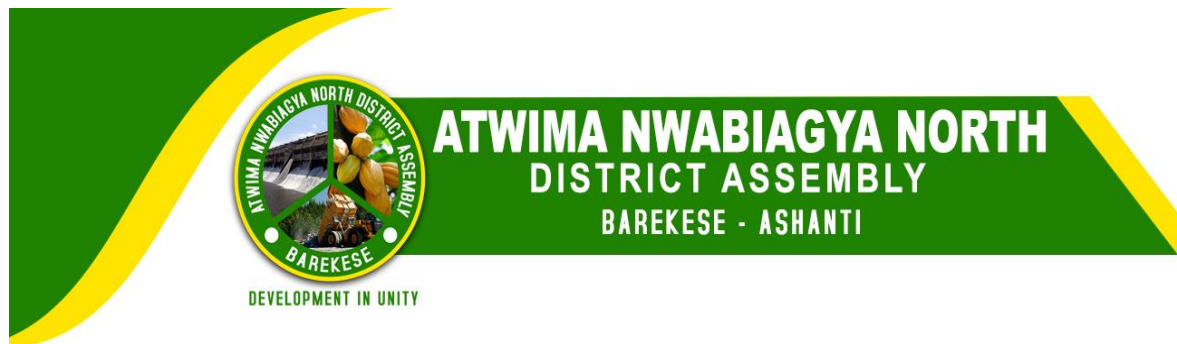


ATWIMA NWABIAGYA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2018-2021

DRAFT

SEPTEMBER, 2018

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 improved living conditions of the people in the Atwima Nwabiagya North District. It has been prepared within the context of National Development Policy Framework for 2018-2021 entitled *An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Equal Opportunities for All*.

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 during the 4-year plan period (2018-2021). The DMTDP will therefore form the main basis for development interventions in the District, irrespective of the sources of funding.

Processes of Preparing the DMTDP

Formation of Plan Preparation Team

A ten (10) - member team was formed out of the DPCU membership to lead the preparation of the Plan. However, other members were brought on board to contribute depending on the stage of the process and the expertise required. The members of the team were:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Karim Abdallah Adam | District Coordinating Director |
| 2. Wilfred Amponteng | District Planning Officer, |
| 3. Maxwell Adu-Poku | District Agriculture Directorate |
| 4. Eric Anin Koffour | District Budget Analyst |
| 5. Regina Ayireogye | District Finance Officer |
| 6. Daniel Mensah | District Works Engineer |
| 7. Samuel Owusu Afriyie | District Physical Planning Officer |
| 8. Hon. Eric Opoku Fofie | Development Planning Sub-Com. Convener |
| 9. Joseph Ampong | Deputy Director of Education |
| 10. Deborah Adjei-Debrah | Dev't Planning Officer |

Data Collection

Questionnaires were designed to collect data from institutions such as departments of the Assembly, government agencies and other identified non-governmental organizations in the district. Households' data were not collected due to limitation of time. However, communities' needs and aspirations were sought through the engagements with the Area Councils in collaboration with the traditional authorities.

A number of meetings were held to discuss and validated the data collected and identified some data gaps and provided resolution to ensure a comprehensive and accurate data for wholesome development.

Review of (2014-2017) DMTDP and Update of District Profile

The Atwima Nwabiagya North District is a new one created out of the then Atwima Nwabiagya District. Therefore, the district was not in existence as a separate district for implementation of the 2014-2017 DMTDP. However, performance of the previous plan presented by Atwima Nbiagya District (now Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal) is inclusive of this new district (Atwima Nwabiagya North).

Community Needs Assessment

In order to ascertain the needs and aspirations of the people, the Plan Preparation Team organized community durbars in the three Area Council capitals to identify their needs with key stakeholders

like Assembly Members, Area Council Executives, Unit Committee Members, Traditional Leaders and identified Opinion Leaders.

The problems, needs and aspiration of various communities and interest groups (artisans, traders, farmers, youth, and women etc.) were identified. Resource potentials within the various Area Councils were also identified.

Harmonization of Development Issues and Adoption of Goals, Objectives, and Strategies to Address the Issues

The plan preparation team held several working section to harmonize community needs with identified development gaps emanated from the compilation of the District Profile. The harmonized issues were then linked to the National Policy Framework and its corresponding issues, goals, objectives and strategies were adopted to resolve the issues. The output was presented to the DPCU/Heads of Department for discussion and validation.

The Team then prepared the Programme of Action (PoA) formulating specific activities and projects to be implemented using the Programmes and Sub-programmes based on the Programme Based Budgeting guidelines.

Action Plans

To ensure systematic implementation of the Programme of Action, Action Plans have been formulated for each of the four years within the plan period (2018-2021). These Action Plans are to serve as basis for the preparation of the Annual Composite Budgets.

Scope and Direction of Intervention for 2018-2021

The general development focuses for the Atwima Nwabiagya North District for the period 2018 to 2021 are:

- Enhancing community engagement in the development of the district by igniting self-help spirit of communities.
- Improvement in basic social facilities and services with emphasis on health, potable water supply, sanitation, education, sports, the vulnerable and disaster prevention.
- Infrastructure development to facilitate the growth and performance of the private sector.
- Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of Public Institutions; promote public/ private sector and civil society collaboration and participation in development, and improvement in revenue generation and management.
- Increase income levels and creation of employment opportunities (particularly for the youth and women), through agriculture, tourism, promotion of small-scale and micro industries and waste management, in an environmentally friendly manner.

Some of the specific focuses of the district within the plan period (2018-2021) are outlined under the various Development Dimensions are as follows:

Economic Development

- Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability
- Ensure improved skills development for Industry
- Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development
- Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture
- Improve Post-Harvest Management
- Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation
- Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth
- Improve production efficiency and yield

- Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation

Social Development

- Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
- Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels
- Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education
- Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system
- Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly
- Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services
- Promote sustainable water resource development and management
- Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

- Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services
- Expand the digital landscape
- Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system
- Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements
- Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources

Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

- Improve decentralised planning
- Deepen political and administrative decentralization
- Improve popular participation at regional and district levels
- Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination
- Enhance security service delivery
- Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice

Public Hearing

Due to limited in time and inadequate resources, only one public hearing was organized. This was done after formulation of the Programme of Action and the Annual Action Plans and presented all the development interventions for consideration by the various stakeholders. The programme was successful and it was attended by cross-section of different interest groups. The male to female participation were 71.9% and 28.1% respectively. The report of the public hearing is attached as appendix 1.

Financing the DMTDP

The financing of activities in this MTDP will be sourced from the traditional funding sources available to the District Assembly. These sources are: District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF), Internally Generated Fund (IGF), Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFund), Government of Ghana Transfers (GoG), and Development Partners (DP). However, in this plan, GOG as a source of funding represents all sources other than IGF and DP.

The Table below indicates the resource mobilization plan proposed for the financing of the DMTDP (2018-2021)

Proposed Financial Plan for Implementation of DMTDP 2018-2021

SOURCE	YEAR				Total
	2018	2019	2020	2021	
GOG	5,160,000.00	6,227,200.00	7,395,000.00	10,145,000.00	28,927,200.00
IGF	477,000.00	560,000.00	610,000.00	714,500.00	2,361,500.00
DP	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,637,000.00	6,847,200.00	8,005,000.00	10,859,500.00	31,288,700.00

Source: DPCU, 2017

The allocation of resources for projects/activities implementation in relation to the four major Development Dimensions adopted from the Policy Framework indicates that the Plan is more socially inclined. The allocations are given as follows: Economic Development, 18.2% (5,681,000.00), Social Development, 41.5% (12,992,700.00), Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement, 23.1% (7,220,000.00) and Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability, 17.2% (5,395,000.00).

Implementation of the DMTDP

The DMTDP (2018-2021) is the only document to guide implementation of development programmes and projects in the district. Therefore, it is expected that all departments of the Assembly, agencies, NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, sub-district structures, etc implement their activities in accordance with the plan except emergency and special situations.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) is aimed at improving the existing undesirable situation in the district. Monitoring and Evaluation is a means by which this desire improvement can be ensured and measured.

Monitoring the District Medium Term Development Plan will enable management, implementers and other stakeholders obtain relevant information that can be used to assess progress of implementation of each of the programmes, projects and activities outlined in the plan, and to take timely decisions to ensure that progress is maintained according to schedule and set objectives.

The approach for monitoring programmes, projects, activities, outputs and objectives of the District Medium Term Development Plan would include the following:

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

Evaluation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) will enable management and other stakeholders to assess the level of implementation its outcomes and impacts on the development of the people in the district.

The DPCU will carry out an annual assessment of the DMTDP to determine the level of implementation of the Annual Action Plans. A Mid-Term evaluation would be carried out and a final evaluation (performance review of the 2018-2021 DMTDP) would be carried out at the end

of the Plan period. Stakeholder's workshops would be organized to discuss the results of the evaluations/reviews.

The main responsibility of evaluating the programmes and projects lies with the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU). The DPCU will facilitate the evaluation exercise in a participatory manner.

It is expected that the Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU) and the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) would carry out periodic monitoring of the implementation of the DMTDP and co-ordinate monitoring and evaluation activities of the district.

Adoption of the DMTDP (2018-2021)

On the Tuesday, 11th December, 2018, the district held General Assembly meeting and deliberated on the DMTDP to validate and resolve all issues they deemed necessary. After exhaustive discussions on the Plan, the House unanimously adopted the Plan as a development document for the four years period.

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ANNDA	Atwima Nwabiagya North District Assembly
BAC	Business Advisory Center
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CA	Central Administration
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CHPS	Community Health Planning System
CIC	Community Information Centre
DA	District Assembly
DAC	District AIDS Committee
DHA	District Health Agency
DHD	District Health Directorate
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPCs	Disaster Preventive Committees
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPO	District Planning Officer
DRMT	District Response Management Team
DVGs	Disaster Volunteer Groups
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
EHU	Environmental Health Unit
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FBOs	Farmer Based Organizations
GES	Ghana Education Service
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HR	Human Resource
HTC	HIV/AIDS Testing and Counseling
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
LGS	Local Government Service
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
JHS	Junior High School
KG	Kindergarten
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDA	Metropolitan Municipal and District Assembly
MP	Member of Parliament
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMTDPF	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
PLWHAs	Persons Living With HIV/AIDS
PM	Presiding Member
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission

PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
RPCU	Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHS	Senior High School
SMEs	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
SMCs	School Management Committee
SPAM	School Performance Appraisal Meeting
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TB	Tuberculosis
WC	Water Closet

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CHAPTER ONE

DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 Introduction

This section of the plan presents the profile of the Atwima Nwabiagya North District Assembly. Usually, this section highlights the performance of previous implementation (2014-2017), however, because this is a new district, the performance review aspect of the plan is not presented. The section also states the vision, mission, core values, and the functions of the district.

1.1 Background

The Atwima Nwabiagya North District Assembly was established in March, 2018 with Legislative Instrument (L.I 2327) of 2017. The District was carved out of the then Atwima Nwabiagya District Assembly. The administrative capital of the District is Barekese.

1.2 Vision

Our vision is to become a District Assembly of excellence in service provision for accelerated and sustainable development among all the District Assemblies in Ghana.

1.3 Mission

The Atwima Nwabiagya North District exists to improve the living standards of the people through mobilization of resources and provision of services and socio-economic infrastructure for the total development of the District within the framework of good governance.

1.4 Functions

The functions of the Assembly are derived from the Local Governance Act, Act 936 (2016), section 12, subsections 1-9. However, for the purpose of this plan, the following ones are selected:

- Responsible for the overall development of the district;
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
- Responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
- Initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment;
- Execute approved development plans for the district;
- Guide, encourage and support sub-district local structures, public agencies and local communities to perform their functions in the execution of approved development plans;

- Initiate and encourage joint participation with other persons or bodies to execute approved development plans;
- Promote or encourage other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans; and
- Monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the development of the district and national economy in accordance with government policy.

1.5 Core Values

The Core Values of the Assembly is the same as that of the Local Government Service which are as follows:

- Accountability,
- Client-oriented,
- Creativity,
- Diligence,
- Discipline,
- Equity,
- Integrity,
- Innovativeness,
- Timeliness and
- Transparency.

1.6 DISTRICT PROFILE

1.6.1 Institutional Capacity Needs (CNA)

1.6.1.1 Introduction

Improving local governance and quality of service delivery to communities is the core mandate of decentralization. This raises the question about the appropriate institutional capacity to deliver such improvements.

The purpose of this CNA was to identify and assess the capacity needs of the various entities of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) to prepare and implement the DMTDP 2018-2017. It was also to propose capacity development measures to address the identified gaps by utilizing the limited resources available.

In identifying and assessing the capacity needs of the DPCU, the UNDP Framework for Capacity Assessment (UNDP 2008, Capacity Assessment Practice Note) was adopted and specifically targeted the Functional Capacities of the entities that comprise the DPCU. The following functional capacity areas are considered:

- i. Capacity to engage stakeholders
- ii. Capacity to assess a situation and define a vision and mandate
- iii. Capacity to formulate policies and strategies
- iv. Capacity to manage, budget and implement
- v. Capacity to monitor and evaluate

1.6.1.2 Capacity to Engage Stakeholders

Engagement of stakeholders in the planning process is fundamental to the local governance system. The Directive Principle of State Policy of the 1992 Constitution Chapter 6, Article 35 and Chapter 20, Article 240 of same constitution as well as the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936 all give legal backing for public entities to engage the citizenry in their decision making processes. The DPCU, within the frameworks of these legal provisions, shall ensure that the citizenry are engaged in all facets of the planning process from formulation of programmes/projects to procurement projects, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of projects.

Table 1.1: Assessment of DPCU's Capacity to Engage Stakeholders

AREAS OF ENGAGEMENT	COMPETENCIES			
	Very High	High	Average	Low
1. COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT	✓			
2. VISION & MISSION SETTING			✓	
3. HARMONIZATION & PRIORITIZATION		✓		
4. PUBLIC HEARINGS	✓			
5. AAP & BUDGET PREPARATION & APPROVAL		✓		
6. PROCUREMENT PROCESS		✓		
7. MONITORING & EVALUATION			✓	

Source: DPCU *Construct - SSDA, 2017*

1.6.1.3 Capacity to Assess a Situation and Define a Vision and Mandate

Reconnaissance and vision setting are very critical elements in the planning process. Identifying a planning region, isolating its peculiar development problems and defining a vision for the formulation of goals, objectives and strategies to address these development problems call for dedicated competencies. Fortunately, the District has qualified personnel with the requisite knowledge in development planning and business development to assist the DPCU assesses the current development situation and defines a vision with well thought out objectives and strategies to accelerate development in the District.

1.6.1.4 Capacity to formulate policies and strategies

Although the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) has prepared and issued planning guidelines as well as a comprehensive National Development Policy Framework (NDPF) for the preparation of the DMTDPs 2018-2021, the DPCU needs competencies in the area of policy formulation and strategy setting to be able to appropriately identify and select goals, objectives and strategies from the NDPF to engender a synergy of plan implementation at the national and district levels. On the scale of 1 – 5, we can confidently say that the District scores 4 and hence has the capacity to ensure that the best and suitable policies, objectives and strategies from the NDPF are identified and selected to enable the Atwima Nwabiagya North District leverage the implementation of the NDPF 2018-2017.

1.6.1.5 Capacity to Manage, Budget and Implement

It is one thing preparing a nice and beautiful development policy document and another ensuring the implementation of the deliverables intended to address or solve identified problems. Implementation of development plans requires dedicated competencies to budget and manage selected projects efficiently and

effectively over a given time period. Most of the abandoned and stalled projects in the District were necessitated by lack of competencies in project management and procurement. Fortunately, the DPCU has officers with advance qualification in project management and procurement to ensure that projects are screened/selected, designed and implemented professionally.

1.6.1.6 Capacity to Monitor and Evaluate

The need to establish a linkage between past, present and future actions is more urgent with our continuous development planning system. To effectively assess performance and establish linkages, the District needs to define an M&E System to be able to measure if a project has been implemented according to plan and whether it is having the desired result or impact. This calls for specialized skills and competencies in developing indicators, tools and adoption of processes to be able to measure the individual performance of programmes and projects.

The District, on the scale of 1 to 5, can confidently score itself 3 in terms of its ability to monitor and evaluate the implementation of this Medium Term Development Plan. The District plans to fall on external expertise whenever the need arises during plan implementation.

1.6.2 Physical Characteristics

1.6.2.1 Location and size of the District

The Atwima Nwabiagya North District lies approximately between latitude $6^{\circ} 32'N$ and $6^{\circ} 75'N$, and between longitude $1^{\circ} 36'$ and $2^{\circ} 00'$ West. It is situated in the Western part of the Ashanti Region and shares common boundaries with Ahafo Ano South West (to the west), Offinso Municipal (to the North), Kumasi Metropolis, Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal and Kwadaso Municipal (to the South), and Afigya Kwabre South (to the East). It covers an estimated area of 111.20 sq km. The District capital is Barekese. Figures 1, 2 and 3 show the district map in National and Regional contexts.

Figure 1: Atwima Nwabiagya North District in National Context

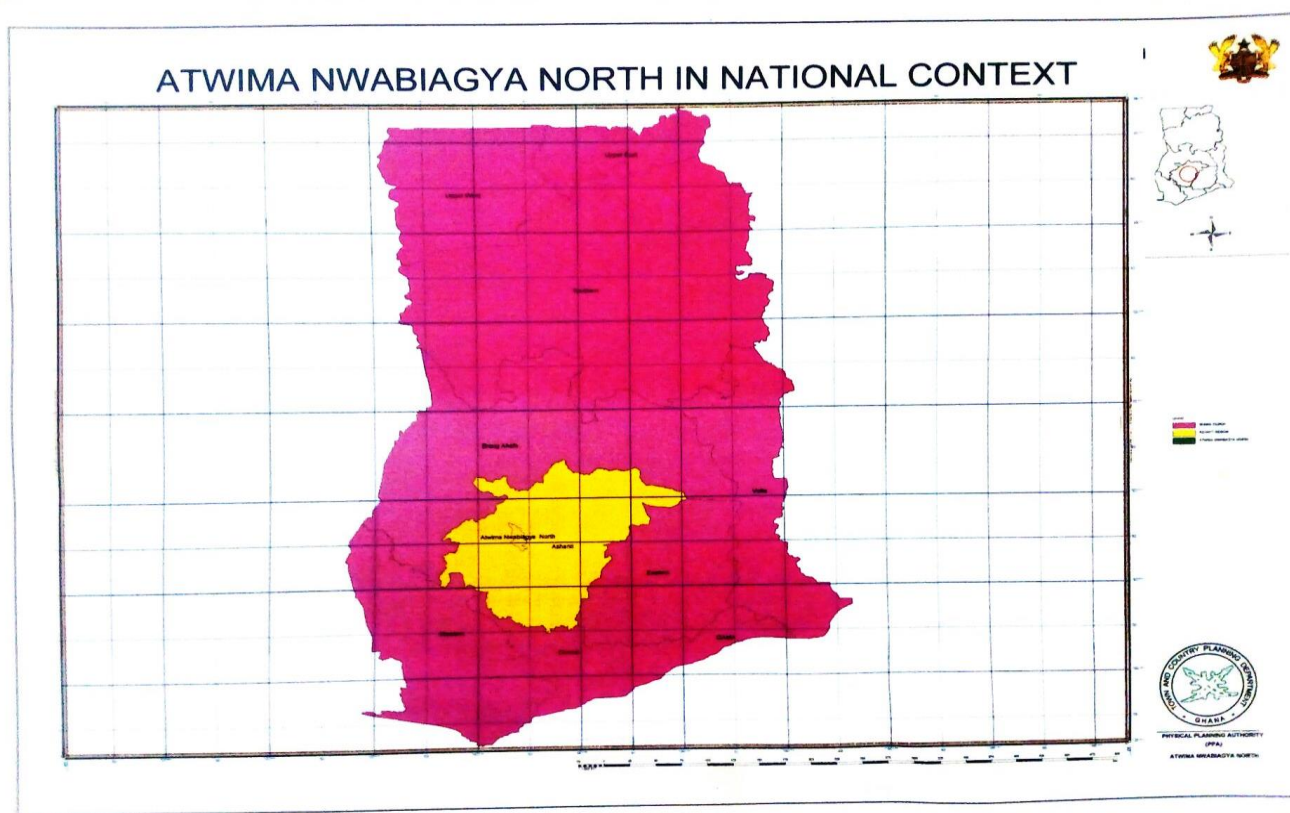


Figure 2: Atwima Nwabiagya North District in Regional Context

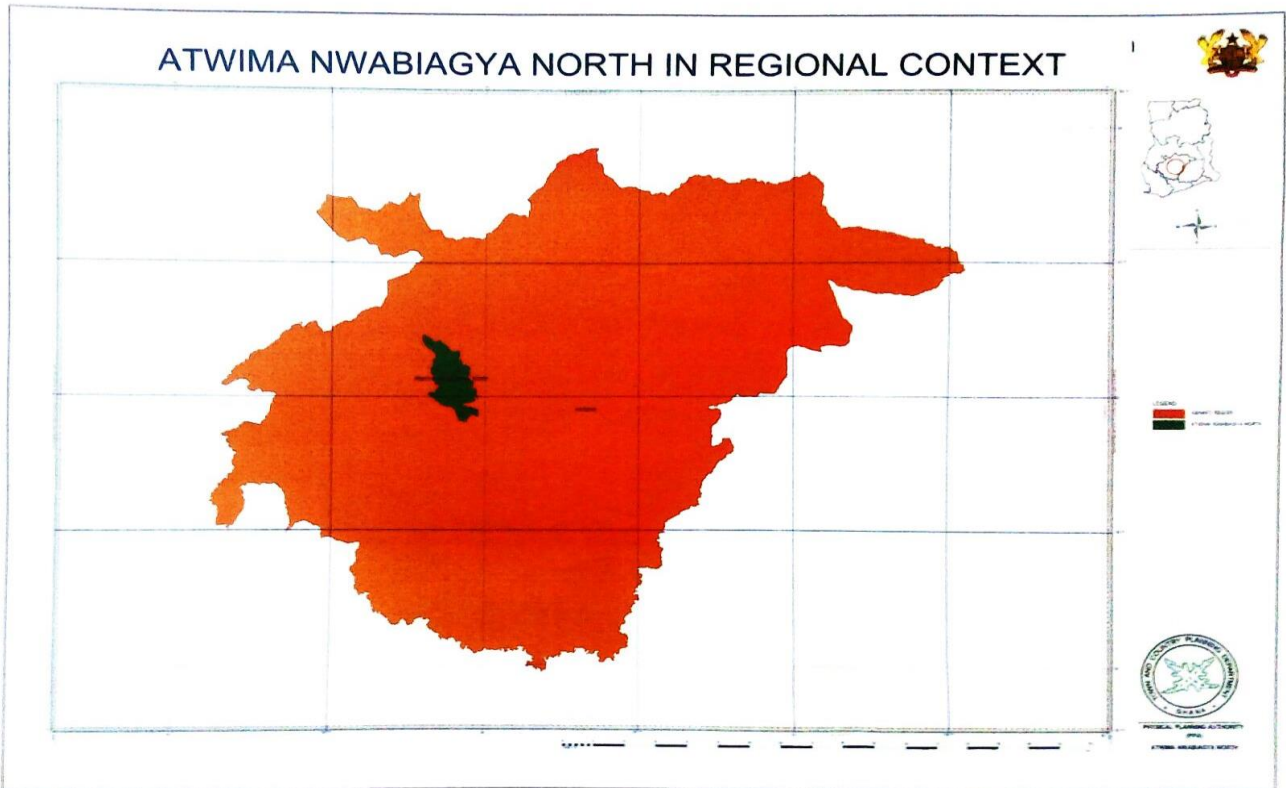
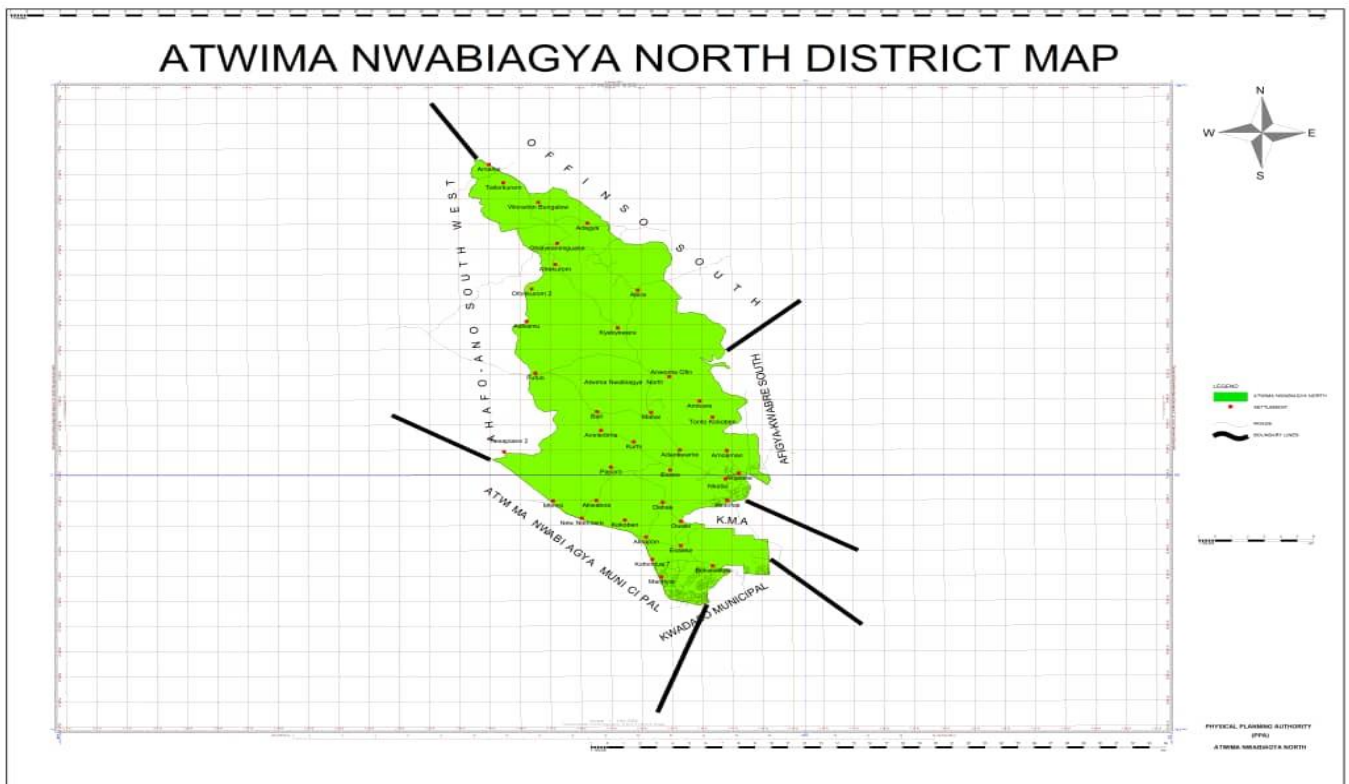


Figure 3: Atwima Nwabiagya North District Map



The District's proximity to the Kumasi Metropolis has a number of advantages, which requires attention. These include the following:

- Some of the settlements serve as dormitory towns to Kumasi and therefore receives fast rate of physical development for residential and commercial purposes. As a result land value in these areas has increased thereby increasing the incomes of landowners.
- The increasing rate of property development in these areas is a potential for increased revenue generation by the District Assembly, job opportunities for artisans and increase incomes for enterprises in the building industry.
- Kumasi is a big potential market for variety of agricultural produce. Atwima Nwabiagya North is an agrarian district and should therefore take advantage of this potential market to diversify and increase agriculture production.

The following disadvantages are associated with the location of the district.

- There is pressure on land and its associate high cost in the urban/peri-urban settlements in the district such as Asuofua and Akropong because of their proximity to Kumasi
- Good agricultural lands are gradually being lost to urban settlement development (housing, commercial activities and sand winning)
- Increased level of solid waste generation (plastics, cans, etc)
- Increased level of unauthorized development of physical structures
- Increased unemployment for the unskilled labour due to loss of agricultural lands to residential and ancillary physical development.

Measures are therefore required to continue to exploit the advantages and to manage the disadvantages associated with the district's location.

1.6.2.2 Topography and Drainage

The district has an undulating topography. The lands have average heights of about 77 metres above sea level. The high lands have gentle to steep slopes. The highest points in the district can be found in the Barekese, Ntensere and Tabere areas. There are a number of wider valleys with no evidence of stream flow. These valleys provide opportunities for rice, sugarcane and vegetable cultivation.

The Offin and Owabi are the main rivers which drain the surface area of the district. There are however, several streams in the district. Two major dams, Owabi and Barekese have been constructed across the Owabi and the Offin rivers respectively. These dams supply pipe borne water to the residents of Kumasi and its environs.

Farming activities are carried out close to the banks of some of the rivers and streams, thus increasing eutrophication and siltation levels in some of them. Those which flow through major settlements have also been polluted due to the discharged of liquid and solid waste into them. Measures are required to properly manage the water bodies in the district to promote agriculture and sustainable environment.

1.6.2.3 Climate

The district lies within the wet semi-equatorial zone, which is marked by double maximum with annual rainfall ranging between 170cm and 185cm. The major rainfall season is from Mid-March to July, and the minor season is between September and mid-November. Rainfall in the district is not distributed throughout the year. It is also not very reliable. It is therefore not safe to rely solely on rain fed agriculture.

Agriculture within the district must incorporate soil and water conservation measures at all times to ensure good yield.

Temperature is fairly uniform ranging between 27°C (August) and 31°C (March). Mean relative humidity of about 87 to 91 percent is characteristic of the district. The lowest relative humidity usually occurs in February/April when they are between 83 -87 in the morning and 48-67 in the afternoon.

1.6.2.4 Climate Change

Increased concentration of greenhouse gases (i.e. carbon dioxide, water vapour, methane, nitrous oxide, etc.) in the atmosphere has resulted in increased global warming, the impacts of which are being felt both globally and locally. There is visible evidence of the adverse effects of climate change in the District. These include changes in rainfall patterns, storms, altered patterns of agriculture and associated crop failures, intermittent flow of streams, and increased cases of diseases (especially malaria), among others. These changes are threats to the achievement of the development priorities of the district.

There is therefore the need to look for ways to reduce the vulnerability of natural and human systems to climate change effects, and also reduce the emission of greenhouse gases or enhance the removal of these gases from the atmosphere. Development effort of the district must therefore be compatible with this aim.

1.6.2.5 Vegetation

The vegetation found in the district is predominantly the semi-deciduous type. The vegetation type has largely been disturbed by human activities (logging, farming, bush fires etc), thus, depriving it of its original valuable tree species (e.g. odum, sapale), fauna and other forest products. However, there are some pockets of forest reserves available in the district. These include the Owabi Water Works Forest Reserves and Barekese Water Works Forest Reserve, which serve as water shed protection for the Ofin and Owabi rivers. In addition, part of the Gyemena Forest Reserve is located in the District.

The Barekese and Owabi forest reserves have been encroached upon by farmers, sandwinners and illegal chain saw operators. These practices continue to threaten the lives of the offin and Owabi Rivers, and the Barekese and Owabi reservoirs. Public education, reforestation and proper enforcements of existing laws should be carried out to protect and conserve water bodies in the district.

1.6.2.6 Green Economy

In providing for the wellbeing of people in the district and also social equity, various negative impacts will be released onto the environment and ecological zones in the district. In view of this, policies and measures have been put in place to mitigate the impact of some of the activities to bring about improvement in the lives of people in the district. Areas such as the use of firewood for domestic activities, illegal lumbering (chain-saw operators), operations from wood mill factories, mining and quarry and others have been catered for in the plan to sustain the green state/economy of the district.

With regards to water bodies like the Owabi, Barekese and others, measures have been put in place to stop farming along river bodies, fishing with chemicals and other hazardous activities.

1.6.2.7 Soil Characteristics

The predominant soils in the district are the Kumasi-Asuansi/Nta-Ofin Compound Associations and the Bekwai- Nzema/Oda Complex Associations.

The Kumasi-Asuansi Compound Associations developed over cape Coast Granites are generally medium to coarse textured, good structured and moderately gravelley. The soils have a fairly high moisture holding capacity. The soils are marginal for mechanical cultivation. Hand cultivation is recommended. The soils are good for agriculture. They are suitable for tree and arable crops such as cocoa, citrus, oil palm, mangoes,

guava, avocado, maize, cassava, yams, cocoyam, plantain, pawpaw, groundnuts, pineapple and ginger. The valley bottom soils are good for the cultivation of rice, sugarcane, and vegetable.

Soils of the Kumasi-Asuansi Compound Associations are found at places like Ntesere, Atwima Koforidua, Akropong etc. Residential activities and sand winning have currently taken portions of these good agriculture lands. Measures such as bye-laws and reforestation are required to protect and reclaim these good lands for agriculture.

The Bekwai- Nzema/Oda Complex Associations developed over Birimian Phyllites, Greywacks, Schist and Gneisses are very deep, red, well drained, and brown. Their moisture holding capacity is fairly high although surface layers are susceptible to dry season drought. The soils are moderately good for agriculture. The upland and slope soils are suitable for all the tree and arable crops already mentioned. The valley bottoms are good for the cultivation of rice, sugarcane, and vegetables. Soils of the Bekwai- Nzema/Oda Complex Associations are found at places like Fufuo, Mfensi, Barekese, Adankwame, Akropong, Besease, Wurapong, etc.

1.6.2.8 Geology and Minerals

The district is underlain by the Lower Birimian rocks, which consist of phyllites, greywaches, achists and gneiss, and the Cape Coast Granite. Both the Lower Birimian and the Cape Coast Granite are of considerable economic importance since they do bear Gold, and good clay deposit for ceramics and brick making. The Cape Coast Granite is a good potential for the building and road construction industry.

The District Assembly should continue to provide conducive environment for the full-scale exploitation of these rocks, which are mostly found around Tabere and Barekese, to create jobs and also provide revenue for the district's development.

1.6.2.9 Condition of the Physical and Built Environment

The impact of socio-economic development on the environment and climate change is still a major concern worldwide, and the importance of environmental issues in planning cannot be underestimated.

Human activities such as lumbering, farming, sand winning, fire wood extraction, livestock, bush fires etc continue to impact negatively on the environment. The net effect of these activities has been the reduction in vegetation cover, pollution of water bodies, which also has adverse effects on the climate. The forest of the district, which has been the major source of timber, has gradually lost its once enviable vegetation.

Logging activities by large timber firms still goes on at, Wurapong, Barekese, etc. The activities of these timber contractors in the district have had negative effects on the environment. Crop farming and sand winning also take place in the forest, and this has added to the degradation of the natural environment and thus, reduced the vegetation from primary to secondary forest. Re-afforestation, environmentally sustainable methods of farming and logging, education, alternative livelihood programmes are some of the measures required to protect and conserve the physical environment.

Open dumping is still the main method of refuse disposal in the built environment. There are also some heaps of refuse in the district. These high heaps of refuse are found mainly in the urban settlements, of Asuofua, Barekese, etc.

Communal pit latrine is still the dominant method of liquid waste disposal in the rural communities, even though some households have taken advantage of the Community Water and Sanitation and the District Assembly household latrine promotion programme, and have constructed Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrines in their houses.

In the urban settlements public toilets (KVIP and Vault chamber type) are prevalent, even though some households in the urban and peri-urban settlements have household toilet facilities, some people still resort to open space defecation.

The peri-urban enclave of the district continues to witness a lot of development activities. Asuofua, Nketia, Atwima Koforidua, etc for instance are the fastest growing towns in the district, and with the upsurge of construction activities, Sand Winning has increased and posing environmental problems in areas such as Akropong, Bokankye, etc. The sand winners create gullies, which become breeding grounds for mosquitoes. Some of the key environmental development problems resulting from human activities on the Natural and built environment include:

- High level of environmental degradation resulting from poor farming practices, illegal logging, sand winning and use of chemicals for fishing
- Poor sanitation in urban areas
- Haphazard erection of physical structures in built environment due to inadequate capacity to plan and manage the fast rate of development in the Urban/Peri-Urban areas
- High level of erosion in settlements
- Poor and inadequate drainage systems
- Poor access roads within some built up areas of Asuofua, Koforidua, Barekese, etc.

The problems identified above have far reaching consequences on the environment and the population. For instance, poor sanitation brings about sanitation related diseases such as malaria, typhoid fever, and cholera. Poor drainage system leads to flooding and stagnant water. Again indiscriminate felling of trees, bush fires, sand winning, use of chemicals for fishing and poor farming practices destroy the forest, water bodies, and the eco-system.

1.6.3 Demographic Characteristics

1.6.3.1 Population Size, Growth Rate and Sex Ratio

The total population of the district, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census was 56,158 with an annual growth rate of 2.6%. The Census revealed that the district had a sex ratio of 94, indicating the presence of more females than males. The projected population of the district for 2021 is 74,752. The population growth of the district is influenced mostly by its proximity to Kumasi. Most people who work in Kumasi use most settlements in the district as dormitory towns and with the high pressure on land and residential facilities in the Kumasi Metropolis, most people find the district suitable to reside.

Table 1.2: Projected Population of Atwima Nwabiagya North District, 2010, 2017-2021

YEAR	POPULATION
2010	56,158
2017	67,368
2018	69,143
2019	70,964
2020	72,833
2021	74,752

Source: Computed from 2010 District Population and Housing Census Reports

1.6.3.2 Spatial Distribution of Population by area council

The district had a population density of 506 persons per sq. km as of 2010. However, the projected population density as of 2017 stood at 606 persons per sq. km. The Population Distribution by Area Councils is indicated in the table 1.1 below. Akropong Area Council has the highest projected population of 33,275 in 2021. Barekese has the lowest projected population of 16,663.

Table 1.3: Population by Area Councils

Area Council	Population, 2010			Projected population, 2017			2021 (Projected)
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Akropong	24,998	12,218	12,780	29,988	14,657	15,331	33,275
Barekese	12,518	6,030	6,488	15,017	7,234	7,783	16,663
Adankwame	18,642	8,972	9,670	22,363	10,763	11,600	24,814
Total	56,158	27,220	28,938	67,368	32,654	34,714	74,752

Source: Computed from 2010 District Population and Housing Census Reports

(a) Rural- Urban Split

The district is predominantly rural with about 66.5 percent living in the rural areas of the district. Only 33.5% of the population lives in the urban areas. Some major settlements in the district include Asuofua, Barekese, Atwima Koforidua, Akropong and Adankwame. The situation therefore requires that the District Assembly put measures in place to ensure proper planning and management of the rural settlements and also provide the needed infrastructure and services for orderly growth.

1.6.3.3 Religious Affiliation

According to the 2010 district population and housing report, Christianity is the dominant religion in the district (78.2%), Islam (10.7%), Traditional Religion (0.3%), Other Religion (0.6%), and No Religion (10.2%). There is cordiality among the religious groups and this situation provides a good environment for the development of the district.

1.6.4 Culture

The predominant cultural practices in the district is the Asante culture, it is the culture being practiced by almost all the people in the region. The main language spoken in the district is Twi, and the most preferred food is fufu. It is prepared with cassava and plantain or cocoyam and it is served with soup. Others include boiled plantain/cocoyam served with 'kontonmire or garden eggs stew and roasted plantain/cocoyam that is served with roasted groundnuts.

The cloth is the main traditional attire; it is worn by both male and female to social gatherings like funerals, church, festivals, wedding, and naming ceremonies. The main dance is Adowa, kete, and Nnwomkro. There are traditional troupes in the district, which perform during occasional celebrations. Funerals, Puberty rites, Festivals (Akwasidae) are important cultural practices of the people in the district. However, puberty rite is gradually dying out due to modernization.

1.6.4.1 Festivals

The people of AtwimaNwabiagya North, which are mostly Ashantis, don't have a major festival apart from the 'Akwasidae' which is observed by all traditional councils in Ashanti Region on regular basis. The 'Akwasidae' is celebrated in forty days intervals within a year, which means that the 'Akwadae' is observed nine times in a year. Though 'Akwasidae' is an important occasion in the calendar of the people of the district, it is not an occasion that brings people together for celebration. However, chiefs and elders of the traditional council normally meet at the palace to pour libation and make sacrifices to the ancestors for protection.

Besides, the chiefs meet the people at the palace to discuss issues concerning the Traditional Area. They identify problems in the past in order to make amends and to plan ahead for the next forty days. Minor cases among the people including quarrels and land disputes are settled amicably to avoid unnecessary litigations at the law court. Gifts especially drinks are presented to the Chiefs. The Chiefs serve the people with drinks to end the occasion.

1.6.4.2 Attitudes and practices

As reminiscence of the Ashantis, the people in the Atwima Nwabiagya North District are very hardworking and hospitable people who work tirelessly to improve their living conditions and the district as a whole. They actively participate in cultural activities that are observed in the district such as: pouring of libation, child naming ceremonies, marriage rites, funeral rites, observation of 'Akwasidae' and other practices. Also, there is a spirit of voluntarism among the youth who actively participates in communal labour towards the development of their communities.

Nevertheless, there are some people who show negative attitudes towards cultural practices and therefore do not participate in its observations on the grounds of religion.

Tuesdays and Fridays are the main sacred days of the people in the district. Some communities take advantage of these days to carry out community development activities. The sacred days are opportunities for the promotion of self-help development activities in the rural communities of the district.

1.6.5 Spatial Analysis

This section presents the main spatial organization issues in the district. It discusses the location and distribution of services in the district.

1.6.5.1 Nature and Distribution of Settlements

There are about 64 settlements in the district, four (4) of them are urban with population 5,000 and above. These four urban settlements are Asuofua, Barekese, Atwima Koforidua, and Akropong. About 41.8% of the populations of the district live in these urban settlements.

1.6.5.2 Settlement Planning and Management

Development Schemes or Layouts are very critical for total development of the district. However, few of the settlements have approved and operational planning schemes/layouts. The aforementioned schemes/layouts are in sections, as they do not cover the total land area of the various settlements.

The schemes/layouts are tools available to the Assembly, through the District Spatial Planning Committee (DSPC) for ensuring orderly physical development in the district.

Most settlements in the district do not have schemes/layout. In addition, public awareness, monitoring, and enforcement of legislations/byelaw on physical development are weak, mainly due to inadequate funding, equipment, transport and other logistics. These have resulted in haphazard and unauthorized erection of physical structures, especially, in the urban/peri-urban communities.

There is therefore the need for the District Assembly to collaborate with traditional authorities to provide adequate funding for the preparation and management of settlement schemes/layouts to guide proper settlement development and to reduce the haphazard, uncontrolled, and uncoordinated development in the urban/ peri-urban settlements. There is also the need to extend physical planning and management activities to rural areas to ensure orderly growth and development of rural settlements in the district.

1.6.5.3 Surface Accessibility

Roads are very important determinant of the accessibility of people to services and facilities. It is therefore necessary to analyze the road network and their conditions.

In all, the district has 115.3 kilometres of road networks. 62.4kms of it is bitumen surfaced and the remaining 52.9kms is graveled roads.

These roads provide surface access to services in the district and also link the district to other parts of the country. An important aspect of spatial organization in terms of settlement is the distribution of services. This together with conditions of communication and transportation system, and social factors determine the access the people have to basic services.

All the major towns and some peri- urban and rural settlements in the district (are linked by bitumen surfaced roads, thereby providing easy movement of people and goods to and from these communities.

Accessibility in the remote Cocoa and food crop growing communities of Wurapong, Boahenkwa, Ataase, Nyamebikyere, Apuayem, etc. is still poor. Some of the roads linking these communities become almost impassable during the rainy season. This makes movement to and from such areas still very difficult.

Farmers in these areas face a lot of transportation difficulties, some of which include unreliability of means of transport and high transport fares. Most of their produce go bad or are bought at very low prices by middlemen. The people in these areas are unable to access some basic social and economic services.

1.6.6 District Economy

1.6.6.1 Structure of the Local Economy

The economy of Atwima Nwabiagya North District can be analyzed under four broad categories namely Agriculture, Industry, trading and services. In spite of the peri-urban nature of the district, agriculture remains the dominant sector and employs about 50.7% of the labour force, as shown in table 1.3. This is followed by the industrial sector, which employs about 17.41% of the labour force. Trading, that is buying and selling employs 14.49% of the labour force.

The service sector comprising transportation, hairdressing, hospitality and other activities, employs about 17.40% of the labour force. There are small, medium, and large-scale industries in the district. The industrial sector is dominated by small-scale manufacturing activities, which range from local soap making, tie and dye production as well as gari processing, carpentry, oil palm and palm kernel oil extraction. Medium and large scale manufacturing industries consist of sawmills, among others. This is shown in the table 1.3 below:

Table 1.4: Structure of District Economy

Sector	Percentage (%)
Agriculture	50.7
Industry	17.41
Trading	14.49
Service	17.40
TOTAL	100

Source: 2010 District Population and Housing Census

1.6.6.2 Major Economic Activities

1.6.6.2.1 Agriculture

The main types of agricultural activities in the district are crop farming and livestock rearing. Fishing is also done, but on a very limited scale.

(a) Crop Farming

Crop farming is the main agricultural activity in the district. Maize, cassava, yam, cocoyam, ginger, oil palm, rice, citrus, cocoa and plantain are the main crops grown in the district. Most of these crops are cultivated on small-scale basis. Only few individuals are engaged in medium to large-scale farming.

Some farmers are also taking advantage of the huge potential market in the Kumasi Metropolis to cultivate vegetables like pepper, tomatoes; garden eggs, cabbage, carrots cucumber, green pepper and okra on a relatively large scale. There are good soils and large farmlands available for the production of rice and the crops mentioned above on larger scales.

Climatic and soil conditions in the district are favorable for the cultivation of citrus. The district is therefore one of the leading producers of citrus in the country. Currently, about 9,000 hectares of farmlands are devoted to citrus cultivation. However, there are still no processing facilities available in the district, to add value to the raw oranges; as a result most of the fruits go waste since the existing market is unable to absorb all the supplies of the raw fruits.

Other farming activities being carried out in the district, which deserve special attention and promotion, are aquaculture and grass cutter rearing.

Table 1.4 shows major growing areas of crops in the district.

Table 1.5: Crops and Growing Areas

Crop	Main Areas of Cultivation
Oil palm	Wurapong, Adagya, Fofuo, Adankwame
Tomatoes	Adankwame
Garden eggs	Wurapong, Adagya, Fofuo, Adankwame
Pepper	Wurapong, Mfensi, Tabre, Adankwame
Maize	Abira, Adagya, Fofuo, Adankwame, Asuofua, Maaban, Pasro, Barekuma, Akropong, Dabaan.
Plantain	Wurapong, Adagya, Fofuo, Adankwame, Boahenkwa.
Yam	Adagya, Fofuo, Atwim Koforidua, Akropong.
Cassava	Wurapong, Adagya, Fofuo, Adankwame, Barekese, Achina, Abira.

Okra	Mfensi, Wurapong, Adagya, Fofuo, Adankwame
Cocoa	Wurapong, Adagya, Fofuo, Adankwame
Citrus	Adagya, Fofuo, Adankwame, Mabang, Daaban, Kumi, Kapro, Pasro.
Rice	Wurapong, Adagya, Fofuo, Adankwame, Barekese, Mfensi, Atwima Koforidua, Sokwai, Amedum . Nyamebekyere

Source: MOFA, Nkawie 2017

(b) Livestock Farming

The district can also boast of the presence of large-scale poultry farms. These include Darko Farms, Topman Farms, and Asare Farms. There are also many medium and small scale poultry farms scattered all over the district. Other small-scale livestock like goats, sheep, pigs, cattle, grass cutter, etc. are also reared. Most of these small-scale livestock rearing activities are meant to supplement nutritional requirements and to earn additional income. Livestock and poultry production areas in the district are presented in Table 1.5 below.

Table 1.6: Livestock and Poultry Production Areas

Type of Livestock	Main Production Area
Goats	Barekese, Mfensi, Fufuo, Gyankobaa, Adankwame, Maaban
Sheep	Adankwame, Barikuma, Akropng, Maaban, Nketia, Asoufia,.
Cattle	Adankwame, Barkuma, Akropng, Maaban, Nketia, Asoufia.
Pig	Akropng, Atwima Koforidua, Mfensi Adankwame, Tabre
Poultry	Barkuma, Akropng, Maaban, Nketia, Asoufia, Atwim Koforidua, Barekese.

Source: MOFA, Nkawie 2017

(c) Farm Tools

Most farmers in the district still use the cutlass and hoe for their farming activities. The use of agrochemicals is now on the increase to reduce the need for physical labour and time spent in the production process. It is important that while the use of agrochemicals is being promoted on a large scale, the correct application of the chemicals and the required precautions are not compromised, so as to protect our water bodies from pollution and consumers from food contamination. There is the need to replace the hoe and cutlass with appropriate agriculture machinery so as to increase efficiency and productivity

(d) Land Acquisition

The main method of land acquisition for agriculture purpose in the district is through either sharecropping or lease. The main types of sharecropping are the “abunnu” (half of the crop produced are given to the tenant farmer and half to the landowner) and “abusa” (two-thirds of the produce is given to the farmer and one-third to the landowner). These systems have serious implications as far as agricultural production is concerned. In terms of costs, rates keep on rising in most cases. There is also uncertainty as far as the farmer’s duration on the piece of land is concerned and this blunts incentives among sharecropping and fixed rent tenants to invest in, and adopt modern agricultural technologies.

Apart from these, landownership is fragmented thereby hindering easy acquisition of large size of land for large scale agriculture. There is the need for the District Assembly to collaborate with traditional authorities and land owners to create land banks for farming and other viable agro-based investments.

(e) Pest and Diseases

Pest and disease condition in the district is not all that serious, apart from the usual caterpillars, grass hoppers, aphids and mites, which affect some crops. Common diseases are fruit drop in citrus and black pods on cocoa. Common pest in animals include ticks, worms and flies. There is the need to control disease and pest infestation to improve yield.

(f) Credit Facilities

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture and NGOs such as JIRCA, Self Help International, and West African Rice etc have credit facilities for farmers in the district. Farmers are supplied with credit inputs like seed maize, fertilizers and weedicides to boost up production.

Other credit facilities like the Micro- credit is provided by Rural Banks through the Business Advisory Center (BAC). However, the bureaucratic procedures one has to go through before accessing these credits, the untimely disbursement and unfavorable repayment arrangements are often disincentive to most of the farmers. There is also a general low level of banking culture and poor credit management skills among farmers. All these need to be addressed to enable the farmers obtain and effectively utilize credit to increase production and their income levels.

(g) Post-Harvest Losses and Storage

Much of the foodstuffs grown by the farmers are still lost as a result of poor post-harvest practices, notably poor handling, poor storage, poor post-harvest management, poor harvesting methods, and lack of processing facilities.

The main type of storage facility in the district is the improved ventilated narrow crib. It is extensively used in the maize producing areas. The lack of storage facilities for some of the crops compel farmers to sell off their produce at very low prices. This is especially so if there is a bumper harvest and also in the case of citrus which is perishable.

(h) Marketing and Processing

Middle women mainly from Kumasi play an important role in the marketing of agricultural produce in the district. Most of the farmers sell their produce to the middle women and men on market days or in their farms. They in turn sell them at urban markets within and outside the district.

However, these middlemen dictate the prices of the agricultural produce. In most cases, the prices are unfavorable to the farmers. Even though Farmers complained about this situation, they have no alternative, since most of the items they produce are perishable. There is the need to promote the patronage of locally produced food stuff by the School Feeding Programme, second cycle institutions etc.

1.6.6.2.2 Industry

(i) Manufacturing

The district has a number of industries engaged in the production of various items. The manufacturing sector is dominated by businesses in the area of Dressmaking, Carpentry, Metal, fabrication, Distillation of alcoholic beverages (akpeteshie and pito), Leather works, Ceramics, Baking, Milling, Wood processing (saw mills) and Batik Tie and Dye making. These businesses are mainly micro and small-scale enterprises without permanent employees and the owners usually depend on apprentices to undertake their activities.

(ii) Quarrying

Quarrying is another business that has a lot of potential in the district because of the availability of huge rock deposits at Barekese and Ntesere. There are two active quarry industries in the district. These are Consar Limited and Nachaa Limited. The industries are located at Barekese.

1.6.6.2.3 Trade and Commerce

From the 2010 PHC, Twenty-five percent (14.49%) of the working population in the district is engaged in trading/commercial activities (buying and selling). Types of trading/commercial activities found in the district include: Foodstuffs, Provisions, Spare parts, Alcoholic and soft drinks, Building Materials, Cooked foods, Wood and Wood products, Plastic products, Chemicals, Fuel Products and lubricants

Most of the traders are small size retailers, and apart from a few who trade in defined market places, most trading activities in the district are still located along roads, water ways and residential neighborhoods, thus creating a lot of environmental sanitation problems.

There is only one organized market in the district. This is the Barekese Market which is organized twice in a week; that is Mondays and Fridays. There are other relatively smaller markets in the district. These include Atwima Koforidua, Akropong, Asuofua, Achiase, and Fufuo. There are lorry parks attached to the Asuofua, and Barekese markets. The infrastructure at the markets and lorry parks are not only inadequate, but are also poor. There is also no effective market management system in place for the proper management of the markets.

Measures are required to improve the infrastructure at all the markets and lorry parks and also to put in place proper market management system and structures for the effective management of the markets to enable them serve the needs of the people better.

1.6.6.2.4 Services

(a) Informal Services Sector

The district has a number of businesses, which are engaged in the provision of different services to people within and outside the district. Important services available in the district include: hairdressing /barbering, traditional catering (chop bar), automobile repairs, radio / TV repairs, fridge / air-condition repairs and mobile phone repairs

The Akropong Area Council has the highest number of businesses in the service sector, followed by Adankwame Area Councils. Barekese Area Council has the least number of businesses in the service sector in the district.

The district has no properly demarcated site where the informal sector activities can be carried out successfully. This has compelled most of the businesses to be located on road shoulders, on water ways and in residential areas, where they create and face a lot of inconveniences. The district must endeavor to find suitable sites where most of these businesses could be located and function effectively.

The Business Advisory Center with financial and technical support from the Rural Enterprise Project (REP) has been training some Micro and Small Scale Manufacturing and Services Enterprises on technical and managerial skills in the district. The quality of products and services of the beneficiaries has improved, and some of them have been exposed to markets outside the district. There is the need for the district to continue to take advantage of the Rural Enterprise Project concept to seriously address the credit, technical and managerial bottle-necks of MSMEs in the district. However, the Business Advisory Centre does not have office and officers in the Atwima Nwabiagya North District.

(b) Tourism

Tourism potentials exist in the district. The Owabi and Barekese Dams continue to attract a large number of tourists into the district. Another important tourist site in the district is cave located at Barekese, where the

‘Golden Stool is believed to have been hidden at the time the whites wanted to seize it. It is also believed to be the place where war guns of the Asantes were stored in the olden days.

Not all these tourism potentials in the district are developed. Measures should be put in place by the District Assembly, Forestry Services Division, Ghana Water Company Limited, Traditional Authorities and other stakeholders to conserve the historical sites, eco-system of the reserves and to provide facilities to make the tourist sites attractive to local and foreign tourists, and to prolong the time they spend at the sites.

(c) Financial Institutions

There are two Rural Banks operating in the District. These are: Atwima Mponua Rural Bank located at Akropong, and Nwabiagya Rural Bank located at Barekese. The District Assembly collaborates with these financial institutions to address the credit needs of local enterprises and to develop the district’s potentials.

(d) Communication

There are two post offices in the district. These are located at Barekese and Akropong. Towns with direct telephones lines are Barekese, Akropong and Asuofua. MTN, Airtel-Tigo, Glo and Vodafone mobile service are also available in most parts of the district.

The district has no FM radio station; however, signals of all the FM stations located in Kumasi are received in most parts of the district. Signals from GTV, TV3, TV Africa, Metro TV and UTV are also available in most parts of the district. There is also an internet cafe located at Asuofua. These facilities provide important means through which information and feedbacks can be obtained for effective development of the district. Efforts must therefore be made to ensure that the communication service providers improve and sustain the quality of services they provide.

Another predominant means of communication in the District is the local Information Centres. These centres play essential roles in dissemination of information in the various communities, especially the rural settlements. However, its operations sometimes cause nuisance to residents because operators abuse the service by allowing local advertisers to stay on it for longer periods and also opening the speakers louder even late in the evening and early in the morning. Measures therefore should be put in place to regulate the activities of these information centres.

1.6.7 District Assembly Revenue

Sources of revenue for the district can be divided into two broad categories. These are the Internally Generated Fund (IGF) and External Revenue

1.6.7.1 Internally Generated Revenue (IGF)

The main sources of Internally Generated Fund (IGF) are: Rates, Fees and fines, Lands, Licenses, Rent, Interest on investments and others (Miscellaneous). Revenue collection zones of the district are Akropong, Adankwame, Asuofua and Barekese. Akropong and Asuofua contribute more to the district’s IGF receipts.

1.6.7.2 External Revenue

The main source of external revenue to the District Assembly is the District Assemblies’ Common Fund (DACF). However, there are other external sources that contribute to the financial needs of the district. Some of these sources are District Development Facility (DDF) and other Donor support.

1.6.7.3 Economic Resources of the District

- ✓ Good agriculture land for large scale rice, vegetables, citrus, ginger, poultry, livestock, etc production.

- ✓ High production of crops, citrus, maize, oil palm etc provide potentials for agro processing.
- ✓ Underground and surface water (Barekese Water Reservoir, Owabi Water Reservoir), historical sites for the development and promotion of international and domestic tourism
- ✓ Availability of stones for the building and road construction industry
- ✓ Good quality clay deposit at Mfensi for ceramic and bricks and tiles manufacturing
- ✓ Availability of land for housing development for the Kumasi Metropolitan market
- ✓ Availability of good economic support infrastructure (bitumen surfaced roads, electricity, potable water, etc
- ✓ Availability of private properties, periodic/daily markets, lorry parks, etc for local revenue generation.

1.6.7.4 Employed and Unemployed

According to the 2010 district population and housing census, the economically active population (age 15-64) is estimated at 22,969. Out of this, 12,059 (52.5%) are females while 10,910 (47.5%) are males. About 92% (21,179 people) of the economically active population in the district were employed. 48% (10,166) of those employed were female. Most of those working were self-employed. A total of 1,790 people (representing about 8% of the population in the employable age, most of which are youth) were not employed

There is the need for a comprehensive approach, and the directing of more investment into income generation and job creation ventures using existing local resource potentials (in agriculture, tourism, sanitation, ICT, Agro-processing, natural resource restoration, Housing construction, repairs/ metal fabrication, etc) and other opportunities to reduce the unemployment situation and sustain any achievements made in the employment sector.

1.6.8 Key Economic Infrastructure in the District

1.6.8.1 Electricity, Oil and Gas

Twenty-Eight (28) settlements representing (65.1%) out of the forty-three (43) settlements with population, 500 and above people are hooked onto the National Power Grid as shown in the Table 1.6 below. However, intermittent power outages make it difficult for inhabitants to derive the full economic and social benefits of electricity supply.

However, there are Fifteen (15) communities with population 500 and above people that have not been connected to the national grid. Some of these are; Wurapong, Adagya, Ataase, Akyena, Boahenkwa, Amakye-Bari and Aninkroma. In addition, newly developed parts of some urban/peri-urban towns in the district have no access to electricity.

There is the need for ECG, District Assembly and other relevant stakeholders to work together to improve the quality and coverage of electricity supply in the district and to provide opportunities for electricity-based economic development and for kids and adults in all parts of the district to learn and use computers and internet facilities

Table 1.7: Electricity Supply Situation by Area Council, 2017

Area Council	Number of communities with population 500 and above	Communities (population 500 and above) with electricity		Communities (population 500 and above) without electricity	
		No.	%	No.	%
Akropong	22	16	72.7	6	27.3
Barekese	11	4	36.4	7	63.6

Adankwame	10	8	80.0	2	20.0
Total	43	28	65.1	15	34.9

Source: Data Compiled by DPCU, 2017

Also, there are eleven (11) oil refilling stations in the district. Seven (7) of them are surface, whilst four (4) are underground. The spatial distribution of these refilling stations is as shown in Table 1.7 below.

Table 1.8: Fuel/Oil Filling Station by Area Council in the District, 2017

Area Council	Underground	Surface	Total
Akropong	3	3	6
Barekese	0	2	2
Adankwame	1	2	3
Total	4	7	11

Source: Data Compiled by DPCU, 2017

Some of these refilling stations are located close to residential and commercial areas with heavy human traffic. There is the need to regulate the establishment, operation and utilization of oil products in the district to prevent environmental hazards and disasters and to derive the full potential from oil.

There are three (3) gas refilling stations in the district. Two (2) of them are located at Asuofua and the other one (1) located at Nketiah. Gas is mainly used by some households and taxis in the urban areas of the district. Most households especially in the peri-urban and rural areas still rely on charcoal and fuel wood for energy. There is therefore the need to promote the use of gas by households to reduce the use of charcoal and fuel wood and its impact on the environment, and also to reduce the burden on women and children.

1.6.8.2 Roads

The district has a total road network of 115.3 kilometers. Out of these, 62.4 kilometers are bitumen surfaced roads. Motor vehicle remains an indispensable means of transport for most people in the district; the generally high level of poor roads in the district makes movement within and outside the district difficult and expensive.

However, the conditions of 23.8 km of the district's total road network are fair, whilst 68.4 kms are bad or poor as shown in Table 1.8. This analysis indicates that more needs to be done by the District Assembly and the Road Agencies to improve the condition of graveled roads in the district, especially those in the remote Cocoa and food crop growing communities so as to improve accessibility towards increased food production, access to market and reduce poverty.

Tables 1.9 and 1.10 provide the summary and detailed road network in the district and their condition.

Table 1.9: Summary of Length and Condition of Road Types in the District

Road Type	Length (Km)	Good		Fair		Poor	
		Km	%	Km	%	Km	%
Bitumen Roads	62.4	21.9	35.1	11.8	18.9	28.7	46.0
Graveled Roads	52.9	1.2	2.3	12.0	22.7	39.7	75.0
TOTAL	115.3	23.1	20.1	23.8	20.6	68.4	59.3

Source: District Feeder Roads, 2017

Table 1.10: Length and Condition of Bitumen and Graveled Roads

No.	Road Name	Length (Km)	Good (Km)	Fair (Km)	Poor (Km)
Bitumen Surfaced Roads					
1	Ntensere- Pasoro	1.0		√	
2	Akropong – Dabaa- Kapro	7.5	√		
3	Akropong – Essase – Owabi Dam	6.8			√
5	Abuakwa-Mfensi	7.2	√		
7	Esaso- Barekuma	6.2			√
8	Abrafo Kokobeng Jn-Abrafo Kokobeng	1.2			√
9	Barekese- Abira	10.8		√	
11	Adankwame- Esaso-Pasoro	10.0			√
14	Essaase- Owabi- Dabaa	4.5			√
16	Barekese – Fufuo	7.2	√		
	Sub Total	62.4			
Graveled Roads					
1	Fufuo-Adugyama	12.0		√	
2	Bonsua-Worapong	7.0			√
4	Bari-Kuma-Maabang	6.2			√
12	Abrafo Kokobeng-Dabaa	1.2			√
13	Barekese-Addaikrom	7.1			√
18	Fufuo-Asikam	7.2			√
19	Atamso Jn-Atamso-Yeboakrom	7.0			√
21	Hemang-Achiase-Nketia	1.0			√
22	Asuofua-Achiase-Amoaman	3.0			√
23	Asuofua-Asaman	1.2	√		
	Sub Total	52.9			
	Grand Total	115.3			

Source: Dist. Feeder Roads, 2017.

1.6.9 Public Sector Institutions and Structures

1.6.9.1 The District Assembly

The District Assembly is the highest political authority in the district. The District Assembly has 5 Sub-Committees working up to an Executive Committee; these are: Social Services, Works, Finance and Administration, Development Planning, and Justice and Security. These Sub-Committees carry out their various functions and report to the Executive Committee, which is chaired by the District Chief Executive. Reports of the Executive Committee are submitted to the General Assembly for deliberations and ratification.

There are Twenty-Seven (27) Assembly Members including District Chief Executive and Member of Parliament in the District. Seventeen (17) of them are elected from the 17 Electoral Areas and 8 of them are appointed. In all, there are 4 females representing 14.8%. There is the need to put in measures such as advocacy and leadership skills training for women to improve their representation on the General Assembly.

1.6.9.2 District Sub-Structures

There are three (3) Area Councils and Seventeen Unit Committees making the sub structures of the Assembly. To empower and ensure the functionality of these Area Councils to mobilize enough revenue for effective performance of their duties, the General Assembly of the Atwima Nwabiagya North District has approved and ceded 11 revenue items to them.

All the Area Councils have office accommodation but lack some equipment such as computers and proper furniture. The Area councils face a lot of challenges. Some of these include inadequate funding and means of transport. These affect the execution of functions such as resource mobilization, registration of births and deaths, mobilization of communities to undertake local development activities, etc. Measures such as revenue generation, office accommodation, and means of transport, training, and logistics are required to make these structures function effectively to enable them contribute to the development of the district.

1.6.9.3 Departments of the Assembly and Agencies in the District

Currently, only eight (8) out of eleven (11) Departments of the Assembly have some staff posted to the district. These include: Central Administration, Department of Agriculture, Ghana Education Service, Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, Works Department, Disaster Management Department (NADMO Unit), Ghana Health Service (Environmental Health Unit) and Finance Department.

Some of these departments do not have office accommodation and enough staff to work effectively.

Also, the Physical Planning Department though does not have staff posted to the district, but the head at Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal, carry out oversight activities in the district.

Aside departments of the Assembly, there are important Agencies and Departments currently working in the district. These include: Internal Audit, Information Service Department, Nation builders Corp Secretariat, etc.

The departments, agencies, and units are the technical wing of the District Assembly. They help in decisions making of the Sub-Committees and the General Assembly, and are also responsible for the implementation of approved decisions of the General Assembly. They report the progress of implementation of the decisions to the Assembly, through the District Chief Executive and the various Sub-committees.

These departments and agencies face a lot of constraints and challenges that need to be resolved in order to ensure smooth running of the District. Some of these constraints and challenges are listed below:

- ✓ Inadequate equipment and logistics
- ✓ Inadequate personnel
- ✓ Inadequate office and residential accommodation
- ✓ Lack of vehicles for transportation

1.6.9.4 Internal Security

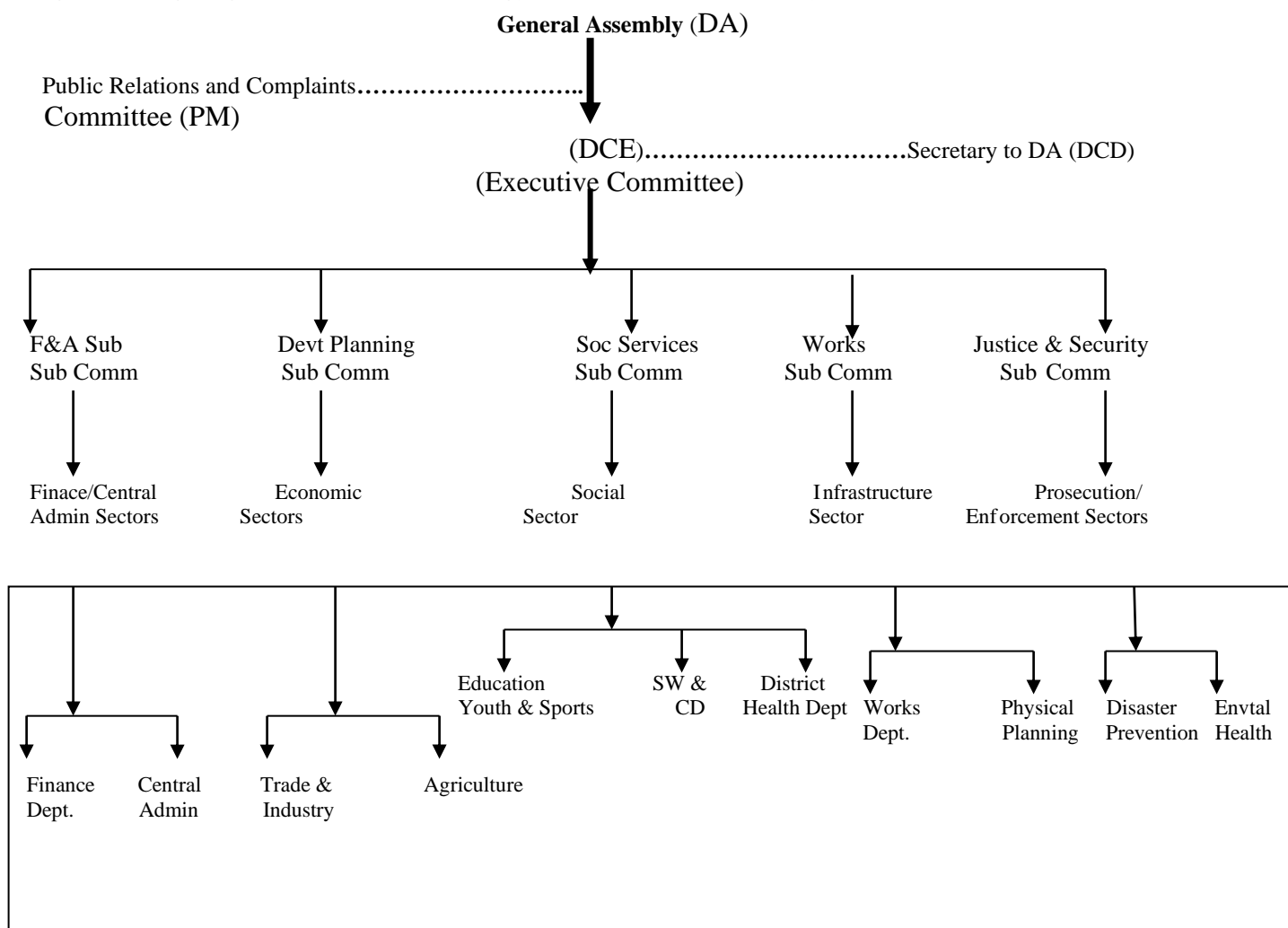
The District is relatively peaceful. The police and other security agencies in the district work very hard to ensure that people move about freely to carry out their businesses without fear. Though the District is peaceful, efforts have to be made to increase the presence of security agencies such as Ghana Police Service, Ghana National Fire Service, National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO), etc in the District to ensure sustainable security across the District.

Currently, Ghana National Fire Service does not have staff and office established in the District. National Disaster Management Organization have some staff posted to the district but does not have office accommodation and adequate logistics to sensitize and respond to situations.

The Ghana Police Service, however, has relative higher presence in the District compared to their other counterparts. That notwithstanding, the number of police personnel in the various charge offices in the District are inadequate. Again, the District does not currently have District Police Headquarters situated in the district.

However, notwithstanding the challenges, the presence of Community Police Assistants attached to the various Police Stations under the Youth Employment Agency (YEA) is boost to peaceful security in the District.

Figure 4: Organogram of Atwima Nwabiagya North District Assembly



Source: Planning Unit – ANNDA (Reconstructed From LGS Document) - 2018

1.6.10 Private Sector and Community Participation in Development

1.6.10.1 Private Sector Participation/Public Private Partnership

Private sector participation in governance cannot be over emphasized today. Government alone cannot bear the burden of development, and has to share it with the private sector. The private sector is therefore to augment and partner the government’s developmental efforts.

There is private sector involvement in construction, community sensitization, waste management health service delivery, education delivery, among others.

Some of the private sector operators are NGOs with non-profit motive. These NGOs are engaged in Community Animation, provision of social infrastructure, environmental conservation, food production and HIV and AIDS prevention among others.

There is the need to enhance the capacity of the private sector to enable them partner government in the provision and management of public facilities and services.

1.6.10.2 Community Participation

Some communities in the district, especially in the rural areas organize Communal Labour to carry out self-help projects such as clearing of farm tracks, footpaths, construction of public pit latrines and school infrastructure. Some also contribute in cash and in kind towards external funded projects like drilling of boreholes. However, most of these community activities are not well planned, and therefore the communities face a lot of implementation bottlenecks which result in delays in their completion.

There is generally low community participation in decision making and implementation, and the linkage between the District Assembly and the communities is not strong enough. Assembly members and Unit Committees are supposed to link the communities to the District Assembly, but there is currently low interaction between them and their communities. Where these interactions exist, the participation of women and the youth was always low.

The district Assembly should put in place measures to increase community participation (especially women and the youth) in decision making, planning and implementation. The Assembly should facilitate interaction of Assembly members/ Unit committees with their community people. It is also necessary for the District Assembly to promote participatory planning, monitoring, and evaluation.

1.6.11 Social Services

1.6.11.1 Education

It is often said that education is a basic necessity for the development of every nation and for that matter a district. The District Assembly has taken keen interest in the development of education. This section analyses the current education situation including physical infrastructure, teaching staff strength, enrolment levels and academic performance at the basic level as well as ownership of existing facilities.

The Atwima Nwabiagya North District has a total of 180 education institution spread across the district as at the beginning of 2017/2018 academic year. Out of this, Pre-school and Primary schools constitute 136 with 70 and 66 respectively. In terms of ownership there are 134 public and 46 private schools in the district. Table 1.11 gives an overview of school ownership in the District. It could be observed from the data that private participation in the education sector is encouraging. It is heartening to note that in view of the District Assembly's inadequate resources to accelerate the development of the education sector, the private sector is being motivated to participate in the sector.

Table 1.12 also shows distribution of schools by Area Councils.

Table 1.11: Types of Educational Institution and Ownership, 2017

NO	TYPE OF SCHOOL	TOTAL NUMBER	PUBLIC	PRIVATE
1	Pre-School	70	50	20
2	Primary School	66	49	17
3	Junior High School	42	33	9
4	Senior High School	2	2	0
Grand Total		180	134	46

Source: District Education Directorate, 2017

Table 1.12: Distribution of Schools by Area Council

Area	Public	Private
------	--------	---------

Council	Pre- School	Primary	JSS	SSS	Pre- School	Primary	JSS	SSS
Akropong	21	21	17	1	10	7	7	0
Adankwame	17	15	6	0	7	8	2	0
Barekese	12	13	10	1	3	2		0
Total	50	49	33	2	20	17	9	0

Source: District Education Directorate, 2017

1.6.11.1.1 Enrolment Levels

- **Pre-School**

The district has a total pre-school enrolment of 8,782 at the beginning of 2017/2018 academic year. As indicated in Table 1.13, there are more males than females in almost all the pre-schools in the Circuits except Asuofua and Akropong. This puts the pre-school male to female ratio on 51.3 to 48.7. Therefore, measures must be put in place to ensure that girl-child education is improved at this level.

It is also important to mention that private schools are admitting almost half of the pupils despite their lower numbers compared to that of the public schools at this level.

Table 1.13: Pre-School Enrolment by Circuit, Type of Ownership and Sex, 2017

Name of Circuit	Enrolment									
	Public			Private			District Totals			
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Absolute No.		Percentage	
Female							Male	Female	Male	
Akropong	961	498	463	1647	806	841	1,304	1,304	50.0	50.0
Adankwame	664	300	364	245	130	115	430	479	47.3	52.7
Barekese	996	457	539	547	254	293	711	832	46.1	53.9
Asuofua	862	409	453	1643	845	798	1,254	1,251	50.1	49.9
Mfensi	705	343	362	240	116	124	459	486	48.6	51.4
Wurapong	272	123	149	-	-	-	123	149	45.2	54.8
Total	4,460	2,130	2,330	4,322	2,151	2,171	4,281	4,501	48.7	51.3

Source: School Survey Conducted by ANDA-DPCU/GES, 2017

- **Primary School**

The district has a total primary school enrolment of 22,551 pupils at the beginning of 2017/2018 academic year. Similar to that of the pre-school, males are dominating in almost all the circuits except one. This makes the district's male to female ratio 50.4 to 49.6. However, it can be seen that there has been little improvement in closing the gap from the pre-school level.

Table 1.14: Primary School Enrolment by Circuit, Type of Ownership and Sex, 2017

Name of Circuit	Enrolment										
	Public			Private			District Totals				
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Absolute No.			Percentage	
Total							Female	Male	Female	Male	
Akropong	3,440	1,708	1,732	3762	1881	1881	7,202	3,589	3,613	49.8	50.2
Adankwame	2,176	1,070	1,106	420	207	213	2,596	1,277	1,319	49.2	50.8
Barekese	2,637	1,309	1,328	976	453	523	3,613	1,762	1,851	48.8	51.2

Asuofua	3,028	1,480	1,548	3034	1522	1512	6,062	3,002	3,060	49.5	50.5
Mfensi	2,104	1,077	1,027	367	184	183	2,471	1,261	1,210	51.0	49.0
Wurapong	607	293	314	-	-	-	607	293	314	48.3	51.7
Total	13,992	6,937	7,055	8,559	4,247	4,312	22,551	11,184	11,367	49.6	50.4

Source: School Survey Conducted by ANDA-DPCU/GES, 2017

• Junior High School

The district has a total Junior High School enrolment of 9,769 students at the beginning of 2017/2018 academic year. Similar to that of the pre-school and primary school, males dominate with a ratio of 50.4 to 49.6 in the district. However, it can be seen that the JHS enrolment ratio of male to female is the same as that of the primary school.

Table 1.15: Junior High School Enrolment by Circuit, Type of Ownership and Sex, 2017

Name of Circuits	Enrolment										
	Public			Private			District Totals				
	Total	Fema le	Mal e	Tota l	Femal e	Mal e	Absolute No.			Percentage	
							Total	Femal e	Male	Femal e	Mal e
Akropong	1,903	983	920	1011	495	516	2,914	1,478	1,436	50.7	49.3
Adankwame	1,160	574	586	46	19	27	1,206	593	613	49.2	50.8
Barekese	1,461	704	757	179	83	96	1,640	787	853	48.0	52.0
Asuofua	1,548	800	748	1177	579	598	2,725	1,379	1,346	50.6	49.4
Mfensi	904	434	470	49	20	29	953	454	499	47.6	52.4
Wurapong	331	150	181	-	-	-	331	150	181	45.3	54.7
Total	7,307	3,645	3,662	2,462	1,196	1,266	9,769	4,841	4,928	49.6	50.4

Source: School Survey Conducted by ANDA-DPCU/GES, 2017

1.6.111.1.2 School Infrastructure

School infrastructure at the pre-school and basic levels in the district is inadequate. Classrooms and furniture are inadequate, and some of the existing classrooms are poor. This is evident in Tables 1.16, 1.17 and 1.18.

There is therefore the need to improve the infrastructure situation at these levels so as to provide the right environment for effective academic work

Table 1.16: Pre-School Infrastructure by Circuits

Name of Circuit	Total Enrol.	Classrooms and Class			Furniture:							
		Exiting		Back log	Hexagonal Tables		Chairs		Mono Desk		Dual Desk	
		C'r oom s	Class es		Exist ing	Bac klog	Exis ting	Bac klog	Ava ilab le	Need ed	Availab le	Needed
Akropong	961	20	21	1	95	107	498	380	31	20	-	-
Adankwame	664	17	23	6	74	94	295	124	116	83	-	-
Barekese	996	7	22	15	36	94	151	204	50	60	25	25

Asuofua	862	13	22	9	65	57	218	217	132	140	75	95
Mfensi	705	16	22	6	66	80	416	399	48	80	39	76
Wurapong	272	7	8	1	13	33	78	165	15	20	40	57
Total	4,460	80	118	38	349	465	1,656	1,489	245	403	179	253

Source: School Survey Conducted by DPCU, 2017

Table 1.17: Primary School Infrastructure by Circuits

Name of Circuit	Total Enrol.	Classrooms and Classes			Furniture			
		Exiting		Backlog	Mono Desk		Dual Desks	
		Classroom	Classes		Existing	Backlog	Existing	Backlog
Akropong	3,440	69	72	3	16	131	469	1,243
Adankwame	2,176	63	69	6	348	417	628	646
Barekese	2,637	57	66	9	209	214	388	626
Asuofua	3,028	78	80	2	306	798	604	438
Mfensi	2,104	54	63	9	101	593	507	366
Wurapong	607	24	24	0	52	178	174	112
Total	13,992	345	374	29	1,032	2,331	2,770	3,431

Source: School Survey Conducted by DPCU, 2017

Table 1.18: Junior High School Infrastructure by Circuits

Name of Circuit	Total Enrol	Classrooms and Classes			Furniture				No of sch. With Library facilities
		Exiting		Bac klog	Mono Desk		Dual Desks		
		C'rom	Class		Existing	Backlog	Existing	Backlog	
Akropong	1,903	42	45	3	559	632	96	245	4
Adankwame	1,160	29	31	3	564	592	23	77	2
Barekese	1,461	25	29	4	596	643	89	120	0
Asuofua	1,548	39	46	7	1,188	1,074	74	419	4
Mfensi	904	27	26	1	406	400	62	52	2
Wurapong	331	12	12	-	141	162	26	97	1
Total	7,307	174	189	18	3,454	3,503	370	1,010	13

Source: School Survey Conducted by DPCU, 2017

1.6.11.1.3 Teaching Staff

There are 1,813 teachers in the district comprising of 1,089 in public schools and 724 in private schools. At all levels of schools, public schools have more teachers than private except pre-school which the private have more teachers than public.

Also, in term of teachers professionalism, the public schools have 93.8% of its teachers been trained while only 18.1% of private school teachers are trained.

Table 1.18 presents the teaching staff situation in the district.

Table 1.19: Availability of Teacher by ownership and training

Category of School	Grand Total	Public			Private		
		Total	Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained

Pre-school	293	141	113	28	152	10	142
Primary School	830	445	419	26	385	49	336
Junior High School	690	503	489	14	187	72	115
Senior High School		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	1,813	1,089	1,021	68	724	131	593

Source: School Survey Conducted by DPCU, 2017

The analysis of teachers to pupils ratio indicates that, there are enough teachers in the district to handle students in the district within the four year plan period. However, measures have to be put in place to ensure that the untrained teachers get trained and the already trained also get some levels of refresher trainings.

Tables 1.20, 1.21 and 1.22 present the breakdown of teacher in the district across the various circuits.

Table 1.20: Pre- School Teachers by Ownership and Profession

Circuit	Total Enrolment		No. of Teachers			Total Untrained	
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Public	Private
Akropong	961	1647	87	27	60	4	56
Adankwame	664	245	38	28	10	6	9
Barekese	996	547	43	25	18	5	18
Asuofua	862	1643	80	25	55	7	51
Mfensi	705	240	38	29	9	4	8
Wurapong	272	-	7	7	-	2	-
Total	4,460	4,322	293	141	152	28	142

Source: School Survey Conducted by DPCU, 2017

Table 1.21: Primary School Teachers by Ownership and Profession

Circuit	Total Enrolment		No of Teachers			Total Untrained	
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Public	Private
Akropong	3,440	3762	259	94	165	4	142
Adankwame	2,176	420	104	86	19	7	16
Barekese	2,637	976	118	77	41	1	39
Asuofua	3,028	3034	229	86	143	2	124
Mfensi	2,104	367	94	77	17	7	15
Wurapong	607	-	25	25	-	5	-
Total	13,992	8,559	829	445	385	26	336

Source: School Survey Conducted by DPCU, 2017

Table 1.22: Junior High School Teachers by Ownership and Profession

Circuit	Total Enrolment		No of Teachers			Total Untrained	
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Public	Private
Akropong	1,903	1011	213	111	102	2	67
Adankwame	1,160	46	86	80	6	1	4
Barekese	1,461	179	94	81	13	1	12
Asuofua	1,548	1177	175	116	59	3	25
Mfensi	904	49	88	81	7	3	7
Wurapong	331	-	34	34	-	4	-

Total	7,307	2,462	690	503	187	14	115
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Source: School Survey Conducted by DPCU, 2017

1.6.11.1.4 Supervision and Performance

Most of the key school level stakeholders (PTAs and SMCs) are still inactive. There is therefore a weak linkage between schools and their respective communities (who are owners of schools). The responsibility of the communities to plan, manages, monitor, and maintain the effective running of schools is rarely carried out. This is affecting school performance at the basic levels.

Intensive education of community members is necessary, so as to encourage them to form such management groups for the better management of schools, and for the direct benefit of all children in the communities. It is also necessary to train the PTAs and SMCs to improve their performances.

Key problems and challenges affecting improved educational standard in the district include the following:

- Low academic performance at the basic school level
- High number of dilapidated classroom infrastructure
- High level of congestion in some schools
- Inadequate school furniture
- Weak supervision in schools

1.6.11.2 Health Care

1.6.11.2.1 Health Care Facilities/Services.

The district has three (3) Hospitals which are all privately owned. Besides that, there are one (1) Clinic and four (4) Maternity Homes which are also owned by private persons. However, the four (4) Health Centres in the district are all owned by government.

The distribution of these facilities in space is not fairly done. Most rural communities find it difficult accessing basic healthcare due to concentration of these facilities in the urban areas where the private owners are assured of their profits. Therefore, measures have to be put in place to construction other facilities in rural areas.

Also, most of the existing facilities need to be expanded to meet the growing demand of the people. Table 1.23 shows the distribution of health facilities by Area Councils.

Table 1.23: Health Facilities by Area Councils and Type of Ownership

Area Council	Hospital		Health Centre		Clinics		Maternity Homes		CHPS Compound
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	
Akropong	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	n/a
Adankwame	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	n/a
Barekese	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	n/a
Total	0	3	4	0	0	1	0	4	n/a

Source: District Health Directorate, Nkawie 2017

1.6.11.2.2 Incidence of Diseases

The trend of ten top outpatient morbidity in the district (inclusive of Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal) is shown in Table 1.24 below.

Table 1.24: Top Ten Out-Patient Morbidity

2014			2015		2016	
No	Diseases	No. of Cases	Diseases	No. of Cases	Diseases	No. of Cases
1	Malaria	79,028	Malaria	87,661	Malaria	87,287
2	URTI	26,737	URTI	37,089	URTI	37,643
3	Rheumatism	9,615	Rheumatism	11,514	Rheumatism	21,688
4	Skin diseases	9,268	Eye Infection	10,508	Diarrhoea DX	13,913
5	UTI	7,772	Skin DX	10,343	UTI	12,379
6	Diarrhoea DX	7,494	Anaemia	9,287	Skin DX	11,385
7	Intestinal worm	7,126	Diarrhoea Dx	9,222	Anaemia	9,945
8	Anaemia	6,727	UTI	7,935	Eye Infection	9,727
9	Eye Infection	4,064	Intestinal Worms	7,652	Intestinal worm	7,631
10	Hypertension	3,188	Ulcer	3,468	Typhoid Fever	6,193

Source: District Health Directorate, 2017

Most of the diseases are due to poor environment and diet. A lot need to be done on our environment, refuse disposal sites, places of convenience, overgrown weeds which breed Mosquitoes and eating habits.

1.6.11.2.3 Infant and Maternal Mortality

The district did not record maternal death or infant death in the health facilities. Not much information is captured by Community Based Surveillance volunteers (CBSV) in the area of infant and maternal death. There is the need to strengthened and motivate the CBSVs for them to be effective.

1.6.12. Water and Sanitation

1.6.12.1 Potable Water

There are two main sources of potable water in the District. These two are pipe-borne and borehole. In total, the coverage of potable water in the district is 76% of households.

1.6.12.1.1 Pipe borne

Results from the 2010 Population and Housing Census revealed that 16.5 percent of households in the District use pipe-borne water (inside dwelling) as main source of drinking water while 23.1 percent use pipe-borne outside dwelling. Asuofua, Asamang, Atwima Koforidua, Akropong, Barekese and their immediate environs mainly depend on pipe borne water, but some of the people in these areas do not have access to potable water due to the fact that new developments have sprang up and also the supply is irregular especially during the dry season. There is the need to rehabilitate and re-align the service lines and also extend them to the newly developed areas in these settlements so as to improve access.

1.6.12.1.2 Borehole

A critical scrutiny of the water demands of the district revealed that only 36.4% of the rural population drinks from boreholes as against 15.8 % in the urban areas. However, the proportion of urban population that have access to potable drinking water is higher as compared to rural dwellers. This means that additional boreholes have to be constructed to cater for the remaining 63.6% of rural dwellers.

1.6.12.2 Sanitation

1.6.12.2.1 Solid Waste

Solid waste in the district is generated by domestic (households), commercial (market and trading) and institutional activities. About 70% of the solid waste generation in the district is organic. Plastic waste is also high.

Open dumping of refuse is the main method of refuse disposal in most communities in the district. However, the method is not properly managed and has resulted in indiscriminate disposal of refuse and the creation of huge piles of refuse in most settlements in the district. These dumping sites serve as breeding grounds for mosquitoes and source of typhoid, cholera and other sanitary related diseases. The indiscriminate disposal of refuse results in choked drains, and thus causes flooding whenever it rains.

Managing solid waste in the district is not an easy task. The Assembly performs this responsibility through the District Environmental Health Unit and a contracted private company called Zoom Lion Limited. Through the collaborative efforts of the District Assembly, and Zoom Lion Limited, the two (2) refuse skip trucks have been acquired by Zoom Lion to manage the situation.

There are a number of challenges in managing solid waste in the district. Sanitary tools and equipment (wheel barrows, shovels, rakes, protective clothing, refuse trucks, communal and household refuse containers) are inadequate for refuse management in the district.

The district is in the process of acquiring and developing a final disposal site at Barekese.

1.6.12.2.2 Liquid Waste

The main liquid waste that needs proper management in the district is fecal waste disposal.

Table 1.24 below indicates the number of household and public toilet holes in the various Area Councils and respective population being served. Access to toilet facilities in the district is only 33.17%. Only about 16% of the population in Barekese Area Council has access to safe toilet facilities. This situation has serious health implications, such as the spread of typhoid, cholera and other sanitation related diseases.

Table 1.25: Percentage Coverage of Toilet Facilities by Area Council

Area Council	2010 Total Population	No. of Toilet Holes		
		HH VIP	HH WC	Public Toilet
Akropong	24,998	249	229	9
Barekese	12,518	221	151	28
Adankwame	18,642	138	251	29
District Total	56,158	608	631	66

Source: Data compiled by DPCU, 2017

1.6.13 Housing

The 2010 Population and Housing Census indicate that the District has 4,240 houses. Most houses in the rural part of the district are of poor quality. Some of the houses (in especially Asakraka, Fufuo, etc.) have their foundations exposed thereby exposing the inhabitants to the risk of losing their houses and their lives.

There is still a general lack of maintenance culture among rural and some urban/peri-urban inhabitants. The situation of houses in most settlements is deplorable.

There is high pressure on the existing housing stock as a result of the district's proximity to the Kumasi Metropolis. Private individuals are trying to address the housing gap, the types of housing stock (self-contained and the use of high cost exotic materials) being constructed in the urban/peri-urban areas make them inaccessible to most people in the district.

Other challenges in the housing industry include the following:

- Dominance of low skilled personnel in the design, supervision and construction of building structures. This has serious implications on human safety and cost of maintenance
- Construction of structures without regards to physical planning rules and regulation
- Weak capacity (skilled personnel, equipment, and transport) of the physical planning department to plan ahead of development and enforce standards and rules
- High cost of land and building materials

Measures such as the use of local building materials, involvement of qualified personnel in the building construction industry, enhanced capacity of the physical planning department, and creation of land banks for the provision of affordable houses should be put in place.

1.6.14 Youth and Sports

Sporting activities in the district are football, volleyball, table tennis and athletics. These are carried out mostly in schools. Inter schools games and athletic competitions are usually organized every year in the district.

Out of school football, volleyball, tennis ball, and athletics competitions are not common in the district.

Other sporting activities carried out in the district are oware, ludo, draft, and tag of war, ampe, and hide and seek. These are mainly out of school sporting activities and are usually carried out for pleasure.

Sports are important, economically and health wise, unfortunately infrastructure for sports, both at the school and community level is still not only inadequate but also not up to the standard required to attract people into sports. Most schools and communities still do not have playing pitches, and where they exist they are either small or have deteriorated and therefore cannot be used for any meaningful sporting activity.

1.6.15 Vulnerability Analysis

1.6.15.1 Child Labour

The Ministry of Manpower and Employment and Ghana Cocoa Board has initiated a programme towards the elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) in cocoa growing areas in Ghana. The Atwima Nwabiagya North District is a beneficiary of this programme. Some cocoa growing communities in the district had already been sensitized. Community Child Protection Committees and District Child Labour Committee have also been formed to continue the sensitization of communities and to monitor and collect data on children.

Proper growth and development of every child provides an important foundation for the future development of the district, therefore any action that affects negatively, the health, growth, the survival and educational development of the child must not be acceptable. There is therefore the need to support this programme and also spread it to cover the entire district, by especially targeting children who are at risk of exploitative work at home, farm, night trading etc.

1.6.15.2 Persons with Disabilities:

Integrating persons with disabilities (PWDs) in the main-stream of social and economic lives of the district would significantly contribute to achieve the government's policy of poverty reduction, employment

creation and improvement in general condition of live. There is, therefore, the need for the full utilization of the entire human resources. Records obtained from the District Department of Social Welfare indicates that, there are 510 (inclusive of Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal) persons with disabilities who have been located and registered officially for inclusion in the register of persons with disabilities. The breakdown is as follows:

Difficulty in walking or moving (physically challenged)	200
Difficulty in seeing (visually impaired)	150
Deaf	100
Mentally disturbed	<u>60</u>
Total	510

Some of the persons with disabilities (about 27 people) are self-employed, and are engaged in repair works, dressmaking, and other small scale income generation ventures. The persons with disabilities have formed an association, and some of the problems they face in the district include the following:

- ✓ limited access to public buildings and facilities
- ✓ Inadequate disability equipment
- ✓ Inadequate financial support for economic ventures
- ✓ Weak PWDs Association

There is therefore the need to effectively integrate the PWDs into the society, through the construction of disability friendly public buildings and facilities, provision of facilitating equipment (walking, hearing and learning aids), financial support, skills development and the strengthening of the PWDs Association.

1.6.15.3 Disaster Prone Areas

Flooding, storms, domestic fires, bush fires, motor accidents are the main types of disasters being experienced in the district. The main disaster prone area of the district is the Owabi community, which is located downstream of the Owabi dam. The community is exposed to annual flooding due to spill over from the dam. Property such as, buildings and crops are annually lost.

Other disaster prone areas include built up areas at Bokankye, Asuofua, etc. There is congestion of physical structures, placement of structures on lanes and water ways and illegal connections of electricity resulting in frequent outbreak of domestic fires. Kobeng, Fufuo, Achiasse, Adankwame, Kokobeng, Atwima Koforidua, and Tabre are noted for frequent rainstorms which result in rip off and collapse of buildings.

Measures are required to relocate the Owabi settlement. There is the need to control haphazard development in towns and to check illegal connection of utilities. There is also the need for the use of good quality building materials and experts in the building industry, and also periodically maintain buildings and protect vegetation in settlements to reduce the impact of storms on buildings. Measures are also required to prevent the numerous road accidents in the district.

1.6.16 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure and usage in the district is generally low. All the key decentralized departments, with the exception of the District Health Directorate have no access to internet and the huge information available on the internet

There are very few basic schools in the district that have computer centres. Some of these computer centers are not functioning because of lack of electricity and qualified instructors.

There is an urgent need for increased ICT infrastructure (Computers, Internet connectivity, electricity, etc.) and instructors in the district to facilitate information processing, storage, dissemination, and knowledge acquisition, and also to prepare the current and future generation for the information age.

1.6.17 HIV and AIDS

Awareness level in the district is high. However, this is yet to be translated into behavioral change on safe sex practices and abstinence. It is believed that most of the infected persons prefer to seek services from Kumasi and other private health facilities outside the district for various reasons including fear of stigmatization.

Counseling and Testing (CT) and Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) services are available at the various health facilities in the district.

The District has been established just few months ago, therefore, the District AIDS Committee (DAC) and a District Response Management Team (DRMT) are yet to be constituted and function. These committees are responsible for the monitoring and co-ordination of HIV and AIDS activities in the District.

However, the activities that were carried out in the past when the district was part of the then Atwima Nwabiagya District is still yielding positive result in the fight against the disease.

Measures are required to change behaviors such as indiscriminate and unsafe sex (targeting the more vulnerable groups and communities), discrimination against PLWHAs and stigmatization which promote the spread of the disease.

1.6.18 Gender

The 2010 Population and Housing Census conducted by the Ghana Statistical Service put the District population at 56,158 with 27,220 males and 28,938 females. The District has more than half (51.5%) 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 males and females assume responsibility for basic agriculture production, although men undertake the more laborious tasks while women do the flexible jobs. Women usually work on their husbands' farms but few women who are household heads also farm on their own. Women in the district assume important social, political, and cultural roles. Within both nuclear and extended family system, female elders assume authority, predominantly over other women. The oldest women are considered to be the advisers and the repositories of family histories. Boys and girls help their parents to carry out their responsibilities after school hours.

Lands in the district are owned by the chiefs in custody of the people. Both men and women do not own land in the district, however, to get access to land especially for agriculture purpose, is dominated by 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 26 members comprising of the District Chief Executive, the Member of Parliament, 16 Elected Assembly Members and 8 Appointed Members. This is made up of 22 males representing 84.6% and 4 females representing 15.4%. This is low participation of women in the political life in the district.

Key Issues concerning gender that need to be tackle include but not limited to the following:

- ✓ 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
- ✓ Discriminating socio-cultural traditions against women and children

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 though females 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 to participate in the decision making processes of the district. In addition, socio-cultural practices that do not allow women to have access to land, credit and other productive resources be reviewed.

1.6.19 Summary of Key Development Issues/Gaps Identified from the Profiling

1. Inadequate mechanisms for revenue generation
2. Informal nature of businesses
3. Inadequate coverage of tax sensitization
4. Inadequate market centres
5. Inadequate managerial and technical skills
6. Poor product packaging
7. Low productivity
8. Limited access to long term loan
9. Lack of regulatory framework on quarrying and sand winning
10. Inadequate funds to support agricultural activities
11. Inadequate extension officers
12. Post harvest losses
13. Poor conditions of road networks
14. Limited coverage of internet facility.
15. Inadequate development schemes/planning layout
16. Inadequate Refuse Containers.
17. Inadequate electricity coverage
18. Inadequate potable water supply
19. Inadequate CHPS Compounds
20. Inadequate office accommodation for staff of the District Assembly
21. Limited coverage of social protection interventions
22. High incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups
23. Inadequate basic and pre-schools infrastructure
24. Inadequate financing for educational programmes
25. Inadequate capacity building programmes for staff
26. Low level of stakeholder consultation
27. Apathy of stakeholders on participation
28. Low level of accountability
29. Lack of staff accommodation
30. Ineffective and inefficient sub district structures

CHAPTER TWO DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.0 Introduction

This section of the MTDP presents the issues/gaps of the District as identified through the Performance Review and Compilation of the District Profile linked to the various thematic areas of the GSGDAII. It further links the issues to the current goals of *Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for All* and their appropriate issues for adoption and prioritization using POCC analysis.

2.1 Identified Issues

Table 2.1: Identified Issues linked to Thematic Areas of GSGDA II

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Identified issues (Compilation of Profile)
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate mechanisms for revenue generation 2. Informal nature of businesses 3. Inadequate coverage of tax sensitization 4. Inadequate market centres
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate managerial and technical skills 2. Poor entrepreneurial culture 3. Poor product packaging 4. Low productivity 5. Limited access to long term loan
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate logistics for Agric Department 2. Lack of regulatory framework on quarrying and sand winning 3. Inadequate funds to support field activities 4. Inadequate extension officers 5. Post harvest losses
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor conditions of road networks 2. Limited coverage of internet facility. 3. Inadequate development schemes/layout for the communities in the district. 4. Inadequate Refuse Containers. 5. Inadequate electricity coverage 6. Inadequate potable water supply
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate health facilities 2. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for health personnel 3. Limited coverage of social protection interventions 4. Inadequate funding for social protection interventions 5. High incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups 6. Inadequate financing for girl and boy child education promotion 7. Inadequate basic and pre-schools infrastructure 8. Inadequate financing for educational programmes
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ineffective implementation of development policies and plans 2. Inadequate capacity building programmes for staff 3. Inefficient and weak monitoring and evaluation of the projects implementation 4. Low level of stakeholder consultation 5. Apathy of stakeholders on participation 6. Low level of accountability

	7. Inadequate staff accommodation
	8. Ineffective and inefficient sub district structures

Source: DPCU, ANNDA, 2018

2.2 Community Needs and Aspirations

The needs and aspirations of the communities were gathered through communal forums in all the three Area Councils. The needs as expressed by the communities are framed in terms of issues for harmonization as shown in Table 2.2 below.

Table 2.2: Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Development Issues

	Community Needs and Aspirations	Identified Development Issues from Profile	Score
1	Inadequate teachers	Inadequate teachers bungalows	1
2	Inadequate pre and basic school infrastructure	Inadequate basic and pre-schools infrastructure	2
3	Lack of modernized public toilet	Inadequate Refuse Containers	2
4	Inadequate portable drinking water	Inadequate potable water supply	2
5	Inadequate electricity coverage	Inadequate electricity coverage	2
6	Inadequate police stations and personnel	Inadequate police stations and personnel	2
7	Inadequate computers for schools	Poor quality education	1
8	Inadequate Second Circle Schools		0
9	Unmotorable road networks	Poor conditions of road networks	2
10	Poor condition of KVIP toilet facilities	Inadequate refuse containers	1
11	Poor sanitation	Inadequate refuse containers	1
12	Uncontrolled land development	Inadequate development schemes/layout for the communities in the district	2
13	Frequent hitting of humans on roads by vehicles	Frequent hitting of humans on roads by vehicles	2
14	Inadequate health facilities	Inadequate health facilities	2
15	Lack of drainage systems in communities	Inadequate development schemes/layout for the communities in the district	1
16	Untarred streets in major communities	Poor conditions of road networks	2
17	Lack of community centres		0
18	Lack of Area/Town Council offices	Ineffective and inefficient sub district structures	2
19	Inadequate market structures	Inadequate market centres	2
20	Inadequate street lighting	Inadequate electricity coverage	1
21	Inadequate school furniture	Poor quality education	1
23	Inadequate dormitory blocks in SHSs	Inadequate infrastructure for pre-schools, basic and SHSs	2
25	Poor conditions of schools buildings	Inadequate infrastructure for pre-schools, basic and SHSs	2
26	Inadequate accommodation for police personnel	Inadequate accommodation for police personnel	2
27	Lack of schools ICT centres	Limited coverage of internet facility	2
28	Lack of agro-processing factories	Post harvest losses	2
30	Loss of vegetation	Lack of regulatory framework on quarrying and sand winning	2
31	Lack of libraries in schools	Lack of libraries in schools	2
32	Limited coverage of school feeding programme	Inadequate financing for educational programmes	1
33	Inadequate teachers bungalows	Inadequate teachers bungalows	2
34	Lack of nursing training college		0
35	Lack of fumigation	Lack of fumigation	2
36	Weedy road sides		0
37	Difficulty in accessing health insurance services	Difficulty in accessing health insurance services	2
38	Destruction of water bodies	Destruction of water bodies	2

Source: DPCU, ANNDA, 2018

Definition for scoring

2 – Strong relation 1 – Weak relation 0 – No relation

Table 2.3: Key Development Issues from Profile with Implications for 2018-2021

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Identified issues (from harmonization of performance review, profile and community needs assessment)
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate mechanisms for revenue generation 2. Informal nature of businesses 3. Inadequate coverage of tax sensitization 4. Inadequate market centres
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Inadequate managerial and technical skills 6. Limited access to long term loans
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Inadequate extension officers 8. High post harvest losses 9. Inadequate logistics for department of agriculture 10. Lack of regulatory framework on quarrying and sand winning
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Poor conditions of road networks 12. Inadequate electricity coverage 13. Poor sanitation 14. Inadequate development schemes/layout for the communities in the district 15. Limited coverage of internet facility 16. Inadequate potable water supply
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Inadequate health facilities 18. Limited coverage of social protection interventions 19. High incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups 20. Inadequate financing for girl and boy child education promotion 21. Inadequate infrastructure for pre-schools, basic and SHSs 22. Inadequate teachers bungalows 23. Lack of libraries in schools 24. Inadequate financing for educational programmes
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 25. Ineffective implementation of development policies and plans 26. Ineffective and inefficient sub district structures 27. Inadequate capacity building programmes for staff 28. Inefficient and weak monitoring and evaluation of projects implementation 29. Low level of stakeholder consultation 30. Apathy of stakeholders on participation

Source: DPCU, ANNDA, 2018

2.3 Identified Issues/Gaps Linked to Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)

The identified development issues from the situational analysis are linked to the Development Dimensions (goals) and issues of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework 2018-2021 for adoption.

Table 2.4: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II Linked to Development Dimensions and Issues of Agenda for Jobs

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability	Inadequate mechanisms for revenue generation	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Build a Prosperous Society)	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
	Informal nature of businesses		Predominant informal economy
	Inadequate coverage of tax sensitization		Narrow tax base
	Inadequate market centres		Poor marketing systems
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Inadequate managerial and technical skills	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Build a Prosperous Society)	Limited number of skilled industrial manpower
	Limited access to long term loan		Inadequate access to affordable credit
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Inadequate extension officers	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Build a prosperous society)	Weak extension services delivery
	High post harvest losses		Poor storage and transportation systems
			Poor farm-level practices
			Lack of data base on Farmers
			Lack of youth interest in agriculture
			Lack of credit for agriculture
			Erratic rainfall pattern
			Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products
	Inadequate logistics for Agric Department	GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY (Maintain a stable, united and safe society)	Weak implementation of administrative decentralization
	Lack of regulatory framework on quarrying and sand winning	ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT (Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment)	Weak enforcement of environmental and mining laws and regulations

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GSGDA II, 2014-2017		Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Inadequate health facilities	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (Create opportunities for all)	Gaps in physical access to quality health care
	Limited coverage of social protection interventions		Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children
	High incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups		Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
	Inadequate financing for girl and boy child education promotion		Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics
	Inadequate infrastructure for pre-schools, basic and SHSs		Poor quality of education at all levels
	Inadequate teachers bungalows		Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment
	Lack of libraries in schools		Educational system focused on merely passing exams
	Inadequate financing for educational programmes		Inadequate funding source for education
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Development	Poor conditions of road networks.	ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT (Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment)	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	Inadequate electricity coverage		Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
	Poor sanitation		Poor sanitation and waste management
	Inadequate development schemes/layout for the communities in the district		Inadequate spatial plans for region and MMDAs
	Limited coverage of internet facility		Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country
	Inadequate potable water supply		1. Widespread pollution of surface water 2. Poor quality of drinking water

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GSGDA II, 2014-2017		Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Ineffective implementation of development policies and plans	GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY (Maintain a stable, united and safe society)	1. Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans 2. Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels
	Ineffective and inefficient sub district structures		Ineffective sub-district structures
	Inadequate capacity building programmes for staff		Weak capacity of local governance practitioners
	Inefficient and weak monitoring and evaluation of the projects implementation		Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans
	Low level of stakeholder consultation		Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
	Apathy of stakeholders on participation		Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level

Source: DPCU, ANNDA, 2018

2.4 Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues for 2018-2021

The adopted development dimensions and issues for the DMTDP 2018-2021 are presented in the Table 2.5 below.

Table 2.5: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of DMTDP, 2018-2021

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Build a Prosperous Society)	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
	Narrow tax base
	Poor marketing systems
	Limited number of skilled industrial manpower
	Inadequate access to affordable credit
	Predominant informal economy
	Weak extension services delivery
	Poor storage and transportation systems
	Poor farm-level practices
	Lack of data base on Farmers
	Lack of youth interest in agriculture
	Lack of credit for agriculture
	Erratic rainfall pattern
	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products
	Weak implementation of administrative decentralization
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (Create opportunities for all)	Gaps in physical access to quality health care
	Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics
	Poor quality of education at all levels
	Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment
	Educational system focused on merely passing exams
	Inadequate funding source for education
	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children
	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
	Poor sanitation and waste management
	Widespread pollution of surface water
	Poor quality of drinking water

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DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT (Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment)	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country
	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
	Inadequate spatial plans for region and MMDAs
	Weak enforcement of environmental and mining laws and regulations
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY (Maintain a stable, united and safe society)	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans
	Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels
	Ineffective sub-district structures
	Weak capacity of local governance practitioners
	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
	Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level
	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans

Source: DPCU, ANNDA, 2018

2.5 Prioritization of the Issues

In order to prioritize the adopted issues for implementation, the POCC tool is used to test the feasibility of implementation in terms of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges.

Table 2.6: POCC Analysis of the Adopted Issues DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of revenue collectors - Prosecution of defaulters - Incentives to collectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training institutions - DDF grant for capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate revenue collectors - Delay in payment of commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delay in releasing the DDF grant - Difficulty in establishing the collectors in govt. payroll
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities will be used to address the constraints and challenges. The delay in releasing the DDF grant could be resolved through lobbying the authorities in charge.				
Narrow tax base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Updated revenue database - Sensitization of rate payers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ratable items across the district - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate logistics - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unwillingness of rate payers to give accurate information
Conclusion: The identified constraints and challenges can be resolved using the potentials and opportunities to widen the database for revenue collection.				
Poor marketing systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of land - Cheap labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) - Proximity to central business district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Untimely release of funds (DACF & DDF) - Land tenure system
Conclusion: The constraints and challenges of inadequate funding and untimely release of funds will be resolved using the opportunity of BOT to construct modern market structures in selected communities.				
Limited number of skilled industrial manpower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of Industrial site - Availability of labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training institutions - Youth Enterprise Support (YES) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of training
Conclusion: The issue can be resolved by training the labour force using the training institutions. The challenge of high cost of training can be addressed by organizing the training for the identified youths to avoid individual training cost.				

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Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Predominant informal economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence unregistered businesses - Existence of financial institutions - MASLOG - LEAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Donor supports and grants - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate data - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely release of funds
Conclusion: The issue can be addressed by identifying the unregistered businesses to formalize them and assist them get support and grants. The challenge can be resolved through lobbying of authorities in charge.				
Inadequate access to affordable credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of financial institutions - MASLOG - LEAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Donor supports and grants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High rate of loan defaulters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High interest rate -
Conclusion: The issue can be addressed using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenges can be resolved by engaging the clients in groups to facility the repayment and also engage the financial institutions to give affordable loans				
Weak extension services delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of trained extension officers in the district - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unemployed trained extension officers in the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate logistics - Poor extension officers-farmers ratio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulty in mechanizing the trained personnel
Conclusion: The issue can be dealt with by employing the trained extension personnel and posting them to the district. The difficulty in mechanizing and inadequate logistics can be addressed through lobbying.				
Poor farm-level practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of land. - Availability of extension officers. . - No-tillage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subsidized inputs. -Availability of credit facilities. -Collaboration with FBOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate extension officers - Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Untimely release of inputs. - Untimely release of funds - Unstable inputs prices
Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The challenges and constraints can be addressed through lobbying the authorities in charge.				

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Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Lack of youth interest in agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of the youth. - Availability of land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of training institutions. - Availability of credit institutions. - Support from the government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate market for agricultural produce - Land tenure system - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Price instability - Lack of collateral to access loan facilities - Stigmatization
Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints can be addressed through negotiations of land owners and promotion of agricultural produce in the district. The challenges can also be addressed through sensitization and negotiations.				
Erratic rainfall pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of streams and rivers - High access to water table 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One-village –one –dam - Irrigation facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indiscriminate lumbering - Water pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate change - High cost of irrigation facility
Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints can be addressed through sensitization and enforcement of law.				
Weak implementation of administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of personnel -Availability of office space and equipments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training institutions (GIMPA, ILGS). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate in-service training - Inadequate logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decentralization is not fully implemented.
Conclusion: The issue can be addressed through provision of adequate logistics and training of staff of the decentralized departments of the Assembly. The challenge can also be resolved through lobbying.				
Poor storage and transportation systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of engineered roads - Availability of grader - Availability of tricycle - Availability of agro-inputs dealers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training on post harvest technology - One-district –one-warehouse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of building warehouse - High cost of technological training - Bad condition of feeder roads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate source of funding for One-district – one-warehouse - High cost of road reshaping
Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. However, the constraints and challenges would be difficult to deal with.				

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Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Lack of database on Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of farmers - Availability of MIS officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of E-extension software - Statistical service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Illiterate farmers - Inadequate funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of funding for agric census -
Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenges can be addressed through sensitization and commitment of adequate funds.				
Lack of credit for agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of rural and commercial banks - Existence of FBOs - Existence of local partnership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of donor agencies - Planting for food and jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High rate of loan defaulters - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of collateral - High interest rate
Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenges can be addressed through sensitization and negotiations.				
Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of surface water for fish farming - Availability of trained veterinary officers - Availability of feed - Availability of production of fingerlings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farming for food and jobs - High demand for livestock products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funding - Inadequate veterinary officers - Theft - Practicing of in-breeding system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of veterinary drugs - High cost of supplementary feed - Incidence of diseases
Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints can also be addressed through commitment of funds and sensitization. Besides, challenges can be addressed through sensitization and prevention measures.				

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of some health facilities. - Availability of NHIS - Community support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of unemployed trained health workers. - CHPS policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate health logistics - Inadequate health personnel in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds - Difficulty in getting health personnel posted
Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints can also be addressed through commitment of funds and sensitization. Besides, challenges can be addressed through lobbying and commitment.				
Poor quality of education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of schools. - Availability of trained teachers. - Circuit supervisors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of colleges of education - Teachers motivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of commitment by teachers and parents - Inadequate funds for monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate teachers in some schools - Inadequate supply of TLMs
Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints can also be addressed through sensitization. Besides, challenges can be addressed through lobbying.				
Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Girl Child Coordinator - STMIE Coordinator - Availability of intelligent but needy female students - District Education Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government scholarship - Cocobod scholarship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low retention rate of girls - The negative perception of females that science and technology courses are difficult. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of interest in science and technology courses. - Phobia of technology and science by female
Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenges can also be addressed through sensitization and commitment of financial support.				
Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Teachers motivation - Existence of supervisors for effective supervision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Teachers awards - Code of conduct - Punishment for recalcitrant teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of teachers motivation - Inadequate supervision by GES. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of commitment to enforce code of conduct
Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can also be addressed through sensitization, motivation in the form of accommodation and enforcement of code of conduct.				
Educational system focused on merely passing exams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Libraries for research - School Management Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Syllabus - Extracurricular activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Teachers helping students to cheat in exams - Parents supporting their wards to cheat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exams as the only measure of academic excellence - Leakage of exams papers
Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can also be addressed through sensitization and enforcement of code of conduct and examination regulations.				

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Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate funding source for education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Education Fund - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of NGOs - GETFund - Free SHS policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate revenue of the Assembly - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely release of the DACF and DDF - Difficulty in accessing the GETFund
<p>Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can also be addressed through mobilization of more revenue and lobbying to access adequate portion of the GETFund.</p>				
Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social Welfare and Community Development - Youth Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children Act, 1998 (Act 560) - Child related NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds - Lack of accurate database on vulnerable children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulty in getting accurate database - Untimely release of funds
<p>Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can also be addressed through sensitization, mobilization of more revenue and lobbying of authorities for timely release of funds.</p>				
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of social welfare officers. - Availability of community development officers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LEAP - MASLOG - Disability fund - Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds - Lack of accurate database on vulnerable groups - Inadequate logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely release of disability funds -
<p>Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can also be addressed through sensitization, mobilization of more revenue and lobbying of authorities for timely release of funds.</p>				
Poor sanitation and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental Health Officers in the district - Organized refuse sites in some communities - Environmental and sanitation By-Laws of the Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of laws to guide waste management - Waste management companies - Statutory funds for sanitation management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor attitude towards waste management. - Unauthorized dumping of refuse - Lack of modernized public toilets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of waste management - Inadequate and untimely release of DACF and DDF
<p>Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can also be addressed through sensitization, mobilization of more revenue and lobbying of authorities for timely release of funds.</p>				

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Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Widespread pollution of surface water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental Health Officers in the district - Environmental and sanitation By-Laws of the Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of sanitary regulations. - Water related NGOs (friends of rivers and water bodies) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor attitude towards water bodies - Lack of commitment to enforce By-Laws - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulty in monitoring water bodies -
<p>Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can also be addressed through sensitization, formation of water guards and commitment to enforce By-Laws.</p>				
Poor quality of drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of boreholes - Availability of mechanized boreholes - Small town water systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of NGOs. - Public Private Partnership - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor maintenance of existing boreholes - Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of boreholes and small town water system - Dispersed settlement pattern
<p>Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can also be addressed by instituting regular maintenance operations and partnering the private sector to invest in the water supply to the communities.</p>				

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of Engineered Road Network - Availability Of Grader 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence Of National Road Fund - Existence Of Cocoa Roads Rehabilitation Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double Rainfall Pattern Hinders Road Construction - Greater Proportion of Land Available for Road Construction is Highly Saturated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High Cost of Road Construction - Limited Financial & Mgt Capacity of Local Road Contractors -
Conclusion: There are existing engineered roads that can be graveled, reshaped or tarred using the Assembly's grader or accessing the road fund or/and the cocoa roads programme by cocobod to resolve the issue.				
Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of land for electricity extension - DA support for extension of electricity to remote communities - Support of rural communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government commitment to extend electricity to rural communities - Donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds - Dispersed rural communities - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of electricity extension - High electricity tariffs - limited allocation of funds for electricity extension
Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can also be addressed through mobilization of more revenue and lobbying of authorities.				
Weak enforcement of environmental and mining laws and regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of By-Law Enforcement Agencies - Existence of EHSU at DA - Existence of Area Councils and Unit Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of national policies & regulations for environmental protection - Existence of donor support for environmental protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited enforcement of regulations - Low motivation for institutions charged with monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inability to deal decisively with offenders - Lack of political will to prosecute offenders
Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can also be addressed through sensitization and commitment to enforce By-Laws.				

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Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of rooms for ICT in some schools - ICT teachers in schools - Support of DA - Support of communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of trained ICT experts. - National Communication Authority - Telecommunication operators - Existence of ICT Operators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor maintenance of the few infrastructures. - Inability to locally manage ICT facilities in schools - Inadequate funds to establish ICT centres in all schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High Electricity Tariffs - High Cost of Fuel - Intermittent Power Supply
<p>Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can also be addressed through mobilization of more revenue and lobbying of authorities.</p>				
Inadequate spatial plans for region and MMDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skillful personnel to undertake spatial plans - Existence of Physical Planning Department - Existence of Law Enforcement Agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) - Support from Regional Survey Dept - Support of some traditional authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds - Non Adherence to Existing Scheme - Inability of DA to Mainstream Land Use Planning into Its Devt Plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nonconformity of Housing Development to Planning Standards - Improper regulation of land acquisition - Chieftaincy interference
<p>Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can also be addressed through sensitization and lobbying of authorities.</p>				

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of functional expanded DPCU - Existence of decentralized departments - Availability of DMTDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of RPCU to support - Existence of NDPC to assist - Existence of Act, 2016 (Act 936) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interference of plan implementation by political heads - Inadequate involvement of DPCU in project initiation and implementation - Inadequate logistics for monitoring and evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of sanctions for non adherence to MTDP - Late and inadequate releases of funds for approved programmes and projects
Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can also be addressed through sensitization and lobbying of authorities.				
Ineffective sub-district structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community support - Establishment of Area/Town Councils - establishment of Unit Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of ILGS to build capacities of AC members - Existence of Act, 2016 (Act 936) - Support from RCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate office accommodation for ACs - Inability of DA to pay salaries of sub-structure staff - Lack of motivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inability of GoG to absorb salaries of sub structure staff -
Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can also be addressed through commitment of and lobbying of authorities.				
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High percentage of enlightened citizenry - Existence of community awareness creation agencies – NCCE, ISD, etc - Availability of Assembly Members, Area/Town Councils, Unit Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of community awareness creation agencies at national & regional level – NCCE, ISD, etc - Existence of Act, 2016 (Act 936) - Availability of NGOs - CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ineffective community mobilization by lead departments/agencies – NCCE, ISD etc - Inadequate funding for established institutions – NCCE, ISD etc - Representatives not able to meet aspirations of citizenry – AMs, UCs etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seeming politicization of the established institutions making acceptance difficult - Over politicization of national issues
Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can also be addressed through sensitization and logistics support				

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Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence and functional DPCU - Availability of M & E Plan to assist effective monitoring and evaluation of DA programmes and projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of DACF Administrator - Existence of RPCU to monitor DA programmes and projects - Availability of DACF allocation for M & E activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of vehicle for M & E activities - Inadequate M & E skills - Inadequate funding of M & E activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of external funds for DPCU/M&E activities limit its effectiveness - Untimely release of DACF makes M & E ineffective
Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can also be addressed through logistics support, capacity building and lobbying of authorities.				
Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of DA sub-structures - Availability of AMs, UCs - High percentage of enlightened citizenry - Availability of Management at District Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of RPCU - Existence of MLGRD - Existence of Media - Existence of NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political influence on the Assembly Members - Limited understanding of local governance on the side of the community members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political interference - Negative Influence on the Media
Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can also be addressed through sensitization and capacity building.				
Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established and functional DPCU - Availability of Planning Officers - Availability of Budget Officers - Existence of Budget Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of NDPC - Existence of Budget Unit at MoF - RPCU - NDPC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ineffective collaboration between planning officers and budget officers - Delay in submission of departmental action plans - Inadequate funding for planning and budgeting activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of sanctions for not implementing planned and budgeted programmes and projects - Late and inadequate releases of funds for approved budgeted programmes and projects
Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can also be addressed through sensitization, logistics support and lobbying of authority of the.				

-Cont-

Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Weak capacity of local governance practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of decentralized departments - Availability of residential and office accommodation - Existence of DA sub-structures - Existence of security agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of national training institutions for public servants - Recruitment and posting of staff at the national and regional levels - Access to NGO/Donor capacity building programmes - Established Local Government Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds for staff development and motivation - Inadequate office accommodation for decentralized departments - Ineffective administrative coordination and collaboration - Inadequate residential accommodation for management staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of staff development and capacity building - Limited political willingness to operationalize administrative decentralization
<p>Conclusion: The issue can be resolved using the identified potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenge can also be addressed through sensitization, motivation and capacity building.</p>				

Source: DPCU, 2018

2.6 Impact Analysis

To ensure that the prioritized issues from the POCC analysis has impact on the district's socio-cultural and economic dimensions, the issues have been assessed through indicators as presented in Table 2.7 below.

Definition of Scoring

- 1 – Weak impact
- 2 – Strong impact
- 0 – Neutral

Table 2.7: Impact Analysis of Issues Prioritized from the POCC Analysis

PRIORITIZED ISSUES FROM POCC ANALYSIS		BASIC HUMAN NEEDS	ECONOMIC MULTIPLIER EFFECT	POPULATION AND INSTITUTIONAL EFFECT	CROSS-CUTTING EFFECT	TOTAL EFFECT
1	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	1	2	1	1	5
2	Narrow tax base	1	2	1	1	5
3	Poor marketing systems	2	2	2	1	7
4	Limited number of skilled industrial manpower	1	2	1	1	5
5	Predominant informal economy	1	2	1	1	5
6	Inadequate access to affordable credit	2	2	1	1	6
7	Weak extension services delivery	1	1	1	1	4
8	Poor storage and transportation systems	1	2	1	0	4
9	Poor farm-level practices	2	2	1	1	6
10	Lack of data base on Farmers	2	2	2	1	7
11	Lack of youth interest in agriculture	1	2	1	2	6
12	Lack of credit for agriculture	1	2	2	1	6
13	Erratic rainfall pattern	2	2	1	2	7
14	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products	1	2	1	0	4
15	Weak implementation of administrative decentralization	2	1	2	1	6
16	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	2	1	2	2	7
17	Poor quality of education at all levels	2	1	1	1	5
18	Inadequate funding source for education	2	1	2	1	6
19	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	2	2	2	2	8
20	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	2	2	2	2	8
21	Poor sanitation and waste management	2	2	2	1	7
22	Widespread pollution of surface water	2	2	1	1	6
23	Poor quality of drinking water	2	2	2	1	7
24	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	2	2	1	1	6
25	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country	2	2	1	1	6
26	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	2	2	1	1	6

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PRIORITIZED ISSUES FROM POCC ANALYSIS		BASIC HUMAN NEEDS	ECONOMIC MULTIPLIER EFFECT	POPULATION AND INSTITUTIONAL EFFECT	CROSS-CUTTING EFFECT	TOTAL EFFECT
27	Inadequate spatial plans for region and MMDAs	1	2	2	1	6
28	Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations	2	2	2	1	7
29	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	2	2	2	2	8
30	Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels	2	2	2	2	8
31	Ineffective sub-district structures	2	1	2	1	6
32	Weak capacity of local governance practitioners	2	2	2	2	8
33	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	2	1	2	2	7
34	Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level	2	1	2	1	6
35	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	2	2	2	1	7

Source: DPCU, 2018

2.8 Sustainability Analysis

To ensure sustainable development in implementing the programmes and projects to address the prioritized issues, the Internal Consistency analysis is used to establish sustainability as shown in Table 2.8.

Interpretation of score:

✓ - means sustainable/consistent

0 – means neutral

X – means not sustainable/ not consistent

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

	Prioritized Issues	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Narrow tax base	Poor marketing systems	Limited number of skilled industrial manpower	Predominant informal economy	Inadequate access to affordable credit	Weak extension services delivery	Poor storage and transportation systems	Poor farm-level practices	Lack of data base on Farmers	Lack of youth interest in agriculture	Lack of credit for agriculture	Erratic rainfall pattern	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products	Weak implementation of administrative decentralization	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Poor quality of education at all levels	Inadequate funding source for education	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	Poor sanitation and waste management	Widespread pollution of surface water	Poor quality of drinking water	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country
No	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	
1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	
2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	
3	0	✓	0	✓	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	
4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	
6	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	✓	
7	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	
8	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	0	
9	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	
10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	
11	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	
12	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	
13	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	
15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
16	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0	
17	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	
18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	
19	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	
20	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	
21	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	

-CONT-

	Prioritized Issues	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	Inadequate spatial plans for region and MMDAs	Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels	Ineffective sub-district structures	Weak capacity of local governance practitioners	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans
No		26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1		✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2		✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3		0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4		0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓
5		✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6		0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7		0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9		0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10		0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11		0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12		0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13		✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14		✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16		✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
17		✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18		0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
19		0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
20		0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21		0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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	Prioritized Issues	Widespread pollution of surface water	Poor quality of drinking water	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	Inadequate spatial plans for region and MMDAs	Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels	Ineffective sub-district structures	Weak capacity of local governance practitioners	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans
No		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
22		✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
23			0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
24				0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25					✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
26						✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
27							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
28								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
29									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
30										✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
31											✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
32												✓	✓	✓	✓
33													✓	✓	✓
34														✓	✓
35															✓

Source: DPCU-ANNDA, 2018

2.9 Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues for 2018-2021

The adopted goals and issues and their corresponding focus areas for the DMTDP 2018-2021 are presented in the Table 2.5 below.

Table 2.9: Sustainable Prioritised Issues as Categorised Under Themes and Goals

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	DMTDP FOCUS AREA 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Strong and Resilient Economy	1. Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
		2. Narrow tax base
		3. Poor marketing systems
	Industrial Transformation	4. Limited number of skilled industrial manpower
	Private Sector Development	5. Inadequate access to affordable credit
		6. Predominant informal economy
	Agriculture and Rural Development	7. Weak extension services delivery
		8. Poor storage and transportation systems
		9. Poor farm-level practices
		10. Lack of data base on Farmers
		11. Lack of youth interest in agriculture
		12. Lack of credit for agriculture
		13. Erratic rainfall pattern
		14. Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products
		15. Weak implementation of administrative decentralization
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		Health Service
	Education and Training	17. Poor quality of education at all levels
		18. Inadequate funding source for education
	Child and Family Welfare	19. Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children
		20. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
	Water and Environmental Sanitation	21. Poor sanitation and waste management
		22. Widespread pollution of surface water
		23. Poor quality of drinking water

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DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	DMTDP FOCUS AREA 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air	24. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	Information Communication Technology	25. Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country
	Energy and Petroleum	26. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
	Human Settlement and Housing	27. Inadequate spatial plans for region and MMDAs
	Mineral extraction	28. Weak enforcement of environmental and mining laws and regulations
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Local Government and Decentralisation	29. Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans
		30. Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels
		31. Ineffective sub-district structures
		32. Weak capacity of local governance practitioners
		33. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
	34. Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level	
Public Policy Management	35. Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	

Source: DPCU, 2017

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS, FOCUS AREA, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.0 Introduction

This section of the Plan presents Development Projections for the plan period, and also elaborates Development Dimensions, Goals, Focus Area, Policy Objectives and Strategies that have been adopted from the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021), *Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for All* for implementation.

3.1 Adopted Development Dimensions

The *Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for All* within which this MTDP is prepared presented five Development Dimensions for consideration and adoption. These Dimensions are:

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- Ghana's Role in International Affairs.

However, the Atwima Nwabiagya North District has adopted the first four dimensions which have direct implication for the development needs of the district.

3.2 Adopted Goals

To ensure clarity and achievement of the above Development Dimensions, the *Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for All* presented four goals which the District has adopted all for implementation. These are:

- Create opportunities for all Ghanaians;
- Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient, built environment;
- Maintain a stable, united and safe society; and
- Build a prosperous society.

3.3 Adopted Focus Area

The National Policy Framework presented a number of Focus Areas under the various development dimensions. However, the Atwima Nwabiagya North District adopted those that correspond to the adopted development issues for consideration as shown in Table 3.8.

3.4 Adopted Objectives

Similarly, the National Policy Framework presented a number of objectives under the development dimensions and the focus areas. The District again adopted those that have direct development implications for resolving the adopted development issues for implementation as shown in Table 3.8.

3.5 Adopted Strategies

A number of strategies were also provided under the objectives which also fall under the focus areas and the development dimensions. Likewise, the Atwima Nwabiagya North District adopted appropriate strategies that can be implemented to address the adopted development issues as shown in Table 3.8.

3.6 Development Projections for 2018- 2021

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

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

3.6.1 Demographic Projection

Planning is concerned with the future and therefore development planning should take into account the nature and characteristics of the population to be catered for in the plan period. To be able to achieve this, projections have been made into the plan period using the exponential method of population projection and some assumptions as explained below.

Population dynamics depend on three vital demographic variables, namely: fertility, mortality and migration which determine the growth rate of population. Therefore, the assumption underlying the projections is stated below:

- a. The growth rate of the district which is 2.6% will not change during the plan period

The exponential method of population projection is given as:

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

Where P_o = the current (base year) population

P_t = the future population

r = the population growth rate

t = the projection period in years

e = 2.718282 which is a constant.

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the District was growing at an annual growth rate of 2.6 percent and the total population of the District was 56,158. Table 3.1 depicts the projected population for the District between 2017– 2021 using the 2010 figure as the basis.

Table 3.1: Projected Population of Atwima Nwabiagya North District, 2017 -2021

YEAR	POPULATION
2010 (Base year)	56,158
2017	67,368
2018	69,143
2019	70,964
2020	72,833
2021	74,752

Source: Computed from 2010 District Population and Housing Census Reports

Based on these projected figures, future infrastructure and facilities needs of the district are projected as follows.

3.6.2 Health Needs

The health needs that have been considered for projections to ensure development interventions were infrastructure and personnel.

Table 3.2: Doctors and Nurses projections, 2021

Year	District Population	Personnel	Standard	Existing	Required	Backlog	Surplus
2017 (Base Year)	67,368	Doctors	1:8000	n/a	8	-	-
		Nurses	1:500	n/a	134	-	-
2021(projected plan period)	74,752	Doctors	1:8000	n/a	9	-	-
		Nurses	1:500	n/a	150	-	-

Source: DPCU, 2018

Table 3.3: Health Facilities Projection, 2021

Year	Facility	District Population	Existing	Population to be served	Required	Backlog	Surplus
2017	Hospital	67,368	3	80,000-200,000	0	-	3
	Health Center		4	5,000-25,000	3	-	1
	Clinic		1	≤ 5,000	13	12	-
	CHPS-Compound		n/a	≤ 5,000	13	-	-
2021	Hospital	74,752	3	80,000-200,000	0	-	3
	Health Center		4	5,000-25,000	3	-	1
	Clinic		1	≤ 5,000	15	14	-
	CHPS-Compound		n/a	≤ 5,000	15	-	-

Source: DPCU, 2018

3.6.3 Educational Needs

Educational needs that have been considered for projections and interventions are personnel in terms of teacher to pupil ratio, and facilities in terms of classrooms and desks.

3.6.3.1 Teacher to Pupil Ratio

The main assumption under this projection is that:

- both public and private school teachers will be considered
- no teacher will leave post or retire within the plan period

Table 3.4: Teacher to Pupil Ratio Projections for Public Schools, 2021

Academic Year	Level	Enrolment	Existing Teachers	Standard	Required Teachers	Backlog	Surplus
2016/2017 (base year)	KG	4,460	141	1:40	112	-	29
	Primary	13,992	445	1:40	350	-	95
	JHS	7,307	503	1:35	209	-	294
	SHS	n/a	n/a	1:30	-	-	-
2020/2021 (projected plan period)	KG	4,906	141	1:40	123	-	18
	Primary	15,391	445	1:40	385	-	60
	JHS	8,038	503	1:35	230	-	273
	SHS	n/a	n/a	1:30	-	-	-

Source: DPCU, 2018

The figures in the Table 3.4 above indicate that the district has enough teachers and thus will not need posting of additional teachers within the plan period. However, in-service training will have to be organized to refresh their skills.

3.6.3.2 Pupil to Desk Ratio

Assumptions:

- Dual desk is what is used by Pupils from Pre-School to Junior High School
- Two pupil are to a desk

Table 3.5: Pupil to Desk Ratio Projections for Public Schools, 2021

Academic Year	Level	Enrolment	Existing	Standard	No. Required	Backlog	Surplus
2016/2017	KG	4,460	651	2:1	2,230	1,579	-
	Primary	13,992	3,286	2:1	6,996	3,710	-
	JHS	7,307	2,097	2:1	3,654	1,557	-
	SHS	n/a	n/a	2:1	-	-	-
Total		25,759	6,034		12,880	6,846	-
2020/2021	KG	4,906	651	2:1	2,453	1,802	-
	Primary	15,391	3,286	2:1	7,696	4,410	-
	JHS	8,038	2,097	2:1	4,019	1,922	-
	SHS	n/a	n/a	2:1	-	-	-
Total		28,335	6,034		14,168	8,134	

Source: DPCU, 2018

As depicted in the Table 3.5, the Assembly will have to procure 8,134 dual desks to be supplied to the various KG, Primary and Junior High Schools in the district.

3.6.3.3 Classrooms to Enrolment

Assumptions:

- Existing facilities shall be maintained during the plan period

Table 3.6: Classroom to Enrolment Projections for Public Schools, 2021

Academic Year	Level	Enrolment	Existing classrooms	Standard	Required Number	Backlog	Surplus
2016/2017	KG	4,460	80	1:40	102	22	-
	Primary	13,992	345	1:40	350	5	-
	JHS	7,307	174	1:35	209	35	-
	SHS	n/a	n/a	1:35	-	-	-
Total		25,759	599		661	62	
2020/2021	KG	4,906	80	1:40	123	43	-
	Primary	15,391	345	1:40	385	40	-
	JHS	8,038	174	1:35	230	56	-
	SHS	n/a	n/a	1:35	-	-	-
Total		28,335	599		738	139	

Source: DPCU, 2018

As shown in Table 3.6, the Assembly will have to construct 139 classrooms to be able to accommodate all students from pre-school to basic school.

3.6.4 Unemployment projections

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the unemployment rate in the district was about 8%. This rate is assumed constant throughout the planning period.

Table 3.7: Projected Employment and Unemployment in the District, 2021

Year	Total Population	Economically Active Population	Employed	Unemployed
2010	56,158	22,969	21,179	1,790
2017	67,368	27,545	25,407	2,138
2021	74,752	29,035	27,554	3,630

Source: DPCU, 2017

Applying the rate of unemployment to the projected economically active population, by 2021, about 3,630 people would be unemployed and would be looking for jobs. The District Assembly would have to design specific interventions to provide employment for these people within the plan period.

3.6.5 Water Needs Projections

There are two main sources of potable water in the District. These two are pipe-borne and borehole which have been considered here for projections.

3.6.5.1 Pipe borne

Results from the 2010 Population and Housing Census revealed that 16.5 percent of households in the District use pipe-borne water (inside dwelling) as main source of drinking water while 23.1 percent use pipe-borne outside dwelling. Asuofua, Asamang, Atwima Koforidua, Akropong, Barekese and their immediate environs mainly depend on pipe borne water, but some of the people in these areas do not have access to potable water due to the fact that new developments have sprang up and also the supply is irregular especially during the dry season. There is the need to rehabilitate and re-align the service lines and also extend them to the newly developed areas in these settlements so as to improve access.

3.6.5.2 Borehole

The critical scrutiny of the water demands of the district revealed that only 36.4% of the rural population drinks from boreholes as against 15.8 % in the urban areas. However, the proportion of urban population that have access to potable drinking water is higher as compared to rural dwellers. This means that additional boreholes have to be constructed to cater for the remaining 63.6% of rural dwellers.

3.6.6 Electricity Coverage Projection

There are 41.9% of communities with population 500 and above without electricity in the district. Therefore, there is the need to connect these communities to the National Grid.

Table 3.8: Adopted Objectives and Strategies Linked to Adopted Issues, Focus Areas and Development Dimensions

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP FOCUS AREA 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Strong and Resilient Economy	- Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eliminate revenue collection leakages 2. Strengthen revenue institutions and administration 3. Diversify sources of resource mobilization administration
		- Narrow tax base		
		- Poor marketing systems		
	Industrial Transformation	- Limited number of skilled industrial manpower	Ensure improved skills development for Industry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors
- Predominant informal economy				
Private Sector Development	- Limited access to credit by SMEs	Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs 2. Merge the YEA and YES to consolidate public resources in the provision of entrepreneurship training and business development services 3. Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements 	
Agriculture and Rural Development	- Weak extension services delivery	Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery 	

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DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP FOCUS AREA 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture and Rural Development	- Poor storage and transportation systems	Improve Post-Harvest Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative 2. Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres 3. Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system
		- Poor farm-level practices		
		- Lack of data base on Farmers	Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations 2. Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development
		- Lack of youth interest in agriculture	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain 2. Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital 3. Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations 4. Support the youth to have access to land
- Lack of credit for agriculture				

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DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP FOCUS AREA 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture and Rural Development	- Erratic rainfall pattern	Improve production efficiency and yield	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement Government's flagship intervention of 'One village One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation, especially in the Afram Plains and Northern Savannah 2. Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts 3. Support the development of both public and private sector large scale irrigation schemes
		- Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for development 2. Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves for ruminant and livestock
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Health Service	- Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care 2. Expand and equip health facilities

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DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP FOCUS AREA 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Education and Training	- Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics	- Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs 2. Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education 3. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels
		- Poor quality of education at all levels		
		- Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment		
		- Educational system focused on merely passing exams		
	- Inadequate funding source for education	- Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explore alternative sources for non-formal education 	
Child and Family Welfare	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	- Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs 2. Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children 3. Increase awareness on child protection 	

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DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP FOCUS AREA 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Social Protection	- Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups 2. Strengthen access to justice, rights, and entitlements by vulnerable groups, 3. Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable
	Water and Environmental Sanitation	- Poor sanitation and waste management	Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services 2. Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan 3. Provide public education on solid waste management 4. Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation 5. Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation
		- Widespread pollution of surface water	Promote sustainable water resource development and management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities.
		- Poor quality of drinking water	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems 2. Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems 3. Improve water production and distribution systems

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DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP FOCUS AREA 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
ENVIRONMENT , INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air	- Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	1. Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism
	Information Communication Technology	- Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country	Expand the digital landscape	1. Provide real time information to all segments of the population and economy 2. Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools (citizen digital index) 3. Increase internet capacity and quality training in and out of school 4. Promote business process outsourcing and IT enabled services
	Energy and Petroleum	- Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	1. Expand the distribution and transmission networks 2. Develop solar and wind mini-grids for community water supply around the country through PPPs
	Human Settlement and Housing	- Inadequate spatial plans for region and MMDAs	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	1. Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) 2. Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation
	Mineral Extraction	- Weak enforcement of environmental and mining laws and regulations	Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	1. Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner 2. Ensure land restoration after mining operations

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DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP FOCUS AREA 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Local Government and Decentralisation	- Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	Improve decentralised planning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting 2. Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)
		- Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels		
		- Ineffective sub-district structures	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen sub-district structures
		- Weak capacity of local governance practitioners		
		- Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level		
		- Weak implementation of administrative decentralization	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability 2. Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue
		- Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting		

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DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP FOCUS AREA 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Public Policy Management	- Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the implementation of development plans 2. Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting 3. Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

4.0 Introduction

This section of the MTDP presents the Development Programmes and Sub-programmes in addition to Programme of Action for the next four years. The programmes and sub-programmes are outlined in accordance to the Programme Based Budgeting guidelines as specified in the guidelines for preparation of this MTDP.

4.1 Programme

In accordance with the Programme Based Budgeting (PBB), the plan is prepared based on five main programmes which are:

- Management and Administration,
- Social Services Delivery,
- Economic Development,
- Infrastructure Delivery and Management, and
- Environmental Management.

Under each of these programmes are various sub-programmes that ensure the overall achievement of the programme.

4.2 Sub-programmes

The sub-programmes as outlined in the Programme Based Budgeting guidelines that are used for the preparation of this MTDP under the main programmes are presented below:

- **Management and Administration,**
 - ✓ General Administration
 - ✓ Finance and Revenue Mobilisation
 - ✓ Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
 - ✓ Human Resource Management
 - ✓ Legislative Oversight
- **Infrastructure Delivery and Management,**
 - ✓ Physical and Spatial Planning
 - ✓ Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management
- **Social Services Delivery,**
 - ✓ Education, youth and Sports and Library
 - ✓ Public Health Services and Management
 - ✓ Environmental Health and Sanitation Services
 - ✓ Social Welfare and Community Development
- **Economic Development**
 - ✓ Agricultural Services and Management
 - ✓ Trade, Industry and Tourism Services
- **Environmental Management.**
 - ✓ Disaster Prevention and Management
 - ✓ Natural Resource Conservation Management

Table 4.1: Programmes and Sub-programmes Linked to Adopted Objectives and Strategies

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eliminate revenue collection leakages 2. Strengthen revenue institutions and administration 3. Diversify sources of resource mobilization administration 	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation
Ensure improved skills development for Industry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors 	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services
Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs 2. Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements 	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery 	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management

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ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Improve Post-Harvest Management	1. Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services
	2. Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural housing and Water Management
	3. Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations 2. Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development 	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	1. Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services
	2. Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services
	3. Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management

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ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Improve production efficiency and yield	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement Government's flagship intervention of 'One village One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation, especially in the Afram Plains and Northern Savannah 2. Support the development of both public and private sector large scale irrigation schemes 	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for development 2. Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves for ruminant and livestock 	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care 2. Expand and equip health facilities 	Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services and Management

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ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
- Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs 2. Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education 3. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels 	Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports and Library
- Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explore alternative sources for non-formal education 	Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports and Library
- Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs 2. Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children 3. Increase awareness on child protection 	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development

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ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups 2. Strengthen access to justice, rights, and entitlements by vulnerable groups, 3. Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable 	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services 2. Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan 3. Provide public education on solid waste management 4. Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation 5. Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation 	Social Service Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services
Promote sustainable water resource development and management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities. 	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural housing and Water Management
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems 2. Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems 3. Improve water production and distribution systems 	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural housing and Water Management

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ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	1. Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural housing and Water Management
Expand the digital landscape	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide real time information to all segments of the population and economy 2. Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools (citizen digital index) 3. Increase internet capacity and quality training in and out of school 4. Promote business process outsourcing and IT enabled services 	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural housing and Water Management
Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expand the distribution and transmission networks 2. Develop solar and wind mini-grids for community water supply around the country through PPPs 	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural housing and Water Management
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) 2. Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation 	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning
Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner 2. Ensure land restoration after mining operations 	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation

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ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Improve decentralised planning	1. Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and Administration	Humana Resource Management
	2. Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)		Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	1. Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and Administration	General Administration
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	1. Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	2. Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue		Humana Resource Management
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	1. Strengthen the implementation of development plans	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	2. Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting		General Administration
	3. Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process		Planning, Budgeting and Coordination

Source: DPCU Construct, SSDA, 2017

4.3 Programme of Action

Under the Programme of Action (PoA), broad activities that will be implemented to achieve the adopted objectives are formulated and linked to the objectives and strategies. It is also linked to the appropriate programmes and sub-programmes and departments or units that will lead implementation. Besides, indicators to measure the outcome and impacts of the stated projects and objectives are clearly defined.

Table 4.2: Programme of Action Linked to Adopted Objectives and Strategies (ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)

Adopted MMDA Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	1. Sensitization of rate payers	% increase in revenue						8,000.00		Finance and Budget	Information Service Department
				2. Prosecute revenue payment defaulters	% increase in revenue						10,000.00		Finance and Budget	Police Service
	Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	1. Train revenue collectors	% increase in revenue						10,000.00		Finance and Budget	Central Administration
				2. Training of Accounts and Budget staff	% increase in revenue						5,000.00		Finance and Budget	Central Administration
				3. Preparation of revenue mobilisation strategic plan with reliable database	% increase in revenue						2,000.00		Finance and Budget	Central Administration
	Diversify sources of resource mobilization administration	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	1. Update rateable items to widen the sources	% increase in revenue						5,000.00		Finance and Budget	Central Administration
				2. Engagement of private collectors in revenue mobilisation	% increase in revenue						1,000.00		Finance and Budget	Central Administration
				3. Construction of 8No. market facilities with landscaping (Asuafuo, Barekese, koforidua, Akropong, Dabaa)	% increase in revenue						4,000.00		Works Dept.	Finance and Budget
				4. Construction of 3No. lorry parks and bus stop terminals at markets (Barekese, Asuofua & Koforidua)	% increase in revenue						60,000.00		Works Dept.	Finance and Budget

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Adopted MMDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society														
Adopted objective s	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						20 18	20 19	20 20	20 21	GoG	IGF	Donor /Partner	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure improved skills development for Industry	Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	1. Training of SMEs to expand their businesses	Increase in job creation				→		20,000.00	20,000.00	BAC	Central Administration
				2. Training of organized groups to acquire employable skills	Reduction in unemployment rate				→		8,000.00		BAC	Central Administration
Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	1. Expose the SMEs to trade fairs and exhibition programmes to market their products	Increase in job creation				→		10,000.00		BAC	Central Administration
				2. Engage SMEs to invest in the Assembly's PPP projects	Increase in job creation				→		10,000.00		Central Administration	BAC
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	1. Provide logistics for effective extension services delivery	Increase in agric productivity				→		10,000.00		Agric Department	CA
				2. Sensitize farmers on best farming practices	Increase in agric productivity				→		4,000.00		Agric Department	Central Administration

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Adopted MMDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor/Partner	Lead	Collaborating
Improve Post-Harvest Management	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	1. Facilitate the implementation of One District – One Factory to process agriculture produce	- Increase in job creation - Reduction in post-harvest losses					500,000.00			Central Administration	Agric Department
				2. Support small and medium scale agro processors through training and credit	Reduction in post-harvest losses						50,000.00		Agric Department	BAC
	Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural housing and Water Management	1. Reshaping of farm roads to ease transportation of farm produce	Reduction in post-harvest losses					100,000.00			Works Department	Agric Department
				2. Construction of engineered roads to connect farms to market centres	Reduction in post-harvest losses						500,000.00		Works Department	Agric Department
	Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	1. Facilitate the construction of government programme of One District – One Warehouse	Reduction in post-harvest losses					50,000.00			Central Administration	Agric Department
				2. Train farmers on simple storage methods	Reduction in post-harvest losses						8,000.00		Agric Department	Central Administration

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Adopted MMDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society														
Adopted objective s	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor /Partner	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	1. Sensitize farmers on the use of ICT (mobile phones) to reach out to agricultural officers for services	Increase in agric productivity						10,000.00		Agric Department	Central Administration
	Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	1. Sensitize farmers to collaborate with research teams to improve agriculture	Increase in agric productivity						20,000.00		Agric Department	Central Administration

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Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society															
Adopted objective s	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						20 18	20 19	20 20	20 21	GoG	IGF	Donor /Partner	Lead	Collaborating	
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	1. Train youth groups in agro-processing such as gari, soya milk, plantain chips, etc	- Increase in job creation - Reduction in post-harvest losses						10,000.00	10,000.00	BAC	Agric Department	
	Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	1. Assist trained youth to access credit to start agro-processing	Increase in job creation					40,000.00		20,000.00	BAC	Development Partners	
				2. Facilitate access to credit for expansion of existing agro-processing enterprises	- Increase in job creation - Reduction in post-harvest losses					2,000.00		BAC	Development Partners		
	Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	1. Sensitize the youth on opportunities in the agriculture sector	Increase in job creation						8,000.00			Agric Department	Central Administration
				2. Train the youth in improved agricultural technology	Increase in job creation						4,000.00			Agric Department	Central Administration
				3. Support the youth to engage in the planting for food and jobs programme	- Increase in job creation - Increase in productivity						100,000.00			Agric Department	Central Administration

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Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor/Partner	Lead	Collaborating
Improve production efficiency and yield	Implement Government's flagship intervention of 'One village One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation, especially in the Afram Plains and Northern Savannah	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	1. Facilitate the implementation of One village, One dam programme	Increase in Agric productivity					10,000.00			Central Administration	Agric Department
				2. Sensitize farmers to construct their own small-scale irrigation systems	Increase in Agric productivity						10,000.00		Agric Department	Central Administration
	Support the development of both public and private sector large scale irrigation schemes	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	1. Provide technical support for development of private sector irrigation systems	Increase in Agric productivity						20,000.00		Agric Department	Central Administration

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Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society														
Adopted objective s	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor /Partner	Lead	Collaborating
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for development	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	1. Train poultry farmers on improved handling of fowls	Increase in livestock productivity						10,000.00		Agric Department	Environmental Health Unit
				2. Sensitize livestock farmers on preventive methods of emerging diseases	Increase in livestock productivity						5,000.00		Agric Department	Environmental Health Unit
				3. Monitor the activities of poultry and livestock farms	Increase in livestock productivity						4,000.00		Agric Department	Environmental Health Unit
	Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves for ruminant and livestock	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	1. Sensitize livestock farmers on improved methods of handling and caring for the animals	Increase in livestock productivity						5,000.00		Agric Department	Environmental Health Unit
				2. Organize livestock farmers for easy monitoring	Reduction in cattle causing havoc						2,000.00		Agric Department	Environmental Health Unit

-Cont- SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor/Partner	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care	Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	1. Construction of 6No. CHPS Compounds in rural communities (Mfensi, Nketia, Adankwame, etc)	Reduction in travelling time to access primary health care					1,500,000.00			Central Administration	- Works Department - Health Department
	Expand and equip health facilities	Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	1. Expansion of existing health facilities (Asuofua, Barekese, etc)	- % increase in beds at ward - Reduction of ODP waiting time					450,000.00			Health Department	Central Administration
				2. Provide logistics and equipment to expand outreach programmes	% increase in EPI and outreach programs coverage						20,000.00		Health Department	Central Administration

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Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted objective s	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						20 18	20 19	20 20	20 21	GoG	IGF	Donor /Partn er	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports and Library	1. Promotion of girl and boy child education	Increase in gender parity ratio				→		10,000.00		Department of Education, Youth and Sports	Department of Social Welfare & Community Development
				2. Promote the organisation of extracurricular activities	Number of sporting and cultural activities organized				→		8,000.00		Department of Education, Youth and Sports	Central Administration
				3. Establish scholarship scheme for brilliant but needy students	Number of students benefited				→	80,000.00			Department of Education, Youth and Sports	Central Administration
	Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education	Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports and Library	1. Establish scholarship scheme for brilliant STEM and ICT students/pupils					→	40,000.00			Department of Education, Youth and Sports	Central Administration

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Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports and Library	1. Construction of 8No. 6Units classroom blocks with landscaping	Reduction in schools under trees					3,000.00			Central Administration	- Works Department - Department of Education
				2. Construction of 7No. 3Units classroom blocks with landscaping	Reduction in schools under trees					1,750.00			Central Administration	- Works Department - Department of Education
				3. Renovation of 10No. existing deplorable classroom blocks	Reduction in classroom congestion					1,000.00			Central Administration	- Works Department - Department of Education
				4. Provision of 8,134 dual desks for basic schools	Improvement in BECE pass rate					406,700.00			Central Administration	- Department of Education
				5. Construction of 2No. Vocational and Technical Schools (Achiase, Fufuo)	Reduction in unskilled youth					2,000.00			Central Administration	- Department of Education - Works Department
Strengthen school management systems	Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalisation	Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports and Library	1. Organize orientation courses for teachers	Improvement in BECE pass rate						10,000.00		Department of Education	Central Administration
				2. Establish teachers award scheme and organize the award day annually	Improvement in BECE pass rate					100,000.00			Department of Education	Central Administration
	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports and Library	1. Organize SPAM in schools	Improvement in BECE pass rate						10,000.00		Department of Education	Central Administration
				2. Conduct district general mock exams annually	Improvement in BECE pass rate					200,000.00			Department of Education	Central Administration
				3. Monitor the conduct of BECE across the district	Improvement in BECE pass rate						5,000.00		Department of Education	Central Administration

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Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted objective s	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/im pact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						20 18	20 19	20 20	20 21	GoG	IGF	Do nor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	1. Sensitize the people on the services of Social Welfare and Community Development	Increase in popular awareness of social intervention						10,000.00		SW&CD	Central Administration (CA)
				2. Collate data on vulnerable children and child abuse	Reduction in child abuse						5,000.00		SW&CD	CA
				3. Expansion of School feeding programme to other rural schools	Increase in literacy rate					50,000.00			GES	- SW&CD - CA
	Increase awareness on child protection	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	1. Sensitize the people on child right	Reduction in child abuse						4,000.00		SW&CD	CA
				2. Sensitize the people to report cases of child abuse	Reduction in child abuse						4,000.00		SW&CD	CA
				1. Facilitate the expansion of LEAP programme	Increase in LEAP beneficiaries						10,000.00		SW&CD	CA
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	2. Register vulnerable children for social interventions programmes such as LEAP, NHIS, etc	Expansion of LEAP & NHIS beneficiaries						5,000.00		SW&CD	CA
				3. Organize hospital welfare services to assist people in critical need	Reduction in vulnerable patients detained in health facilities due to fees						20,000.00		SW&CD	CA

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Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted objective s	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						20 18	20 19	20 20	20 21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups			4. Train and assist PWDs to start micro businesses	Reduction in unemployed PWDs					800,000.00			SW&CD	CA
				5. Facilitate the expansion and registration of all vulnerable persons for NHIS cards	Reduction in vulnerable patients detained in health facilities due to fees						4,000.00		SW&CD	CA
	Strengthen access to justice, rights, and entitlements by vulnerable groups,	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	1. Organize regular panel to handle social issues	Reduction in domestic abuse						20,000.00		SW&CD	CA
				2. Enforce decisions of the various panels to ensure justice	Reduction in domestic abuse						10,000.00		SW&CD	CA
				3. Monitor the activities of Day Care Centres	Reduction in child abuse						5,000.00		SW&CD	Department of Education, Youth and Sports
				4. Sensitize the local people on all emerging social issues	Increase in inclusive education for vulnerable students						20,000.00		SW&CD	CA

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Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services	Social Service Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	1. Facilitate rehabilitation and construction of public toilets by private sector	Reduction in open defecation						40,000.00		Environmental Health Unit (EHU)	CA
				2. Facilitate the collection and management of waste by private sector	reduction in filthy environment						20,000.00		Environmental Health Unit (EHU)	CA
	Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan	Social Service Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	1. Prepare the District Environmental and Sanitation Strategic Action Plan (DESSAP)	reduction in filthy environment					20,000.00		Environmental Health Unit (EHU)	CA	
				2. Monitor the collection and management of waste	reduction in filthy environment					20,000.00		Environmental Health Unit (EHU)	CA	
				3. Monitor the management of public toilets	Reduction in open defecation					10,000.00		Environmental Health Unit (EHU)	CA	
				4. Monitor health and educational institutions on sanitation activities	Reduction in outbreak of envtial. related diseases					10,000.00		Environmental Health Unit (EHU)	CA	
				5. Construction of 4No. slaughter house in major towns (Adankwame, Asuafuo, Barekese, Akropong)	reduction in unhygienic meat supply outlet					1,000,000.00		Environmental Health Unit (EHU)	- CA - Works Dept.	
				6. Procurement of 12No. refuse skip containers	reduction in filthy environment					240,000.00		Environmental Health Unit (EHU)	CA	

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Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor/Partner	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Provide public education on solid waste management	Social Service Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	1. Sensitize the general public on proper management of solid and liquid wastes	reduction in filthy environment						20,000.00		Environmental Health Unit (EHU)	CA
	Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation	Social Service Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	1. Review by-laws on sanitation to deal with current issues	reduction in filthy environment					20,000.00		CA	EHU	
				2. Enforce the by-laws to ensure compliance and sanity	reduction in filthy environment					20,000.00	CA	EHU		
	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation	Social Service Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	1. Sensitize the general public to construct household toilets	reduction in filthy environment					10,000.00		EHU	PPD	
				2. Facilitate imposition of fines on open defecation	Reduction in open defecation					5,000.00	CA	EHU		
				3. Construction of 22No. toilet facilities (WC) with landscaping (Kapro, Dabaa, Akropong, Barekese, Adankwame zongo no.2, Aninkroma, Ntensere etc)	Reduction in open defecation					1,000.00	Environmental Health Unit (EHU)	- CA - Works Dept.		

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Adopted MMDAs Goal(s): Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor/Partner	Lead	Collaborating
Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities.	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural housing and Water Management	1. Sensitize the general public on importance of tree planting especially along water bodies	Reduction in water pollution and dryness						10,000.00		Works Department	- Agric Department - ISD
				2. Facilitate and support tree planting exercise by the public	% increase in reclamation of degraded lands						20,000.00		Works Department	Agric Department
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural housing and Water Management	1. Train existing water management boards to function effectively	% increase in access to potable water						20,000.00		Works Department	CA
				2. Facilitate participation of private sector in provision and management of water	% increase in access to potable water						12,000.00		Works Department	CA
	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural housing and Water Management	1. Construct 12No. Mechanized boreholes (Atamso, Esaaso, Fufuo, etc)	% increase in access to potable water					180,000.00			Works Department	CA
				2. Provide small town water systems for urban communities	% increase in access to potable water						2,000,000.00		Works Department	CA
	Improve water production and distribution systems	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural housing and Water Management	1. Monitor quality of water supply for improvement	% increase in access to potable water						10,000.00		Works Department	CA
				2. Extend distribution of water supply to un-served areas (Barekese, etc)	% increase in access to potable water						500,000.00		Works Department	CA

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Adopted MMDAs Goal(s): Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural housing and Water Management	1. Construction of cocoa roads	Reduction in travelling time					1,000,000.00			Works Department	CA
				2. Routine maintenance of Feeder Roads (Bonsua-Boahenkwa No.1, Essase, etc)	Reduction in travelling time					350,000.00	50,000.00		Works Department	CA
				3. Construction of drains	Reduction in erosion & flooding					800,000.00			Works Department	CA
				4. Construction of street roads in urban communities	Reduction in travelling time					800,000.00			Works Department	CA
Expand the digital landscape	Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools (citizen digital index)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural housing and Water Management	1. Provide ICT centres for basic schools (Barekese, Daabaa, Achiasse, etc)	Increase in ICT literacy					1,000,000.00			Works Department	- CA - Department of Education
				2. Connect Internet facilities to ICT centres in basic schools	Increase in ICT literacy					20,000.00			Works Department	- CA - Department of Education
	Increase internet capacity and quality training in and out of school	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural housing and Water Management	1. Facilitate private sector participation in ICT training	Increase in ICT literacy					5,000.00			Works Department	CA
Promote business process outsourcing and IT enabled services	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural housing and Water Management	1. Train Entrepreneurs to integrate ICT into their businesses	Increase in ICT application in businesses						20,000.00	20,000.00		Works Department	BAC

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Adopted MMDAs Goal(s): Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1. Sensitize the public on the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Increase in devt. Permit issuance						10,000.00		Physical Planning Department (PPD)	Works Department
				2. Sensitize the public on the processes of acquiring permit and its importance	Increase in devt. Permit issuance						10,000.00		Physical Planning Department (PPD)	Works Department
	Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1. Partner the chiefs to prepare Planning Schemes for major communities	Proportional increase in communities with planning schemes						20,000.00		Physical Planning Department (PPD)	Works Department
				2. Monitor spatial development to ensure compliance	Increase in devt. Permit issuance						20,000.00		Physical Planning Department (PPD)	Works Department
Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation	1. Monitor activities of legally registered logging operators	Reduction in forest depletion rate						10,000.00		Dept. of Natural Resource Conservation	EHU
				2. Prevent the activities of illegal logging operators	Reduction in forest depletion rate						15,000.00		Dept. of Natural Resource Conservation	EHU
				3. Monitor activities of stone quarry and sand winning	Increase in reclamation						10,000.00		Dept. of Natural Resource Conservation	EHU
	Ensure land restoration after mining operations	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation	1. Facilitate reclamation of sand winning and stone quarry sites by operators	Increase in reclamation of degraded land						8,000.00		Dept. of Natural Resource Conservation	EHU

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Adopted MMDAs Goal(s): Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment														
Adopted objective s	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	Go G	IGF	Do nor	Lead	Collabora ting
Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Expand the distribution and transmission networks	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural housing and Water Management	1. Facilitate to connect 4 communities to the national grid	Increase in economic activities and incomes					200,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
				2. Facilitate extension of electricity to newly developed areas in major communities	Increase in economic activities and incomes					500,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
				3. Procure and distribute 700 street bulbs and electricity poles	Reduction in security risks					450,000.00	50,000.00		Works Dept.	Procurement Unit
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation	1. Organize campaigns on anti-bush fire	Reduction in bush fires						20,000.00		NADMO	CA
				2. Conduct campaigns against pollution and building around water resources	Reduction in pollution and flooding					20,000.00			NADMO	CA
				3. Organize community sensitization on how to manage disaster	Reduction in disaster					20,000.00			NADMO	CA
	Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation	1. Train NADMO staff to function effectively	Reduction in disaster						10,000.00		NADMO	CA
				2. Procure relief items and logistics for disaster management	Reduction in disaster					20,000.00			NADMO	Procurement Unit

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted MMDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Adopted objective s	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programm es	Projects/ activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						20 18	20 19	20 20	20 21	GoG	IGF	Do nor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve decentral ized planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and Administratio n	Human Resource Managem ent	1. Train Area Councils Executives in planning and budgeting	Ability of Area Councils to prepare local plans and budget						15,00 0.00		Human Resource Unit	Planning and Budget Units
				2. Sensitize the general public on their roles in planning and budgeting processes	Improvement in local participation						10,00 0.00		Human Resource Unit	Planning and Budget Units
	Ensure implementatio n of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)	Management and Administratio n	Human Resource Managem ent	1. Train DA staff on relevant LIs and Acts to comply with legal provision	Adherence to legal provisions in delivery of services					20,00 0.00			Human Resource Unit	Planning and Budget Units
Deepen political and administr ative decentral ization	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and Administratio n	General Administra tion	1. Train sub-district executives and identified stakeholders at the local level in local governance	Efficient functioning of sub-district structures						25,00 0.00		Human Resource Unit	Planning and Budget Units
				2. Provide office equipments and logistics for efficient administration at the sub-district structures	Efficient functioning of sub-district structures						45,00 0.00		Central Administra tion	Procurement Unit
				3. Provide office and residential accommodations for assembly staff	Efficient functioning of the district structures					3,000 ,000. 00			Central Administra tion	Works Department

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Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Adopted objective s	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	1. Organize community durbars and town hall meetings for accountability	Improvement in local participation						60,000.00		CA	Sub-district structures
	Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	1. Organize capacity building training for Assembly Members ,Unit Committee and Traditional Authorities and local NGOs	Improvement in local participation						40,000.00		Human Resource Unit	Sub-district structures
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the implementation of development plans	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	1. Monitor projects implementation to ensure quality delivery	Improvement in projects quality					160,000.00			Planning Unit	All Departments of the DA
				2. Provide logistics for projects monitoring and evaluation	Improvement in projects quality					50,000.00			CA	All Departments of the DA

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Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting	Management and Administration	General Administration	1. Provide office equipments and logistics for departments of the District Assembly	Improvement in service delivery					500,000.00			CA	Procurement Unit
				2. Organize training workshops to build staffs capacity	Improvement in service delivery					100,000.00		Human Resource Unit	Planning and Budget Units	
	Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	1. Coordinate the activities of all departments by DPCU secretariat	Improvement in data collation and reporting					40,000.00			Planning Unit	All Departments of the DA
				2. Promote community self-help projects	Increase in community support projects					400,000.00		CA	Works Department	
Enhance public safety	Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes	Management and Administration	Legislative Oversights	1. Facilitate formation of community watch schemes	Reduction in reported cases of crime					10,000.00			Ghana Police Service	CA
				2. Construction of 2No. police posts to ensure police visibility	Reduction in reported cases of crime					500,000.00		Ghana Police Service	CA	
				3. Construction of district court	Easier accessibility to justice					420,000.00		CA	Judicial Service	

Source: DPCU Construct, SSDA, 2017

4.4 Prioritisation of Programmes of Action

To ensure maximum impact in programmes implementation, formulated development programmes that informed the activities in the programme of action have been taken through socio-economic and environmental indicators for prioritization. Table 4.3 presents the matrix for the prioritization.

Definition of score

Very Strong Impact – 3

Strong Impact – 2

Weak Impact – 1

No Impact – 0

Table 4.3: Prioritisation programme Matrix

Programme	CRITERIA				TOTAL SCORE	RANK
	Social Impact (education, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental Impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial Impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)		
3. Revenue mobilization	2	3	1	1	7	
4. Develop the private sector	1	3	1	1	6	
5. Increase agricultural productivity	3	3	0	2	8	
6. Reduce post-harvest losses	3	3	0	2	8	
7. Expand health infrastructure	3	2	0	1	6	
8. Provide quality healthcare	3	2	0	2	7	
9. Expand educational infrastructure	3	2	0	2	7	
10. Provide quality education	3	2	1	2	8	
11. Support needy students to access higher education	3	1	1	2	7	
12. Ensure child right protection	3	2	0	3	8	
13. Support PWDs economically	2	3	0	3	8	
14. Support all other vulnerable persons in the district	2	2	0	3	7	
15. Ensure effective management of waste	3	1	3	3	10	
16. Ensure provision of decent toilet facilities	2	1	2	1	6	
17. Mitigate impacts of climate change	2	2	3	3	10	

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Programme	CRITERIA				TOTAL SCORE	RANK
	Social Impact (educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental Impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial Impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)		
18. Ensure provision of potable water	3	3	1	3	10	
19. Ensure effective movement of people and goods	3	3	2	2	10	
20. Ensure ICT literacy and access in the district	2	2	1	1	6	
21. Ensure orderliness of spatial development	2	1	3	2	8	
22. Protect the forest reserves	2	2	3	2	9	
23. Ensure sustainable operation of mining	2	3	3	1	9	
24. Ensure popular participation in projects implementation	3	1	1	2	7	
25. Ensure transparency and accountability	3	2	0	2	7	
26. Build staffs capacity to deliver effectively	2	2	2	2	8	
27. Provide office and residential accommodation	1	2	1	1	5	
28. Provide logistics and equipment	2	2	1	1	6	
29. Ensure effective projects management	2	2	2	1	7	
30. Promote community self-help projects	2	1	0	3	6	

Source: DPCU, 2017

4.5 Indicative Financial Strategy

The financing of activities in this MTDP will be sourced from the traditional funding sources available to the District Assembly. These sources are: District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF), Internally Generated Fund (IGF), Ghana Education Trust Fund

(GETFund), Government of Ghana Transfers (GoG), and Development Partners (DP). However, in this plan, GOG as a source of funding represents all sources other than IGF and DP.

Table 4.4 below indicates the resource mobilization plan proposed for the financing of the DMTDP (2018-2021)

Table 4.4: Proposed Financial Plan for Implementation of DMTDP 2018-2021

SOURCE	YEAR				Total
	2018	2019	2020	2021	
GOG	5,160,000.00	6,227,200.00	7,395,000.00	10,145,000.00	28,927,200.00
IGF	477,000.00	560,000.00	610,000.00	714,500.00	2,361,500.00
DP	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,637,000.00	6,847,200.00	8,005,000.00	10,859,500.00	31,288,700.00

Source: DPCU, 2017

CHAPTER FIVE

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents planned activities under the various programmes and sub-programmes on annual basis. The activities are also linked to the various policy objectives and strategies under each development dimension adopted from the ***Agenda for Jobs: Creating Equal Opportunities for All*** (NMTDF 2018-2021). The activities in the Annual Action Plan form the basis for the district's composite budget. Tables 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4 present the specific programmes and projects, spatial location of the programme or projects, indicative budget, timeframe, source of funding, implementing and collaborating agencies.

In selecting activities for implementation for the four year period 2018-2021, some considerations were made which among others includes:

1. On-going programmes/projects;
2. Impact of the programme/projects to the development of the district.

Based on the above considerations, the following activities have been selected for implementation in the various years of the plan period.

It is also important to mention that activities initiated for implantation but not completed within the planned year will be rolled over into the successive years.

Table 5.1: 2018 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Adopted Development Dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor /partners	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration: Finance and Revenue Mobilization	1. Sensitize rate payers	District Wide		No. of sensitization carried out						2,000.00		Finance & Budget	ISD
	2. Training of revenue collectors	Barekese		No. of collectors trained						2,500.00		Finance & Budget	CA
	3. Prepare revenue mobilisation strategic plan	Barekese		Revenue mobilization plan prepared						2,000.00		Finance & Budget	Planning Unit
	4. Update rateable items to widen the sources	District Wide		Revenue database updated						1,000.00		Finance & Budget	CA
	5. Construction of 1No. lorry park and bus stop terminal at market	Asuofua		Lorry park and terminal completed for use						20,000.00		Works Dept.	CA
Economic Development: Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	6. Train SMEs to expand their businesses	District Wide		Proportion of SMEs trained						5,000.00		BAC	CA
	7. Train organized groups to acquire employable skills	District Wide		Proportion of organized groups trained						2,000.00		BAC	CA
	8. Train youth groups in agro-processing such as gari, soya milk, plantain chips, etc	District Wide		Proportion of youth groups trained and processing gari, soya milk, etc						2,000.00		BAC	Dept of Agric
	9. Facilitate the implementation of One District – One Factory to process agriculture produce	Selected communities		Number of factories being established						100,000.00		CA	Dept. of Agric

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Adopted Development Dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development: Agricultural Services and Management	10. Provide logistics for effective extension services delivery	District Wide		Quantity of logistics procured						5,000.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
	11. Sensitize farmers on best farming practices	District Wide		Proportion of farmers sensitized						1,000.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
	12. Train farmers on simple storage methods	District Wide		Proportion of farmers trained						2,000.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
	13. Sensitize farmers to construct their own small-scale irrigation systems	District Wide		Number of small dams constructed by farmers						2,500.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
	14. Sensitize the youth on opportunities in the agriculture sector	District Wide		Number of sensitizations organized for youths						2,000.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
	15. Support the youth to engage in the planting for food and jobs programme	District Wide		No. of youth supported into PFJ programme						25,000.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
	16. Sensitize livestock farmers on preventive methods of emerging diseases	District Wide		Proportion of livestock farmers sensitized						2,000.00		Dept. of Agric	EHU
	17. Monitor the activities of poultry and livestock farms	District Wide		No. of farms monitored						2,000.00		Dept. of Agric	EHU
	18. Organize district farmers awards day	Amoaman		Farmers awards day organized					40,000.00			Dept. of Agric	CA

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Adopted Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Service Delivery:	19. Construction of CHPS Compound	Mfensi		No. of CHPS compounds constructed					250,000.00			CA	Works Dept., Health Dept.
Public Health Services and Management	20. Rehabilitate existing deplorable CHPS Compound	Wurapong		No. of CHPS compounds renovated					100,000.00			CA	Health Dept.
	21. Expansion of existing health centre	Akropong		Capacity of health centre expanded					150,000.00			Health Dept.	CA
	22. Provide logistics and equipment to expand outreach programmes	District Wide		outreach programme expanded						5,000.00		Health Dept.	CA
Social Service Delivery:	23. Promotion of girl and boy child education	District Wide		No. of campaigns organized						2,500.00		Education Dept.	Dept. of SW&CD
Education, Youth and Sports and Library	24. Establish scholarship scheme for brilliant but needy students	District Wide		No. of students supported					20,000.00			Dept. of Education	CA
	25. Renovation of 2No. existing deplorable classroom blocks	Nketia & Pasoro		No. of schools renovated					200,000.00			Dept. of Education	CA
	26. Construction of 1No. 3unit classroom block	Barekese		3unit classroom block completed					250,000.00			CA	Works Dept., Dept. Education
	27. Construction of 1No. 6unit classroom block	Barekese		6unit classroom block completed					500,000.00			CA	Works Dept., Dept. Education
	28. Monitor the conduct of BECE	District Wide		No. of exams centres monitored						2,500.00		Dept. of Education	CA
	29. Provision of 2000 dual desks for basic schools	Selected schools		No. of dual desks provided					50,000.00			Dept. of Education	CA

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Adopted Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Service Delivery: Social Welfare and Community Development	30.Sensitize the people on the services of Social Welfare and Community Development	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized						2,50 0.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA
	31.Collate data on vulnerable children and child abuse	District Wide		Availability of data on vulnerable children						2,00 0.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA
	32.Register vulnerable children for social interventions programmes such as LEAP, NHIS, etc	District Wide		No. of vulnerable children registered for LEAP, NHIS cards, etc						2,50 0.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA
	33. Train and assist PWDs to start micro businesses	District Wide		No. of sensitization organized					200,0 00.00			Dept. of SW&CD	CA
	34.Sensitize the people to report cases of child abuse	District wide		No. of sensitizations organized						3,00 0.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA
	35.Expansion of School feeding programme to other rural schools	Selected Schools		No. of new schools enrolled on school feeding					10,00 0.00			CA	SW&CD, GES
	36.Organize regular panel to handle social issues	Barekese		No. of panel meetings organized						3,00 0.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA
	37.Monitor the activities of Day Care Centres	District Wide		No. of Day Care Centres monitored						2,00 0.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA
	38. Sensitize the local people on all emerging social issues	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized						2,00 0.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA
	39.Enforce decisions of the various panels to ensure justice	District Wide		No. of decisions enforced						2,50 0.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA

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Adopted Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Service Delivery: Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	40. Construction of 5No. toilet facilities (WC) with landscaping	Kapro, Dabaa, Adankwame zongo no.2, Aninkroma, Ntensere		No. of public toilets constructed					1,000,000.00			EHU	- CA - Works Dept.
	41. Facilitate the collection and management of waste by private sector	District Wide		Improved sanitation					5,000.00			EHU	CA
	42. Monitor the collection and management of waste	District Wide		Improved sanitation					5,000.00			EHU	CA
	43. Monitor the management of public toilets	District Wide		No. of public toilets monitored					2,500.00			EHU	CA
	44. Monitor health and educational institutions on sanitation activities	District Wide		No. of health and educational institutions monitored					2,500.00			EHU	CA
	45. Enforce the by-laws to ensure compliance and sanity	District Wide		Improved sanitation					10,000.00			EHU	CA
	46. Sensitize the general public to construct household toilets	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized					5,000.00			EHU	- Dept. of SW&CD
	47. Facilitate imposition of fines on open defecation	District Wide		Improvement in open defecation					5,000.00			EHU	CA
	48. Prepare the District Environmental and Sanitation Strategic Action Plan (DESSAP)	Barekese		DESSAP prepared					20,000.00			EHU	CA

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Adopted Development Dimension: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Delivery and Management:	49. Facilitate and support tree planting exercise by the public	District Wide		No. of tree planting exercises organized and trees planted						5,000.00		Works Dept.	CA
Public Works, Rural housing and Water Management	50. Construct 3 No. Mechanized boreholes	Atamso, Esaaso, Fufuo		No. of boreholes constructed						45,000.00		Works Dept.	CA
	51. Monitor quality of water supply for improvement	District Wide		No. of monitoring exercises carried out						3,000.00		Works Dept.	CA
	52. Routine maintenance of Feeder Roads	Achiase-Amoaman, etc		Length of roads maintained						100,000.00		Works Dept.	CA
	53. Construction of drains	Asuofua		Length of drains constructed						200,000.00		Works Dept.	CA
	54. Construction of street roads in urban communities	Asuofua, Akropong, Dabaa		Length of street roads constructed						200,000.00		Works Dept.	CA
	55. Provide ICT centres for basic schools	Barekese,		No. of basic school ICT centres provided						200,000.00	50,000.00	Works Dept.	BAC
Infrastructure Delivery and Management:	56. Sensitize the public on the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized						2,500.00		Dept of Physical Planning	Works Dept.
Physical and Spatial Planning	57. Sensitize the public on the processes of acquiring permit and its importance	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized						2,500.00		Dept of Physical Planning	Works Dept.
	58. Monitor spatial development to ensure compliance	District Wide		No. of monitoring exercises organized						5,000.00		Dept of Physical Planning	Works Dept.

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Adopted Development Dimension: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Delivery and Management:	59. Facilitate to connect 2 communities to the national grid	Wurapong, Adagya,		No. of communities connected to the electricity grid					50,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
Public Works, Rural housing and Water Management	60. Facilitate extension of electricity to newly developed areas in major communities	Barekese, Akropong, Ntensere, Adankwame Zongo No.2		No. of new sites connected to the electricity grid					100,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
	61. Procure and distribute 150 street bulbs and electricity poles	District Wide		No. of bulbs and poles procured					100,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
Environmental Management	62. Organize campaigns on anti-bush fire	District Wide		No. of campaigns organized					5,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
	63. Conduct campaigns against pollution and building around water resources	District Wide		No. of campaigns organized					5,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
Natural Resource Conservation	64. Organize community sensitization on how to manage disaster	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized					5,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
	65. Train NADMO staff to function effectively	Barekese		No. of NADMO staffs trained					2,500.00			Works Dept.	BAC
	66. Procure relief items and logistics for disaster management	District Wide		Quantity of logistics and relief items procured					5,000.00			Dept of Physical Planning	Works Dept.
	67. Prevent the activities of illegal logging operators	District Wide		No. of preventive exercises carried out					3,500.00			Forestry	Police
	68. Monitor activities of stone quarry and sand winning	Barekese, Abira		No. of monitoring exercises organized					2,500.00			Dept of Physical Planning	Works Dept.

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Adopted Development Dimension: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration:	69.Sensitize the general public on their roles in planning and budgeting processes	District Wide		No. of sensitization organized						3,000.00		Human Resource Unit	Planning and Budget Units
Human Resource Management	70.Organize training workshops to build staffs capacity	Barekese		No. of staffs trained						25,000.00		Human Resource Unit	Planning and Budget Units
Management and Administration:	71.Organize community durbars and town hall meetings for accountability	Barekese, Akropong, Adankwame		No. of durbars and town hall meetings organized						15,000.00		CA	Sub-district structures
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	72.Monitor projects implementation to ensure quality delivery	District Wide		No. of monitoring exercises carried out					40,000.00			Planning Unit	All Depts. of DA
	73.Procure logistics for projects monitoring and evaluation	Barekese		Amount of logistics procured						12,500.00		CA	All Depts. of DA
	74.Coordinate the activities of all departments by DPCU secretariat	Barekese		Improved data collation and reporting						10,000.00		Planning Unit	All Depts. of DA
	75.Promote community self-help projects	District Wide		No. of community initiated projects supported					100,000.00			CA	Works Department
Management and Administration: General Administration	76.Provide office equipments and logistics for departments of the District Assembly	Barekese		Amount of logistics and equipments procured						125,000.00		CA	Procurement Unit

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Adopted Development Dimension: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration:	77. Provide office and residential accommodations for assembly staff	Barekese		No. of office and residential accommodation provided					750,000.00			CA	Works Department
General Administration	78. Organization of General Assembly, Committees and Subcommittees meetings	Barekese		No. meetings organized					50,000.00			CA	All Depts.
Management and Administration:	79. Facilitate formation of community watch schemes	District Wide		No. of watch schemes formed					2,500.00			Ghana Police Service	CA
	80. Provide logistics to enhance security	District Wide		Quantity of logistics provided					10,000.00			CA	Ghana Police Service
Legislative Oversight	81. Construction of district court	Akropong		Court constructed					420,000.00			CA	Judicial Service

Source: DPCU, ANNDA, 2017

Table 5.2: 2019 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Adopted Development Dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor /partn.	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration: Finance and Revenue Mobilization	1. Sensitize rate payers	District Wide		No. of sensitization carried out						3,000.00		Finance & Budget	ISD
	2. Training of revenue collectors	Barekese		No. of collectors trained						2,500.00		Finance & Budget	CA
	3. Prepare revenue mobilisation strategic plan	Barekese		Revenue mobilization plan prepared						3,000.00		Finance & Budget	Planning Unit
	4. Update rateable items to widen the sources	District Wide		Revenue database updated						2,000.00		Finance & Budget	CA
	5. Construction of 2No. market facilities with landscaping	Barekese, Dabaa		No. of markets constructed					1,000,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
	6. Construction of 2No. lorry park and bus stop terminal at market	Barekese, Akropong		Lorry park and terminal completed for use					50,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
Economic Development: Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	7. Train SMEs to expand their businesses	District Wide		Proportion of SMEs trained						5,000.00		BAC	CA
	8. Train organized groups to acquire employable skills	District Wide		Proportion of organized groups trained						2,000.00		BAC	CA
	9. Facilitate the implementation of One District – One Factory to process agriculture produce	Selected communities		Number of factories being established					100,000.00			CA	Dept. of Agric
	10. Expose the SMEs to trade fairs and exhibition programmes to market their products	Selected centres		No. of SMEs exposed to trade exhibition						2,500.00		BAC	CA

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Adopted Development Dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development: Agricultural Services and Management	11. Provide logistics for effective extension services delivery	District Wide		Quantity of logistics procured						5,000.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
	12. Sensitize farmers on best farming practices	District Wide		Proportion of farmers sensitized						1,000.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
	13. Train farmers on simple storage methods	District Wide		Proportion of farmers trained						2,000.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
	14. Sensitize farmers to construct their own small-scale irrigation systems	District Wide		Number of small dams constructed by farmers						2,500.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
	15. Sensitize the youth on opportunities in the agriculture sector	District Wide		Number of sensitizations organized for youths						2,000.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
	16. Support the youth to engage in the planting for food and jobs programme	District Wide		No. of youth supported into PFJ programme						25,000.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
	17. Sensitize livestock farmers on preventive methods of emerging diseases	District Wide		Proportion of livestock farmers sensitized						2,000.00		Dept. of Agric	EHU
	18. Monitor the activities of poultry and livestock farms	District Wide		No. of farms monitored						2,000.00		Dept. of Agric	EHU
	19. Organize district farmers awards day	Selected community		Farmers awards day organized					45,000.00			Dept. of Agric	CA
	20. Sensitize farmers to collaborate with research teams to improve agriculture	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized						5,000.00		Dept. of Agric	CA

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Adopted Development Dimension: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development:	21. Train poultry farmers on improved handling of fowls	District Wide		No. of farmers trained						2,500.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
Agricultural Services and Management	22. Sensitize livestock farmers on preventive methods of emerging diseases	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized						3,000.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
	23. Sensitize livestock farmers on improved methods of handling and caring for the animals	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized						3,000.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
	24. Organize livestock farmers for easy monitoring	District Wide		Livestock farmers association formed						2,000.00		Dept. of Agric	CA

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Adopted Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Service Delivery:	25. Construction of 2No. CHPS Compounds	Adankwame, Asamang		No. of CHPS compounds constructed					500,000.00			CA	Works Dept., Health Dept.
Public Health Services and Management	26. Expansion of existing health centre	Asuofua		Capacity of health centre expanded					150,000.00			Health Dept.	CA
	27. Provide logistics and equipment to expand outreach programmes	District Wide		outreach programme expanded						5,000.00		Health Dept.	CA
Social Service Delivery:	28. Promotion of girl and boy child education	District Wide		No. of campaigns organized						2,500.00		Education Dept.	Dept. of SW&CD
Education, Youth and Sports and Library	29. Establish scholarship scheme for brilliant but needy students	District Wide		No. of students supported					20,000.00			Dept. of Education	CA
	30. Renovation of 2No. existing deplorable classroom blocks	Kapro & Esaso		No. of schools renovated					200,000.00			Dept. of Education	CA
	31. Construction of 1No. 3unit classroom block	Kumi		No. of 3unit classroom block completed					250,000.00			CA	Works Dept., Dept. Education
	32. Construction of 1No. 6unit classroom block	Akropong		6unit classroom block completed					500,000.00			CA	Works Dept., Dept. Education
	33. Monitor the conduct of BECE	District Wide		No. of exams centres monitored						2,500.00		Dept. of Education	CA
	34. Provision of 2000 dual desks for basic schools	Selected schools		No. of dual desks provided					50,000.00			Dept. of Education	CA
	35. Organize SPAM in schools	District Wide		No. of SPAMs organized						2,500.00		Dept. of Education	CA
	36. Organize extracurricular activities	District Wide		No. of activities organized						4,000.00		Dept. of Education	CA

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Adopted Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Service Delivery: Social Welfare and Community Development	37. Organize hospital welfare services to assist people in critical need	District Wide		No. of vulnerable persons assisted						5,00 0.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA
	38. Collate data on vulnerable children and child abuse	District Wide		Availability of data on vulnerable children						2,00 0.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA
	39. Register vulnerable children for social interventions programmes such as LEAP, NHIS, etc	District Wide		No. of vulnerable children registered for LEAP, NHIS cards, etc						2,50 0.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA
	40. Train and assist PWDs to start micro businesses	District Wide		No. of sensitization organized					200,0 00.00			Dept. of SW&CD	CA
	41. Sensitize the people to report cases of child abuse	District wide		No. of sensitizations organized						3,00 0.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA
	42. Expansion of School feeding programme to other rural schools	Selected Schools		No. of new schools enrolled on school feeding					10,00 0.00			CA	SW&CD, GES
	43. Organize regular panel to handle social issues	Barekese		No. of panel meetings organized						3,00 0.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA
	44. Monitor the activities of Day Care Centres	District Wide		No. of Day Care Centres monitored						2,00 0.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA
	45. Sensitize the local people on all emerging social issues	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized						2,00 0.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA
	46. Enforce decisions of the various panels to ensure justice	District Wide		No. of decisions enforced						2,50 0.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA

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Adopted Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Service Delivery: Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	47. Construction of 5No. toilet facilities (WC) with landscaping	Nketia, Barekese, Asuofua, Fufuo, A. Koforidua		No. of public toilets constructed					1,000,000.00			EHU	- CA - Works Dept.
	48. Facilitate the collection and management of waste by private sector	District Wide		Improved sanitation					5,000.00			EHU	CA
	49. Monitor the collection and management of waste	District Wide		Improved sanitation					5,000.00			EHU	CA
	50. Monitor the management of public toilets	District Wide		No. of public toilets monitored					2,500.00			EHU	CA
	51. Review by-laws on sanitation to deal with current issues	Barekese		By-laws reviewed					5,000.00			EHU	CA
	52. Enforce the by-laws to ensure compliance and sanity	District Wide		Improved sanitation					10,000.00			EHU	CA
	53. Sensitize the general public to construct household toilets	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized					5,000.00			EHU	- Dept. of SW&CD
	54. Procurement of 4No. refuse skip containers	Selected communities		No. of containers procured					80,000.00			EHU	CA
	55. Sensitize the general public on proper management of solid and liquid wastes	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized					5,000.00			EHU	- Dept. of SW&CD
56. Monitor health and educational institutions on sanitation activities	District Wide		No. of health and educational institutions monitored					2,500.00			EHU	CA	

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Adopted Development Dimension: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Delivery and Management:	57. Facilitate and support tree planting exercise by the public	District Wide		No. of tree planting exercises organized and trees planted						5,000.00		Works Dept.	CA
Public Works, Rural housing and Water Management	58. Construct 3 No. Mechanized boreholes	Amakye Bare, Kokoben, Yawpreko		No. of boreholes constructed					45,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
	59. Monitor quality of water supply for improvement	District Wide		No. of monitoring exercises carried out					3,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
	60. Routine maintenance of Feeder Roads	Akropong-Esaase, etc		Length of roads maintained					100,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
	61. Construction of drains	Dabaa		Length of drains constructed					200,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
	62. Construction of street roads in urban communities	Barekese, Koforidua, Adankwame		Length of street roads constructed					200,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
	63. Provide ICT centres for basic schools	Asuofua		No. of basic school ICT centres provided					250,000.00			Works Dept.	BAC
Infrastructure Delivery and Management:	64. Sensitize the public on the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized					2,500.00			Dept of Physical Planning	Works Dept.
Physical and Spatial Planning	65. Sensitize the public on the processes of acquiring permit and its importance	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized					2,500.00			Dept of Physical Planning	Works Dept.
	66. Monitor spatial development to ensure compliance	District Wide		No. of monitoring exercises organized					5,000.00			Dept of Physical Planning	Works Dept.

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Adopted Development Dimension: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Delivery and Management:	67. Facilitate to connect 2 communities to the national grid	Boahenkwa, Atamso		No. of communities connected to the electricity grid					50,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
Public Works, Rural housing and Water Management	68. Facilitate extension of electricity to newly developed areas in major communities	Asuofua, Koforidua, Bokankye		No. of new sites connected to the electricity grid					100,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
	69. Procure and distribute 150 street bulbs and electricity poles	District Wide		No. of bulbs and poles procured					100,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
Environmental Management	70. Organize campaigns on anti-bush fire	District Wide		No. of campaigns organized						5,000.00		Works Dept.	CA
	71. Conduct campaigns against pollution and building around water resources	District Wide		No. of campaigns organized						5,000.00		Works Dept.	CA
Natural Resource Conservation	72. Organize community sensitization on how to manage disaster	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized						5,000.00		Works Dept.	CA
	73. Partner the chiefs to prepare Planning Schemes for major communities	District Wide		No. of communities with planning schemes						5,000.00		Dept of Physical Planning	Works Dept.
	74. Procure relief items and logistics for disaster management	District Wide		Quantity of logistics and relief items procured						5,000.00		Dept of Physical Planning	Works Dept.
	75. Prevent the activities of illegal logging operators	District Wide		No. of preventive exercises carried out						3,500.00		Forestry	Police
	76. Monitor activities of stone quarry and sand winning	Barekese, Abira		No. of monitoring exercises organized						2,500.00		Dept of Physical Planning	Works Dept.

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Adopted Development Dimension: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration:	77.Sensitize the general public on their roles in planning and budgeting processes	District Wide		No. of sensitization organized						3,000.00		Human Resource Unit	Planning and Budget Units
Human Resource Management	78.Organize training workshops to build staffs capacity	Barekese		No. of staffs trained						25,000.00		Human Resource Unit	Planning and Budget Units
Management and Administration:	79.Organize community durbars and town hall meetings for accountability	Asuofua, Koforidua, Fufuo		No. of durbars and town hall meetings organized						15,000.00		CA	Sub-district structures
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	80.Monitor projects implementation to ensure quality delivery	District Wide		No. of monitoring exercises carried out					40,000.00			Planning Unit	All Depts. of DA
	81.Procure logistics for projects monitoring and evaluation	Barekese		Amount of logistics procured						15,000.00		CA	All Depts. of DA
	82.Coordinate the activities of all departments by DPCU secretariat	Barekese		Improved data collation and reporting						10,000.00		Planning Unit	All Depts. of DA
	83.Promote community self-help projects	District Wide		No. of community initiated projects supported					100,000.00			CA	Works Department
Management and Administration: General Administration	84.Provide office equipments and logistics for departments of the District Assembly	Barekese		Amount of logistics and equipments procured						125,000.00		CA	Procurement Unit

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Adopted Development Dimension: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration: General Administration	85. Provide office and residential accommodations for assembly staff	Barekese		No. of office and residential accommodation provided					750,000.00			CA	Works Department
	86. Organization of General Assembly, Committees and Subcommittees meetings	Barekese		No. meetings organized					50,000.00			CA	All Depts.
	87. Organize annual independence day celebration	Barekese		Independence day organized					50,000.00			CA	All Depts.
	88. Organize annual independence day celebration	Barekese		Independence day organized					50,000.00			CA	All Depts.
Management and Administration: Legislative Oversight	89. Facilitate formation of community watch schemes	District Wide		No. of watch schemes formed					2,500.00			Ghana Police Service	CA
	90. Provide logistics to enhance security	District Wide		Quantity of logistics provided					10,000.00			CA	Ghana Police Service

Source: DPCU, ANNDA, 2017

Table 5.3: 2020 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Adopted Development Dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor /partners	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration: Finance and Revenue Mobilization	1. Sensitize rate payers	District Wide		No. of sensitization carried out						3,000.00		Finance & Budget	ISD
	2. Training of revenue collectors	Barekese		No. of collectors trained						2,500.00		Finance & Budget	CA
	3. Training of Accounts and Budget staff	Selected centre		No. of officers trained						2,500.00		Finance & Budget	CA
	4. Update rateable items to widen the sources	District Wide		Revenue database updated						2,000.00		Finance & Budget	CA
	5. Construction of 2No. market facilities with landscaping	Atwima Koforidua, Asuofua		No. of markets constructed					1,000,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
Economic Development:	6. Train SMEs to expand their businesses	District Wide		Proportion of SMEs trained						5,000.00		BAC	CA
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	7. Train organized groups to acquire employable skills	District Wide		Proportion of organized groups trained						2,000.00		BAC	CA
	8. Facilitate the implementation of One District – One Factory to process agriculture produce	Selected communities		Number of factories being established					100,000.00			CA	Dept. of Agric
	9. Expose the SMEs to trade fairs and exhibition programmes to market their products	Selected centres		No. of SMEs exposed to trade exhibition						2,500.00		BAC	CA

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Adopted Development Dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development: Agricultural Services and Management	10. Provide logistics for effective extension services delivery	District Wide		Quantity of logistics procured						5,000.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
	11. Sensitize farmers on best farming practices	District Wide		Proportion of farmers sensitized						1,000.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
	12. Train farmers on simple storage methods	District Wide		Proportion of farmers trained						2,000.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
	13. Sensitize farmers to construct their own small-scale irrigation systems	District Wide		Number of small dams constructed by farmers						2,500.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
	14. Sensitize the youth on opportunities in the agriculture sector	District Wide		Number of sensitizations organized for youths						2,000.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
	15. Support the youth to engage in the planting for food and jobs programme	District Wide		No. of youth supported into PFJ programme						25,000.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
	16. Sensitize livestock farmers on preventive methods of emerging diseases	District Wide		Proportion of livestock farmers sensitized						2,000.00		Dept. of Agric	EHU
	17. Monitor the activities of poultry and livestock farms	District Wide		No. of farms monitored						2,000.00		Dept. of Agric	EHU
	18. Organize district farmers awards day	Selected community		Farmers awards day organized					45,000.00			Dept. of Agric	CA
	19. Sensitize farmers to collaborate with research teams to improve agriculture	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized						5,000.00		Dept. of Agric	CA

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Adopted Development Dimension: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development:	20. Train poultry farmers on improved handling of fowls	District Wide		No. of farmers trained						2,500.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
Agricultural Services and Management	21. Sensitize livestock farmers on preventive methods of emerging diseases	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized						3,000.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
	22. Sensitize livestock farmers on improved methods of handling and caring for the animals	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized						3,000.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
	23. Support small and medium scale agro processors through training and credit	District Wide		No. of agro processors trained and supported						25,000.00			

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Adopted Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Service Delivery:	24. Construction of 2No. CHPS Compounds	Pasoro, Beposo		No. of CHPS compounds constructed					500,000.00			CA	Works Dept., Health Dept.
Public Health Services and Management	25. Expansion of existing health centre	Barekese		Capacity of health centre expanded					150,000.00			Health Dept.	CA
	26. Provide logistics and equipment to expand outreach programmes	District Wide		outreach programme expanded						5,000.00		Health Dept.	CA
Social Service Delivery:	27. Promotion of girl and boy child education	District Wide		No. of campaigns organized						2,500.00		Education Dept.	Dept. of SW&CD
Education, Youth and Sports and Library	28. Establish scholarship scheme for brilliant but needy students	District Wide		No. of students supported					20,000.00			Dept. of Education	CA
	29. Renovation of 2No. existing deplorable classroom blocks	Amoaman & Barekuma		No. of schools renovated					200,000.00			Dept. of Education	CA
	30. Construction of 3No. 3unit classroom block	Achina, Esaso, Tabere		No. of 3unit classroom blocks completed					750,000.00			CA	Works Dept., Dept. Education
	31. Construction of 3No. 6unit classroom block	Koforidua, Adagya, Adankwame		No. of 6unit classroom blocks completed					1,500,000.00			CA	Works Dept., Dept. Education
	32. Monitor the conduct of BECE	District Wide		No. of exams centres monitored						2,500.00		Dept. of Education	CA
	33. Provision of 2000 dual desks for basic schools	Selected schools		No. of dual desks provided						50,000.00		Dept. of Education	CA
	34. Organize SPAM in schools	District Wide		No. of SPAMs organized						2,500.00		Dept. of Education	CA
35. Organize extracurricular activities	District Wide		No. of activities organized						4,000.00		Dept. of Education	CA	

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Adopted Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Service Delivery: Social Welfare and Community Development	36. Organize hospital welfare services to assist people in critical need	District Wide		No. of vulnerable persons assisted						5,000.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA
	37. Collate data on vulnerable children and child abuse	District Wide		Availability of data on vulnerable children						2,000.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA
	38. Register vulnerable children for social interventions programmes such as LEAP, NHIS, etc	District Wide		No. of vulnerable children registered for LEAP, NHIS cards, etc						2,500.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA
	39. Train and assist PWDs to start micro businesses	District Wide		No. of sensitization organized					200,000.00			Dept. of SW&CD	CA
	40. Sensitize the people to report cases of child abuse	District wide		No. of sensitizations organized						3,000.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA
	41. Expansion of School feeding programme to other rural schools	Selected Schools		No. of new schools enrolled on school feeding					10,000.00			CA	SW&CD, GES
	42. Organize regular panel to handle social issues	Barekese		No. of panel meetings organized						3,000.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA
	43. Monitor the activities of Day Care Centres	District Wide		No. of Day Care Centres monitored						2,000.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA
	44. Sensitize the local people on all emerging social issues	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized						2,000.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA
	45. Enforce decisions of the various panels to ensure justice	District Wide		No. of decisions enforced						2,500.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA

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Adopted Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Service Delivery: Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	46. Construction of 5No. toilet facilities (WC) with landscaping	Akropong, Owabi, Bokankye, Kokoben, Abira		No. of public toilets constructed					1,000,000.00			EHU	- CA - Works Dept.
	47. Facilitate the collection and management of waste by private sector	District Wide		Improved sanitation					5,000.00			EHU	CA
	48. Monitor the collection and management of waste	District Wide		Improved sanitation					5,000.00			EHU	CA
	49. Monitor the management of public toilets	District Wide		No. of public toilets monitored					2,500.00			EHU	CA
	50. Enforce the by-laws to ensure compliance and sanity	District Wide		Improved sanitation					10,000.00			EHU	CA
	51. Sensitize the general public to construct household toilets	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized					5,000.00			EHU	- Dept. of SW&CD
	52. Procurement of 4No. refuse skip containers	Selected communities		No. of containers procured					80,000.00			EHU	CA
	53. Sensitize the general public on proper management of solid and liquid wastes	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized					5,000.00			EHU	- Dept. of SW&CD
	54. Monitor health and educational institutions on sanitation activities	District Wide		No. of health and educational institutions monitored					2,500.00			EHU	CA

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Adopted Development Dimension: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT														
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management:	55. Facilitate and support tree planting exercise by the public	District Wide		No. of tree planting exercises organized and trees planted						5,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
Public Works, Rural housing and Water Management	56. Construct 3 No. Mechanized boreholes	Gyatokrom, Abira, Dabaa		No. of boreholes constructed						45,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
	57. Monitor quality of water supply for improvement	District Wide		No. of monitoring exercises carried out						3,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
	58. Routine maintenance of Feeder Roads	Adankwame -Ntensere, etc		Length of roads maintained						100,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
	59. Construction of drains	Asamang		Length of drains constructed						200,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
	60. Construction of street roads in urban communities	Bokankye, Asamang, Nketia		Length of street roads constructed						200,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
	61. Provide ICT centres for basic schools	Koforidua		No. of basic school ICT centres provided						250,000.00			Works Dept.	BAC
Infrastructure Delivery and Management:	62. Sensitize the public on the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized						2,500.00			Dept of Physical Planning	Works Dept.
Physical and Spatial Planning	63. Sensitize the public on the processes of acquiring permit and its importance	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized						2,500.00			Dept of Physical Planning	Works Dept.
	64. Monitor spatial development to ensure compliance	District Wide		No. of monitoring exercises organized						5,000.00			Dept of Physical Planning	Works Dept.

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Adopted Development Dimension: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Delivery and Management:	65. Facilitate extension of electricity to newly developed areas in major communities	Mfensi, Dabaa, Nketia		No. of new sites connected to the electricity grid					100,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
Public Works, Rural housing and Water Management	66. Procure and distribute 150 street bulbs and electricity poles	District Wide		No. of bulbs and poles procured					100,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
Environmental Management	67. Organize campaigns on anti-bush fire	District Wide		No. of campaigns organized					5,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
Natural Resource Conservation	68. Conduct campaigns against pollution and building around water resources	District Wide		No. of campaigns organized					5,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
	69. Organize community sensitization on how to manage disaster	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized					5,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
	70. Partner the chiefs to prepare Planning Schemes for major communities	District Wide		No. of communities with planning schemes					5,000.00			Dept of Physical Planning	Works Dept.
	71. Procure relief items and logistics for disaster management	District Wide		Quantity of logistics and relief items procured					5,000.00			Dept of Physical Planning	Works Dept.
	72. Prevent the activities of illegal logging operators	District Wide		No. of preventive exercises carried out					3,500.00			Forestry	Police
	73. Monitor activities of stone quarry and sand winning	Barekese, Abira		No. of monitoring exercises organized					2,500.00			Dept of Physical Planning	Works Dept.

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Adopted Development Dimension: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration:	74.Sensitize the general public on their roles in planning and budgeting processes	District Wide		No. of sensitization organized						3,000.00		Human Resource Unit	Planning and Budget Units
Human Resource Management	75.Organize training workshops to build staffs capacity	Barekese		No. of staffs trained						25,000.00		Human Resource Unit	Planning and Budget Units
Management and Administration:	76.Organize community durbars and town hall meetings for accountability	Nketia, Abira, Mfensi		No. of durbars and town hall meetings organized						15,000.00		CA	Sub-district structures
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	77.Monitor projects implementation to ensure quality delivery	District Wide		No. of monitoring exercises carried out					40,000.00			Planning Unit	All Depts. of DA
	78.Procure logistics for projects monitoring and evaluation	Barekese		Amount of logistics procured						12,500.00		CA	All Depts. of DA
	79.Coordinate the activities of all departments by DPCU secretariat	Barekese		Improved data collation and reporting						10,000.00		Planning Unit	All Depts. of DA
	80.Promote community self-help projects	District Wide		No. of community initiated projects supported					100,000.00			CA	Works Department
Management and Administration: General Administration	81.Provide office equipments and logistics for departments of the District Assembly	Barekese		Amount of logistics and equipments procured						125,000.00		CA	Procurement Unit

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Adopted Development Dimension: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration:	82. Provide office and residential accommodations for assembly staff	Barekese		No. of office and residential accommodation provided					750,000.00			CA	Works Department
General Administration	83. Organization of General Assembly, Committees and Subcommittees meetings	Barekese		No. meetings organized					50,000.00			CA	All Depts.
	84. Organize annual independence day celebration	Barekese		Independence day organized					50,000.00			CA	All Depts.
Management and Administration: Legislative Oversight	85. Ensure effective functioning of community watch schemes	District Wide		No. of watch schemes formed					2,500.00			Ghana Police Service	CA

Source: DPCU, ANNDA, 2017

Table 5.4: 2021 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Adopted Development Dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor /partners	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration: Finance and Revenue Mobilization	1. Sensitize rate payers	District Wide		No. of sensitization carried out						3,000.00		Finance & Budget	ISD
	2. Training of revenue collectors	Barekese		No. of collectors trained						2,500.00		Finance & Budget	CA
	3. Prosecute revenue payment defaulters	District Wide		No. of defaulters prosecuted						10,000.00		Finance & Budget	CA
	4. Update rateable items to widen the sources	District Wide		Revenue database updated						2,000.00		Finance & Budget	CA
	5. Construction of 3No. market facilities with landscaping	Mfensi, Esaase, Bokankye		No. of markets constructed					1,500,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
Economic Development:	6. Train SMEs to expand their businesses	District Wide		Proportion of SMEs trained						5,000.00		BAC	CA
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	7. Train organized groups to acquire employable skills	District Wide		Proportion of organized groups trained						2,000.00		BAC	CA
	8. Facilitate the implementation of One District – One Factory to process agriculture produce	Selected communities		Number of factories being established					100,000.00			CA	Dept. of Agric
	9. Expose the SMEs to trade fairs and exhibition programmes to market their products	Selected centres		No. of SMEs exposed to trade exhibition						2,500.00		BAC	CA

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Adopted Development Dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development: Agricultural Services and Management	10. Provide logistics for effective extension services delivery	District Wide		Quantity of logistics procured						5,000.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
	11. Sensitize farmers on best farming practices	District Wide		Proportion of farmers sensitized						1,000.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
	12. Train farmers on simple storage methods	District Wide		Proportion of farmers trained						2,000.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
	13. Sensitize farmers to construct their own small-scale irrigation systems	District Wide		Number of small dams constructed by farmers						2,500.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
	14. Sensitize the youth on opportunities in the agriculture sector	District Wide		Number of sensitizations organized for youths						2,000.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
	15. Support the youth to engage in the planting for food and jobs programme	District Wide		No. of youth supported into PFJ programme						25,000.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
	16. Sensitize livestock farmers on preventive methods of emerging diseases	District Wide		Proportion of livestock farmers sensitized						2,000.00		Dept. of Agric	EHU
	17. Monitor the activities of poultry and livestock farms	District Wide		No. of farms monitored						2,000.00		Dept. of Agric	EHU
	18. Organize district farmers awards day	Selected community		Farmers awards day organized					45,000.00			Dept. of Agric	CA
	19. Sensitize farmers to collaborate with research teams to improve agriculture	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized						5,000.00		Dept. of Agric	CA

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Adopted Development Dimension: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development: Agricultural Services and Management	20. Train poultry farmers on improved handling of fowls	District Wide		No. of farmers trained						2,500.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
	21. Sensitize livestock farmers on preventive methods of emerging diseases	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized						3,000.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
	22. Sensitize livestock farmers on improved methods of handling and caring for the animals	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized						3,000.00		Dept. of Agric	CA
	23. Support small and medium scale agro processors through training and credit	District Wide		No. of agro processors trained and supported						25,000.00			
	24. Train farmers on simple storage methods	District Wide		No. of farmers trained									

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Adopted Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Service Delivery:	25. Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound	Bokankye		No. of CHPS compounds constructed					250,000.00			CA	Works Dept., Health Dept.
Public Health Services and Management	26. Construction of district hospital	Selected Community		District hospital constructed					3,000,000.00			Health Dept.	CA
	27. Provide logistics and equipment to expand outreach programmes	District Wide		outreach programme expanded					5,000.00			Health Dept.	CA
Social Service Delivery:	28. Promotion of girl and boy child education	District Wide		No. of campaigns organized					2,500.00			Education Dept.	Dept. of SW&CD
Education, Youth and Sports and Library	29. Establish scholarship scheme for brilliant but needy students	District Wide		No. of students supported					20,000.00			Dept. of Education	CA
	30. Renovation of 2No. existing deplorable classroom blocks	Esaase, Ataase		No. of schools renovated					200,000.00			Dept. of Education	CA
	31. Construction of 2No. 3unit classroom block	Adudwumfor, Berekuma		No. of 3unit classroom block completed					500,000.00			CA	Works Dept., Dept. Education
	32. Construction of 3No. 6unit classroom block	Asuofua, Wurapong, Esaase		No. of 6unit classroom blocks completed					1,500,000.00			CA	Works Dept., Dept. Education
	33. Monitor the conduct of BECE	District Wide		No. of exams centres monitored					2,500.00			Dept. of Education	CA
	34. Provision of 2000 dual desks for basic schools	Selected schools		No. of dual desks provided					50,000.00			Dept. of Education	CA
	35. Organize SPAM in schools	District Wide		No. of SPAMs organized					2,500.00			Dept. of Education	CA
	36. Organize extracurricular activities	District Wide		No. of activities organized					4,000.00			Dept. of Education	CA

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Adopted Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Service Delivery:	37. Organize hospital welfare services to assist people in critical need	District Wide		No. of vulnerable persons assisted						5,000.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA
Social Welfare and Community Development	38. Collate data on vulnerable children and child abuse	District Wide		Availability of data on vulnerable children						2,000.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA
	39. Register vulnerable children for social interventions programmes such as LEAP, NHIS, etc	District Wide		No. of vulnerable children registered for LEAP, NHIS cards, etc						2,500.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA
	40. Train and assist PWDs to start micro businesses	District Wide		No. of sensitization organized					200,000.00			Dept. of SW&CD	CA
	41. Sensitize the people to report cases of child abuse	District wide		No. of sensitizations organized						3,000.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA
	42. Expansion of School feeding programme to other rural schools	Selected Schools		No. of new schools enrolled on school feeding					10,000.00			CA	SW&CD, GES
	43. Organize regular panel to handle social issues	Barekese		No. of panel meetings organized						3,000.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA
	44. Monitor the activities of Day Care Centres	District Wide		No. of Day Care Centres monitored						2,000.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA
	45. Sensitize the local people on all emerging social issues	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized						2,000.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA
	46. Enforce decisions of the various panels to ensure justice	District Wide		No. of decisions enforced						2,500.00		Dept. of SW&CD	CA

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Adopted Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Service Delivery: Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	47. Construction of 5No. toilet facilities (WC) with landscaping	Esaase, Pasoro, Akwaboa, Asamang		No. of public toilets constructed					1,000,000.00			EHU	- CA - Works Dept.
	48. Facilitate the collection and management of waste by private sector	District Wide		Improved sanitation					5,000.00			EHU	CA
	49. Monitor the collection and management of waste	District Wide		Improved sanitation					5,000.00			EHU	CA
	50. Monitor the management of public toilets	District Wide		No. of public toilets monitored					2,500.00			EHU	CA
	51. Enforce the by-laws to ensure compliance and sanity	District Wide		Improved sanitation					10,000.00			EHU	CA
	52. Sensitize the general public to construct household toilets	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized					5,000.00			EHU	- Dept. of SW&CD
	53. Procurement of 4No. refuse skip containers	Selected communities		No. of containers procured					80,000.00			EHU	CA
	54. Sensitize the general public on proper management of solid and liquid wastes	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized					5,000.00			EHU	- Dept. of SW&CD
	55. Monitor health and educational institutions on sanitation activities	District Wide		No. of health and educational institutions monitored					2,500.00			EHU	CA

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Adopted Development Dimension: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT														
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management:	56. Facilitate and support tree planting exercise by the public	District Wide		No. of tree planting exercises organized and trees planted						5,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
Public Works, Rural housing and Water Management	57. Construct 3 No. Mechanized boreholes	Kapro, Esaso, Kokoben		No. of boreholes constructed						45,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
	58. Monitor quality of water supply for improvement	District Wide		No. of monitoring exercises carried out						3,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
	59. Routine maintenance of Feeder Roads	Fufuo-Adugyama, etc		Length of roads maintained						100,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
	60. Construction of drains	Barekese		Length of drains constructed						200,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
	61. Construction of street roads in urban communities	Kokoben, Achiase, Mfensi		Length of street roads constructed						200,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
	62. Provide ICT centres for basic schools	Adankwame		No. of basic school ICT centres provided						250,000.00			Works Dept.	BAC
Infrastructure Delivery and Management:	63. Sensitize the public on the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized						2,500.00			Dept of Physical Planning	Works Dept.
Physical and Spatial Planning	64. Sensitize the public on the processes of acquiring permit and its importance	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized						2,500.00			Dept of Physical Planning	Works Dept.
	65. Monitor spatial development to ensure compliance	District Wide		No. of monitoring exercises organized						5,000.00			Dept of Physical Planning	Works Dept.

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Adopted Development Dimension: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Delivery and Management:	66. Facilitate extension of electricity to newly developed areas in major communities	Esaase, Asamang, Fufuo		No. of new sites connected to the electricity grid					100,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
Public Works, Rural housing and Water Management	67. Procure and distribute 150 street bulbs and electricity poles	District Wide		No. of bulbs and poles procured					100,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
Environmental Management	68. Organize campaigns on anti-bush fire	District Wide		No. of campaigns organized					5,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
Natural Resource Conservation	69. Conduct campaigns against pollution and building around water resources	District Wide		No. of campaigns organized					5,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
	70. Organize community sensitization on how to manage disaster	District Wide		No. of sensitizations organized					5,000.00			Works Dept.	CA
	71. Partner the chiefs to prepare Planning Schemes for major communities	District Wide		No. of communities with planning schemes					5,000.00			Dept of Physical Planning	Works Dept.
	72. Procure relief items and logistics for disaster management	District Wide		Quantity of logistics and relief items procured					5,000.00			Dept of Physical Planning	Works Dept.
	73. Prevent the activities of illegal logging operators	District Wide		No. of preventive exercises carried out					3,500.00			Forestry	Police
	74. Monitor activities of stone quarry and sand winning	Barekese, Abira		No. of monitoring exercises organized					2,500.00			Dept of Physical Planning	Works Dept.

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Adopted Development Dimension: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration:	75.Sensitize the general public on their roles in planning and budgeting processes	District Wide		No. of sensitization organized						3,000.00		Human Resource Unit	Planning and Budget Units
Human Resource Management	76.Organize training workshops to build staffs capacity	Barekese		No. of staffs trained						25,000.00		Human Resource Unit	Planning and Budget Units
Management and Administration:	77.Organize community durbars and town hall meetings for accountability	Wurapong, Esaso, Dabaa		No. of durbars and town hall meetings organized						15,000.00		CA	Sub-district structures
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	78.Monitor projects implementation to ensure quality delivery	District Wide		No. of monitoring exercises carried out					40,000.00			Planning Unit	All Depts. of DA
	79.Procure logistics for projects monitoring and evaluation	Barekese		Amount of logistics procured						12,500.00		CA	All Depts. of DA
	80.Coordinate the activities of all departments by DPCU secretariat	Barekese		Improved data collation and reporting						10,000.00		Planning Unit	All Depts. of DA
	81.Promote community self-help projects	District Wide		No. of community initiated projects supported					100,000.00			CA	Works Department
Management and Administration: General Administration	82.Provide office equipments and logistics for departments of the District Assembly	Barekese		Amount of logistics and equipments procured						125,000.00		CA	Procurement Unit

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Adopted Development Dimension: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline 2017	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration:	83. Provide office and residential accommodations for assembly staff	Barekese		No. of office and residential accommodation provided					750,000.00			CA	Works Department
General Administration	84. Organization of General Assembly, Committees and Subcommittees meetings	Barekese		No. meetings organized					50,000.00			CA	All Depts.
	85. Organize annual independence day celebration	Barekese		Independence day organized					50,000.00			CA	All Depts.
Management and Administration: Legislative Oversight	86. Ensure effective functioning of community watch schemes	District Wide		No. of watch schemes formed					2,500.00			Ghana Police Service	CA

Source: DPCU, ANNDA, 2017

CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.0 Introduction

Monitoring and Evaluation are essential activities in the plan implementation process. Monitoring and Evaluation ensures that the implementation process remains on course and the expected targets and results produced. It is also meant to assist in identification of deviations, causes and the possible solutions to such deviations.

Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Projects and programmes are undertaken by the DPCU and the Sector agencies whose activities are being undertaken. The departments/agencies are required to submit reports to the DPCU for harmonisation into the District's Progress Reports for submission to institutions such as the R.C.C and NDPC.

Therefore, this Chapter summarizes the general approach and principle as the basis for the conduct of Monitoring and Evaluation in the District by the DPCU and DA stakeholders.

Project monitoring will formally start when the actual implementation of the projects begin. Monitoring will therefore be directed at ensuring that the progress of the projects proceeds according to schedule, that the quality of work is up to standard, and that all inputs are on site at the appropriate time, in the right quantities and of the right quality.

6.1 Institutional Arrangements

To ensure effective implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan, the District Assembly intends to effect a comprehensive institutional and human capacity building for the various stakeholders who will be the vehicle for the implementation of the programmes and projects.

The District Assembly will resource the decentralized departments that are currently in operation in the district through the provision of refresher courses, workshops and seminars, as well as motivation to raise their technical competence and commitment.

The three Area Councils, as well as the Unit Committees will also be strengthened and resourced to perform their constitutional roles under Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936). The Area councils are required to assist the District Assembly at the grassroots and the sub-district levels in the management of the District.

6.2 Administrative Arrangements

The District Assembly will strengthen coordination among the various departments, governmental and non-governmental agencies and also integrate and synthesize their priorities into the District development framework. This will be realized through involvement of stakeholders in project identification, selection and implementation, mid-year plan review workshops, departmental meetings and durbars.

To ensure changed community participation in plan implementation, the District Assembly will work towards enhanced collaboration between the Central Administration and the Traditional Authority. At the local level, the traditional authorities, in collaboration with sub-district structures, play vital roles in the development planning process. Therefore, the Assembly members, Unit Committees, Chiefs, and Opinion Leaders will monitor project implementation and report to the DPCU through the Area Councils.

6.3 Monitoring Matrix or Results Framework

To ensure the measure of achievement of targets in relation to the adopted objectives, indicators have been formulated for this purpose. The Table 6.1 below presents the results framework for the measurement of the DMTDP 2018-2021.

Table 6.1: Monitoring Matrix/Results Framework

LTNDP Development Dimension : Economic Development										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Ensure Improved Fiscal Performance and Sustainability										
Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation		Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2018	2019	2020	2021	Male	Female		
Percentage change in revenue generation	Outcome	N/A	5	10	15	20			Quarterly	Finance & Budget
Percentage change in financial irregularities	Outcome	N/A	20	30	40	50			Annually	Finance, Budget & Internal Audit
Percentage change in capital investment of IGF	Impact	N/A	10	15	20	25			Annually	DPCU
Objective: Ensure Improved Skills Development for Industry										
Number of persons identified and trained in required skills	Output	N/A	50	75	100	120	145	200	Quarterly	BAC
Percentage change in unemployment rate	Outcome	N/A	5	10	15	20	8	12	Annually	DPCU/BAC
Objective: Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development										
Number of SMEs supported	Output	N/A	10	10	10	10			Quarterly	DPCU/BAC
Number of new businesses established	Outcome	N/A	5	5	5	5			Annually	DPCU/BAC
Objective: Ensure Sustainable Development and Management of Aquaculture										
Number of training organized on aquaculture	Input	N/A	4	4	4	4			Quarterly	DoA
Change in number of farmers into aqua farming	Output	N/A	5	5	5	5	12	8	Annually	DoA
Objective : Improve Post-Harvest Management										
Number of training conducted for farmers	Input	N/A	4	4	4	4			Quarterly	DoA
Percentage change in post-harvest loses	Outcome	N/A	10	15	15	15			Annually	DoA
Objective: Enhance the Application of Science, Technology and Innovation										
Number of farmers trained on existing technologies	Output	N/A	50	50	50	50	100	100	Quarterly	DoA
Number of farmers applying ICT in farming	Outcome	N/A	50	50	50	50	100	100	Annually	DoA
Percentage change in yield of selected crops	Impact	N/A	5	5	5	5			Annually	DoA

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LTNDP Development Dimension : Economic Development										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Promote Agriculture as a Viable Business among the Youth										
Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation		Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2018	2019	2020	2021	Male	Female		
Number of youth trained in agro-businesses	Output	N/A	50	50	50	50	100	100	Quarterly	DoA/BAC
Number of youth employed in Agro-businesses	Outcome	N/A	50	50	50	50	100	100	Annually	DoA/BAC
Percentage reduction in unemployment rate	Impact	N/A	5	10	15	20	10	10	Annually	DPCU
Objective : Improve Production Efficiency and Yield										
Number of irrigational facilities constructed	Input	N/A	2	2	2	2			Quarterly	DPCU/DoA
Number of improved planting materials supplied to farmers	Input	N/A	-	-	-	-			Quarterly	DPCU/DoA
Percentage change in yield and production of selected crops	Outcome	N/A	5	5	5	5			Annually	DPCU/DoA
Percentage change in farmers income	Impact	N/A	10	15	20	25			Annually	DPCU/DoA
Objective: Promote Livestock and Poultry Development for Food Security and Income Generation										
Number of livestock farmers sensitized on disease outbreaks and prevention	Output	N/A	100	100	100	100	300	100	Quarterly	Vet/DoA
Percentage change in livestock and poultry productions	Outcome	N/A	10	15	20	25			Annually	DPCU/DoA/Vet
Percentage change in farmers income	Impact	N/A	10	15	20	25			Annually	DPCU/DoA

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LTNDP Development Dimension : Social Development										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Ensure affordable, Equitable, Easily Accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)										
Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation		Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2018	2019	2020	2021	Male	Female		
Number of health infrastructure provided and functioning	Output	N/A	2	2	2	2			Annually	CA, Health Dept.
Proportional change in travelling time to access primary health care	Outcome	N/A	-	-	-	-			Annually	Health Dept., DPCU
Proportion of population registered with NHIS	Output	N/A	50	60	70	80			Annually	NHIS, DPCU
Percentage change in maternal mortality ratio	Impact	N/A	0/1,000	0/1,000	0/1,000	0/1,000			Semi-annually	Health Dept.
Percentage change in HIV & AIDS incidence rate	Impact	N/A	0	0	0	0			Semi-annually	Health Dept.
Percentage change in EPI coverage	Output	N/A	100	100	100	100				
Percentage change in under five mortality	Impact	N/A	0/1,000	0/1,000	0/1,000	0/1,000			Semi-annually	Health Dept.
Percentage change in children under five malaria fatality cases	Impact	N/A	0/10,000	0/10,000	0/10,000	0/10,000			Semi-annually	Health Dept.
Objective : Enhance Inclusive And Equitable Access to, and Participation in Quality Education at All Levels										
Percentage change in Gross Enrolment Rate of basic and senior high schools	Outcome	125.7	-	-	-	-			Annually	Dept. of Education
Percentage change in Net Enrolment rate of basic and senior high schools	Outcome	74.5	80	85	90	100	100	100	Annually	Dept. of Education
Percentage change in Net Admission Rate in primary school	Outcome	95.7	100	100	100	100	100	100	Annually	Dept. of Education
Percentage change in Gender Parity Index of basic and senior high schools	Outcome	0.95	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	Annually	Dept. of Education
Percentage change in BECE pass rate	Outcome	87.2	90	95	100	100	100	100	Annually	Dept. of Education
Percentage change in basic and senior high schools retention rate	Outcome	85.03	100	100	100	100	100	100	Annually	Dept. of Education

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LTNDP Development Dimension : Social Development										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Ensure Effective Child Protection and Family Welfare System										
Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation		Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2018	2019	2020	2021	Male	Female		
Reduction in number of child abuse cases	Outcome	N/A	-	-	-	-			Quarterly	Dept. Of SW&CD
Reduction in number of street children	Outcome	N/A	-	-	-	-			Quarterly	Dept. Of SW&CD
Objective : Strengthen Social Protection, Especially for Children, Women, Persons With Disability and The Elderly										
Reduction in number of abuse against women	Outcome	N/A	-	-	-	-			Quarterly	Dept. Of SW&CD
Proportion of PWDs supported	Outcome	N/A	70	80	90	100	50	50	Quarterly	Dept. Of SW&CD
Number of elderly persons/vulnerable persons registered under LEAP programme	Output	N/A	800	950	900	1000	400	600	Quarterly	Dept. Of SW&CD
Objective: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services										
Proportion of population with access to household toilet	Outcome	N/A	55	60	65	70			Annually	EHU
Proportion of population with access to modern public toilet	Outcome	N/A	50	60	70	80			Annually	EHU
Number of well managed refuse Dump sites in the District	Outcome	N/A	-	-	-	-			Annually	EHU
Reduction in number of sanitation cases prosecuted in court	Outcome	N/A	-	-	-	-			Annually	EHU
Objective : Promote Sustainable Water Resource Development and Management										
Number of sensitizations organized	Input	N/A	4	4	4	4			Quarterly	Works Dept.
Number of trees planted	Output	N/A	-	-	-	-			Quarterly	Works Dept., Agric Dept.
Reduction in water pollution and dryness	Outcome	N/A	-	-	-	-			Annually	Works Dept., DPCU

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LTNDP Development Dimension : Social Development										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Improve Access to Safe and Reliable Water Supply Services for All										
Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation		Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2018	2019	2020	2021	Male	Female		
Proportion of communities provided with potable water	Output	N/A	80	85	90	100			Quarterly	DWST/DPCU
Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe water	Outcome	N/A	80	85	90	100			Quarterly	DWST/DPCU
Reduction in water borne diseases	Impact	N/A	-	-	-	-			Annually	DWST/DPCU

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LTNDP Development Dimension : Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Improve Efficiency and Effectiveness of Road Transport Infrastructure and Services										
Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility	
			2018	2019	2020	2021				
Length of feeder roads rehabilitated/maintained	Output	N/A	25k m	25k m	25k m	25k m			Quarterly	Works Dept.
Length of feeder roads tarred	Output	N/A	-	-	-	-			Quarterly	Works Dept.
Length of urban street roads constructed and maintained	Output	N/A	10k m	10k m	10k m	10k m			Quarterly	Works Dept.
Length of drainage constructed	Output	N/A	2km	2km	2km	2km			Quarterly	Works Dept.
Reduction in commuting time between communities	Impact	N/A	-	-	-	-			Annually	DPCU, Works Dept.
Objective: Expand the Digital Landscape										
Number of ICT centres established within the district	Output	N/A	-	-	-	-			Annually	DPCU
Number of basic and senior high schools connected to internet	Output	N/A	2	5	7	9			Annually	DPCU, Dept. of Education
Proportion of population having access to internet facility	Outcome	N/A	-	-	-	-			Annually	DPCU

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LTNDP Development Dimension : Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement									
Objective: Promote a Sustainable, Spatially Integrated, Balanced and Orderly Development of Human Settlements									
Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2018	2019	2020	2021			
Number of sensitization campaigns organized	Input	N/A	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DPP/DPCU
Change in number of communities with Planning Schemes	Output	N/A	-	-	-	-		Annually	DPP/DPCU
Proportional change of developments without permit	Outcome	N/A	-	-	-	-		Annually	DPP/DPCU
Reduction in land litigation	Outcome	N/A	-	-	-	-		Annually	DPP/DPCU
Objective 2: Ensure Sustainable Extraction of Mineral Resources									
Number of monitoring exercises carried out on stone quarry and sand winning sites	Input	N/A	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DDP/DPCU
Proportion of reclamation done on affected land	Output	N/A	-	-	-	-		Quarterly	DDP/DPCU

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LTNDP Development Dimension : Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability									
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Improve Decentralised Planning									
Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2018	2019	2020	2021			
Number of capacity building training organized for executives at sub-district structures	Input	N/A	1	1	1	1		Annually	DPCU/HRU
Proportional change in popular participation in planning and budgeting activities	Outcome	N/A	-	-	-	-		Quarterly	DPCU
Objective 2: Deepen Political and Administrative Decentralization									
Number of Area/Town Councils Having equipped Offices	Output	0	1	1	3	3		Annually	CA
Number of Area/Town Councils functioning Efficiently	Outcome	0	3	3	3	3		Annually	CA
Number of development projects initiated at sub-district level	Outcome	N/A	-	-	-	-		Annually	DPCU

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LTNDP Development Dimension : Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability									
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Improve Popular Participation at Regional and District Levels									
Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2018	2019	2020	2021			
Number of town hall meetings organized	Input	N/A	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	CA
Number of persons participated in durbars and town hall meetings	Output	N/A	-	-	-	-		Quarterly	CA
Proportional change in popular participation	Outcome	N/A	-	-	-	-		Quarterly	DPCU/CA
Objective : Enhance Capacity for Policy Formulation and Coordination									
Number of staff trained to build capacity	Input	N/A	25	25	25	25		Annually	HR/DPCU
Number of monitoring and evaluation activities carried out	Outcome	N/A	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DPCU
Number of projects completed within schedule and improvement in quality of service delivery	Outcome	N/A	-	-	-	-		Quarterly	DPCU
Proportional change in development	Impact	N/A	-	-	-	-		Annually	DPCU

Source: DPCU, ANNDA, 2017

6.4 Data Collection Matrix

To be able to measure the achievement of targets using the set indicators, data would be required for analysis. The nature of data, period of collection and methods for collection and analysis will depend on the indicator to be measured. Therefore, Table 6.2 below presents the data collection matrix for measurement of indicators for the DMTDP 2018-2021.

Table 6.2: Data Collection Matrix

Indicator	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
Percentage change in revenue generation	Quarterly	Records from Finance office and Budget	NA	
Percentage reduction in financial irregularities	Quarterly	Records from Finance office and Budget	NA	
Percentage change in capital investment of IGF	Annually	Records from Finance office and Budget	NA	
Percentage reduction in unemployment rate	Annually	Records from statistical office	- % of unemployed Male - % of unemployed Female	
Number of SMEs supported	Quarterly	Records from BAC/Survey	- No. Males supported - No. Females supported	
Number of new businesses established	Quarterly	Records from BAC	- Male ownership - Female ownership	
Number of training organized on aquaculture	Quarterly	Records from Agric Dept	- No. of Males trained - No. of Females trained	
Change in number of farmers into aqua farming	Annually	Records from Agric Dept	- No. of Males into aqua farming - No. of Females into aqua farming	
Number of training conducted for farmers	Quarterly	Records from Agric Dept	- No. of Male farmers trained - No. of Female farmers trained	
Percentage decrease in post harvest loses	Annually	Survey covering perishable farm producers in the district	- Male producers - Female producers	

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Indicator	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
Number of farmers trained on existing technologies	Annually	Records from Agric Dept	- Male farmers trained - Female farmers trained	
Number of farmers applying ICT in farming	Annually	Survey covering 200 farmers applying ICT in farming	- 100 Male farmers - 100 Female farmers	
Percentage change in yield of selected crops	Annually	Survey of selected crops farmers in the district	- 100 Male farmers - 100 Female farmers	
Number of youth trained in agro-businesses	Annually	Records from Agric and BAC Depts.	- Male trained in agro business - Female trained in agro business	
Number of youth employed in Agro-businesses	Annually	Records from Agric and BAC Depts.	- Male employed in agro business - Female employed in agro business	
Percentage change in unemployment rate	Annually	Records from statistical office	- 10% reduction in Male unemployed - 10% reduction in Female unemployed	
Number of irrigational facilities constructed	Annually	Records from Agric Dept.	-	
Number of improved planting materials supplied to farmers	Jan-March	Record from the Agric Dept.	- Male farmers - Female farmers	
Percentage change in yield and production of selected crops	Annually	Survey of selected crops farmers in the district	- Male crop farmers - Female crop farmers	
Percentage change in farmers income	Annually	Survey of selected farmers	- Male - Female	
Number of livestock farmers sensitized on disease outbreaks and prevention	Annually	Records from Agric Dept	- No. of Male farmers sensitized - No. of Female farmers sensitized	
Percentage change in livestock and poultry productions	Annually	Survey covering all livestock and poultry farmers	- Male farmers - Female farmers	

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Indicator	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
Number of CHPS Compound provided and functioning	Annually	Records from Health Directorate	NA	
Proportional reduction in travelling time to access primary health care	Annually	Survey	- Males interviewed - Females interviewed	
Proportion of population registered with NHIS	Annually	Records from Health Directorate	- Male registered - Female registered	
Percentage reduction in maternal mortality ratio	Annually	Records from Health Directorate	N/A	
Percentage reduction in HIV & AIDS incidence rate	Annually	Records of Health Directorate	- Male incidence rate - Female incidence rate	
Percentage change in EPI coverage	Annually	Records from Health Directorate	NA	
Percentage reduction in under five mortality	Annually	Records from Health Directorate	- Males - Females	
Percentage reduction in children under five malaria fatality cases	Annually	Records from Health Directorate	- Males - Females	
Percentage change in Gross Enrolment Rate of basic and senior high schools	Annually	Records from District Education Service	- Boys - Girls	
Percentage change in Net Enrolment rate of basic and senior high schools	Annually	Records from District Education Service	- Boys - Girls	
Percentage change in Net Admission Rate in primary school	Annually	Records from District Education Service	- Boys - Girls	
Percentage change in Gender Parity Index of basic and senior high schools	Annually	Records from District Education Service	N/A	
Percentage change in BECE pass rate	Annually	Records from District Education Service	- Boys - Girls	
Percentage change in basic and senior high schools retention rate	Annually	Records from District Education Service	- Boys - Girls	
Reduction in number of child abuse cases	Quarterly	Records from SW&CD	- Male - Female	
Reduction in number of street children	Quarterly	Records from SW&CD	- Male - Female	

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Indicator	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
Reduction in number of abuse against women	Quarterly	Records from SW&CD	N/A	
Proportion of PWDs supported	Quarterly	Records from SW&CD	- Male supported - Female supported	
Number of elderly persons/vulnerable persons registered under LEAP programme	Annually	Records from SW&CD	- Male registered - Female registered	
Proportion of population with access to household toilet	Annually	- Records from EH&SU - Survey	- Male headed - Female headed	
Proportion of population with access to modern public toilet	Annually	- Records from EH&SU - Survey	N/A	
Number of well managed refuse Dump sites in the District	Annually	- Records from EH&SU - Survey	N/A	
Reduction in number of sanitation cases prosecuted in court	Annually	Records from EH&SU	N/A	
Number of trees planted	Quarterly	Records from Agric Dept	N/A	
Proportion of communities provided with potable water	Annually	- Records from DWST - Survey	N/A	
Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe water	Annually	- Records from DWST - Survey	- Male - Female	
Reduction in water borne diseases	Annually	Records from DHD	N/A	
Length of feeder roads rehabilitated/maintained	Quarterly	- Records from Works Dept - M&E reports	N/A	
Length of feeder roads tarred	Annually	- Records from Works Dept - M&E reports	N/A	
Length of urban street roads constructed and maintained	Quarterly	- Records from Works Dept - M&E reports	N/A	
Length of drainage constructed	Jan-March	- Records from Works Dept - M&E reports	N/A	
Reduction in commuting time between communities	Annually	Survey	N/A	

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Indicator	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
Number of ICT centres established within the district	Annually	M&E reports	N/A	
Number of basic and senior high schools connected to internet	Annually	M&E reports	N/A	
Proportion of population having access to internet facility	Annually	Survey	- Male - Female	
Number of communities with Planning Schemes	Quarterly	Records from T&CP	N/A	
Proportional reduction of developments without permit	Quarterly	- Records from Works Dept - M&E reports	N/A	
Reduction in land litigation	Annually	Survey	N/A	
Number of monitoring exercises carried out on stone quarry and sand winning sites	Quarterly	Records from SPC	N/A	
Proportion of reclamation done on affected land	Annually	Records from SPC	N/A	
Number of capacity building training organized for executives at sub-district structures	Quarterly	Records from DPCU	- Male - Female	
Proportional change in popular participation in planning and budgeting activities	Quarterly	Records from DPCU	- Male participants - Female participants	
Number of Area/Town Councils Having equipped Offices	Quarterly	Reports from Area/Town Councils	N/A	
Number of Area/Town Councils functioning Efficiently	Jan - Dec	- Reports from Area/Town Councils - DPCU Monitoring	N/A	
Number of development projects initiated at sub-district level	Quarterly	- Reports from Area/Town Councils - M&E reports	N/A	
Number of town hall meetings organized	Quarterly	Records from DPCU	- Male participants - Female participants	

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Indicator	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
Number of staff trained to build capacity	Quarterly	Records from Human Resource Unit	- Male - Female	
Number of monitoring and evaluation activities carried out	Quarterly	M&E reports	N/A	
Number of projects completed within schedule and improvement in quality of service delivery	Jan –March	M&E reports	N/A	
Proportional change development	Annually	- Survey - M&E reports	N/A	

Source: DPCU, ANNDA, 2017

6.5 Dissemination and Communication Strategy

The District under the principles of participatory planning, sought the inputs of key stakeholders of the District Assembly including the traditional authority, community based organizations, religious groups, political parties and decentralized departments throughout the plan preparation process.

Therefore, for the document to be owned and accepted, it is encumbered on the District Assembly to disseminate the plan to these stakeholders to ensure effective participatory implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes and projects harmonized therein.

Stakeholders need to know what programmes and projects that have been programmed for implementation at where, when, at what costs, and by which agency the activities would be carried out. This is important to ensure transparency and accountability. Table 6.3 below presents the communication strategy to get the general public informed and involved in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Table 6.3: Communication Activity Matrix

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Time Frame	Responsibility
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the approved DMTDP	Community members, Traditional Authorities, Unit Committee members, Area/Town Council members, Assembly Members, CBOs, NGOs, CSOs, etc	Community durbar, PowerPoint presentation, Questions and reactions, etc	After completion of draft DMTDP and after the DMTDP is approved	DCE, DCD, DPO, DPCU
Stakeholders engagement	To discuss roles of the various stakeholders	Community members, Traditional Authorities, Unit Committee members, Area/Town Council members, Assembly Members, CBOs, NGOs, CSOs, etc	Role casting, discussions, etc	After the DMTDP is approved	DPCU
Meeting with political leadership	To get them appreciate the DMTDP	DCE, PM, MP, Chairpersons of the sub-committees, Political Parties' Chairpersons and Secretaries	Round table discussion, PowerPoint presentation	After completion of draft DMTDP and after the DMTDP is approved	DPCU
Mid-year Reviews	To assess performance in relation to targets and achievements	Departments of the Assembly, Units and Agencies at the district level, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, Area/Town Council Executives	PowerPoint presentations, Questions and reactions	July each year within the 4 years plan period	DPCU

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Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Time Frame	Responsibility
Annual Reviews	To assess performance in relation to targets and achievements	Departments of the Assembly, Units and Agencies at the district level, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, Area/Town Council Executives	PowerPoint presentations, Questions and reactions	January of ensuing year for the 4 years plan period	DPCU
Town Hall Meetings	To present performance in relation to targets and achievements to the citizenry	Community members, Traditional Authorities, Unit Committee members, Area/Town Council members, Assembly Members, CBOs, NGOs, CSOs, etc	PowerPoint presentations, Questions and reactions	July and January of the 4 years plan period	DPCU

Source: DPCU, ANNDA, 2017

6.6 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement

Departments and agencies will undertake sector specific monitoring and report to the DPCU. Also, the Unit Committees of the seventeen (17) Electoral Areas will submit monthly reports to their respective Area Councils.

The Area Councils will in turn compile Electoral Areas reports and submit them to the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU).

The DPCU will also carry out its quarterly monitoring exercise and brief the District Chief Executive and Management on its monitoring report in addition to the Area Councils and Departmental reports. Subsequently, quarterly and annual monitoring reports will be prepared and submitted to National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) though the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC).

Evaluation will be conducted on some projects to determine their outcomes and/or impacts to the beneficiary communities or individuals. Evaluation will often start after a year of project completion. However, in some instances, it will be carried out earlier or sometimes over a year period.

Table 6.4 below presents the monitoring and evaluation calendar to guide activities of monitoring, evaluation, reporting and dissemination of reports to the appropriate stakeholders.

Table 6.4: Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar

Activities	Time Frame (Date)				Stakeholder (Actors)
	Year 1 2018	Year 2 2019	Year 3 2020	Year 4 2021	
1. Quarterly Monitoring Exercises	March, June, Sept. & Dec.	March, June, Sept. & Dec.	March, June, Sept. & Dec.	March, June, Sept. & Dec.	DPCU
2. Quarterly Review Meetings	1 st Thursday of April, July, Oct of 2018 & 2 nd Thursday of Jan. 2019	1 st Thursday of April, July, Oct of 2018 & 2 nd Thursday of Jan. 2020	1 st Thursday of April, July, Oct of 2018 & 2 nd Thursday of Jan. 2021	1 st Thursday of April, July, Oct of 2018 & 2 nd Thursday of Jan. 2022	DPCU
3. Quarterly Progress Report Preparation and Dissemination	By April 15 th , July 15 th , Oct 15 th , 2018 and Jan 15 th 2019	By April 15 th , July 15 th , Oct 15 th , 2018 and Jan 15 th 2020	By April 15 th , July 15 th , Oct 15 th , 2018 and Jan 15 th 2021	By April 15 th , July 15 th , Oct 15 th , 2018 and Jan 15 th 2022	DPCU
4. Mid-Year Review Workshop	By July 2018	By July 2019	By July 2020	By July 2021	DPCU, Other Stakeholders
5. Annual Performance Review Workshop	January 2019	January 2020	January 2021	January 2022	DPCU, Other Partners
6. Annual Progress Report Preparation and Dissemination	By February 2019	By February 2020	By February 2021	By February 2022	DPCU
7. Outcome and Impacts Evaluations on Selected projects/programmes	End of Year	End of Year	End of Year	End of Year	DPCU

Source: DPCU, ANNDA, 2017

6.7 Conclusion

This DMTDP (2018-2021) under the theme *An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Equal Opportunities for All* is prepared to ensure socio-economic development of the people of Atwima Nwabiagya North District. However, the success of its implementation to a large extent depends on the inflows of funding both internally and externally. Effort would therefore be made to attract the needed funding for the implementation of the programmes and projects to achieve the stated objectives and the broad goal or theme of this development plan.

APPENDIX 1: REPORT OF PUBLIC HEARING**REPORT OF PUBLIC HEARING HELD ON 15TH NOVEMBER, 2018 AT THE
METHODIST CHURCH, BAREKESE****NAME OF DISTRICT:** ATWIMA NWABIAGYA NORTH DISTRICT**REGION:** ASHANTI**NAME OF AREA COUNCIL:** BAREKESE AREA COUNCIL**VENUE:** BAREKESE METHODIST CHURCH**DATE:** 15TH NOVEMBER, 2018**MEDIUM OF INVITATIONS:** INVITATION LETTERS**A. NAMES OF SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS INVITED**

1. Hon. Presiding Member
2. All Hon. Sub-Committee Chairpersons
3. All Hon. Assembly Members
4. All Chairpersons and Secretaries of Area Councils
5. All Chairpersons of Unit Committees
6. All Heads of Departments
7. Representatives of Traditional Authorities
8. Representatives of Local Council of Churches
9. Representatives of Muslim Community
10. Representatives of Market Women
11. Representatives of Political Parties
12. Representatives of Local NGOs
13. Representatives of RCC
14. Representatives of Financial Institutions
15. Representatives of Association of Private Schools

B. IDENTIFIABLE REPRESENTATIONS AT HEARING:

Chiefs, Queen Mothers, Presiding Member, District Chief Executive, DCD, Political Parties, Government Agencies, Local NGOs, Market Women, Area Council Executives, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Chairpersons, Religious Leaders, Departmental Heads, etc.

C. TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS AT HEARING: 135

1. Gender Ratio/Percentage Represented: 71.9% males and 28.1% females (97 males and 38 females)

2. Language used at the Hearing: Twi

D. MAJOR ISSUES AT THE PUBLIC HEARING

The DPO made PowerPoint presentations on the following areas of the DMTDP 2018-2021 for discussions:

- i. Harmonised community issues with the identified issues from the compilation of the district profile;
- ii. Adopted issues with their corresponding goals and focus areas;

- iii. Programme of Action linked to adopted objectives, strategies, programmes and sub-programmes; and
- iv. Action Plans linked to programmes and sub-programmes.

E. MAIN CONTROVERSIES AND MAJOR AREAS OF COMPLAINT:

There were no major controversies or complaints after the presentations. The stakeholders were rather delighted that they could identify their concerns presented during the community needs assessment had been captured in the Plan.

Nonetheless, some participants raised concern about not seeing their issues being addressed in the Action Plan of 2018.

Again, a chief wanted to know who bears the responsibility of developing Planning schemes/layouts for the communities.

Also, concern was raised that the document should have been given to the participants for scrutiny before the day of the presentation. However, the participants commended the projects and programmes captured for implementation and recommended that management should stick to the plan during the four year period.

F. PROPOSALS FOR THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE ABOVE CONTROVERSIES:

Participants were briefed that all issues that were not addressed in the presented plan would be incorporated into the plan. However, participants were made to understand that the success of implementation would depend on availability of funds. Participants were thus entreated to advocate for payment of rates and levies to support implementation of the plan.

On the Planning scheme issue, it was explained that it is the responsibility of the chiefs to provide funding for the activity and the Assembly also supports with technical expertise.

G. A BRIEF COMMENT ON THE GENERAL LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION:

The level of participation was not as expected but the category of representation was encouraging. Also, participation in terms of comments, questions, reactions, etc was very effective. Participants were given the opportunity to express themselves freely and answers or reactions were provided accordingly. At the end of the exercise, the participants called for more of such interactions to push the developmental agenda of the district.

H. ACCENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:

- District Chief Executive:** Hon. Rebecca Yeboah:
- District Coordinating Director:** Kaleem Abdallah Adam:
- Presiding Member:** Hon. Ohemeng Prempeh:
- Chairman, Devt. Planning Sub-Comm:** Hon. Eric Opoku Fofie:
- District Planning Officer:** Wilfred Amponteng: