people 	NDPC, GSS, NPC, B&DR, MoH, GES, GHS, Teaching hospitals	SDG 1,2,3,5 AU 1,3,5
Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper protection and development of water resources • Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper application of fertilizer and agro-chemicals by farmers • Contamination of rivers and water bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable water resource development and management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote efficient water use • Integrate water resources planning into national and sub-national development planning 	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, Water Resources Commission, Water Research	SDG 1,6,9,11,12,15,20 AU 1,7,10,12,20

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve liquid and solid waste management • Implement the clean Rivers programme (CRP) nationwide in collaboration and participation of voluntary organizations and traditional leaders • Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities • Map and design conservation status to wetlands • Enforce appropriate legislation to protect wetlands • Strengthen involvement of 	<p>Institute, ONDA, Meteorological Authority, SADA, Hydrological services department, Lands Commission, EPA, LUPSA, MESTI</p>	
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				<p>local communities in the management of wetlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulate harvesting of wetlands resources 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing demand for household water supply • Poor planning for water at the district • Inadequate maintenance of water facilities 	Inadequate supply of potable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems • Provide mechanised boreholes and small town water supply systems • Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery 	<p>Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources and Sanitation Directorate, CWSA, ONDA, MLGRD, Water Resources Commission, FDA,</p>	<p>SDG 1,6,9, 11, 12,15,20</p> <p>AU1,7,10,12,20</p>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Revise and facilitate DWSPs within ONDA• Build capacity for the development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities• Enforce buffer zone policy• Develop the “Water for all” program in line with SDG 6• Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management• Restore degraded rivers, wetlands and lakes		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent outbreak of oral faecal diseases such as cholera and typhoid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent outbreak of oral faecal diseases such as cholera and typhoid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote efficient and sustainable waste water management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement sewerage masterplans, including faecal sludge management and waste treatment facilities for all human settlements • Promote the use of waste to energy technologies 	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, Water Resources Commission, Water Research Institute, ONDA, EPA, LUPSA, MESTI, MLGRD, CWSA, GIPC	SDG 3,6,8,11,12,14,15,17 AU1,4,5,7,12
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High prevalence of open defecation • Poor sanitation and waste management • Low level of investment in sanitation sector • Poor hygienic practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of open defecation • Inadequate sanitation facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale-up investments in the sanitation sector • Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign • Increase and equip frontline staff for sanitation 	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, GWCL, Water Resources Commission, MLGRD, CWSA	SDG 6,9,11,12,15,17 AU 1,4,7,10,19,20

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the toilet for all and water for all programmes under the IPEP initiative • Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan • Provide public education on solid waste management • Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity • Enhance implementation of the polluter pays principle in waste management • Expand disability friendly and gender friendly sanitation facilities 		
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review, gazette and enforce MMDA's bye-laws on sanitation Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation 		
Poverty and Inequality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unequal spatial distribution and the benefits of growth Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High level of rural-urban drift in the district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life 	GSS, GHS, MGCSP, MoF, MLGRD, Dep't of Social Welfare, Parliamentary select committee on poverty, MELR	SDG 1,4,5,8,10,16,17 AU 1,17
Child and Family Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low awareness of child protection laws and policies Limited coverage of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs 	MoGCSP, DoC, MOC, MoE, MLGRD, MMDAs, LGS, NDPC, DSW,	SDG 1,2,3,4 AU 1,18

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of services for children and families • Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children • Low awareness of child protection laws and policies • Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children 	<p>social protection programmes targeting children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of support to girl-child education • Low level of enrolment among girls in SHS in the district 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an inter-sectorial framework for collaboration, implementation and accountability for child protection and family welfare issues • Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children • Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant 	<p>Academia, CSOs, MoF, DCD, Traditional Authorities, Religious Institutions, CSOs, NCCE</p>	
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase awareness on child protection 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of child rights violation • Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour • Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs • Poor implementation of policies and regulations on child labour • Child neglect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of child rights violation • Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the rights and entitlements of children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in spheres of child development • Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs • Introduce district integrated social services program for children, families and vulnerable adults • Eliminate worst forms of child labour by 	<p>MoGCSP, Ghana Police Service, Ghana Prisons Service, DSW, DoC, DCD, MLGRD, CSOs, FBOs, Traditional Authorities, MoF, Judicial Service, Legal Aid Scheme, MMDAs, GHS, GES, National Disability Council, Media</p>	<p>SDG 1,2,3,4 AU 1,18</p>

				<p>enforcing laws on child labour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking 		
The Aged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development • Inadequate care for the aged • Lack of gender sensitivity in addressing the needs of the aged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate care for the aged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the wellbeing of the aged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an aged database on the aged to support policy making, planning and monitoring and evaluation • Mainstream ageing issues into national development frameworks and poverty reduction strategies • Promote socially supportive community care systems for the aged, based on positive 	MoGCSP, TA, NCCE, DSW, DOC,DCD, Media	SDG 1,3,10 AU 1,3,12

				traditional and modern values, devoid of stereotyping, discrimination and disrespect		
Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High discrimination against women 	Promote economic empowerment of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-introduce and enforce the administration directive on the reservation of 30 percent of poverty alleviation funds of MMDAs to service women's enterprises Ensure at least 50 percent of MASLOC funds allocation to female applicants Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to 	MLNR, MLGRD, MOF, MASLOC, MOTI, MOH, MOE, MOFA, MOJAGD, MoGCSP, ONDA, Private Sector, NGOs, GRA, NCCE, NBSSI, AGI	SDG 1,3,5, 17 AU 1,3,17,20

				information and other forms of support		
Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programs for vulnerable groups 	Low involvement of the poor, vulnerable and socially excluded in decision-making	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budget Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection interventions and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination and harassment of the vulnerable 	MoGCSP, MOE, MOH, MOF, MLGRD, MoA, NPC, GSS, ONDA, LGSS, CSPS, GAC, NGOs,	SDG 1,5,10,16 AU 1,17
Disability and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to 	Weak implementation of legislation and policies on the	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure effective implementation of the 3 percent in DACF 	MoGCSP, NCPD, MoE, CSOs, ONDA, NCCE, AESL,	SDG 3,4,5,8,9,11,16, 17

	<p>contribute to society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak implementation of legislation and policies on the rights of persons with disability • High unemployment rate amongst PWDs • Perceived low levels of skills and education of persons with disabilities 	rights of persons with disability	development of the country	<p>disbursements to PWDs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate database on PWDs 	LUPSA, MoH, MoC, NVTI	AU 1,2,3,4,10,11,12,17,18
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of special learning aids for PWDs 	Absence of special learning aids for PWDs	Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs • Empower parents and caregivers to provide the needed support • Promote the eradication of 	MELR, MoI, NMC, MASLOC, NYA, MOJAGD, Parliament, GES, MoF, AESL, MDAs, TAs, GHS, NGOs, Media	SDG 1,3,5,8,17 AU 1,2,4,11,12,17,18,20

				<p>disability-related discrimination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for PWDs 	and other related stakeholders	
Employment and Decent work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of unemployment and under employment among the youth • Increasing incidence of casualization of employment • High disability unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfriendly environment for business development • Lack of support for enterprise development <p>Lack of access to credit facilities</p>	Improve human capital development and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revamp public employment centres across districts • Promote and enforce deeper and wider application of local content and participation laws • Create equal employment opportunities for PWDs 	MELR, Labour Department, FWSC, MDPI, NVTI, YEA, ICCS, OIC, NPRA, COTVET	SDG 1,3,5,8,15 AU 1,2,4,11,12,17,18,20
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor documentation on the informal sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate data on the informal sector 	Promote the creation of decent jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship • Strengthen cooperative 	MELR, NLC, Labour Department, TUC, Ghana Employers Association,	SDG 1,3,5,8,17 AU 1,2,4,11,12,17,18,20

				<p>system for the development of business-oriented ventures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship • Ensure implementation of affirmative action or positive discrimination with respect to vulnerable groups for participation in public interventions • Promote entrepreneurial and financial support for PWDs • Provide infrastructure for the development of businesses 	<p>PSC, FWSC, Market Queens Association, MoGCSP, SSNIT, NPRA, Registrar Generals' Department, NIA, GFD, other related stakeholders</p>	
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build capacity of informal sector 		
Youth Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth • Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low employment opportunities for the youth 	Promote effective participation of the youth in socio economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities • Ensure the creation of youth desk in MMDAs for the youth to access reliable labour market information • Strengthen key national institutions including YEA and NYA to effectively discharge their mandates • Facilitate credit for the youth • Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school 	MoYS, NYA, MDAs, YES, GSS, CSOs, OoP,MoF, NDPC, Scholarship secretariat, MoE, MELR, GES, NVTI, MLGRD, DCD, LGS, YEA, MMDAs, AGI, MoTI	SDG 4,5 AU 1,2,18

				youth and graduates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture • Ensure participation of the youth in appropriate environmental practices 		
Sports and recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure • Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities • Absence of disability, child and aged friendly facilities • Limited community level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited community level sports and recreational activities 	Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute measures to reclaim lands earmarked for sporting and recreational activities • Ensure compliance with Disability Act in the provision of sports and recreational facilities • Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure 	MoYS, NSA, NSC, GFA, GOC, MoF, AGI, MoTI	SDG 3,9,16,17 AU 1,9,20

	sports and recreational activities			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote less recognised sporting activities Enforce the development of designated sports and recreational land use in all communities 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low participation of PWDs in sports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low participation of PWDs in sports 	Build capacity of sports and recreational development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition Strengthen the organisation of domestic competitive sporting events at all levels Promote the formation of sporting clubs in all communities and educational institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoYS, NSA, GFA, GUC, GES, MoF, MWH, MoGCSP, Attorney Generals' Department, Lands Commission, MLGRD, MMDAs, MoTAC, 	SDG 3,4,9,16,17 AU 1,2,9,20

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements						
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment						
Focus areas	Issues	District issues	Policy objectives	Strategies	Implementing and collaborating agencies	Global and regional linkages
Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of forest cover Encroachment of conservation areas Inadequate capacity of relevant institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deforestation Perennial bushfires Indiscriminate bush burning 	Expand forest conservation areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote alternative sources of livelihood, including provision of beehives to forest fringe communities Map and assign conservation status through bye-laws to mangrove forests, wetlands and sensitive marine areas in district spatial plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry Commission, LCMLNR, EPA, MESTI, MMDAs, CSOs, MOTCCA, NDPC, Fisheries Commission, LUPSA, CERGIS, NCCE, CCM 	SDG 13,15,16, 17 AU 7,12
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deforestation Perennial bushfires 	Protect existing forest reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry commission, LC, MLNR, EPA, MESTI, 	SDG 13,15,16, 17 AU 7,12

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timber forest fires • Weak enforcement of regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indiscriminate bush burning 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • biodiversity into development planning and budgeting processes • Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems • Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations 	<p>MMDAs, CSOs, MOTCCA, NDPC, Fisheries Commission, LUPSA, CERSGIS, NCCE, CCM</p>	
Environmental Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper disposal of liquid and solid waste • Inadequate engineered landfill sites and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access to sanitation facilities • Low education on environmental 	Reduce environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MESTI, DVLA, EPA, MC, LC, AGI, MMDAs, CSOs, PEF 	<p>SDG 3,6, 11, 13, 15,16,17 AU 7,11,12</p>

	<p>waste water treatment plants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of plastic on terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecosystems • Concerns of air and water pollution especially in urban areas • Emissions from poorly managed vehicles • Ineffective 	<p>sanitation bye-laws</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low access to in-house toilet facilities • Indiscriminate disposal of both liquid and solid waste • Inadequate sanitation equipment and containers • 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify public education on noise pollution • Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution including open burning • Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially ground water sources and intake of public water supplies 		
Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak collaboration between stakeholder institutions • Incidence of wildfire • Inappropriate farming practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deforestation • Perennial bushfires • Indiscriminate bush burning 	Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest plantation strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves • Promote alternative livelihoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Biosafety Authority, NDPC, CSOs, MOJAGD, MLNR, WRC, NCCE, MOF, Private sector, Lands commission 	SDG 11, 13,14,15,16,17 AU 7,11,12

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indiscriminate use of weedicides • Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources 			<p>including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the green infrastructure recommendation in the National Spatial Development Framework • Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local level bye-laws on wildfire 		
Climate Variability and Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions • Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfavourable weather conditions and poor rainfall patterns • Rapid change of vegetation from forest to 	Enhance climate change resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement Ghana's commitment under Paris Climate Agreement (COP 21) • Collaborate with international partners to have 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOFA, EPA, MESTI, CSIR, MMDAs, CSOs, Hydrological services Department, FC, GIDA, MOFA, 	<p>SDG 2,11,13,14,15,16, 17</p> <p>AU 7,11,12</p>

	<p>issues in climate change actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability and variability to climate change 	<p>savannah grassland</p>		<p>more access to the Green Climate Fund (30 billion dollars Global Fund) for climate change purposes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds • Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge • Promote climate resilient policies for gender and other vulnerable groups in agriculture • Mainstreaming of climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes 	<p>COCOBOD, NDPC</p>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of trees and vegetation cover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of trees and vegetation cover 	Reduce greenhouse gases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate the implementation of Ghana REDD+ Strategy (2016-2036) • Initiate Green Ghana campaign with chiefs, queens mothers, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society, Religious bodies and other recognised groups • Promote tree planting and landscaping in communities 	MESTI, EPA, GMeT, FC, MRH, MLNR, MLGRD, MOTCCA, NDPC	SDG 11,13,14,15,16,17 AU 7,11,12
Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of natural disasters • Indiscriminate development in waterways 	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate public and private institutions on natural and manmade hazards and disaster risk reduction • Strengthen early warning and response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NADMO, EPA, MLNR, MESTI, MRH, MLGRD, MMDAs, CSOs 	SDG 1,2,11,13,16,17 AU 5,7,11,12

				<p>mechanism on disasters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management • Strengthen NADMO to perform its functions effectively networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism 		
<p>Transport Infrastructure (Road)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure, provision and maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deplorable road conditions 	<p>Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and maintain the national road network • Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoT, MRH, PEF, GHA, DFR, MMDAs, MLGRD, GIPC, EPA, GRTCC, BRRI, Road Contractors Association, DUR, MoF 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid deterioration of roads 					
Information, Communication and Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low broadband wireless access • Limited access to ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of knowledge in ICT 	Enhance application of ICT in national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream ICT in public sector operations • Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure • Improve the quality of ICT services especially internet and telephony 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Communications, NITA, NIA, MMDAs, MoTI, MESTI 	SDG 5,8,9,16,17 AU 1,10,11,12,17
Science, Technology, and Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited collaboration between public research institutions and businesses on product, service and process innovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited collaboration between public research institutions and businesses on product, service and process innovation 	Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socio-economic activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale up investments in research and development to find local solutions to challenges 	MMDAs, MDAs, MESTI, CSIR	SDG 4,5,7,8,9,16,17 AU 1,2,4,7,11,12,17
Energy and Petroleum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unreliable power supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of facilitation for land acquisition 	Ensure availability of clean, affordable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thermal Promote the use of gas as the 	MoEP, EC, TOR, PURC, GRIDCo, ECG, NED,	SDG 7,8,9,11,12,13,14,16,17

		<p>processes and procedures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of petroleum products 	and accessible energy	primary fuel for power generation	VRA, BPA, GNPC, PEF	AU 1,6,7,9,17,20
Construction Industry Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of regulation of contractor conduct and performance • Shortage of skilled construction workers • Proliferation of sub-standard construction materials and products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deplorable road conditions • Poor drainage systems 	Build a competitive and modern construction industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve and standardise techniques and material use • Ensure quality in all aspects of construction • Ensure accreditation and certification of skilled construction workers and construction site supervisors 	MLGRD, MWH,MRH, LUSPA, MMDAs	SDG 9,16,17 AU 10,11,12
Drainage and flood control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recurrent incidence of flooding • Poor waste disposal practices • Poor drainage system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor drainage system • Silting and choking of drains • Uncovered drains 	Address recurrent devastating floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste • Prepare and implement adequate drainage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MLGRD, MHW, Ministry of Roads and Highways • MDAs, MMDAs, Built 	SDG 2,9,17 AU 10,11,12

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silting and choking of drains • Uncovered drains • Poor landscaping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indiscriminate disposal of liquid and solid waste 		plans for all MMDAs	Environment Professional Organisations	
Infrastructure Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure 	Promote proper maintenance culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure • Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MLGRD, MHW, Ministry of Roads and Highways • MDAs, MMDAs, Built Environment Professional Organisations 	SDG 2,9,17 AU 10,11,12
Land Administration Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protracted land disputes • Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protracted land disputes • Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land 	Develop efficient land administration and management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nationwide • Promote gender equity in land reforms, management and land use planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MLGRD, MLNR, Lands Commission, Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority, Built Environment Professional Organisations, MMDAs 	SDG 5,9,11,15,17 AU 10,11,12

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and maintain geodetic reference network for mapping and engineering 		
Human Settlements and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs • Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning • Scattered and unplanned human settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of layout schemes in most communities • Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning 	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully implement Land use and spatial planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) • Ensure proper urban landscape design and implementation • Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MESTI, MLGRD, LUPSA, MWH, MLNR, Lands Commission, Works Department, GREDA, MoP, MZD 	SDG 9, 11,15,17 AU 1,10,11,12

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scattered and unplanned human settlements 				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing housing deficit • Inadequate incentives and capacity for private sector involvement in housing delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing housing deficit • 	Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote social housing scheme in urban, peri-urban and rural areas • Provide support for private sector involvement in the delivery of rental housing • Improve investment for housing provision • Promote the manufacture and use of standardise local building materials in housing including the use of bricks, tiles and pozzolana cement • Support self-help building schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MWH, Built Environment Professionals 	SDG 9,11,15,17 AU 1,10,11,12

				<p>organized along communal themes, cooperative societies and crop and trade associations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house building skills training programs 		
Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of rural-urban migration • Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services • Wide digital divide between rural and urban dwellers • Poor infrastructure to catalyse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of rural-urban migration • Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services • Wide digital divide between rural and urban dwellers • Poor infrastructure to 	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development • Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, 	MLGRD, MLNR, Ministry of Works and Housing, MMDAs, Private Sector Developers, financial institutions	SDG 1,6,9,15,17 AU 1,5,10,12

	agriculture modernization and rural development	catalyse agriculture modernization and rural development		health facilities, low-cost housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully implement the rural development policy • Facilitate the sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods. • Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into rural areas 		
Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban sprawl • Growth of slums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High pressure on urban facilities 	Promote resilient urban development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish special growth centres and urban networks, with spatially targeted investment interventions • Implement district capital and small 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MLGRD, MLNR, Ministry of Works and Housing, MMDAs, Private Sector Developers, 	SDG 1,6,9,11,15,17 AU 1,10,12

				<p>town improvement program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and implement structure plans for all grade 1,2 and 3 settlements • Mainstream security and disaster prevention into urban planning and management systems • Create awareness on greening of human settlements • Facilitate Public-Private Partnerships in the development and maintenance of urban infrastructure 	Financial institutions	
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Zongos and inner cities development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deteriorating conditions in slums • Limited investments in social programs in zongos and inner cities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deteriorating conditions in slums 	Improve quality of life in slums, zongos and inner cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement major slum renewal and redevelopment programs • Strengthen and enforce the legal frameworks related to the prevention of slums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Inner City and Zongo, MLGRD, other MDAs, MMDAs 	SDG 1,6,8,9,11,15,17 AU 1,4,7,10,12
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability						
Goal: maintain a stable, united And safe society						
Focus areas	Issues	District issues	Policy objectives	Strategies	Implementing and collaborating agencies	Global and regional linkages
Democratic Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively weak capacity of governance institutions • Politicization and recurring threats of political violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Politicization and recurring threats of political violence 	Deepen democratic governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen independent governance institutions to effectively perform their functions 	NDPC, Information Services Department, NALAG, National Commission on Civic Education, CHRAJ	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12,13

Local government and decentralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak implementation of administrative decentralization • Ineffective sub-district structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of office spaces of sub-district structures 	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the election of DCEs and formalize performance appraisal of MMDCEs • Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs • Strengthen the sub-district structures 	MLGRD, NALAG, DACF, LGS, NCCE	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12,13
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of District Development Plans • Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of District Development Plans • Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels 	Improve decentralized planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting • Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning • Create enabling environment for the implementation of the LED and Public Private Partnership 	NDPC, MLGRD, NALAG, ILGS, MMDAs, RCCs, MoP, DACF, LGS, NCCE	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12

				<p>policies at the district level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization • Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy • Implementation of unplanned expenditures • Interference in utilization of statutory funds allocation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low internally generated fund • Peoples' unwillingness to pay their taxes and basic rates • A lot of revenue loopholes in collection • Absence of reliable data and adequate data on all economic activities in the district 	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs • Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization • Implement approved Inter-Governmental Fiscal Framework (IGFF) and the Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfers (IGFT) 	MoF, MLGRD, MDAs, NALAG, ILGS, MMDAs, RCCs, MoP, DACF, LGS, NCCE	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12,20

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and delays in central government transfers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low tax education and information practices 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve service delivery at the MMDA level 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting • Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting • Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue 	<p>Improve popular participation at regional and district levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability • Build capacity of key stakeholders such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue • Strengthen peoples' assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government 	<p>MLGRD, MMDAs, CSOs, NGOs, and related institutions</p>	<p>SDG 5,6,16,17 AU 11,12,16</p>

Public institutional reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over lapping functions among public sector institutions • Limited modernization and the use of technology in public sector • Undue interference in the functioning of public sector institutions • Ineffective public service delivery • Poor work ethic • Poor record keeping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over lapping functions among public sector institutions • Limited modernization and the use of technology in public sector • Undue interference in the functioning of public sector institutions • Ineffective public service delivery • Poor work ethic • Poor record keeping 	Build effective and efficient government machinery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify the roles of institutions to address conflicting mandates and improve coordination • Design and implement a Client Service Charter for public institutions • Support National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE)to continuously educate and sensitize citizens on their rights and responsibilities 	PSC, OHCS, FWSC	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12
Public Policy Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak coordination of the development planning system • Ineffective monitoring and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak coordination of the development planning system • Ineffective monitoring and 	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the implementation of development plans • Strengthen capacity of 	PSC, OHCS, FWSC, NDPC, EPA	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12

	<p>evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate financial resources • Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs 	<p>evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate financial resources • Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs 		<p>research and statistical information management of MDAs and MMDAs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes and implementation of projects 		
Human Security and Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure • Inadequate personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate police personnel in the district • Inadequate accommodation for the security agencies • Inadequate logistics for the security agencies 	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 	Ministry of Interior, National Security, Judiciary, NCCE, GNFS, GPS, NACOB, National Peace Council, MMDAs, Traditional Authorities, Religious bodies	SDG 9,16,17 AU 11,12

Corruption and economic crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in and diversification of economic crimes including Money laundering, tax evasion, cyber-crime, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in and diversification of economic crimes including Money laundering, tax evasion, cyber-crime, etc. 	Promote fight against corruption and economic crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	MOJAGD, EOCO, FIC, Audit Service, Public Procurement Authority, Public Accounts Committee, NCCE, CHRAG, MMDAs, MDAs	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12
Law and Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure 	Promote access and efficiency in delivery of justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding 	NCCE, CHRAJ, Ministry of Justice and Attorney Generals' Department	SDG 9,16,17 AU 11,12
Civil Society and Civic Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities • Negative cultural practices • Communal strife and disunity as a result of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities • Negative cultural practices • Communal strife and disunity as a 	Improve participation of Civil Society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create enabling legislative and economic environment in support of philanthropies for the vulnerable, weak and excluded, particularly women, children and PLWDs 	NCCE, MOE, Ministry of Information, MLGRD, MOGSCP	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12,13

	leadership succession and land disputes	result of leadership succession and land disputes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes • Involve traditional authorities in reform of negative cultural practices • Engage religious bodies in the formulation and implementation of development programmes and projects 		
Attitudinal change and patriotism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state • Political and civic apathy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state • Political and civic apathy 	Promote discipline in all aspects of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement interventions to promote attitudinal change and instill patriotism in the citizenry, especially amongst children and youth 	NCCE, MOE, GES, NMC	SDG 4,16,17 AU 2,11,12

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective advocacy strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective advocacy strategies 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change • Launch good society campaign to promote good national values, attitudinal change, patriotism, pursuit of excellence and discipline 		
Culture and national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development • Ineffective coordination between MDAs and the creative Arts Industry • Inadequate cultural infrastructure 	Lack of activities that promote culture	Promote culture in the development process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen institutions and improve coordination framework for development of culture • Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and enhance private sector participation 	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts (MoTCCA,NCC, GTA, Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs, MoF, NDPC, MMDAs	SDG 8,9,16,17 AU 10,11,12,16

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing negative influence of foreign culture 					
Ghana and the International Community						
Goal: strengthening Ghana's role in International Affairs						
Focus areas	Issues	District issues	Policy objectives	Strategies	Implementing and collaborating agencies	Global and regional linkages
International relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underutilization of opportunities to promote regional and international relations • Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs 	<p>Inadequate international relation programs in the district</p> <p>Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs</p>	Promote Ghana's political and economic interests abroad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support implementation of policies to create a favourable legislative and business environment attractive to domestic and foreign investors 	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ghana Immigration Service, MoTI, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts	SDG 8,9,16,17 AU 4,11,12,13,14,15
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited participation by the diaspora in development 	Limited participation by the diaspora in development	Integrate Ghanaian Diaspora into National Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attract and retain mutually beneficial and sustainable partnerships with Ghanaians in the diaspora 	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ghana Immigration Service, MoTI, Ministry of	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12

					Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts	
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Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<p>16. Inadequate support to vulnerable and marginalized people</p> <p>17. Limited coverage of the School Feeding Programme</p> <p>18. High incidence of road accidents</p> <p>19. Inadequate financial support for needy students</p>		
6. Transparent and Accountable Governance	<p>1. Inadequate support for community initiated projects</p> <p>2. Weak functioning of sub-structures</p>		

Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

2.5. Prioritization of Adopted Development Issues

After identifying the adopted issues from the NMTDPF 2018-2021, the next stage involved setting priorities for the interventions earmarked for implementation through a consensus meeting of broad spectrum of stakeholders in the District. Priority setting is based on the principle of multiplier, widespread and linkage effects. These tools were applied on the following criteria for effective prioritization.

- Impact on a large proportion of the citizens especially, the poor and vulnerable
- Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunisation of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development, etc.
- Significant multiplier effect on the economy e.g. attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth, etc.
- Impact on even development (the extent to which it addresses inequality).
- Impact relating to spatial location of investment and activities with the aim of either reducing or bridging the rural-urban disparities/gaps in relation to access to public goods and services or with respect to ecological zones in pursuance of growth and poverty reduction objectives.
- Promotion of cross-cutting issues including HIV and AIDS, gender equality, environmental concerns, climate change, population, Green Economy and any other emerging sustainable development issues, etc.

Prioritization of issues under each goals adopted by the district, using the multiplier, impact of large proportion of the citizens and linkage effects on the set criteria is shown in Table 2.4. The result of the prioritization is presented in Table 2.7.

Table 2.4: Prioritization Key

Definition	Score
Strong Linkage	3
Moderate Linkage	2
Weak Linkage	1
No Linkage	0
Negative Linkage	-1

Source: NDPCU, Guidelines, 2017

Table 2.5: Prioritization of the Adopted Issues

DMTDP GOAL (2018-2021) Adopted Issues	Criteria						Total Score	Rank
	Impact on a large proportion of the citizens especially, the poor and vulnerable	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights	Significant multiplier effect on the economy	Impact on even development	Impact relating to spatial location	Promotion of cross-cutting issues		
Dimension: Build a Prosperous Society								
1.Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	1	2	2	3	1	2	11	12 th
2.Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	1	1	1	1	0	1	5	30 th
3.Inadequate access to affordable credit	2	2	2	2	0	0	8	22 nd
4.Low level of irrigated agriculture	2	3	2	2	0	0	9	14 th
5.Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	2	2	3	2	0	0	9	14 th
Sub-Total							42	3rd
Dimension : Create Opportunities for All								
6.Gaps in physical access to quality health care	2	3	3	3	3	3	17	2 nd
7.Poor quality of education at all levels	3	3	3	3	3	1	16	3 rd
8.High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	1	1	2	2	0	3	9	14 th
9.Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	1	2	2	1	0	3	9	14 th
10.High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	3	3	3	3	1	1	14	5 th
11. Poor storage and transportation systems	2	2	2	2	0	1	9	14 th
12.Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	3	3	1	1	0	2	10	13 th
13.Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare	3	3	1	1	0	0	8	22 nd

14.Increasing demand for household water supply	3	2	1	2	1	0	9	14 th
15.Poor sanitation and waste management	2	2	2	2	0	0	8	22 nd
16.Inadequate emergency services	3	3	3	3	3	1	16	14 th
17. Limited community level sports and recreational activities	3	3	1	1	0	0	8	22 nd
Sub-Total							146	1st
Dimension: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment								
18.Rapid deterioration of roads	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	1 st
19.Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	2	3	3	3	3	1	15	4 th
20. Poor quality ICT services.	1	1	3	3	0	0	8	22 nd
21. Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey”	3	2	3	3	1	1	13	6 th
22.Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	3	2	3	3	1	1	13	6 th
23.Environmental degradation	3	2	3	3	1	1	13	6 th
24.Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	3	2	3	3	1	1	13	6 th
Sub-Total							104	2nd
Dimension : Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society								
25.Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	3	2	3	2	0	0	10	13 th
26.Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	29 th
27.Ineffective sub-district structures	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	10 th
28. Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	10 th
Sub-total							40	4th

Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

- **Ranking of Prioritised Adopted Goals**

From Table 2.5, the Adopted Development Dimensions were prioritized as follows;

1. Create opportunities for all
2. Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
3. Build a Prosperous Society
4. Maintain a stable, united and safe society

The policy implication is that, within the planned period more resources will be channeled into creating opportunities for all in addition to the other ranked adopted goals.

2.6. List of Prioritized Adopted Development Issues

1. Rapid deterioration of roads
2. Gaps in physical access to quality health care
3. Poor quality of education at all levels
4. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
5. High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
6. Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey”
7. Environmental degradation
8. Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
9. Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change
10. Ineffective sub-district structures
11. Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life
12. Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
13. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
14. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure
15. Low level of irrigated agriculture
16. High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs
17. Increasing demand for household water supply
18. Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services
19. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
20. Inadequate emergency services
21. Poor storage and transportation systems
22. Inadequate access to affordable credit
23. Poor quality ICT services.
24. Poor sanitation and waste management
25. Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare
26. Limited community level sports and recreational activities

27. Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans
28. Poor tourism infrastructure and Service

2.7. Application of potentials (strength), Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC)

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

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

Table 2.6 shows the application of POCC analysis on the adopted priority issues in Atwima Mponua District. The output of the POCC analysis will refine the adopted prioritized issues of the District.

Table 2.6: Application of potentials (strength), Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC)

S/N	Adopted Priority Issues	Potentials (Strength)	Opportunities	Constraints (Weakness)	Challenges (Threats)
1	Rapid deterioration of roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of constructional materials - Presence of Department of Feeder Roads - Availability of skilled and unskilled labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political will and government policy - Proximity to Regional Department of Feeder Roads - Presence of Cocoa Roads policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor maintenance culture - Development of unauthorized structure - Lumbering activities - Low level of IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely release of DACF - High pressure on DACF - Low capacity of contractors
<p>Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities listed are adequate to reduce the issue of early deterioration of road networks in the District. However, the identified constraint and challenges could be minimised through policy formulation and programme designs. The Development Partners (DPs) and NGOs should be contacted in order to fund road projects which is very expensive to construct.</p>					
2	Poor quality of education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of government lands for educational infrastructure - Communities' willingness to support educational facilities through self-help - High communities' prioritisation of need for school infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of education base Donors and NGOs, DFID sector support, CRADA etc. - GETFUND Assistance - Free SHS policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low community participation in school management - Low appreciation of educational importance - Low level of IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely release of DACF - Poor maintenance culture
<p>Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to revitalize the issue with inadequate and inequitable access to educational infrastructure at the basic level in the District. The constraints on one hand should be reduced through programme design. Policy formulation should also be directed towards the minimization of the identified challenges.</p>					
3	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic access to cheap land - Existence of health related NGOs-Anglican and Catholic Churches etc. - DACF allocation - Communities' willingness to help - Existence of AMMHIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of health related NGO's (CHAG) etc. - Available national funds allocation - Existence of government policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of IGF - Low level of household income - Long distance in accessing health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low budgetary allocation - Inadequate and untimely release of DACF - Superstition beliefs of health issues - Untimely release of funds from NGOs
4	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Electricity Sub-stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of the Rural Electrification Project (RuEP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of IGF to electrification projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient and untimely release of DACF

	rural and isolated communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Willingness of indigenes and the Assembly to pay their counterpart funding toward capital cost - Communities willingness to support energy programmes 	-Existence of Ministry of Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Illegal connection and wastage of power - High poverty level of communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate logistics on the part of ECG -Poor maintenance culture
<p>Conclusion: For effective tackling of the issue, the potentials and opportunities must be taken advantage of in addressing the inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services in the District. However, steps must be taken to solve the constraints and to reduce the level of the challenges. Therefore, program design must be directed towards the solution of the constraints and the challenges.</p>					
5	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of employable skills among youths - Existence of District Assembly - Existence of NGOs - Vast fertile lands available in the District - Presence of ICCES to train the youth for employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Presence of GYEEDA in the country -Presence of training institutes to train youths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apathy of the youth to be trained - Limited employable skills among the youth - Low levels of income among people in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Change of government and policies -Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF and Disability Fund
<p>Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to reduce high levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs and low levels of technical/vocational skills in the District. The stated constraints however should be reduced through programme design. Policy formulation should also be directed towards the minimization of the identified challenges.</p>					
6	Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of the DA and other substructures - Availability of security services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of policies guiding mining in the country -Availability of companies in legal mining activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High poverty levels in the District - Uncover mining pits 	-Ineffectiveness of policies on mining activities
<p>Conclusion: The identified potential and the opportunity are strong enough to revitalize the increasing incidence of surface mining including illegal mining in the District. The constraints and challenges are however minimized through policy formulation.</p>					
7	Poor storage and transportation systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Wood - Availability of carpenters - Availability of feeder roads engineer - Availability of education related NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of government policies on education -Availability of education related NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor maintenance culture - Neglected on focus on storage 	-Inadequate resources
<p>Conclusion: The poor storage and transportation systems in the District can be checked through the efficient utilization of the identified potentials and opportunities. Policies and programs design should be directed to the minimization of the identified constraints and challenges.</p>					

8	Environmental degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of the District Mining Task -Availability of Environmental Sub-committee -Existence of Community leadership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of EPA -Availability of national task force - Presence of Forestry Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Non-enforcement of district environmental bye-laws -Ignorance of residents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Weak collaboration of concern bodies -Non-enforcement of national environmental laws
<p>Conclusion: the negative impact of mining on the environment and host communities can be effectively manage using the availability of potentials and opportunities. The issues can be addressed through sensitization and environmental maintenance.</p>					
9	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of the district NADMO -Availability of the district fire service -Availability of the DA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of NADMO -Availability of the fire service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -limited resources of NADMO -Limited awareness levels on disaster prevention and control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - limited resources of NADMO
<p>Conclusion: There exist enough potentials and opportunities to address the issue of prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters. The can be address through awareness creation and increasing the budget line for the NADMO</p>					
10	Ineffective sub-district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of land, cheap labour stones, timber etc. - Readiness of staff to work in the District - Availability of IGF - Availability of religious bodies - Existence of established sub-structures - Local political commitment - Availability of school leavers to work - Budget line for sub-structures with ceded revenues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Legal backing of Act 462 -Support from CBRI -Support from central government -Support from DPs -Availability of NGOs and CBOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate staff - Inadequate funds and logistics - Unwillingness to dissolve power to sub-structures - Low commitments of community members - Inadequate IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate and untimely release of DACF -Untimely release of funds from DPs -Untimely releases of funds to support government policies
<p>Conclusion: There are rich potentials and opportunities adequate enough to strengthen the capacity of the District's non-functioning sub-substructures so as to implement the decentralization policy of the country. Moreover, there are enough potentials and opportunities which when realized, would help eliminate the problem of unsatisfactory working conditions and environment for public sector workers in the District. However, the internal as well as the external impeding factors pertaining to the issue should be minimized through programme design and policy formulation. The Development Partners should be contacted regularly in order to avoid delaying in funding projects</p>					

11	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of Toll Booth in the District - Presence of numerous economic activities in the District - Availability of youths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence on legal framework that support the DA to mobilize financial resources -Presence of NGOs and other Development Organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High number of tax evaders - High rate of financial leakage - Inadequate data on taxable individuals, organisations and businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Delay in releasing funds by the NGOs -Generally low tax education
Conclusion: The design policies and programs will be made to reduce the impact of the identified constraints and challenges. However, the identified potentials as well and the opportunities will be adhered to for the revitalization of the issue of weak financial base and management capacity of the District.					
12	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure (security)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of land -Availability of the DA -Availability of the community policing model of YEA -Availability of technocrats for proposal writing for funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability security hierarchy -Availability of security personnel -Availability of donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Limited IGF -Inadequate DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Limited national resources -Refusal of security personnel to be posted into rural area
Conclusion: There exist more opportunities for improving the security structures in the district. The combination of the potentials and opportunities can use to address the issue through the construction of more police posts and accommodation.					
13	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of Department of Social Welfare - Existence of the Disability Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of NGOs -Availability of government policies on the disadvantaged groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High demand on the Disability Fund - Inadequate support for the disadvantaged groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF and Disability Fund
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to enhance the support to vulnerable and marginalized people in the District in reducing high incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups. The high demand on the Disability Fund should be reduced to the number of registered disables and policies should be put in place to minimize the identified challenges.					
14	Low level of irrigated agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic access to cheap land for irrigational farming - Large tract of marshy area for farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of government irrigation policies -Availability of policy that guide agriculture -Existence of agriculture NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of household's income - Low level of IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Delay in implementing government policy on agriculture -Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF
Conclusion: The high dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall in the District can be improved through the realization of the listed potentials and opportunities. However, the constraints and challenges could be minimized through policy formulations and programme designs.					

15	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of DoA -Availability of Agriculture related NGOs -formation of DCACT and DAAS in the district - Availability of RELC session 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of government irrigation policies -Availability of policy that guides agriculture Existence of agriculture NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High cost of technology -Lack of demonstration sites -Limited number of AEAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low level of education of farmers -Inadequate access to modern technology
16	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of District hospital - Existence of Information Service Unit - Availability of condoms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of national programs on HIV and TB -Existence of NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High desires (lusts) on the part of the people especially among the youth - People show unconcern to the national programs on HIV and TB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Weak awareness creation system -Unreliable source of funds for HIV/AIDS activities
<p>Conclusion: The design of policies and programs will be made to reduce the impact of the identified constraints and challenges. However, the identified potentials and opportunities will be utilized to revitalize the issue of lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</p>					
17	Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of Health facilities -Availability of reproductive health and family planning services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of the NPC -Availability of donors (UNFPA) -Availability of NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cultural and religious believers and practices - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Weak implementation of national population policies -Declined in donor support
<p>Conclusion: inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services can be improved since a lot of potentials and opportunities exist. Constraints can be minimize through awareness creation. The challenge can be address through improved funding and support.</p>					
18	Inadequate emergency services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of ambulance office - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of national ambulance service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Limited financial resources -Poor roads conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Limited resources
<p>Conclusion: Inadequate emergency services can be improve the procurement of ambulance using the potentials and opportunities that exist. Constraints can be minimize through improved road conditions. The challenge can be address through improved funding and support.</p>					
19	Increasing demand for household water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Assembly willingness to pay its counterpart funding toward capital cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of intervention such as RWSP and support from KfW -Support from DPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low income levels of communities - Poor maintenance of facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Irregular release of funds from DPs -High cost of maintenance -Inadequate and untimely release of DACF

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communities' willingness to support financially and donate lands - Presence of District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST) - Existence of Unit Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support from other intervention such as CBRDP etc. -Existence of government policies. -Existence of Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulty in the payments of counterpart funding - Inadequate financial support locally - Inadequate logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ending of Donor Funding Projects
<p>Conclusion: Adequate opportunities and potentials exist to tackle issue of inadequate access to quality and affordable water in the District. Poor management of constraints can jeopardize the sustainability of gains after the project. Environmental concerns should be taken care of in project design and implementation.</p>					
20	Inadequate access to affordable credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of MSMEs - Willingness of the people to access credit - Existence of MASLOC - Existence of financial institutions (Rural Banks and Microfinance) - Existence of Women Empowerment Project Loan - Existence of Rural Enterprise Project (REP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of NBSSI at the Regional level -Availability of NGOs such as IFAD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of collateral security for the credit - Past experience about credit disbursement - High interest rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Unwillingness of the available financial institutions to provide credit to MSMEs -General low recovery of Loan Revolving Fund
<p>Conclusion: There are enough and strong potentials and opportunities which when utilize will help eliminate the issue of limited access to finance (MSMEs) whiles the few identified constraints and challenges can be reduced through effective policy and program designs in the District</p>					
21	Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of Department of Social Welfare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of NGOs -Presence of government strategies to reduce child labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ignorance on the part of parents - Low participation of guardians in child education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate efficiency Departments Social Welfare -Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF
<p>Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to reduce the problem of prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including child trafficking and others worst forms of child labour (WFCL) in the District. The identified constraints and challenges on the other hand should be reduced through programme design and effective implementation.</p>					
22	Limited community level sports and recreational activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of land - Availability of interested youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of the Ministry of Youth and Sports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -overburden national budget

Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to revitalize the limited community level sports and recreational activities in the District. The identified constraints and challenges on the other hand should be reduced through programme design and policy formulation.					
23	Poor quality ICT services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of electricity - Awareness of the merits of ICT by indigenes - Economic accessibility of cheap land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of proactive policy on ICT -Availability of Telecommunication networks -Availability of ICT accessories in the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of IGF - Inadequate qualified personnel to teach ICT - Poor quality services of telecommunication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF -Delay in implementing government policy on ICT
Conclusion: There are enough potentials and opportunities to address the problem of inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country. The constraints should be addressed through programs design. Institutions such as DA should lobby to top national/regional officials to reduce challenges. Sustainability tools should be used to design programmes to ensure effectiveness.					
24	Poor sanitation and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of DEHU - Availability of lands for sanitation facilities - Communities' willingness to support sanitation facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Donor support towards sanitation problems -Existence of CWSA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate dumping sites - Improper management of disposal sites - Low level of IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Irregular flow of funds -General poor sanitation habit -Ending of Donor Funding Projects -Insufficient and untimely release of DACF
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to revitalize the problem of Poor sanitation and waste management in the District. The identified constraints and challenges on the other hand should be reduced through programme design and policy formulation and improved funding					
25	Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of DoA - Availability of CICs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of national programmes on climate change -Availability of both print and electronic media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High illiterate rate - Inadequate capabilities of DoA staff on climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Limited resources
- Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to improve the low economic capacity to adapt to climate change in the District.					
26	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of district monitoring team - Availability of an active DPCU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of a regional monitoring team -Availability of RPCU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of permanent vehicle for monitoring -Weak commitment of monitoring team members -Non-utilization of monitoring reports -Inadequate financial resources for monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Non-enforcement of monitoring regulation -Inadequate resources

27	Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of NCCE - Availability of Information Dept. - Availability of Non-formal Edu. Unit - Availability of CICs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Political Commitment -Availability of both the print and electronic media - Availability of Advocacy NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ill-resourced NCCE, Information Dept. and Non-formal Edu. unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Too much politicizing of issues
<p>Conclusion: There exist enough potentials an opportunities for educating the citizens on poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life. The constraints can be address through more commitment from leaders. The challenges can be address through education and resource provision.</p>					
28	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of tourist sites - Existence of Economic Development Sub-committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of the Tourist Board -Availability of government policies on tourism -Large size of market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate knowledge on tourist development - Low level of IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF -Inadequate investors

Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

2.8. Sustainability Analysis of Adopted Prioritized Issues (Internal Consistency/Compatibility)

This section seeks to establish the internal relationship between the 28 adopted prioritized issues and where there are inconsistencies, they will address through better alternatives.

A record sheet was used to record the basic issues that have been identified in the process of completing the Compatibility Matrix. The record sheet was helpful in communicating to people who have not been involved in the discussions, the reasons why particular issues have been identified supportive or conflict each other. The Record sheets were also used for checking revisions and refinements of issues on an on-going basis.

The matrix is created by:

- Listing the thirty (28) prioritized issues down the rows in the first column.
- Listing these same prioritized issues across the columns in the top row.

Scale for Scoring

- ✓ Where two policies are mutually supportive with each other.
- X Where two policies have the potential to conflict with each other.
- O If there is no significant interaction.

Table 2.7: Sustainability Analysis of Adopted Prioritized Issues (Internal Consistency/Compatibility)

No	Prioritized Issues	Rapid deterioration of roads	Poor quality of education at all levels	Gaps in physical access to quality	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	Upsurge in illegal mining	Environmental degradation	Weak legal and policy frameworks	Ineffective sub-district structures	Revenue Underperformance	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	Inadequate and limited coverage	Low level of irrigated agriculture	Low application of technology	stigmatization & discrimination of HIV and AIDS	Reproductive health service	Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	Increasing demand for household water supply	sports and recreational activities	child protection	Inadequate emergency services	Poor quality ICT services	Poor sanitation and waste	Inadequate access to affordable credit	Poor storage and transportation	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	Tourism development	Poor attitudes
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Rapid deterioration of roads		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Poor quality of education at all levels	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0	✓
4	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓	
5	High levels of unemployment and under-employment	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Upsurge in illegal mining	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓
7	Environmental degradation	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓

CHAPTER THREE
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND
STRATEGIES

3.1. Introduction

This chapter contains the development projections for the district in key areas for the next four years. In addition to the development projection, the chapter also contains the adopted goals, objectives and strategies from the National Medium Term Development Framework (2018-2021)

3.2. District Development Projections for 2018-2021

Since population forms the core issue in all planning exercises and constitutes human resource with needs that vary according to the size, composition and distribution over time, its forecast is a vital tool for development planning. Therefore the areas of food needs, services requirement and finances are projected for the plan period of 2018-2021.

The annual growth rate of 0.96 percent for the District has been used in the projections using the exponential forecasting technique. It has been further assumed that the population cohort will remain unchanged. An underlying assumption is that the District population growth rate is held constant over the plan period. Mathematically, the formula for the exponential forecasting technique is defined as:

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

where P_t = the future population

P_o = the curren (base – year)population

r = the population growth rate

t = the projection period in years

$e = 2.718282$ is a constant

3.2.1 Population Projections

Table 3.2 presents the total population and projections from 2010 to 2021 under consideration. The annual intercensal growth rate of male is 0.96 percent and slightly lower than female

(0.97%). Hence, the average annual intercensal growth rate from 2000 to 2010 is 0.96 percent. The 2000 and 2010 population figures 108,235 and 119,180 respectively were from the Population and Housing Census (PHC) conducted by Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) in 2000 and 2010 respectively. However, from 2011 to 2021 population figures were projected exponentially from 2010 using an annual intercensal growth rate of 0.96 percent. It can be seen from Table 3.1 that throughout the years the male population dominated the female population.

Table 3.1: Total Population and Population Projections

Year	Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (%) (2010-2021)			Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2010	0.96	0.97	0.96	61,090	58,090	119,180
2011	0.96	0.97	0.96	61,677	58,656	120,334*
2012	0.96	0.97	0.96	62,270	59,212	121,483*
2013	0.96	0.97	0.96	62,869	59,806	122,674*
2014	0.96	0.97	0.96	63,473	60,389	123,862*
2015	0.96	0.97	0.96	64,083	60,977	125,061*
2016	0.96	0.97	0.96	64,700	61,572	126,271*
2017	0.96	0.97	0.96	65,322	62,172	127,494*
2018	0.96	0.97	0.96	65,932	62,684	128,616
2019	0.96	0.97	0.96	66,564	63,295	129,859
2020	0.96	0.97	0.96	67,201	63,902	131,103
2021	0.96	0.97	0.96	67,846	64,514	132,360

Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017/GSS, 2000 & 2010NB: * Projected Population

3.2.2 Educational Needs Projections

- **Projected Student Enrolment**

Table 3.3 exhibits the actual and projected number of students in the District from 2010 to 2021. At the Kindergarten and Nursery level, the male students and female students are at par and the gap widens at the Primary and JHS levels.

Table 3.2: Projected Students' Enrolment

Year	Kindergarten and Nursery			Primary			JHS		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2010	5,527	5,317	10,844	12,202	11,193	23,395	3,980	3,082	7,062

2017	7,372	7,092	14,463	16,275	14,929	31,203	5,308	4,111	9,419
2018	8,114	7,806	15,921 *	17,914	16,433	34,347 *	5,843	4,525	10,368 *
2019	8,932	8,593	17,525 *	19,719	18,089	37,808 *	6,432	4,981	11,413 *
2020	9,832	9,458	19,290 *	21,706	19,911	41,618 *	7,080	5,483	12,563 *
2021	10,823	10,411	21,234 *	23,893	21,918	45,811 *	7,793	6,035	13,828 *

Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017/GSS, 2010

NB: * Projected

Population

- **Demand for Classrooms**

Table 3.3: Demand for Classrooms

Facilities	Planning Standard Enrolment per Class			No. of Classrooms (2021)			Comment
	Enrolment	Sphere of Influence (walking Distance)	Population	Available	Needed	Backlog	
Kindergarten and Nursery	45	10mins	1,000	244	472	228	Facilities are woefully inadequate and in dilapidated states. This requires the provision of new classrooms and rehabilitation of the existing ones. This should also couple with other basic educational facilities like chairs, table, cupboards, water, toilet, quarters, ICT etc.
Primary	40	5 Miles	1,500	642	1,145	503	
JHS	40	2 Miles	5,000	147	346	199	

Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

- **Pupils-Teacher Ratio (PTR)**

It is expected that more than 100 professional teachers will be needed in the District to bring the PTR to the normal. In a direct relationship, as it known that the number of students' enrolment will double by 2021, the number of teachers should also be doubled to improve the level of academic performance in the District. However, there is the need to planning for teachers' accommodation so as to improve teaching and learning environment in the District.

Table 3.4: Pupils-Teacher Ratio (PTR)

Levels	Existing	Norm	Comment
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Kindergarten and Nursery	57:1	25:1	There is high pressure on a teacher since he/she has almost a double class. This requires the recruitment of additional teachers and provision of proper accommodation for them especially in remote areas. In the case of the JHS, more trained teachers must be recruited to absorb the impending population within the transitional stage.
Primary	51:1	35:1	
JHS	23:1	25:1	

Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

3.2.3 Health Needs Projections

Table 3.5 presents health needs projections of the District by the end of 2021. The comments are the explanations attached to each health facility in the District.

Table 3.5: Projected Health Needs

Facility	Population Threshold (132,360)	Health Needs			Comments
		No. Available (2017)	No. Required (2021)	Backlog	
Hospital	1/75,000	1	2	1	There is pressure on the existing facility since all complicated health issues are sent there. The existing facility also lacks some logistics, beds and other equipment. There is therefore the need to provide additional hospital with appropriate logistics and staff to clear the backlog.
Health Centre	1/10,000	8	13	5	There is pressure on the existing health centres as the number is not adequate using the threshold. There is also an indication that the sphere of influence of these facilities is less as not all the 12 Area Councils are served with health centres. This is also compounded by lack of require staff, equipment, beds and accommodation. Hence, the provision of health centres with auxiliary facilities will improve the health status of people in the District.
Community Clinic/CHPS	1/5,000	7	26	19	Very inadequate and require provision of 18 community clinic/CHPS to reduce the backlog. In addition, accommodation, equipment, beds and staff must also be provided.

Doctors	1/25,000	2	5	3	There is inadequate doctors in the District and has put high pressure on the one available (1:127,494) since he is made to attend to all complicated issues. There is the need to recruit extra four doctors.
Nurses	1/2,000	25	64	39	The nurses in the District are woefully inadequate and this has put high pressure on them (1:8,500) since they are made to attend to all issues in the various health institutions in the District. Hence, there is the need to recruit extra 39 nurses.

Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

3.2.4 Water Facilities Needs Projections

The water facilities needs of the District by the end of 2021 is shown in Table 3.6. The comments explain the bases upon which the facilities should be provided to address the acute water problem expected within the plan period (2018-2021).

Table 3.6: Projection for Water Facilities

Facility	Population Threshold (132,360)	No. Available	No. Required	Backlog	Comments
Pipe	1/400	196	330	134	Water situation in the District is a bit improved since combination of the three facilities would reduce the deficit. However, the facilities are skewed in some areas with only two communities accessing all the 196 pipes. To eliminate water borne disease in the District, the few areas that have limited access to these facilities must be provided with them.
Borehole	1/300	250	441	191	

Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

3.3. Adopted Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Based on the developmental issues identified and prioritized, the Assembly adopted goals, focus areas, objectives and strategies from the National Development Framework (2018-2021). This will ensure harmony between the national development agenda and the district development agenda.

Table 3.7: Adopted Goals and Focus Areas

DIMENSIONS	DMTDP GOAL 2018-2021	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITIZED ISSUES
1. Economic Development	1.1. Build a Prosperous Society	1.2. Strong And Resilient Economy	1.2.1. Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
		1.3. Private Sector Development	1.3.1. Inadequate access to affordable credit
		1.4. Agriculture and Rural Development	1.4.1. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields 1.4.1.2. Low level of irrigated agriculture
		1.5. Tourism And Creative Arts Development	1.5.1. Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
2. Social Development	2.1. Create opportunities for all	2.2. Education And Training	2.2.1. Poor quality of education at all levels 2.2.2. Poor storage and transportation systems
		2.3. Health And Health Services	2.3.1. Gaps in physical access to quality health care 2.3.2. Inadequate emergency services

			2.3.3.Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
		2.4.Population Management	2.4.1.Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services
		2.5.Water And Sanitation	2.5.1.Increasing demand for household water supply 2.5.2.Poor sanitation and waste management
		2.6.Child And Family Welfare	2.6.1.Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare
		2.7.Social Protection	2.7.1.Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
		2.8. Disability And Development	2.8.1.Poor living conditions of PWDs
		2.9. Employment And Decent Work	2.9.1.High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
		2.10. Sports And Recreation	2.10.1.Limited community level sports and recreational activities
3.Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements	3.1.Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a	3.2.Mineral Extraction	3.2.1.Environmental degradation 3.2.2.Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey”
		3.3.Climate Variability And Change	3.3.1.Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change

	resilient built environment	3.4. Disaster Management	3.4.1. Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
		3.5. Transport Infrastructure : Road	3.5.1. Rapid deterioration of roads
		3.6. Information Communication Technology (ICT)	3.6.1. Poor quality ICT services
		3.7. Energy And Petroleum	3.7.1. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
4. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	4.1. Maintain a stable, united and safe society	4.2. Local Government and Decentralization	4.2.1. Ineffective sub-district structures 4.2.2. Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans
		4.3. Human Security And Public Safety	4.3.1. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure
		4.4. Attitudinal Change and Patriotism	4.4.1. Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life

Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

Table 3.8: Adopted Objectives and Strategies

PILLAR	DMTDP GOAL 2018-2021	PRIORITIZED ISSUES	Adopted Policy Objectives of NMTDPF 2018-2021	Adopted Strategies of NMTDPF 2018-2021
1. Economic Development	1.1. Build a Prosperous Society	1.2. Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	1.2.1. Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	1.2.1.1. Diversify sources of resource mobilization
		1.3. Inadequate access to affordable credit	1.3.1. Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	1.3.1.1. Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth
		1.4. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	1.4.1. Improve production efficiency and yield	1.4.1.1. Reinvigorate extension services Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies
		1.5. Low level of irrigated agriculture		1.4.1.2. Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation
		1.6. Poor storage and transportation systems	1.6.1. Improve Post-Harvest Management	1.6.1.1. Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers
		1.7. Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	1.7.1. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	1.7.1.1. Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector

2. Social Development	2.1.Create opportunities for all	2.2.Poor quality of education at all levels	2.2.1.Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	2.2.1.1.Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels
		2.3.Gaps in physical access to quality health care	2.3.1.Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	2.3.1.1.Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care
		2.4. Inadequate emergency services		2.3.1.2.Expand and equip health facilities
		2.5.Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	2.5.1.Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	2.5.1.1.Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes
				2.5.1.2.Intensify education to reduce stigmatization
				2.5.1.3.Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)
		2.6.Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	2.6.1. Improve population management	2.6.1.1.Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health
		2.7.Increasing demand for household water supply	2.7.1.Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	2.7.1.1.Provide mechanized boreholes and small town water systems
		2.8.Poor sanitation and waste management	2.8.1.Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	2.8.1.1.Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative
	2.8.1.2.Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign			
	2.9.Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare	2.9.1.Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	2.9.1.1.Increase awareness on child protection	

		2.10.Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	2.10.1.Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	2.10.1.1.Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries
		2.11.High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	2.11.1.Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	2.11.1.1.Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills
		2.12.Limited community level sports and recreational activities	2.12.1.Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	2.12.1.1.Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure
3.Environment , Infrastructure And Human Settlements	3.1.Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	3.2..Environmental degradation	3.2.1.Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	3.2.1.1.Ensure land restoration after mining operations
		3.3.Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey”		3.2.1.2.Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner
		3.4.Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	3.4.1.Enhance climate change resilience	3.4.1.1.Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge
		3.5.Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	3.5.1.Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	3.5.1.1.Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively
		3.6.Rapid deterioration of roads	3.6.1.Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	3.6.1.1.Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism

		3.7.Poor quality ICT services	3.7.1.Enhance application of ICT in national development	3.7.1.1.Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony
		3.8.Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	3.8.1.Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	3.8.1.1.Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid
4. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	4.1.Maintain a stable, united and safe society	4.2.Ineffective sub-district structures	4.2.1.Deepen political and administrative decentralization	4.2.1.1. Strengthen sub-district structures
		4.3.Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	4.3.1.Improve decentralised planning	4.3.1.1.Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting
		4.4.Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure (security)	4.4.1.Enhance security service delivery	4.4.1.1.Enhance the proportion of security persons on frontline duties
		4.5.Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life	4.5.1.Promote discipline in all aspects of life	4.5.1.1.Institute mechanism for rewarding good behaviour and sanctioning bad behavior

Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

Table 3.9: Alignment of DMTDP (2018-2021) Adopted Strategies with SDGS and AU Goals

PILLAR	DMTDP GOAL 2018-2021	Adopted Strategies of NMTDPF 2018-2021	GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES (AU &SDG)
1. Economic Development	1.1.Build a Prosperous Society	1.2.1.1.Diversify sources of resource mobilization	SDG
			Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
			Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
			Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
			AU
		Goal 20: Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development Goals	
		1.3.1.1.Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	SDG
			Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
			Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
			AU
			Goal 1: A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens
		Goal 4: Transformed economies	
		1.4.1.1.Reinvigorate extension services Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to	SDG
			Goal 2 : End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
			Goal 8 : Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Goal 9 : Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation			

		provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies	Goal 12 : Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
			Goal 17 : Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
			AU
		1.4.1.2.Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation	Goal 1 : A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens
		1.6.1.1.Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers	Goal 5 : Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production
		1.7.1.1.Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector	SDG
			Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
			Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation;
			AU
			Goal 4: Transformed economies
	Goal 16: African cultural renaissance is pre-eminent		
2. Social Development	2.1.Create opportunities for all	2.2.1.1.Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	SDG
			Goal 4 : Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
			AU
			Goal 2 : Well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation
			SDG

		2.3.1.1. Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care	Goal 3 : Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages;
			AU
		2.3.1.2. Expand and equip health facilities	Goal 3 : Healthy and well-nourished citizens
		2.5.1.1. Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes	
		2.5.1.2. Intensify education to reduce stigmatization	
		2.5.1.3. Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)	
		2.6.1.1. Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	
		2.7.1.1. Provide mechanized boreholes and small town water systems	SDG
			Goal 6 : Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
			AU
			Goal 7 : Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities
		2.8.1.1. Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative	SDG
			Goal 6 : Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all;
			AU

		2.8.1.2.Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign	Goal 7 : Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities
		2.9.1.1.Increase awareness on child protection	SDG
			Goal 4 : Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
			Goal 5 : Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
			AU
			Goal 18 : Engaged and empowered youth and children
		2.10.1.1.Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries	SDG
			Goal 1 : End poverty in all its forms everywhere
			Goal 2 : End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
			Goal 1 : A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens
		2.11.1.1.Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills	SDG
			Goal 4 : Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
			Goal 5 : Achieve gender equality and empower al women and girls
			AU
			Goal 18 : Engaged and empowered youth and children
		2.12.1.1.Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure	SDG
			Goal 4 : Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
			Goal 5 : Achieve gender equality and empower al women and girls
			AU

			Goal 18 : Engaged and empowered youth and children
3.Environment , Infrastructure And Human Settlements	3.1.Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	3.2.1.1.Ensure land restoration after mining operations	SDG
			Goal 13 : Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
			Goal 15 : Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
			AU
			Goal 7 : Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities
		3.2.1.2.Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner	
		3.4.1.1.Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge	
		3.5.1.1.Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively	
		3.6.1.1.Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism	SDG
			Goal 9 : Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
AU			
	Goal 10 : World class infrastructure criss - crosses Africa		
	SDG		

		3.7.1.1.Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony	Goal 4 : Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all;
			AU
			Goal 2 : Well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation
		3.8.1.1.Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid	SDG
			Goal 9 : Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
			AU
			Goal 10 : World class infrastructure crises - crosses Africa
4. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	4.1.Maintain a stable, united and safe society	4.2.1.1. Strengthen sub-district structures	SDG
			Goal 16 : Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
			AU
			Goal 11 : Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched
		4.3.1.1.Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	
		4.4.1.1.Enhance the proportion of security persons on frontline duties	
		4.5.1.1.Institute mechanism for rewarding good behaviour and sanctioning bad behaviour	

Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

4.1. Introduction

This chapter deals with the identification of development programmes and activities that will help realize the desired end of the District. The main aim of the District is to improve the overall standard of living of the people through increasing employment opportunities, access to basic social, economic and technical infrastructures and steady reduction of general poverty level.

Since, the successful implementation of the programmes and projects depends on availability of resources, their efficient mobilization as well as their rational use, this section covers the identifiable sources of resources both internal and external. The chapter therefore focus on the list of programmes to be implemented under the various pillars, goals, the prioritization programme matrix, implementation schedule of the programme of action and indicative financial plan for the DMTDP 2018-2021. It must be noted that the District is currently implementing Programme-Based Budgeting (PBB), which is in line with the national planning and budgeting guidelines.

4.2. District Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes for 2018-2021

Programmes are set of projects, whilst projects are set of inter-related activities intended to achieve a particular objective(s). In relation to the adopted issues, goals, policy objectives and strategies, it is required that the District reviews and formulates programmes and sub-programmes, based on its functions to improve the living standard of the people. The programmes and the sub-programmes are presented in Table 4.1

Table 4.1: Programmes Of Action (PoA)-2018-2021

DIMENSION	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT												
Goal	1. Build a Prosperous Society												
District Objective	1.1. Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability 1.2. Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development 1.3. Improve production efficiency and yield 1.4. Improve Post-Harvest Management 1.5. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development												
Development Strategies	Sector Programmes/ Projects/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget GH¢	Indicators	Source of Funding (%)			Implementing Department	
			2018	2019	2020	2021			IGF	GOG (SDF, DACF)	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Trade and Industry Department													
1.Diversify sources of resource mobilization	1.Organise 8 training programme for MSMEs on additional livelihoods	District wide					40,000.00	8 training programme for MSMEs organised	-	8,000 (DACF)	32,000. (REP)	BAC	MSMEs/ DA
	2. Construct 3No. market facilities in the District (SDF) with landscaping	Adobewura Sreso - Timpon Kotokuom					400,000.00	3No. market facilities constructed	80,000.	320,000 (SDF)		Works Depart.	DA

	3. Develop one lorry park/station in the district with landscaping	Nyinahin				600,000.00	One lorry park/station developed	60,000.00	540,000.00 (DACF)		Works Depart.	DA
2. Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	4. Organise 4 awareness creation workshops for MSMEs on the benefits of forming cooperatives/ association	District wide				10,000	4 awareness creation workshops for MSMEs organized	2,000.00	8,000 (DACF)	-	BAC	FBOs/PBOs DA/NGOs
	5. Construct 20-acre Industrial Site for Artisans in cooperatives with landscaping	Nyinahin				30,000.00	20-acre Industrial Site for Artisans constructed	9,000	21,000 (DACF)	-	BAC	MSMEs DA/ Artisans
Department of Agriculture (DoA)												
3. Reinvigorate extension services	6. Facilitate the recruitment of 8 extension officers	District wide					8 extension officers recruited	-	-	-	DoA	DA/ CAG
	7. Procure 1No. 4x4 Pick-Up and 10 motor bikes for Dept. of Agric. and Farmers	District wide				140,000.00	1No. 4*4 pick-up and 10 motor bikes for best farmers	-		140,000 (MAG)	DoA	DA, DP.

	8. Rehabilitate 4 existing AEAs quarters in the district to improve AEAs accommodation					20,000.00	4 AEAs existing offices rehabilitated	-	20,000 (SDF/ DACF)	-	DoA	DA, DWD
	9. Organize anti-rabies campaign and vaccinate dogs against rabies in the District					3,000.00	Anti-rabies campaign organized and dogs vaccinated	-	3,000 (DACF)	-	DoA	DA, Farmers
4. Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district	10. Support the organization of the RECLs sessions Annually	Nyinahin				2,000.00	4 RELCs sessions organized	-	-	2,000 (MAG)	DoA	RCC, DA, Farmers, NGO
	11. Organise Farmers' Day annually	Selected Community				160,000.00	4No. Farmers' Day organised	-	144,000 (DACF)	16,000	DoA	DA/ Farmers/ NGOs/ Fin. Inst.
	12. Provide Support for Government policies on Agriculture, (Flagship Programme) Jobs/Investment and Exports	Selected Factory				100,000.00	Government policies on Agriculture, Jobs/Investment and Exports supported	-	80,000 (DACF)	20,000	DoA, BAC, Ministry of Trade	DA, DP, MoF, (GEPA)
5. Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation	13.Procure farms inputs for rice and vegetables production in the district	District wide				100,000.00	farms inputs for rice and vegetables production procured	-	90,000 (CAPEX)	10,000	DoA	DA/ Farmers/ DP/NGOs

	14. Rehabilitate and develop the Adiembra and Tanodumase irrigation sites	Adiembra and Tanodumase					100,000.00	Adiembra and Tanodumase irrigation systems rehabilitated and promoted	-	95,000 (SDF/D ACF)	5,000	DoA	DA/ Farmers/DP NGOs
	15. Support the implementation of Modernization of Agric. In Ghana (MAG) activities in the district	District Wide					300,000.00	MAG program support	-	-	300,000 (MAG)	DoA	DP, MOFA, DA, Farmers
6. Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies	16. Form and resource the DAAS in the district	Nyinahin					5,000.00	DAAS formed and active	-	5,000 (DACF)	-	DoA	DP, MOFA, DA, Farmers
7. Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers	17.Rehabilitate 80km road network in cocoa-growing areas under Cocoa Roads Project	Cocoa growing communities					40,000.00	80km road network in cocoa-growing areas under Cocoa Roads Project rehabilitated	-	-	40,000 (CRF)	DoA	DA/ Farmers/ COCOBOD/ NGOs

Trade and Industry Department													
8.Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector	18. Prepare and update the district tourism potentials annually	District wide					8,000.00	Tourism profile prepared and updated annually	-	8,000 (DACF)	-	BAC	GTB/EPA DA
	19. Develop 2 tourist sites in the District	Nyinahin& Sreso-Tinpom					30,000.00	2 Tourist sites developed	6,000	18,000 (DACF)	6,000	BAC	GTB/EPA DA,DP
Sub-Total							2,088,000		157,000.00	1,360,000.00	571,000.00		

DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

District Goal	2. Create opportunities for all
District Objective	2.1. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels 2.2. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) 2.3. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups 2.4. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all 2.5. Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services 2.6. Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system 2.7. Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly 2.8. Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development 2.9. Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure

Development Programmes (Programme Based Budgeting)	Sector Programmes/ Projects/ Activities (Activity Based Budgeting)	Location	Timeframe				Indicative Budget GH¢	Indicators	Source of Funding (%)			Implementing Department	
			2018	2019	2020	2021			IGF	GOG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Education Department													
9. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	20. Construct 4 No. 6-Unit classrooms with auxiliary facilities for schools in the District (SDF) with landscaping	Selected Communities					1,600,000.00	4No. 6-Unit classrooms constructed	-	1,440,000 (SDF)	160,000	DED.	DA / DP/MOE Works Dept./ NGOs
	21. Rehabilitate existing 8No. 6-Unit classrooms for schools in the District with landscaping	Selected Communities					200,000.00	8No. 6-Unit classrooms rehabilitated	20,000	180,000 (DACF)	-	DED.	DA / DP/MOE Works Dept./ NGOs
	22. Construct 8 No. 3-Unit classrooms with auxiliary facilities and for schools in the District with landscaping	Selected Communities					1,600,000.00	8 No. 3-Unit classrooms constructed	160,000	1,440,000 (DACF)	-	DED.	DA / DP/MOE Works Dept./ NGOs

23. Rehabilitate existing 8No. 3-Unit classrooms with auxiliary facilities for schools in the District with landscaping	Selected Communities					400,000.00	8No. 3-Unit classrooms rehabilitated	40,000	360,000 (DACF)	-	DED.	DA / DP/MOE Works Dept./ NGOs.
24. Provide 1,200 pieces of dual and mono desk furniture to schools in the District	District wide					240,000.00	1,200 pieces of dual and mono desk furniture to schools provided	48,000	192,000 (DACF)	-	DED.	DA / DP/MOE Works Dept./ NGOs
25. Construct 4No. 6-Units Teachers Quarters with auxiliary facilities for schools in the District with landscaping	Selected Communities					800,000.00	4 No. Teachers Quarters constructed	80,000	640,000 SDF	80,000	DED.	DA / DP/MOE Works Dept./ NGOs
26. Complete the construction of 1No.3-storey girls dormitory for NCASS	Nyinahin					50,000.00	1No.3-storey dormitory constructed	-	50,000 (DACF)	-	DED.	DA, MOE, Works Dept.
27. Construct 1No. 12-units 2-stotery block with ancillary facilities with landscaping	Tanodumase					350,000.00	1No. 12-units 2-stotery block with ancillary facilities constructed	-	350,000 (SDF)	-	DED.	DA, MOE, Works Dept.
28. Conduct 2 District JHS mock examination annually	District wide					80,000.00	8 District JHS mock	-	80,000 (DACF)	-	DED.	DA/DP/MOE NGOs

							examinations conducted						
	29. Extend the School Feeding Programme to 60 new schools in the District	District wide					-	School Feeding Programme to 60 new schools extended	-	-	-	DED.	DA/DP/MOE/NSFP
	30. Organise My First Day at School celebration annually	District wide					16,000.00	My First Day at School celebration organised annually	1,600	12,800 (DACF)	1,600	DED.	DA/DP/MOE/NGOs
	31. Provide scholarship package for the best WASSCE student and brilliant but needy students in the district annually	District Wide					48,000.00	WASSCE best students and brilliant but needy students supported	-	48,000 (DACF)	-	DED.	DA, Students, Parent
10. Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure	32. Facilitate the organisation of sports activities annually in the District	District wide					8,000.00	Sports activities organised annually	800	6,400 (DACF-MP)	800	DED.	DA/DP/MOE/MOYS
	33. Construct 1No. Community Centre in the district with landscaping	Nyinahin					150,000.00	Community Centre Constructed	-	150,000 (DACF)	-	Works Dept.	DA

District Health Directorate (GHS)

11. Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care	34. Construct 4No. CHPS compounds with auxiliary facilities with landscaping the District	Selected Communities					1,000,000.00	4 No. CHPS compounds constructed	-	800,000 (DACF SDF)	200,000	Health Dept.	DA/DP/MOH/GHS/NHIA/NGOs
	35. Construct 2No. Health Centres with landscaping in the District	Antwiagyekrom Anwianfutu					600,000.00	2No. Health Centres construct	-	600,000 (SDF)	-	Health Dept.	DA/DP/MOH/GHS/NHIA/NGOs
	36. Construct 2No. nurses' quarters with auxiliary facilities with landscaping in the District	Nyinahin, Ntobroso					800,000.00	2 No. nurses' quarters constructed	160,000	480,000 (SDF)	160,000	Health Dept.	DA/DP/MOH/GHS/NHIA/NGOs
12. Expand and equip health facilities	37. Procure health equipment to equip health facilities annually (maternity block and CHPS)	Selected CHPS compound					200,000.00	Health equipment procured annually to equip health facilities	20,000	160,000 (DACF)	20,000.00	Health Dept.	DA/DP/MOH/GHS/NHIA/NGOs
	38. Rehabilitate and upgrade 5No. health facilities with auxiliary facilities and	Ntobroso Ahyeresu Okyerekrom Wansamire New Achiase					150,000.00	5No. CHPS compounds rehabilitated	15,000	120,000 (DACF)	15,000.00	Health Dept.	DA/DP/MOH/GHS/NHIA/NGOs

	landscaping in the District	Gyereso											
13.Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	39. Facilitate the organisation of in-services training for midwives annually in the District	District wide					8,000.00	In-services training for midwives organised	800.00	5,600 (DACF)	1,600.00	Health Dept.	DA/DP/MOH/ GHS/NHIA/ NGOs
	40. Procure 1No. Ambulance for emergency services in the district	Nyinahin					200,000.00	1No. Ambulance procured	-	200,000 (SDF)	-	Health Department	DA/DP/MOH/ GHS/NHIA/ MGCSP/NGOs
	41. Provide Support for roll back malaria /immunization in the district	District Wide					20,000.00	Roll back malaria/ immunization in the district supported	-	20,000 (DACF)	-	Health Dept.	DA /MOH/ GHS/
14.Intensify education to reduce stigmatization	42. Organise 8 educational campaigns against stigmatisation of PLWHIV and AIDS in the District	District Wide					20,000.00	8 educational campaigns against stigmatisation of PLWHIV and AIDS in the District organised	-	20,000 (DACF-HIV)	-	Health Dept.	DA /MOH/ GHS/Ghana GAC/NGO.
15.Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and	43. Provide life support for PLWHIV and AIDS annually in the District	District wide					20,000.00	Support for PLWHIV and AIDS provided annually	-	20,000 (DACF-HIV)	-	Health Dept.	DA/DP/MOH/ GHS/GAC/ NGOs/ Central Admin.

Testing (HTC) programmes	44. Conduct quarterly meetings for District Response Management Team (DRMT) and DAC	Selected Communities					8,000.00	16 Quarterly DRMT and DAC meeting organized	-	8,000 (DACF-HIV)	-	Health Dept.	DA/DP/MOH/ GHS/GAC/ NGOs/ Central Admin.
16.Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)	45. Facilitate HIV testing of pregnant women annually to improve the quality of elimination of Mother-To-Child Transmission (eMTCT)	District wide					20,000.00	HIV testing of pregnant women annually to improve the quality of elimination of Mother-To-Child Transmission (eMTCT) facilitated	-	20,000 (DACF-HIV)	-	Health Dept.	DA/DP/MOH/ GHS/GAC/ NGOs/ Central Admin.

Social Development Department

17.Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of	46. Facilitate the employment of 200 youths under YEA	District wide					-	Employment of 200 youths under YEA facilitated	-	-	-	YEA	DA/DP/MoYS/ MoE/ YEA/ Central Admin.
	47. Facilitate 20 youths with entrepreneurial and innovation ideas to	District wide					10,000.00	20 youths with trading skills facilitated to access Youth	1,000	3,000 (DACF)	6,000 (YEDF)	Social Welfare and Comm	DA/DP/MoYS/ MoE/ YES Central Admin.

entrepreneurial skills	access Youth Enterprise Development Fund						Enterprise Skills fund				Dev. Dept.	
	48. Support the BAC to create a district database of trained apprentices and artisans for business development counselling and support	District Wide				2,000.00	district database of trained apprentices and artisans for business created	2,000	-	-	BAC	SMEs, DA
18.Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries	49. Provide financial support to the vulnerable and marginalized people under LEAP	District wide				100,000.00	Support to the vulnerable and marginalized people under LEAP provided	10,000	30,000	60,000	Social Welfare and Comm Dev. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs MoGCSP/GSS Comm. Dev Dep
	50. Identify, train and provide financial support to 400 PWDs in the District	District wide				100,000.00	Assistance to 400 PWDs in income generating activities provided	-	-	100,000 (DF)	Social Welfare and Comm Dev. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs MoGCSP/GSS Comm. Dev Dep.
19.Increase awareness on child protection	51. Provide support to Child Panel/Right Clubs in the District annually	District wide				1,000.00	10 Child Panel/Right Clubs supported		200 (DACF)	800 (CRI)	Social Welfare and Comm	DA/DP/MLGR D MoGCSP/NGOs

												Dev. Dept.	Comm. Dev Dep.
District Works Department													
22. Provide mechanized boreholes and small town water systems	52. Construct 40 No. boreholes with landscaping in the District.	District wide					400,000.00	40 No. boreholes constructed	-	320,000 (DACF)	80,000	Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/DPCU
	53. Mechanise 8 No. boreholes for health facilities in the District with landscaping.	Selected health facilities					240,000.00	8 No. boreholes mechanised	-	192,000 (DACF)	48,000	Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/DPCU
	54. Extension of Small Town Pipe Water System to 1 Community in the district	Mpasatia					200,000.00	Small Town Water System extended	-	200,000 (DACF)	-	Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/DPCU
District Environmental Health Department													
23. Implement the "Toilet for All" and "Water for All" programmes	55. Construct 20 No. institutional latrines in the District with landscaping	Selected Communities					1,000,000.00	20 No. institutional constructed	-	1,000,000 (DACF)	-	Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/DPCU

under the IPEP initiative	56. Construct 8 No. 20 Seater Water Closet toilets in the District with landscaping	Antwiagyeykr om Adobewura Anwiafutu Kwanfinfi Achaise Adiembra Agogoso Aniamoa					700,000.00	8No. water closet toilets constructed	-	700,000 (SDF)	-	Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/DPCU
24.Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign	57. Evacuate 6 refuse dump sites in the District	Selected Communities					200,000.00	6 refuse dump sites evacuated	-	200,000 (DACF)	-	Health Dept. (Env. Unit)	DA / DP/ CWSA/Works
	58. Support the implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation campaign	Selected Communities					8,000.00	Community Led Total Sanitation implemented annually	800	6,400 (DACF)	800	Health Dept. (Env. Unit)	DA / DP/ CWSA/ Works Dept.
	59. Procure refuse management equipment and chemical detergents for the District Environmental Health Unit annually	Selected Communities					10,000.00	Refuse management equipment and chemical detergents for the District Environmental Health Unit	-	10,000 (DACF)	-	Health Dept. (Env. Unit)	DA / DP/ CWSA/ Works Dept.

								procured annually					
Sub-Total:							115,734,000		560,000	10,064,400	949,000		
DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS													
District Goal	3. Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment												
District Objective	3.1. Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources 3.2. Enhance climate change resilience 3.3. Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation 3.4. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services 3.5. Enhance application of ICT in national development 3.6. Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system												
Strategies	Sector Programmes/ Projects/ Activities (Activity Based Budgeting)	Location	Timeframe				Indicative Budget GH¢	Indicators	Source of Funding (%)			Implementing Department	
			2 0 1 8	2 0 1 9	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 1			IGF	GOG (SDF, DACF)	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Works Department													
25. Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural	60. Reshape/ Rehabilitate 300km feeder roads in the District	District wide					600,000.00	250km feeder roads reshaped/rehabilitated	30,000	540,000 (DACF CRF, SDF)	30,000	Works Dept.	DA/NGOs/ COCOBOD
	61. Facilitate the tarring and construction of	Nyinahin &					10,000.00	50km existing roads tarred	-	10,000 (DACF)		Works Dept.	DA/ DP/Urban Roads

production and tourism	Drains on all town roads in the two urban communities in the district	Mpasatia											
26.Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony	62. Facilitate the teaching and learning of ICT in all levels of education in the district.	District wide				10,000.00	Teaching and learning of ICT facilitated	2,000	5,000 (DACF)	3,000	Central Admin.	DA/NGOs/DP GES/DED/MOE	
	63. Facilitate 5 telecommunication network companies to expand their services in the District	District wide				10,000.00	5 telecom network companies facilitated to expand their services	500	500	9000 (Tele-Comp.)	Central Admin.	DA/ Works Dept./ Teleco. Comp.	
27.Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid	64. Facilitate the extension of electricity to 100 communities	District wide				400,000.00	Extension of electricity to 100 communities facilitated	-	400,000 (DACF)		Works Dept.	DA/ ECG/ NGOs/ DP	
	65. Provide 800 Complete street lights in the District	District wide				240,000.00	800 street light bulbs provided		240,000 (DACF/MP)		Works Dept.	DA/ ECG/ NGOs/ DP	
	66. Organise 4 educational campaigns on the use of LPG	District wide				8,000.00	4 educational campaigns on	4,800	3,200 (DACF)	-	Works Dept.	DA/NGOs/ DP/LPG Company.	

	improved wood fuel stoves in the District							the use of LPG organised					
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Department of Agriculture

28.Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge	67. Conduct annual capacity building exercises on Climate Change and Green technology and other new technologies for AEAs and farmers	District wide					16,000.00	4 capacity building exercises conducted	-	14,400 (DACF)	1,600 (MAG/DANIDA)	DoA	DA/ Farmers/ NGOs/DP
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NADMO

29. Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively	68. Procure relief items for disaster victims annually	District wide					80,000.00	Relief items for disaster victims procured annually	8000	48,000 (DACF)	24,000	NADMO	DA/DP/NGOs/ NADMO/GPS/ GFS
	69. Organise 8 public education on disaster prevention and management	Selected Communities					40,000.00	8 public education on disaster prevention and management organised	4,000	32,000 (DACF)	4,000	NADMO.	DA/DP/NGOs/ NADMO/GPS/ GFS

	70. Conduct annual assessment disaster risks and vulnerability in the disaster prone areas in the district	Disaster prone areas				8,000.00	Disaster prone areas assessed and documented	800	6,400 (DACF)	800	NADMO	DA/DP/NGOs/ NADMO/GPS/ GFS
	71. Organize 4 capacity building training workshops for NADMO staff in the district	Nyinahin				10,000.00	4 capacity building training for NADMO staff organized	1000	9,000 (DACF)	-	NADMO.	DA/DP/NGOs/ NADMO/GPS/ GFS
30. Ensure land restoration after mining operations	72. Reclaim and plant trees on 200 mined pits in the District	District wide				80,000.00	200 mined pits in the District reclaimed and trees planted	64,000	16,000 (DACF)	-	NADMO.	DA/ DISEC/EPA Mining Comp.
31. Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner	73. Organise 16 stakeholder's fora for mining communities and small scale mining companies	Mining Communities				32,000.00	16 stakeholder's fora for mining communities and small scale mining companies organised	3,200	28,800 (DACF)	-	NADMO	DA/ DISEC/EPA Mining Comp.
	74. Support the implementation of the Multilateral Mining Integration Project (MMIP) to address the menace of illegal and unsustainable mining	Mining Communities				10,000.00	Multilateral Mining Integration Project (MMIP) implementation supported	3,000	7,000	-	NADMO	DA/ DISEC/EPA Mining Comp/MLR.

Sub-Total						1,544,000		118,300		1,353,300	72,400

DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

District Goal	4. Maintain a stable, united and safe society
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District Objective	4.1. Deepen political and administrative decentralization 4.2. Improve decentralised planning 4.3. Enhance security service delivery 4.4. Promote discipline in all aspects of life
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Development Programmes (Programme Based Budgeting)	Sector Programmes/ Projects/ Activities (Activity Based Budgeting)	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget GH¢	Indicators	Source of Funding (%)			Implementing Department	
			2018	2019	2020	2021			IGF	GOG (SDF, DACF)	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
			2	2	2	2							
			0	0	0	0							
			1	1	2	2							
			8	9	0	1							

General Administration Department

32. Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	75. Organise Sub-committees, Executive Committee and General Assembly meetings annually	District wide					80,000.00	Meetings organized	80,000	-	-	General Admin. Dept.	DA
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76. Construct 2 No. staff semi-detached bungalows in the District with landscaping	Nyinahin					400,000.00	2No. staff semi-detached bungalows constructed	40,000	360,000 (DACF)		General Admin. Dept.	DA/ Works Depart.
77. Organise 4 training workshops for staff of the Assembly and Area Council Executives	District wide					120,000.00	4 training workshops for staff in the District organised	12,000	108,000 (DACF)		General Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs
78. Complete the construction and furnishing of District Assembly office complex with landscaping	Nyinahin					800,000.00	Construction and furnishing of District Assembly office complex completed	-	800,000 (DACF)	-	General Admin. Dept.	DA/ Works Depart.
79. Maintain Assembly buildings, radio equipment, computers and photocopiers/printer annually	District wide					20,000.00	Assembly buildings, radio equipment, computers and photocopiers/p rinter maintained annually	12,000	8,000 (DACF)	-	General Admin. Dept.	DA/ Works Depart. Procurement Unit

80. Maintain and insure office vehicles annually	District wide					60,000.00	Office vehicles maintained and insured annually	60,000	-	-	General Admin. Dept.	DA/DVLA
81. Monitor and evaluate Assembly programme and projects annually in the District	District wide					40,000.00	All projects and programmes monitored annually		40,000 (DACF)	-	General Admin. Dept.	DA/ Monitoring Team Works Depart.
82. Procure 2No. pick-ups for the Assembly	Nyinahin					300,000.00	2No. pick-up for monitoring and evaluation activities procured		300,000 (DACF)	-	General Admin. Dept.	DA/ Works Depart.
83. Provide fuel and lubricants for all Assembly and staff vehicles annually	District wide					50,000.00	Fuel and lubricants for all Assembly and staff vehicles provided annually	20,000	30,000 (DACF)	-	General Admin. Dept.	DA
84. Procure stationeries, daily and office consumables all year round	Nyinahin					50,000.00	Stationeries, and office consumables all year round	50,000	-	-	General Admin. Dept.	DA/ Departments

85. Pay monthly utility, postage and telephone bills and bank charges (Electricity, Water, Postage, Phone Credit and Bank Charges)	Nyinahin					50,000.00	Monthly utility, postage and telephone bills and bank charges and Bank paid	50,000	-	-	General Admin. Dept..	DA
86.Support and honour all national programmes and invitation to the Assembly	District Wide					200,000.00	All national programmes honoured	40,000	160,000 (DACF)	-	General Admin. Dept.	DA
87.Procure 60 motor bikes for Assembly members and staff	District Wide					150,000.0	60 motor bikes procured	-	150,000 (DACF)	-	General Admin. Dept.	DA, NALAG
88. Organise DPCU, Monitoring and Budget Committee meetings quarterly	District wide					80,000.00	DPCU, Monitoring and Budget Committee meetings quarterly organised	-	80,000 (DACF)	-	General Admin. Dept.	DA/DPCU/ Monitoring Team
89.Support the preparation of Composite Budget and Annual Action Plans annually	District wide					80,000.00	Composite Budget and Annual Action Plans prepared annually	-	80,000 (DACF)	-	General Admin. Dept.	DA/DPCU
90. Implement MP constituency projects	District wide					240,000.00	Constituency projects and programmes	-	240,000 (MP-DACF)	-	MP	DA/MP/DPCU Central Admin. Dept.

	and programmes annually						implemented annually						
	91. Procure Assorted Building Materials for Community Initiated Projects (4,000 bags of cement and 400 packets of roofing sheets)	District Wide					300,000.00	5,000 bags of cement and 500 packets of roofing sheets procured	90,000	210,000 (DACF)	-	General Admin. Dept.	DA, Communities,
	92. Provide accommodation, travel and night allowance for Assembly staff and official guests who officially travel outside the District annually	District wide					40,000.00	Accommodation, travel and night allowance for Assembly staff and official guests who officially travel outside provided	24,000	16,000 (DACF)	-	General Admin. Dept.	DA

Finance Department

33. Strengthen sub-district structures	93. Prepare and implement 4 Revenue Improvement Action Plans	Nyinahin					8,000.00	4 Revenue Improvement Action Plans prepared and implemented	8,000	-	-	Finance Dept.	DPCU/DBA/DA
	94. Organise 8 tax educational campaigns	District wide					20,000.00	8 tax educational	20,000	-	-	Finance Dept.	DPCU/DBA/DA

							campaigns organised						
95. Organise 4 stakeholder's fora on fee-fixing resolutions	Nyinahin					20,000.00	4 stakeholders fora on fee-fixing resolutions	14,000	6,000 (DACF)	-	Finance Dept.	DPCU/DBA/DA	
96. Train 80 revenue collectors and commissioners	Nyinahin					20,000.00	80 revenue collectors and commissioners trained	20,000	-	-	Finance Dept.	DPCU/DBA/DA, Revenue Unit	
97. Provide support to the decentralized departments within the Assembly	District Wide					120,000.00	All decentralized departments supported	84,000	36,000 (DACF)	-	Finance Dept.	DPCU/DBA/DA	
98. Build capacity of Town and Area Councils to support revenue mobilization	District Wide					20,000.00	1 Town and 11 Area Councils capacity built	10,000	10,000 (DACF)	-	Finance Dept.	DPCU/DBA/DA	
Physical Planning Department													
99. Prepare settlement layout 2 communities in the district	Mpasatia & Nyinahin					120,000.00	Two Settlement layout prepared	24,000	96,000 (DACF)	-	T&CP	DA/Works Dept.	
100. Organize 4 public sensitization and	District Wide					8,000.00	4 public sensitization and	4,800	3,200 (DACF)	-	T&CP	DA/Works Dept.	

	consultation on land use in the district							consultation on land use in the district organized					
	101. Secure and pay compensation for all Assembly lands in the District	District Wide				100,000.00		All Assembly lands secured	-	100,000 (DACF)	-	T&CP	DA/Works Dept.

SECURITY

34. Enhance the proportion of security persons on frontline duties	102. Provide support to the security services in the district	District Wide				10,000.00		District Security Services Supported	-	10,000.00 (DACF)	-	District Police	General Admin. Dept/DA
	103. Construct and furnish 3No. police stations with auxiliary facilities in the District with landscaping	Mpasatia Kotokuom Bayerebon				374,000.00		3No. police stations constructed	37,400	299,200 (SDF)	37,400	District Police	General Admin. Dept./NADMO/ GPS
	104. Complete the construction of 3No. police stations in the district with landscaping	Tanodumase Adobewura Sreso - Timpon				60,000.00		3No. police stations completed	-	60,000 (DACF)	-	District Police	General Admin. Dept./NADMO/ GPS

35. Institute mechanism for rewarding good behaviour and sanctioning bad behaviour	105. Support the non-formal education unit strengthen and expand	District Wide				10,000.00	Non-formal educational unit activities strengthened and expanded	-	10,000 (DACF)	-	NFED	General Admin. Information Dept. DA
Sub-Total						3,950,000		700,200	3,212,400	37,400		
GRAND TOTAL						19,155,400.00	1,535,500.00		15,990,100.00	1,629,800		

Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

Table 4.2: Indicative Financial Strategy for 2018-2021

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue (Internal and External Sources)						Summary of resource mobilization strategy	Alternative Course of action
		Central Gov. (DACF, SDF, GOG)	IGF	DONOR	OTHERS	TOTAL REVENUE	GAP		
Management and Administration	3,652,000.00	2,973,200	641,400	37,400	N/A	3,652,000.00	N/A	Improving IGF collection 1. Moving from awarding of contracts to community self-help projects. 2. Discussion with the mining and cocoa buying companies in the district on	
Economic Development	3,544,000.00	1,374,400	157,000	2,012,600	N/A	3,544,000.00	N/A		
Social Service Delivery	17,379,000.00	15,884,400.00	560,000.00	934,600.00	N/A	17,379,000.00	N/A		
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	1,278,000.00	1,198,700	37,300.00	42,000.00	N/A	1,278,000.00	N/A		

Environmental and Sanitation	250,000.00	140,200	81,000.00	28,800.00	N/A	250,000.00	N/A		corporate social responsibility projects
GRAND TOTALS	26,103,000.00	21,570,900.00 (82.6%)	1,476,700.00 (5.7%)	3,055,400.00 (11.7%)		26,103,000.00			

Source: DPCU-AMDA,2017

CHAPTER FIVE

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

5.1. Introduction

To enhance the implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021, programmes, projects and activities are phased into four rolling Composite Annual Action Plans. This will involve the actual process of carrying out actions and activities which will translate resources into assets, goods and services. To undertake this, mobilizing, organizing and managing resources needed to execute the plans are very crucial.

The implementation process of the planned actions will follow the District's planning cycle which divides the year into four quarters with each quarter consisting of three months. The first quarter will start from January to March of every year, second quarter from April to June, third quarter (July to September) and fourth quarter (October to December). There will be a mid-year review at the end of the first two years to establish the implementation status and gaps of the Annual Plans. In addition, the plans will reflect the spatial planning interventions precisely defining the locations of the programmes, projects and activities.

5.2. District Composite Annual Action Plan Linked to the District Composite Budget

The Composite Annual Action Plans of all the 11 Departments operating in the District were linked to the District Annual Composite Budgets. This was based on Compensation, Assets, Goods and Services to be financed by IGF, DACF, DDF and other Donors. Since the Composite Budgets are prepared yearly, measures should be placed in place to capture all programmes, projects and activities outlined in the yearly Composite Annual Action Plan so as to ensure successful implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021. In addition, all the 11 Departments should ensure that their Annual Work Plans are submitted on time by 15th July of every year to enable the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) prepare the Composite Annual Action Plan and Annual Composite Budget on time for successful implementation.

5.3. Implementation of District Composite Annual Action Plans and Budgets

The District Composite Annual Action Plans for the four years would be implemented by the Departments, Units and Agencies of the Assembly and other private agencies (NGOs, CSOs, and FBOs). However, it is expected that the implementation of the planned activities would be supported

by timely inflow of resources per the implementation of the Annual Composite Budget. The Composite Annual Action Plans for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 are presented in Tables 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4.

Table 5.1: 2018 Composite Action Plan

Dimension : Economic Development GOAL : Build a Prosperous Society OBJECTIVES : 1.1 Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability 1.2.Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development 1.3. Improve production efficiency and yield 1.4. Improve Post-Harvest Manage															
Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/ Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Total Cost	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Management Administration	Finance	1. Compile & update the district revenue database for the Revenue Improvement Plan)	District Wide		2018 Revenue Improvement Action Plans prepared and implemented					10,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Finance Dept.	DPCU/ DBA/DA
		2. Organise 2 tax educational campaigns	District Wide		2 tax educational campaigns organized					6,000.00	-	100 (IGF)	-	Finance Dept.	DPCU/ DBA/DA
		3. Organise 1 stakeholder's fora on fee-fixing resolutions and gazette fee-fixing	Nyinahin		1 stakeholders fora on fee-fixing resolutions organized and fee-fixing gazette					10,000.00	-	100 (IGF)	-	Finance Dept.	DPCU/ DBA/DA
		4. Train 20 revenue collectors and commissioners	District Wide		20 revenue collectors and commissioners trained					3,000.00	-	100 (IGF)	-	Finance Dept.	DPCU/ DBA/DA, Revenue Unit

		5. Provide support to the decentralized departments within the Assembly	District Wide		All decentralized departments supported					43,516.00	-	100 (IGF)	-	Finance Dept.	DPCU/DB A/DA
Economic Development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	6. Organise 2 training programme for MSMEs on additional livelihoods	District Wide		2 training programme for MSMEs organized					13,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	BAC	MSMEs/ DA /REP
		7. Construct 1No. market facility with landscaping in the District	Adobewora		1No. markets constructed and functioning					100,000.00	90 (SDF)	10 (IGF)	-	Works Depart	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture	8. Conduct annual capacity building exercises on Climate Change and Green technology and other new technologies for AEAs and 200 farmers	District Wide		Annual capacity building exercises conducted					8,560.42	90 (DACF)	-	10 (MAG)	DoA	DA/ Farmers/ NGOs/DP
		9. Rehabilitate 4 existing AEAs quarters in the district to improve AEAs accommodation with landscaping	Various Location		4 AEAs existing offices rehabilitated					20,000.00	100 (CAPEX)	-	-	DoA	DA, DWD
		10.Rehabilitate the DoA office	Nyinahin		DoA office rehabilitated					20,000.00	100 (DACF/MAG)	-	-	DoA	DA

		11. Organize anti-rabies campaign and vaccinate dogs against rabies in the District	District Wide		Anti-rabies campaign organized and dogs vaccinated					12,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	DoA	DA, Farmers
		12. Organise Farmers' Day annually	District Wide		1No. Farmers' Day organized					30,861.02	90 (DACF)	-	10	DoA	DA/Farmers/ NGOs/ Fin. Inst.
		13. Procure farms inputs for rice and vegetables production in the district	District Wide		farms inputs for rice and vegetables production procured					25,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	DoA	DA/ Farmers/ DP/NGOs
		14.Support the implementation of the rice extension plan in 10 communities	District Wide		implementation of the rice extension plan in 10 communities supported					12,000.00	100 (GOG)	-	-	DoA	DA, Farmers
		15. Support the implementation of Modernization of Agric. In Ghana (MAP) activities in the district	District Wide		MAG program support					75,000.00	-	-	100 (MAG)	DoA	DP, MOFA, DA, Farmers

Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

GOAL : Create opportunities for all

OBJECTIVES:

- 2.1.Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels
- 2.2. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
- 2.3. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups
- 2.4. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all
- 2.5. Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services
- 2.6. Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly
- 2.7. Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development
- 2.8. Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure

Social Services Delivery	Education and youth development	16. Construct 2No. 6- Unit classrooms with auxiliary facilities and landscaping for schools in the District (SDF)	Kotokuom R/C Primary Kwankyeabo		2No. 6-Unit classrooms constructed					500,000 .00	100 (SDF)	-	-	DED	DA / DP/MOE Works Dept./ NGOs
		17. Complete the construction 1No. 6- Unit classroom block the District with landscaping	Sreso Timpom		1 No. 6-Unit classroom block completed					275,148. 96	100 (DACF)	-	-	DED	DA /DP/MOE Works Dept./NGO s
		18. Complete the Construction of 1No. 6-Unit classroom block in the District with landscaping	Kukubuso		1No. 6-Unit classroom block completed					310,499. 90	100 (DDF- 2013)	-	-	DED	DA / DP/MOE Works Dept./
		19.Complete the construction of 1No.3- storey girls dormitory	Nyinahin		1No.3-storey dormitory constructed					61,208.91	100 (DACF)	-	-	DED.	DA, MOE, Works Dept.

		for NCASS with landscaping												
		20. Complete the construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block with landscaping	Wamsamire					113,218.91	100 (DACF)	-	-		DED.	DA, MOE, Works Dept.
		21. Complete the construction of 1No. 12-units classroom block with landscaping	Nyinahin		1No. 12-units classroom block completed			13,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-		DED.	DA, MOE, Works Dept.
		22. Complete the construction of 1No.8-uit teachers quarters with landscaping	Aniamoah		1No.8-uit teachers quarters			80,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-		DED.	DA, MOE, Works Dept.
		23. Construct 1No. 12-units 2-stotery block with ancillary facilities with landscaping	Tanodumase		1No. 12-units 2-stotery block with ancillary facilities constructed			350,000.00	100 (SDF)	-	-		DED.	DA, MOE, Works Dept.
		24. Conduct 2 District JHS mock examination annually	District Wide		2 District JHS mock examinations conducted			10,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-		DED.	DA/DP/ MOE NGOs
		25. Organise My First Day at School celebration annually	District Wide		My First Day at School celebration organized annually			5,000.00	90 (DACF)	-	10		DED.	DA/DP/M OE/ NGOs
		26. Manufacture and supply 400 mono/dual Desks	District Wide		300 mono/dual Desks manufactured and supplied			65,000.00	100 (DACF/MP)	-	-		DED.	DA/DP/ MOE/ MOYS
		27. Facilitate the organisation of sports activities annually in the District	District Wide		Sports activities organized annually			2,000.00	100 (DACF/MP)	-	-		DED.	DA/DP/ MOE/ MOYS

		28. Complete the construction of the 1No. Town Park	Ntobroso		1No. Town Park completed					30,174.60	90 (DACF)	-	10	DA	Community
		29. Provide scholarship package for the best WASSCE student in the district annually	District Wide		WASSCE best students supported					10,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	DED.	DA, Students, Parent
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	30. Complete the construction of 2No. CHPS Compounds with landscaping	Asamang & Bedabour		2No. CHPS Compounds completed					144,445.85	100 (DACF)	-	-	DHD	DA/DP/MOH/GHS/NHIA/NGOs
		31. Construct 1No. Health Centre with landscaping	Antwiagyeyi Nkwanta		1 No. health centre constructed					400,000.00	100 (SDF)	-	-	DHD.	DA/DP/MOH/GHS/NHIA/NGOs
		32. Provide Support for roll back malaria /immunization in the district	District Wide		Roll back malaria /immunization in the district supported					5,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	DHD.	DA /MOH/ GHS/
		33. Organise 2 educational campaigns on causes and impacts of HIV/AIDS	District Wide		2 educational campaigns organized					5,000.00	100 (DACF-HIV)	-	-	DHD.	DA /MOH/ GHS/ GAC/NGO
		34. Provide life support for PLWHIV and AIDS annually in the District	District Wide		Support for PLWHIV and AIDS provided annually					5,000.00	100 (DACF-HIV)	-	-	DHD.	DA /MOH/ GHS/ GAC/ NGO.

		35. Conduct quarterly meetings for District Response Management Team (DRMT) and DAC	Nyinahin		4 Quarterly DRMT and DAC meeting organized					4,841.90	100 (DACF-HIV)	-	-	DHD.	DA /MOH/ GHS/GAC/ NGO.
		36. Facilitate HIV testing of pregnant women annually to improve the quality of elimination of Mother-To-Child Transmission (eMTCT)	District Wide		HIV testing of pregnant women annually to improve the quality of elimination of Mother-To-Child Transmission (eMTCT) facilitated					4,000.00	100 (DACF-HIV)	-	-	DHD.	DA /MOH/ GHS/GAC/ NGO.
Economic Development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	37. Provide Support for Government policies on Agriculture, Jobs/Investment and Exports	District Wide		Government policies on Agriculture, Jobs/Investment and Exports supported					47,905.00	80 (DACF)	-	20	DoA, BAC, Ministry of Trade	DA, DP, MoF, (GEPA)
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	38. Complete the extension of electricity to three communities in the district	Akwaburaso Debra Camp Hwedem		Extension of electricity to three communities completed					414,038.10	-	-	100 (DDF)	Works Dept.	DA/ ECG/ NGOs/ DP
		39. Complete the extension of electricity to 1No. community	Akomfre		Extension of electricity to 1No. community completed					284,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Works Dept.	DA/ ECG/ NGOs/ DP
		40. Provide 150 Complete street lights in the District	District Wide		150 street light bulbs provided					50,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Works Dept.	DA/ ECG/ NGOs/ DP

Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	41. Rehabilitate institutional boreholes in the District with landscaping	District Wide		institutional boreholes rehabilitated					10,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/DP CU
		42. Construct 1No. Community Centre in the district with landscaping	Nyinahin		Community Centre Constructed					150,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Works Dept.	DA
		43. Drill and Mechanise 4No. boreholes for health facilities in the District with landscaping	Anansu, Asaman, Bayerebon & Bedabour		4 No. boreholes mechanized					100,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/DP CU
		44. Construct 3No. 20 Seater Water Closet toilets in the District with landscaping	Antwiagyeykr om Anwiafutu Srebuoso		3No. 20 water closet toilets constructed					300,00.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/ DPCU
		45. Complete the construction of 2No. public toilets in the district with landscaping	Kotokuom Kyereyaso		2No. public toilets completed					60,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/ DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	46. Ensure/Construct all newly provided and existing facilities are disability-friendly and gender-friendly	District Wide		all newly provided sanitation facilities been disability and gender-friendly					26,000.00	100 (GOG)	-	-	Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/ DPCU
		47. Provide support to PWD's in the District	District Wide		PWD registered and have access to the Disability Common Fund					85,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	SD	DA, PWD's

		48.Sensitize 200 teenage girls on the effects of teenage pregnancy	District Wide		200 teenage girls educated on teenage pregnancy					1,500.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	SD	DA, Health Dept. Inform. Dept/NCC ES
		49. Procure 2 motor bikes and office equipment	SD		2 motor bikes and office equipment procured					28,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	SD	DA/ Procurement unit
		50. Sensitization programmes for 8 churches on family based care policy	District Wide		8 churches sensitized on family based care policy					14,000.00	100 (GOG)	-	-	SD	DA, Health Dept. Inform. Dept/ NCCES
		51.Organize 4 public education on children right	District Wide		4 public education organized					3,000.00	100 (GOG)	-	-	SD	DA, DoE, NCCE, Inform. Dept.
		52. Organize sensitization programmes for 30 communities on mining regulations	District Wide		Sensitization programmes for 30 communities organized					3,138.98	100 (GOG)	-	-	SD	DA, DoE, NCCE, Inform. Dept.
		53. Procure office equipment for Social Development Depart.	Nyinahin		Office equipment procured					20,000.00	100 (GOG)	-	-	SD	DA/ Procurement unit
		54. Facilitate the employment of 2000 youths under YEA	District Wide		Employment of 2000 youths under YEA facilitated					-	-	-	-	YEA	DA/DP/ MoYS/ MoELR/ YEA/ Central Admin.

Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	55. Evacuate 3 refuse dump sites in the District	Selected Communities		3 refuse dump sites evacuated					60,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	EHU	DA / DP/ CWSA/ Works
		56. Implement the sanitation package activities in the district (Sanitation Improvement Package)	District Wide		Sanitation Improvement Package supported					64,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	EHU	DA / DP/ CWSA/ Works
		57.Support the Environmental Health Unit to fumigate against diseases in the district	District Wide		Fumigation Activities supported					148,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	EHU	DA / DP/ CWSA/ Works
		58. Procure refuse management equipment and chemical detergents for the District Environmental Health Unit annually	District Wide		Refuse management equipment and chemical detergents for the District Environmental Health Unit procured annually					8,868.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	EHU	DA / DP/ CWSA/ Works Dept.
		59.Organise 4 public education for food vendors for medical screening	District Wide		4 public education for food vendors for medical screening organized					4,000.00		100 (IGF)			EHU

Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements

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

OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. Enhance climate change resilience
- 3.2. Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation
- 3.3. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services
- 3.4. Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system

Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	60. Reshape/ Rehabilitate 150km feeder roads with in the District	District Wide		150km feeder roads reshaped/rehabilitated					120,000.00	100 (DACF/ CRF/ SDF)	-	-	Works Dept.	DA/NGOs/ COCOBOD
		61. Complete the extension of electricity to three communities in the district	Akwaburaso Debra Camp Hwedem		Extension of electricity to three communities completed					414,038.10	-	-	100 (DDF)	Works Dept.	DA/ ECG/ NGOs/ DP
		62. Complete the extension of electricity to 1No. community	Akomfre		Extension of electricity to 1No. community completed					284,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Works Dept.	DA/ ECG/ NGOs/ DP
		63. Provide 150 Complete street lights in the District	District Wide		150 street light bulbs provided					50,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Works Dept.	DA/ ECG/ NGOs/ DP
Management Administration	General Administration	64. Procure office equipment for Works Department	Works Depart.		Office equipment procured					7,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Works Dept.	DA
		65. Organize public education on permitting in the district	District Wide		Public education on permitting processes organized					10,000.00	-	100 (IGF)	-	Works Dept.	DA

Environmental and Sanitation	Disaster prevention and Management	66. Procure relief items for disaster victims annually	Disaster areas		Relief items for disaster victims procured annually					20,000.00	60 (DACF)	10 (IGF)	30	NADMO	DA/DP/NGOs/NADMO/GPS/GFS
		67. Organise 4 public education on disaster prevention and management	District Wide		4 public education on disaster prevention and management organized					10,000.00	80 (DACF)	10 (IGF)	10	NADMO	DA/DP/NGOs/NADMO/GPS/GFS

Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

GOAL: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

OBJECTIVES:

4.1. Deepen political and administrative decentralization

4.2. Improve decentralized planning

4.3. Enhance security service delivery

Management Administration	General Administration	68. Organise Sub-committees, Executive Committee and General Assembly meetings annually	Nyinahin		Sub-committees, Executive Committee and General Assembly meetings organized annually					40,000.00	-	100 (IGF)	-	General Admin. Dept.	DA
		69. Organise 2 training workshops for Assembly/Unit Committee and Area Councils Members	Nyinahin		2 training workshops for Assembly/Unit Committee and Area Councils Members organized					13,000.00	-	-	100 (DDF)	General Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs
		70. Provide support for 1 town and 11 area councils in the district	District Wide		1 town and 11 area councils in the district supported					28,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	General Admin. Dept.	DA/Councils
		71. Organise 4 training workshops for Senior	Nyinahin		4 training workshops for Senior and Junior Staff of the Assembly organized					38,413.00	-	-	100 (DDF)	General Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs

		and Junior Staff of the Assembly													
		72. Complete the construction and furnishing of District Assembly hall complex with landscaping	Nyinahin		Construction and furnishing of District Assembly hall complex completed					300,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	General Admin. Dept.	DA/ Works Depart.
		73. Maintain Assembly buildings, radio equipment, computers and photocopiers/printer annually	Nyinahin		Assembly buildings, radio equipment, computers and photocopiers/printer maintained annually					15,000.00		100 (IGF)	-	General Admin. Dept.	DA/ Works Depart. Procurement Unit
		74. Procure office consumables all year round	Nyinahin		Office consumables procured					30,000.00	-	100 (IGF)	-	General Admin. Dept.	DA/ Procurement Unit
		75. Provide fuel and lubricants for all Assembly and staff vehicles annually	Nyinahin		Fuel and lubricants for all Assembly and staff vehicles provided annually					30,000.00	-	100 (IGF)	-	General Admin. Dept.	DA
		76. Maintenance & insurance of assembly vehicle and grander	Nyinahin		assembly vehicles Maintained & insured					60,000.00	33.3 (DACF)	66.7 (IGF)	-	General Admin. Dept.	DA
		77. Pay transfer and haulage grants to newly posted staff	District Wide		Transfer and haulage grants paid					20,000.00	-	100 (IGF)	-	General Admin. Dept.	DA
		78. Pay monthly utility, postage and telephone bills and	Nyinahin		Monthly utility, postage and telephone bills and bank charges and Bank paid					15,500.00	-	100 (IGF)	-	General Admin. Dept.	DA

		bank charges (Electricity, Water, Postage, Phone Credit and Bank Charges)													
		79. Support and honour all national programmes and invitation to the Assembly	District Wide		All national programmes honoured					30,000.00	50 (DACF)	50 (IGF)	-	General Admin. Dept	DA
		80. Procure 60 motor bikes for Assembly members and staff	District Wide		60 motor bikes procured					70,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	General Admin. Dept	DA/NALAG
		81. Organise DPCU, Monitoring and Budget Committee meetings quarterly	Nyinahin		DPCU, Monitoring and Budget Committee meetings quarterly organized					20,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	General Admin. Dept.	DA/DPCU/ Monitoring Team
		82. Support the preparation of Composite Budget and Annual Action Plan	Nyinahin		2019 Composite Budget and Annual Action Plans prepared					10,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	General Admin. Dept.	DA/DPCU
		83 Implement MP constituency projects and programmes annually	District Wide		Constituency projects and programmes implemented annually					150,000. 00	100 (MP- DACF)	-	-	MP	DA/MP/DPCU Central Admin. Dept.
		84. Procure Assorted Building Materials for Community Initiated Projects (1,000 bags of cement and 100 packets of roofing sheets)	District Wide		1,000 bags of cement and 500 packets of roofing sheets procured					114,128. 85	87.7 (DACF)	12.3 (IGF)	-	General Admin. Dept.	DA, Communities

		85. Provide accommodation, travel and night allowance for Assembly staff and official guests who officially travel outside the District annually	Selected Venues		Accommodation, travel and night allowance for Assembly staff and official guests who officially travel outside provided					15,000.00		100 (IGF)	-	General Admin. Dept.	DA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	86. Prepare settlement layout 2 communities in the district	Nyinahin Mpasatia		Two Settlement layout prepared					27,953.71	100 (GOG)	-	-	T&CP	DA/Works Dept.
		87. Organize 4 public sensitization and consultation on land use in the district	District Wide		4 public sensitization and consultation on land use in the district organized					6,000.00	-	100 (IGF)	-	T&CP	DA/Works Dept.
		88. Procure office equip. & 4 motor bikes	Nyinahin		Office equip. & 4 motor bikes procured					72,000.00	100 (CAPEX)	-	-	T&CP	DA/Works Dept.
Management Administration	General Administration	89. Complete the construction and furnish 2No. police stations with auxiliary facilities in the District with landscaping	Tanodumase Adobewura		2No. police stations completed and furnished					50,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	District Police Service	Central Admin. Dept/ NADMO/ GPS
		90 Complete the construction of 1No. police station with landscaping	Mpasatia		1No. police station completed					200,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	District Police Service	Central Admin. Dept/ GPS/DA
		91. Support for district security force	Nyinahin		District security force supported					14,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	District Police Service	Central Admin. Dept/ GPS/DA

Grand Total	6,494,516.57
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Table 5.2: 2019 Composite Annual Action Plan

Dimension: Economic Development															
Goal: Build a Prosperous Society															
Objectives:															
1.1.Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability															
1.2.Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development															
1.3.Improve production efficiency and yield															
1.4.Improve Post-Harvest Management															
1.5. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development															
Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/ Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Total Cost	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Management Administration	Finance	1. Prepare and implement 1 Revenue Improvement Action Plans	District Wide		1 Revenue Improvement Action Plans prepared and implemented					8,000.00	-	100	-	Finance Dept.	DPCU/DB A/DA
		2. Organise 2 tax educational campaigns	District Wide		2 tax educational campaigns organised					20,000.00	100	100	-	Finance Dept.	DPCU/DB A/DA
		3. Organise 1 stakeholder's fora on fee-fixing resolutions	Nyinahin		1 stakeholder's fora on fee-fixing resolutions					20,000.00	30 (DACF)	70	-	Finance Dept.	DPCU/DB A/DA
		4. Train 80 revenue collectors and commissioners	Nyinahin		80 revenue collectors and commissioners trained					20,000.00	-	100	-	Finance Dept.	DPCU/DB A/DA, Revenue Unit

		5. Provide support to the decentralized departments within the Assembly	District Wide		All decentralized departments supported					120,000.00	30 (DACF)	70	-	Finance Dept.	DPCU/DB A/ DA
		6. Build capacity of Town and Area Councils to support revenue mobilization	District Wide		1 Town and 11 Area Councils capacity built					20,000.00	50 (DACF)	50	-	Finance Dept.	DPCU/DB A/ DA
Economic Development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	7. Organise 2 training programme for MSMEs on additional livelihoods	District Wide		8 training programme for MSMEs organised					10,000.00	-	20	80	BAC	MSMEs/ DA
		8. Construct 1No. market facility in the District with landscaping	Sreso - Timpon		1No. markets constructed and functioning					100,000.00	80 (SDF)	20	-	Works Depart	DA
		9. Organise 2 awareness creation workshops for MSMEs on the benefits of forming cooperatives/ association	District Wide		2 awareness creation workshops for MSMEs organized					5,000.00	80 (DACF)	20	-	BAC	FBOs/ PBOs DA/ NGOs

		10. Construct 20-acre Industrial Site with landscaping for Artisans in cooperatives	Nyinahin		20-acre Industrial Site for Artisans constructed					30,000.00	30 (DACF)	70	-	BAC	MSMEs DA/ Artisans
Economic Development	Agriculture	11. Facilitate the recruitment of 8 extension officers	District wide		8 extension officers recruited					-	-	-	-	DoA	DA/ CAG
		12. Procure 1No. 4x4 Pick-Up and 10 motor bikes for Dept. of Agric. and Farmers	DoA		1No. 4*4 pick-up and 10 motor bikes for best farmers					140,000.00	-	-	100 (MAG)	DoA	DA, DP.
		13. Organize anti-rabies campaign and vaccinate dogs against rabies in the District	District Wide		Anti-rabies campaign organized and dogs vaccinated					1,000.00	80 (DACF)	20	-	DoA	DA, Farmers
		14. Support the organization of the RECLs sessions Annually	Nyinahin		1 RECLs sessions organized					2,000.00	-	-	100 (MAG)	DoA	RCC, DA, Farmers, NGO
		15. Organise Farmers' Day annually	Selected Community		1No. Farmers' Day organized					40,000.00	90 (DACF)	-	10	DoA	DA/ Farmers/ NGOs/ Fin. Inst.

		16. Procure farms inputs for rice and vegetables production in the district	District Wide		farms inputs for rice and vegetables production procured					25,000.00	90 (DACF)	-	10	DoA	DA/ Farmers/ DP/NGOs	
		17. Support the implementation of Modernization of Agric. In Ghana (MAP) activities in the district	District Wide		MAG program support					75,000.00	-	-	100 (MAG)	DoA	DP, MOFA, DA, Farmers	
		18. Provide Support for Government policies on Agriculture, Jobs/Investment and Exports	Selected Factory		Government policies on Agriculture, Jobs/Investment and Exports supported					25,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	DoA, BAC,	DA, DP, MoF, (GEPA) Ministry of Trade MOFA	
		19. Support the activities of DAAS in the district	Nyinahin		DAAS activities supported					5,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	DoA	DP, MOFA, DA, Farmers	
		20. Rehabilitate 80km road network in cocoa-growing areas under Cocoa Roads Project	Cocoa growing Communities		80km road network in cocoa-growing areas under Cocoa Roads Project rehabilitated					40,000.00	-	-	100 (CRF)	DoA	DA/ Farmers/ COCOBO D/ NGOs	
Sub Total										706,000.00						

Dimension: Social Development

Goal: Create opportunities for all

Objectives :

- 2.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels
- 2.2.Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
- 2.3.Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups
- 2.4. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all
- 2.5 Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services
- 2.6 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system
- 2.7.Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly
- 2.8.Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development
- 2.9. Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure

Social Services Delivery	Education and youth development	21. Construct 2No. 6-Unit classrooms with auxiliary facilities with landscaping for schools in the District (SDF)	Selected Communities		2No. 6-Unit classrooms constructed					800,000.00	80 (SDF)	-	10	Education Dept	DA/DP/ MOE Works Dept./ NGOs
		22. Rehabilitate existing 3No. 6-Unit classrooms for schools in the District with landscaping	Selected Schools		3No. 6-Unit classrooms rehabilitated					99,000.00	90 (DACF)	10	-	Education Dept.	DA / DP/MOE Works Dept./ NGOs
		23. Construct 2 No. 3-Unit classrooms with auxiliary facilities with landscaping for schools in the District	Selected Communities		2No. 3-Unit classrooms constructed					400,000.00	90 (DACF)	10	-	Education Dept	DA/DP/M OE Works Dept./ NGOs
		24. Rehabilitate existing 2No. 3-Unit classrooms with auxiliary facilities	Selected Schools		2No. 3-Unit classrooms rehabilitated					100,000.00	90 (DACF)	10	-	Education Dept.	DA / DP/MOE Works Dept./

		with landscaping for schools in the District												NGOs	
		25. Provide 300 pieces of dual and mono desk furniture to schools in the District	District Wide		300 pieces of dual and mono desk furniture to schools provided					240,000.00	80 (DACF)	10	10	Education Dept.	DA / DP/MOE Works Dept./ NGOs
		26. Construct 1No. 6-Units Teachers Quarters with auxiliary facilities for schools in the District with landscaping	Selected Community		1No. Teachers Quarters constructed					800,000.00	80 (SDF)	10	10	Education Dept.	DA / DP/MOE Works Dept./ NGOs
		27. Complete the construction of 1No. 12-units 2-stotery block with ancillary facilities with landscaping	Tanodumase		1No. 12-units 2-stotery block with ancillary facilities completed					350,000.00	100 (SDF)	-	-	Education Dept.	DA / DP/MOE Works Dept./ NGOs
		28. Conduct 2 District JHS mock examination annually	District Wide		2 District JHS mock examinations conducted					20,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Education Dept.	DA/DP/MOE NGOs
		29. Extend the School Feeding Programme to 30 new schools in the District	District wide		School Feeding Programme to 30 new schools extended					-	-	-	-	Education Dept.	DA/DP/MOE/ NSFP
		30. Organise My First Day at School celebration annually	District Wide		My First Day at School celebration organised annually					4,000.00	80 (DACF)	10	10	Education Dept.	DA/DP/MOE/ NGOs

		31. Facilitate the organisation of sports activities annually in the District	District Wide		Sports activities organised annually					2,000.00	80 (DACF/MP)	10	10	Education Dept.	DA/DP/MOE/MOYS
		32. Complete the construction of 1No. Community Centre in the district with landscaping	Nyinahin		1No. Community Centre in the district completed					150,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Works Dept.	DA
		33. Provide scholarship package for the best WASSCE student and brilliant but needy students in the district annually	District Wide		WASSCE best AND brilliant but needy students supported					12,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Education Dept.	DA, Students, Parent
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	34. Complete the construction of 1No. Health Centre with landscaping	Antwiagyeyikom		1 No. health centre constructed					400,000.00	100 (SDF)	-	-	Health Dept.	DA/DP/MOH/GHS
		35. Complete the construction of 2No. CHPS compounds with auxiliary facilities and green the environment in the District with landscaping	Selected CHPS zones		2No. CHPS compounds with auxiliary facilities and green the environment in the District completed					500,000.00	90 (DACF/SDF)	-	10	Health Dept.	DA/DP/MOH/GHS
		36. Rehabilitate and upgrade 2No. CHPS compounds with auxiliary facilities with	Selected CHPS Compounds		2No. CHPS compounds rehabilitated					60,000.00	80 (DACF)	-	20	Health Dept.	DA/DP/MOH/GHS

		landscaping in the District												
		37. Procure health equipment to equip health facilities annually (maternity block and CHPS)	Selected Health Facilities		Health equipment procured annually to equip health facilities				200,000.00	80 (DACF)	10	10	Health Dept.	DA/DP/MOH/GHS
		38. Procure 1No. Ambulance for emergency services in the district	District Wide		1No. Ambulance procured				300,000.00	100 (SDF)	-	-	Health Dept.	DA/DP/MOH/GHS/NHIA/MGCSP/NGOs
		39. Provide Support for roll back malaria/immunization in the district	District Wide		Roll back malaria immunization in the district supported				5,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Health Dept.	DA /MOH/GHS/
		40. Organise 2 educational campaigns against stigmatisation of PLWHIV and AIDS in the District	District Wide		2 educational campaigns against stigmatization of PLWHIV and AIDS in the District organized				5,000.00	100 (DACF -HIV)	-	-	Health Dept.	DA /MOH/GHS/GAC/NGO.
		41. Provide life support for PLWHIV and AIDS annually in the District	District Wide		Support for PLWHIV and AIDS provided annually				5,000.00	100 (DACF -HIV)	-	-	Health Dept.	DA /MOH/GHS/GAC/NGO.
		42. Conduct quarterly meetings for District Response Management	Nyinahin		4 Quarterly DRMT and DAC meeting organized				8,000.00	100 (DACF -HIV)	-	-	Health Dept.	DA /MOH/GHS/GAC/NGO.

		Team (DRMT) and DAC													
		43. Facilitate HIV testing of pregnant women annually to improve the quality of elimination of Mother-To-Child Transmission (eMTCT)	District Wide		HIV testing of pregnant women annually to improve the quality of elimination of Mother-To-Child Transmission (eMTCT) facilitated					20,000.00	100 (DACF -HIV)	-	-	Health Dept.	DA /MOH/ GHS/ Ghana GAC/ NGO.
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	44. Facilitate the employment of 200 youths under YEA	District Wide		Employment of 200 youths under YEA facilitated					-	-	-	-	YEA	DA/DP/ MoYS/ MoELR/ YEA/ Central Admin.
Social Services Delivery		45. Provide support to Child Panel/Right Clubs in the District	District Wide		Child Panel/Right Clubs in the District supported					1,000.00	20 (DACF)	-	80 (CRI)	Social Welfare and Comm Dev. Dept.	DA/DP/ML GRD MoGCSP/ NGOs Comm. Dev Dep.
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	46. Construct 10 No. boreholes in the District with landscaping	Selected Boreholes		10 No. boreholes constructed					400,000.00	80 (DACF)	-	20	Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/ DPCU
		47. Rehabilitate 5 No. Institutional boreholes in the District with landscaping	Selected Institutions		5No. boreholes rehabilitated					120,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/ DPCU

		48. Mechanize 4 No. boreholes for health facilities in the District with landscaping	Selected Health Facilities		4 No. boreholes mechanized					240,000.00	80 (DACF)	20	-	Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/ DPCU
		49. Construct 20 No. institutional latrines in the District with landscaping	Selected Institutions		20 No. institutional constructed					1,000,000	100 (DACF)	-	-	Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/ DPCU
		50. Construct 3 No. 20 Seater Water Closet toilets in the District with landscaping	Selected Communities		3No. water closet toilets constructed					700,000.00	100 (SDF)	-	-	Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/ DPCU
		51. Ensure all newly provided sanitation facilities are disability-friendly and gender-friendly	All newly constructed facilities		all newly provided sanitation facilities been disability and gender-friendly					-	-	-	-	Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/ DPCU
		52. Evacuate 3 refuse dump sites in the District	Selected Communities		3 refuse dump sites evacuated					999,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Health Dept. (Env. Unit)	DA / DP/ CWSA/ Works
		53. Support the implementation Community Led Total Sanitation campaign	District Wide		Community Led Total Sanitation implemented annually					8,000.00	80 (DACF)	10	10	Health Dept. (Env. Unit)	DA / DP/ CWSA/ Works Dept.
		54. Procure refuse management equipment and chemical detergents	Nyinahin		Refuse management equipment and chemical detergents for the					10,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Health Dept. (Env. Unit)	DA / DP/ CWSA/ Works

		for the District Environmental Health Unit annually			District Environmental Health Unit procured annually									Works Dept.	
Sub Total										7,958,000.00					
Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements															
District Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment															
Objectives:															
3.1.Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources															
3.2 Enhance climate change resilience															
3.3 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation															
3.4 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services															
3.5 Enhance application of ICT in national development															
3.6 Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system															
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	55. Reshape/ Rehabilitate 100km feeder roads in the District	District Wide		100km feeder roads reshaped/rehabilitated					150,000. 00	90 (DACF/ CRF/ SDF	5	5	Works Dept.	DA/NGOs/ COCOBO D
		56. Facilitate the tarring and construction of drains of all town roads in the two urban communities in the district	Nyinahin Mpasatia		All town roads tarred					10,000.0 0	100 (DACF)	-	-	Works Dept.	DA/ DP/Urban Roads
Social Services Delivery	Education and youth development	57. Facilitate the teaching and learning of ICT in all levels of education in the district.	District Wide		Teaching and learning of ICT facilitated					5,000.00	50 (DACF)	20	30	GES	DA/NGOs/ DP /DED/ MOE/

Social Services Delivery	Education and youth development	58.Facilitate telecommunication network companies to expand their services in the District	5 poor network areas		5 telecom network companies facilitated to expand their services				10,000.00	5	5	90 (Teleco Comp.)	Central Admin.	DA/ Works Dept./ Teleco. Comp.
Environmental and Sanitation	Disaster prevention and Management	59. Procure relief items for disaster victims annually	Affected Areas		Relief items for disaster victims procured annually				20,000.00	60 (DACF)	10	30	NADMO	DA/DP/ NGOs/ NADMO/ GPS/ GFS
		60. Organise 2 public education on disaster prevention and management	District Wide		2 public education on disaster prevention and management organised				10,000.00	80 (DACF)	10	10	NADMO	DA/DP/ NGOs/ NADMO/G PS/ GFS
Environmental & Sanitation	Disaster prevention and Management	61. Conduct annual assessment disaster risks and vulnerability in the disaster prone areas in the district	District Wide		Disaster prone areas assessed and documented				2,000.00	90 (DACF)	10	-	NADMO	DA/DP/NG Os/ NADMO/G PS/ GFS
		62. Organize 1 capacity building training workshops for NADMO staff in the district	Nyinahin		1 capacity building training for NADMO staff organized				2,500.00	90 (DACF)	10	-	NADMO	DA/DP/NG Os/ NADMO/G PS/ GFS
		63.Reclaim and plant trees on 50 mined pits in the District	District Wide		50 mined pits in the District reclaimed				20,000.00	20 (DACF)	80	-	NADMO.	DA/ DISEC/EP

															A Mining Comp.
		64.Organise 4 stakeholder’s fora for mining communities and small scale mining companies	District Wide		4 stakeholder’s fora for mining communities and small scale mining companies organized					8,000.00	90 (DACF)	01	-	NADMO.	DA/ DISEC/EP A Mining Comp.
		65. Support the implementation of the Multilateral Mining Integration Project (MMIP) to address the menace of illegal and unsustainable mining	District Wide		Implementation of the Multilateral Mining Integration Project (MMIP supported					5,000.00	70 (DACF)	30	-	NADMO.	DA/ DISEC/EP A Mining Comp.
Economic Development	Agriculture	66.Conduct annual capacity building exercises on Climate Change and Green technology and other new technologies for AEAs and farmers	Nyinahin		1 capacity building exercises conducted					4,000.00	90 (DACF)	-	10 (MAG)	DoA	DA/ Farmers/ NGOs/ DP
Sub Total										246,500. 00					
Dimension:: Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability															
District Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society															
District Objective:															
4.1. Deepen political and administrative decentralization															
4.2. Improve decentralised planning															
4.3. Enhance security service delivery															

4.4. Promote discipline in all aspects of life

Management Administration	General Administration	67. Organise Sub-committees, Executive Committee and General Assembly meetings annually	Nyinahin		Sub-committees, Executive Committee and General Assembly meetings organised annually					80,000.00	-	100	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA
		68. Organise 1 training workshops for staff of the Assembly and Area Council Executives	Nyinahin		1 training workshops for staff in the District organized					30,000.00	10	90 (DACF)	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NG Os
		69. Complete the construction and furnishing of District Assembly office complex with landscaping	Nyinahin		Construction and furnishing of District Assembly hall complex completed					800,000.00	-	100 (DACF)	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/ Works Depart.
		70. Maintain Assembly buildings, radio equipment, computers and photocopiers/printer annually	Nyinahin		Assembly buildings, radio equipment, computers and photocopiers/printer maintained annually					20,000.00	60	40 (DACF)	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/ Works Depart. Procurement Unit
		71. Monitor and evaluate Assembly programme and projects annually in the District	Nyinahin		All projects and programmes monitored annually					60,000.00	10	90 (DACF)	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/ Monitoring Team Works Depart.
		72. Provide fuel and lubricants for all	Nyinahin		Fuel and lubricants for all Assembly and staff vehicles provided annually					50,000.00	40	60 (DACF)	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA

		Assembly and staff vehicles annually													
		73. Procure stationeries, daily and office consumables all year round	Nyinahin		Stationeries, and office consumables all year round procured					50,000.00	100	-	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/Dept.
		74. Pay monthly utility, postage and telephone bills and bank charges (Electricity, Water, Postage, Phone Credit and Bank Charges)	Nyinahin		Monthly utility, postage and telephone bills and bank charges and Bank paid					50,000.00	100	-	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA
		75. Support and honour all national programmes and invitation to the Assembly	Nyinahin		All national programmes honoured					200,000.00	20	⁸⁰ (DACF)	-	Central Admin. Dept	DA
		76. Procure 60 motor bikes for Assembly members and staff	Nyinahin		60 motor bikes procured					150,000.00	-	¹⁰⁰ (DACF)	-	Central Admin. Dept	DA
		77. Organise DPCU, Monitoring and Budget Committee meetings quarterly	Nyinahin		DPCU, Monitoring and Budget Committee meetings quarterly organized					80,000.00	-	¹⁰⁰ (DACF)	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DPCU/ Monitoring Team
		78. Support the preparation of Composite Budget and Annual Action Plans annually	Nyinahin		Composite Budget and Annual Action Plans prepared annually					20,000.00	-	¹⁰⁰ (DACF)	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DPCU
		79. Implement MP constituency projects	Nyinahin		Constituency projects and programmes implemented annually					240,000.00	-	¹⁰⁰ (MP-DACF)	-	MP	DA/MP/DP CU Central

		and programmes annually												Admin. Dept.	
		80. Procure Assorted Building Materials for Community Initiated Projects (1,000 bags of cement and 100 packets of roofing sheets)	Nyinahin		1,000 bags of cement and 100 packets of roofing sheets procured					20,000.00	30	70 (DACF)	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA, Communities,
		81. Provide accommodation, travel and night allowance for Assembly staff and official guests who officially travel outside the District annually	Nyinahin		Accommodation, travel and night allowance for Assembly staff and official guests who officially travel outside provided					10,000.00	60	40 (DACF)	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	82. Prepare settlement layout 2 communities in the district	Nyinahin Mpasatia		Two Settlement layout					120,000.00	20	80 (DACF)	-	T&CP	DA/Works Dept.
		83. Organize 1 public sensitization and consultation on land use in the district	District Wide		1 public sensitization and consultation on land use in the district organized					2,000.00	60	40 (DACF)	-	T&CP	DA/Works Dept.
		84. Secure and pay compensation for all Assembly lands in the District	District Wide		All Assembly lands secured					35,000.00	-	100 (DACF)	-	T&CP	DA/Works Dept.

Management Administration	General Administration	85. Construct and furnish 1No. police stations with auxiliary facilities in the District with landscaping	Selected Location		2No. police stations constructed					93,500.00	10	90 (SDF)	-	District Police	Central Admin. Dept/ NADMO/ GPS
		86. Provide support to the security services in the district	District Wide		Security services in the district supported					10,000.00	10	90 (DACF)	-	District Police	Central Admin. Dept/ NADMO/ GPS
		87. Support the non-formal education unit strengthen and expand	Nyinahnin		Non-formal educational unit activities strengthened and expanded					2,500.00	-	100 (DACF)	-	NFED	Central Admin. Information Dept. NCCES DA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	88. Facilitate the extension of electricity to 25 communities	District Wide		Extension of electricity to 25 communities facilitated					100,000.00	100 (DACF/MP)	-	-	Works Dept.	DA/ ECG/ NGOs/ DP
		89. Provide 150 Complete street lights in the District	District Wide		150 street light bulbs provided					60,000.00	100 (DACF/MP)	-	-	Works Dept.	DA/ ECG/ NGOs/ DP
Social Services Delivery	Education and youth development	90. Organise 1 educational campaigns on the use of LPG improved wood fuel stoves in the District	District Wide		4 educational campaigns on the use of LPG organised					2,000.00	40 (DACF)	60	-	Works Dept.	DA/NGOs/ DP LPG Compan.
Sub Total									2,375,000.00						
GRAND TOTAL									8, 285,500						

Table 5.3: 2020 Composite Annual Action Plan

Dimension: Economic Development															
Goal: Build a Prosperous Society															
District Objective:															
1.1.Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability															
1.2.Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development															
1.3.Improve production efficiency and yield															
1.4.Improve Post-Harvest Management															
1.5.Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development															
Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/ Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Total Cost	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Management Administration	Finance	1. Prepare and implement 1 Revenue Improvement Action Plans	Nyinahin		1 Revenue Improvement Action Plans prepared and implemented					8,000.00	-	100	-	Finance Dept.	DPCU/ /DBA/ DA
		2. Organise 2 tax educational campaigns	District Wide		2 tax educational campaigns organised					20,000.00	-	100	-	Finance Dept.	DPCU/ DBA/ DA
		3. Organise 1 stakeholder's fora on fee-fixing resolutions			1 stakeholders fora on fee-fixing resolutions					20,000.00	30 (DACF)	70	-	Finance Dept.	DPCU/ DBA/ DA
		4. Train 80 revenue collectors and commissioners	Nyinahin		80 revenue collectors and commissioners trained					20,000.00	100	-	-	Finance Dept.	DPCU/ DBA/ DA

															DA, Revenue Unit
		5. Provide support to the decentralized departments within the Assembly	District Wide		All decentralized departments supported				120,000.00	30 (DACF)	70	-	Finance Dept.	DPCU/DBA/DA	
		6. Build capacity of Town and Area Councils to support revenue mobilization	District Wide		1 Town and 11 Area Councils capacity built				20,000.00	50 (DACF)	50	-	Finance Department	DPCU/DBA/DA	
Economic Development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	7. Organise 2 training programme for MSMEs on additional livelihoods	District Wide		2 training programme for MSMEs organised				10,000.00	20	-	80	BAC	MSMEs/DA	
		8. Construct 1No. market facility in the District with landscaping	Kotokuom		1 No. markets constructed and functioning				140,000.00	80 (SDF)	50	-	Works Depart	DA	
		9. Develop 1No. lorry park/station in the district with landscaping	Nyinahin		1No. lorry park/station in the district developed				600,000.00	80 (DACF)	10	-	Works Depart.	DA, Local GRPTU	
Economic Development	Agriculture	10. Facilitate the recruitment of 4 extension officers			4 extension officers recruited				-	-	-	-	DoA	DA/CAG	
		11. Provide Support for Government policies on Agriculture,			Government policies on Agriculture, Jobs/Investment and Exports supported				100,000.00	80 (DACF)	-	20	DoA, BAC, Ministry of Trade	DA, DP, MoF, (GEPA)	

		Jobs/Investment and Exports												
		12. Organize anti-rabies campaign and vaccinate dogs against rabies in the District	District Wide		Anti-rabies campaign organized and dogs vaccinated			750.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	100	DoA	DA, Farmers
		13. Support the organization of the RECLs sessions Annually	Nyinahin		1 RECLs sessions organized			1,000.00	-	-	100 (MAG)	DoA	RCC, DA, Farmers, NGO	
		14. Organise Farmers' Day annually	Selected Community		1No. Farmers' Day organized			40,000.00	90 (DACF)	-	10	DoA	DA/ Farmers/ NGOs/ Fin. Inst.	
		15. Procure farms inputs for rice and vegetables production in the district	Selected Farmers		farms inputs for rice and vegetables production procured			25,000.00	90 (CAPEX)	-	10	DoA	DA/ Farmers/ DP/NGOs	
		16.Rehabilitate the Adiembra and irrigation site	Adiembra		Adiembra irrigation systems rehabilitated			50,000.00	95 (CAPEX)	-	5	DoA	DA/ Farmers/ DP NGOs	
		17. Support the implementation of Modernization of Agric. In Ghana (MAP) activities in the district	District Wide		MAG program support			75,000.00	-	-	100 (MAG)	DoA	DP, MOFA, DA, Farmers	

		18. Provide Support for Government policies on Agriculture, Jobs/Investment and Exports	District Wide		Government policies on Agriculture, Jobs/Investment and Exports supported					25,000.00	80 (DACF)	-	20	DoA	DP, MOFA, DA, Farmers
		19. Resourced the DAAS in the district	Nyinahin		DAAs Resourced					5,000.000	100 (DACF)	-	-	DoA	DP, MOFA, DA, Farmers
		20. Rehabilitate 80km road network in cocoa-growing areas under Cocoa Roads Project	Cococa growing communities		80km road network in cocoa-growing areas under Cocoa Roads Project rehabilitated					40,000.00	100 (CRF)	-	-	COCOAB OD	DA
	Trade, tourism and industrial development	21. Develop 1 tourist site in the District with landscaping	Nyinahin		1 Tourist sites developed					15,000.00	60 (DACF)	20	20	BAC	GTB/ /EPADA, DP
		22. Prepare and update the district tourism potentials annually	District Wide		Tourism profile prepared and updated					8,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	BAC	GTB/ EPA/DA
Sub total										1,342,750.00					

Dimension: Social Development

District Goal: Create opportunities for all

District Objective:

- 2.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels
- 2.2 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
- 2.3 Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups
- 2.4 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all

- 2.5 Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services
- 2.6 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system
- 2.7 Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly
- 2.8 Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development
- 2.9 Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure

Social Services Delivery	Education and youth development	23. Complete the construction of 2 No. 6-Unit classrooms with auxiliary facilities with landscaping for schools in the District (SDF)	Selected Communities		2No. 6-Unit classrooms constructed					400,000.00	100 (SDF, DACF)	-	-	Education Dept.	DA / DP/MOE Works Dept./ NGOs
		24. Rehabilitate existing 2No. 6-Unit classrooms for schools in the District with landscaping	Selected Schools		2 No. 6-Unit classrooms rehabilitated					50,000.00	100 (DACF)		-	Education Dept.	DA / DP/MOE Works Dept./ NGOs
		25. Construct 2 No. 3-Unit classrooms with auxiliary facilities landscaping for schools in the District	Selected Communities		2 No. 3-Unit classrooms constructed					400,000.00	100 (DACF)		-	Education Dept.	DA / DP/MOE Works Dept./ NGOs
		26. Rehabilitate existing 2No. 3-Unit classrooms with auxiliary facilities with landscaping for schools in the District	Selected Schools		2No. 3-Unit classrooms rehabilitated					100,000.00	90 (DACF)	10	-	Education Dept.	DA / DP/MOE Works Dept./ NGOs
		27. Provide 300 pieces of dual and mono desk furniture to schools in the District	District Wide		300 pieces of dual and mono desk furniture to schools provided					60,000.00	80 (DACF)	10	10	Education Dept.	DA / DP/MOE Works Dept./

														NGOs
		28. Construct 1No. 6-Units Teachers Quarters with auxiliary facilities for schools in the District with landscaping	Selected Community		1No. Teachers Quarters constructed				200,000.00	80 (CAPEX)	10	10	Education Dept.	DA / DP/MOE Works Dept./ NGOs
Social Services Delivery	Education and youth development	29. Conduct 2 District JHS mock examination annually	District Wide		2 District JHS mock examinations conducted				20,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Education Dept.	DA/DP/MOE NGOs
		30. Organise My First Day at School celebration annually	District Wide		My First Day at School celebration organised annually				16,000.00	80 (DACF)	10	10	Education Dept.	DA/DP/MOE/ NGOs
		31. Facilitate the organisation of sports activities annually in the District	District Wide		Sports activities organised annually				8,000.00	80 (DACF/MP)	10	10	Education Dept.	DA/DP/MOE/ MOYS
		32. Complete the construction of 1No. Community Centre in the district with landscaping	Nyinahin		Community Centre completed				150,000.00	150,000 (DACF)	-	-	Works Dept.	DA
		33. Provide scholarship package for the best WASSCE student in the district annually	Selected Students		WASSCE best students supported				12,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Education Dept.	DA, Students, Parent
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	34. Construct 1No. CHPS compounds with auxiliary facilities with	Selected Community		1No. CHPS compounds constructed				250,000.00	100 (SDF)	-	-	Health Dept.	DA/DP/MOH/ GHS/

		landscaping in the District												NHIA/NGOs
		35. Rehabilitate 2No. health facility with auxiliary facilities with landscaping in the District	Selected facility		2No. health facilitated rehabilitated			60,000.00	80 (DACF)	20			Health Dept.	DA/DP/MOH/GHS/NHIA/NGOs
		36. Complete the construction of 1No. Health Centre in the District with landscaping	Anwianfutu		1No. Health Centres completed			300,000.00	300,000 (SDF)	-	-		Health Dept.	DA/DP/MOH/GHS/NHIA/NGOs
		37. Construct 1No. nurses' quarter with auxiliary facilities in the District with landscaping	Ntobroso		1 No. nurses' quarters constructed			800,000.00	80 (SDF)	10	10		Health Dept.	DA/DP/MOH/GHS/NHIA/NGOs
		38. Provide Support for roll back malaria/ immunization in the district	District Wide		Roll back malaria immunization in the district supported			20,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-		Health Dept.	DA/MOH/GHS/
		39. Facilitate the organisation of in-services training for midwives annually in the District	All midwives		In-services training for midwives organised			8,000.00	70 (DACF)	10	20		Health Dept.	DA/DP/MOH/GHS/NHIA/NGOs
		40. Organise 2 educational campaigns against stigmatisation of PLWHIV and AIDS in the District	District Wide		2 educational campaigns against stigmatisation of PLWHIV and AIDS in the District organised			20,000.00	100 (DACF-HIV)	-	-		Health Dept.	DA/MOH/GHS/Ghana GAC/

														NGO.	
		41. Provide life support for PLWHIV and AIDS annually in the District	District Wide		Support for PLWHIV and AIDS provided annually					20,000.00	100 (DACF-HIV)	-	-	Health Dept.	DA /MOH/ GHS/ Ghana GAC/ NGO.
		40. Conduct quarterly meetings for District Response Management Team (DRMT) and DAC	Nyinahin		4 Quarterly DRMT and DAC meeting organized					8,000.00	100 (DACF-HIV)	-	-	Health Dept.	DA /MOH/ GHS/ Ghana GAC/ NGO.
		41. Facilitate HIV testing of pregnant women annually to improve the quality of elimination of Mother-To-Child Transmission (eMTCT)	District Wide		HIV testing of pregnant women annually to improve the quality of elimination of Mother-To-Child Transmission (eMTCT) facilitated					20,000.00	100 (DACF-HIV)	-	-	Health Dept.	DA /MOH/ GHS/ Ghana GAC/ NGO.
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	42. Facilitate 20 youths with entrepreneurial and innovation ideas to access Youth Enterprise Development Fund	District Wide		20 youths with trading skills facilitated to access Youth Enterprise Skills fund					10,000.00	30 (DACF)	10	60 (YE DF)	Social Welfare and Comm Dev. Dept.	DA/DP/ MoYS/ MoELR/ GYEED A/YES Central Admin.
		43. Provide financial support to the vulnerable and	District Wide		Support to the vulnerable and marginalized people under LEAP provided					100,000.00	100 (GOG)	-	-	Social Welfare and	DA/DP/ NGOs MoGCSP /GSS

		marginalized people under LEAP												Comm Dev. Dept.	Comm. Dev Dep
		44. Identify, train and provide financial support to 400 PWDs in the District	District Wide		Assistance to 400 PWDs in income generating activities provided				100,000.00	100 (DACF-DF)	-	-		Social Welfare and Comm Dev. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs MoGCSP /GSS Comm. Dev Dep.
		45. Provide support to Child Panel/Right Clubs in the District							1,000.00	20 (DACF)	-	80 (CRI)		Social Welfare and Comm Dev. Dept.	DA/DP/MLGRD MoGCSP /NGOs Comm. Dev Dep.
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	46. Construct 10 No. boreholes in the District with landscaping			10 No. boreholes constructed				100,000.00	80 (DACF)	-	20		Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/
		47. Construct 5 No. institutional latrines in the District with landscaping	Selected Institutions		5No. institutional constructed				250,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-		Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/ DPCU
		48. Construct 4 No. 20 Seater Water Closet toilets in the District with landscaping	Selected Communities		4No. water closet toilets constructed				350,000.00	100 (SDF)	-	-		Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/ DPCU
		49. Ensure all newly provided sanitation facilities are disability-			all newly provided sanitation facilities been disability and gender-friendly				-	-	-	-		Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/ DPCU

		friendly and gender-friendly												
		50. Evacuate 2 refuse dump sites in the District	Selected Dump Sites		2 refuse dump sites evacuated				66,666.00 0	100 (DACF)	-	-	Health Dept. (Env. Unit)	DA / DP/ CWSA/ Works
		51. Support the implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation campaign	District Wide		Community Led Total Sanitation implemented annually				8,000.00	80 (DACF)	10	10	Health Dept. (Env. Unit)	DA / DP/ CWSA/ Works Dept.
		52. Procure refuse management equipment and chemical detergents for the District Environmental Health Unit annually	Nyinahin		Refuse management equipment and chemical detergents for the District Environmental Health Unit procured annually				10,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Health Dept. (Env. Unit)	DA / DP/ CWSA/ Works Dept.
Sub total									3,667,666.00					
Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements														
District Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
District Objective:														
3.1. Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources														
3.2. Enhance climate change resilience														
3.3. Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation														
3.4. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services														
3.5. Enhance application of ICT in national development														
3.6. Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	53. Reshape/ Rehabilitate 75km feeder roads in the District	District Wide		75km feeder roads reshaped/rehabilitated				150,000.0 0	90 (DACF/ CRF/ SDF)	5	5	Works Dept.	DA/NGO s/COCO BOD

		54. Monitor government roads constructions in the District	kyekyekwere		Government roads monitored					10,000.00	100 (GOG)	-	-	Works Dept.	DA/DP/Urban Roads
		55. Facilitate the teaching and learning of ICT in all levels of education in the district.	District Wide		Teaching and learning of ICT facilitated					10,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Central Admin.	DA/NGOs/DP GES/DED/MOE
		56. Facilitate 2 telecommunication network companies to expand their services in the District	Poor Network Areas		2 telecom network companies facilitated to expand their services					10,000.00	10,000 (DACF)	-	-	Works Dept.	DA/Telecom m. Comp. NGOs/DP
		57. Facilitate the extension of electricity to 100 communities			Extension of electricity to 100 communities facilitated					400,000.00	100 (DACF/MP)	-	-	Works Dept.	DA/ECG/NGOs/DP
		58. Organise 4 educational campaigns on the use of LPG improved wood fuel stoves in the District			4 educational campaigns on the use of LPG organised					8,000.00	40 (DACF)	60	-	Works Dept.	DA/NGOs/DP LPG Compan.
Economic Development	Agriculture	59 Conduct annual capacity building exercises on Climate Change and Green technology and other	Nyinahin		1 capacity building exercises conducted					8,560.42	100 (DACF)	-	-	DoA	DA/Farmers/NGOs/DP

		new technologies for AEA's and farmers													
Environmental and Sanitation	Disaster prevention and Management	60. Procure relief items for disaster victims annually	Disaster Areas		Relief items for disaster victims procured annually					20,000.00	60 (DACF)	10	30	NADMO.	DA/ DISEC/ EPA
		61. Organise 4 public education on disaster prevention and management	District Wide		4 public education on disaster prevention and management organised					10,000.00	80 (DACF)	10	10	NADMO.	DA/ DISEC/ EPA
		62. Conduct annual assessment disaster risks and vulnerability in the disaster prone areas in the district	District Wide		Disaster prone areas assessed and documented					8,000.00	90 (DACF)	10	-	NADMO.	DA/ DISEC/ EPA Mining Comp.
		63.Reclaim and plant trees on 50 mined pits in the District	District Wide		50 mined pits reclaimed					20,000.00	20 (DACF)	80	-	NADMO.	DA/ DISEC/ EPA
		64.Organise 4 stakeholder's fora for mining communities and small scale mining companies	Major Mining Communities		4 stakeholder's fora for mining communities and small scale mining companies organized					8,000.00	80 (DACF)	20	-	NADMO.	DA/ DISEC/ EPA Mining Comp.
		65.Support the implementation of the Multilateral Mining Integration Project (MMIP) to address the menace of illegal and unsustainable mining	District Wide		Multilateral Mining Integration Project (MMIP) implementation supported					10,000.00	70 (DACF)	30	-	GAD	DA/Lands and Natural Ministry, Mining Comp.
Sub total									672,560.42						

Dimension: Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability														
District Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
District Objective:														
4.1. Deepen political and administrative decentralization														
4.2. Improve decentralised planning														
4.3. Enhance security service delivery														
4.4. Promote discipline in all aspects of life														
Management Administration	66. Organise Sub-committees, Executive Committee and General Assembly meetings annually	Nyinahin		Sub-committees, Executive Committee and General Assembly meetings organised annually					80,000.00	-	100	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA
	67. Organise 1 training workshops for staff of the Assembly and Area Council Executives	Nyinahin		1 training workshops for staff in the District organized					30,000.00	10	90 (DAC F)	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs
	68. Maintain Assembly buildings, radio equipment, computers and photocopiers/printer annually	Nyinahin		Assembly buildings, radio equipment, computers and photocopiers/printer maintained annually					20,000.00	60	40 (DAC F)	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/ Works Depart. Procurement Unit
	69. Monitor and evaluate Assembly programme and projects annually in the District	District Wide		All projects and programmes monitored annually					60,000.00	10	90 (DAC F)	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/ Monitoring Team Works Depart.
	70. Provide fuel and lubricants for all	Nyinahin		Fuel and lubricants for all Assembly and staff vehicles provided annually					50,000.00	40	60 (DAC F)	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA

		Assembly and staff vehicles annually												
		71. Procure stationeries, daily and office consumables all year round	Nyinahin		Stationeries, and office consumables all year round procured				50,000.00	100	-	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/Dept.
		72. Pay monthly utility, postage and telephone bills and bank charges (Electricity, Water, Postage, Phone Credit and Bank Charges)	Nyinahin		Monthly utility, postage and telephone bills and bank charges and Bank paid				50,000.00	100	-	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA
		73. Support and honour all national programmes and invitation to the Assembly	District Wide		All national programmes honoured				200,000.00	20	80 (DAC F)	-	Central Admin. Dept	DA
		74. Organise DPCU, Monitoring and Budget Committee meetings quarterly	Nyinahin		DPCU, Monitoring and Budget Committee meetings quarterly organized				80,000.00	-	100 (DAC F)	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DPCU/Monitoring Team
		75. Support the preparation of Composite Budget and Annual Action Plans annually	Nyinahin		Composite Budget and Annual Action Plans prepared annually				80,000.00	-	100 (DAC F)	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DPCU
		76. Implement MP constituency projects and programmes annually	District Wide		Constituency projects and programmes implemented annually				240,000.00	-	100 (MP-DACF)	-	MP	DA/MP/DPCU Central

															Admin. Dept.
		77. Procure Assorted Building Materials for Community Initiated Projects (1,000 bags of cement and 100 packets of roofing sheets)	District Wide		1000 bags of cement and 100 packets of roofing sheets procured					100,000.00	30	70 (DAC F)	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA, Communities,
		78. Provide accommodation, travel and night allowance for Assembly staff and official guests who officially travel outside the District annually			Accommodation, travel and night allowance for Assembly staff and official guests who officially travel outside provided					400,000.00	60	40 (DAC F)	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	79. Prepare settlement layout 2 communities in the district	Mpasatia &Nyinahin		Two Settlement layout					120,000.00	20	80 (DAC F)	-	T&CP	DA/Wor ks Dept.
		80. Organize 4 public sensitization and consultation on land use in the district	District Wide		4 public sensitization and consultation on land use in the district organized					8,000.00	60	40 (DAC F)	-	T&CP	DA/Wor ks Dept.
		81. Secure and pay compensation for all Assembly lands in the District	District Wide		All Assembly lands secured					33,000.00	-	100 (DAC F)		T&CP	DA/Wor ks Dept.
Management Administration	General Administration	82. Provide support to the security services in the district	District Wide		District Security Services Supported					10,000.00	-	100 (DAC F)	-	District Police	General Admin. Dept/DA

		83. Complete the construction of 3No. police stations with auxiliary facilities in the District with landscaping	Mpasatia Kotokuom Bayerebon		3No. police stations constructed					374,000.00	10	80 (DAC F)	10	General Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/ Works Dept./ GPS
		84. Support the non-formal education unit strengthen and expand	District Wide		Non-formal educational unit activities strengthened and expanded					10,000.00	-	100 (DAC F)	-	NFED	General Admin. Information Dept. DA
Sub total										1,995,000.00					
Grand total										7,677,976.42					

Table 5.4: 2021 Composite Action Plan and Budget

Dimension: Economic Development															
Goal: Build a Prosperous Society															
District Objective:															
1.1.Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability															
1.2.Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development															
1.3.Improve production efficiency and yield															
1.4.Improve Post-Harvest Management															
1.5.Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development															
Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/ Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Total Cost	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH		GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Management Administration	Finance	1 Prepare and implement 4 Revenue Improvement Action Plans	District Wide		1 Revenue Improvement Action Plans prepared and implemented					8,000.00	-	100	-	Finance Dept.	DPCU/DBA/ DA
		2. Organise 2 tax educational campaigns	District Wide		2 tax educational campaigns organised					20,000.0 0	100	-	-	Finance Dept.	DPCU/DBA/ DA
		3. Organise 1 stakeholder's fora on fee-fixing resolutions	Nyinahin		1 stakeholders fora on fee-fixing resolutions					20,000.0 0	30 (DACF)	70	-	Finance Dept.	DPCU/DBA/ DA
		4. Train 20 revenue collectors and commissioners	Nyinahin		20 revenue collectors and commissioners trained					20,000.0 0	-	100	-	Finance Dept.	DPCU/DBA/ DA, Revenue Unit
		5. Provide support to the decentralized departments within the Assembly	District Wide		All decentralized departments supported					120,000. 00	30 (DACF)	70	-	Finance Dept.	DPCU/DBA/ DA
		6. Build capacity of Town and Area	District Wide		1 Town and 11 Area Councils capacity built					20,000.0 0	50 (DACF)	50	-	Finance Depart.	DPCU/DBA/ DA

		Councils to support revenue mobilization													
Economic Development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	7. Organise 4 training programme for MSMEs on additional livelihoods	District Wide		4 training programme for MSMEs organised					40,000.00	20	-	80	BAC	MSMEs/DA
		8. Construct 1No. market facility in the District with landscaping	Kotokuom		1No. markets constructed and functioning					134,000.00	80 (SDF)	20	-	Works Depart	DA
		9. Complete the development one lorry park/station in the district with landscaping	Nyinahin		one lorry park/station developed					600,000.00	10 (DACF)	90	-	Works Depart	DA
		10.Organise 1 awareness creation workshops for MSMEs on the benefits of forming cooperatives/ association	District Wide		1 awareness creation workshops for MSMEs on the benefits of forming cooperatives/ association organized					10,000.00	80 (DACF)	10	-	BAC	FBOs/PBOs DA/NGOs
Economic Development	Agriculture	11.Organize anti-rabies campaign and vaccinate dogs against rabies in the District	District Wide		Anti-rabies campaign organized and dogs vaccinated					3,000.00	80 (DACF)	20	-	DoA	DA, Farmers
		12.Provide Support for Government policies on Agriculture,	District Wide		Government policies on Agriculture, Jobs/Investment and Exports supported					100,000.00	80 (DACF)	-	20	DoA, BAC, Ministry of Trade	DA, DP, MoF, (GEPA)

		Jobs/Investment and Exports												
		13. Support the organization of the RECLs sessions Annually	Nyinahin		RELCs sessions organized				2,000.00	-	-	100 (MAG)	DoA	RCC, DA, Farmers, NGO
		14.Support the activities of DAAS in the district	District Wide		DAAS activities supported									
		15.. Organise Farmers' Day annually	Selected Community		1No. Farmers' Day organized				40,000.00	90 (DACF)	-	10	DoA	DA/ Farmers/ NGOs/ Fin. Inst.
		16.. Procure farms inputs for rice and vegetables production in the district	District Wide		farms inputs for rice and vegetables production procured				100,000.00	90 (CAPEX)	-	10	DoA	DA/ Farmers/ DP/NGOs
		17.Develop Tanodumase irrigation site to promote irrigation agriculture in the district	Tanodumase		Tanodumase irrigation system developed				50,000.00	95 (CAPEX)	-	5	DoA	DA/ Farmers/ DP NGOs
		18. Support the implementation of Modernization of Agric. In Ghana (MAP) activities in the district	District Wide		MAG program support				75,000.00	-	-	100 (MAG)	DoA	DP, MOFA, DA, Farmers
Economic Development	Trade, tourism and	19. Develop 1 tourist sites in the District with landscaping	Kyekyewere		1 tourist sites developed				30,000.00	30 (DACF)	50	20	BAC	GTB/EPA DA,DP

	industrial development	20. Prepare and update the district tourism potentials annually	Nyinahin		Tourism profile prepared and updated annually					8,000.00	20 (DACF)	80	-	BAC	GTB/EPA DA
Sub Total										1,380,000.00					
Dimension: Social Development															
District Goal: Create opportunities for all															
District Objective:															
2.1. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels															
2.2. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)															
2.3. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups															
2.4. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all															
2.5. Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services															
2.6. Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system															
2.7. Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly															
2.8. Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development															
2.9. Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure															
Social Services Delivery	Education and youth development	21. Construct 1No. 6-Unit classrooms with auxiliary facilities with landscaping for schools in the District (SDF)	Selected Community		1No. 6-Unit classrooms constructed					400,000.00	80 (SDF)	-	10	Education Dept	DA / DP/MOE Works Dept./ NGOs
		22. Rehabilitate existing 2No. 6-Unit classrooms for schools in the District with landscaping	Selected Schools		2 No. 6-Unit classrooms rehabilitated					50,000.00	90 (DACF)	10	-	Education Dept.	DA / DP/MOE Works Dept./ NGOs

		23. Construct 2 No. 3-Unit classrooms with auxiliary facilities with landscaping for schools in the District	Selected Community		2 No. 3-Unit classrooms constructed					400,000.00	90 (DACF)	10	-	Education Dept	DA / DP/MOE Works Dept./ NGOs
		24. Rehabilitate existing 2No. 3-Unit classrooms with auxiliary facilities with landscaping for schools in the District	Selected School		2No. 3-Unit classrooms rehabilitated					100,000.00	90 (DACF)	10	-	Education Dept.	DA / DP/MOE Works Dept./ NGOs
		25. Provide 300 pieces of dual and mono desk furniture to schools in the District	District Wide		300 pieces of dual and mono desk furniture to schools provided					240,000.00	80 (DACF)	10	10	Education Dept.	DA / DP/MOE Works Dept./ NGOs
		26. Construct 1No. 6-Units Teachers Quarters with auxiliary facilities for schools in the District (CAPEX) with landscaping	Selected Community		1No. Teachers Quarters constructed					200,000.00	80 (CAPEX)	10	10	Education Dept.	DA / DP/MOE Works Dept./ NGOs
		27. Conduct 2 District JHS mock examination annually	District Wide		2 District JHS mock examinations conducted					10,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Education Dept.	DA/DP/MOE NGOs
		28. Organise My First Day at School celebration annually	District Wide		My First Day at School celebration organized annually					16,000.00	80 (DACF)	10	10	Education Dept.	DA/DP/MOE/ NGOs

		29. Facilitate the organization of sports activities annually in the District	District Wide		Sports activities organized annually				8,000.00	80 (DACF/MP)	10	10	Education Dept.	DA/DP/ MOE/ MOYS
		30. Complete the construction 1 No. Community Centre in The District with landscaping	Nyinahin		Construction 1 No. community centre in the District completed				150,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Works Dept.	DA
		31. Provide scholarship package for the best WASSCE and brilliant but needy students in the district annually	District Wide		WASSCE best and brilliant but needy students supported				12,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Education Dept.	DA, Students, Parent
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	32. Construct 1 No. CHPS compounds with auxiliary facilities with landscaping in the District	Selected CHPS Zones		1 No. CHPS compounds constructed				250,000.00	100 (SDF)	-	-	Health Dept.	DA/DP/ MOH/ GHS/ NHIA/ NGOs
		33. Rehabilitate 2 No. CHPS compounds with auxiliary facilities with lanin the District	Selected CHPS		2 No. CHPS compounds rehabilitated				60,000	80 (DACF)	10	10	Health Dept.	DA/DP/ MOH/ GHS/ NHIA/ NGOs
		34. Construct 1 No. nurses' quarters with auxiliary facilities in the District	Nyinahin		1 No. nurses' quarters constructed				400,000.00	80 (SDF)	10	10	Health Dept.	DA/DP/ MOH/ GHS/ NHIA/ NGOs

		35. Provide Support for roll back malaria immunization in the district	District Wide		Roll back malaria/immunization in the district supported				5,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Health Dept.	DA /MOH/ GHS/
		36. Facilitate the organisation of in-services training for midwives annually in the District	District Wide		In-services training for midwives organised				8,000.00	70 (DACF)	10	20	Health Dept.	DA/DP/ MOH/ GHS/ NHIA/ NGOs
		37. Organise 2 educational campaigns against stigmatisation of PLWHIV and AIDS in the District	District Wide		8 educational campaigns against stigmatisation of PLWHIV and AIDS in the District organised				20,000.00	100 (DACF-HIV)	-	-	Health Dept.	DA /MOH/ GHS/ Ghana GAC/ NGO.
		38. Provide life support for PLWHIV and AIDS annually in the District	District Wide		Support for PLWHIV and AIDS provided annually				20,000.00	100 (DACF-HIV)	-	-	Health Dept.	DA /MOH/ GHS/ Ghana GAC/ NGO.
		39. Conduct quarterly meetings for District Response Management Team (DRMT) and DAC	Nyinahin		4 Quarterly DRMT and DAC meeting organized				8,000.00	100 (DACF-HIV)	-	-	Health Dept.	DA /MOH/ GHS/ Ghana GAC/ NGO.
		40. Facilitate HIV testing of pregnant women annually to improve the quality of elimination of Mother-To-Child Transmission (eMTCT)	District Wide		HIV testing of pregnant women annually to improve the quality of elimination of Mother-To-Child Transmission (eMTCT) facilitated				20,000.00	100 (DACF-HIV)	-	-	Health Dept.	DA /MOH/ GHS/ Ghana GAC/ NGO.

Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	41. Facilitate 10 youths with entrepreneurial and innovation ideas to access Youth Enterprise Development Fund	District Wide		10 youths with trading skills facilitated to access Youth Enterprise Skills fund					10,000.00	30 (DACF)	10	60 (YEDF)	Social Welfare and Comm Dev. Dept.	DA/DP/MoYS/MoELR/GYEEDA/YES Central Admin.
		42. Provide financial support to the vulnerable and marginalized people under LEAP	District Wide		Support To The Vulnerable And Marginalized People Under LEAP Provided					100,000.00	100 (LEAP)	-	-	Social Welfare and Comm Dev. Dept.	DA/DP/MoYS/MoELR/GYEEDA/YES General Admin.
		43. Identify, train and provide financial support to 400 PWDs in the District	District Wide		Assistance to 400 PWDs in income generating activities provided					1000,000.00	100 (DF)	-	-	Social Welfare and Comm Dev. Dept.	DA/DP/MoYS/MoELR/General Admin.
		44. Provide support to Child Panel/Right Clubs in the District	District Wide		10 Child Panel/Right Clubs supported					1,000.00	20 (DACF)	-	80 (CRI)	Social Welfare and Comm Dev. Dept.	DA/DP/MLGRD/NGOs
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	45. Construct 10 No. boreholes in the District	Selected Communities		10 No. boreholes constructed					100,000.00	80 (DACF)	-	20	Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA /DPCU
		46. Construct 5 No. institutional latrines in the District	Selected Institutions		5 No. institutional constructed					250,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/ DPCU

		47. Construct 3 No. 20 Seater Water Closet toilets in the District	Selected Communities		3No. water closet toilets constructed					300,000.00	100 (SDF)	-	-	Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/ DPCU
		48. Ensure all newly provided sanitation facilities are disability-friendly and gender-friendly	All newly constructed facilities		all newly provided sanitation facilities been disability and gender-friendly					-	-	-	-	Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/ DPCU
		49. Evacuate 2 refuse dump sites in the District	Selected Dumping sites		2 refuse dump sites evacuated					67,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Health Dept. (Env. Unit)	DA / DP/ CWSA/ Works
		50. Support the implementation Community Led Total Sanitation campaign	District Wide		Community Led Total Sanitation implemented annually					8,000.00	80 (DACF)	10	10	Health Dept. (Env. Unit)	DA / DP/ CWSA/ Works Dept.
		51. Procure refuse management equipment and chemical detergents for the District Environmental Health Unit annually	Nyinahin		Refuse management equipment and chemical detergents for the District Environmental Health Unit procured annually					10,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Health Dept. (Env. Unit)	DA / DP/ CWSA/ Works Dept.
Sub Total										4,223,000.00					

Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements

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

District Objective:

- 3.1. Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources
- 3.2. Enhance climate change resilience
- 3.3. Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation
- 3.4. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services
- 3.5. Enhance application of ICT in national development
- 3.6. Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system

Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	52. Reshape/ Rehabilitate 75 km feeder roads in the District	District Wide		300km feeder roads reshaped/rehabilitated					150,000.00	90 (DACF/ CRF/ SDF)	5	5	Works Dept.	DA/NGOs/ COCOBOD
		53. Facilitate 2 telecommunication network companies to expand their services in the District	Poor network zones		2 telecommunication network companies to expand their services in the District facilitated					10,000.00	-	10,000.00	-	Works Dept.	DA, General Admin.
		54. Facilitate the extension of electricity to 25 communities	Selected Communities		Extension of electricity to 25 communities facilitated					250,000.00	100 (DACF/ MP)	-	-	Works Dept.	DA/ ECG/ NGOs/ DP
		55. Organise 4 educational campaigns on the use of LPG improved wood fuel stoves in the District	District Wide		4 educational campaigns on the use of LPG organised					8,000.00	40 (DACF)	60	-	Works Dept.	DA/NGOs/ DP LPG Compan.
Economic Development	Agriculture	56. Conduct annual capacity building exercises on Climate Change and Green technology and other	Nyinahin		1 capacity building exercises conducted				16,000.00	90 (DACF)	-	10 (MAG)	DoA	DA/ Farmers/ NGOs/ DP	

		new technologies for AEA's and farmers													
Environmental and Sanitation	Disaster prevention and Management	57. Procure relief items for disaster victims annually	Disaster Affected Areas		Relief items for disaster victims procured annually					20,000.00	60 (DACF)	10	30	NADMO	DA/DP/NGOs/NADMO/GPS/GFS
		58. Organise 2 public education on disaster prevention and management	District Wide		2 public education on disaster prevention and management organised					10,000.00	80 (DACF)	10	10	NADMO	DA/DP/NGOs/NADMO/GPS/GFS
Environmental and Sanitation	Disaster prevention and Management	59. Conduct annual assessment disaster risks and vulnerability in the disaster prone areas in the district	District Wide		Disaster prone areas assessed and documented					8,000.00	90 (DACF)	10	-	NADMO	DA/DP/NGOs/NADMO/GPS/GFS
		60. Organize 1 capacity building training workshops for NADMO staff in the district	Nyinahin		1 capacity building training for NADMO staff organized					10,000.00	90 (DACF)	10	-	NADMO.	DA/DP/NGOs/NADMO/GPS/GFS
		61.Reclaim and plant trees on 50 mined pits in the District	Affected Areas		50 mined pits in the District reclaimed and trees planted					80,000.00	90 (DAC F)	10	-	NADMO.	DA/DP/NGOs/NADMO/GPS/GFS/Mining Comp.
		62. Organise 4 stakeholder's fora for mining communities and small scale mining companies	Mining Communities		4 stakeholder's fora for mining communities and small scale mining companies organised					8,000.00	90 (DAC F)	10	-	NADMO.	DA/DP/NGOs/NADMO/GPS/GFS/Mining Comp.

		63. Support the implementation of the Multilateral Mining Integration Project (MMIP) to address the menace of illegal and unsustainable mining	Mining Communities		Multilateral Mining Integration Project (MMIP) implementation supported					10,000.00	70 (DACF)	30	-	NADMO	DA/ DISEC/EPA Mining Comp/MLR.
Sub Total										430,000.00					
Dimension: Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability															
District Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society															
District Objective:															
4.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralization															
4.2 Improve decentralised planning															
4.3 Enhance security service delivery															
4.4 Promote discipline in all aspects of life															
Management Administration	General Administration	64. Organise Sub-committees, Executive Committee and General Assembly meetings annually	Nyinahin		Sub-committees, Executive Committee and General Assembly meetings organised annually					80,000.00	100		-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA
		65. Construct 1 No. staff semi-detached bungalows in the District	Nyinahin		1No. staff semi-detached bungalows constructed					200,000.00	90 (DACF)	10	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/ Works Depart.
		66. Organise 4 training workshops for staff of the Assembly and Area Council Executives	Nyinahin		4 training workshops for staff in the District organized					120,000.00	90 (DACF)	10	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NG Os

		67. Maintain Assembly buildings, radio equipment, computers and photocopiers/printer annually	Nyinahin		Assembly buildings, radio equipment, computers and photocopiers/printer maintained annually					20,000.0 0	40 (DACF)	60	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/ Works Depart. Procurement Unit
		68. Monitor and evaluate Assembly programme and projects annually in the District	Nyinahin		All projects and programmes monitored annually					60,000.0 0	90 (DACF)	10	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/ Monitoring Team Works Depart.
		69. Procure 1No. pick-ups for the Assembly	Nyinahin		1No. pick-up procured					300,000. 00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/ Works Depart.
		70. Provide fuel and lubricants for all Assembly and staff vehicles annually	Nyinahin		Fuel and lubricants for all Assembly and staff vehicles provided annually					50,000.0 0	60 (DACF)	40	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA
		71. Procure stationeries, daily and office consumables all year round	Nyinahin		Stationeries, and office consumables all year round procured					50,000.0 0		100	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/Dept.
		72. Pay monthly utility, postage and telephone bills and bank charges (Electricity, Water, Postage, Phone Credit and Bank Charges)	Nyinahin		Monthly utility, postage and telephone bills and bank charges and Bank paid					50,000.0 0		100	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA

		73. Support and honour all national programmes and invitation to the Assembly	National Programme		All national programmes honoured					200,000.00	80 (DACF)	20	-	Central Admin. Dept	DA
		74. Organise DPCU, Monitoring and Budget Committee meetings quarterly	Nyinahin		DPCU, Monitoring and Budget Committee meetings quarterly organized					80,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DPCU/ Monitoring Team
		75. Support the preparation of Composite Budget and Annual Action Plans annually	Nyinahin		Composite Budget and Annual Action Plans prepared annually					80,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DPCU
		76. Implement MP constituency projects and programmes annually	District Wide		Constituency projects and programmes implemented annually					240,000.00	100 (MP-DACF)	-	-	MP	DA/MP/DP CU Central Admin. Dept.
		77. Procure Assorted Building Materials for Community Initiated Projects (1,000 bags of cement and 100 packets of roofing sheets)	District Wide		1000 bags of cement and 100 packets of roofing sheets procured					100,000.00	70 (DACF)	30	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA, Communities,

		78. Provide accommodation, travel and night allowance for Assembly staff and official guests who officially travel outside the District annually	District Wide		Accommodation, travel and night allowance for Assembly staff and official guests who officially travel outside provided					40,000.00	40 (DACF)	60	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	79. Prepare settlement layout 2 communities in the district	Agogoso Otaakrom		Two Settlement layout					120,000.00	80 (DACF)	20	-	T&CP	DA/Works Dept.
		80. Organize 4 public sensitization and consultation on land use in the district	District Wide		4 public sensitization and consultation on land use in the district organized					8,000.00	40 (DACF)	60	-	T&CP	DA/Works Dept.
		81. Secure and pay compensation for all Assembly lands in the District	District Wide		All Assembly lands secured					50,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	T&CP	DA/Works Dept.
Management Administration	General Administration	82. Provide support to the security services in the district	District Wide		District Security Services Supported					10,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	District Police	Central Admin. Dept/NAD MO/ GPS
		83. Complete the construction of Bayerebon police station	Bayerebon		1 No. police station constructed					120,000.00	80 (DACF)	10	10	General Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/ Works Dept./ GPS

		84. Support the non-formal education unit strengthen and expand	Non-formal Unit		Non-formal educational unit activities strengthened and expanded					10,000.00	100 (DACF)	-	-	NFED	General Admin. Information Dept. DA
TOTAL										2,348,000.00					
GRAND TOTAL										8,381,000.00					

CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1. Introduction

This chapter covers the monitoring and evaluation arrangements for the DMTDP 2018-2021. All planning efforts should be result-oriented, and must aim at improving upon existing undesirable situation. Since the results should effect positive change, the process of change needs to be directed, hence the employment of monitoring and evaluation technique. Monitoring and evaluation is a means by which the desired improvement can be ensured and measured.

6.2. Monitoring and Evaluation

6.2.1. Monitoring

Monitoring as a technique will be adopted in implementing the DMTDP 2018-2021 to enable management, implementers and other stakeholders obtain relevant information that can be used to assess progress of implementation of each phase of the projects outlined in the plan and to take timely decision to ensure that progress is maintained according to schedule. For the purpose of implementing this plan, monitoring would be done at two major levels, namely; Activity level and Output/Objective level.

Activity Level

Monitoring at this level would be carried out by the implementing and user departments, agencies and communities. They will monitor indicators and execution of activities and projects relevant to their sectors and communities. The departments, agencies, units and communities will generate monitoring reports and submit copies to the DPCU Secretariat.

Output/Objective Level

The DPCU would be responsible for the monitoring of output and objective indicators spelt out in the DMTDP 2018-2021 document. The reports of implementing and user agencies and communities will constitute a major data requirement for monitoring at this level.

The means for monitoring activities, outputs and objectives would include the following:

1. Regular and periodic field and site visits by Project Officers of implementing Agencies, Representatives of User Agencies and Communities, Monitoring Team and DPCU.
2. Monthly and quarterly DPCU review meetings. During these meeting, responsible agencies and departmental heads will present reports on the progress of implementation of programmes, projects and activities. In addition, various monitoring reports from District Sub-structures, User Agencies and communities will be discussed.

6.2.2. Evaluation

Evaluation of the DMTDP 2018-2021 will enable management to determine whether the expected impacts of implemented programmes and projects are being achieved. The evaluation of the DMTDP 2018-2021 will be at the two levels.

The first level will be the evaluation of the Annual Action Plans where the DPCU will conduct mid-year evaluations in June and end of each year for the preparation of Annual Progress Reports (APRs). This will provide an update of the annual performance of the district based on the DMTDP as well as challenges and lessons learnt going forward.

The second level will be the evaluation of the overall medium term plan. At this level, the DPCU will carry out annual evaluation of the DMTDP to assess outputs of the implementation of annual action plans. A Mid-Term Evaluation would be carried out in February, 2019 and a final evaluation in February, 2022. The focus of the evaluation will be on the set projected change. There will also be stakeholder's workshops that will be organised to discuss the findings of the evaluations.

The main responsibility of evaluating the programmes and projects lies with the DPCU. The DPCU will facilitate the evaluation exercise in a participatory manner. The involvement of Traditional Authorities, Youths, Women and Private Sector Operators, Departments, Agencies, District Sub-structures, Vulnerable and Civil Society Organization is very important. It is expected that, the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and the Regional Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (RPCU) would carry out general overview of all monitoring and evaluation activities in the District.

6.3. Highlights of Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

The M&E plan is a tabular representation that details out the specific time (period) in which the major activities devised in the DMTDP are carried out. It also covers identified agencies/ departments that are responsible for the implementation of various activities to be carried out with their respective cost. The main activities include Review Meetings, Monthly Monitoring Visits by the DPCU and other Stakeholders, Quarterly Field Visits, Mid-Term Evaluation of Programmes, Preparation of Monthly and Quarterly Progress Reports and Information Dissemination. Table 6.1 therefore shows the summary of M&E plan for 2018-2021.

Table 6.1: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan of DMTDP 2018-2021

M&E Activities	Timeframe				Actors	Budget (GH¢)
	2018	2019	2020	2021		
A. DMTDP 2018-2021 Evaluations						
1. Undertake Ex-ante Evaluation of the DMTDP 2018-2021 from the performance review of the DMTDP 2014-2017	15th Jan, 2017 – 25th Feb, 2017	-	-	-	DPCU, other Heads of Department, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Leaders, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Area Council Members, NGOs, CBOs, Media, Reps Religious groups and other invitees	6,650.00
2. Undertake Mid-term Evaluation of the DMTDP 2017-2021	-	-	15th Jan, 2019– 25th Feb, 2019	-	DPCU, other Heads of Department, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Leaders, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Area Council Members, NGOs, CBOs, Media, Reps Religious groups and other invitees	6,650.00
3. Undertake Terminal Evaluation of the DMTDP 2018-2021	-	-	-	15th Dec 2021 – 29th Dec, 2021	DPCU, other Heads of Department, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Leaders, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Area Council Members, NGOs, CBOs, Media, Reps Religious groups and other invitees	6,650.00

4. Undertake Specific Evaluation and studies of AAPs form the DMTDP 2018-2021	7th Jul, 2018 – 10th Jul, 2018	7th Jul, 2019 – 10th Jul, 2019	4th Jul, 2020 – 7th Jul, 2020	4th Jul, 2021– 7th Jul, 2021	DPCU and Monitoring Team	30,200.00
5. Organise DMTDP 2018-2021 Stakeholders Review meeting through participatory M&E	27th Feb, 2018	26th Feb, 2019	25th Feb, 2020	23rd Feb, 2021	DPCU, other Heads of Department, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Leaders, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Area Council Members, NGOs, CBOs, Media, Reps Religious groups and other invitees	16,300.00
B. Implementation Monitoring						
6. Undertake Quarterly monitoring visits by DPCU and other Stakeholders to inspect programmes, projects and activities in the AAPs	7th Jan, 2018 8th Apr, 2018 8th July, 2018 7th Oct, 2018	6th Jan, 2019 7th Apr, 2019 7th July, 2019 6th Oct, 2019	5th Jan, 2020 5th Apr, 2020 5th July, 2020 4th Oct, 2020	3rd Jan, 2021 4th Apr, 2021 4th July, 2021 3rd Oct, 2021	DPCU, other Heads of Department, Beneficiary Communities Members and other invitees	47,800.00
7. Organise Quarterly review meetings by DPCU, Monitoring Team and other Stakeholders involvement in the implementation of programmes, projects and activities in the AAPs	14th Jan, 2018 14th Apr, 2018	13th Jan, 2019 14th Apr, 2019	12th Jan, 2020 12th Apr, 2020	10th Jan, 2021 11th Apr, 2021	DPCU, other Heads of Department, Beneficiary Communities Members and other invitees	43,400.00

	14th July, 2018 14th Oct, 2018	14th July, 2019 13th Oct, 2019	12th July, 2020 11th Oct, 2020	11th July, 2021 10th Oct, 2021		
8. Organise Annual review meetings by DPCU, Monitoring Team and other Stakeholders involvement in the implementation of programmes, projects and activities in the AAPs	11th Feb, 2018	10th Feb, 2019	16th Feb, 2020	14th Feb, 2021	DPCU, other Heads of Department, Beneficiary Communities Members and other invitees	13,200.00
C. APR Preparation and Dissemination						
9. Collate Data on AAPs to prepare First, Second, Third and Fourth Quarterly Progress Reports and M&E Reports to Quarterly review meetings by DPCU, Monitoring Team and other Stakeholders	9th Jan, 2018 10th Apr, 2018 10th July, 2018 9th Oct, 2018	8th Jan, 2019 9th Apr, 2019 9th July, 2019 8th Oct, 2019	7th Jan, 2020 7th Apr, 2020 7th July, 2020 6th Oct, 2020	5th Jan, 2021 6th Apr, 2021 6th July, 2021 5th Oct, 2021	Monitoring Team	47,800.00
10. Submit Quarterly Progress Reports and M&E reports to RCC/NDPC	14th Jan, 2018 14th Apr, 2018 14th July, 2018	14th Jan, 2019 14th Apr, 2019 14th July, 2019	14th Jan, 2020 14th Apr, 2020 14th July, 2020	14th Jan, 2021 14th Apr, 2021 14th July, 2021	DPCU, DA	15,800.00

	14th Oct, 2018	14th Oct, 2019	14th Oct, 2020	14th Oct, 2021		
11. Collate Data on AAPs to prepare Annual Progress Reports and M&E Reports to Annual review meetings by DPCU, Monitoring Team and other Stakeholders	7th Feb, 2018	3rd Feb, 2019	9th Feb, 2020	7th Feb, 2021	Monitoring Team	14,300.00
12. Submit Annual Progress Reports and M&E reports to RCC/NDPC	18th Feb, 2018	17th Feb, 2019	23rd Feb, 2020	21st Feb, 2021	DPCU, DA	6,300.00
Grand Total						255,050.00

Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

6.4. Dissemination and Communication Strategy

Communication plays a significant role in the successful implementation of the DMTDP.

This chapter presents the communication strategy adopted by the District in the preparation and finalization of the DMTDP. This is to make the DMTDP more practicable and realistic to the real needs and aspirations of the citizenry. This ensures ownership of the plan and its implementation. This chapter therefore captures the public forums organised by the DPCU to ensure the effective communication strategy in the preparation and finalization of the DMTDP 2018-2021

6.4.1. District Communication Plan for DMTDP 2018-2021

The district communication strategy for the successful implementation of the 2018-2021 DMTDP is presented in Table 6.1.

Table 6.2: District Communication Plan for DMTDP 2018-2021

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
1. Community sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP 2018 - 2021	Community Members, Traditional Authorities	Community Durbars, Meetings and Tours	Quarterly	DCD/DPO/ Chairman of Development Sub-committee
2. Visitation of Communities and Area Councils	To identified communities' needs and aspirations in each of the Town and Area Councils in the District.	Assembly Members Community Members, Traditional Authorities	Community Durbars and Meeting	May-June, 2017	DPCU Members
3. First Public Hearing	To valid the analyses data collected	Assembly Members Community Members, Traditional Authorities	Community Forum	June,2017	DPCU Members
4. Second Public Hearing	To adopt development options	Assembly Members Community Members, Traditional Authorities	Community Forum	July, 2017	DPCU Members
5. Third Public Hearing	To present the Draft Development Plan	Assembly Members Community Members, Traditional Authorities	Community Forum	September, 2017	DPCU Members
6. Meeting with Political leadership	To get them to appreciate the DMTDP 2018-2021	DCE, Presiding Member, MP and chairpersons of the sub-committees	Meetings with audio-visuals	Quarterly	DPCU Members

	To update them on the status of implementation	DCE, Presiding Member, MP and chairpersons of the sub-committees	Round-table discussion and, PowerPoint presentations	Quarterly	DPCU Members
7. DCE's Annual Community Meetings	To explain project progress and receive feedback	All citizens, Development Partners	Community Meetings	Annually	DCE
8. DCE's Sessional Address	To inform the MA concerning Municipal development projects and the progress made within the year	DA, Development Partners	DA, Assembly Members	Quarterly	DCE
9. Reports (Twice a year)	To report twice a year by DCE to the Head of Departments informing them of the DMTDP progress and up-coming events	Departmental Heads	Memo, posting on public notice boards	Twice a year	DCE, Presiding Member
10. Departmental Reports (Quarterly)	To bring on board Departmental Heads' quarterly address to the DA and issuing of progress and monitoring reports to Departmental Staff	Departmental Staff	Memo, posting on staff and public notice boards	Quarterly	Departmental Heads
11. Quarterly Promotional Programmes	To organise quarterly TV documentaries and Radio Discussions on Municipal Development	General public	TV and Radio	Quarterly	DPCU
12. Instant Information	To distribute brochures and flyers and using the Information van to pass information to the community on activities taking place or those to happen in the near future	General public	Brochures, flyers and information van	Monthly	DPCU

13. e-government	To post the District focus, goal, programmes and projects reports on the District website	General Public, Development Partners	Municipal website	Weekly events	DCD
14. Weekly, monthly meetings	To engage religious bodies, youth groups, women groups, farmers groups, NGOs, CBOs, CSOs and other community groups in conveying District development activities	Members	Group meetings, prayer days	Every group meetings	Presiding Member, Assembly Members, Organizations Officials, DPCU
15. Monthly Campaigns	To sensitize the community on various government policies and projects	Citizens	Cultural Festivals, National Holidays, Information Centres	Monthly	Departmental Heads, Assembly Members
16. Yearly Sports Competition	To sensitize the youth on HIV/AIDS, STDs, Employment opportunities, Environmental conservation, security, Entrepreneurship	Youths	Municipal Sports Day	Yearly	GES, NCCE
17. Yearly Cultural Festivals	To create awareness on the progress of DMTDP implementation	General public	Cultural festival	Yearly	Traditional Authorities, DPCU
18. MPs Address	To create awareness about his constituency, challenges, opportunities and the projects being implemented. These will include lobbying for funds from the Central Government and other Development Partners.	National Assembly, Central Government and Development Partners	Parliament	Yearly	MP

Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

6.4 2. Dissemination of DMTDP 2018-2021 and Annual Progress Report 2018-2021

The dissemination of information of the DMTDP was organised in three public forums in the District. This collectively captured all the concerns and issues from all the communities in the District making the plan more supportive and implementable. The Annual Progress Report for 2018-2021 will be used to disseminate the implementation of the MMTDP 2018-2021 through the submission of reports to RCC and NDPC for necessary actions.

6.4.2.1. First Public Forum after Data Collection and Analysis

The first public forum was held on Thursday, 22nd June, 2017 at the District Assembly Hall, Nyinahin. The purpose was to lunch the importance of the DMTDP 2018-2021 to the people as well as the stakeholders in the District. The public hearing was held after the completion of the data collection and analysis exercises to assess the current situation and problems of the area and was treated as a very important phase of the planning process. This platform was used to present the results of the situation analysis including spatial maps. Discussions were held on the analysis which highlighted on the conclusions, and implications of the current situation in the District/Community. In furtherance to the discussions the people were sensitized about their Districts, and also solicit their views and proposals on what the plan should include in terms of priority programmes, projects and activities to solve the existing problems during the plan period. The forum was also meant to select various stakeholders that will play key roles in the preparation and finalization of the DMTDP 2018-2021.

6.4.2.2. Second Public Forum on Development Options

The second public forum was held on Thursday, 20th July, 2017 the District Assembly Hall, Nyinahin. The purpose of this forum was to analyze the various options for development supported by maps or sketch diagrams. This was further subjected to scrutiny at the Assembly level by members of DPCU, SPC and other stakeholders in the District. After lengthy discussions, members were able to select a preferred development option which defines the future growth and direction of development of the District and which was used to formulate the development focus.

6.4.2.3. Third/Final Public Forum on Draft Medium Term Development Plan

The third public forum was held Friday, 10th September, 2017 at the District Assembly Hall, Nyinahin. The objective of this forum was to discuss the draft DMTDP 2018-2021 put together by the DPCU and finalize the preparation process of the DMTDP. During the interaction segment, members suggested number of recommendations which were used to conclude the preparation of the plan earmarked for implementation in 2018 to 2021

6.4.3. Awareness Creation of Stakeholders Expected Roles in the Implementation of District Programmes, Projects and Activities

Table 6.3 shows all identifiable stakeholders and their roles as well as their interest in the implementation of the District programmes, projects and activities outlined in the DMTDP 2018-2021.

Table 6.3: Awareness Creation of Stakeholders Expected Roles in Implementation of District Programmes, Projects and Activities

S/N	Stakeholders	Interest	Role / Involvement
1	DPCU	a. Needs Assessment b. Data collection, Collation and Analysis c. Preparation and Co-ordination of DMTDP and M&E Plan d. M&E Plan Implementation e. Information Dissemination	a. Asses s the needs of the people in the Municipality b. Collect, collate and analyse data for M&E c. Prepare and co-ordinate of DMTP and M&E Plan d. Implement M&E Plan e. Disseminate and management of Information on M&E
2	District Assembly (DA)	a. Decision making b. Data Collection c. Monitoring and evaluation d. Information dissemination	a. Taking decisions on M&E b. Collection of Data c. Monitor and evaluate of Projects/ Programmes d. Disseminate results (information)
3	Municipal Sub-structures (ACs, UC, AM)	a. Data Collection b. Monitoring c. Information dissemination	a. Collection of Data b. Monitor and evaluate of Projects/ Programmes c. Disseminate results (information)
4	Decentralised Departments	a. Advocacy for intervention b. Capacity building c. Implementation of projects/programmes	a. Data collection b. Monitoring of on-going project/programmes

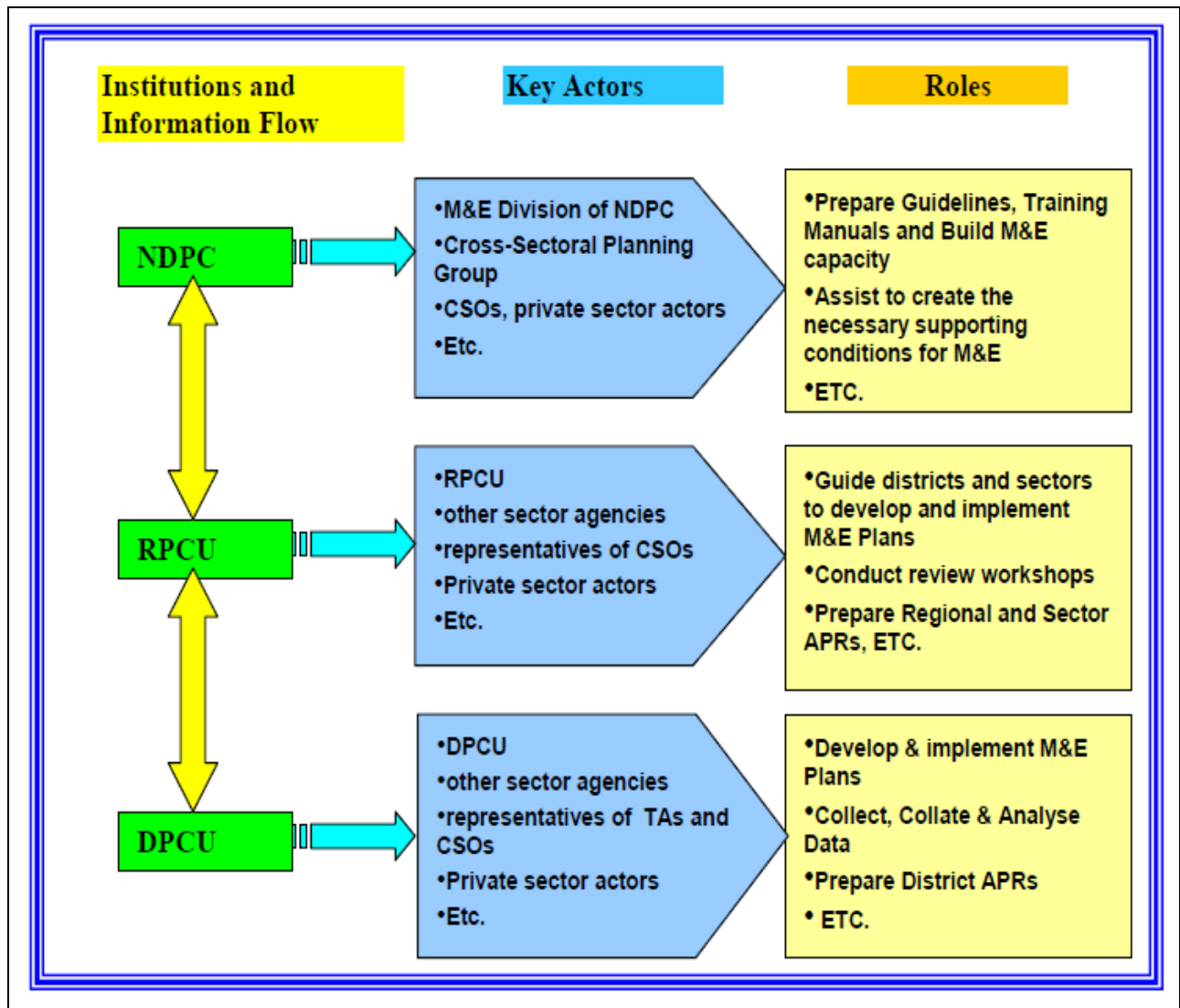
	and other Agencies	d. Decision making	c. Evaluation of implemented programmes/ projects d. Disseminate Information
5	Member of Parliament (MP)	a. Implementation of projects/ programmes b. Advocacy for projects c. Transparency & Accountability	a. Monitoring of projects b. Evaluation of project/programmes c. Disseminate Information
6	Civil Society groups (NGOs, FBOs, CBOs, Youth Associations)	a. Transparency & accountability b. Capacity building c. Logistics and financial support	a. Support in building capacity of DA staff on monitoring issues b. Disseminate Information c. Monitor Projects/ Programmes
7	Financial Institutions	a. Individuals and Groups identification b. Monitoring c. Growth of SSEs	a. Monitor and Evaluate credit facilities given to individuals and groups in the Municipality
8	Religious Bodies	a. Disseminate Information b. Advocacy	a. Disseminate Information
9	Traditional Authorities	a. Transparency and accountability b. Implementation of projects/programmes c. Needs assessment	a. Needs assessment b. Monitor on-going projects/Programmes in their communities c. Disseminate Information
10	Communities	a. Equitable development b. Implementation of projects/programmes c. Needs assessment	a. Assist in Data collection for monitoring b. Monitor on-going projects/programmes in their communities
11	Development Partners	a. Human Resource development b. Capacity building c. Logistics and financial support	a. Support Research and data gathering b. Monitor and evaluate development interventions
12	Media	a. Transparency and accountability b. Disseminate Information a. Advocacy	a. Disseminate Information b. Follow ups on development issues c. Ensure accountability
13	Political Parties	a. Transparency and Accountability b. Advocacy c. Needs assessment	a. Advocacy role b. Monitor and Evaluate of development projects c. Disseminate Information

Source: DPCU-AMDA, 2017

6.5. Promotion of Dialogue and Generation of Feedback of DMTDP 2018-2021

Reinforcing institutional arrangement is the attainment of the long term objective to institutionalize M&E and statistics for effective public policy management at all levels. NDPC is the institution with the legal mandate to coordinate the decentralized M&E system (NDPS Act 1994, Act 480) while the Ghana Statistical Service is responsible for the production of statistics. Figure 6.1 presents the national M&E system as prescribed by the National Development Planning Systems Act, 1994, Act 480 which is also adopted in the District. The Act clearly defines and regulates the planning process and specifies the M&E functions of NDPC, PPMEDs, RPCUs and DPCUs.

Figure 6.1: Feedback Mechanisms of the DMTDP 2018-2021



Source: NPCU/DPCU-AMDA, 2017

APPENDICES: PUBLIC HEARING REPORTS
ATWIMA MPONUA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
FIRST PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Name of District	Atwima Mponua District Assembly	
Region	Ashanti Region	
Name of Area Councils	Nyinahin Town Council, Anyinamso Area Council, Otaakrom Area Council, Kuffour Camp Area Council, Tano Dumase Area Council, Bayerebon Area Council, Mpasatia Area Council, Sreso Tinpom Area Council, Akonkye Area Council, Agogoso Area Council, Adobewora Area Council and Wansamire Area Council	
Venue (s)	Nyinahin, Anyinamso, Otaakrom, Kuffour Camp, Tano Dumase, Bayerebon, Mpasatia, Sreso Tinpom, Akonkye, Agogoso, Adobewora and Wansamire	
Date	15 th May, 2017 – 31 st May, 2017	Time: 10:15am at each Council

S/N	Report Description	Activity Report	Remarks
a	Medium of Invitation	Letters were used to invite the participants. 120 letters were printed and dispatched	Target achieved
b	Name of Special/Interest Groups/Individuals Invited	The names of the participants were recorded and attached	Target achieved
c	Identifiable Representations at Hearing	The identifiable personalities at the hearing were Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Religious Groups, Women Groups, Area Council Members, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Authorities, Political Parties and Community Members, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)	Target achieved
d	Total Number of persons	81 persons attended with 51 males and 30 females	Target achieved

e	Gender Ratio/Percentage	The gender percentage was 37.0% for females and 63.0% for males	Target achieved
f	Language Used at Hearing	Asante (Twi) and English were used as the medium of presentation and discussions	Target achieved
g	Major Issues Raised	The first public forum was organised from Monday, 15 th January, 2017 to Wednesday, 30 th May, 2017. The purpose of the meeting was to present to the stakeholders the current profile of the district the development issues harmonized from the community action plans prepared. The public hearing was held after the completion of the data collection and analysis exercises to assess the current situation and problems of the area and was treated as a very important phase of the planning process. This platform was used to present the results of the situation analysis. Discussions were held on the analysis which highlighted on the conclusions, and implications of the current situation in the District/Community. In furtherance to the discussions the people were sensitised about their Area Council, and also solicit their views and proposals on what the plan should include in terms of priority programmes, projects and activities to solve the existing problems during the plan period. The meetings were successful since majority of the participants agreed to the development problems identified and harmonized. The table below presents the developmental challenges identified in the district.	Target achieved
h	Main Controversies	None	-
i	Proposal for Resolution of the Controversies	Not Applicable	-
j	Unresolved questions or Queries	Not Applicable	-

k	Level of Unresolved problems going to be resolved	Not Applicable	-
1	Comment on General Level of Participation	The hearing was successfully organised as it was used to validate the data collection to reflect the true picture of development issues, gaps and problems facing the District.	Target achieved

S/N	Name	Designation	Signature
1		District Chief Executive (DCE)	
2		District Co-ordinating Director (DCD)	
3		Presiding Member (PM)	
4		Chairman of Devt Planning Sub-Comm.	
5		District Planning Officer	

IDENTIFIED AND HARMONIZED AREA COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS, 2017

No	TOWN/AREA COUNCIL	MAJOR COMMUNITIES	MAJOR DEVELOPMENT ISSUES
1	NYINAHIN TOWN COUNCIL	Nyinahin Kyerayaaso Bofaaso Pamurusu No. 1 Adupri Abomenakrom	1. Poor School infrastructure 2. Inadequate potable water 3. Increase rate of unemployment 4. Inadequate toilet facility 5. Lack of Social Centre 6. Poor Town Roads and Drainage Systems
2	ADOBEWURA AREA COUNCIL	Ntobroso Aniamoa Bontomuruso Adobewora Atuntuma New Achaise	1. Poor road conditions 2. Inadequate potable water sources 3. Limited access to electricity 4. lack of public toilets

3	ANYINAMSO AREA COUNCIL	Anyinamso No. 2 Amadaa Anyinamso No. 1 Kwanfinfi Srebuoso	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate and depilated basic school infrastructure 2. Lack of toilet facility 3. Inadequate potable water sources 4. Extension of electricity
4	AGOGOSO AREA COUNCIL	Agogoso Anwiafutu Adiembra Akantansu Baakoniaba Yaw Barimakrom	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate toilet facilities 2. Lack of a health facilities 3. Poor roads conditions 4. Inadequate and poor educational infrastructure
5	OTAAKROM AREA COUNCILS	Otaakrom Akoraboukrom Barniekrom Akotaa Nagoole Kansakrom Krachikrom Akoraboukrom	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor and inadequate school infrastructure 2. Inadequate school furniture 3. Poor road surface condition 4. Limited coverage of portable water 5. Lack/inadequate toilet facilities 6. Extension of electricity 7. Inadequate health facilities
6	KUFFOUR CAMP AREA COUNCILS	Kuffour Camp Antwi Agyeikrom Antwi Agyei Nkwanta Kwame Dwuma Sreso Abofrem Ahyiresu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate and poor educational infrastructure 2. Inadequate school furniture 3. Limited coverage of electricity 4. Limited access to potable water
7	TANO DUMASE AREA COUNCIL	Tano Dumase Nsountem Gyereso Kalongo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack/Inadequate coverage of electricity 2. Poor roads conditions 3. Inadequate potable water 4. Lack/inadequate of toilet facilities

		Anansu Wurubegu Pasoro No. 2	5. Lack/ inadequate educational infrastructure
8	BAYEREBON AREA COUNCIL	Bayerebon No. 5 Bayerebon No. 2 Bayerebon No. 1 Kwadwofordjourkrom Katatire Dodowa	1. Lack /inadequate coverage of electricity 2. Poor roads conditions 3. Inadequate potable water 4. Lack of toilet facility
9	MPASATIA AREA COUNCIL	Mpasatia Bedabour Abompe Kyenkyentaa Beposo Mansaso	1. Poor road condition 2. Inadequate and depilated school infrastructure 3. Lack of toilet facilities 4. Inadequate and non-functional water facilities
10	SRESO TINPOM AREA COUNCIL	Sreso Tinpom Hwidiem Asountaa Akwaburaso Mehame Mantukwa Kramokrom Aboabogya Oseikrom	1. Inadequate Toilet Facilities 2. Lack of teacher accommodation 3. Lack or limited employable skills 4. Inadequate source of portable water 5. Lack of school (Hwediem & Mehame) 6. Deplorable state of school block
11	AKONKYE AREA COUNCIL	Akonkye Kotokuom Barimayena Manukrom Huntaado Apatratom Saakrom	1. Poor road conditions 2. Extension of electricity 3. Poor and inadequate school infrastructure 4. Inadequate potable water 5. Inadequate school furniture 6. Teachers' accommodation

		Katakyaewa Anyinasa Ataso Apenimadi Nwirem	
12	WANSAMIRE AREA COUNCIL	Wansamire Mampong Awisesu Tenewohoye Yaw Kusikrom Daboshed Debra Camp Nkrankrom Domeabra Desreagya	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor roads conditions 2. Lack of school infrastructure 3. Inadequate potable water 4. Lack of staff accommodation (teachers and nurses)

**ATWIMA MPONUA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
SECOND PUBLIC HEARING REPORT**

Name of District	Atwima Mponua District Assembly	
Region	Ashanti Region	
Venue	Nyinahin, District Assembly Hall	
Date	13 th September, 2017 - 14 ^h September, 2017	Time: 10:00am each day

S/N	Report Description	Activity Report	Remarks
a	Medium of Invitation	Letters were used to invite the participants. 40 letters were printed and dispatched	Target achieved
b	Name of Special/Interest Groups/Individuals Invited	The names of the participants were recorded and attached	Target achieved
c	Identifiable Representations at Hearing	DPCU Members, SPC Members, Other departmental heads, NGOs,	Target achieved
d	Total Number of persons	32 persons attended with 29 males and 3 females	Target achieved
e	Gender Ratio/Percentage	The gender percentage was 9.4 % for females and 90.6% for males	Target achieved
f	Language Used at Hearing	Asante (Twi) and English were the main medium of communication	Communication was very effective
g	Major Issues Raised	The second public forum was organised from Wednesday, 13 th September, 2017 to Thursday, 14 th September, 2017. The purpose of this forum was to analyse the various development options supported by maps or sketch diagrams by member of the DPCU, SPC, other heads of departments and NGOs. After lengthy discussions, members were able to select a preferred development option which defines the future growth and direction of development of the District for the next four years and	Target achieved

		which was used to formulate the development focus, programmes, projects and activities for the medium term period.	
h	Main Controversies	None	-
i	Proposal for Resolution of the Controversies	Not Applicable	-
j	Unresolved questions or Queries	Not Applicable	-
k	Level of Unresolved problems going to be resolved	Not Applicable	-
l	Comment on General Level of Participation	The hearing was successfully organised as it was used to discuss the development options for the District for the present and future generations.	Target achieved

S/N	Name	Designation	Signature
1	Hon. Williams Darko	District Chief Executive (DCE)	
2	Mr. Charles Atta-Mensah	District Co-ordinating Director (DCD)	
3	Hon. Issaka Kombat	Presiding Member (PM)	
4	Hon. Yaro Jacob	Chairman of Devt Planning Sub-Comm.	
5	Samuel Owusu-Mensah	District Planning Officer	

SECOND PUBLIC HEARING ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Names	Sex	Department/Unit/Organizati on	Position/Designation
1	Hon. Williams Darko	M	General Administration	DCE
2	Samuel Owusu Mensah	M	General Administration	DPO
3	Charles Atta-Mensah	M	General Administration	DCD
4	Owusu Ansah Collins	M	Social Development Dept.	DWO
5	Harrison Atiwoto	M	Works Department	Technician Engineer
6	Alice Bekoe	F	Information Dept.	Information Department
7	Timothy Nimako Boakye	M	General Administration	DBA
8	Jimilatu Issah	F	General Administration	Internal Audit
9	Emmanuel Tulasi	M	Revenue Unit	Revenue Head
10	Benjamin Kwasi Marfo	M	BAC	Head BAC
11	Ernest Opoku Addo	M	General Administration	Head, HR
12	Simon Kwesi Padi	M	NCCE	Officer
13	Acheampong Korankye	M	NHIS	Manager
14	Gakpetor E. Augustine	M	NADMO	Coordinator
15	George Kwadwo Kyei-Fram	M	GHS	Director
16	Ebenezer K. Aido	M	Procurement Unit	Assistant Procurement Officer
17	Henry Osei Boateng	M	GES	PRO
18	Eric Fofie	M	Department of Agric	Director
19	Boateng Yiadom	M	Environmental Health Unit	D.E.H.O
20	Elizebeth A. Pokua	M	Community Development	Officer
21	F. Asokwa Sarpong	M	RCC	PO
22	Randy Aboagye Ouason	M	RCC	DPO
23	Alfred Atimba	M	General Administration	ADPO
24	Kwame Dante-Afriyie	M	General Administration	National Service
25	Twum S.Nkansah	M	General Administration	ADI
26	Ansah Kwabena	M	General Administration	ADPO
27	Mohammed Damba	M	General Administration	ADI

28	Joseph Adu Gyamfi	M	NFED	Head
29	Isaac Baafi Agyemang	M	GES	Planning Officer
30	Benedict Opoku-Mensah	M	ICI (NGO)	Field Officer
31	Asante Andrews	M	VSO(NGO)	Field Officer
32	Jemima Arhin	F	VSO (NGO)	Field Officer

S/N	Name	Designation	Signature
1	Hon. Williams Darko	District Chief Executive (DCE)	
2	Mr. Charles Atta-Mensah	District Co-ordinating Director (DCD)	
3	Hon. Issaka Kombat	Presiding Member (PM)	
4	Hon. Yaro Jacob	Chairman of Devt Planning Sub-Comm.	
5	Samuel Owusu-Mensah	District Planning Officer	

**ATWIMA MPONUA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
FINAL PUBLIC HEARING AND ADOPTION REPORT**

Name of District	Atwima Mponua District Assembly	
Region	Ashanti Region	
Name of Area Council(s)	Nyinahin Town Council, Anyinamso Area Council, Otaakrom Area Council, Kuffour Camp Area Council, Tano Dumase Area Council, Bayerebon Area Council, Mpasatia Area Council, Sreso Tinpom Area Council, Akonkye Area Council, Agogoso Area Council, Adobewora Area Council and Wansamire Area Council	
Venue(s)	Nyinahin	
Date	10 th November, 2017	Time: 9:00am

S/N	Report Description	Activity Report	Remarks
a	Medium of Invitation	Letters were used to invite the participants. 120 letters were printed and dispatched	Target achieved
b	Name of Special/Interest Groups/Individuals Invited	The names of the participants were recorded and attached	Target achieved
c	Identifiable Representations at Hearing	The identifiable personalities at the hearing were Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Religious Groups, Area Council Members, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Authorities, Political Parties, NGOs/CBOs, RCC, and Community Members	Target achieved
d	Total Number of persons	108 persons attended with 99 males and 20 females	Target achieved
e	Gender Ratio/Percentage	The gender percentage was 16.8% for females and 83.3% for males	Target achieved
f	Language Used at Hearing	Asante (Twi) was used as the medium of presentation and discussions	Major language spoken (Asante-Twi)

g	Major Issues Raised	The third public forum was held on Friday, 10 th November, 2017. The objective of this forum was to discuss the draft DMTDP and finalize the preparation process of the DMTDP. During the interaction segment, members suggested number of recommendations which were used to conclude the preparation of the plan earmarked for implementation in 2018 to 2021. Critical among the issues was the Assembly securing all public lands in the District by paying compensation and preparing land titles documents. The adoption of the DMTDP was sequentially adopted.	Target achieved
h	Main Controversies	There was no main controversy during the hearing due the thorough and participatory nature of the processes carried in the plan preparation team.	-
i	Proposal for Resolution of the Controversies	Not Applicable	-
j	Unresolved questions or Queries	Not Applicable	-
k	Level of Unresolved problems going to be resolved	Not Applicable	-
l	Comment on General Level of Participation	The hearing was successfully organised as it was used to discuss draft development plan for the 2018-2021. This made it possible for the submission of the First Draft to RCC.	Target achieved

S/N	Name	Designation	Signature
1	Hon. Williams Darko	District Chief Executive (DCE)	
2	Mr. Charles Atta-Mensah	District Co-ordinating Director (DCD)	
3	Hon. Issaka Kombat	Presiding Member (PM)	
4	Hon. Yaro Jacob	Chairman of Devt Planning Sub-Comm.	
5	Samuel Owusu-Mensah	District Planning Officer	

THIRD/FINAL PUBLIC HEARING ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Names	Sex	Electoral/Department	Position/Designation
1	Hon. Amankwah Joseph	M	Wansamire	Assemblyman
2	Hon. Adjei Ninkabu Joseph	M	Awisesu	Assemblyman
3	Hon. Kwame Frimpong	M	Nyinahin	Assemblyman
4	Hon. Abdulai Dramani	M	Tano Dumase	Assemblyman
5	Hon. Nkrumah B. Justice	M	Bayerebon No.3	Assemblyman
6	Hon. Reagan Bekoe	M	Mpasatia Ahenbonum	Assemblyman
7	Hon. Fuseni Mohammedu	M	Nyinahin	Assemblyman
8	Hon. Yaro Jacob	M	Nyinahin	Assemblyman
10	Hon. Alhaji Issaka Combat	M	Kuffour Camp	Assemblyman/PM
11	Hon. Akwasi Amofa	M	Sreso-Timpon	Assemblyman
12	Iddrisu Mohammed	M	Anyinamso	Assemblyman
13	Hon. Abdul Moro	M	Asamang	Assemblyman
14	Hon. Akwasi Osei Adu	M	Anwiafutu	Assemblyman
15	Hon. Baffor Aduboffour Poku	M	Mpasatia	Assemblyman
16	Hon. Nana Bernard Kuffour	M	Donkoto	Assemblyman
17	Joyce Ellen Amoah	F	Nyinahin	Assemblyman
18	Hon. Kofi Danso	M	Bayerebon No 5	Assemblyman
19	Hon. Yakubu Bukari	M	Kwanfinfi	Assemblyman
20	Hon. Joseph Fosu	M	Adiembra	Assemblyman
21	Hon. Opong Kwame	M	Agogoso	Assemblyman
22	Hon. Kofi Sarpong	M	Kyereyaaso	Assemblyman
23	Hon. Anthony Osei	M	Akotaa	Assemblyman
24	Hon. Bismark Oboubi	M	Antwiagyiekrom	Assemblyman
25	Hon. Charles Dwumfour	M	Okyerekrom	Assemblyman
26	Hon. Oheneba Chris Sarpong	M	Nyinahin	Assemblyman
27	Hon. Alhassan Malik	M	Abusua	Assemblyman
28	Hon. Julius Issaka	M	Nagoole	Assemblyman
29	Hon. Tei Mensah	M	Ntobroso	Assemblyman

30	Hon. Joseph Hamlet Osei	M	Saakrom	Assemblyman
31	Hon. Martin Prempeh	M	Nkroma	Assemblyman
32	Hon. Agnes Owusu	F	Mpasatia	Assembly member
33	John Akwasi Ayeebo	M	Oboasekrom	Assemblyman
34	Hon. Kwaku Donkro	M	New Achaise	Assemblyman
35	Hon. Anane Frimpong H.	M	Adobewura	Assemblyman
36	Hon. Kabore Sadat	M	Otaakrom	Assemblyman
37	Hon. Kwame Afrifa	M	Ahyiresu	Assemblyman
38	Hon. Buah Mark	M	Gyereso	Assemblyman
39	Hon. Anane Frimpong	M	Kyekyewere	Assemblyman
40	Hon. Collins Addai	M	Anyinamso	Assemblyman
41	Hon. Awuni John	M	Antwiadjeikkrom	Assemblyman
42	Hon. Nsiah Alex	M	Bedabour	Assemblyman
43	Hon. Rockson Adjei Mensah	M	Sreso-Timpon	Assemblyman
44	Arthur Ernest John	M	Anansu	Assemblyman
45	Nana Agyare Boateng	M	Tano Dumase	Assemblyman
46	Abapiri K. Kenneth	M	Akonkye	Assemblyman
47	Antwi Adjei Nicholas	M	Debra Camp	Assemblyman
48	I.K. Martin	M	Anwiafutu	Assemblyman
49	Hon. Ali Yeboah	M	Kotokuom	Assemblyman
50	Immam Jubril Hamidu	M	Nyinahin Zongo	Chief Imman
51	Philip Addai	M	Kwanfinfi	Pastor
52	Nana Akomea Acheapong	M	Kwanfinfi	Odikro
53	Nana Oti Boah	M	Kotokuom	Chief
54	Nana Ama Apiah	F	Otaakrom	Queen Mother
55	Nana Kwasi Abu	M	Bayerebon	Chief
56	Nana Dwuamaah III	M	Sreso Timpon	Chief
57	Nana Appiah Agyei	M	Nagoole	Chief
58	Nana Kuffour	M	Donkoto	Chief
59	Nana Appiah Kubi	M	Mpasatia	Chief

60	Nana Nimo	M	Nyinahin	Chief
61	Nana Edward	M	Kumasi (media)	Hello FM
62	Bernard Bekoe	M	Nyinahin (media)	GNA
63	R.K.Bonsie	M	Anyimaso	Area Council Chairman
64	Ntim Stephen	M	Kuffour Camp	Area Council Chairman
65	Yaw Oppong	M	Bayerebon No.5	Area Council Chairman
66	Kofi Iddrisu	M	Antwiagyekrom	Area Council Chairman
67	Ampomah Augustine	M	Gyereso	Area Council Chairman
68	Kwadwo Mohammed	M	Mpasatia	Area Council Chairman
69	Enock Opoku	M	Abofrem	Area Council Chairman
70	Adjei Boadi	M	Akonkye	Area Council Chairman
71	Cecilia Adams	F	Debra Camp	Area Council Chairperson
72	Mohammed	M	Aniamoah	Area Council Chairman
73	Bridget Otchere	F	Anyinamso	Area Council Secretary
74	Jephthah K. Sarfo	M	Sreso Timpon	Area Council Secretary
75	Martin Obeng Britwum	M	Tano Dumasi	Area Council Secretary
76	Simon K.Chikpah	M	Bayerebon No. 5	Area Council Secretary
77	Abort Mensah Aniamoah	M	Aniamoah	Area Council Member
78	Okyere Darko	M	Agogoso	Area Council Secretary
79	Boateng Augustina	F	Kentinkyire	Area Council Member
80	Susuana Adowaa	F	Mmofranfradwene	Area Council Member
81	Regina Mensah	F	Kofhiakrom	Area Council Member
82	Boadi Mary	F	Akwaboraso	Area Council Member
83	Nana Theresah	F	Ampenkro	Area Council Member
84	Nana Abena Serwaa	F	Nkroma	Area Council Member
85	Abena Arko	F	Sreso-Timpon	Area Council Member
86	Abena Abrafi	F	Kwame Dwaa	Area Council Member
87	Nana Yaa	F	Kojo Tire	Area Council Member
88	Alice Owusu	F	Asuontaa	Area Council Member
89	Benedict Opoku-Mensah	M	ICI	NGO

90	Asante Andrews	M	VSO	NGO
91	Jemina Arhin	M	VSO	NGO
92	Isaac Baafi Agyemang	M	DPCU	Planning Officer
93	Hon. Williams Darko	M	DPCU	DCE
94	Samuel Owusu Mensah	M	DPCU	DPO
95	Owusu Ansah Collins	M	DPCU	DWO
96	Harrison Atiwoto	M	DPCU	Technician Engineer
97	Charles Atta-Mensah	M	DPCU	DCD
98	Alice Bekoe	F	DPCU	Information Officer
100	Timothy Nimako Boakye	M	DPCU	DBA
101	Jimilatu Issah	F	DPCU	Internal Audit
102	Emmanuel Tulasi	M	DPCU	Revenue Head
103	Benjamin Kwasi Marfo	M	DPCU	Head BAC
104	Ernest Opoku Addo	M	DPCU	Head, HR
105	Simon Kwesi Padi	M	DPCU	Officer
106	Acheampong Korankye	M	DPCU	Manager
107	Gakpetor E. Augustine	M	DPCU	Coordinator
108	George Kwadwo Kyei-fram	M	DPCU	Director
109	Ebenezer K. Aido	M	DPCU	Assistant Procurement Off.
110	Henry Osei Boateng	M	DPCU	PRO
111	Eric Fofie	M	DPCU	Director
112	Boateng Yiadom	M	DPCU	D.E.H.O
113	Elizebeth A. Pokua	F	DPCU	Officer
114	Alfred Atimba	M	DPCU	ADPO
115	Kwame Dante-Afriyie	M	DPCU	National Service
116	Twum S.Nkansah	M	DPCU	ADI
117	Ansah Kwabena	M	DPCU	ADPO
118	Mohammed Damba	M	DPCU	ADI
119	Joseph Adu Gyamfi	M	DPCU	Head
120	Mary Boakye	F	Nyinahin	Town Council Member

