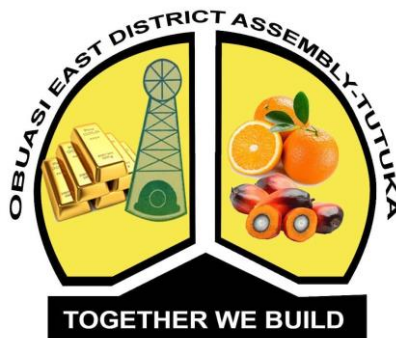


OBUASI EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

(TUTUKA, ASHANTI)



DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)

**AN AGENDA FOR JOBS; CREATING
PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES
FOR ALL (2018-2021)**

***PREPARED BY:
DISTRICT PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT (DPCU)
SEPTEMBER, 2018***

**ASSENT OF ACCEPTANCE OF OBUASI
EAST DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM
DEVELOPMENT PLAN (OEDMTDP) UNDER
AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING
PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES
FOR ALL (2018-2021)**

.....
**HON. FAUSTINA AMISSAH
(DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE)**

.....
**VICTORIA AKYAA ADJEI ADOMAKO
(AG. DISTRICT CO-ORD. DIRECTOR)**

.....
**HON. JEFF KWADWO ADJEI OWARE
(PRESIDING MEMBER)**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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God bless us all.

.....

VICTORIA AKYAA ADJEI ADOMAKO
(AG. DISTRICT CO-ORD. DIRECTOR)

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A Plan Preparation Team was formed under the leadership of the **Hon. District Chief Executive**; to facilitate the preparation, ownership and implementation of the DMTDP (2018-2021). Members of the Plan Preparation Team were mainly of the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) made up of the following:

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

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

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

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

Currently, the focus of the government as enshrined in the Medium Term Development Policy Framework is to “operationalize the vision, the policies and programmes outlined in the *President’s Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP) named Agenda for jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All 2017–2024* presented to Parliament in fulfillment of Article 36, clause 5 of the constitution.

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

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

National Development Planning (System) Regulations (**LI 2232**) enjoins the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) to issue from time to time, Legislative Instruments

and Guidelines to regulate the Decentralized Planning System and to guide District Assemblies (DAs) and Sector Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) in the preparation of Development Plans. This objective is to facilitate the harmonisation and rationalisation of development strategies initiated from the community, districts and national levels.

The ultimate aim of every development is to improve the standard of living of the people of a community. Primarily, the target is to encourage social development and rural development through the promotion of participatory process, empowerment and democratization. Consequently, the content of this report concentrates attention on Obuasi East District in the Ashanti Region of Ghana.

This plan was prepared under the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF). For exercising these functions, the MMDAs are to formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development in their respective jurisdiction. It is based on the function that the MMDAs are tasked to prepare the Medium Term Development Plans. **The Obuasi East District Assembly's Medium Term Development Plan was prepared under the development Agenda; *An Agenda for Jobs; Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for all.***

The plan was prepared in line with the following **five (5) development dimensions namely:**

- **Economic Development**
- **Social Development**
- **Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement**
- **Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability**
- **Ghana and the International Community**

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

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

1. District Chief Executive

2. District Coordinating Director
3. District Development Planning Officer
4. District Budget Analyst
5. District Head of Works Department
6. District Finance Officer
7. District Physical Planning Officer
8. District Social Welfare/Community Development Officer
9. Municipal Director of Education-OMA
10. District Director of Agriculture
11. Municipal Director of Health-OMA

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

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

(a) Community Needs Assessment and Public Hearing:

In order to identify the priority projects and programmes for the communities in the district, a district wide data collection exercise was embarked upon to elicit for the community problems and development aspirations. Following the data collection, a public hearing was organised at the Town Councils for Traditional Rulers/community, Assembly Members, Heads of Department to

present the performance review of the immediate past development plan with the aim of soliciting suggestions to bridge the identified gaps and more importantly assessing critically their implications for future development planning. Community level dialogue was organized to conclude and validate on the felt needs and the development aspirations of the people in the district which was later analyzed and harmonized with the departmental needs. The analysis of data, community problems and needs led to the Plan Proposal Stage which involved the coming out of the overall development framework, formulation of goals and objectives, programmes and projects proposals for the plan period. The output was used to generate Development Programmes, Projects and Activities that constituted the District Composite Programme of Action and the Composite Annual Action Plans.

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

- Construct additional boreholes, maintenance of existing ones and small town water projects
- Provide Toilet facilities
- Provide Refuse Containers
- Extend Electricity to newly built up areas
- Rehabilitation/ Reshaping of roads
- Provide street bulbs and light poles
- Construct Ultra-Modern Market facilities
- Construct Lorry terminal
- Provide credit facilities for farmers
- Encourage farmers to form cooperatives groups
- Provide Job opportunities for the youth
- Facilitate the provision of training and business development centers
- Construct additional classroom blocks and rehabilitate dilapidated classroom buildings.
- Provide adequate furniture, teaching and learning materials at all levels of education
- Construct well equipped health infrastructure eg. CHPS compound, health centers etc.
- Construction of District Administration block
- Procure vehicles, computers and office equipment for the DA

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

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

Following the final public hearing, the plan was presented to the General Assembly for adoption. The Draft DMTDP (2018-2021) was subsequently adopted as the **legitimate Blue print** for Development Policy direction for **OBUASI EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY** for the period 2018-2021.

District Development Scope and Direction of Interventions

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

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

District Development Focus

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

Overall District Development Goal

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

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

Adopted District Development Objectives

- Improve fiscal revenue mobilisation and management
- Expand opportunities for job creation
- Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs
- Promote Agriculture Mechanization
- Improve Science, technology and innovation application
- Promote seed and planting material development
- Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation
- Promote Aquaculture Development
- Improve Post-Production Management
- Develop an effective domestic market
- Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education
- Promote irrigation development
- Improve agricultural financing
- Promote efficient land use and management systems
- Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water
- Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities
- Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs
- Streamline spatial and land use planning system
- Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure
- Increase the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy
- Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs of Ghanaians and for export
- Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels
- Improve management of education service delivery
- Improve quality of teaching and learning
- Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services

- Ensure sustainable financing for the health care delivery and financial protection for the poor
- Improve access to quality institutional service delivery
- Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups
- Reduce under-nutrition and malnutrition related disorders and deaths among infants and young children and women in their reproductive ages
- Enhance funding and cost effectiveness in social protection delivery
- Protect children against violence, abuse and exploitation
- Ensure effective implementation of local decentralisation policy and programmes
- Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes.
- Enhance peace and security
- Improve internal security for protection of life and property

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

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

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

For the period 2018-2021 this Development Plan document is the development blueprint for Obuasi East District Assembly. It is hoped that all stakeholders, both local and external, would offer the needed support to move the district forward so as to achieve the stated district development goal and objectives, reduce poverty and improve upon the living standard of the people.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW, DISTRICT PROFILE AND ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION

1.1 Introduction

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

The Obuasi East District Assembly was created in pursuance of deepening decentralization and good governance in Ghana. The district forms part of the newly created districts in Ghana. It was established by Legislative Instrument (**L.I.**) **2332 of November 2017** and was inaugurated on 15th March 2018. The district was carved out of the Obuasi Municipal Assembly as one of the 38 newly created and upgraded district assemblies in 2018 and has **Tutuka** as its capital. The district is located in the southern part of Ashanti Region, bounded to the North by Adansi North District, South by Adansi Akrofrom District, East by Adansi Asokwa District and West by Obuasi Municipal.

They are required to coordinate the process of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of district development activities. As a planning authority, the District Assembly is required to prepare a Medium Term Development Plan based on prescribed guidelines and format issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). The Plans are prepared in accordance with the general guidelines from the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), a national body whose prime function is to ensure that districts Plans conform to the national development goals and aspirations. **The Obuasi East District Assembly's Medium Term Development Plan was prepared under the development Agenda; *An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for all.***

1.2 Vision Statement of Obuasi East District Assembly

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

The Vision Statement of Obuasi East District Assembly is *“To become an excellent socio-economic development service provider which promotes environmentally friendly society in the district.*

1.3 Mission Statement of Obuasi East District Assembly

Obuasi East District Assembly exists *“To facilitate improvement in the quality of life of the people in the district by providing transformational and accountable leadership that affords equal opportunity for all in the local economy through the provision of basic social amenities and services for socio-economic development within the context of good governance”.*

1.4 Functions of Obuasi East District Assembly

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

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

- a. be responsible for the overall development of the district;
- b. formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
- c. promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
- d. sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students

- e. initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
- f. be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
- g. ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
- h. act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district;
- i. initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment

1.5 Core Values of Obuasi East District Assembly

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

- a. Accountability
- b. Client-Oriented
- c. Creativity
- d. Diligence
- e. Discipline
- f. Equity
- g. Integrity
- h. Innovativeness
- i. Timeliness
- j. Transparency

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

District Assemblies in Ghana are required by Law to Plan their own development programmes/projects in order to bring about development in their respective areas of jurisdiction. In line with the guidelines from the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Obuasi East District Assembly prepared a four (4) year District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) covering 2014-2017 to guide the District's Development initiatives and to bring about holistic development to the people. The DMTDP was fashioned within the Medium Term

Development Policy Framework (MTDPF). Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II, 2014-2017). The official implementation of the 2014-2017 development plan ended in December 2017 which paved way for the implementation of the new DMTDP (2018-2021).

The purpose of the Performance Review among others is to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance

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

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

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

Period	THEMATIC AREA: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Improve fiscal revenue mobilisation and management						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014-2017	Financial Sector	Revenue Mobilization and Management	Create database for revenue mobilization		4	4	Fully implemented
	Financial Sector	Revenue Mobilization and Management	Organize 4No. training programmes for revenue collectors		4	4	Fully implemented
	Financial Sector	Revenue Mobilization and Management	Provide logistics to revenue collectors		4	4	Fully implemented
	Financial Sector	Revenue Mobilization and Management	Train staff and provide resources on GIFMIS		4	4	Fully implemented
	Financial Sector	Revenue Mobilization and Management	Undertake tax education campaign		4	4	Fully implemented
	Financial Sector	Revenue Mobilization and Management	Procure required logistics for revenue collection		4	4	Fully implemented
	Financial Sector	Revenue Mobilization and Management	Complete the construction of 4No. 20 unit Market stalls at Kwabenakwa , Odumasi, Pomposo (2)		4	4	Fully implemented
	Financial Sector	Revenue Mobilization and Management	Construction of 3 No 20 unit market sheds at New Nyameso and Diewouso		3	0	Not implemented
	Financial Sector	Revenue Mobilization and Management	Constuction of 2 No 20 unit market sheds at Ahansonyewodea and Kwabenakwa		2	0	Not implemented

Source: OEDA-DPCU, July 2018

Period	THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Sustain industrial activities in the district						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014-2017	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Support BAC activities		4	4	Fully implemented
	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Support training of BAC		4	4	Fully implemented

Period	THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Promote Agriculture Mechanization						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014-2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Support for mass cocoa spraying exercise		4	4	Fully implemented
	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Conduct disease surveillance of animal and vaccination of farm animals, organization of anti-rabies campaign		4	4	Fully implemented
	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Supervise and monitor AEAs by DDOs & MDA and organize training for farmers		4	4	Fully implemented
	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Organise and celebrate 4No. Farmers Day		4	4	Fully implemented
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Reduce adverse effects of environmental degradation and climate change						
	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Regulate activities of chain saw operators		4	4	Fully implemented
	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Undertake afforestation programme		4	4	Fully implemented
	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Disaster prevention and management (procurement of relief items and support to victims of disaster)		4	4	Fully implemented
	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Organize 1no. workshop for farmers and other land users on climate change and its impact on agriculture		4	4	Fully implemented
	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Monitor activities of illegal miners		4	4	Fully implemented
	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Sensitize farmers / developers on the dangers of building along river banks and misuse of chemicals		4	4	Fully implemented

Source: OEDA-DPCU, July 2018

Period	THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Public works , rural housing, roads and water management	Design and construction supervision of 4 No Boreholes		4	4	Fully Implemented
2014-2017	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Public works , rural housing, roads and water management	Construction of 1 No. mechanized Borehole at Ahansonyewodea		1	0	Not implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Public works , rural housing, roads and water management	Construction and mechanization of 4 No BH's at Sampsonkrom, Wawase, Low Cost, Kwameduakrom,		4	0	Not implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Public works , rural housing, roads and water management	Construction of 1 no mechanized Borehole at Asonkore		1	0	Fully implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Public works , rural housing, roads and water management	Construction of 2 No Mechanized Borehole at Kwabenafori, Kwabenakwa,		2	0	Fully implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Public works , rural housing, roads and water management	Construction of 480metres concrete and earth storm at community water site at Sampsonkrom		480		Fully implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Public works , rural housing, roads and water management	Construction of 1 no mechanized Borehole at Ghana National Fire Service Station		1	0	Fully implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Public works , rural housing, roads and water management	Construction of 2 No mechanized BH's at Nyanfranse, and Kwakrafoso		2	0	Fully implemented
2014-2017	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities						
	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Rehabilitation of Public Toilet at Odumasi				Fully implemented
	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Construction of 1 No 20 Seater WC Biogas and mechanized Borehole at Kwameduakrom		1	1	Fully implemented
	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Provision of 1 No Skip Containers at Kwameduakrom		1	1	Fully implemented

Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Organize clean-up exercise				Fully implemented
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Procure sanitary tools, equipment, uniform, and equipment for hygiene				Fully implemented
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Conduct hygiene education for food sellers, market sanitation, community durbars, school education and quiz on hygiene.				Fully implemented
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Construction of 1 No 20 seater WC with mechanized Borehole at Tutuka Central		1	0	Not implemented
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Construction of 1 No 20 seater Water Closet at Jimiso		1	0	Not implemented
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Clear/level final dumping sites at Diawuoso				Fully implemented
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Acquire and develop well engineered landfill site at Diawuoso		1		Partially implemented
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Fumigate Public Places and Disposal sites				Fully implemented
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Engage Zoomlion to clean markets, drains and dispose waste throughout the year				Fully implemented
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Provision of 500 No Dustbins		500	500	Fully implemented
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Support Disaster Prevention and Management				Fully implemented
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Organize capacity building for zonal coordinators				Fully implemented
Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Organize tree planting exercise along river bed and degraded lands				Fully implemented

	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Dredge some rivers within Obuasi East Township				Fully implemented
	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Organize Community durbar on bush fire education				Fully implemented
	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Create Disaster awareness for market leaders				Fully implemented
	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Support to Hygiene Education and Food vendor screening		4	4	Fully implemented
POLICY OBJECTIVE: Improve the road conditions in the district							
	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Public works , rural housing, roads and water management	Reshape and re-gravel some roads in the district		4	4	Fully implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Public works , rural housing, roads and water management	Construction of 1.5 km road from Asuoso Junction to Diawuoso		1	0	Not implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Public works , rural housing, roads and water management	Construction of 1.2km road from Kwabenakwa to Asaase		1	0	Not implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Public works , rural housing, roads and water management	Construction of 3No footbridges at Tutuka, Titiaso and Kwabenakwa		1	0	Fully implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Public works , rural housing, roads and water management	Construction of 3No Drains at Akaporiso-Kayamaame Bossman- Anofeadown, Sampsonkrom- Yawfosu,		1	0	Not implemented
POLICY OBJECTIVE: Streamline spatial and land use planning system							
	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Prepare settlement layouts for all communities without layouts				Fully implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Embark on street naming and property addressing system				On-going
	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Organize sub-technical and spatial planning meetings and public education				Fully implemented

Source: OEDA-DPCU, July 2018

Period	THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
	Social Services Delivery	Education Youth, Sports and library services	Rehabilitate St Joseph school at Wawasi		1	1	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Education Youth, Sports and library services	Complete construction of 3No – 8 unit Water Closet Toilet at Asonkore, Akaporiso Anglican, Kwarafoso		3	3	Fully implemented
	Social Services Delivery	Education Youth, Sports and library services	Construction of 1No 2unit of KG block at Asonkore		1	1	Fully implemented
	Social Services Delivery	Education Youth, Sports and library services	Construction of 1No 6 unit Classroom Block at Kwabrafosso		1	1	Fully implemented
	Social Services Delivery	Education Youth, Sports and library services	Construction of 1No 3Unit Classroom Blocks at Asonkore		1	1	On-going
	Social Services Delivery	Education Youth, Sports and library services	Construct Wawase Recreational Centre				Fully implemented
	Social Services Delivery	Education Youth, Sports and library services	Construction of 2No 6Unit Classroom Block at Anyimadukrom and Pomposo		2	0	Not implemented
	Social Services Delivery	Education Youth, Sports and library services	Construction 1No of 2 storey classroom Block at SDA primary A&B Obuasi East		1	0	Not implemented
	Social Services Delivery	Education Youth, Sports and library services	Construction of block fence at Christ the King SHS at Akaporiso				Fully implemented
	Social Services Delivery	Education Youth, Sports and library services	Construction of 12No KG Block at Ahansonyewodea		1		Partially implemented
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Improve quality of teaching and learning						

2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Education Youth, Sports and library services	Support to STME				Fully implemented	
	Social Services Delivery	Education Youth, Sports and library services	Organize My First Day in school				Fully implemented	
	Social Services Delivery	Education Youth, Sports and library services	Monitor the implementation of school feeding programme				Fully implemented	
	Social Services Delivery	Education Youth, Sports and library services	Promote Sports and Culture		4	4	Fully Implemented	
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services							
	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Construction of 1No CHP's compound at Diawuoso,		1		On-going	
	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Organize Health promotion/ Education programme in the district				Fully Implemented	
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure sustainable financing for the health care delivery and financial protection for the poor							
	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Support to Malaria Control Programmes				Fully implemented	
	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Support to immunization and disease control programmes				Fully implemented	
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups							
	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Support to HIV/AIDS programme				Fully implemented	
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Enhance funding and cost effectiveness in social protection delivery							
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	Support to persons with disability				Fully implemented		
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	Organize capacity building workshop for 5 community child protection committees				Fully implemented		
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	Organise capacity building workshop for Day Care Centre operators and attendants in the district				Fully implemented		
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	Support physically challenged Persons to organise programmes and projects				Fully implemented		
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	Organise capacity building workshop for LEAP implementation Committees				Fully implemented		
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	Organize sensitization programme for 5 communities on effects of worse form of child labour in cocoa growing and mining areas				Fully implemented		

	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	Sensitize 20 public and private schools on topics such as teenage pregnancy, child labour, HIV/AIDS in the district				Fully implemented
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	Supervision of ten (10) women groups				Fully implemented
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	Provide scholarship for brilliant but needy students		200	200	Fully implemented

Source: OEDA-DPCU, July 2018

Period	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure effective implementation of local decentralisation policy and programmes						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014-2017	Management And Administration	General Administration	Support to Decentralized Departments activities				Fully implemented
	Management And Administration	Human Resource Management	Organize capacity building workshop to improve functionality of sub-structures and training of Assembly members and staff				Fully implemented
			Support for maintenance of security				Fully implemented
	Management And Administration	General Administration	Organize the national day for the aged and independence anniversary				Fully implemented
	Management And Administration	General Administration	Organize Town council meetings throughout the year				Fully implemented
	Management And Administration	Planning, monitoring and evaluation	Performance Review of DMTDP (2014-2017) and Prepare composite budget and supplementary estimates				Fully implemented
	Management And Administration	Planning, monitoring and evaluation	Site meetings on project implementation and organize Town Hall meetings				Fully implemented
	Management And Administration	General Administration	Organize General Assembly, Executive and Subcommittee meetings				Fully implemented

	Management And Administration	Planning, monitoring and evaluation	Monitoring and Evaluation/strengthening of DPCU				Fully implemented
	Management And Administration	Planning, monitoring and evaluation	Stakeholder participation in plan preparation				Fully implemented
POLICY OBJECTIVE: Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes.							
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	Conduct public education for women to participate in Local Governance				Fully implemented
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	Organize 10 Women Groups in income generation activities				Fully implemented
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community services	Organise 12 mass meetings, study groups and education				Fully implemented
2014-2017	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Enhance peace and security						
	Management And Administration	Planning, monitoring and evaluation	Pavement of the Fire Service Station				Fully implemented

Source: OEDA-DPCU, July 2018

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

Thematic Areas	Planned Programmes and Projects	Status of Implementation				Percentage Level of Achievement of fully implemented programmes and projects
		Fully Implemented	On-going/ Partially Implemented	Not Implemented	Started but Abandon	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability	9	7	-	2	-	77.7%
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	2	2	-	-	-	100%
Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustained Natural Resources Management	10	10	-	-	-	100%
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	38	29	2	7	-	76.3%
Human Development, Production And Employment	28	23	3	2	-	82.1%
Transparent and Accountable Governance	14	14	-	-	-	100%
TOTAL	101	85	5	11	-	
OVERALL PERCENTAGE OF LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES		84.2%	5.0%	10.9%	-	

Source: OEDA – DPCU, July 2018.

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

a. Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability

The District Assembly planned to implement nine (9) programmes and projects under this thematic area over the planned period. At the end of the planning cycle only seven (7) programme was fully implemented representing 77.7%. Such fully implemented programme was the create database for revenue mobilization, organize 4No. training programmes for revenue collectors, provide logistics to revenue collectors, undertake tax education campaign Procure required logistics for revenue collection etc. Generally, the districts implemented a total of 77.7% of total programmes and projects planned under this theme, whilst 22.2% of the programmes under this theme were not implemented.

b. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

The District Assembly also planned to implement two (2) programmes and projects under this thematic area over the planned period. At the end of the planning cycle all the two (2) programmes were fully implemented representing 100%.

c. Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustained Natural Resources Management

A total of ten (10) programmes and projects were planned for implementation under this thematic area. All the ten planned programs were fully implemented during the planned period representing 100%.

d. Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development

A total of thirty-eight (38) programmes and projects were earmarked for implementation under this theme. As at the end of the plan period twenty-nine (29) programmes were fully implemented representing 76.3%. 5.3% of projects and programmes were on-going and 18.4% of the planned programmes and projects were however not implemented.

e. Human Development, Production and Employment

The performance of the district under this theme was quite good as a result of the assembly's commitment in infrastructure projects in schools and health facilities. The assembly planned to implement 28 programmes and projects over the planned period. Over 82% of the programmes and projects were fully implemented under this theme. 10.7% on-going and 7.1% were however not implemented.

f. Transparent and Accountable Governance

A total of fourteen (14) programmes and projects were planned for implementation under this thematic area. All the fourteen (14) programmes and projects were fully implemented representing 100%.

In conclusion, a total of one hundred and one (101) programmes and projects were planned. Out of the total planned 84.2% of the programmes and projects were fully implemented, 5.0% on-going and 10.9% non-implemented programmes and projects during the planned period.

1.8 Financial Analysis of Obuasi East District Revenue and Expenditure Pattern

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

In that effect, Obuasi District Assembly created avenues such as Annual Rates, Fees and Fines, Rents, proceeds from water and sanitation and investment to generate incomes to complement the external sources. This section of the report looks at the revenue Mobilization and its expenditure situations in the District, the trend and structure of the Internal Generated Fund (IGF) and other external funds to the Assembly.

1.8.1 Purpose of Revenue Collection

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

1.8.2 Method of Revenue Collection in the District

- **Fee Fixing Resolution**

The method the District Assembly uses in revenue collection is the fee fixing resolution. Fees are charged to the classes of workers and the individuals in the district. The items on which the revenues are charged include: building permits, property rates, kiosks, markets, hotels and beer bars, local bar operators, poultry farmers among others. The fee fixing is presented to the general public for discussions. Fees fixed are documented and presented to the General Assembly for consideration and approval. These fees are then sent to revenue section of the Assembly for implementation. However, for effective revenue collection, there should be supervision, controlling and monitoring of the activities of the revenue collectors.

1.8.3 Sources of Revenue to Obuasi East District

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

The local revenue instruments Obuasi East District uses are the building permit, business operating permit and the property or land tax. Other taxes in the District are market stalls fees, market fees, licenses, court fines, lorry park tolls, fees for operating private schools and petroleum product dealers. External revenue is accrued through governmental or private (non-governmental) transfer of money to the Assembly for development activities and projects.

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

✓ *Internal Generated Funds*

- Rents
- Lands
- Licenses
- Rates
- Fees & Fines

✓ *External Funds*

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

Table 1.3 Total Release from Government

Year	Requested as Planned (A)	Approved as Per Ceiling (B)	Released (C)	Deviations		Actual Expenditure (D)	Variance (C- D)
				A-B	B-C		
Personal Emoluments (Wages and Salaries)							
2014	2,941,830.00	1,689,822.00	1,595,783.16	1,252,008.00	94,038.84	1,570,337.27	25,445.89
2015	3,075,108.32	2,118,513.88	1,345,664.32	956,594.44	772,849.56	1,342,010.82	3,653.50
2016	2,643,082.68	2,332,555.00	2,103,452.00	310,527.68	229,103.00	2,103,452.00	0.00
2017	3,845,056.00	3,845,056.00	0.00	0.00	3,845,056.00	0.00	0.00
Goods and Services							
2014	85,821.91	85,823.00	0.00	(1.09)	85,823.00	2,453.17	(2,453.17)
2015	81,237.87	59,858.41	23,084.09	21,379.46	36,774.32	23,084.09	0.00
2016	83,341.59	10,000.00	8,940.16	73,341.59	1,059.84	8,940.16	0.00
2017	119,403.43	119,403.43	0.00	0.00	119,403.43	0.00	0.00
Capital Expenditure/Asset							
2014	147,831.74	147,832.00	0.00	(0.26)	147,832.00	0.00	0.00
2015	105,762.71	105,762.71	0.00	0.00	105,762.71	0.00	0.00
2016	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Municipal Budget Office/Municipal Finance Office OMA, 2017

*****Although the Obuasi East District was not in existence in 2014-2017, the District has therefore adopted the financial figures of the Mother district*****

All Sources of Financial Resources

Table 1.4: Sources of financial resources

SOURCE S	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	PLANNED	ACTUAL RECEIVED	VARIANCE	PLANNED	ACTUAL RECEIVED	VARIANCE	PLANNED	ACTUAL RECEIVED	VARIANCE	PLANNED	ACTUAL RECEIVED	VARIANCE
GOG	1,923,477.00	1,595,783.16	(327,693.84)	2,284,135.00	1,368,748.41	(915,386.59)	2,342,555.00	2,112,392.84	(230,162.16)	119,405.00	-	(119,405.00)
IGF	2,669,396.00	2,431,771.15	(237,624.85)	2,636,383.76	2,777,343.40	140,959.64	2,866,832.76	3,202,314.81	335,482.05	2,987,958.00	-	(2,987,958.00)
DACF	1,822,490.00	933,558.01	(888,931.99)	2,235,331.08	2,273,407.24	38,076.16	3,012,788.00	2,614,978.49	(397,809.51)	4,445,091.00	-	(4,445,091.00)
DDF	801,886.00	610,782.30	(191,103.70)	863,688.00	-	(863,688.00)	980,915.00	582,356.00	(398,559.00)	809,419.00	-	(809,419.00)
SIP	50,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00	80,000.00	163,000.00	83,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL FEEDING	331,403.00	311,273.00	(20,130.00)	251,403.00	163,403.70	(87,999.30)	51,403.00	13,297.62	(38,105.38)	100,000.00	-	(100,000.00)
CIDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000.00	-	(75,000.00)
TOTAL	8,998,379.00	6,881,160.14	(2,117,218.86)	10,240,360.84	7,931,516.97	(2,308,843.87)	11,636,501.76	9,552,995.74	(2,083,506.02)	10,116,603.00	-	(10,116,603.00)

Source: Municipal Budget Office, 2017

1.9 Revenue and Expenditure Performance 2014 - 2016

Revenue

During the period 2014-2016, the total inflows into the Assembly's accounts amounted to GH¢24,365,672.15 as against the estimated amount of 30,875,242.05. Out of the total revenue collected, 73.53% came from Grants whereas 26.47% came from the local sources.

For internal revenue sources, rates, land and royalties, fees, licenses, rent of land building, miscellaneous and fines, penalties and fort, contributed 32.63%, 16.98%, 25.11%, 14.86%, 8.72%, 1.16% and 0.50% respectively. This is indicated in table 1.4 above.

1.9.1 Revenue Performance

The total Revenue performance as against the estimated amount for the period 2014 to 2016 is 78.91%. However, performance of 76.47%, 77.45%, and 82.09% was achieved in 2014, 2015, and 2016 respectively as indicated below in table 1.5.

Table 1.5: Annual Total Revenue Performance (2014-2016)

Year	2014	2015	2016	Total
Estimates	8,998,379.00	10,240,361.29	11,636,501.76	30,875,242.05
Actual	6,881,160.14	7,931,516.27	9,552,995.74	24,365,572.14
% Performance	76.47	77.45	82.09	78.91

Source: Municipal Budget office, Obuasi 2017

Out of the total estimated Grants of GH¢22,702,629.53, the actual amount received was GH¢15,954,242.79 representing 70.27%. For IGF, GH¢8,411,429.36 out of the estimated amount of GH¢8,172,615.52 was collected. This represents 102.92%. From table 1.4, whereas the percentage contribution of Grants to the total revenue reduced from 60.25% in 2014, to 55.80% in 2015, and 50.80% in 2016, the performance of Internally Generated Fund (IGF) component of actual revenue has been increasing from 39.75% in 2014 to 44.42%, 49.20% in 2015, and 2016 respectively. Annual increases in total revenue were 5.09% in 2015, and 1.49% in 2016.

Internally Generated Fund (IGF)

The yearly performance of Internally Generated Fund against the estimated amount increased from 90.08% in 2014 to 105.34% in 2015 and 101.36% in 2016. The overall performance for the period is 102.92% thus actual amount of GH¢8,411,429.36 as against GH¢8,172,612.52.

The overall achievement of the three-year period is commendable. This is due to the intensification of revenue mobilization efforts of the Assembly, training of revenue collectors, expansion of revenue base (construction of markets), revaluation of properties, and effective supervision.

Table 1.6: Yearly Performance of IGF from 2014 – 2016

YEAR	2014	2015	2016	Total
ESTIMATES	2,699,396.00	2,636,383.76	964,739.48	8,172,612.52
ACTUAL	2,431,771.15	2,777,343.40	977,870.75	8,411,429.36
% PERFORMANCE	90.08%	105.34	101.36	102.92

Source: Municipal Budget Office & Finance Office, Obuasi 2017

Performance of Grants

The performance of grants for the period ranges from 67.78% to 72.41%. It must be noted that there were wide variances between the estimated and actual amount received as grants. In view of this, the budgeted programmes and projects were affected. The Assembly experienced delays and non-implementation of many proposed projects and programmes for the period. The performances of grants for the period were very unreliable.

Table 1.7: Performance of Grants between 2014 and 2016

Year	Estimates (GH¢)	Actual (GH¢)	Performance (%)
2014	6,328,983.00	4,449,388.99	70.30
2015	7,603,977.53	5,154,172.87	67.78
2016	8,769,669.00	6,350,680.83	72.41
Total	22,702,629.53	15,954,242.79	70.27

Source: Municipal Budget Office, Obuasi, June 2017

1.9.2 Measures put in place to increase Locally Generated Revenue

- Establish revenue database for the Assembly
- All properties will be revalued to increase property rate proceeds
- Engagement of efficient private revenue collectors in collection of revenue
- Strengthen supervision to reduce revenue leakages
- Ensure stakeholders involvement in the fixing of fees.
- Regular training of revenue collectors and provision of needed logistics
- Ensure that substantial part of revenue received is devoted to projects to benefit rate payers
- Seek for revenue from non-traditional sources for instance Sister City programmes and investments
- Involve traditional authorities, sub district structures, Assembly members and security agencies in revenue mobilization.
- Ensure prompt prosecution of revenue defaulters.

1.9.3 Expenditure Analysis (2014 – 2017)

The Assembly estimated to spend GH¢43,504,056.00 from 2014 to 2017. However, as at July 2017, the total expenditure stood at GH¢29,612,035.00. The budgetary performance therefore is 68.07%. Annual growth of expenditure ranges between 18.16% in 2015 and 53.94% in 2016.

The distribution by expenditure items are GH¢7,635,965.00 on Compensation (25.80%), GH¢13,375,687.95 (45.16%) on Goods and Services and GH¢8,600,382.56 (29.44%) on capital expenditure.

On expenditure by fund sources, out of the actual expenditure of GHC29,612,035.00 the Assembly spent GHC5,217,957.14 on District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), GHC5,935,283.00 on GoG salaries and Departmental transfers, GHC4,449,447.08 on Urban Development Grant, GHC1,824,452.25 on District Development Facility, GHC11,596,730.50 on Internally Generated Fund (including Mineral Royalties) and GHC588,964.94 on Donor funded Programmes.

This is represented on the table below:

Table 1.8: Expenditure Analysis (2014 – 2017)

ITEM	2014		2015		2016		2017		TOTAL		% Contribution
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	
Compensation	1,598,116.00	1,570,237.27	2,758,518.00	1,707,590.41	2,883,242.44	2,644,155.06	3,845,057.00	1,795,648.98	11,084,933.44	7,635,965.08	25.70
Goods and Services	3,966,545.00	3,105,040.15	4,177,600.33	4,072,474.08	4,354,329.32	4,317,324.46	4,090,118.00	1,880,849.26	16,588,592.65	13,375,687.95	45.16
Capital Expenditure	3,102,315.00	1,592,701.28	3,052,839.96	1,626,482.33	4,398,930.00	4,440,056.55	5,276,445.00	941,142.70	15,830,529.96	8,600,382.86	29.04
TOTAL	8,666,976.00	6,267,978.70	9,988,958.29	7,406,546.82	11,636,501.76	11,401,536.07	13,211,620.00	4,617,640.94	43,504,056.05	29,612,035.89	100.00

Measures adopted to manage Expenditure

Expenditures were incurred in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the operations of the District Assemblies. These are FAA, 2003 (Act 658), Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663), Internal Audit Agency Act 2003 (Act 568), Financial Memoranda of Local Government (Act 54) of 1961, and Local Governance Act (Act 936).

Internal control systems were put in place for proper financial management.

In the case of Development projects and programmes, all procedures in Public Procurement were adhered to. The technical and monitoring teams of the Assembly were very efficient in ensuring that programmes and projects were within the approved budget. In most cases, the Assembly's Works Department supervised the projects to reduce consultancy fees by private project consultants.

1.10 Reasons for Non-Implementation of some Programmes and Projects

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

a) Limited Funding

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

b) Untimely Released of Funds

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

c) Over Reliance on Donor Support

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

d) External Control of Development Funds

Another important reason is the external control of development funds, especially the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF). The Assemblies have limited control over the utilization of the DACF as it is remotely controlled. The hands of the Assemblies are always tied with increasing number of deductions at the national level

1.11 Implementation Problems of the DMTDP (2014-2017)

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

a) Inadequate Logistics

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

b) Poor Accessibility

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

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

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

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

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

- The review revealed that the District Assembly set for itself more objectives and targets with little resources at its disposal. This accounted for the Assembly's failure not to

achieve all the objectives and targets, especially the programmes within the plan period. There is therefore the need to incorporate in the new plan, programmes and projects with due cognizance to the available human and financial resources.

- There should be periodic review of the plan by stakeholders.
- Monitoring of programmes/ projects should strictly be adhered to from the beginning to the end of the plan implementation.
- District Assembly should explore more avenues for funding rather than depending on the DACF.
- Linking the plan to the budget should be strictly be adhered to
- There should be active involvement of all the sub district structures in plan implementation and management.

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

1.13 Analysis of Existing Situation/Compilation of District Profile

Obuasi East District Assembly is one of the Forty-Three (43) and Two Hundred and Fifty-Four (254) Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assemblies in Ashanti Region and Ghana respectively. It was created in pursuance of deepening decentralization and good governance in Ghana. It was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2332 of November 2017.

Below is the Analysis of Existing or Current Situation of Obuasi East District

1.13.1 Institutional Capacity Needs

1.13.1.1 Staff Strength

Since the quantity and quality of human resource of Obuasi East District is essential in discharge of the assembly's functions, the key staff situation of the district has been analysed. The District Assembly has in place all the key staff for successful implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2018-2018). The Total staff strengthen of all the departments of the Assembly stands at Forty-Seven (47) made up of Thirty-two (32) males and (15) Females. Out of the total number 43 are mechanized staff whilst 4 are non-mechanised.

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

Table 1.9: Core Staff Position for the plan preparation in the district

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

Source: OEDA, Human Resource Unit, July 2018

From Table 1.9, the district has enough staff with the requisite qualifications to carry out the work of the district assembly. The District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) is the technical arm of the District Assembly responsible for plan preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It is made up of all the departmental heads of the assembly.

1.13.1.2 Logistics and Equipment

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

Table 1.10: Logistics and Equipment for Obuasi East District

Types of Equipment	No. Required	No. Existing	Gap/Backlog	Condition of Existing Logistics and Equipment
Vehicles	6	2	4	One (1) not in good condition
Motor bikes	10	1	9	Not in good condition
Desktop Computers	14	3	11	
Laptops	8	8		
Photocopiers	3	1	2	
Telephones (fixed)	7	-	7	
Flip Charts	5	-		
LCD (projector)	1	1	-	

Source: OEDA, Procurement Unit, 2018

From Table 1.10, it is observed that a shortfall was recorded in vehicles considered in the analysis when those available are compared to what is required. Similarly, other logistics such as Desktop Computers, Photocopiers, LCD (projector) were also inadequate in the district. Similarly, the ability of management to make timely and decisive decisions would be affected if communication and mobility are hampered. This is against the backdrop of the fact that modern day management thrives on unrestricted access to, and dissemination of information.

1.13.1.3 Operational Departments and other Decentralised Departments in the District

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

Table 1.11: Operational Departments in the District

S/N	Operational Departments	S/N	Other Departments
1.	Central Administration Department	1.	Ghana Fire Service
2.	District Works Department	2.	Birth and Death Registry
3.	Finance Department		
4.	Department of Social Welfare and Community Development		
5.	Physical Planning Department		
6.	Department of Health Services		
7.	Department of Education		
8.	Department of Agriculture		
9.	Department of Trade and Industry		
10.	National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO)		

Source: OEDA – DPCU, July, 2018.

Currently, the District Assembly is in the process of converting and renovating an AGA residential facility into departmental offices to solve the problem of office accommodation.

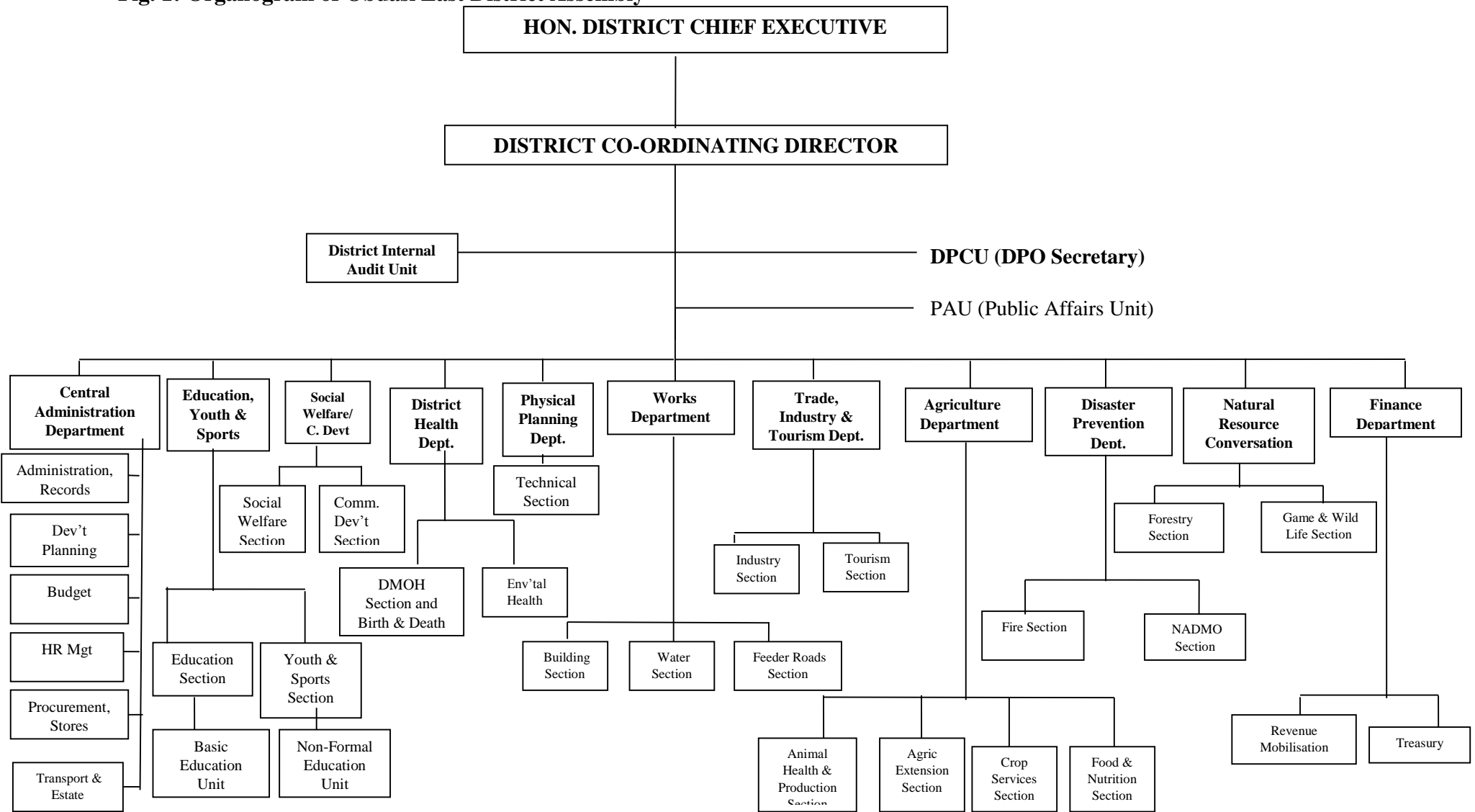
1.13.1.4 Administrative Structure of Obuasi East District Assembly

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

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

The Administrative Structure of Obuasi East District Assembly is shown below

Fig. 1: Organogram of Obuasi East District Assembly



1.13.2 Physical and Natural Environment

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

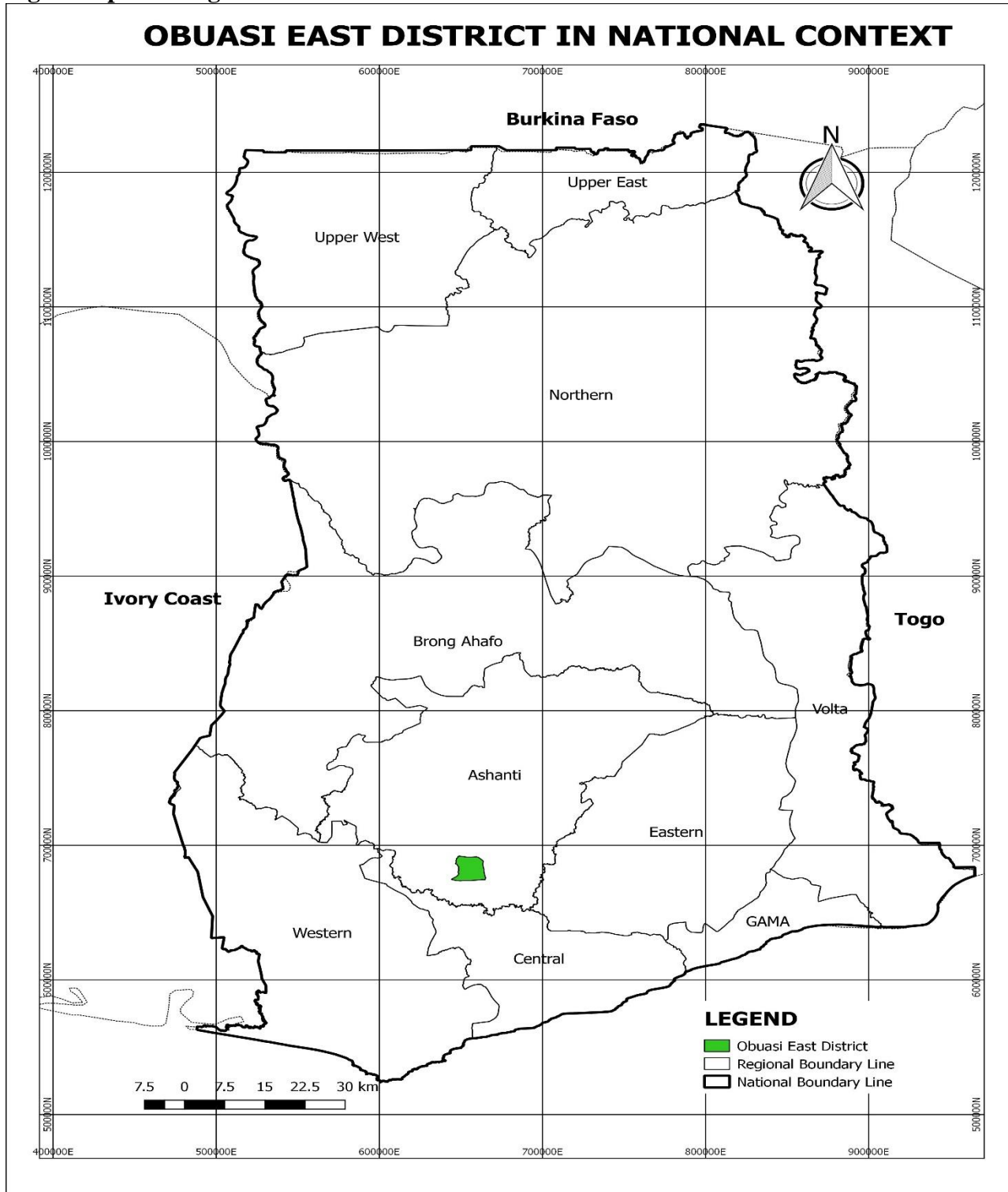
Development Planning as a discipline takes conscious efforts to identify societal problems, analyze them critically with the aim of bringing improvement in the lives of the people. This section of the report looks at the location and size of the district, relief and drainage pattern, climate and vegetation,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

a) Location and Size

Obuasi East District Assembly is part of the forty-three (43) and Two Hundred and Fifty-Four (254) Metropolitan/Municipal/ District Assemblies in Ashanti Region and Ghana respectively. The district is located between latitudes 6° 75N and 6° 90N, and longitudes 1° 20'W and 1° 60'W. It covers a total land area of 283.686 square km constituting 1.16% of the total land area of Ashanti region (24,389sq.km.). It is located in the Southern part of the Ashanti Region of Ghana, with about 66km from Kumasi, the regional capital. There are two major roads linking the district capital from Kumasi; namely the Kumasi-Bekwai-Adansi Asokwa road and the main Kuamsi Obuasi road. The district is located in the southern part of Ashanti Region, bounded to the North by Adansi North District, South by Adansi Akrofrom District, East by Adansi Asokwa District and West by Obuasi Municipal. Other major settlements in the district include Tutuka, Bossman, Wawase, Kwabrafosso, Boete, Brahabebome, Asonkore, Akaporiso, Pomposo, Kwabenakwa etc.

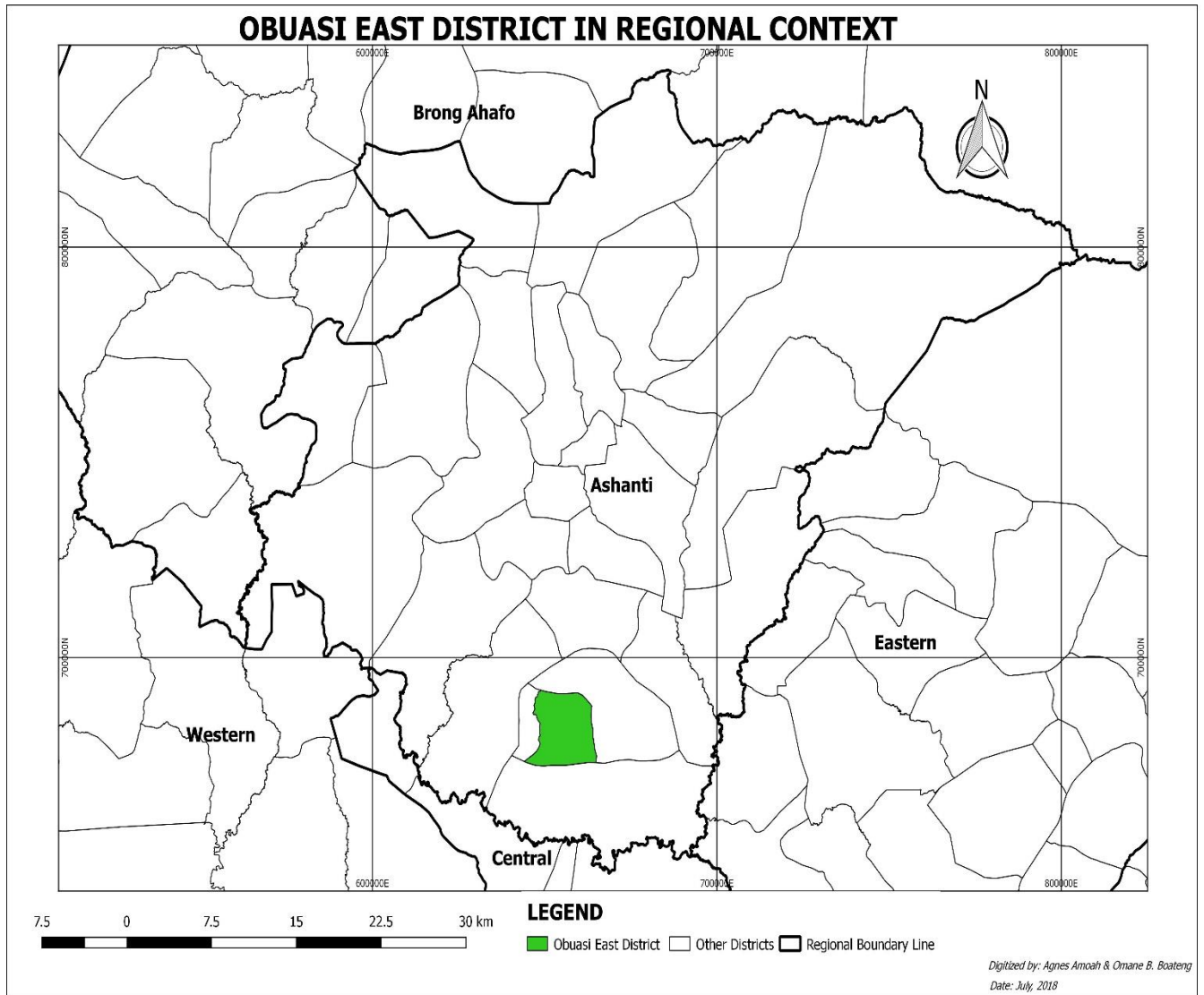
There are about thirty-four (34) communities/settlements in the district which have been delineated into three (3) Town Councils and subdivided into 19 Electoral Areas for the purpose of District Assembly elections and controlled under one (1) Parliamentary Constituency. From the 2010 Population and Housing Census by Ghana Statistical Service, the district has a population of 56,882 with a growth rate of 2.7%. The current population is estimated to be 70,394 in 2018. However, the population for the district in 2019 is projected to 72,295

Fig. 2 Map Showing Obuasi East District in National Context



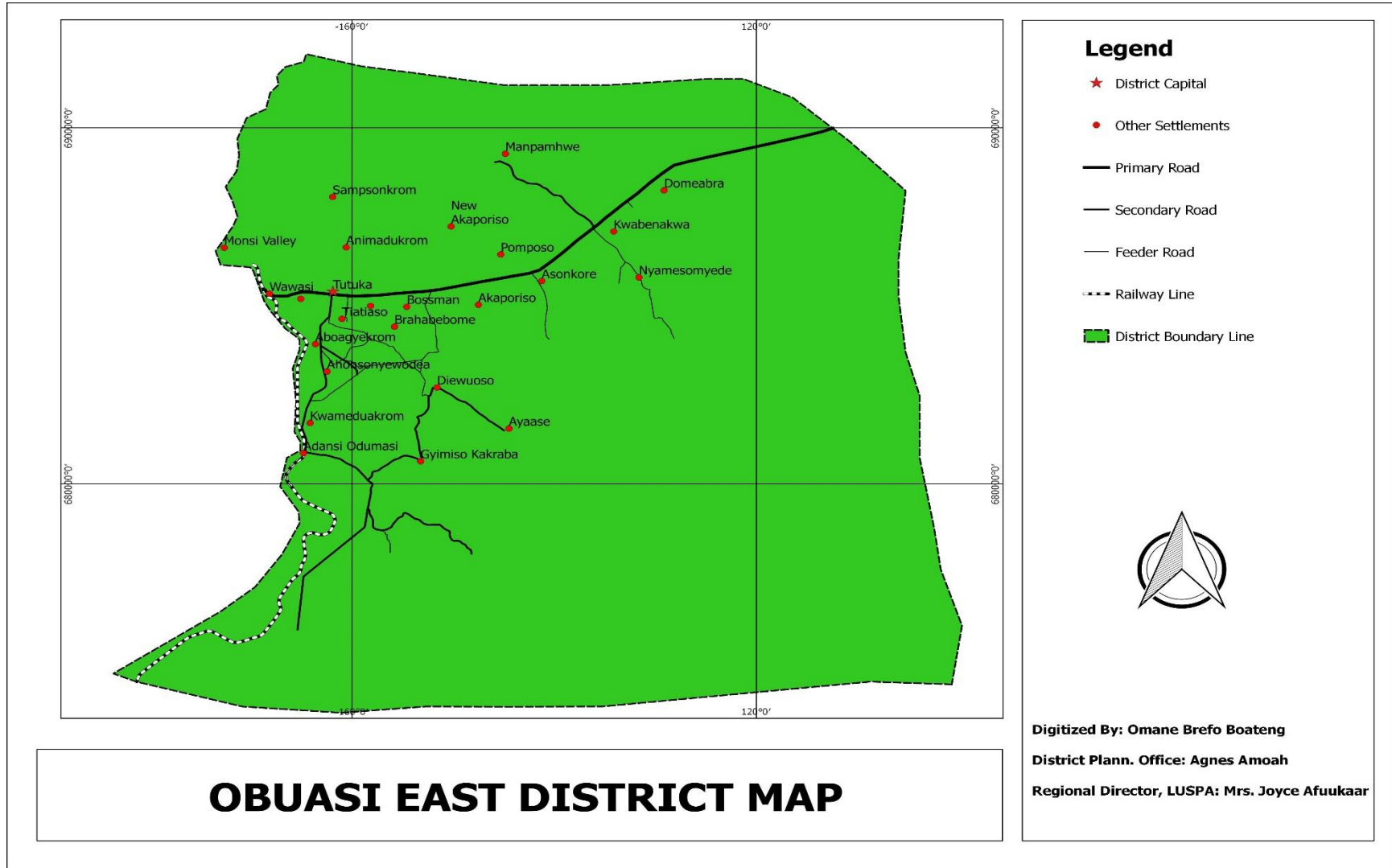
Source: Physical Planning Department-OMA, 2018

Fig. 3 Map Showing Obuasi East District in Regional Context



Source: Physical Planning Department-OMA, 2018

Fig. 4 Obuasi East District Map



Source: Physical Planning Department-OMA, 2018

1.13.2.1 Climate

The district experiences semi-equatorial climatic conditions with a double maximum rainfall regime. Mean annual rainfall ranges between 125 cm and 175 cm. Temperatures are uniformly high all year with the hottest month being March when 30^oC is usually recorded. Mean average annual temperature is 25.5^oC. Relative humidity is highest (75% - 80%) in the wet season.

1.13.2.2 Vegetation

The vegetation is predominantly a degraded semi-deciduous forest. The forest consists of limited species of hard wood, which are harvested as timber. The AngloGold Ashanti has maintained large tracts of teak plantation as green belts covering 12.10km² within its concession. Also 290 hectares of land has been acquired by the Assembly from AGA to plant economic trees.

Implication of Vegetation to Development

In spite of the level of degradation of the forest, it still holds some economic potential to aid the District's development in terms of revenue from the hard wood.

Fig 5: Pictorial View of some Vegetation in the District



Several Decades Back: Thick Forest



1995 – 2005: Secondary Forest

1.13.2.3 Relief and Drainage

Generally, the district has an undulating terrain with more of the hills rising above 500 meters above sea level. The highest point is located on the Pomposo range at 634 metres near Obuasi. Highland ranges include Dampaia (the most extensive) in the east, Kusa in the north east, and Pompo. No area falls below 100 metres above sea level.

The district has an undulating terrain with most of the hills rising above 500 meters above sea level. The highest point is located on the Pompo range at 634 meters near Obuasi. Highland ranges is located at Pomposo.

The district is drained by streams and rivers which include; Pompo, Akaporiso, Other perennial streams and rivers like Kwabrafo all of which depict dendritic pattern of flow. All these rivers are polluted by mining and other human activities. Again the municipality is endowed with springs which can be tapped as potable drinking water

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

Mountain



a) Soils and Agricultural Land Use

The soil type in the district include

Clay Loam soil

Loamy soil

Sandy loam soil

1.13.3 Biodiversity, climate change, green economy and environment

a. Climate Change

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

The incidence of climate change in the country manifesting in sudden changes in weather pattern, erratic rainfall among others with their adverse effect give cause for concern and measures should

be put in place to mitigate the harmful effects. The haphazard construction of houses especially on water ways and wetlands/flood prone areas, deforestation, improper layouts, excessive emission of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere illegal mining activities that has polluted many rivers like the Kwabrafo, Pompo and Jimi are among the numerous factors that have worsened the situation. Due to all these the district Assembly has outlined the following measures to address the situation;

- To consider environmental impact on all human and development activities before embarking on them.
- To continually educate the public on climate change and its impact on development
- To adopt measures to control bushfires
- Enforce building control regulations
- To encourage irrigation farming
- To enforce environmental sanitation standards
- Tree planting and land scrapping to be encourage on all our construction sites where appropriate.
- To teach climate change as a subject in our schools
- To enforce the conservation of our wetlands.
- To check deforestation and illegal mining.
- To plant trees along river banks

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

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

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

b. Environmental Concern

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

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

Sanitation Situation

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

Solid Waste Collection

The district has a final refuse disposal sites. Presently the District Assembly takes care of the funding of collection, transportation and disposal of garbage throughout the district. It should be noted that crude dumping is generally practiced in all communities of the district and dumping sites are scattered all over.

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

In its efforts to ensure an effective waste management in the district, the Obuasi East district adopted Government's policy of making private sector the engine of growth and in the spirit of public private partnership, the Assembly ceded part of its waste management functions in the Central Business Area to Messrs. Zoomlion Ghana Limited.

Central Refuse Collection

There are seven (7) designated central solid waste collection points with twenty-two (22) twelve metre cube (12m³) skips and two (2) skip loaders in use for refuse evacuation to the final disposal site. Zoomlion Company Limited is responsible.

Liquid Waste Management

There are thirty-nine toilet facilities in the district. About sixty (80%) of houses in the district have access to domestic private toilets and forty (20%) without especially those communities at the periphery. People without access to domestic private toilet facilities rely on the public toilets.

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

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

1.13.4 Water Security

There is double maximum rainfall pattern as experienced in the district presents opportunity for rain harvesting. Access to safe water constitutes essential ingredients for safeguarding the health and lives of the people. Sources of water in the district are pipe borne water, boreholes, hand-dug wells fitted with pump, open hand dug wells, rivers/streams and rain water. Boreholes and pipe are the commonest sources of drinking water for the people in the District.

A cursory look at the map of the district reveals that the district abounds in water sources with streams, rivers and ponds in most parts of the district. However, these water sources are heavily polluted by the mining activities of AngloGold Ashanti and illegal miners popularly called galamsey.

This situation is further compounded by human activities like sand winning, indiscriminate defecation into rivers and streams. The non-availability of dumping sites in some communities has resulted in the use of some of these water bodies as dumping sites. A number of interventions have been implemented in the district and this has improved upon access to potable water supply.

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

a. Access to Portable Water

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

Currently, there are 11 boreholes district wide. In all, access to potable water coverage is% as against target of 100%. The main sources of water supply in the district include pipe borne, boreholes and wells.

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

- Relatively high water table
- The presence of Community Water & Sanitation Plan
- Strong District Water and Sanitation Team
- Presence of Community Water and Sanitation Agency

- Internal Generated Funds and District Assembly Common Fund
- Well trained WATSAN Committee
- Trained Area Mechanics

1.13.5 Natural and Man-made Disaster

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

The district is a disaster prone area due to the mining activities. This is mainly caused by illegal mining activities. Most casualties are suffered by the illegal miners who are sometimes trapped in holes they have dug during their mining activities. There are cases of disaster caused by rain storms and flooding in the district.

Impact of Human Activities including Farming and Bush Fires.

The major activity that has impacted negatively mostly on land in the district is mining. This has resulted in the loss of primary forest, creation of manholes and the littering of the environment with scrap metals. Agriculture on the other hand has suffered a down turn due to loss of cultivable land to Mining.

Some communities in the district have experienced disasters of many forms; natural and man-made disasters. The table below represent disaster occurrence in the Obuasi East district, the form of disaster and the community in which the disaster occurred.

Table 1.12: List of Disaster Occurrence and their Forms of Disaster in the Obuasi East District from 2014-2018.

No.	Community (Area)	Form(s) of Disaster
1.	Tutuka	Domestic Fire Outbreak
2.	Aboagyekrom	Domestic Fire Outbreak
3.	Low Cost	Domestic Fire Outbreak, Rainstorm/Windstorm
4.	Pomposo	Rainstorm/Windstorm, Drowning
5.	Boete	Rainstorm/Windstorm
6.	Akaporiso	Flood

7.	Brahabebome	Drowning
8.	Mampamhwe	Rainstorm/Windstorm
9.	Ahansonyewodea	Flood
10.	Bossman	Domestic Fire Outbreak
11.	Sampsonkrom	Domestic Fire Outbreak

Source: NADMO Office-Obuasi, 2018

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

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

Table 1:13: Disaster Relief Items Received

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2 packets of Roofing sheets	37 bags of cement	2 bale used cloth		40 bags of cement
15 mosquito coil	6 cartons	50 blanket		5 packets of roofing sheets
5 net	110 student mattress	50 mosquito net		2 bale of used cloths
10 bucket	1 bale of used clothes	70 student mattress		
10 basin	20 mosquito net	40 bucket		
15 cups	2 and Half boxes of soap	50 plate		
15 plates	30 packet of coil	50 cups		
30 blanket	100 plate	5 bags of maize		
	10 basin	2 oil cartons		
	20 blankets	2 boxes		

Source: NADMO Office-Obuasi, 2018

The table below shows the total number of Disaster Victims in Fire, Rain/Wind Storm, Flooding and Drowning in 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively.

Table 1.14 Forms of Disaster in Obuasi East District

Year	No. of Fire Occurrences	Rain/Wind Storm	Flooding	Mining	Drowning	Total Population Affected
2014	3	1	-	-	-	103
2015	5	-	-	-	-	39
2016	4	1	8	-	1	407
2017	-	-	10	-	1	165
2018	3	5	1	-	1	107

Source: NADMO Office-Obuasi, 2018

1.13.6 Natural Resource Utilization

a) Geology and Minerals

The District is endowed with a number of resources, which are potentials for development. Some of these resource potentials are tapped whilst others are not. The resources include gold, rock, sand, stone, clay deposits and forest resources. The vegetation is predominantly a degraded semi-deciduous forest. The forest consists of limited species of hard wood, which are harvested as timber. The AngloGold Ashanti has maintained large tracts of teak plantation as green belts covering 12.10km² within its concession.

Rocks in the district are mostly of Tarkwain (Pre-cambrian) and Upper Birimian formation which are noted for their rich mineral bearing potentials. Areas around the contacts of the Birimian and Tarkwain zones known as reefs are noted for gold deposits. The Obuasi mine (AngloGold Ashanti) which works on steeply dipping quartz veins over a strike length of 8km has since 1898 produced over 600 tons (18 million ounces) of gold from ore averaging about 0.65 ounces per ton.

These mineral deposits provide a great potential for socio-economic development of the district. Jobs are created for the local people and revenues derived from these resources are used to provide socio-economic infrastructure to quicken the pace of the district's development.

Natural resources that can be identified in the municipality include rivers, rocks, forest, sand clay and gold. The rocky hills and out crops in the municipality ranging between 250 and 300 metres above sea level have immense potential for stone quarrying in the local economy. Also the water bodies available can be harnessed for irrigation schemes to aid agricultural production.

The natural environment of the municipality is degraded to some extent. This takes the form of air, water pollution and land degradation due to mining activities and deforestation. Efforts have been

made on the part of the mining companies in reclaiming lands where surface mining took place. Such areas have been planted with economic trees which include Teak and Mahogany. So far about 5600 hectares of degraded land has been reclaimed.

1.13.7 Population

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

1.13.7.1 Population Growth and Size

The population of the district in 2010, according to the Ghana Statistical Service was 56,882; out of these figure 29,556 are males and 27,326 are females representing 1.18% of Ashanti Region's total population of 4,780,380. The current projected population of the district for 2018 is 70,394 using a growth rate of 2.7%.

Obuasi East District has an average of about 200.51 persons per square km as against 196.0 and 103.4 persons per square kilometer for Ashanti region and the nation respectively. (**Source: 2010 PHC Summary Report, GSS: May 2012**).

Table 1.15: Population by sex in Obuasi East District

Composition of Population by Sex	Both Sexes	Total	%
			56,882
	Male	29,556	52.0
	Female	27,326	48.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Obuasi-July 2018

1.13.7.2 Population Density

Population density refers to the population per unit of land area. In this case the density refers to the population per square kilometer. Thus, the population divided by the total land area. The population density based on the land surface of 283.686 km² was 200.51 persons per square km in 2010. This really puts a lot of pressure on socio-economic facilities and land for both housing and other economic activities. Approximately four (4) houses are built on every acre. The implication for physical

planning is that the district has already exhausted the required or ideal Housing Density of four (4) per acre. Invariably, the heart of the district is a built-up area and if further development is not directed at the peripherals it may pose security and environmental threat to a lot of people. The Total land area for the district is 283.686 square kilometers.

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

The Geometric method of calculating population growth was used.

The formula is indicated below:

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

Where,

P_1 is the population for planned year (future)

P_0 is the present (base) population

1 = is constant factor

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

r = Rate of growth

Table 1.16: Population Density for Obuasi East District from 2018-2021

Year	Projected Population	Land Area (square kilometers)	Population Density (persons per square km)
2010	56,882 (Baseline)	283.686	200.51
2018	70,394	283.686	248.14
2019	72,295	283.686	254.84
2020	74,247	283.686	261.72
2021	76,252	283.686	268.79

Source: OEDA–DPCU July, 2018

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

1.13.7.3 Household Sizes and Characteristics

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

In the district, the male headed households constitute 34% and female heads 16.8% of the household population. The 2010 Population and Housing Census reveals that the district household headship is dominated by male. This implies that since the male are mostly the heads of households in the district, the views of females are less likely to be heard in the decision making process. Hence affirmative actions and interactions with identifiable women groups are needed to elicit the perspectives of women in the development processes. Vigorous educational campaign is also needed to abolish completely or mitigate the social effects of terrible traditional practices that violate the fundamental human rights and liberties of women. Children constitute the largest percentage of the household population forming 12.07%.

1.13.7.4 Age and Sex Composition

Population structure shows the age-sex distribution of the population. This will help identify the trends of population over the period based on the ages within the district. Below are the age-sex distribution and the population pyramid for the district. According to the Ghana Statistical Service, there are more males than females in the district. The structure of the district's population indicates 52% males and 48% females. The report puts the sex ratio at 92.5.

The population pyramid for Obuasi East shows a broad base figure which gradually decreases with increasing age and finally narrows to a cone at the top. The shape of the pyramid depicts a youthful population. The data in the table further show that the population below 15 years constitutes 36.33% while those 15 to 64 years form 61.05% and the 65 years and older form 2.61%.

Table 1.17: Age and Sex Distribution in Obuasi East District

AGE COHORT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	%	SEX RATIO
0 – 4	3381	3364	6745	11.86	100.5
5 – 9	3215	3215	6430	11.30	100.0
10 – 14	3634	3856	7490	11.18	94.3
15 – 19	3320	3545	6865	12.07	93.7
20 – 24	2708	3194	5902	10.37	84.8
25 – 29	2281	2695	4976	8.75	84.6
30 – 34	1832	2124	3956	6.95	86.2
35 – 39	1543	2006	3549	6.24	76.9
40 – 44	1474	1646	3120	5.49	89.5
45 – 49	1300	1270	2570	4.52	103.1
50 – 54	1056	900	1956	3.44	117.3
55 – 59	597	504	1101	1.93	118.4
60 – 64	384	351	735	1.29	109.3
65 – 69	183	214	397	0.70	85.9
70 – 74	187	264	451	0.79	70.8
75 – 79	104	155	259	0.46	66.1
80 – 84	61	130	191	0.34	46.9
85 – 89	34	65	99	0.17	52.3
90-94	23	32	55	0.19	51.5
95+	12	23	35	0.06	52.2
TOTAL	27,329	29,553	56,882	100.00	92.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Obuasi-July 2018

Table 1.18: Broad Age-Sex Structure of Ashanti Region and Obuasi East District

AGE GROUP	Ashanti Region						Obuasi East District					
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
0 – 14	911,066	19.06	892,852	18.68	1,803,918	37.74	10,230	17.98	10,435	18.34	20,665	36.32
15 – 64	1,320,116	27.62	1,451,885	30.37	2,772,001	57.99	16,495	28.99	18,235	32.05	34,730	61.04
65 +	84,870	1.77	119,591	2.50	204,461	4.27	604	1.06	895	1.57	1499	2.63
TOTAL	2,316,052	48.45	2,464,328	51.55	4,780,380	100	27329	48.03	29565	51.96	56894	100

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Obuasi-July 2018

The age structure of the District is skewed towards the youth. The highest proportions of the population are in the age cohorts; 15-64 (61.04%). Cumulatively, 36.32% of the population in the District is below 15 years which is lower than the regional figure.

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

1.13.7.5 Population Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio refers to the ratio of the economically dependent part of the population to the productive part that is the ratio of the elderly (65 and above) plus the young (0-14) to the population in the “working ages” (15-64). Age dependency ratio refers to the ratio of the persons in the ages defined as dependent (0-14 and 65+) to the persons in the ages defined as economically active (15-64) in a population. It is assessed to find the hypothetically ideal situation that should exist for finding the proportion of a population that is dependent. The dependent population conceptually, is made up of age groups 0-14 years (child dependency) and 65 years and older (older age dependency) divided by the working population (15-64). In the Obuasi East District about 61.04% of the population are in the economically active labour force (34,730), whilst 38.95% are classified as inactive.

The district has a total age dependency ratio of 50.8. This means that a hundred persons in the working age group (15-64) cater for about 50 persons in the dependent age groups (0-14 and 65 years and older). Age dependency ratio is lower in urban areas than in rural areas which means that the age dependency burden is heavier in the rural than urban localities.

This further raises the level of economic dependency which has a negative impact on the local economic development. The effect of this is the break of social cohesion and support for the family since the little income earned is not able to support nuclear family let alone the extended family. Within the planned period therefore measures like improving Agriculture and Service Sectors would be taken to address the problem of unemployment and underemployment.

Mathematically, dependency ratio is calculated as:

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

$$\frac{20,665+1499}{43,730}$$

$$\frac{22,164}{43,730}$$

$$\text{Dependency Population} = 0.5068$$

$$\text{Therefore, the Dependency Ratio} = \underline{\underline{50.68}}$$

The dependent population is the proportion of people catered for by the working population or those in the employable age bracket (15–64). The structure or composition of the broad age cohort above

indicates that majority (61.04%) of the population are in the working age group, which is a resource potential for the district. Again, 36.32% of the district's population is children below 15 years as shown in table above.

The dependency ratio for Obuasi East District is 50.68. This implies that 50.68 are dependent on one employable person with a dependency ratio of 0.5068:1. The real dependency burden may be higher since the employable ages include a greater proportion of the unemployed and those in school or acquiring some skills.

Measures are therefore required to increase employment avenues so as to be able to support and cater for the dependent population. There is therefore the need for the creation of employment opportunities so that the active working population could cater for their dependants. The youthful nature of the population (61.04%) is a good source of labour supply in the district. However, this also calls for increasing investments in education, skills development and other interventions geared towards improving the quality of life of the people and human development in the district. This also implies that alternative jobs must be created to absorb the youthful population while those with no skills are given suitable employable skills to make them productive to the local economy.

1.13.7.6 Rural-Urban Split

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

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

According to the Ghana Statistical Service, Obuasi East District is predominantly urban with 94.73% of the population living in urban communities. Given the present rural-urban split, a conscious effort

should be made to provide the much needed development resources and facilities in the rural areas in order to avert potential rural-urban drift.

The table below shows the figures of Rural- Urban Split in Obuasi East District.

Table 1.19: Rural-Urban Split by both sexes in the district

Obuasi East District						
Both Sexes Locality	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Rural	1,418	2.49	1,583	2.78	3,001	5.27
Urban	25,764	45.30	28,115	49.43	53,879	94.73
Total	27,182	47.79	29,698	52.21	56,880	100.00

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Obuasi-July 2018

According to Ghana Statistical Service, there are 34 communities in the district. This implies that rural areas take 5.27% whereas urban areas take 94.73% of the total number of settlements in Obuasi East district giving a rural-urban split of 5.27% and 94.73% respectively. The urban settlements are as follows: Tutuka, Kwabenakwa, Wawase, Akaporiso etc.

In line with the pattern of population distribution, provision of social amenities and services are skewed in favour of the relatively larger settlements like Tutuka, Kwabenakwa, Wawase, Akaporiso etc. and others leaving many of the settlements with no or limited access to basic social facilities. Settlements with population less than 5000 inhabitants refers to rural community and are deprived of access to basic social amenities leaving the rural areas undeveloped. For this reason, the district's development focus must be geared towards interventions that will accelerate rural development in order to bridge the gap or disparity between the urban and the rural deprived areas of the district.

1.13.7.7 Implication of Population Characteristics for Development

The Obuasi East District Assembly population characteristic, to a large extent influences the extent to which social and economic infrastructure in district economy could be provided. The increase in the size of the population creates a social burden to service providers such as the district Assembly, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs to channel their scarce resource to the provision of infrastructure such as schools, expansion of health infrastructure and recreational centres which will support the youth and the children.

Again, the need to adopt policies to create wealth and job opportunities for the unemployed and the underemployed youth must be tackled with all seriousness it deserves. Furthermore, as the aged population increases there is the need to come out with policies geared towards the improvement in the lives of the aged. Government policies such as exemption packages for the aged in the premium payment of the health insurance scheme support as care for the aged should be vigorously implemented. In the case of the women, the maternal delivery exemption package in the health sector would go a long way to improve the maternal health which is one of the Sustainable Development Goals which Ghana is investing towards its achievement by 2030.

Furthermore, population density and migration pattern will affect access and provision of housing in the district. There is therefore the need to encourage the use of local materials in the housing industry as well as enhance people's access to facilities such as potable water, electricity, telecommunication facilities in the district.

1.13.8 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

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

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

Migration is a critical factor of population growth in the District.

The total number of migrants in the district is 61,558. Those born elsewhere in the region are 28,397 and the remaining 33,161 people were born elsewhere in another region and outside Ghana. 25.8 percent of the migrants have stayed in the district for more than 20 years while 24.5 percent of them have stayed from 10 to 19 years. Only 11.6 percent of the migrants have stayed in the district for less than a year. Most of migrants from outside Ghana 28.8 percent have stayed for 1-4 years.

Fertility

Fertility is an important component of population change and it is a determinant of the size and structure of the population. This section looks at the total fertility rate, general fertility rate, the Crude Birth rate and the number of births in the last 12 months of the district according to the 2010 population and housing census.

Women of the reproductive age group, 15-49 years constitute about 29.0 percent of the district's population. The total fertility rate in the district is 2.7 which is lower than the regional figure of 3.3. The general fertility rate is 76.7 which is also lower than the regional rate of 96.4, and the Crude Birth rate is 22.2 compared with the regional figure of 25.7. The district also recorded 3,745 live births in the last 12 months before the 2010 census.

Mortality

The 2010 PHC captured information on age at death by sex in the district. Of the 784 deaths reported, about a quarter, (24 %) is under five years' mortality. This depicts a high under five mortality rates. This is followed by deaths of people aged 70 years and above who recorded 13.8 percent while age group 10-14 has the lowest 1.6 percent mortality rate. Besides, the percentage of deaths recorded from ages 10 - 69 spans between 1.6 and 2.5 percent. This indicates that high mortality rates are recorded at extreme ages.

The age specific death rate is high for both males and females for the under-five age group. The least recorded for males is 0.0 for age group 10-14 and that of females is 0.001 which is the same for age groups 5-9, 10-14 and 10-15. Number of female deaths is higher compared to male deaths in age groups 20-24 (18), 25-29 (20), 30-34 (39), 40-44 (31) and 45-49 (26). This implies high maternal mortality.

1.13.9 Gender Equality

Gender issues relate to how men and women in the society are given the chance to take part in decision making and power sharing. Gender equality is an important human right. It is central to economic and human development in a country and therefore very essential in the district where our traditional values have in a way marginalised women and does not easily give room for gender equality. Removing inequalities gives societies a better chance to develop and the district intends to do so with its available resources. Gender analysis refers to the relationship between the male and female sexes and how this relationship affects their rights, responsibilities, opportunities, power relations, access

and control of resources as well as decision-making. Traditionally, the man is the head of the family who provides for the needs of the entire members of the family and takes final decisions in the households. The Gender Profile has been prepared primarily to focus on how the district Assembly can optimize benefits from its human resources through the creation of a level playing field for the sexes to contribute to the development of the district. It is also to help the district Assembly to achieve a number of purposes including the following;

To formulate policies through evidence based information and to demonstrate how the policies are achieving the gender expected effects, outcomes and are positively transforming the lives of beneficiaries. Provide stakeholders and assembly authorities, development partners and government with systematic means of gender appreciation.

Improve service delivery and to influence resource allocation

When women and men have relative equality, economies grow faster, children's health improves and there is less corruption.

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

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

- Female population constitute **48.0%** of the entire population of the district
- Women are not actually well involved as men in almost all issues relating to the development of the communities in the district. For example, the current membership of the District Assembly attests to this fact. The number of Assembly Members who represent the various electoral areas are nineteen (19) and the Government Appointees constitute eight (8) members. Women constitute three (3) of the total twenty-seven (27) Assembly Members representing 11.11% of the total Assembly Members. Furthermore, out of a total of 95-unit committee members of the Assembly only are found to be women.

- A number of women die each year from difficulties during pregnancy even though case of maternal are not reported to health facilities in the District (patients migrate to the higher order health facility – Obuasi Government hospital, but people testify that case of maternal mortality during child birth do occur in their various towns/communities).

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

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

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

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

1.13.10 Settlement Systems

The population of urban towns/communities in the district is growing progressively as compared to the population of the rural communities/settlements which are though growing but at a constant rate. Most of the urban towns of the district are relatively closer to the central business district of Obuasi. Land developers who come into the district as a result of comparative/competitive advantage in price of land for residential, commercial and other purposes have also resulted in population increase in these urban towns. Just a few populations who are interested and do not have numerous choice of economic activities and those who prefer the living conditions of the rural settings continue to dwell in the rural communities and that results in the constant rate of population increase.

The district has a nucleated settlement pattern with limited spaces in between houses. In the urban settlements especially Wawase, PTP, most of the long settled areas are well laid-out with defined access roads and other facilities like drains, open spaces and well-designed housing units. However, some parts of these urban settlements are not well planned and have the characteristics of slum development such areas include Tutuka and Akaporiso.

With large tract of land in the district (283.686 km²) about 75.1% concessions owned by AngloGold Ashanti (AGA), access to land for long term agricultural projects is limited in the peri urban areas. Available land for farming is concentrated at Gyimiso kakraba, Ayiase, Diawuoso, Domebra, Manpanwe etc. AGA releases land for prospective developers as and when it deems fit thereby affecting spatial development in the district.

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

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

- *Scalogram Analysis*
- *Surface Accessibility Analysis*

1.13.10.1 Settlement Systems and Linkages

The settlement system and spatial linkages have been analyzed using scalogram analysis. The services considered include both social and economic facilities in twenty (20) larger communities. In terms of services and infrastructure distribution these communities enjoy the concentration of health facilities, electricity supply, educational facilities, pipe borne water supply, agricultural extension services, banking, police stations etc.

Some of the settlements in the district are villages and towns. 94.73% of the total population lives in urban centre while the rest live in towns, villages, and hamlets. (Source: Ghana Statistical Service Obuasi).

1.13.10.2 Distribution of Facilities

There are 34 communities in the district. The major ones are Tutuka, Bossman, Wawase, Kwabrafosso, Boete, Brahabebome, Asonkore, Akaporiso, Pomposo, Kwabenakwa etc. 5.27% of the population lives in the rural area (Source: Ghana Statistical Service Report).

Service distribution is positively related to population. Obuasi East District has access to social amenities such as Hospital, Police Stations, Fire Stations, market, Financial institutions etc. Communities with higher population generally have higher number of services. Transport and communications, pipe borne water supply, electricity and sanitary facilities are complementary utilities that enhance the economic and social prosperity of the people.

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

1.13.10.3 Spatial Distribution of Facilities

Services and facilities were considered under the broad sectors of Education, Governance, Infrastructure, Water and Sanitation, Economy, and Health. This was done to know how services and facilities are spatially distributed in the district. The varieties and levels of each service and facility were also determined as well as the levels of function performed by each of the communities. With reference to the planning standards and the spatial distribution of population, it can be said that in Obuasi East district, the population distribution does not match the services and facilities distribution. The report looks at the infrastructural facilities and other services distributed in the district and the

degree at which settlements depend on one another in terms of the provision of services and functions they perform.

1.13.10.3.1 Distribution of Roads

The main means of transport and other transactions in the district is through the use of road network. About 70 percent of this length of road network is classified as feeder roads. There are two (2) major roads to Kumasi in the district. There are two major roads from Kumasi linking the district capital; namely the 80km Kumasi-Bekwai-Adansi Asokwa road and the main 66km Kuamsi Obuasi road. The main Kuamsi Obuasi road is in a very deplorable state and need urgent attention.

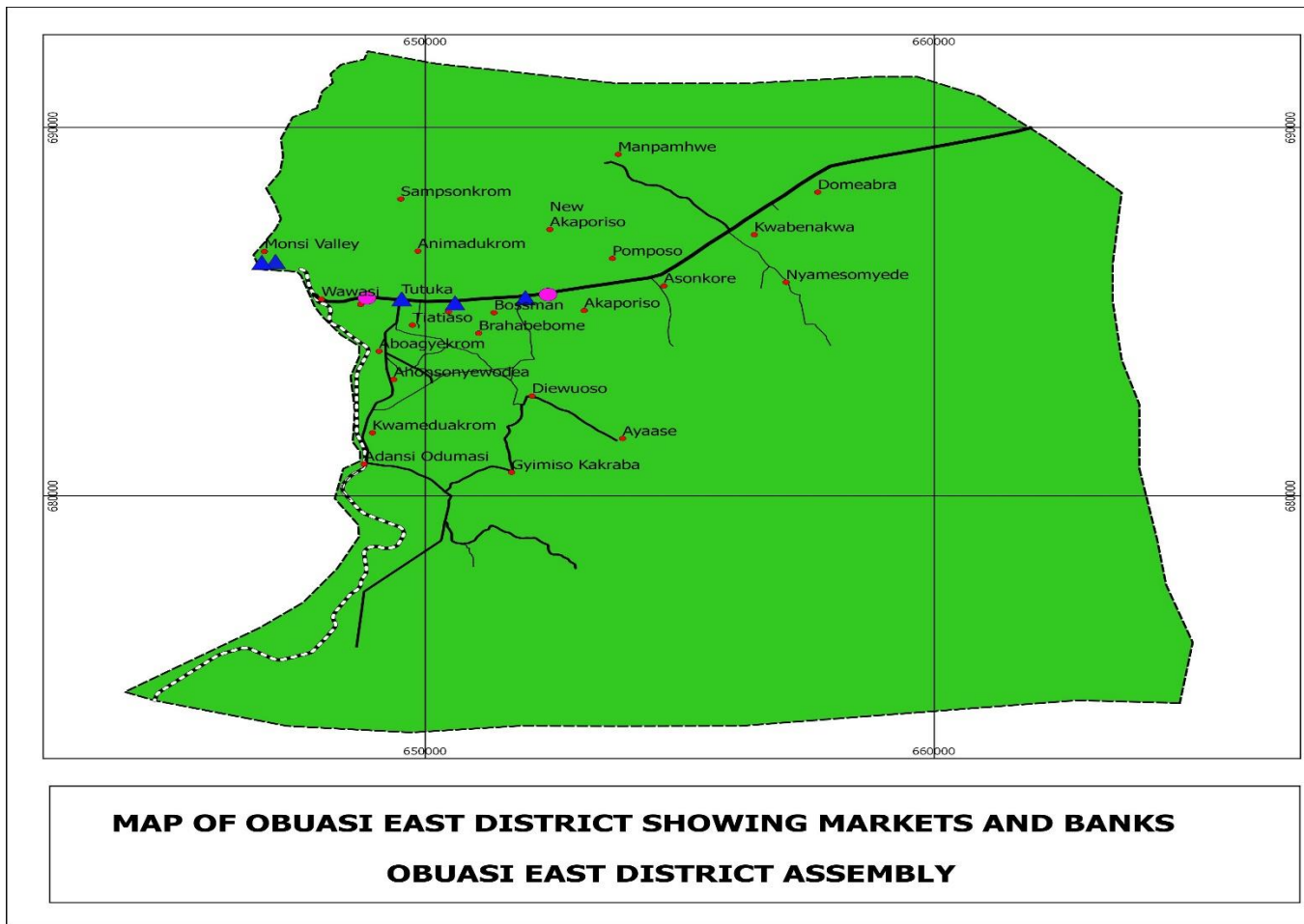
1.13.10.3.2 Distribution of Water Supply

Majority of the communities in the district depends on borehole and pipe borne as the may source of drinking water. Though much has been done by the District Assembly, the supply of potable water in the district is inadequate.

1.13.10.3.3 Distribution of Markets

The district has no major marketing days and operates on daily markets at various communities. Some settlements have daily markets while others have none. Examples of Communities where market operates on daily basis are at Tutuka market, Kwabenakwa etc. The district assemble is putting in measures to construct an ultra-modern market in the district.

Fig. 7 Map showing Markets and Banks



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

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

The scalogram is a graphic device that is illustrated in the form of matrix chart to show the distribution of functions of all selected settlements in a locality or district by their frequency of presence or absence. The scalogram gives a good impression about the functions that settlements perform in a particular locality or district. This assists in the determination of which settlements lack which services or facilities. It is very useful in categorizing settlements in the district into levels of functional

complexity. In effect, scalogram can be used to make decision about appropriate investments for settlements in the district at different levels in the spatial hierarchy.

From a reconnaissance survey and responses received from base line data collected from the communities, the various services and facilities present at some towns in the district were identified. The selection of twenty (20) larger communities for the scalogram analysis was based on the population of 2010 Population and Housing Census as the base.

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

The frequency of facilities such as Primary, Junior High School, Electricity and Borehole were very high (this is present in all the 20 communities). However, facilities such as Senior High School and Hospital have limited frequencies. In the district, there are 34 communities but not all the communities are represented on the scalogram. Some AGA estates such as P.T.P Estate, MVSS estate, RHSS Estate have been excluded having unique characteristics as compared to that of the other communities with similar characteristics. The blank cells on the scalogram matrix imply that in the district's future development, more facilities and services should be provided in communities which are least endowed to ensure a more balanced spatial development.

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

1 st Order	-	740 and above
2 nd Order	-	300-739
3 rd Order	-	100-299
4 th Order	-	Below 100

Table 1.20: Scalogram Analysis for Obuasi East District based on Twenty (20) Larger Communities as at 2018

SERVICES SETTLEMENTS	POPULATION	EDUCATION				ECONOMY			INFRASTRUCTURE					GOVERNANCE					HEALTH					WATER AND SANITATION				TOTAL SERVICES	TOTAL CENTRALITY SCORE	RANK	
	POPULATION AS AT 2010	SHS	VOC/TECH SCH.	JHS	PRIMARY	FINANCIAL INST.	DAILY MARKET	WEEKLY MARKET	ELECTRICITY	LORRY STATION	FILING STATION	GUEST HOUSE/HOTEL	POSTAL SERVICE	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY	TOWN COUNCIL	COURT	FIRE SERVICE	POLICE STATION	HOSPITAL	HEALTH CENTER	MATERNITY HOME	CLINIC	CHIPS COMPOUND	CHEMICAL SHOP	SMALL TOWN WATER	PIPE BORNE	BOREHOLE				PUBLIC TOILET
WEIGHTS (W)		3	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1			
Tutuka	6744	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	15	748.9	1st
Kwabrafoso	5217	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	9	126.7	9th
Pomposo	4842	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	9	217.8	7th	
Brahabebome	4720	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	13	284.2	4th	
Boete	4646	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	12	412.8	2nd	
Low Cost	4467	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	5	37.5	18th	
Bossman	3965	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	7	53.8	14th	
Kwabnakwa	3820	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	9	78.1	11th	
Akaporiso	3196	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	13	355.9	3rd	
Odumasi	2510	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	8	63.8	12th	
Asonkore	1789	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	8	219.6	6th	
Mampamhwe	1427	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	6	51.5	15th	
Domeabra	1257	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	5	29.4	19th	
Diawosu	1016	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	6	51.5	15th	
Ayease	623	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	6	43.7	17th	
Wawasi	285	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	12	271.0	5th	
Sikafromanten	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	3	17.6	20th	
Jimiso Krakraba	717	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	7	57.0	13th	
Anyimadukrom	78	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	5	98.5	10th	
Aboagyekrom	41	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	6	103.5	8th	
TOTAL NO. OF FUNCTIONS (N)		2	0	15	17	18	5	0	20	0	9	10	0	1	3	0	1	2	4	0	4	3	7	17	0	9	14	18			
CENTRALITY INDEX (C)		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
WEIGHTED CENTRALITY (WxC) —N		150	0	13.3	5.9	11.1	20	0	5.0	0	11.1	10	0	400	100	0	200	100	75	0	50	66.7	14.3	5.9	0	11.1	7.1	5.5			

Source: OEDA–DPCU, July 2018

KEY X: Available - : Not Available

1.13.10.4.1 Functional Hierarchy of Settlements

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

1st Order - Tutuka

2nd Order - Akaporiso, Boete

3rd Order - Kwabrafosso, Pomposo, Brahabebome, Asonkore, Wawasi, Aboagyekrom

From the scalogram analysis, Tutuka the District capital stands out with a centrality score of **748.9**.

This is because Tutuka has 15 out of the 27 facilities used in the analysis.

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

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

1.13.10.4.2 Implications for Future Interventions

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

1.13.10.5 Development Nodes

The analysis of the scalogram above shows a very weak growth centres which provide little or no service to the outlying population. The functional hierarchy of settlements further revealed that Tutuka the district capital emerged as first (1st) order community with a centrality score of **748.9** and the second (2nd) order communities is Akaporiso, Boete. However, Kwabrafosso, Pomposo, Brahabebome, Asonkore, Wawasi and Aboagyekrom emerged as 3rd Order communities within the functional hierarchy.

The following findings were made:

- In order to speed up the pace of development of the District, the following 4th Order communities as per the scalogram analysis above have been proposed as development nodes/growth poles centers: Anyimadukrom, Jimiso Krakra, Sikafromanten, Ayease, Diawosu, Domeabra, Mampamhwe, Odumasi, Kwabenakwa, Bossman, Low Cost.
- There is the need to develop modern marketing centers as a development node to strengthen and extend the trickling down effects of the capital.
- The District Assembly should set up small scale industrial support fund and assist prospective small scale industrialists to set up business in these communities.
- Weekly markets should be developed and sustained in some selected communities in the district to make them economically viable.
- The communities must therefore be given the needed development support to enable them propel the development of the surrounding communities.

1.13.10.6 Surface Accessibility to Services

Economic and social development can be measured in terms of the ease at which one can move from one destination to another and enjoy a facility or facilities and come back. This is measured by the time one can use to travel (waiting time and travelling time). In the district, some locations are more accessible than others in terms of access to health, education, markets and police services. The acceptable travel time is the maximum time one has to travel to enjoy a particular facility for access to be considered adequate. Surface accessibility to services such as health, education, extension services and banking are based on observed vehicular speeds on the various types of roads (first and third class roads) in the district.

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

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Vehicle Speed</u>	<u>Waiting Times</u>
Kumasi-Bekwai-Adansi Asokwa road	80km	2 hours
Kuamsi Obuasi road	66km	2 hours

The accessibility analysis indicates that about 60% of the habitable area of the district falls within considerable aggregate accessibility. This implies that about 40% of the habitable area of the district is not within easy reach of any of the facilities studied as a result of some deplorable road network in the district. The bad road conditions make it very difficult and time consuming in assessing a facility in the district.

1.13.10.6.1 Aggregate Accessibility

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

1.13.10.6.2 Optimum Accessibility

This is about the communities that have access to all/major facilities/services in the district. These communities are Tutuka, Akaporiso, Boete. The situation needs to be improved to ensure evenly distribution of facilities in the district.

1.13.10.6.3 Accessibility to Health Facilities

Accessibility to health facility implies either the ability to reach a health facility within a specific travel time or a location within kilometers of a facility. There is no District Hospital but rather other Hospitals, Clinic, Health Centers etc. which are established at selected communities provides health care to the people of the district. Various religious organizations have also assisted in the public–private partnership with the communities to provide Mission Hospitals and beneficiary areas are SDA Hospital at Brahabebome.

1.13.10.6.4 Accessibility to Banking Services

Banking and non-banking financial services are available in the district. Rural Banks such as National Investment Bank and Golden Pride Financial Institution at Wawasi, and other micro financial services operates in the district. These banks offer financial assistance to farmers, workers and businessmen in the district. The micro financial services are distributed in the district. Their activities are mostly in the market places, self-employed and the informal sector. Resource Mobilization could be enhanced, if these agencies are regularized and streamlined by the banking institutions of the Bank of Ghana.

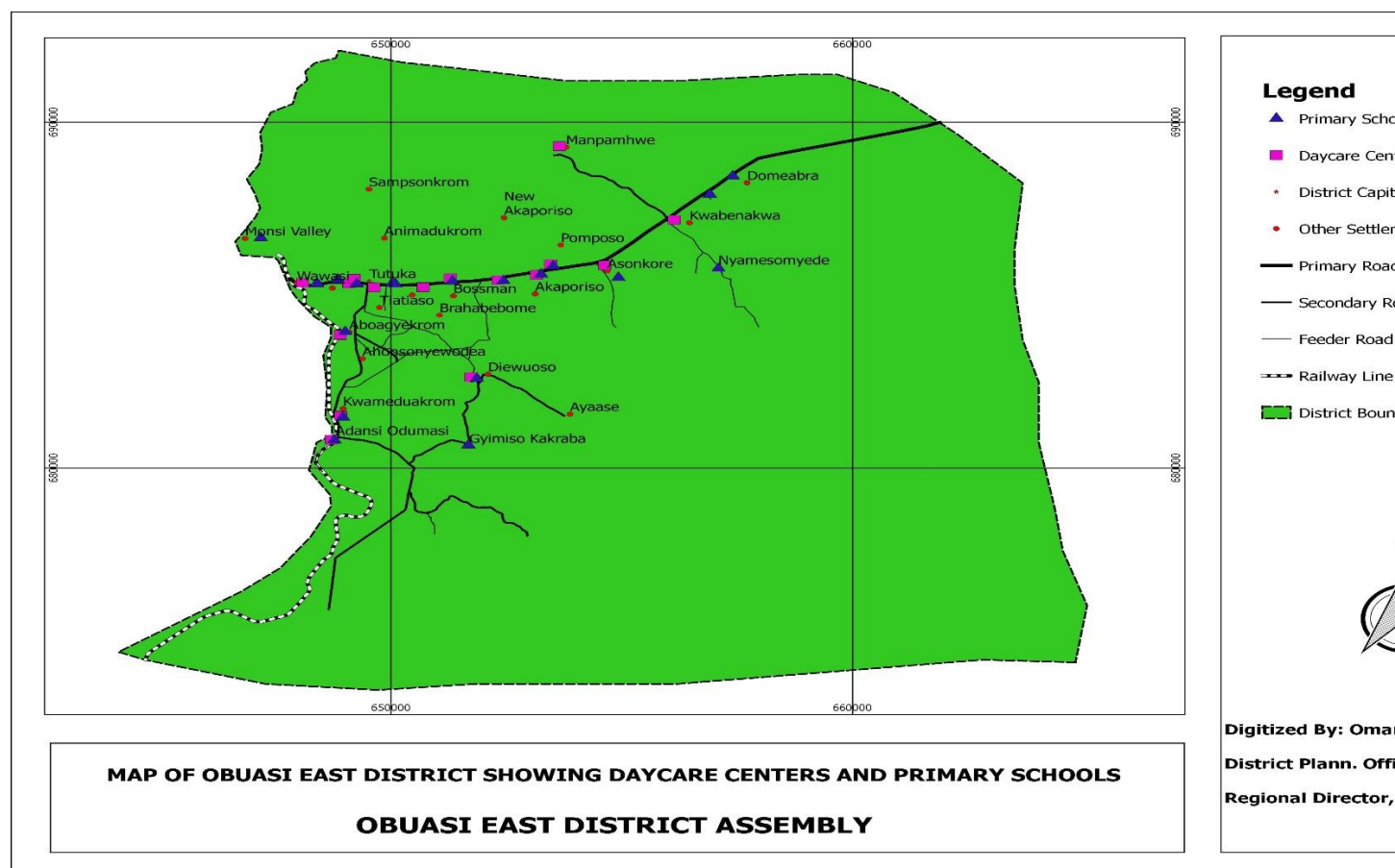
1.13.10.6.5 Accessibility to Police Service

The security in the District is of prime importance as a peaceful atmosphere created promotes friendly environment for people to go about their duties without any intimidation and panic. There are currently two (2) Police Stations in the District located at Tutuka and Asonkore. The district is yet to get its Divisional Police Headquarters.

1.13.10.6.6 Accessibility to Education

Educational facilities are evenly distributed within the district. There are 70 Pre-schools, 76 primary schools, 37 Junior High Schools and 4 Senior High Schools in the district all being public and private schools. Basic Education in the district could therefore be seen and described as evenly distributed and accessible. The distribution of Senior High School is skewed towards Akaporiso, Pomposo of which much efforts is needed to increase the number to serve the ever increasing population in the district. This is woefully inadequate considering the growing population of the district.

Fig. 8 Map showing Day care centers and Primary Schools



1.13.10.7 Poverty Profiling Mapping

The district is divided into three (3) Town Councils. Due to the interrelated activities which are undertaken by the various Town Councils, poverty issues are synonymous. Poverty in the District is quite endemic. The problem is quite pronounced in the farming communities of the District. These poverty endemic areas lack access to potable water, poor arterial road network, limited access to health and education facilities, lack of market for farm produce, lack of toilet and sanitation facilities. About fifty-five percent (55%) of the communities in the District are classified based on their characteristics to be poor.

The main poverty pockets in the District have been classified and depicted below:

Table 1.21: Poverty Pockets in the Communities

Communities	Poverty Status	Characteristics Of Communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domeabra • Odumasi • Mampamhwe • Ayease • Diawuoso • Jimiso Kakraba • Nyamesomyede 	Most Deprived	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low access to potable water • Low access to sanitation facilities • Dominant subsistence farming • High unemployment • Poor road network and surface quality • Low access to market • Low access to health and education facilities • No access to financial
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kwabenakwa • Nyanfranse • Anyimadukrom 	2nd Most Deprived	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low access to portable water • Low access to sanitation • Dominant subsistence farming • Low access to sanitation facilities • Dominant subsistence farming • Poor road network
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kwameduakrom • Ahansonyewodea • Anhwiam • Asonkore • Bossman • Aboagyekrom 	3rd Most Deprived	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road network • Low access to market • Seasonal unemployment • Low access to market • Seasonal Unemployment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tutuka • Akaporiso • Boete • Kwabrafosso • Pomposo • Brahabebome • Asonkore • Wawasi 	Most Developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to potable water • Highly urbanised • Good road network • Access to high order facilities eg. health, education, police services etc. • Access to potable water • High level of education

Source: OEDA- DPCU, July 2018

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

1.13.10.7.1 Poverty Characteristics

Community Level Poverty

One of the most serious social problems in the district is relatively high level of poverty. The human settlements perhaps depict clearest signs of rural poverty. Many poverty stricken communities in the district are characterized by incidence of low-level basic social amenities such as health, education,

water, toilet and sanitation etc. It also manifests in the dilapidated buildings and general decay of the built up environment.

Personal Level Poverty

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

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

1.13.11 Culture

The people of Obuasi East exhibit a typical Akan culture. They are very hospitable, and non-violent. They have many cultural practices which ensure unity, good health, protection of the environment and good governance. It is therefore not a mystery that the area is fast growing and developing. Though the people are from diverse ethnic groups, they have become so integrated within the Akan tradition to such an extent that one cannot easily tell who is or not an Akan. The people have a rich culture which helps promote the development of the area. The people are proactive. There is no ethnic conflict or any negative cultural practice amongst the people.

1.13.11.1 Traditional Set-up

The district is under the traditional authority of the King of Ashanti. The area has a Paramount Chief called the Adansihene who supervises activities of various sub-chiefs of all the communities. The whole system is therefore a local form of decentralization. Such traditional set-up gives rise to popular participation and smooth development. This also explains the strong communal spirit and absence of conflicts amongst the people.

1.13.11.2 Ethnicity

In terms of ethnicity, the district is cosmopolitan. Every known ethnic group in Ghana is represented. This is as a result of the Mining and other related socio-economic activities going on in the area. Despite this the predominant ethnic group is the Akans.

Table 1.22: Population by Ethnic Groupings

Ethnic Groups	Population	%
Akan		
Ga-Dangbe		
Ewe		
Guan		
Gurma		
Mole-Dagbon		
Grusi		
Mande		
All other tribes		
Total		

1.13.11.3 Participation

The level of participation in the developmental programmes and projects of the district is quite encouraging. This is due to the fact that they are consulted and their views incorporated in activities within the various sectors in the district. The people in the district actively participate in all cultural activities in all their endeavours namely the pouring of libation, child naming ceremonies, marriage rites, durbars, funeral rites and other festival activities.

In addition, the communities frequently organise communal activities and raise funds for projects. They also make their concerns known through the district structure and on local FM programmes. Companies, Business concerns and Property owners pay their taxes regularly; however, the Assembly uses its mobile van to implore rate defaulters to pay to avoid persecution at the law court. There is also a vibrant Assembly which deliberate on all issues in the district. Infact, one can also assess the level of participation of the people during election of public officers i.e. Unit Committee members, Assembly members, Parliamentarians and Presidential.

1.13.11.4 Communal Spirit

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

1.13.11.5 Attitudes and Practices

As a common practice in Ashanti, the people in the Obuasi East District are very hardworking and have worked tirelessly to enhance the economic status of the District. This has rendered

1.13.11.6 Religious Composition

Three main religious groupings can be found in the district, namely Christianity, Islam and Traditional. 81.7% of the people in the Obuasi East professes adherence to the Christian faith. Moslems form only 13.3% of the population and the traditionalist are the least with 0.2 percent. Persons who profess to have no religion are 4.1 percent of the total population. Among the Christians the Pentecostals have the highest following with 33.2 percent, followed by the Protestants who constitute approximately one-fifth (19.7%) of the population and the least is catholic with 14.0 percent. Apart from Islam and Traditional Religion where the males outnumber the females, in Christianity it is the reverse situation.

Table 1.23 Religious Composition in the district

No.	Religion	Population	Percentage (%)
1.	Christians		81.7
2.	Islam		13.3
3.	Traditionalist		0.2
4.	No Religion		4.1
5.	Others		
TOTAL			

1.13.11.7 Positive Cultural Practices

Traditional Festivals in the District

A festival is a periodic gathering of a community to remember a historical event or the ancestors and give thanks to God and the gods for their help and protection over the past year. Most festivals are celebrated with a specific or particular intention and objective. The Akwasidae and the Adaye Kese are the main festivals of the people of the Ashanti region as well as Obuasi East District. The main

significance is to remember their fallen heroes or their ancestors. It is also used as an occasion to pay homage to their gods. They believe in their ancestors as being the forefathers of the community and the gods are seen as the protectors of the people spiritually. The Akwasidae festival is celebrated every forty (40) days or nine times in a year whilst the Aday Kese is celebrated annually.

On this occasion, the people wear white clothes and converge at the Chief's Palace. The Chief, the Queen mother and the Elders also meet at the Stool House to pour libation to the ancestors for peace and prosperity. After the libation, the chief meet the entire community at the Palace to discuss issues concerning the Traditional Area; they identify problems in the past in order to make corrections and plan ahead for the next forty (40) days. Minor cases among the people including quarrels and land disputes are settled amicably to avoid unnecessary litigations at the law court. Gifts especially drinks are presented to the Chiefs. The Chief serves the people with drinks to end the occasion.

1.13.11.8 Implication of Culture characteristics for Development

The culture of the people is an added opportunity to be tapped for the development of the district. For example, the friendly nature of the people could attract investors and tourists into the district as the case is currently.

1.13.12 Governance

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

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

1.13.12.1 The District Assembly

Obuasi East District is the central institution within the district responsible for planning, implementing and management of development programmes and projects. The Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions. They have been established as structures to which they are assigned

with the responsibility of integrating political, administrative and development resources to achieve more equitable allocation of power and wealth at the district.

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

1.13.12.2 Composition of the District Assembly

The District Assembly constitutes members that form the head of legislation and deliberation about the issues of the district. There are twenty-seven (27) Assembly Members in Obuasi East District Assembly. The number of Assembly Members who represent the various electoral areas are nineteen (19) and the government appointees constitute eight (8) Members. Women constitute three (3) of the twenty-seven (27) Assembly Members representing 11.11% of the total Assembly Members of the district. Males on the other hand constitute 88.89%.

This implies that there is the need to empower women in the District to be more involved in the governance and decision making in the district. This will invariably result in the larger presence of females in Obuasi East District Assembly structure.

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

Table 1.24: Sex Compositions of Assembly Members

Sex Members	Males	%	Females	%	Total	%
	Elected Members	17	62.96	2	7.41	19
Government Appointees	7	25.93	1	3.70	8	29.63
Total	24	88.89	3	11.11	27	100.00

Source: OEDA – DPCU, July 2018.

1.13.12.3 Committees of the District Assembly

Obuasi East District has in place two (2) committees. Namely

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

1.13.12.3.1 The Executive Committee

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

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

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

a. Statutory Sub-Committees of the District Assembly

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

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

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

Apart from the Statutory Sub-Committees of the Assembly, the district assembly has in place other sub-committees to help the development of the district. These committees include;

- Mining and Environment Sub-committee
- Agriculture sub-committee

1.13.12.3.2 The Public Relations and Complaints Committee

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

1.13.12.4 Sub-District Structures

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

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

- They assist persons authorised by the District Assembly to collect revenue
- They recommend to the Assembly the naming of all streets in their area of authority and let all the buildings in the area to be numbered.
- They are responsible for day to day administration of the Urban, Area or Town Councils.

- They make proposals to the Assembly for levying and collection of special rates for projects and programmes within the area.
- They take steps as may be necessary to prevent disasters including floods and bush fires in the urban areas.
- They mobilize members of the unit for the implementation of self-help and development projects.
- They are responsible under the guidance at the Registrar of Births and Deaths, for the registration of births and deaths in the community.
- Organize communal voluntary work especially with respect to sanitation.
- Educate the people on their rights, privileges, obligations and responsibilities with the District branch of the National Commission for Civic Education.

1.13.12.4.1 Town and Area Councils and Unit Committees in Obuasi East District

Obuasi East District has three (3) Area/Town Councils. Namely

- Wawasi/ Kwabrafoso Town Council
- Brahabebome/Akaporiso Town Council
- Tutuka/Odumasi Town Council

Table 2.25: Town Councils and their locations in the District

No.	Name of Area Council	Location
1.	Wawasi/ Kwabrafoso Town Council	Wawasi
2	Brahabebome/Akaporiso Town Council	
3	Tutuka/Odumasi Town Council	Tutuka

Source: OEDA–DPCU, July 2018.

a. Unit Committees

There are 19 Electoral Areas in the District. There are therefore 19 Unit Committees representing each electoral area of the district.

1.13.12.5 Citizenry Participation

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

Civil Society Organisations/Non-Governmental Organisations

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

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

1.13.13 Security

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

There three (2) police stations within the district namely; Tutuka Police Station and the MTTU Station at Station at Asonkore. The Ghana Police Service is also supported by the District Urban Guards and other private security agencies which operate within some organizations and institutions.

1.13.13.1 District Police Service

The District Assembly in collaboration with the District Police Service is generally expected to maintain law and order, protect life and property by arresting and prosecuting those who fall foul of the law. There are police station located at Tutuka and Asonkore which provide assistance in the district.

1.13.13.2 Fire Service

There is one government fire station in the district.

1.13.14 Local Economic Development (LED)

Local Economic Development (LED) is an innovative strategy to stimulate local economies in which the people participate as consumers, micro-entrepreneurs and workers, individually and in groups. LED refers to the processes by which local governments partner community groups and the private sector in a defined economic zone to increase the number and variety of job opportunities available to the local people. With Local Economic Development the public,

business and non-governmental sector partners work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation with the aim to improve the quality of life for all. It encourages Public-Private-Partnership to improve the rate of local economic development by identifying proposals for practical activities to promote local economic development. It is a partnership between local government, business and community interests.

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

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

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

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

1.13.15 District Economy

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

- a) Service and Commerce sector
- b) Mining/Industry
- c) Agriculture.

1.11.15.1 Structure of Obuasi East District Economy

Table 1.26: Occupational Structure in Obuasi East District

No.	Sector	Percentage of Labour Force (%)
1	Service and Commerce	40
2	Mining/Industry	35
3	Agriculture	25
Total		100

The table above revealed that, the service sector which includes transport, telecommunication, banking, insurance, finance, trading and mining support activities engages about 40% of the working population while Mining/Industry employs about 35% and Agriculture engaging 25%.

1.12.15.1.1 Agriculture

Agriculture and its related activities, ranks third in the order of economic activities in the Obuasi East district employing about 25% of the working population. Agriculture is predominantly on small basis in the district. About 90% of farm holdings are less than 2 hectares in size, although there are some large farms and plantations, particularly for citrus, oil palm and cocoa and to lesser extent maize, cassava, vegetables and pineapple. Major tree cash crops cultivated in the district is cocoa, citrus, oil palm and teak. Major food crops grown are cassava, maize, yam, rice and cocoyam. Vegetables like pepper, tomatoes, okra, cabbage and legumes are also cultivated in the district. Livestock production, especially pig farming, is fast gaining acceptance in the district. Other animals reared are sheep, goats and cattle. Agriculture is the dominant economic activity in terms of employment and income in Ghana. This is because improvement in agriculture has the potential to increase disposable income of the people which could lead to socio-economic transformation of the District. To achieve a sustainable development, it is very imperative that the industrial sector is improved to add value to the agricultural produce.

Agricultural Potentials in the district

Topography-wise the District can be demarcated into 3 agro-ecological zones for each of which specific agric-programmes could be prescribed.

Zone One

The Hills/ranges that stretch across the North-East and the South of the District are erosion prone terrains could be protected with economic woodlots and put under apiculture (Bee-Keeping). These two ventures wouldn't require frequent visits to the steep sloped.

Zone Two

The well drained upper slopes/peaks of the widely undulating terrain are most suitable for the cultivation of economic tree crops namely cocoa, coffee, oil palm, citrus as well as staple foods such as plantain, banana, cassava, yams, vegetables, pineapple, cocoyam, maize, seed production, crop trials, etc.

Zone Three

Flood-prone valley bottom interacting with the undulating terrain of zone two would be most appropriate for the cultivation of rice, taro, sugar cane, development of agriculture (fish ponds) farming.

Table 1.27: Major Crops and Production levels 2014- 2017

CROPS	Production Level (Mt)				Annual Increase Rate (%)	
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014/2015	2015/2016
Maize	2,040	2,244	2,468.40	2,015.00	10	10
Cassava	20,700	24,840	29,808.00	2,550.00	10	10
Yam	1,162.5	1,511.25	1,964.63	31,740.00	30	30
Cocoyam	1,005	1,105.5	1,216.05	1,273.00	10	10
Plantain	17,600	21,120	27,456	27,500.00	30	30
Rice	36	36.63	36.72	60	1	1

Source: District Directorate of Agriculture- OEDA Sept. 2018

Effort in crop production over the years has seen significant improvement in the district. The table above depicts the crops production level and their annual increase rate from 2014 to 2016. From the table, there has been an increased in the various crops that are produce in the district.

Area under Cultivation

The table below shows the area under cultivation per the various major food crops in the district.

Table 1.28: Major Cash Crops and Area Under Cultivation (ha) from 2014 -2017

CROPS	Area Under Cultivation (ha)				Annual Increase Rate (%)	
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014/2015	2015/2016
Maize	1,200	1,320	1,452	954	10	10
Cassava	1,500	1,800	2,160	274	10	10
Yam	75	97.5	126.75	225	30	30
Cocoyam	150	165	181.5	757	10	10
Plantain	1,600	1,920	2,496	1,151	30	30
Rice	15	15.15	15.30	75	1	1

Source: District Directorate of Agriculture- OEDA Sept. 2018

The table above indicates the area under cultivation, taking into consideration the various crops that are produced in the district. There has been an increased in the land size for cultivation of all kinds of crops in the district. This to some extent creates an impression that giving the needed support to farmers in the district their commitment toward production of crops through intensive farming activities would be enhanced.

Cash Crop Production

The table below shows the area under cultivation per the various major cash crops in the district.

Table 1.29: Major cash Crops and Production levels, 2016

Crop	Area under cultivation (Ha)	Production levels (mt/ha)	Annual/increase rate (%)
Cocoa			
Oil palm	2,300	7.5	1
Citrus	800	35	0.5

Source: District Directorate of Agriculture- OEDA Sept. 2018

It is therefore necessary for government to continuously support the programme to improve cocoa production in the district.

Source of Finance to Agriculture

Financing of agriculture in the district is mostly through personal savings. There are records from banks namely National Investment Banks and other Micro Financial institutions operating within the District but these institutions are not able to meet the financial needs of the farmers and somehow farmers are not also able to provide the needed collaterals security to attract loans to facilitate their farming activities.

Table 1.30: Sources of Finance for Farmers

Sources of Finance	Percentage (%)
Self	60
Family	20
Banks	10
Cooperatives	7
Friends	2
Susu	1

Source: District Directorate of Agriculture- OEDA Sept. 2018

From Table 1.30, self-financing constitute the main source by which farmers in the District raise money to finance agricultural activities. This is followed by the family. The available financial institutions take the third position of sourcing the farmers in their activities. The reliance of farmers on their personal finances for their farming activities mean less money to buy inputs like agro chemicals, improved seedlings and the hiring of additional labour to expand their farm sizes and also increase yields.

Storage, Post-Harvest Losses and Marketing of Agriculture Produces

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

1.12.15.1.2 Agric Extension Agents

The District has 4 Agricultural Extension Officers. The present extension officer-farmer ratio is 1: 2,500. Most of the farmers do not receive extension services because the extension officer-farmer ratio is low and this prevents the extension officer from reaching all the farmers in the district. Technological transfer is mainly done through home/farm visits, contact farmers, groups, demonstrations, field days and fora prominent among innovations transfer to farmers were weed control, using weedicide, control of black sikatoga on plantain using cultural practices, raw planting, use of improved varieties i.e. obatanpa maize, rapid yam and plantain multiplication fertilizer application and pest and diseases control.

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

Table 1.31: Agric Extension Agent-Farmer Ratio

Extension Agents-Farmer Ratio	District	Regional	National
	1 : 2,500	1: 500	1: 500

Source: District Directorate of Agriculture- OEDA Sept. 2018

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

1.12.15.1.3 Livestock and Poultry

Given the relatively high per capita income of the districts' proximity to commercial towns of Kumasi, Dunkwa, Fosu, Cape Coast etc, vast markets for meat and poultry products pertain within the district and its immediate environs that needs to be exploited at all cost. Any massive investments in the two industries namely meat and poultry within the district would be a step in the right direction. Major setback in the industry is the scarcity of maize during the lean months (February–July). A possible solution could be the stocking of maize during the peak season in silos.

Table 1.32: Registered Poultry Farms in the District

Name Poultry Farms	Location	Number of Birds
Royal Ntim Farms	Nyamesomyede	3,000
Razark Farms	Nyamesomyede	7,000
Boryan Farms	Nyamesomyede	6,000
Adom Adom Farms	Nyamesomyede	2,500
York Farms	Nyamesomyede	1,200
Darko Farms	Domeabra	6,000
Nyame Na Ye	Kwabenakwa	45,000
Garden of Edem	Akaporiso	500
Golden Bird	Asonkore	3000
Afoakwa Farms	Kwameduakrom	4,000
Adjei Farms	Kwameduakrom	957

Source: District Directorate of Agriculture- OEDA Sept, 2018

Table 1.32 depicts the level of commercialization of poultry in the District. This in no doubt has been a great source and form of job for the farmers themselves and the labourers employed. It also on the other hand serves as a source of manure for the crop and food stuff farmers in the District.

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

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

Table 1.33: Number of Other Livestock's in the District

Species	Total Stock
Sheep	7,800
Goat	8,400
Poultry	80,000
Cattle	1,200
Rabbit	2,500
Grass cutter	120
Snail	200

Source: District Directorate of Agriculture-OEDA Sept, 2018

Grass-Cutter Rearing

With the abundance of grasses in vast open spaces by road sides, besides several water bodies in the district, Grass-cutter rearing should be one of the non-traditional agricultural enterprise that should be accorded the highest priority in the district agriculture development programme.

Snail Rearing

The district is on record as having one of the highest rainfall regimes in the entire Ashanti region. This provide an almost all the year humidity level congenial for snail rearing. Various leafy vegetables – kontomire, cassava pawpaw leaves, pawpaw fruits 'alaifu' and many staples foods suitable for snail feeding to support intensive snail rearing programmes.

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

The agriculture subsector is confronted with the following problems:

- **Low production/productivity:** Most of the operators in this sector heavily rely on the traditional and outmoded farming methods. Only a few percentage of farmers use modern improved farming technology due to most operators' poor attitude to the improved methods of farming. The low production is also due to high cost of labour/inputs, land tenure system, over dependence on government for the supply of inputs and ageing farmers.
- **Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture:** Agricultural activities in the district are tied to rainfall. The rainfall regime therefore affects the production levels. The unreliable rainfall distribution is a major cause of fluctuation in crop production. Added to this are the seasonal nature of rivers/streams and the high cost of irrigation equipment.

- **Limited Access to Credit:** Almost all the farmers in the district, especially food crop farmers, have no access to credit but depend on their own resources to operate. This causes the farmers to sell their crops to the market women who sometimes finance them at low prices immediately after harvest. The other sources of credit to the farmers include private moneylenders and financial institutions whose demands the farmers cannot afford.
- **Lack of Storage Facilities:** Storage facilities are not available in the district to store food crops after harvest resulting in high post-harvest losses which have negative impact on the economy.
- **Inadequate number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs):** There are only 4 AEAs in the district meaning the extension officer–farmer ratio is 1: 2,500 compared to the national standard of 1:500. The inadequate number of AEAs adds to the farmers’ unwillingness to change.
- **High cost of Farming Inputs:** The low income levels of the farmers in this sector as a result of low production have prevented the farmers from being able to purchase farming inputs at high cost.
- **Pollution of Water Bodies:** Water bodies are being polluted by the use of chemicals especially by vegetable farmers.

1.12.15.1.5 Way forward for the Agriculture Sector

- Efforts are being made to bridge the AEA/Farmer Ratio gap.
- Farmers are encouraged to form groups to enable them access credit facilities from financial institutions.
- Provision of storage facilities
- Credit in kind to unemployed youth through the Block Farm system.

1.12.15.1.6 Mining and other Industrial Activities

Mining and its related activities is the mainstay of the district economy. The district is rich in gold and the mining industry is operated by Anglo-Gold Ashanti. The sector used to have a workforce of 22,000 in the early 1990s has now reduced to 4500 due to restructuring and retrenchment exercise currently going on. Some of the other major industrial activities in the district are forest/wood based and related industries, blacksmithing and metal based industries, construction and quarrying based industries, mining and allied industries and agro-based industries. Blacksmithing and metal-based industries have sprung up in the district. Used metal scraps from the AngloGold Ashanti are salvaged by scrap dealers for the manufacturing of farm implements and equipment.

Agro-based industries notably oil palm and palm kernel extraction and gari processing ventures can also be found in the district.

1.12.15.1.7 Commerce and Financial Services

The sector which falls into the informal sector employs about 40% of the working population in the district. A broad spectrum of economic and financial services exists in the district to facilitate business activities.

1.13.16 Food Security

The food security situation in the district is good. There is food all year round. The only threat to food security is the storage facilities and bushfires which often destroy the food crops and causes great damage during the dry season. A sound food security situation impacts positively on the development of the district. Although Obuasi East is noted for its mining activities, agricultural production in the rural communities is encouraging through the effort of the District Directorate of Agriculture and other stakeholders over the period. Obuasi East can boast of sufficiency in food supply especially cassava, plantain, cocoyam, maize and vegetables. However, a few food stuff such as rice, cowpea, yams are imported to supplement local sources due to their high demand.

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

The programme will be anchored on five pillars namely:

- a. provision of improved seeds;
- b. supply of fertilizers;
- c. provision of dedicated extension services;
- d. marketing and e-Agriculture and
- e. monitoring.
- f. Provide technical advice to farmers

1.13.17 Nutrition

Eating a healthy and a balanced meal is necessary to provide energy for human growth. Women and children are most vulnerable therefore, the need for them to consume adequate nutritious food to

maintain health and ensure proper growth and development. The district has over the years performed various activities aimed at improving the nutritional needs of these vulnerable population. These activities include: Vitamin A supplementation, Iodized Salt Survey, Exclusive Breastfeeding, Child Health Promotion, Nutrition Surveillance, Adolescents Advocacy, Healthy Life Style and School Health.

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

Breastfeeding

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

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

1.13.18 Social Services

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

promoting gender equality and empowering women. This was to eliminate gender disparities in the enrolment in primary and secondary education.

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

1.13.18.1 Education

The important role that education plays in the social, cultural and economic development of a country as a whole and the District in particular cannot be over-emphasized. In a developing peri-urban District like Obuasi East, the need for skilled manpower is important. The development of the district is largely depended on the quality of education. In Obuasi East, there are numerous efforts to ensure quality and adequacy of educational infrastructure. The situation of Educational infrastructure within the district needs major improvement.

1.13.18.1.1 Number of Schools and Ownership (School Enrolment)

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

From the District Directorate of Education, there are a total number of 187 schools both privately and publicly owned in the District. Out of this number, 70 are pre-schools (KG), 76 are primary schools, 37 Junior High Schools and 4 Senior High Schools. This is woefully inadequate considering the growing population of the district.

Distribution of the schools into quantity and ownership is showed in the table below.

Table 1.34: School Enrolment rate in Obuasi East District

Public Schools					Private Schools				
Level	No.	Males	Females	Total	Level	No.	Males	Females	Total
KG	18	913	893	1806	KG	52	1233	1240	2473
Primary	27	3259	3599	6858	Primary	49	3666	3500	7166
JHS	17	2194	2213	4407	JHS	20	2300	2600	4900
SHS	1	695	875	1570	SHS	3	500	800	1300
Vocational/ Technical	-	-	-	-	Vocational/ Technical	-	-	-	-
Total	63	7,061	7,580	14,641	Total	124	7,699	8,140	15,839

Source: District Directorate of Education -OEDA Sept. 2018.

From Table 1.34, it could be deduced that the total number of public schools in the District is 63 and that of the private is 124. This clearly shows that the private sector contributes more than the public sector as far as the provision of educational infrastructure in the District is concern.

The public sector on the other hand, is lagging behind with about 32.62% educational infrastructure as compared to the private. This implies that more public schools are expected to be built for the levels or categories of the educational ladder in the district especially in communities that lack these infrastructures to bridge the gap between the private and the public schools.

There are 52 school blocks in the private sector at the pre-school level (KG) and primary level. It however reduces as the level of education increases. This can be attributed to the fact that as the level increases, the necessary facilities needed for the establishment of them are many and expensive discouraging people from investing.

In addition to the above, a greater proportion of the people (48.03%) in the district patronize public educational institution. This can be attributed to a number of factors. These include the capitation grant and school feeding programme introduced by the government as a way of helping build or improve the human resource of the nation which has really influenced the patronage of public education institutions at the basic levels.

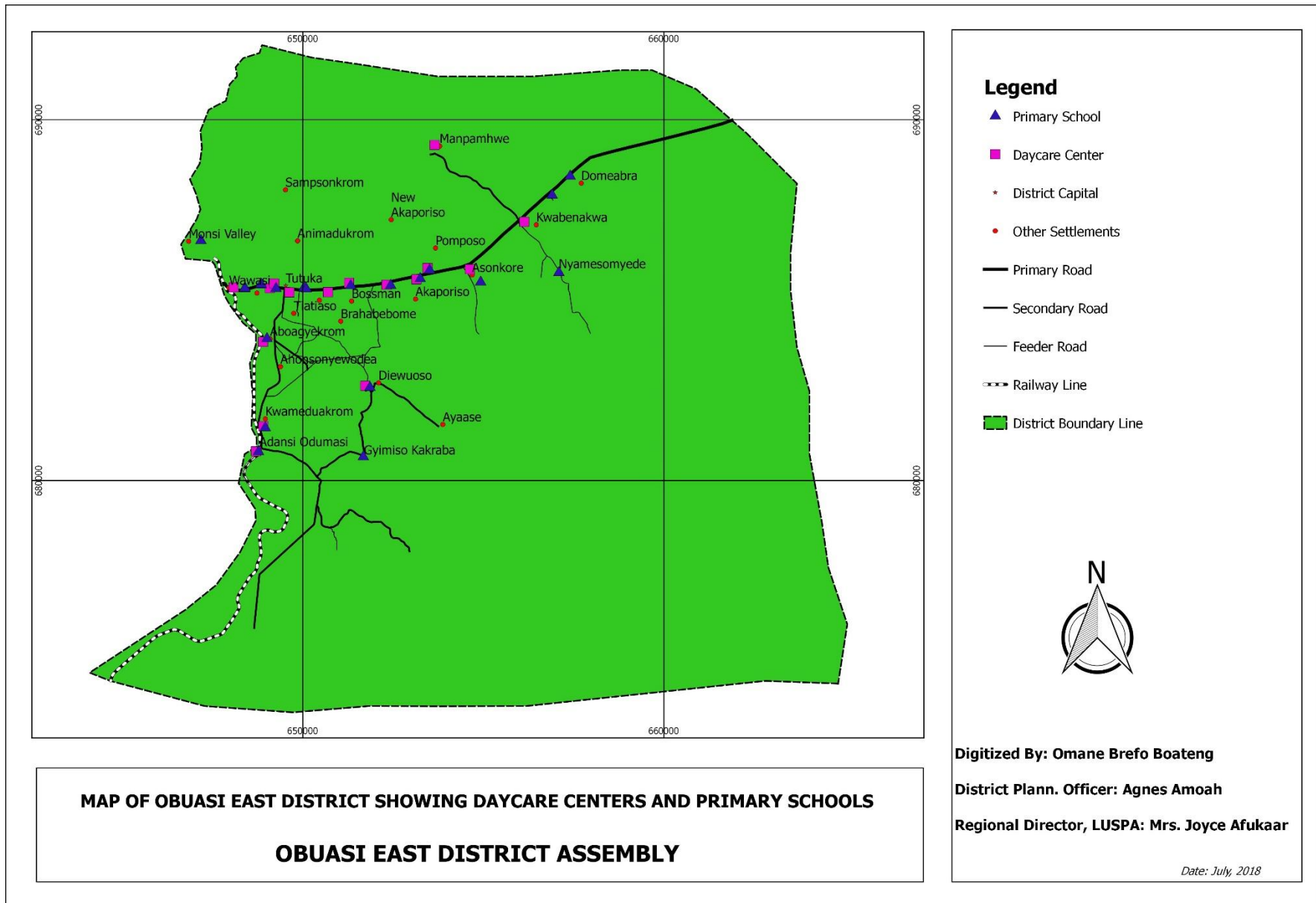
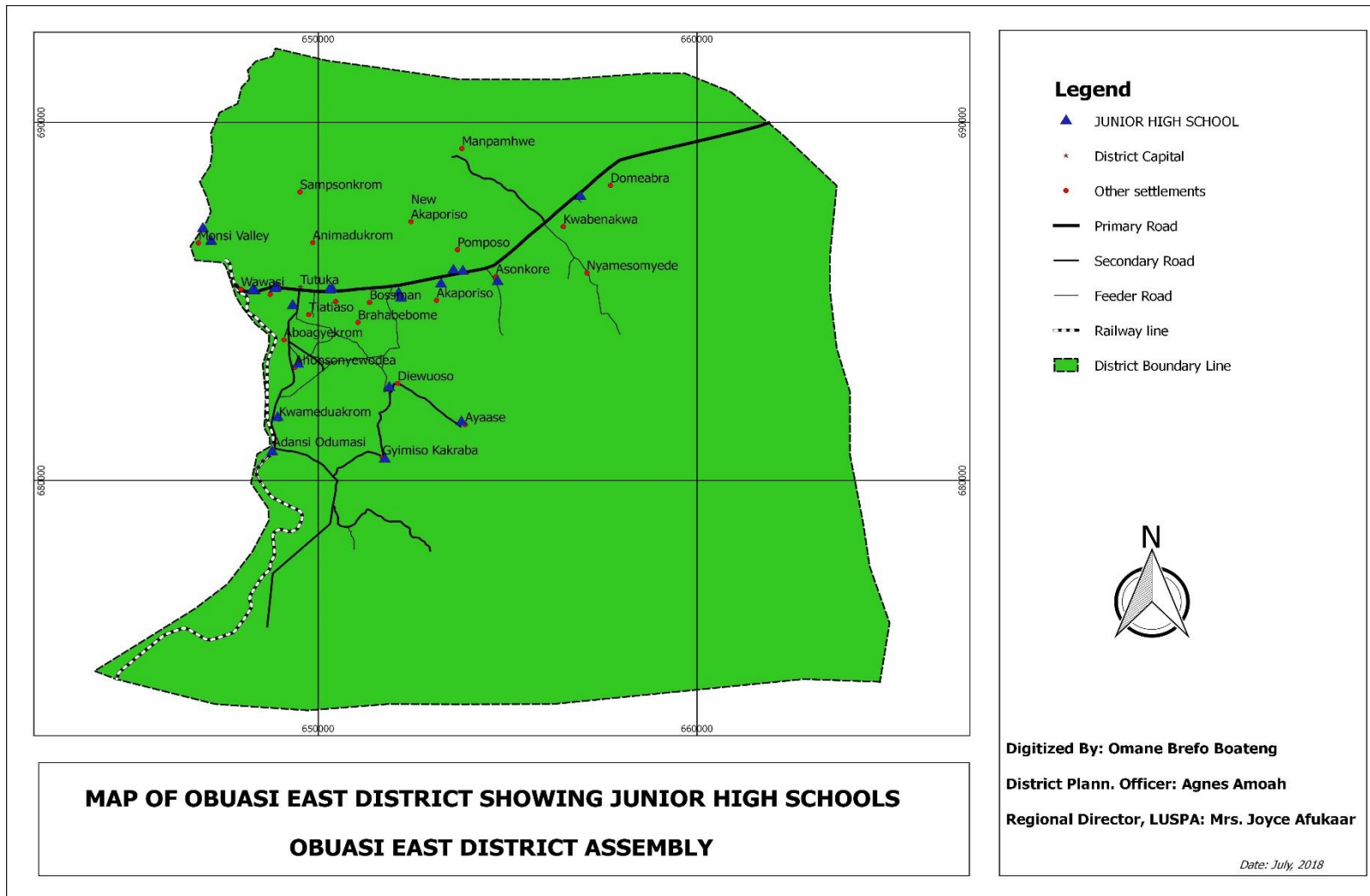


Fig. 9 Map showing Junior High Schools



1.13.18.1.2 Schools by Religious Denominations

Table 1.35 indicates that the private schools' dominant in the delivery of educational infrastructure in the district representing 66.31%. The involvement of religious bodies in providing the educational needs of the people in the district cannot be overemphasized. Out of the 18 public pre-schools (nursery/kindergarten), only 5 are owned and managed by the various religious bodies.

Also, out of the 27 primary schools owned by the government, 5 belong to the various religious bodies. Of the 17 public JHS, 5 were established by religious denominations. More participation of the religious bodies in educational provision is similarly needed and must be encouraged through the offer of incentives such as easy access to land for construction of these infrastructures for the community and the district at large. The Methodist churches have the highest number of schools in the district. This is followed by the catholic churches with Islamic and Anglican having the least number of schools.

The Table below shows the number of schools by Religious Denominations as at 2018.

Table 1.35: Schools by Religious Denominations as at 2018

Level Category	Pre-school	Basic (1-6)	JHS	SHS	Voc.	Tech.
Catholic	1	1	1	1	-	-
Methodist	2	2	2	-	-	-
Presbyterian	-	-	-	-	-	-
Islamic	1	1	1	-	-	-
SDA	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anglican	1	1	1	-	-	-
Total	5	5	5	1	-	-

Source: District Directorate of Education-OEDA Sept. 2018.

Table 1.36: Trend in Overall Enrolment 2014-2017 for both Public and Private Schools

Level/ Year	Primary					JHS					SHS				
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total
2014/15	17,855	49.1	18,507	50.9	36,362	7,808	49.7	7,899	50.3	15,707	2,865	38.9	4,499	61.1	7,364
2015/16	13,493	48.1	14,572	51.9	28,065	8,770	47.4	9,735	52.6	18,505	2,642	38.5	4,216	61.5	6,858
2016/17	12,998	48.4	13,864	51.6	26,862	8,266	45.9	9,735	54.1	18,001	3,420	56.2	2,669	43.8	6,089

Source: District Directorate of Education-OEDA Sept. 2018.

From Table 1.36, total enrolment decreased from 59,433 (for both primary, JHS and SHS) in 2014/2015 to 53,428 in the 2015/2016 academic year. Similarly, the enrolment again decreased to 50,952 in 2016/2017 academic year. The trend of overall enrolment keeps on decreasing from 2013/2014 academic year to 2016/2017. This could be attributed to the fact that the district is a mining town and

the child could be engaged in the galamsey activities and other forms of child labour. The decreasing in school enrolment requires that government to put in pragmatic measures and policies to meet the ever decreasing enrolment rate.

1.13.18.1.3 Girl Child Education in the District

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

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

- Training of community-based girls' education facilitators to peer-educate other girls on the need for education.
- Community based education programmes to sensitize parents on the importance of girl-child education.
- Regular visitation to schools to sensitize pupils on the importance of Girl Child Education
- Monitoring of girls' club activities and training of School Based Girl Child Co-ordinator (SBGCC)
- Programmes to get teen mothers back to school.
- To organise girls' education week to sensitize the communities to help stop the adolescents from early sex and its negative consequences.

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

1.13.18.1.4 Public Educational Infrastructure

Obuasi East District is confronted with numerous developmental challenges. One of such challenges is the poor state of educational infrastructure in the District. The classrooms block in the Districts are

inadequate and the few that exist in the district are also in a deplorable condition. Records available at the District Directorate of Education indicate that two (2) of primary school buildings and one (1) of JHS block are in dilapidated state and calls for total replacement.

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

1.13.18.1.5 Conditions of Public Educational Infrastructure and Facilities

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

Table 1.37: Conditions of Public Educational Infrastructure in the District

Facilities Category	Toilet Facilities		Water Facilities	
	No. With toilet	No. Without toilet	No. With Water	No. Without Water
Public	-	-	-	-
KG	-	-	-	-
Primary	-	11	-	11
JHS	-	-	-	-

Source: District Directorate of Education-OEDA Sept. 2018.

Out of the twenty-seven (27) primary schools, eleven (11) are without toilet and water facilities. Sanitation in schools in the district leaves much to be desired. It is not surprising that bushes around schools are littered with faecal matter. The health implications of this on the teachers, pupils and those who live around the schools are serious. There is therefore, the urgent need for the District Assembly to provide these schools with the needed facilities to help minimise indiscriminate disposal of faecal matter. In addition to the above, schools without water provisions should be catered for to help solve the problem of access to water in schools.

1.13.18.1.6 Teacher Qualification

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

Table 1.38: Trained and Untrained Teachers in Obuasi East District as at 2018

Sector	Level	Trained Teachers						Untrained Teachers						Total	
		Male	%	Female	%	Sub-Total	% Sub-Total	Male	%	Female	%	Sub-Total	% Sub-Total		
Public	KG	0	0	79	10.84	79	10.84	0	0	18	2.60	18	2.6	97	
	Primary	57	7.82	140	19.20	197	27.02	6	0.87	8	1.16	14	2.03	211	
	JHS	122	16.74	106	14.54	228	31.28	6	0.87	3	0.43	9	1.3	237	
	SHS	52	7.13	15	2.06	67	9.19	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	
	Vocational/ Technical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private	KG	5	0.69	20	2.74	25	3.43	80	11.56	90	13.01	170	24.57	195	
	Primary	35	4.80	18	2.46	53	7.26	90	13.01	152	21.97	242	34.98	295	
	JHS	21	2.88	9	1.23	30	4.11	31	4.48	121	17.49	152	21.97	182	
	SHS	38	5.21	12	1.64	50	6.85	23	3.32	64	9.25	87	12.57	137	
	Vocational/ Technical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL		330	45.27	399	54.71	729	100	236	34.11	456	65.91	692	100	142

Source: District Directorate of Education-OEDA Sept. 2018.

It is obvious from the table 1:38 that trained teachers out number their untrained counterparts. Data gathered on the table above revealed that the district has a total number of 1,421 teachers in both public and private schools, out of which 729 are trained representing 51.30% and 692 are untrained representing 48.70%. With regards to public schools, the district has a total number of 612 teachers, out of which 93.30% are trained and 6.7% are untrained. The private schools have a total number of 809 teachers out of which 19.53% are trained and 80.47% are untrained. This shows that there are adequate teachers in the district and the issue has to do with the contextual distribution of trained teachers in both public and private schools since greater percentage of trained teachers are found in public schools.

It is also obvious from the analysis that whereas the public schools have 93.30% of trained teachers the private schools have only 6.7% trained teachers. The number of untrained teachers is significantly higher at the Private schools. Untrained teachers should be encouraged for further studies or distance learning programmes in education and regular in- service-training to enable them acquire the professional skills in teaching. This could also be in the form of intensive training workshop to abreast these untrained teachers with the vital professional and pedagogical skills required to promote quality teaching and effective learning. Another way to attract more trained teachers into the district is for the

District Assembly in collaboration with the District Directorate of Education to provide decent accommodation for the teachers.

1.13.18.1.7 Teacher-Pupil Ratio

The Teacher-Pupil Ratio gives an indication of the number of pupils that are supposed to be handled by one teacher in the district. The Teacher-Pupil Ratio is an indicator that shows the number of pupils that are supposed to be handled by one teacher. The Teacher-Pupil Ratio in the district is represented in the table below. The table indicates that there would be no pressure on teachers since the number of pupils to teacher across all the levels is below the regional and national standard. There is the need to put in place motivational mechanisms to get the best teachers to improve teaching and learning to reflect on performance in all levels.

Table 1.39: Teacher- Pupil Ratio at various Categories

Category Level	Teacher- Pupil Ratio		
	District	Regional	National
KG	1:14	1:45	1:50
Primary	1:29	1:35	1:40
JHS	1:15	1:35	1:40
SHS	1:21	1:25	1:35

Source: District Directorate of Education-OEDA Sept. 2018.

The table above suggest that, the Teacher-Pupil Ratio (TPR) in Obuasi East District is low at the KG level as compared to the regional and national ratios. The pre-school level (KG) showed a pupil-teacher ratio of 1:14 which is lower than the national figure of 1:50. Also, the primary, JHS and the SHS Pupil Teacher Ratio is far lower than the regional and national.

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

1.13.18.1.8 Classroom Pupil Ratio in Public Schools

Efforts in provision of classroom for all the educational level over the years has reduce pressure on the classroom demand in the district. Pupils to classroom ratio are below the standard at all levels of

education. This implies that, there are inadequate classroom blocks in the district. This calls for the provision of additional classroom block and the renovation of existing ones to enhance effective teaching and learning at all levels of education.

The table below shows the classroom to pupil ratio in the district.

Table 1.40: Classroom Pupil Ratio in Public Schools

Levels	Pupils	Classroom	Classroom -Pupil ratio	
			District	Standard
K G	4,279	120	1: 36	1:50
Primary	14,024	260	1:54	1:40
JHS	9,307	300	1:34	1:40
SHS	2,807	160	1:17	1:35

Source: District Directorate of Education-OEDA Sept. 2018.

Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)

Table 1.41: Gross Enrolment rate in the district

Levels	Enrolment Rate		
	Male	Female	TOTAL
K G	123.3%	130.0%	126.6 %
Primary	206.4%	73.6%	140 %
JHS	67.1%	50.2%	58.3 %
SHS	41.9%	28.5%	34.9 %

Source: District Directorate of Education-OEDA Sept. 2018.

Table 1.41 shows the Gross Enrolment rate in the district. There seems to be higher Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for Primary Male students in the district.

Net Admission Rate (NAR) in Primary Schools

Table 1.42: Net Admission Rate (NAR) in Primary Schools

LEVEL	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Primary	79.8	68.2	83.7	69.5	80.3	66.2
JHS	40.5	34.8	40.9	35.7	40.1	39.6

Source: District Directorate of Education-OEDA Sept. 2018.

Gender Parity Index (GRI) in Public Schools

Table 1.43: Gender Parity Index (GRI) in Public Schools

LEVELS	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
K G	1.0	1.0	1.05
Primary	1.0	1.0	0.9
JHS	1.0	0.9	0.75
SHS	0.59	0.61	0.68

Source: District Directorate of Education-OEDA Sept. 2018.

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

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

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

Table 1.44: Pupils' Performance at the BECE Level from 2014-2017

Year Category	Total number of candidates presented in 2014 BECE		% Pass	Total number of candidates presented in 2015 BECE		% Pass	Total number of candidates presented in 2016 BECE		% Pass	Total number of candidates presented in 2017 BECE		% Pass
	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	
Public	1326	2221	43.70	1295	1476	39	1200	1257	45.2	1307	1422	
Private	925	1827	53.20	1205	1001	57	1097	1100	51.8	1125	980	

Source: District Directorate of Education-OEDA Sept. 2018.

Out of a total number of 6,299 candidates that was presented for the 2014 BECE, the public and the private schools recorded 43.70% and 53.20% respectively. In terms of gender, the number of girls presented for BECE from 2014-2017 are more done the boys for both public and private schools. There is therefore the need the continue with intensive girl child education to encourage parents to support female child in education.

In 2016 Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE), the public school recorded 45.2% as against 51.8% of the private schools. This is a sign of good performance for both the public and private schools

in Obuasi East District. Furthermore, the performance of private schools for the BECE results in the past years outweigh that of the public schools. These are levels that students should receive proper foundation in education so that they can build upon at a later date.

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

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

1.13.18.1.10 Challenges facing the Educational Sector in the district

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

1. Inadequate office for the Directorate of Education.
2. Inadequate furniture, teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the district.
3. Inadequate funds to undertake educational activities

1.13.18.1.11 The way forward for the Educational Sector

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

1.13.18.2 Health

It is important that the health condition of the people within the District is given good attention for sustained development locally and nationally at large. Health care delivery is therefore provided through hospitals, maternity homes, health centers and other health facilities. Within the Obuasi East district there are a number of health facilities both private and public that caters for the health of the people.

1.13.18.2.1 Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities

The healthy living of the people largely depends on the existence of health facility coupled with quality delivery of services. These facilities provide both preventive and curative services. The district can boast of eleven (11) number of health facilities located across the length and breadth. Out of these, only three (3) of the health facilities belongs to Government and the rest belongs to private entities. It is obvious that at all levels of the health facility can be found in the district ranging from higher order of services to the least order of services but considering the range of accessibility, the problem has got to do with distribution though some of the facilities is established for certain purposes. This has to be resolved through proper mechanisms to enhance and intensify the Public Private Partnership to ensure easy accessibility especially in the rural communities.

The table below shows the various types and number of health facilities in the district.

Table 1.45: Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities

Type of Health Facility	Type of Ownership (Public or Private)	Location
Bryant Mission Hospital	Public	Boete
Manpamhwe CHPS	Public	Manpamhwe
Diawosu Clinic	Public	Diawosu
AGA Hospital	Private	Wawasi
Twumasi Maternity Home	Private	Sampsonkrom
All Souls Clinic	Private	Akaporiso
Avril Keoughan	Private	Akaporiso
Amansan Hospital	Private	Abogyekrom
Seventh Day Adventist Hospital	Private	Brahabebome
Watt 250	Private	Anyimadukrom
Mary Akoto Maternity	Private	Asonkore

1.13.18.2.2 Ten Top OPD Diseases in the district (2016)

From 2013-2016, Malaria top the list of Ten (10) diseases despite preventive measures put in place but the number of the reported cases reduced as the years went by. Other top diseases include Hypertension, ARI, URTI and Rheumatism. Much attention should be paid to the eradication of malaria since it has been top of the top ten (10) diseases in the district.

Table 1.46 shows the list of the Top Ten (10) diseases in the district.

Table 1.46: Ten Top OPD Diseases in the district

No.	No. of Reported Cases							
	Disease	2013	Disease	2014	Disease	2015	Disease	2016
1.	Malaria	75,287	Malaria	33,094	Malaria	29,537	Malaria	46,350
2.	Hypertension	18,072	Hypertension	16,790	URTI	21,739	URTI	25,079
3.	URTI	27,527	Rheumatism	14,241	Hypertension	17,013	Rheumatism	18,125
4.	Diarrhoea	15,405	URTI	13,663	Rheumatism	12,493	Hypertension	15,589
5.	Rheumatism	13,842	Skin Disease	9,830	Pregnancy relation	7,869	Pregnancy related diseases	11,262
6.	Skin disease	13,602	Diarrhoea	11,198	Skin disease	7,540	Diarrhea	9,034
7.	Diabetes	6,549	Anaemia	7,269	Diabetes Mellitus	7,540	Skin disease	8,520
8.	UTI	5,959	Cardiac diseases	6,643	UTI	5,794	Anemia	8,512
9.	Gynaecology	5,816	Diabetes Mellitus	6,504	Cardiac disease	5,267	UTI	8,233
10	Anemia	5,448	UTI	6,282	Anemia	5,036	Gynecological conditions	7,590

Table 1.46 presents the frequency of top ten diseases in the District with 2013 as the base year. It is observed that the incidence of malaria still remains as the number one cause of death in the District. It is seen as the highest leading cause of admission in the district. The incidence of malaria is also a reflection of a poor environmental sanitation such as stagnant waters, unkempt surroundings within settlement, improper refuse disposal, poor drainage systems and other conditions that promote the breeding of mosquitoes and other diseases.

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

1.13.18.2.3 Health personnel in the district

The district is also fortunate with respect to availability of health personnel especially doctors. The current population require Eight (8) doctors thus with respect to the standard population/doctor ratio of 1:20,000. There are however 25 doctors both public and private. The efforts of these doctors are supplemented by 20 medical assistants, 101 nurses/midwives, 268 paramedics and 68 CBSV.

Table 1.47: Staff capacity in Public and Private Health facilities, 2016

Category	Number	
	Public	Private
Medical Doctors	14	11
Medical Assistants	8	12
Nurses/Midwives	51	50
Para, Technical and other Staff	268	0
CBSV	68	0

Table 1.48: Sex distribution of health personnel in the district from 2014-2016

STAFF	2014			2015			2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Doctors	23	3	26	23	3	26	22	3	25
PA	14	5	19	9	5	14	15	5	20
Midwives	0	70	70	0	70	70	0	101	101
General Nurses	28	146	174	35	196	231	48	247	295

Table 1.49: Doctor-Patient/Nurse-Patient Ratios

Doctor/Nurse	2013	2014	2015	2016
Doctor-Patient Ratio	1:7025	1:10,841	1:13,727	1:13,425
Nurse-Patient Ratio	1:913	1:633	1:541	1:481

1.13.18.2.4 Family Planning

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

1.13.18.2.5 Challenges in Health Sector

- Lack of proper office for staff
- Inadequate equipment and logistics
- Increase in Maternal deaths
- Inadequate of official accommodation for health personnel

1.13.18.3 HIV and AIDS

HIV/AIDS is one virulent disease that has a negative impact on productivity. HIV/AIDS has an adverse effect on productive assets, high treatment costs and the break in the transfer of valuable livelihood knowledge from one generation to the next. This has moved the district to adopt a strategic framework to strengthen the implementation of the Multi Sectoral HIV/AIDS Programme (MSHAP) being sponsored by Ghana AIDS Commission. Some of the programmes that have been put in place as intervention purposes are; the donation of money and relieve items to HIV victims and orphans and organizing Multi-Retroviral Therapy (MRT) treatment for People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).

Knowledge of HIV/AIDS is high, except that it has not been translated into positive Behavioural change. People still engage in high risk sexual behavior. However, the practice of high risk sexual behaviour still remains high with low condom use and multiple sexual partners. Indeed, there is a big gap between knowledge on HIV/AIDS and its effects and the people's readiness to change their negative lifestyles. Behavioural change takes a long time to effect. It is a difficult and a gradual process achieved through vigorous and a sustained education over a long period of time

Obuasi East district still have a challenge in terms the spread of the disease considering measures put in place in the previous years to address the situation. This therefore calls for intensified and concerted effort by all stakeholders in the creation of awareness through regular durbars to demystify the condition. Awareness creation should be carried out amongst herbalists, bone setters and spiritualists on the disease. The table below shows the trend of screened patients conducted over the past year three years.

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

Table 1.50: Trend of screened patients conducted over the past year three years.

S/N	2014		2015		2016	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total screened	1,379	5,980	1465	5,903	1,925	5,340
Positive cases	208	416	140	373	180	446

1.13.19 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Computer skills and access to the internet have now become an integral part of everyday life in the globally competitive world as computers are essentially used in almost everything. Information, Communication and Technology is not well developed in the district. The district has internet cafés owned and managed by private individuals in some communities especially the peri-urban towns. The low level of ICT in the district is a drawback in the use of ICT as a tool for development.

At Obuasi East District Assembly, most of the staff uses MTN, TIGO and Vodafone modems to access the internet at work place. ICT infrastructure is generally located in the urban areas of the district. The district also enjoys the services of all the communication service providers in Ghana (MTN, TIGO, VODAFONE and AIRTEL). This implies that access to information communication facilities, particularly in urban areas is high hence the need to extend and improve the ICT situation in the peripheral communities.

Schools in the District do not have adequate ICT facilities to train students in ICT skills. Telecommunication services such as Vodafone mobile, MTN, TIGO and Airtel are all available at almost every corner of the district. Internet facility is also available at Tutuka, Wawasi, Akaporiso, Boete, Bossman etc. The district receives broadcasts from all the major television stations in the country, thus GTV, Metro TV, TV 3 and TV Africa. Most of the communities also have information centers to disseminate information to the local people of the district.

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

1.13.20 Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection

Vulnerability is the degree of exposure to risks. Vulnerability Analysis is therefore a tool for determining which segments of society are exposed to risk factors. Vulnerability occurs when human beings have to face harmful threat or shock with inadequate capacity to respond effectively. It helps in policy formulation to address challenges and problems of these vulnerable groups which invariably include women, children in difficult circumstances (child poverty, child abuse, children in conflict with the law, child trafficking, child labour, orphans and vulnerable children), people in disaster prone areas, the aged,

the poor, subsistence food crop farmers, people living with disabilities (PLWDAs) and people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIVs), orphans and the unemployed.

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

1.13.20.1 People affected by Risks and Shocks.

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

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

Risks and shocks can be said to be activities or situation that exposes the vulnerable group such as children, women and the elderly to emotional and physical stress or pain. Risk and shocks can be categorized into two; natural and artificial. Natural risks and shocks are those hazards which cannot be predicted and gives no warning for its occurrence. Artificial risks and shocks on the other hand, are those which are accidentally caused by individuals.

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

1.13.20.2 Subsistence Farming

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

In times of bumper harvest as a result of good rains, there is also glut on the market and the farmers are compelled to sell their produce at the prevailing market price since there are no price controls or storage

facilities. The farmers also do not have access to information in relation to prices of produce outside the District or Region to enable them have better returns on their investment.

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

1.13.20.3 Abused Children

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

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

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

Vulnerability defined as the probability of livelihood stress occurring in four main components. These are risk, exposure, response, and outcome. Risk is the probability of an event happening. Exposure includes the value of assets at risk and what will be lost if uncertain event occurs. Response is normally the function of decisions taken by households, institutions and civil society. Outcome is the result of impact of the shock which is usually the result of the interplay of risk, exposure, and response. In Obuasi East, the identified vulnerable groups are children from low income and broken homes, people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWA), rural, poor subsistence farmers and their dependents, persons with disabilities (PWD's), the elderly and children engaged in labour. The Assembly with the help of central government

has come up with programmes and projects to address the problem of vulnerability and exclusion. The programme involves the following:

- Leap programme for the elderly, orphans and their caretakers
- National health insurance scheme
- Support to people living with HIV/AIDS
- Child labour project
- School feeding programme
- Scholarship schemes for brilliant but needy children
- Support to the physically challenge

1.13.20.4 Challenges facing the Vulnerable Groups in the District

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

1.13.21 Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.51: Summary of Key Development Problems/Gaps Identified During the Performance Review and Update of District Profile

Thematic Areas Under GSGDA II(2014-2017)	Development Problems/Gaps	
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability	1. Lack of logistics for revenue mobilisation	
	2. Inadequate data on all revenue items	
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	3. Youth Unemployment	
	4. Low industrial development	
	5. Ineffective private public partnership	
	6. Inadequate access to credit facilities	
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	7. Low agriculture production/productivity	
	8. Lack of Storage Facilities	
	9. Inadequate number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs)	
	10. High cost of Farming Inputs	
	11. Limited Access to Credit	
	12. Predominance of illegal mining activities,	
	13. Inadequate access to land for agriculture production	
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	14. Inadequate number of boreholes	
	15. Inadequate Toilet facilities	
	16. Poor road condition and road networks	
	17. Poor settlement layout or planning schemes	
	20. Uncontrolled development in the peri-urban areas.	
	21. Limited access to Electricity	
	22. Inadequate street bulbs and light poles	
	23. Inadequate drainage systems	
	24. Environmental degradation	
	25. Pollution of water bodies	
	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Education
		26. Inadequate Classroom blocks.
27. Inadequate furniture, teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the district.		
Health		
28. Inadequate health infrastructure/facilities		
	29. Inadequate Health equipment in health delivery	

	30. Prevalence of Malaria and HIV/AIDS cases
	Disability
	31. Inadequate funding for disability programmes and social protection interventions
Transparent and Accountable Governance	32. Inadequate office for DA Staff.
	33. Inadequate vehicles for the DA
	34. Inadequate police stations/post
	35. Non-functional sub-district structures
	36. Poor service delivery at the local level
	37. Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

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

2.1 Introduction

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

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

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

2.2 Identification of development issues with implication for 2018-2021

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

All the Communities that constitute the three Town Councils were guided to go through participatory planning skills to come out with their needs and development aspirations. Focus group discussions

were held at the various operational areas where dialogue was made with the Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members and Opinion Leaders of the community to elicit for their felt needs and development aspirations and finally their inputs were submitted for the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2018-2021).

Stated below is a list of developmental problems and development needs derived from the communities in Obuasi East District during the data collection.

Table 2.1: Ranking of Community Problems

FACILITIES	COMMUNITIES	RANKING
Boreholes	Boete,	1 st
	Estate, Wawase (WJS)	2 nd
Clinic/Chps compounds	Odumase,	1 st
	Ahansonyewodea, Jimiso	2 nd
	Akaporiso, Tutuka North/ Sampsonkrom, Kwameduakrom and Ayease	3 rd
Drains	Creeky, Akaporiso, Tiatiaso, Sampsonkrom, Tutuka Central, Bossman/ Low Cost and Brahabebome	1 st
	Kwabrafoso East, Ahansonyewodea	2 nd
	Anyimadukrom, Boete and Pomposo	3 rd
	Mampamhwe, Nyamesomyede, Domeabra, Aboagyekrom	4 th
	Wawase (WJS), Nyanfranse, Asonkore and Kwabrasofo West.	5 th
Roads	Anyimadukrom, Mampamhwe, Nyamesomyede ,Asonkore , Kwabrasofo East, Kwameduokrom, Ahansonyewodea, Ayeaso and Jimiso	1 st
	Nyanfranse, Aboagyekrom, Akaporiso, Pomposo, Anwiam and Diawuoso.	2 nd
	PTP	3 rd
Water Closet(20 Seater)	PTP	1 st
	Mampamhwe, Boete, Asonkore and Tutuka Central	2 nd
	Wawasa(WJS), Nyamesomyede and Diawouso	3 rd
	Anyimadukrom, Ahansonyewodea, Jimiso and Odumasi	4 th
	Kwabenakwa, Akaporiso, Brahabebome. Sampsonkrom, and Aboagyekrom.	5 th
Classroom Blocks	Wawase(WJS)	1 st
	Nyamesomyede, Sampsonkrom, Odumasi and Ayeaso	2 nd

	Bossman/Low Cost	3 rd
	Nyanfranse	4 th
	Jimiso	5 th
Teachers Quarters	Diawuoso,	1 st
Provision and Extension of Electricity	Kwabenakwa	1 st
	Mampamhwe, Odumasi	2 nd
	Pomposo, Domeabra, Ayeaso	3 rd
Market	Kwabenakwa, Creeki	2 nd
	Kwameduakrom,	4 th
Community Centre	Kwabrafoso East	1 st
	Kwameduakrom	2 nd
	Boete, Odumase, Ahansonyewodea	3 rd
Footbridge	Pomposo	1 st
		2 nd
Bridge	Nyanfranse, Domeabra,	1 st
	Brahabebome, Pomposo Bossman/Lowcost,	2 nd
Skip Containers	Kwameduakrom	2 nd
	Kwabenakwa,	3 rd
	Tiatiaso,	4 th
Park	Tiatiaso	3 rd
	Ayeaso	4 th
Poles	Wawase(WJS),Boete, Kwabrafosso East	3 rd

2.3 Summary of Harmonised key development issues

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

Table 2.2 Summary of Harmonised key development issues of GSGDA II (2014-2017) with implications for 2018-2021

GSGDA II (2014-2017) Thematic Areas	Harmonised Key Development Issues of the GSGDA II (2014-2017)	Development Needs and Aspirations
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of logistics for revenue mobilisation 2. Inadequate data on all revenue items 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide skills training in revenue Mobilization techniques to revenue staff 2. Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the district by creating Data Base Management System (DBMS)
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Youth Unemployment 2. Low industrial development 3. Ineffective private public partnership 4. Inadequate access to credit facilities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide Job opportunities for the youth 2. Facilitate the provision of training and business development centers 3. Provide opportunities for all MSMEs to participate in all PPPs
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low agriculture production/productivity 2. Lack of Storage Facilities 3. Inadequate number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) 4. Limited Market and Infrastructural back-up 5. High cost of Farming Inputs 6. Limited Access to Credit 7. Predominance of illegal mining activities, 8. Inadequate access to land for agriculture production 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promotion of irrigation facilities 2. Provide storage facilities (improve post-harvest management) 3. Provide adequate extension services to farmers 4. Provide improved seeds 5. Construct Market facilities 6. Provide credit facilities to farmers 7. Encourage farmers to form cooperatives groups 8. Formation of task force to check on illegal mining activities.
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate number of boreholes 2. Inadequate Toilet facilities 3. Poor road condition and road networks 4. Poor settlement layout or planning schemes 5. Uncontrolled development in the peri-urban areas. 6. Limited access to Electricity 7. Inadequate street bulbs and light poles 8. Inadequate drainage systems 9. Environmental degradation 10. Pollution of water bodies 11. Negative effects of illegal mining and chain saw operators on the environment 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construct additional boreholes and maintenance of existing ones 2. Provision of Toilet facilities 3. Equip the Physical Planning Department to prepare planning schemes for all the communities in the district and regular site inspection of all settlements. 4. Extend Electricity to newly built up areas 5. Rehabilitation/ Reshaping of roads 6. Provide street bulbs and light poles 7. Construct drains and foot bridges 8. Enforcement on environmental bye laws
	Education <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate Classroom blocks. 	Education

<p>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</p>	<p>2. Inadequate furniture, teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the district.</p> <p>Health</p> <p>3. Inadequate health infrastructure/facilities</p> <p>4. Inadequate Health equipment in health delivery</p> <p>5. Prevalence of Malaria and HIV/AIDS cases</p> <p>Disability/Social Policy and Social Protection</p> <p>6. Inadequate funding for disability programmes and social protection interventions</p>	<p>1. Construct new classroom blocks and rehabilitate dilapidated school buildings.</p> <p>2. Provide adequate furniture, teaching and learning materials at all levels of education</p> <p>Health</p> <p>3. Construct well equipped health infrastructure eg. CHIPS compound, health centers etc.</p> <p>4. Provide mosquitoes nets and regular sensitization on environmental cleanliness to reduce the prevalence of Malaria</p> <p>5. Education campaign on the awareness of HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>Disability/Social Policy and Social Protection</p> <p>6. Regular and adequate funds for disability programmes and social protection interventions</p>
<p>Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</p>	<p>1. Inadequate office for DA Staff.</p> <p>2. Inadequate vehicles for the DA</p> <p>3. Inadequate police stations/post</p> <p>4. Ineffective sub-district structures</p> <p>5. Poor service delivery at the local level</p> <p>6. Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety</p>	<p>1. Complete Administration Block Office and other departmental office for the DA staff</p> <p>2. Procure vehicles for the DA</p> <p>3. Establishment of Additional Police Stations</p>

Source: OEDA – DPCU, Sept. 2018.

2.4 Harmonization of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems

The Harmonised community needs and aspirations with identified Development Issues was analyzed by assigning scores.

Table 2.3: Scoring for the Harmonization

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

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

Harmonization of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2014-2017

Table 2.4 : Harmonization of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems

S/N	Community Needs and Aspirations	Identified Development gaps	Score
1	Employment Opportunities	Youth Unemployment	2
2	Increased in productivity	Low agriculture production/productivity	2
3	Storage Facilities	Lack of Storage Facilities	2
4	Affordable Farming Inputs	High cost of Farming Inputs	2
5	Co-operatives to help access credit	Limited Access to Credit	2
6	Task force on illegal mining activities	Predominance of illegal mining activities	2
7	Provision of boreholes	Inadequate number of boreholes	2
8	Construction of Toilet facilities	Inadequate Toilet facilities	2
9	Rehabilitation of road networks	Poor road condition and road networks	2
10	Preparation of planning schemes	Poor settlement layout or planning schemes	2
11	Embark on development control.	Uncontrolled development in the peri-urban areas.	2
12	Extension of Electricity to newly developed areas	Limited access to Electricity	2
13	Provision of street bulbs and light poles	Inadequate street bulbs and light poles	2

14	Construction of drainage systems	Inadequate drainage systems	2
15	Construction of Classroom blocks.	Inadequate Classroom blocks.	2
16	Provision of furniture, teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the district.	Inadequate furniture, teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the district.	2
17	Good Hygiene Provision of Mosquitoes nets	Prevalence of Malaria and HIV/AIDS cases	2
18	Provision of health infrastructure/facilities	Inadequate health infrastructure/facilities	2
19	Construction of police stations/post	Inadequate police stations/post	2
20	Community involvement and citizen participation	Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety	2

Source: OEDA-DPCU Sept. 2018

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

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

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

GSGDA II Thematic Areas Harmonised Development Issues	GSGDA II Thematic Areas						Total Score
	Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability	Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	
Lack of logistics for revenue mobilisation	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Inadequate data on all revenue items	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
Youth Unemployment	2	2	1	1	2	1	9
Low industrial development	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
Ineffective private public partnership	0	2	2	2	2	1	9
Inadequate access to credit facilities	2	2	2	0	0	0	6
Low agriculture productivity	2	2	2	1	2	0	9
Lack of Storage Facilities	2	2	2	1	1	0	8
Inadequate number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs)	2	2	2	0	2	0	8
Limited Market and Infrastructural back-up	2	2	2	1	1	0	8
High cost of Farming Inputs	1	2	2	0	2	0	7
Limited Access to Credit	2	2	2	0	2	0	8
Predominance of illegal mining activities,	0	0	2	0			
Inadequate access to land for agriculture production	2	2	2	0	2	0	8
Inadequate number of boreholes	0	2	2	2	0	0	6
Inadequate Toilet facilities	1	1	0	2	0	0	4
Poor road condition and road networks	2	0	2	2	2	0	8
Poor settlement layout or planning schemes	1	0	0	2	2	0	5
Uncontrolled development in the peri-urban areas.	0	0	2	1	0	0	3

Limited access to Electricity	1	2	2	2	1	0	8
Inadequate street bulbs and light poles	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Inadequate drainage systems	0	0	0	2	0	2	4
Environmental degradation	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Pollution of water bodies	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Negative effects of illegal mining and chain saw operators on the environment	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Inadequate Classroom blocks.	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Inadequate furniture, teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the district.	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Inadequate health infrastructure/facilities	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Inadequate Health equipment in health delivery	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Prevalence of Malaria and HIV/AIDS cases	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Inadequate funding for disability programmes and social protection interventions	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Inadequate office for DA Staff.	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Inadequate vehicles for the DA	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Inadequate police stations/post	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Ineffective sub-district structures	2	0	1	0	2	2	7
Poor service delivery at the local level	2	2	2	0	2	2	10
Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety	2	2	0	0	2	2	8
TOTAL SCORE	34	35	41	26	44	19	
TOTAL NUMBER OF ISSUES	37	37	37	37	37	37	
AVERAGE SCORE	0.92	0.95	1.10	0.70	1.18	0.51	
RANK	4TH	3RD	2ND	5TH	1ST	6TH	

Source: OEDA-DPCU Sept. 2018

From the table above, the total score for each of the thematic areas divided by the total number of community needs/Issues (that is 37) gives the average score.

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

2.6 Harmonisation of key development issues under GSGDA II with Agenda for Jobs 2018-2021.

Table 2.6: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DEMENSIONS	ISSUES
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leakages in revenue collection 	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of adequate market information 	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor marketing system
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of good corporate governance culture 	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor corporate governance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to finance 	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to credit by SMEs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills 	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low skills development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low productivity 	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of production inputs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector 	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustained Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low level of agricultural mechanization 	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low levels of mechanisation in agriculture
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low adoption of technology 	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor storage and untimely release of planting materials and certified seeds 	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor storage and transportation systems
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to extension services, especially by women agricultural operators 	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak extension services delivery
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall 	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erratic rainfall patterns
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks 	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country 	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services 	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in land degradation 	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental degradation
		Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor waste disposal practices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor entrepreneurial culture 	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations 	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations

		Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities 	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
Human Development, Production and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs 	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality of education at all levels
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level 	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care (e.g. urban and rural as well as rich and poor) 	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps in physical access to quality health care
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate financing of the health sector, and ever increasing cost of healthcare delivery 	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased cost of healthcare delivery
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High stigmatization and discrimination 	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially 	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups

	among the vulnerable groups		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persistent high under-nutrition and malnutrition especially among children, older people, pregnant and lactating women and women of reproductive age, particularly in rural areas and northern Ghana 	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infant and adult malnutrition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs 	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low levels of Technical/vocational skills 	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low levels of technical and vocational skills
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding for social protection interventions 	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of sustainable funding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited coverage of social protection interventions 	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities 	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor sanitation and waste management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate access to quality and affordable water 	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing demand for household water supply

Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective sub-district structures 	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective sub-district structures
		Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and delays in central government transfers
		Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate personnel (Security)
		Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for the security services

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

Table 2.7: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of DMTDP

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

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

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

2.7 Prioritisation of Development Issues

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2.8: POCC Analysis for Economic Development

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

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Non-functional market 			
<p>Conclusion: The population of the district constitutes a potential market and when market facilities are provided and roads improved, the economy of the district would improve to reduce the poverty level of the people. Constraints can be addressed by Mobilization and educating the people to pay their counterpart funding. Challenges can be managed by mobilizing enough financial resources.</p>					
3	Limited access to finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Farmers/FBOs • Existence of financial institutions/non-bank institutions • Existence of MOFA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from DACF • Support from donors in agriculture production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective functioning of FBOs • Lack of education on micro credit management • Lack of collateral security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High interest rate • Untimely release of funds
<p>Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to support the scheme. Constraints can be addressed by mobilizing and training the farmer groups. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with the financial and non-financial institutions. Financial institutions as well as the GOG should organize training on acquiring financial support with moderate financial terms to improve upon production.</p>					
4	Low skills development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Large Labour Force • Existence of Business Advisory Centers • Existence of YEA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NBSSI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequacy of funds for establishment of training centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequacy of funds for establishment of training centers
<p>Conclusion: With right education, sensitisation and awareness creation coupled with strong political will, the constraint and challenge can be eliminated as the prevailing potentials and opportunities offer a successful programme/project implementation.</p>					
5	Low levels of mechanisation in agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of fertile land • Availability of labour • Existence of Extension Officers/Agric Extension Agents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Interventions e.g. Mass spraying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land tenure system • Subsistence method of farming • Poor attitude towards improved method of farming • High cost of labour and farming inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over dependence on rainfall • Over dependence on government to supply equipment/Inputs
<p>Conclusion: Availability of fertile land, favourable weather, existence of AEAs and technical support from MOFA are means for improved yield. However, access to affordable technology and credit will help increase the yield of farmers in the district.</p>					
6	Low application of technology especially among smallholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Demonstration farms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of CSIR in the Kumasi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High illiteracy level • Unwillingness to change but keep to traditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate support from financial agencies

	farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of agriculture extension agents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved seedlings available 		
Conclusion: Availability of Institutions on training programmes and seminars and the Agriculture Department through facilitation by personnel from CSIR and MOFA.					
7	Poor storage and transportation systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of local construction materials; • Availability of Technical expertise on post-harvest storage and preservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government food security programme • Support from development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate agric extension service agents • Lack of skills in food preservation techniques. • Attitude of farmers in adopting improved technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of funds for the construction of silos • High cost of storage facilities
Conclusion: Availability of personnel from MOFA and the local construction materials coupled with funds could be used as resources for the construction of storage facilities					
8	Weak extension services delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of FBOs • Existence of District Agriculture Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Agricultural Training Institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics • Unwillingness of extension agents to accept postings to rural areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate supply of agriculture extension staff • Lack of scholarships for short term course • High cost of Tertiary education
Conclusion: Since the district is agrarian in nature, enough funds from the DACF should be directed in training of extension officers in order to promote production and productivity.					
9	Erratic rainfall patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of surface water • Presence of water bodies that can be used for small irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance from the District MOFA and irrigation Development Authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds for irrigation development especially for vegetable cultivation • Seasonal nature of most rivers in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of support from external donors • Irregular rainfall
Conclusion: With the availability of water bodies and assistance from the district and Ministry of Food and Agriculture, when irrigation facilities are developed, farmers are assured of water supply throughout the farming seasons. The challenges can be managed also through dialogue with external donors					

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

Table 2.9: POCC Analysis for Social Development

S/N	Adopted Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	Poor quality of education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of District Directorate of Education Presence of Parent-Teacher Association and School Management Committee. Support from DA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of DACF and DDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low local revenue base Poor maintenance culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and untimely released of funds
<p>Conclusion: The availability of interventions such as GETFUND, DDF etc together with adequate and timely release of DACF would help address the infrastructural challenges facing the educational sector. The existing potentials and opportunities provide the District Assembly with resources to provide and improve adequate classrooms in the District.</p>					
2.	Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of District Directorate of Education Presence of Parent-Teacher Association and School Management Committee. Support from DA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GETFUND Availability of DACF and DDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low local revenue base Poor maintenance culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and untimely released of funds
<p>Conclusion: The availability of interventions such as GETFUND, DDF etc together with adequate and timely release of DACF would help address the infrastructural challenges facing the educational sector. The existing potentials and opportunities provide the District Assembly with resources to provide and improve adequate classrooms in the District.</p>					
3	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of land and labour Existence of District Works Department Existence of District Directorate of Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from MOH and GHS Availability of DACF Support from development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor road network Low local revenue base Inadequate health personnel and logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds
<p>Conclusion: Adequate and timely release of funds from the Central Government and support from development partners as well as communal support, adequate health facilities will be provided.</p>					

4	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of health institutions and trained staff to handle HIV cases • Existence of CBOs and NGOs to support and create awareness on HIV/AIDs cases • Existence of District AIDS Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Ghana AIDs Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High risk sexual behaviour • Stigma and discrimination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular flow of funds from Ghana AIDs Commission
<p>Conclusion: Accessibility and willingness of people to purchase and use contraceptives will help reduce HIV/AIDs/STDs transmission. The constraints can be addressed through sustained information, communication and education whereas the challenges can be managed through seeking support from other development partners.</p>					
5	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Office of Ghana Youth Employment Agency (YEA) and NABCO • Existence of Employment Opportunities • Existence of District Office of Business Advisory Centers (BAC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of National Youth Employment Programme • Existence of Development Partners • Existence on national policy on Nation Builders Corps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Skills training Centers • Inadequate Funds • Low literacy Rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Funds • Lack of National Employment Policy
<p>Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities exist to ensure a successful project implementation. The challenges can be addressed through the pooling of resources by all stakeholders. The constraints can be addressed through facilitation by the DA.</p>					
6	Low levels of technical/vocational skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Large Labour Force • Existence of Business Advisory Centers • Existence of YEA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NBSSI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequacy of funds for establishment of training centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequacy of funds for establishment of training centers
<p>Conclusion: With right education, sensitisation and awareness creation coupled with strong political will, the constraint and challenge can be eliminated as the prevailing potentials and opportunities offer a successful programme/project implementation.</p>					

7	Poor sanitation and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Environmental and Sanitation Strategy Action Plan(DESSAP) • Existence of District Environmental Health Department • Existence of District Sanitation Bye-laws • Existence of Zoomlion Department • Existence of Environmental and Sanitation Management Sub-Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of National Environmental Sanitation Policy • Support from DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective functioning of sub-district structures • Inadequate logistics to organise regular Hygiene Education • Poor environmental culture of the people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of funds
<p>Conclusion: Promotion of environmental education will help promote the health status of the people. When the bye-laws are enforced it will help prevent the problems associated with environmental sanitation. Constraints can be addressed by educating and mobilizing the people. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with government and development partners.</p>					
8	Increasing demand for household water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DWST and CWSA • Good water table level • District Assembly willingness to pay its counterpart fund towards capital cost • Presence of NGOs • Existence of District Water and Sanitation Plan • Existence of WATSAN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of Donors to involved in the provision of potable water in the district • National Water and Sanitation Policy • Public private partnership in water delivery • Presence of Ghana Water Company Limited in the Kumasi Metropolis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor maintenance culture • Inability of some communities to pay their 5% counterpart funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution of water bodies in the district • Delay in the release of funds • High cost of maintenance

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of community members to contribute funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ready assistance from NGOs outside the district • GOG support in water delivery • Availability of Drilling Firms • Availability of Water Technologists 		
<p>Conclusion: Willingness of District Assembly and communities to pay their counterpart funding coupled with timely release of funds will help improve upon the access to potable water in the District.</p>					
9	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Department of Social Welfare/Community Development • Support from DA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Government policy to set aside 2% of DACF to support physically challenged • Existence of NGOs that support physically challenged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of IGF to support persons with disability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Funds and untimely released of funds
<p>Conclusion: The availability and timely released of DACF would help organise programmes and support persons with disability.</p>					

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

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

S/N	Adopted Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of road networks • Existence of District Works Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from GoG • Availability of Road Funds to maintain and improve feeder roads in the district • Existence of feeder roads department with competent Engineers • Presence of Ministry of Roads and Transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor maintenance culture • Inadequate equipment for road construction and maintenance • Inadequate funding to undertake such capital intensive projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of road maintenance • Irregular release of funds from the Central Government
Conclusion: The production capacity of all sectors of the District economy will be improved if the roads are rehabilitated and maintained. This can be achieved by regular maintaining the roads when funds are released regularly and on time					
2.	Environmental degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Security Task force to check on degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Policy on Environment and Sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inefficiency of the Traditional Authorities and Unit Committees to check on environmental degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor implementation of policies
Conclusion: Enforcement of laws on environmental/land degradation should be adhered to in the district in order to prevent depletion of the ozone layer.					
3	Poor waste disposal practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Environmental and Sanitation Strategy Action Plan(DESSAP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of National Environmental Sanitation Policy • Support from DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics to organise regular Hygiene Education • Poor environmental culture of the people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of funds

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Environmental Health Department • Existence of District Sanitation Bye-laws • Existence of Zoomlion Department • Existence of Environmental and Sanitation Management Sub-Committee 			
<p>Conclusion: Promotion of environmental education will help promote the health status of the people. When the bye-laws are enforced it will help prevent the problems associated with environmental sanitation. Constraints can be addressed by educating and mobilizing the people. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with government and development partners.</p>					
4	Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Directorate of Education • Existence of District Works Department • Availability of electricity in most communities • Availability of IGF and DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government policy on developing ICT Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of Knowledge in ICT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of ICT infrastructure • Inadequate funds
<p>Conclusion: Even though constraints and challenges exist, right training and orientation together with the potentials and opportunity that exist, construction of community library and ICT centers in the District is feasible.</p>					

5	Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional authorities as custodians of lands • Existence of Physical Planning Department • DA support • Existence of Spatial and Technical Planning Committee • Availability of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Survey Department and Existence of Lands Commission • Support from development partners • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of layout in some communities • Disputes and litigation over land ownership • Cost of preparing a planning schemes • Poor house numbering and identification system. • Inadequate logistics for regular site inspections • Lack of equipment for the Physical Planning Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumberson land acquisition procedures
<p>Conclusion: The poor settlement layouts can be managed through the preparation of planning schemes and collaboration between the Physical Planning Department and the Traditional Authorities. Potentials and Opportunities exist to ensure proper demarcation of land and provision of layouts.</p>					
6	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributions from beneficiary communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of national grid • Presence of Ghana Grid Company Limited (GRIDCO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of development schemes for settlements • Inability of some of the people to contribute towards the electrification project. • Absence of Electricity Company of Ghana Office (ECG) in the District. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long delay in electricity extension • High cost of Electricity extension
<p>Conclusion: The constraints can be addressed through the self-help spirit whilst the challenge can be managed through dialogue with the utility service provider and the preparation of development schemes for settlements.</p>					

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

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

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

Source: OEDA- DPCU, July 2018

2.7.2 Conclusion from POCC Analysis

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

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

2.8 Impact Analysis

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

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

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

- Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights e.g. immunization of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development, etc
- Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g. attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.
- Impact on a different population group eg. girls, aged, disabled; balanced development, natural resource utilization etc.

Table 2.12: Scale for Scoring Prioritised Issues

Definition	Score
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0
Negative relationship (conflict situation)	-1

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

2.9 Prioritization of the Harmonized District Development Needs

Table 2.13: Priority Setting to Economic Development

S/N	Criteria Development Issues	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs	Impact on a different population group	Total	Rank
1	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	2	1	2	5	4 TH
2	Poor marketing system	2	2	0	4	8 TH
3	Poor corporate governance	0	0	1	1	11 TH
4	Limited access to credit by SMEs	1	2	1	4	8 TH
5	Low skills development	2	2	2	6	1 ST
6	High cost of production inputs	2	2	2	6	1 ST
7	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	1	0	0	1	11 TH
8	Low levels of mechanisation in agriculture	2	2	1	5	4 TH
9	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	2	2	1	5	4 TH
10	Poor storage and transportation systems	2	2	2	6	1 ST
11	Weak extension services delivery	1	2	1	4	8 TH
12	Erratic rainfall patterns	2	2	2	6	1 ST
TOTAL		19	19	15	55	

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

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

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

Table 2.14: Priority Setting for Social Development

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

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

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

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

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

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

S/N	Criteria Development Issue	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs	Impact on a different population group	Total	Rank
1	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	2	2	1	5	1 ST
2	Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country	2	0	2	4	2 ND
3	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	2	0	2	4	2 ND
4	Environmental degradation	0	1	1	2	8 TH
5	Poor waste disposal practices	2	0	2	4	2 ND
6	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	1	0	0	1	9 TH
7	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	2	0	1	3	7 TH
8	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	2	0	2	4	2 ND
9	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	2	0	2	4	2 ND
TOTAL		15	3	13	31	

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

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

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

8. Environmental degradation
9. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure

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

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

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

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

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

2.10 Prioritisation of Spatial Issues

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

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

i. HIV/AIDS

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

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

ii. Gender Equality

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

- Women would be given economic opportunities with the support from the DA
- Education on domestic violence against women
- Community based education programmes to sensitize parents on the importance of girl-child education.

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

- Integrating gender equality in the District

iii. Environmental Concern

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

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

iv. Climate Change Issues

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

- (a) exposure of communities to rain and wind storm disasters with their attendant problems,

(b) seasonal flow of the rivers in the affected areas thereby depriving the communities that depend on the streams for domestic and other activities of their means of livelihood.

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

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

v. Population Issues

Measures such as education on family planning would be embarked upon to reduce the rate population growth. Migration is also a component of population change. Migration is a critical factor of population growth in the District. Since the district is a mining town a lot of people has come to reside in the district in order to under the mining work.

2.12 Compatibility Matrix

Medium Term Development Plan Objectives Compound Matrix

Table 2.17 Compound Matrix: Analysis of Plan Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions

Poverty Dimension Environmental Components Plan Objectives	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air Quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Land Degradation	Crises & Conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to Democratic Principles	Human Rights	Access to Information
1. Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
2. Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Promote good Corporate Governance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
4. Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Improve production efficiency and yield	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Poverty Dimension Plan Objectives	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air Quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Land Degradation	Crises & Conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to Democratic Principles	Human Rights	Access to Information
7. Improve Post-Harvest Management	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
10. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
11. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Ensure food and nutrition security	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0
13. Improve human capital development and management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
14. Promote the creation of decent jobs	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
15. Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+

Poverty Dimension Plan Objectives	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air Quality	NTPP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Land Degradation	Crises & Conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to Democratic Principles	Human Rights	Access to Information
16. Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
17. Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0
18. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0
19. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	+/0	+	+	+/-	+	0	+	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
20. Expand the digital landscape	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0
21. Enhance quality of life in rural areas	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+
22. Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
23. Address recurrent devastating floods	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0
24. Promote proper maintenance culture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Poverty Dimension Plan Objectives	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air Quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Land Degradation	Crises & Conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to Democratic Principles	Human Rights	Access to Information
25. Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	0
26. Reduce environmental pollution	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0
27. Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
28. Deepen political and administrative decentralization	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
29. Strengthen fiscal decentralization	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
30. Enhance security service delivery	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

The following symbols were used to record the results:

Conditions are likely to be positive +

Conditions are likely to be negative -

Conditions are likely to be neutral 0

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

RECORD SHEET

Description of Plan under review:

Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services

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

Human Rights	Improved road transport infrastructure is likely to improve human rights in the areas of education, health, energy and other basic necessities.	+
Access to Information	Improved road transport infrastructure has the tendency of improving access to information through Information Vans and other modes of information sharing.	+

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

RECORD SHEET

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

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

Adherence to Democratic Principles	Improved access to sanitation is likely to improve the assessment of democratic principles in the area of District League Table (Open Defecation Free).	+
Human Rights	Improved access to sanitation is likely to improve human rights, as it represents the basic requirement for human right.	+
Access to Information	Improved access to sanitation and access to information have no correlation.	0

2.13 Sustainable Prioritised Issues

Table 2.18: Sustainable prioritised issues as categorised under themes

Development Dimensions	Focus Area of DMTDP(2018-2021)	Adopted Sustainable Proritised Issues	
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	High cost of production inputs	
	Tourism and Creative Arts Development	Low skills development	
	Agriculture and Rural Development	Erratic rainfall patterns	
	Agriculture and Rural Development	Poor storage and transportation systems	
	Agriculture and Rural Development	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	
	Strong and Resilient Economy	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	
	Agriculture and Rural Development	Low levels of mechanisation in agriculture	
	Private Sector Development	Limited access to credit by SMEs	
	Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	Weak extension services delivery	
	Agriculture and Rural Development	Poor marketing system	
	Tourism and Creative Arts Development	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	
	Private Sector Development	Poor corporate governance	
	Social Development	Education and Training	Poor quality of education at all levels
		Water and Sanitation	Increasing demand for household water supply
Employment and Decent Work		Low levels of technical and vocational skills	
Employment and Decent Work		High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	
Health and Health Services		High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	
Health and Health Services		Increased cost of healthcare delivery	
Water and Sanitation		Poor sanitation and waste management	
Education and Training		Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools	
Food and Nutrition Security		Infant and adult malnutrition	
Health and Health Services		Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	
Health and Health Services	Gaps in physical access to quality health care		

	Child and Family Welfare	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children
	Social Protection	Lack of sustainable funding
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	Information Communication Technology (Ict)	Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country
	Infrastructure Maintenance	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services
	Drainage and Flood Control	Poor waste disposal practices
	Environmental Pollution	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
	Energy and Petroleum	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
	Human Settlements and Housing	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
	Mineral Extraction	Environmental degradation
	Rural Development	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Human Security and Public Safety	Inadequate personnel (Security)
	Human Security and Public Safety	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for the security services
	Local Government and Decentralisation	Inadequate and delays in central government transfers
	Local Government and Decentralisation	Ineffective sub-district structures

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, POLICY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 Introduction

District Development Planning involves the solution to local problems to help improve the welfare of the people at the local level. Therefore, development planning can be defined as the definition of the expected future coupled with laid down patterns and procedures to achieve this. However, goals are formulated based on Prioritized Needs and Aspirations of the District. Change is inevitable in human societies but the pattern and manner of change can be controlled to cause the kind of change that we envisage. It is in line with this that one scholar defined development as creating the desired future.

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

The Medium Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) is a national document that state the government's focus in its quest to move the country forward. This chapter focuses on definition of the development path or focus, goals and objectives of the district for the MMTDPF 2018-2021.

3.2 Development Projections for 2018 -2021

In development planning, population and other variables play a very important role. This is because planning is meant to improve the well-being of beneficiaries. Population and infrastructure projection is very important in directing developmental changes towards meeting the felt needs of the people. This will help in planning to reduce poverty, improve living conditions through sustainable intervention that are predetermined. With the current population growth rate of about 2.7%, policies such as the capitation grant, school feeding programme, free school uniforms and exercise books, youth and employment and the health insurance scheme, will help improve living standard. Besides, the increase in infrastructure provision is anticipated to improve service delivery that facilitates human resource development through the provision of quality education, health care, potable water, sanitation and housing.

3.2.1 District Population Projections from 2018-2021

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

The 2010 Population and Housing Census puts the District population at 56,882 representing 1.2% of Ashanti Region's total population of 4,780,380. The current population growth rate of the district is 2.7%. It is assumed that the growth rate of 2.7% would be held constant through out the plan period (2018-2021).

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

The Geometric method of calculating population growth was used.

The formula as is indicated below:

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

Where,

P_1 is the population for planned year (future)

P_0 is the present (base) population

1 = is constant factor

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

r = Rate of growth

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

Year	Projected Population
2010 (Baseline)	56,882
2018	70,394
2019	72,295
2020	74,247
2021	76,252

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

The data above shows the population projections for the four (4) years ending 2021. The high population growth rate has implications on population dynamics, the district development, food production and security, environment and socio-economic needs among others. There is therefore the

need to make realistic forecast so as to be able to meet future developmental needs towards promoting sustainable development in the district.

3.2.2 Service Projections

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

3.2.2.1 Education Needs Assessment

The role of education in the socio – economic development of the Obuasi East District Assembly cannot be over-emphasized. Human resource constitutes the key production factor in national and district development, which needs to be tapped in order to ensure the development of the district.

Projections of educational needs have been necessitated by the increase in the government educational policy towards promoting equal and easy access to education for all through the implementation of the ‘free Senior High School Programme’ and redefining Basic School Education to include Senior High School. The introduction of the Free Senior High School Programme, free core text books for Senior High Schools, Capitation Grant and the School Feeding Programme will improve enrolment in the Primary Schools, J.H.S and S.H.S.

The expected increase in enrolment therefore calls for the need to make projections within the plan period to expand the school infrastructure, teacher accommodation, furniture, exercise and textbooks for the pupils.

The main architects and beneficiaries of development interventions are people. Plans are prepared and implemented by people who are also the expected beneficiaries. The know-how of the local populace goes a long way to influence the achievement of set targets of development plans. Plans which are meant to enhance the livelihood of the people are also expected to be implemented by these same people.

This therefore means that efforts should be made to enhance the development of the human resources in the district. Currently there are eighteen (18) public KGs, twenty-seven (27) primary schools, seventy

(17) JHS and one (1) SHS in the Obuasi East District which are expected to be increased with respect to the projected population over the planned period. There is no tertiary institution in the district.

The tables below show the projected needs of the educational sector at the various stages over the planned period.

Table 3.2: Projected needs at the Kindergarten (KG) level

Type of facility/Sector	Standard	Existing No. of facilities/personnel	2018			2019			2020			2021		
			Pop	Req.	backlog	Pop	Req.	backlog	Pop	Req.	backlog	Pop	Req.	backlog
Kindergarten	1:50	18	1806	36	18	1855	37	19	1905	38	20	1956	39	21
No. of classrooms	1:40	120	1806	45	+75	1855	46	+74	1905	48	+72	1956	49	+71
No. of teachers	2 per class	97	1806	903	+806	1855	928	+831	1905	953	+856	1956	978	+881

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

From the above table, it can be deduced that the district will have a backlog of twenty-one (21) KGs by the end of the planned period, but this does not necessary call for immediate attention since this number is supplemented by relatively high number of existing private KGs. The number of teaching staff is and will be more than the required number at the end of the planned period, but the issue of staff accommodation needs to be addressed especially in the rural communities.

Table 3.3: Projected needs of Primary Schools

Type of facility/Sector	Standard	Existing No. of facilities/personnel	2018			2019			2020			2021		
			Pop	Req.	backlog	Pop	Req.	backlog	Pop	Req.	backlog	Pop	Req.	backlog
No. of classrooms	1:40 pupils	260	6858	171	+89	7043	176	+84	7233	181	+79	7429	186	+74
No. of teachers	1 per class	197	6858	6858	+6661	7043	7043	+6846	7233	7233	+7036	7429	7429	+7232

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

The district is not facing problems with regards to adequacy of classroom blocks since there are additional classroom blocks up to seventy-four (+74) at the end of the planned period. However, the dilapidated mature of some classrooms blocks call for its rehabilitation. Again to ensure fair and equal distribution of educational facilities new classrooms would also be constructed.

Table 3.4: Projected needs of Junior High Schools

Type of facility	Standard	Existing No. of facilities/ personnel	2018			2019			2020			2021		
			Pop	Req.	backlog	Pop	Req.	backlog	Pop	Req.	backlog	Pop	Req.	backlog
No. of classrooms	1:35 pupils	300	4407	126	+174	4526	129	+171	4648	132	+168	4774	136	164
No. of teachers	1:1	228	4407	4407	+4179	4526	4526	+4298	4648	4648	+4420	4774	4774	+4546

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

There are more than enough teachers at the JHS level as indicated by a surplus at the end of the planned period. The District Directorate of Education would be encouraged to evenly post teachers so that there will equity in the distribution of teachers since the current situation depicts a scenario where most of the teachers are found in the urban centres.

Projected needs in Senior High Schools

There is one (1) public Senior High School in the district. Namely, Christ the King Catholic Senior High School (CKC SHS) School at Akaporiso. This school needs to be upgraded to appreciable standard in terms of provision of classrooms, laboratories, Assembly Halls and Staff accommodation in view of the increase in enrolment as a result of the Government Free Senior High School policy.

There are also three (3) private senior high/vocational/technical schools. Enrolment in these schools is not encouraging and partnership by the government and these schools could be established so that those who are earmarked for the Youth Development Program could be sent there since the schools have the training facilities

3.2.2.2 Health Needs Assessment

The number of health facilities in the district represents relatively high coverage but spatial accessibility analysis proves otherwise. For instance, there are currently two (2) hospitals in the district.

All the health facilities except the CHPS compound at Mampamhwe are located within urban settlements in the district which makes physical accessibility to rural dwellers quite difficult. Efforts should therefore be made to ensure lower order facilities like clinics and CHPS compound are provided at the Periphery of the district.

The table below shows the health facility and personnel demand over the planned period.

Table 3.5: Projected Health needs

Type of facility	Standard	Existing No. of facilities/personnel	2018			2019			2020			2021		
			Pop	Req.	backlog	Pop	Req.	backlog	Pop	Req.	backlog	Pop	Req.	backlog
Hospital	1:75,000	7	70,394	3	+4	72,295	3	+4	74,247	3	+4	76,252	3	+4
Health centre	1:10,000	2	70,394	20	18	72,295	20	18	74,247	21	19	76,252	21	19
Clinic	1:5000	5	70,394	40	35	72,295	41	36	74,247	42	37	76,252	42	37
No. of Doctors	1:20,000	25	70,394	10	+15	72,295	10	+15	74,247	10	+15	76,252	10	+15

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

The availability of doctors will not be a problem even by the end of the planned period, but efforts should be made to ensure adequate availability of subsidiary personnel to ensure effective and efficient health delivery in the district.

3.2.2.3 Water Needs Assessment

The district is underlain by the lower Birimian formation with the Meta sediments -phyllites and schist as the main rock types. As is common in the Birimian, the phyllites are cut in several places by granites. Weathering in the Obuasi East district is quite deep. The Birimian Phyllites are among the most highly yielding formation in Ghana in terms of groundwater exploration. The water quality is commonly high in iron content and the water may also be murky especially if the borehole construction is not properly done. However, the water is generally good for potable use. From the hydrology, it appears both resistivity and electromagnetic methods would be needed for groundwater exploration in the district.

The district is widely served by pipe borne water but the wholesomeness of this has sternly been questioned by the populace. Therefore, efforts should be made to increase number of boreholes to enhance potable water coverage in the district.

3.2.2.4 Sanitation Needs Assessment

In assessing the sanitation over the planned period, the components that would be considered include:

- **Solid waste management**

These are mainly from households, markets, chop bars, slaughter house / abattoir, institutions, companies, health facilities, shops and others. Solid waste in the district is mostly generated in places

where about 90% of the population is concentrated. These are the areas where there are the residential facilities, lorry stations, educational institutions and other commercial and financial institutions.

Currently, the district generates about sixty (60) metric tonnes of solid waste daily which is beyond the available solid waste management facilities at hand.

The district has a total seven (7) collection point, twenty (20) skips with each skip size of 12m³.

The district should be operating an Engineered Sanitary Landfill site a method of final refuse disposal rather than the crude dumping site properly in use. This should be supported by adequate skip loaders, tipper trucks compactors, bull dozer, excavator, and other relevant equipment.

- **Liquid Waste**

Liquid management is grouped into two major facets thus sewage and toilet. The most important toilet facilities considered are the latrine and the water closet. They are either for public use or private use (household toilets).

Currently there 20,491 households water closets (WCs) and other private or household facilities which include Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP), Septic Tank Latrine (STL) and Vault Chamber. In the considering the coverage of the household facilities, the average district household size of approximately six (6) people per household is used. Pit and Pan Latrines are not considered since they are sub-standard facilities. The table below shows household sanitation coverage in the district.

Table 3.6: Analysis of Existing Private Toilet Facilities

Zonal Council	Population	Existing facilities (WC)	Population Covered	Existing Facilities (others)	Population Covered	Total Private Coverage	Percentage Coverage (%)	Population Uncovered (backlog)
Total	70,394	20491	122946	720	4320	39519	56.14	99441

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

From the above table, it can be deduced that total household (private) sanitation coverage is 39,519 making 56.14%. The remaining population of 30,875 which makes 43.86% of the district population will therefore be considered for public coverage.

There are seventy (39) public toilet facilities in the district ranging from 20 WCs to 19 Vault chambers. These facilities have capacities ranging from 10-seater to 28-seater. The coverage of these facilities is ascertained by the number of toilet bowls for WC and number of drop holes for the other facilities. For instance, WC has a standard of 1:25 thus one toilet bowl is expected to serve 25 people. The other

facilities use a single standard of 1:50 thus one drop hole is expected to serve 50 people. The table below analysis and summarize public toilet facility coverage in the district.

Table 3.7: Analysis of Existing Public Toilet Facilities

Population	Existing facilities (WC)		Population Covered	Existing Facilities (others)		Population Covered	Total Public Coverage	Percentage Coverage (%) of Total Pop.
	No.	TB		No.	DH			
70,394	19	410	53,830	51	862	53,830	16,564	23.53

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

The total coverage of public toilet facilities is 16,564 making 23.53% of the total district population. The total sanitation (toilet) coverage is 53,830 people and percentage coverage of 79.67%. Out of these, the most deprived area is the Brahabebome/Akaporiso town council having a total coverage of 8802. The table below summarizes the sanitation coverage in the four Zonal councils and the Municipality as a whole.

To provide for the population backlog, attention should be directed to Brahabebome/Akaporiso and Tutuka/Odumasi town councils where the coverage is very low. In all, 3,841 household toilet facilities need to be constructed to ensure 100% coverage.

As a strategy to improve private coverage of toilet facilities, efforts should be made to ensure all new housing units have toilet facilities and that all old housing units in the urban communities have private toilets by the end of the planned period. With respect to the management of sewage the major drains in the district needs to rehabilitated and the rivers de-silted to ensure smooth flow of sewage and the rivers.

3.2.2.5 Security and Justice

Two (4) police posts will be needed at the periphery of the district to ease the pressure on the police stations at the core of the district. One (1) circuit courts will also be needed to enhance the rule of law in the district.

3.2.2.6 District Economic Projections

The structure of the district economy is expected to change slightly over the planned period. This is as a result of the change in the development focus of the district which is intended to diversify the economy through the utilization local resources and initiatives especially in the Agricultural or agro-

based industry. The service sector which includes transport, telecommunication, banking, insurance, trading etc. is expected to be boosted by a trickle-down effect from interventions in the agro-based industry. About 3% of the people employed in the mining are expected to move to the agro-based industry.

Employment in the service sector is expected to be 42% of the total employed population with the mining and agricultural industry taking 27% and 31% respectively by the end of the planned period. General unemployment is expected to be reduced by 20% over the planned period in other words about 26,349 jobs are expected to be created within the district over the planned period which will reduce economic dependency to 1:0.50.

3.2.2.7 Agricultural Projections

The projected productions levels of major crops and area under cultivation in the district are given in tables below. In the case of Obuasi East district, as part of profiling it was identified that, the annual average increase rate of 3.9% and 3.4% in crop production and area under cultivation respectively. The projections were made taking into account the fact that there will be adequate and efficient extension services to farmers, access to credit facilities and subsidies for farmers, application of proper farming practices, and improvement in the transportation network among other factors over the planned period. The assumptions for these projections are outlined as;

That considering the trend analysis of crop production from 2014 to 2017 there would be annual average increase 3.9% and would be constant throughout the plan period.

That considering the trend analysis of area under cultivation from 2014 to 2017 there would be annual average increase 3.4% and would be constant throughout the plan period

Based on the above assumptions, some computed values have been arrived at, depicting the crop production and area under cultivation from 2018 to 2021, as tabular below.

Area Projected to be Cultivated

Table 3.8: Area projected to be cultivated

Crop	Area under cultivation				
	Baseline 2017	Projections			
		2018	2019	2020	2021
Maize	1,112	1,212	1,262	1,312	1,362
Cassava	395	408	421	434	447
Plantain	1,340	1,380	2,420	2,460	2,500

Yam	502	513	524	535	546
Cocoyam	908	935	962	989	1016
Rice	90	105	120	135	150

Source: District Directorate of Agriculture- OEDA Sept. 2018

Projected Production Levels of Major Crops

Table 3.9: Projected production level

Crop	Yield (Metric Tons)				
	Baseline 2017	Projections			
		2018	2019	2020	2021
Maize	1,926	2,026	2,126	2,226	2,236
Cassava	5,582	5,833	6,084	6,335	6,586
Plantain	15,004	15,510	16,106	16,522	17,028
Yam	7,957	8,225	8,493	8,761	9,029
Cocoyam	6,196	6,405	6,614	6,823	7,032
Rice	215	235	255	275	295

Source: District Directorate of Agriculture- OEDA Sept. 2018

3.2.2.8 Key Essential Services in the District and Future Projections

Table 3.10: Key Essential Services in the District and Future Projections

Sector		Existing No. of Services (2017)	Acceptable National Standard	Back Log	Remarks
Banks (Rural Banks)			-	-	Operation of Commercial Banks should be encouraged in the district
Agriculture Extension Officer-Farmer Ratio		1:2,500	1:500		Additional AEAs should be recruited
Electricity		90%	100	10%	Efforts should be made for 100% access to electricity
Education KG/ Nursery Primary JHS	Teacher-Pupil Ratio	SHS 1:20	1:35		Additional educational infrastructures needed as a result of the government flagship policy on free SHS
		JHS 1:15	1:35		
		Primary 1:29	1:40		We need to encourage enrolment and retention
		KG. 1:14	1:50		We need to encourage enrolment and retention
		SHS 17:1	35:1		
		JHS 34:1	40:1		

	Pupil-Classroom Ratio	Primary 54:1 KG. 36:1	40:1 50:1	-	Additional educational infrastructures needed
Enrolment		J.S.S. 58.3%	100%	-	Strategies should be developed to increase enrolment in both basic and second cycle schools.
		Primary 140%	100%		
		SHS 34.9%	100%		
Health	Doctor-patient ratio.		-	-	More health personnel should be trained and posted to the district
	Nurses-patient ratio				
	CHPS Compound				Additional CHPS Compound needed to serve the remaining communities
Water	Borehole facilities		300 people to 1 borehole		Additional boreholes needs to be provided
Sanitation	Toilet facilities		100%	3,841	Additional toilet facilities should be provided.

Source: OEDA-DPCU, Sept. 2018

3.3 Adoption of District Development Goals

Table 3.11: Adoption of District Development Goals

Development Dimensions	Development Issues	Adopted Suitable Goals of the DA	
Economic Development	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Build a prosperous Society	
	Poor marketing system	Build a prosperous Society	
	Poor corporate governance	Build a prosperous Society	
	Limited access to credit by SMEs	Build a prosperous Society	
	Low skills development	Build a prosperous Society	
	High cost of production inputs	Build a prosperous Society	
	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	Build a prosperous Society	
	Low levels of mechanisation in agriculture	Build a prosperous Society	
	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Build a prosperous Society	
	Poor storage and transportation systems	Build a prosperous Society	
	Weak extension services delivery	Build a prosperous Society	
	Erratic rainfall patterns	Build a prosperous Society	
	Social Development	Poor quality of education at all levels	Create opportunities for all
		Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools	Create opportunities for all
Gaps in physical access to quality health care		Create opportunities for all	
Increased cost of healthcare delivery		Create opportunities for all	
High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs		Create opportunities for all	

	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	Create opportunities for all
	Infant and adult malnutrition	Create opportunities for all
	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	Create opportunities for all
	Low levels of technical and vocational skills	Create opportunities for all
	Lack of sustainable funding	Create opportunities for all
	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	Create opportunities for all
	Poor sanitation and waste management	Create opportunities for all
	Increasing demand for household water supply	Create opportunities for all
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
	Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
	Environmental degradation	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
	Poor waste disposal practices	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Ineffective sub-district structures	Maintain a stable, united and safe society
	Inadequate and delays in central government transfers	Maintain a stable, united and safe society
	Inadequate personnel (Security)	Maintain a stable, united and safe society
	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for the security services	Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

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

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

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

Table 3.12: Adoption of National Goals with Relevant National Policy Objectives and Strategies of the NMTDPF (2018-2021)

Adopted Goals	Development Issues	Policy Objectives	Strategies
Build a prosperous Society	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate revenue collection leakages • Strengthen revenue institutions and administration
	Poor marketing system	Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export
	Poor corporate governance	Promote good Corporate Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue a vigorous programme of improvements in corporate governance of SOEs and corporate entities
	Limited access to credit by SMEs	Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth • Launch a comprehensive National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) to support start-ups and early stage business with financing and business development services including incubator hubs and business accelerator services • Tackle the currently poor management of entrepreneurship training infrastructure and facilities across the country
	Low skills development	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards

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

	Weak extension services delivery	Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery
	Erratic rainfall patterns	Improve production efficiency and yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts • Support the development of both public and private sector large scale irrigation schemes • Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation • Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones
Create opportunities for all	Poor quality of education at all levels	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels
	Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop standards and national assessment test for foundational literacy and numeracy competencies at primary level
	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care • Expand and equip health facilities
	Increased cost of healthcare delivery	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) • Effectively implement the health financing strategy

	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes • Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB
	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify education to reduce stigmatization
	Infant and adult malnutrition	Ensure food and nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote healthy diets and lifestyles • Reduce infant and adult malnutrition • Develop and implement a food and nutrition security strategy which adopts a life cycle approach to addressing malnutrition at all levels
	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	Improve human capital development and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine human capital and skill set needs for Ghana over the medium and long term • Revamp public employment centres across districts
	Low levels of technical and vocational skills	Promote the creation of decent jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship
	Lack of sustainable funding	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets
	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children

	Poor sanitation and waste management	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage private sector investment in recycling and recovery plants to deal with the menace of plastics and electronic waste. • Provide public education on solid waste management • Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services • Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan
	Increasing demand for household water supply	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems • Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems • Improve water production and distribution systems • Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. • Provide regular training to local contractors and consultants to improve quality of delivery in road infrastructure, procurement, management and supervision of road contracts
	Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country	Expand the digital landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools (citizen digital index)

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

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

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES OF THE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

4.1 Introduction

Having identified and adopted the policy objectives and strategies, it becomes necessary to formulate development programmes and sub programmes emanating from the policy objectives and strategies. This therefore leads to the Programme of Action (PoA). The broad composite Programmes of Action (PoA) covering the four (4) – year planning period have been presented accordingly. This consist of prioritized set of proposed activities that were considered fundamental to the achievement of the district goals and objectives, their location, indicators, time schedule for implementation, indicative budget among others. This is done to clearly spell out what’s and how’s it would take to manifest a project or a programme geared towards an objective, within a given limited resources.

4.2 Formulation of Development Programmes

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

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

Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate revenue collection leakages • Strengthen revenue institutions and administration 	Financial Sector	Revenue Mobilization and Management
Ensure energy availability and reliability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-align the electricity tariff structure in support of industrial development • Identify and boost the long-term generation of base load power at the lowest possible cost configuration 	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public works , rural housing, roads and water management
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export 	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management
Promote good Corporate Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue a vigorous programme of improvements in corporate governance of SOEs and corporate entities 	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services
Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth • Launch a comprehensive National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) to support start-ups and early 	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services

	<p>stage business with financing and business development services including incubator hubs and business accelerator services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackle the currently poor management of entrepreneurship training infrastructure and facilities across the country 		
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standard • Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions 	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry 	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management
Improve production efficiency and yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs, • Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high 	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management

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

	and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones		
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Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

Adopted Goal: Create opportunities for all

Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels 	Social Services Delivery	Education Youth, Sports and Library Services
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop standards and national assessment test for foundational literacy and numeracy competencies at primary level 	Social Services Delivery	Education Youth, Sports and Library Services
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care Expand and equip health facilities 	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) Effectively implement the health financing strategy 	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management

Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes • Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB 	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify education to reduce stigmatization 	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management
Ensure food and nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote healthy diets and lifestyles • Reduce infant and adult malnutrition • Develop and implement a food and nutrition security strategy which adopts a life cycle approach to addressing malnutrition at all levels 	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management
Improve human capital development and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine human capital and skill set needs for Ghana over the medium and long term • Revamp public employment centres across districts 	Management and Administration	General Administration
Promote the creation of decent jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship 	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets 	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community services

Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children 	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community services
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage private sector investment in recycling and recovery plants to deal with the menace of plastics and electronic waste. • Provide public education on solid waste management • Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services • Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan 	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems • Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems • Improve water production and distribution systems • Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery 	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public works, rural housing, roads and water management

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

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

Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. • Provide regular training to local contractors and consultants to improve quality of delivery in road infrastructure, procurement, management and supervision of road contracts 	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public works, rural housing, roads and water management
Expand the digital landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools (citizen digital index) • Increase internet capacity and quality training in and out of school 	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. 	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public works, rural housing, roads and water management
Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner • Ensure land restoration after mining operations • Promote restructuring of small-scale mining to operate 	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation

	within guidelines set up under the appropriate regulations		
Address recurrent devastating floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste 	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services
Promote proper maintenance culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforce relevant standards in various sectors to reduce rapid deterioration, including strengthening the axle load control on roadways Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance 	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public works, rural housing, roads and water management
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation 	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) 	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning
Reduce environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products 	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify public education on noise pollution • Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution including open burning • Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle 		
Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the distribution and transmission networks 	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public works, rural housing, roads and water management

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

Adopted Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen sub-district structures 	Management and Administration	General Administration
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve service delivery at the MMDA level 	Financial Sector	Revenue Mobilization and Management
Enhance security service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote competitive remuneration to enable the security Services attract the best personnel 	Management and Administration	General Administration
Enhance security service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure 	Management and Administration	General Administration

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

4.3 Formulation of District Composite Programme of Action (PoA)

This section of the report looks at the implementation schedule for the four-year development plan. The Programme of Action of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) under the Medium Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF 2018-2021) involves the activities identified to achieve the set objectives and broad goals. It includes the programme, location, time frame, indicative budgets, indicators, source of funding and implementing agencies (both lead and collaborating and their expected roles) for the four-year District Medium-Term Development Plan. This is necessary for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

The table below presents the Composite Programme of Action for Obuasi East District for the period 2018-2021.







Composite Programme of Action for Obuasi East District Assembly (2018-2021)

Economic Development

Thematic Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

Table 4.2: Composite Programme of Action for Economic Development

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme/Sub Programme	Project/Activity	Location	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG GHC	IGF GHC	Donor GHC	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	Financial Sector	Organise Social Accountability Forum (Town Hall Meetings)	Wawase Kwabrafos, Brahabebome Akaporiso, and Tutuka Odumasi Town Council	Percentage increased in IGF	→				160,000			Cent. Admin	
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	Financial Sector	Organise training in revenue mobilisation techniques for Revenue Collectors (Training and Capacity Building)	Obuasi East District Assembly	Percentage increased in IGF	→				100,000	60,000		Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	Financial Sector	Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the district	District Wide	Percentage increased in IGF	→				240,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance	Economic Development	Construction of 2No. market stalls and stores	Boete & Ahansonyewo dea	Percentage increased in IGF Increased in economic activities	→				400,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.

	production for export													
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export	Economic Development	Rehabilitation of Market stalls	Brahabebome	Percentage increased in IGF Increased in economic activities						200,000		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	Financial Sector	Provide incentives packages and logistical support to revenue staff who meet their target.	District Wide	Percentage increased in IGF						20,000		Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	Financial Sector	Recruit additional revenue commission collectors	District Wide	Percentage increased in IGF						18,000		Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	Financial Sector	Identify other forms of revenue sources	District Wide	Percentage increased in IGF						12,000		Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	Financial Sector	Establish Revenue Task Force and assign roles for effective and efficient revenue collection	District Wide	Percentage increased in IGF						20,000		Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	Financial Sector	Valuation of properties in additional communities and computerization of property rates data	District Wide	Percentage increased in IGF						300,000		Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin

Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	Financial Sector	Organize tax education programmes in the district	District Wide	Percentage increased in IGF						80,000		Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	Financial Sector	Review District Assembly's bye-laws and gazette of fee-fixing resolution	District Wide	Percentage increased in IGF						18,000		Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	Financial Sector	Cede some revenue items to the 3 Town councils for collection	District Wide	Percentage increased in IGF						10,000		Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT														
Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	Economic Development	Community based training in Beads production, soap making, pomade, cosmetics, baking and confectionaries	District Wide	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training						20,000		BAC	Cent. Admin.
Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	Economic Development	Training in Records Keeping, Marketing and Customer Care and Business Management	District Wide	Training in Records Keeping, Marketing and Customer Care and Business Management carried out						20,000		BAC	Cent. Admin.
Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	Economic Development	Occupational Safety and Environmental Health Training	District Wide	Occupational Safety and Environmental Health Training conducted						20,000		BAC	Cent. Admin.
Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	Economic Development	Training in Quality improvement (Palm Oil, Palm Kernel Oil and cassava processing)	District Wide	Percentage increase in employment opportunities						20,000		BAC	Cent. Admin.

Support Entrepreneurs hip and SME Development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	Economic Development	Training in Bee Keeping and Auto Diagnostic	District Wide	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	→	20,000			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Support Entrepreneurs hip and SME Development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	Economic Development	Apprenticeship training for 800 unemployed youth in the district	District Wide	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	→	40,000			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Support Entrepreneurs hip and SME Development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	Economic Development	Provision of start-up kits to 800 graduate apprentices	District Wide	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	→	40,000			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Support Entrepreneurs hip and SME Development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	Economic Development	Support to One District One Factory initiative	District Wide	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	→	200,000			BAC	Cent. Admin.
AGRICULTURE											
Improve production efficiency and yield	Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety	Economic Development	Organise and celebrate District Farmers Day	Selected Community	Percentage change in productivity	→	200,000			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.

Improve production efficiency and yield	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery	Economic Development	Provide extension services, conduct home and farm visits, monitoring, supervision and evaluation by AEAs, DDOs and DDA annually and monitor planting for food and jobs beneficiaries.	District Wide	Percentage change in productivity	→					60,000	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Improve production efficiency and yield	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery	Economic Development	Train and resource 4 extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies annually	District Wide	Percentage change in productivity	→					60,000	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Improve production efficiency and yield	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery	Economic Development	Train and promote 30 livestock and fish processors on value addition annually	District Wide	Percentage change in productivity	→					60,000	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Improve production efficiency and yield	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery	Economic Development	AEA home and farm visit to educate farmers on improved crop and animal technologies	District Wide	Percentage change in productivity	→					60,000	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Improve production efficiency and yield		Economic Development	Organize mass vaccination of endemic diseases(PPR-200 small ruminants, RABIES 300 dogs and cats,NCD-1000 birds in the district	District Wide	Percentage change in productivity	→					60,000	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Improve production efficiency and yield		Economic Development	Organize 6 training sessions for DADU staff in Extension, Veterinary, crops, Fisheries, Animal production and WIAD	District Wide	Percentage change in productivity	→					20,000	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.

Improve production efficiency and yield		Economic Development	Organize 4 fora on misuse of agrochemicals	District Wide	Percentage change in productivity	→					10,000	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Improve production efficiency and yield		Economic Development	Sensitize 14 FBOs on the value chain concept by AEAs annually.	District Wide	Percentage change in productivity	→					20,000	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Improve production efficiency and yield		Economic Development	Train 30 livestock farmers in disease management	District Wide	Percentage change in productivity	→					20,000	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital	Economic Development	Conduct markets survey for weekly market data of foodstuff prices	District Wide	Percentage change in productivity	→					10,000	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Improve production efficiency and yield		Economic Development	Train 50 vegetable farmers on attributes and safe use of agro chemicals.	District Wide	Percentage change in productivity	→					60,000	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Improve production efficiency and yield		Economic Development	Organise 4 educational forums on Post-harvest management of grains and tubers in farming communities	District Wide	Percentage change in productivity	→					60,000	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Improve production efficiency and yield		Economic Development	Identify and facilitate the linkage of 5 active FBOs to credit sources and industries annually	District Wide	Percentage change in productivity	→					60,000	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Improve production efficiency and yield		Economic Development	Educate 150 women on good nutrition and income generation activities	District Wide	Percentage change in productivity	→					12,000	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.

Improve production efficiency and yield		Economic Development	Conduct supervision, monitoring & Evaluation of projects and programmes by the DDA	District Wide	Percentage change in productivity	→						20,000	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Improve production efficiency and yield		Economic Development	Clampdown the activities of illegal miners	District Wide	Percentage change in productivity	→						10,000	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Improve production efficiency and yield		Economic Development	Conduct veterinary surveillance and monitoring	District Wide	Percentage change in productivity	→						10,000	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Improve production efficiency and yield		Economic Development	Strengthen 8 FBOs into active groups and introduce them to the DOC for registration	District Wide	Percentage change in productivity	→						8,000	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Improve production efficiency and yield		Economic Development	Organise educational forums to create awareness and register 500 farmers for the Planting for Food & Job (PFJ) programme	District Wide	Percentage change in productivity	→						12,000	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
		Economic Development	Organise a training on Rapid plantain multiplication for 30 farmers	District Wide	Percentage change in productivity	→						12,000	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Improve production efficiency and yield	Provide incentives to the private sector and District Assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities	Economic Development	Organise 4 educational forums on Post-harvest management of grains and tubers in farming communities	District Wide	Percentage change in productivity	→						12,000	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Improve production efficiency and yield		Economic Development	Educate 400 farmers on the prevention and control of Fall	District Wide	Percentage change in productivity	→						20,000	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.

			Army Worm (FAW) and the handling and distribution of inputs											
Improve production efficiency and yield		Economic Development	Organize RELC planning session	District Wide	Percentage change in productivity	→						40,000	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Improve production efficiency and yield		Economic Development	Establish 10 demonstrations and conduct 20 field days on PFJ crops (rice, maize, Eggplant, tomato and pepper)	District Wide	Percentage change in productivity	→						40,000	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Improve production efficiency and yield		Economic Development	Educate 400 farmers on climate change and climate smart agriculture	District Wide	Percentage change in productivity	→						20,000	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Improve production efficiency and yield		Economic Development	Train 20 women Gari and Oil palm processors on the Value Chain concept	District Wide	Percentage change in productivity	→						20,000	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Improve production efficiency and yield		Economic Development	Conduct two (2) sensitization program for farmers on the need to adopt climate smart agricultural technologies	District wide	Percentage change in productivity	→						15,000	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

Thematic Goal: Create opportunities for all

Social Development

Table 4.3: Composite Programme of Action for Social Development

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme/Sub Programme	Project/Activity	Location	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG GHC	IGF GHC	Donor GHC	Lead	Collaborating
EDUCATION														
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Construction of 7 No. 6 Unit classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities	Kwabrafoso, Anyimadukrom Sampsonkrom, Kwabenakwa, Wawase, Domeabra, Akaporiso (SHS)	Increase in gross enrolment rate	—————▶				1,400,000		1,400,000	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Construction of 4 No 3 unit classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities	Odumasi A, Ayease, Pomposo, Owusu Sampa 'B' (Ahansonyewodea	Increase in gross enrolment rate	—————▶				500,000		500,000	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Construction of 4 No. 2 unit classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities	Jimiso, St. Joseph (Wawase) Nyamesoyede and Bossman	Increase in gross enrolment rate	—————▶				600,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Construction of Fence wall for schools	Akaporiso CKC SHS and Tutuka JHS	Increase in gross enrolment rate	—————▶				350,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES

Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Rehabilitation of Dilapidated classroom blocks	Tutuka central, Sampsonkrom and other Selected Schools	Increase in gross enrolment rate	→					500,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Construction of 3No. Kitchen for School feeding programme	Asonkore, Diawuoso, Owusu Sampa 'B' (Ahansonyewode a	Increase in school enrolment rate	→					500,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels Develop standards and national assessment test for foundational literacy and numeracy competencies at primary level	Social Services Delivery	-Supply 6000No. mono and dual desk for pupils - Supply 500No. Table and Chairs for Teachers	District Wide	Increase in gross enrolment rate	→					100,000		100,000	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Services Delivery	Support for STME	District Wide	Increase in net admission rate	→						15,000		GES	Cent. Admin.
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Services Delivery	Monitor the implementation of the School feeding programme	District Wide	Increase in school enrolment rate	→						10,000		GES	Cent. Admin.
Strengthen school	Enhance quality of	Social Services Delivery	Support the Inspectorate	District Wide	Increase in net admission rate	→						10,000		GES	Cent. Admin.

management systems	teaching and learning		Division to monitor various schools																
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Services Delivery	Organize workshop for Head teachers and class teachers to sharpen their skills	District Wide	Increase in net admission rate	→					8,000			GES	Cent. Admin.				
Strengthen school management systems	Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials	Social Services Delivery	Support the District Directorate of Education to acquire logistics to run the EMIS	District Wide	Increase in net admission rate	→				10,000			GES	Cent. Admin.					
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials	Social Services Delivery	Support District Education Directorate to maintain official vehicles	PTP	Increase in school enrolment rate	→				10,000			GES	Cent. Admin.					
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Services Delivery	Support to Sports Development	District Wide	Increase in school enrolment rate	→				10,000			GES	Cent. Admin.					
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Services Delivery	Expand non-formal education in partnership with the community groups, NGO's and private providers	District Wide	Non Formal Education expanded	→				10,000			GES	Cent. Admin.					
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Services Delivery	Organise School Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) in school	District Wide	Increase gender parity index	→					8,000			GES	Cent. Admin.				
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Services Delivery	Sensitization Programme on Girl Child Education	District Wide	Increase in school enrolment rate	→				8,000			GES	Cent. Admin.					
Strengthen school	Enhance quality of	Social Services Delivery	Organise counselling programmes for all	District Wide	Counselling programmes	→				8,000			GES	Cent. Admin.					

management systems	teaching and learning		stakeholders in schools on climate and positive personal Relationships		for all stakeholders in schools on climate organized									
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Services Delivery	Supply of educational inputs such as exercise and Textbooks	District Wide	Increase in school enrolment rate	→				8,000			GES	Cent. Admin.
HEALTH														
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	-Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care -Expand and equip health facilities	Social Services Delivery	Construction of 2No. CHPS Compound with nurses quarters and mechanized boreholes	Odumasi, Pomposo	Increase in access to health facilities	→				300,000	300,000		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GHS
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)		Social Services Delivery	Construction of 1No. NHIS Office	Boete	Increase in access to health facilities	→				400,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GHS
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)		Social Services Delivery	Construction of District Hospital		Increase in access to health facilities	→				500,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GHS

Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)		Social Services Delivery	Construction of District Health Directorate Office	District Capital	Increase in access to health facilities	→					300,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GHS
		Social Services Delivery	Carry out monitoring and supervision on family planning	District Wide	Control of birth rate	→						5,000		GHS	Cent. Admin.
		Social Services Delivery	Support to Roll Back Malaria programme	District Wide	Percentage change in Malaria cases	→					10,000			GHS	Cent. Admin.
		Social Services Delivery	Support to district response initiative (0.5%) on HIV/AIDS	District Wide	Percentage change in Malaria cases	→					15,000			GHS	Cent. Admin.
		Social Services Delivery	Support to immunization programmes in the district	District Wide	Immuization programmes supported in the district	→					15,000			GHS	Cent. Admin.
		Social Services Delivery	Support to nutritional programme	District Wide		→						8,000		GHS	Cent. Admin.
		Social Services Delivery	Organize Know Your Status campaign on HIV/AIDS	District Wide	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	→					10,000			GHS	Cent. Admin.
		Social Services Delivery	Provide adequate health equipment, logistics in health delivery	District Wide	Health equipment supplied	→					15,000			GHS	Cent. Admin.
		Social Services Delivery	Support to Tuberculosis education	District Wide	TB Education organised	→					20,000			GHS	Cent. Admin.
WATER AND SANITATION															
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	-Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems -Provide mechanized	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Construction and mechanization of 11 No. boreholes	Anyimadukrom (1), Nyamesomyede (1), Domeabra (2), Boete (1), Sampsonkrom (1), Aboagyekrom	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	→					100,000		65,000	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. DSW/CD

	borehole and small town water systems -Improve water production and distribution systems -Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery			(1), Jimiso(1), Kwabenakwa(2) Mampahwe (1)										
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	-Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems -Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems -Improve water production and distribution systems -Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Construction of treatment Plant for borehole drilled	District Wide	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe water sources					80,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. DSW/CD
		Social Services Delivery	Construction of 3 No. 20-seater WC toilet) with Mechanized BH's	Odumasi Nyamesomyede Mampamhwe	Proportion of population with access to improved					400,000		200,000		

					sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine)									
		Social Services Delivery	Evacuation of refuse	District Wide		—————→					200,000			Works Env. Cent. Admin.
		Social Services Delivery	Support to Hygiene Education and Food vendor screening	District Wide	Hygiene Education organised	—————→					8,000			
SOCIAL PROTECTION														
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets	Social Services Delivery	Provide scholarship to 300 brilliant but needy students	District Wide	Improve on social protection	—————→					100,000			DSW/ CD Cent. Admin.
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets	Social Services Delivery	Livelihood skills training for the physically challenged	District Wide	Improve on social protection	—————→					8,000			DSW/ CD Cent. Admin.
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets	Social Services Delivery	Construction of separate staircase and walkway to the District Administration Block	PTP	Improve on social protection	—————→					10,000			DSW/ CD Cent. Admin.
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women,	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets	Social Services Delivery	Conduct quarterly inspection of Day Care Centres.	District Wide	Improve on social protection	—————→					16,000			DSW/ CD Cent. Admin.

persons with disability and the elderly														
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets	Social Services Delivery	Support the national programme on the elimination of worst form of child labour in cocoa and mining communities	District Wide	Improve on social protection	→					16,000		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets	Social Services Delivery	Celebration of World Day Against Child Labour	District Wide	Improve on social protection	→				20,000		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.	
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets	Social Services Delivery	Support to the LEAP programme	District Wide	Improve on social protection	→				16,000		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.	
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets	Social Services Delivery	Educate the populace on issues of child labour, child neglect, child abuse and child trafficking on FM stations, Churches, Mosques and Communities	District Wide	Improve on social protection	→					8,000		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
Strengthen social protection, especially for children,	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets	Social Services Delivery	Equipment, tools and stationery for the Social welfare and community development office	PTP	Improve on social protection	→				10,000		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.	

women, persons with disability and the elderly															
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets	Social Services Delivery	Offer support to indigents for free registration and renewal of National Health Insurance	District Wide	Improve on social protection	→							10,000	DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets	Social Services Delivery	Investigate the background of CBOs/NGOs and register them	District Wide	Training report	→							8,000	DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets	Social Services Delivery	Register 100 people with disability with the NHIS	District Wide	Improve on social protection	→							10,000	DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets	Social Services Delivery	Organize 4 mass meetings in Rural communities	District Wide	Improve on social protection	→							10,000	DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
Strengthen social protection, especially for children,	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets	Social Services Delivery	Organize and form 8 new women's group and supervise the existing groups	District Wide	Promote women empowerment	→							10,000	DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.

women, persons with disability and the elderly			to empower them economically											
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets	Social Services Delivery	Sensitize 8 Public and Private schools on topics such as Teenage pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, Personal Hygiene and Child Labour	District Wide	Improve on social protection	→					10,000		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets	Social Services Delivery	Visit communities to Organize Communal Labour for Development Projects and keep good environmental sanitation	District Wide	Improve on environmental cleanliness	→				10,000		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.	
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets	Social Services Delivery	Organize 4 study groups in rural communities to help find solution to social/community problem	District Wide	Improve on community development	→				10,000		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.	
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets	Social Services Delivery	Support to persons with disability	District Wide	Improve on social protection	→				1,600,000		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.	
Strengthen social protection, especially for children,	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets	Social Services Delivery	Compile a database on the vulnerable and excluded groups	District Wide	Improve on social protection	→				20,000		DSW/CD	Cent. Admin.	

women, persons with disability and the elderly																				
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Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

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

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

Table 4.4: Composite Programme of Action for Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme/ Sub Programme	Project/Activity	Location	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG GHC	IGF GHC	Donor GHC	Lead	Collab o- Rating
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	-Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. -Provide regular training to local contractors and consultants to improve quality of delivery in road infrastructure, procurement, management and	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Provide 800No. street bulbs and accessories for 19 electoral areas	District Wide	Reduce the incidence of crime	→				80,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.

	supervision of road contracts													
		Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Construction of 8No. footbridges	Kwabrafoso West, Anwiam Brahabebome, Tiatiaso, Kwabenakwa, Bossman, Tutuka Central, Pomposo, Sampsonkrom	Improve on community development	→					160,000			Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
		Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Construction of culverts and U-drains	Creeki, Anyimadukrom, PTP, Anwinam, Akaporiso, Brahabebome, Tutuka Central, Bossman/Low cost, Ahansonyewodea, Tutuka Tiatiaso.	Improve on community development	→					800,000			Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
Provide adequate, reliable, safe affordable and sustainable power	Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Extension of electricity to newly built up areas	District Wide	Improve on rural electrification	→					200,000			Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
		Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Procure 100 low tension poles for various communities	District Wide	Improve on rural electrification	→						200,000		Works Dept. Cent. Admin.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT													
		Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Planting of trees along river banks	District Wide	Reduce the incidence of disaster	→					10,000	NADMO	Cent. Admin.
		Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Conduct public education on dangers of bush fire	District Wide	Reduce the incidence of disaster	→					10,000	NADMO	Cent. Admin.
		Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Undertake afforestation programme (tree planting exercise)	District Wide	Improve on afforestation	→				10,000		NADMO	Cent. Admin.
		Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Education on disaster risk reduction on the proper usage of LPG	District Wide	Reduce the incidence of disaster	→					10,000	NADMO	Cent. Admin.
		Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public education on flooding food safety after flood emergency	Flood Prone communities	Reduce the incidence of disaster	→					10,000	NADMO	Cent. Admin.
		Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Celebration of World disaster day	District Wide	World disaster day celebrated	→				40,000		NADMO	Cent. Admin.
		Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Organise disaster management committee meetings	District Wide	Disaster management committee organised	→					10,000	NADMO	Cent. Admin.
SPATIAL PLANNING													
Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation	-Promote data collection, management and dissemination for the effective land use and spatial planning	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Hazard mapping and Assessment	District Wide	Report on Hazard mapping and assessment	→					50,000	NADMO	
Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation	-Promote data collection, management and dissemination for the effective land	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Support to Disaster victims	District Wide	NADMO report	→					80,000	NADMO	

	use and spatial planning													
Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation	-Promote data collection, management and dissemination for the effective land use and spatial planning	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Embark on Quarterly Spatial Planning Committee Meetings	PTP	Improve on spatial planning	→					16,000		PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation	-Promote data collection, management and dissemination for the effective land use and spatial planning	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Embark on Street Naming and Property Addressing System	District Wide	Improve on spatial planning and increase in revenue	→				200,000		PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.	
Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation	-Promote data collection, management and dissemination for the effective land use and spatial planning	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Site Acquisition and clearing for Relocation of Timber Market	Domeabra	Improve on economic development	→				60,000		PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.	
Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation	-Promote data collection, management and dissemination for the effective land use and spatial planning	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Compensation of Land for site acquisition for the construction of the District Assembly block	Tutuka	Promote decentralisation and local governance	→				100,000		PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.	
Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation	-Promote data collection, management and dissemination for the effective land use and spatial planning	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Prepare local plans for selected communities	Selected communities	Improve on spatial planning	→				80,000		PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.	

	use and spatial planning													
Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation	-Promote data collection, management and dissemination for the effective land use and spatial planning	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Organize site meetings for project implementation	District Wide	Improve on quality infrastructure	→					20,000		Works Dept.	
Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation	-Promote data collection, management and dissemination for the effective land use and spatial planning	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Support to Community Initiated Projects	District Wide	Improve on community development	→				400,000		Cent. Admin	Works Dept.	
Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation	-Promote data collection, management and dissemination for the effective land use and spatial planning	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Embark on Development Control	District Wide	Improve on community development	→					40,000		Works Dept	
ROADS														
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services		Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Construction and Operationalization of lorry station terminal	Boete	Improve on community development	→							Works Dept.	
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	-Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Reshaping of all feeder roads in the district	District Wide	Improve on road networks	→				400,000		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.	

	production and tourism. -Provide regular training to local contractors and consultants to improve quality of delivery in road infrastructure, procurement, management and supervision of road contracts													
		Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Construction of Kwabrafosso linked road from Sennet Junction to Amansan	Kwabrafosso linked road from Sennet Junction to Amansah	Improve on road networks	→				200,000			Works Dept.	
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	-Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. -Provide regular training to local contractors and consultants to improve quality of delivery in road infrastructure, procurement, management and	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Purchase 1No. Grader for District Assembly	District Wide	Improve on road networks	→							Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.

supervision of road contracts														
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Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

Thematic Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Table 4.5: Composite Programme of Action for Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme/Sub Programme	Project/Activity	Location	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG GHC	IGF GHC	Donor GHC	Lead	Collaborating
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and Administration	Support to 3No. Sub District Structures	Wawase Kwabrafoso, Brahabebome Akoporiso, Tutuka Odumasi Town Council	Promote decentralisation and local governance	→				40,000			Cent. Admin.	
Deepen political and administrative decentralization		Management and Administration	Procure 1No. Pick up and Van for the District Assembly	Obuasi East District Assembly	Promote decentralisation and local governance	→				250,000			Cent. Admin.	
Deepen political and administrative decentralization		Management and Administration	Support to other departmental Activities	District Wide	Promote decentralisation and local governance					50,000			Cent. Admin.	
Deepen political and administrative decentralization		Management and Administration	Support to District Wide Project Monitoring and Evaluation	District Wide	Improve on quality infrastructure	→				160,000			Cent. Admin.	
Deepen political and administrative decentralization		Management and Administration	Organise Capacity Building Training for DA Staff and Hon. Assembly Members	District Wide	Improve on effective and efficient service delivery	→				160,000			Cent. Admin.	
Deepen political and administrative decentralization		Management and Administration	Support the celebration of national programmes (6th March, 1st July, AU)	District Wide	Promote National functions	→				120,000			Cent. Admin.	

			day, farmers day etc.)															
Deepen political and administrative decentralization		Management and Administration	Procure Office logistics such computers, laptops, printers, Stationery and Equipment's	Obuasi East District Assembly	Promote decentralisation and local governance									150,000			Cent. Admin.	
Deepen political and administrative decentralization		Management and Administration	Procure Office Executive Tables for Heads of Departments and DA Staff	Obuasi East District Assembly	Promote decentralisation and local governance									100,000	50,000		Cent. Admin.	
Deepen political and administrative decentralization		Management and Administration	Allowances to Hon. Assembly Members	Obuasi East District Assembly	Promote decentralisation and local governance												Cent. Admin.	
Deepen political and administrative decentralization		Management and Administration	Support to security services	District Wide	Reduce the incidence of crime									40,000			Cent. Admin.	
Deepen political and administrative decentralization		Management and Administration	Construction of District Police Station	Kwabnakwa	Reduce the incidence of crime									400,000			Cent. Admin.	
Deepen political and administrative decentralization		Management and Administration	Construction of Circuit Court	Akaporiso	Reduce the incidence of crime									400,000			Cent. Admin.	
Deepen political and administrative decentralization		Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Maintenance of District Assembly Official Vehicles	District Wide	Promote decentralisation and local governance									200,000			Cent. Admin.	
Deepen political and administrative decentralization		Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Maintenance of District Assembly Office buildings	PTP	Promote decentralisation and local governance									200,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Deepen political and administrative decentralization		Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Conversion and Renovation of Existing AGA Bungalows to Departmental Offices	PTP	Promote decentralisation and local governance									350,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Deepen political and administrative decentralization		Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Extension of District	PTP	Promote decentralisation									100,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.

administrative decentralization			Administration Office		and local governance									
Deepen political and administrative decentralization		Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Renovation of AGA staff bungalows for use by DA staff	PTP	Promote decentralisation and local governance	→					250,000			Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
Deepen political and administrative decentralization		Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Construction of District Assembly Administration Block	Tutuka	Promote decentralisation and local governance	→					GoG			Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
Deepen political and administrative decentralization		Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Construction of fence wall for DCE and DCD residential bungalows	Asonkore	Promote decentralisation and local governance	→					60,000			Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
GENDER EQUALITY														
Deepen political and administrative decentralization		Social Service Delivery	Equip women with entrepreneurial skills and link the up with start-up capital	District Wide	Woman empowerment	→						10,000		BAC DSW/CD
Deepen political and administrative decentralization		Social Service Delivery	Capacity building on Gender mainstreaming	District Wide	Woman empowerment	→						10,000		DSW/CD
Deepen political and administrative decentralization		Social Service Delivery	Gender sensitization and awareness	District Wide	Woman empowerment	→						10,000		DSW/CD
Deepen political and administrative decentralization		Management and Administration	Education on Domestic Violence against Women	District Wide	Woman empowerment	→						10,000		DSW/CD

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

4.4 Prioritisation Programme Matrix

Table 4.6: Prioritisation Programme Matrix

Programme	Criteria				Total Score	Average Score	Rank
	Social impact (educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (eg. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental impact (eg. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (eg. nationwide / selected region)			
Financial Sector	3	2	0	0	5	1.25	16 th
Economic Development	0	3	0	1	4	1.0	20 th
Economic Development	3	3	0	0	6	1.5	8 th
Economic Development	2	3	1	0	6	1.5	8 th
Economic Development	0	3	2	3	8	2.0	3 rd
Social Service Delivery	3	3	3	0	9	2.25	1 st
Social Service Delivery	3	3	0	0	6	1.5	8 th
Social Service Delivery	3	3	0	0	6	1.5	8 th
Social Service Delivery	3	3	0	0	6	1.5	8 th
Social Service Delivery	2	3	0	0	5	1.25	16 th
Social Service Delivery	3	2	0	0	5	1.25	16 th
Social Service Delivery	3	1	0	0	4	1.0	20 th
Social Service Delivery	3	3	2	0	8	2.0	3 rd
Social Service Delivery	2	0	3	0	5	1.25	16 th
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	3	3	3	0	9	2.25	1 st
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	3	3	0	1	7	1.75	6 th
Environmental and Management	2	3	0	2	7	1.75	6 th
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	3	3	2	0	8	2.0	3 rd
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	0	0	3	3	6	1.5	8 th
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	0	0	0	3	3	0.75	22 nd
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	3	3	0	0	6	1.5	8 th
Management and Administration	0	2	0	0	2	0.5	24 th
Management and Administration	0	3	0	0	3	0.75	22 nd
Management and Administration	3	3	0	0	6	1.5	8 th
Management and Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	25 th

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

Table 4.7 Definition of Score

S/N	Definition	Score
1	Very strong results or impact	3
2	Average results	2
3	Weak results	1
4	No results	0

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

4.5 Preparation of Indicative Financial Plan

An Indicative Financial Plan deals with the strategies to be adopted to mobilise and utilise financial resources for the DMTDP (2018-2021). The Indicative Financial Plan outlines the total programme/project cost of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2018-2021 and gives an indication of how the Plan would be financed during the plan period.

This section of the report covers resource mobilisation and its strategies as well as expenditure. It deals with the cost of inputs. It takes into consideration sources of funding including internally generated funds, projected central government inflows such as District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) and inflows from development partners.

Most of the projects in the plan would be funded mainly from the assembly's share of the DACF and various intervention programmes in the district such as:

- District Development Facility (DDF)
- Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
- Non Governmental Organisations

Table 4.8: Summary of Indicative Financial Strategy for the Plan Period (2018- 2021)

Programme	Total Cost (2018-2021) GHC	Expected Revenue					Gap	Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG GHC	IGF GHC	Donor GHC	Others GHC	Total Revenue GHC			
Financial Sector	1,118,000.00	960,000.00	540,000.00	0	0	1,520,000.00	402,000		
Economic Development	1,991,000.00	824,500.00	500,000.00	400,000.00		1,724,500.00	(266,500)		
Social Service Delivery	10,713,000.00	7,400,000.00	2,540,200.00	400,000.00	150,000.00	10,490,200.00	(222,800)		
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	4,591,000.00	3,250,000.00	650,000.00	400,000.00	120,000.00	4,420,000.00	(171,000)		
Management and Administration	1,880,000.00	650,000.00	1,200,000.00	700,000.00	230,000.00	2,780,000.00	900,000		

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

The total cost of the programme/project in the DMTDP 2018-2021 is estimated at **GHC20,293,000**

Financing the GAP

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

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

4.6 Application of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Tools to the Programmes/Projects

Preparation of Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) in Ghana according to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) requires that such plans are subjected to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). Strategic Environmental Assessment is the process of predicting and evaluating the impact of a strategic action on the environment and using that information in decision-making. The four-year Development Plan include programmes and projects which entails the construction of developmental projects like school blocks, office and residential accommodation, toilets, roads, drilling of boreholes and others. In the process, large tracks of land and vegetation cover would have to be cleared, thus causing destruction to the environment within the plan period and some measures would have to be put in place.

4.6.1 Sustainability Test

The purpose of the Sustainability Test is to subject each activity to a simple test of the overall sustainability of the policy, plan or programme. This test provides a simple technique that can be used by all stakeholders without the need for specialist knowledge to analyze activities and their effect on natural resources, effect on social and cultural conditions and the effect on the economy. The criteria have various components which could either be favoured or not favoured. The tool is designed to give a visual and quantitative measure of the extent to which a particular activity or project is capable of providing sustainable growth and development.

The purpose of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is to provide a mechanism to contribute to sustainable development in the district through better mainstreaming environmental issues in the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021). Practically, SEA is seen as a participative, open and transparent, possibly non-EIA-based process, applied in a more flexible manner to policies, prepared by public planning authorities. Essentially, it is an evidence-based instrument, aiming to add scientific rigor to policies and programmes making. The tool takes into consideration not only the environmental factors but also the social, cultural, economic, political and institutional factors.

The section highlights the various steps adopted in carrying out the SEA. The proposed projects/activities in the MTDP for Obuasi East District 2018-2021 are all subjected to SEA. In carrying out the assessment, a Likert scale, with a score of 0 to 5, is defined to aid the scoring. For each criterion and indicator, a scale of 0-5 with appropriate colour code is used to reflect the extent to which the activity supports the aim, is neutral to, or works against the sustainability aim. The scale and colour code are as follows:

Table 4.9: Scale for SEA

Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects	Not Relevant	Works strongly against the aim	Works against the aim	On balance / has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Color	Black	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

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

Table 4.10: Sustainability Test

Sustainability Test 1

Activity Statement: Construction of Market at Boete and Ahansonyede		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 1

Activity Statement: Construction of Market at Boete and Ahansonyedea		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since it has no linkages with protected areas and wildlife
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since the project does not cost degradation
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since the project does not cause energy loss
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	2	The activity works against the aim since the market activities will generate pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives through the use of local materials like sand, stone, wood and water
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives since the project does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	5	The activity strongly supports the aims and objective as the existence of market promotes trade and local cohesion among communities a tool of transforming communities
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	5	The activity supports the aim and objective as the market would provide ready market for produces to enable the people to generate income and access good health and improve on their well being.
Gender: The activity should empower women	5	It would help empower women as it would provide jobs for majority of the women
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	5	The activity strongly supports the aim and objective as it would provide jobs for majority of the local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	The activity supports the aim as the community members would participate and as the activity would promote inter and intra trading activities among communities.
Access: to land should be improved	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives
Access: to water should be improved	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since it has no linkages with access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	4	The activity would help improve upon the transportation system
Sanitation : should be improved	2	The activity strongly works against the aims and objectives
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	5	The activity does not discriminate against group
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since it has no linkages with vulnerability and risk
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	The activity would result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions

		of economic growth since it will improve trade and commerce and increase income
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	During the construction stage water, wood, masons and carpenters would be obtained locally. The activity would serve as a point for the sale of raw materials.
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	5	The activity works to support the aims and objectives since the project will ensure establishment of local industries eg. Oil palm, cassava and result in retention of capital

Sustainability Test 2

Activity Statement: Construction of Boreholes		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	■ 1 2 3 4 5

Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	■ 1 2 3 4 5
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Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 2

Activity Statement: Construction of Boreholes		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since the project does not affect protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	0	The project does not cause any land degradation
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	Project not related to energy use
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	0	Project does not produce pollutants
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	0	Project do not use any raw materials locally
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Project does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Locals converge to draw water from nearby communities
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	5	Project provides potable water for communities
Gender: The activity should empower women	5	Provides easy access to potable water
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	3	Does not create employment for the local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	5	The community owns and control water (WATSAN)
Access: to land should be improved	0	The project does not ensure access to land
Access: to water should be improved	5	The project provides access to portable water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Project does not connect to access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	4	WATSAN committee ensures environmental sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	The project is accessible to all groups
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	Project does not have any significant effect
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	3	Does not ensure any significant to economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	0	Project does not use local materials and services
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	0	Project does not provide development of down-stream industries

Sustainability Test 3

Activity Statement: Reshaping and Rehabilitation of Roads		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 3

Activity Statement: Reshaping and Rehabilitation of Roads		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	3	Project has no significant effect on protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	1	Removal of top soils of lands around the project
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	The project does not influence energy use
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	2	Dust pollution into the atmosphere during construction
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Filling materials such as sand to be excavated during and around the project site
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	1	Interfere with flow of water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Improvement and Accessibility to transport by communities
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Reduction of travel time and transport fares
Gender: The activity should empower women	0	No direct response to particular gender
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	5	Communities will provide labour to the project
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Communities provide unskilled labour
Access: to land should be improved	1	People will be deprived of land
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not affect supply of water
Access: to transport should be improved	5	Transport will be made easier
Sanitation : should be improved	0	Project will not affect sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	Project is accessible to all
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	1	Over speeding in settlements
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Transport will boost trading and reduce transportation cost
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Laterite and top soil for filling of roads to be obtained locally
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Promotion of commercial activities along the road

Sustainability Test 4

Activity Statement: Extension of Electricity to newly built up areas		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 4

Activity Statement: Extension of Electricity to newly built up areas		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	3	No significant adverse effect on protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	0	Project does not degrade land

Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	5	Project produces electricity
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	0	Does not discharge pollutants
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	3	No significant effect on the use of raw materials
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Project facilitate cohesion among local people
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Promotes well-being of communities
Gender: The activity should empower women	4	Provides services easier
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Project provides jobs for the local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Communities involvement by provision of employment
Access: to land should be improved	0	Does not ensure land distribution
Access: to water should be improved	3	No significant effect in the provision of water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not provide access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	0	Project does not affect sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	Project does not discriminate against any particular group
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	1	Project can cause fire disaster
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Project facilitates job creation thus promotes growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Projects ensures provision of services to locals
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	5	Project will enhance job creation hence retention of capital

Sustainability Test 5

Activity Statement: Construction of Classroom Blocks		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 5

Activity Statement: Construction of Classroom Blocks		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Project not within protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant effect
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	No significant effect
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	No effect on pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Use of local materials for construction
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Locals involved in project site selection and construction
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Project would enhance access to education

Gender: The activity should empower women	3	Project is for general improvement and not selective
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Provision of local labour for women and local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Locals contribute labour
Access: to land should be improved	3	Does not affect access to land
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not affect access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not affect access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	4	Replaces old and dilapidated structures
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	5	Project is open to all groups
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	0	Does not cause any risks
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction would improve economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Materials like sand, stones, wood and water can be obtained locally
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	3	Project has no significant effect on capital investment

Sustainability Test 6

Activity Statement: Construction of Teachers Bungalows		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test 6

Activity Statement: Supply of Classroom Furniture		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 7

Activity Statement: Supply of Classroom Furniture		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	2	Project would intensify chainsaw activities in forest reserve
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	2	Activity would create deforestation
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	4	Wood off cuts would be used for charcoal and saw dust used for cooking
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	1	Project would pollute water bodies
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Wood off cuts would be used for charcoal and saw dust used for cooking
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	2	Felling of trees at sources of rivers
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	2	Project does not seek opinion of communities
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Furniture would ensure good posture for studies
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	Not women focused
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Project provide jobs for the local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	3	Communities not involved project formulation and implementation
Access: to land should be improved	0	Project does not distribute land
Access: to water should be improved	2	Felling of trees could cause drying streams
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Project does not improved access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	2	Projects works against the aim as a lot of saw dust are generated
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	Schools without adequate furniture would benefit from the supply of furniture
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	No significant effect
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Activity provides employment for the people

Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Wood can be acquire locally for the furniture
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Local people get employment and increase in income

Sustainability Test 8

Activity Statement: Construction of Administration Block		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 8

Activity Statement: Construction of Administration Block		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Does not affect protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	0	Does not affect land degradation
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	Project does not ensure energy use
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	No significant effect on pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Local raw materials like sand, wood, stone would be used
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Does not affect rivers and water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	3	No significant effect
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	3	No significant effect
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	No significant effect on empowering women
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Local labour is provided during construction
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Communities involved in site selection and construction
Access: to land should be improved	3	No significant effect
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not ensure access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not provide access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	3	No significant effect
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	3	No significant effect
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	Project would not cause any risk
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Projects provides employment for the locals to earn income
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Local materials like sand, stones, wood water would be used during construction
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Local materials and labour are used during construction

Sustainability Test 9

Activity Statement: Construction of Bungalows for DA Staff		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 9

Activity Statement: Construction of Bungalows for DA Staff		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	1	Farming land and trees would be destroyed

Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant effect on land degradation
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	No significant effect
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	3	No significant effect
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Local raw materials like sand, stone and wood would be used
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Not relevant to basic and aims and objectives
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Project offers employment for the local people
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Projects ensures benefit to the work force (DA workers)
Gender: The activity should empower women	0	Projects does not have bearing on gender
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Local employment creation
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Community involved in site selection and project implementation
Access: to land should be improved	1	Farmers are deprived of land
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not affect access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not ensure access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	3	No effect on sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	3	No significant effect
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	0	Not relevant to the basic aims and objectives
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction would improve upon economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Local raw materials like wood, sand and labour would be used
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Skills training is imparted to the local people during construction

Sustainability Test 10

Activity Statement: Construction of Water Closet		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) ■ 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 10

Activity Statement: Construction of Water Closet		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Does not affect any protected land
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	0	Does not cause any degradation on land

Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	Does not produce any effect on energy
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	1	General volume of waste and odour discharged into the atmosphere
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Local raw materials and stones, wood judiciously used
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	3	Do not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Community uses project effectively
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Project ensures good health and well being
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since the project does not empower women
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Jobs are created, care takers and cleaners are employed
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	WASTAN control over the toilet facility
Access: to land should be improved	0	Project not relevant to the aims and objectives
Access: to water should be improved	0	Project not relevant to the aims and objectives
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Project not relevant to the aims and objectives
Sanitation : should be improved	5	Ensure improved environmental sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	Project does not restrict any group
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since it has no linkages with vulnerability and risk
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction will improve economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Local materials, sand, stone, wood and water used during construction
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Skills training is impacted to the local people

4.6.2 Mitigation Measures on Physical Projects

The Sustainability Test has exposed some adverse effects on sustainable development in the district.

The table below shows the mitigation measures:

Table 4.11: Mitigation Measures on Physical Projects for Obuasi East District

S/N	Activity	Adverse Effects	Mitigation Measures
1.	Construction of Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land pollution through solid waste generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply of Refuse and Skip containers
2.	Construction of Boreholes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depletion of the ozone layer 	
3.	Construction of Water closet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generation of volume of waste and odour in the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of solid waste disposal Regular spraying of toilet facility
4.	Reshaping and Rehabilitation of Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water bodies and land. This leads to dust emission into the atmosphere during construction Land Degradation through the removal of top soil during construction Destruction of trees and vegetation Over speeding of Vehicles Blocking of rivers and Subways Deprivation of houses, stores and farm lands and crops along roads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular spraying of water on the road during construction Replacement of top soil and replanting of trees Construction of speed ramps Construction of Culverts Financial compensation
5.	Extension of Electricity to newly built up areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential fire disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of fire Tender Formation and training of fire volunteers
6.	Construction of Classroom Blocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Felling of trees at project site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree planting

7.	Supply of Classroom Furniture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massive felling of tree in forest reserves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planting • Formation of community volunteer groups
8.	Construction of Bungalows for DA Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Felling of trees at project site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planting

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

Using the sustainability tools and marching the activities against the criteria it will involve a series of practical measures or interventions to address the impacts.

They include;

- In construction of school blocks, office and residential accommodation, some trees would be planted to replace those ones destroyed. Grass would also be grown around the structures to protect the building and the open spaces from erosion. Pavements would be provided as walkways to the structures.
- In the case of increase in the yield of food crops, adoption of sound agricultural practices to minimize the negative environmental impact would be ensured.
- Landfill sites and treatment plants would be managed such that environmental pollution in the surrounding areas would be minimized or completely avoided. As frequently as possible, the solid and liquid waste would be sprayed with chemicals to kill or eliminate all harmful infectious bacteria. Sites that would become full and filled would be covered completely with sand, and trees would be grown there to generate some vegetation cover.
- Site (cadestal) plans would be prepared for projects in settlements that lack development planning schemes. Where there are development planning schemes, site and building plans would be prepared in relation to the schemes to ensure that structures are well distributed over space in order to avoid haphazard development. The schemes would make adequate provision for sanitary areas, open space, education, residential areas, lorry parks, markets and industrial village.
- Construction of public water closet would be done in a way to avoid slopes so that water bodies downstream do not get contaminated. When full, the materials would be drawn and deposited in trenches purposely prepared for that and treated with chemicals to avoid environmental pollution.

- During the reshaping and construction of roads and drains, some vegetation cover, including big and small trees would be destroyed. After the completion of the roads, some trees would be planted along the roads and site to replace those ones destroyed in course of the construction. In areas where drains would be constructed, care would be taken to ensure that sewerage from houses along the drains are connected to the main drains.
- With regards to the construction of markets, supply of refuse and skip containers would be provided to ensure environmental cleanliness.

In the implementation of the programmes and projects, efforts will be made to manage resources efficiently in order to minimize the negative environmental impact. Consequently, the district goal of improving the well-being of the people would be achieved.

CHAPTER FIVE

PREPARATION OF DISTRICT COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

5.1 Introduction

The Composite Programme of Action which is designed to cover a period of four years (2018-2021) must be further simplified into various years to specify the activities that will be undertaken within each year of the plan period. This helps the Planner, the implementing agencies and other stakeholders to know what is happening at each point in the planning cycle. It also serves as a guide for monitoring the progress of the Medium term Development Plan. Annual Action Plans are annual breakdown of the Medium Term Development Plan. The rationale behind this is to identify which activities must be implemented before others especially on-going programmes and projects so that the overall impact of the plan can be felt. This is also necessary since resources are scarce and not all the proposed activities can be undertaken at the same time. It is also worth noting that some activities serve as inputs for other activities while others provide the basis for implementation of others. These reasons among others justify the preparation of Annual Action Plans.

5.2 Implementation Schedules for the District Composite Annual Action Plans

The Annual Plan Implementation schedules are divided into four (4) quarters from January to December in each year. It indicates the various activities and project location to be undertaken in each year of the plan period (2018-2021), the time frame with respect to quarters, the annual budget and implementing agencies. The table below represents the District Composite Annual Action Plans for the various years of the plan period.

5.3 District Composite Annual Action Plans

Table 5.1: District Composite Annual Action Plan for 2018

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Programme/ Sub Programme	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GOG GHC	IGF GHC	Donor GHC	Lead	Collabo rating
Financial Sector	Organise training in revenue mobilisation techniques for Revenue Collectors and accounts staff (Training and Capacity Building)	Wawase		Revenue Collectors trained	→					8,000 (IGF)		Finance	Cent. Admin
Financial Sector	Organise Social Accountability Forum (Town Hall Meetings)	Wawase Kwabrafoso, Brahabebome Akaporiso, and Tutuka Odumasi Town Councils		Social Accountability Forum Organised	→					10,000 (IGF)		Cent. Admin	Finance
Financial Sector	Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the district	District Wide		Revenue Database compiled and updated on Monthly basis	→				10,000 (DACF)			Cent. Admin	Finance
Financial Sector	Provide incentives packages and logistical support to revenue staff who meet their target.	District Wide		Incentives packages provided and logistics procured	→					4,000 (IGF)		Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Financial Sector	Identify other forms of revenue sources	District Wide		Other form of revenue sources identified	→					1,000 (IGF)		Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Financial Sector	Establish Revenue Task Force and assign roles for effective and efficient revenue collection	District Wide		Task force established and functional	→					4,000 (IGF)		Cent. Admin	Finance
Financial Sector	Organize tax education programmes in the district annually	District Wide		Quarterly tax education organised	→					3,000 (IGF)		Finance Dept.	Revenue office Information Dept.
Financial Sector	Review District Assembly's bye-laws and gazette of fee-fixing resolution	District Wide		Assembly's bye-laws reviewed and enforced	→					6,000 (IGF)		Cent. Admin	Finance Dept.
Financial Sector	Cede some revenue items to the 3 Town councils for collection	District Wide		No. of revenue items ceded to Town councils for collection	→					1,000 (IGF)		Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT													




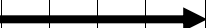



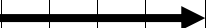





Economic Development	Training in Quality improvement (Palm Oil, Palm Kernel Oil and cassava processing)	District Wide		Training in Quality improvement (Palm Oil, Palm Kernel Oil and cassava processing)		15,000 (DAFC)			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Training in Bee Keeping and Auto Diagnostic	District Wide		Training in Bee Keeping and Auto Diagnostic		15,000 (DAFC)			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Apprenticeship training for 100 unemployed youth in the district	District Wide		100 unemployed youth in the district trained		10,000 (DAFC)			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Support to One District One Factory programme	District Wide		One District One Factory programme supported		50,000 (DAFC)			BAC	Cent. Admin.
AGRICULTURE										
Economic Development	Construction of Ultra-Modern Market Center	Boete		Market Center constructed		BoT	BoT	BoT	Works Dept. Cent. Admin	
Economic Development	Organise and celebrate District Farmers Day	Nyamesoyede		Farmers day organised				6,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Provide extension services, conduct home and farm visits, monitoring, supervision and evaluation by AEAs, DDOs and DDA annually and monitor planting for food and jobs beneficiaries.	District Wide		Extension services provided				2,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Train and resource 4 extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies annually	District Wide		Training organised				8,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Train and promote 30 livestock and fish processors on value addition annually	District Wide		30 livestock and fish processors on value addition				3,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	AEA home and farm visit to educate farmers on improved crop and animal technologies	District Wide		Training organised				10,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organize mass vaccination of endemic diseases(PPR-200 small ruminants, RABIES 300 dogs and cats,NCD-1000 birds in the district	District Wide		Mass vaccination of endemic diseases(PPR-50 small ruminants, RABIES 100 dogs and cats,NCD-500 birds in the municipality annually organized				6,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organize 6 training sessions for DADU staff in Extension, Veterinary, crops, Fisheries, Animal production and WIAD	District Wide		Training organised				2,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organize 4 fora on misuse of agrochemicals	District Wide		Training organised				2,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.

Economic Development	Sensitize 14 FBOs on the value chain concept by AEAs annually.	District Wide	14 FBOs and 14 AEAs sensitized on value chain	██████████		3,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Train 30 livestock farmers in disease management annually	District Wide	30 livestock farmers trained in disease management annually	██████████		3,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Conduct markets survey for weekly market data of foodstuff prices	District Wide	Market survey organised	██████████		2,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Train 50 vegetable farmers on attributes and safe use of agro chemicals.	District Wide	50 vegetable farmers on attributes and safe use of agro chemicals promoted	██████████		4,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organise 4 educational forums on Post-harvest management of grains and tubers in farming communities	District Wide	Education forum organised	██████████		3,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Identify and facilitate the linkage of 5 active FBOs to credit sources and industries annually	District Wide	5 FBOs identified and linked to credit sources	██████████		2,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Educate 150 women on good nutrition and income generation activities	District Wide	150 women educated	██████████		3,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Conduct supervision, monitoring & Evaluation of projects and programmes by the DDA annual	District Wide	Monitoring and evaluation conducted by DDA	██████████		3,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Clampdown the activities of illegal miners	District Wide	Activities of illegal miners clamp downed	██████████		5,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Conduct veterinary surveillance and monitoring	Selected Community	Veterinary surveillance and monitoring organised	██████████	20,000 (DACF)		Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Strengthen 8 FBOs into active groups and introduce them to the DOC for registration	District Wide	FBOs groups strengthen	██████████		2,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organise educational forums to create awareness and register 500 farmers for the Planting for Food & Job (PFJ) programme	District Wide	Educational forum organised	██████████		1,500 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organise training on Rapid plantain multiplication for 30 farmers	District Wide	30 farmers trained on rapid plantain multiplication	██████████		1,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organise 4 educational forums on Post-harvest management of grains and tubers in farming communities	District Wide	4No. educational forum organised	██████████		3,200 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.

Economic Development	Educate 400 farmers on the prevention and control of Fall Army Worm (FAW) and the handling and distribution of inputs	District Wide		400 farmers educated on fall army worm	██████████→			2,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organize RELC planning session	District Wide		Planning session organised	██████████→			6,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Establish 10 demonstrations and conduct 20 field days on PFJ crops (rice, maize, Eggplant, tomato and pepper)	District Wide		10 field demonstarion organised	██████████→			1,500 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Educate 400 farmers on climate change and climate smart agriculture	District Wide		Farmers educated	██████████→			3,500 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Train 20 women Gari and Oil palm processors on the Value Chain concept	District Wide		Women trained	██████████→			9,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Conduct two (2) sensitization program for farmers on the need to adopt climate smart agricultural technologies	District Wide		Farmers trained	██████████→			2,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT										
EDUCATION										
Social Service Delivery	Construction of 1 No 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Wawase		1 No 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed	██████████→	400,000 (DAF)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Social Service Delivery	Construction of 1 No- 3 unit Classroom Block with office , store, mechanized Borehole and furniture	Odumasi		1 No 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed	██████████→	250,000 (DAF)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Social Service Delivery	Construction of fence wall at Methodist School	Tutuka		Fence wall constructed	██████████→	178,000 (DAF)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Social Service Delivery	Construction of 1 No 3 Unit Classroom block with office, store, staff common room and 4 seater acqua privy toilet	Ayese		1 No 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed	██████████→	250,000 (DAF)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Social Service Delivery	Support for STME	District Wide		STME supported.	██████████→		5,000 (IGF)		GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Monitor the implementation of the School feeding programme	District Wide		Implementation of the School feeding programme monitored	██████████→		2,000 (IGF)		GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Support the District Directorate of Education to acquire logistics to run the EMIS	District Wide		Logistics acquired to run EMIS	██████████→	10,000 (DAF)			GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Support to Sports Development	District Wide		Sports Development Supported	██████████→	20,000 (DAF)			GES	Cent. Admin.

Social Service Delivery	Expand non-formal education in partnership with the community groups, NGO's and private providers	District Wide		Non Formal Education expanded	—————→		5,000 (IGF)		GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Organise School Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) in school	District Wide		SPAM meetings organised for teachers	—————→		3,000 (IGF)		GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Sensitization Programme on Girl Child Education	District Wide		Sensitization Programme on Girl Child Education organised	—————→		3,000 (IGF)		GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Organise counselling programmes for all stakeholders in schools on climate and positive personal Relationships	District Wide		Counselling programmes for all stakeholders in schools on climate organised	—————→		3,000 (IGF)		GES	Cent. Admin.
	HEALTH									
Social Service Delivery	Completion of 1 No CHPS compound ON-GOING	Diawuso		1No. CHPS compound completed	—————→	142,000 (DAF)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin GHS
Social Service Delivery	Construction of 1No. NHIS Office	Boete		1No. NHIS Office completed	—————→	(DAF)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin GHS
Social Service Delivery	Carry out monitoring and supervision on family planning	District Wide		Monitoring and supervision on family planning organised	—————→		2,500 (IGF)		GHS	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Support to Roll Back Malaria programme	District Wide		Roll Back Malaria Programme implemented yearly	—————→		5,000 (IGF)		GHS	Cent. Admin
Social Service Delivery	Support to district response initiative (0.5%) on HIV/AIDS	District Wide		District Response initiative activities done	—————→	15,000 (DAF)			GHS	Cent. Admin
Social Service Delivery	Support to immunization programmes in the district	District Wide		Immuization programmes supported in the district	—————→	10,000 (DAF)			GHS	Cent. Admin
Social Service Delivery	Organize Know Your Status campaign on HIV/AIDS	District Wide		Know Your Status campaign organized on HIV/AIDS	—————→		5,000 (IGF)		GHS	Cent. Admin
	WATER AND SANITATION									
Social Service Delivery	Construction of 1No 20-Seater WC Toilet with mechanized Borehole	PTP		1No. 20-Seater WC Toilet with mechanized Borehole constructed	—————→			200,000 (DDF)	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Construction of Mechanized Boreholes	Akaporiso, Nyamesoyede, PTP		Mechanized Boreholes constructed	—————→	100,000 (DAF)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Construction of Mechanized Boreholes	Aboagyekrom, Bossman, Low cost, Estate, Wawase and WJS		Mechanized Boreholes constructed	—————→			100,000 (DDF)	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.

SOCIAL PROTECTION													
Social Service Delivery	Provide scholarship for brilliant but needy students	District Wide		Scholarship for brilliant but needy students provided	→					40,000 (DA CF)		GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Livelihood skills training for the physically challenged	District Wide		Livelihood skills training for the physically challenged conducted	→					10,000 (DA CF)		DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Support the national programme on the elimination of worst form of child labour in cocoa and mining communities	District Wide		Support the national programme on the elimination of worst form of child labour in cocoa and mining communities	→					3,000 (IG F)		DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Support to the LEAP programme	District Wide		LEAP beneficiaries sensitized	→					2,000 (IG F)		DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Educate the populace on issues of child labour, child neglect, child abuse and child trafficking on FM stations, Churches, Mosques and Communities	District Wide		People of the district sensitized on effects of child related issues	→					1,000 (IG F)		DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Equipment, tools and stationery for the Social welfare and community development office	Wawase		Procurement report	→					4,000 (IG F)		DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Investigate the background of CBOs/NGOs and register them	District Wide		Training report	→					1,000 (IG F)		DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Organize 4 mass meetings in Rural communities	District Wide		500 adults educated on how to improve their living standards and child protection issues	→					4,000 (DA CF)		DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Sensitize 8 Public and Private schools on topics such as Teenage pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, Personal Hygiene and Child Labour	District Wide		1000 students sensitized on the various topics	→					3,000 (DA CF)		DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Visit 5 communities to Organize Communal Labour for Development Projects and keep good environmental sanitation	District Wide		Communal labour in 5 communities organized	→					1,000 (IG F)		DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Organize 4 study groups in rural communities to help find solution to social/community problem	District Wide		4 Study groups organized to find solutions to identified community problems	→					2,000 (IG F)		DSW/CD	
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT													
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Construction of 3No footbridges	Kwabrafoso Anwiam Brahabehome		3No. footbridges constructed	→					100,000 (DA CF)		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.

Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Construction of Drains	Akaporiso		Drains constructed		50,000 (DAF)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Provide 100No. street bulbs and accessories for 19 electoral areas	District Wide		list of beneficiary electoral areas		70,000 (DAF)			Cent. Admin.	ECG
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Support 5 rural communities that are not connected to the national grid to have access to electricity	District Wide		Access to electricity enhanced		100,000 (DAF)			ECG	Cent. Admin.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Extend electricity to newly developed areas in various communities	District Wide		Report on beneficiary communities		40,000 (DAF)			ECG	Cent. Admin.
	DISASTER MANAGEMENT									
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Planting of trees along river banks	District Wide		Report on tree planting exercise		7,000 (DAF)			Forestry Commission	NADMO
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Conduct public education on dangers of bush fire	District Wide		Public education report on bushfires		8,000 (DAF)			NADMO, GNFS	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Undertake afforestation programme (tree planting exercise)	District Wide		Report on tree planting exercise		7,000 (DAF)			Forestry Commission	NADMO
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Education on disaster risk reduction on the proper usage of LPG	District Wide		Report on disaster risk reduction		7,000 (DAF)			NADMO	Cent. Admin.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public education on flooding food safety after flood emergency	Flood Prone communities		Public education report on flooding and food safety		4,000 (DAF)			NADMO	Cent. Admin.
	SPATIAL PLANNING									
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Embark on Development Control	District Wide		Development control embarked upon			5,000 (IGF)		Works Dept.	PPD
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Site Acquisition and clearing for Relocation of Timber Market	Domeabra		Site Acquired and cleared					PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Hazard mapping and Assessment	District Wide		Report on Hazard mapping and assessment		3,000 (DAF)			NADMO	Cent. Admin.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Support to Disaster victims	District Wide		NADMO report		100,000 (DAF)			NADMO	Cent. Admin.

Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Embark on Quarterly Spatial Planning Committee Meetings	PTP		Approval of layouts and development applications	→				2,500 (IGF)		PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Embark on Street Naming and Property Addressing System	District Wide		Street Naming organised Property Addressing System	→				50,000 (DACF)		PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Prepare local plans for selected communities	Selected communities		Layouts/Planning Schemes developed for communities without layouts	→				20,000 (DACF)		PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Organize site meetings for project implementation	District Wide		Site meetings for project implementation organised	→				1,000 (IGF)		Works Dept	Cent. Admin.	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Support to Community Initiated Projects	District Wide		Community Initiated Projects supported by the DA	→						Cent. Admin	Works Dept.	
	ROADS												
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Reshaping of all feeder roads in the district	District Wide		All feeder roads in the district reshaped	→				100,000 (DACF)		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. Transport Dept.	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Construction and Operationalization of lorry station terminal	Boete		Lorry station terminal constructed and operationalized	→				BoT	BoT	BoT	Works Dept. Cent. Admin	Transport Dept.
	ENVIRONMENT												
Social Service Delivery	Support to Hygiene Education and Food vendor screening	District Wide		Hygiene Education organised	→				2,500 (DACF)				
Social Service Delivery	Evacuation of refuse	District Wide		Refuse Evacuated	→				100,000 (DACF)		Env. GHS		
Social Service Delivery	Support Zoomlion activities under the public – private partnership in Sanitation management (funds for fumigation and sanitation activities)	District Wide		PPP in waste management implemented.	→				100,000 (DACF)		Zoom lion Company Ltd Env.	Env.	
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY													
Management and Administration	Support to 3 Sub District Structures	Wawase Kwabrafoso, Brahabebome Akoporiso, Tutuka		Sub district supported	→				70,000 (DACF)		Cent. Admin.		

		Odumasi Town Council												
Management and Administration	Support to other departmental Activities	District Wide		Departments supported	→					10,000 (DAF)				Cent. Admin.
Management and Administration	Support to District Wide Project Monitoring and Evaluation	District Wide		District Wide Project Monitoring and Evaluation organised	→					40,000 (DAF)				Cent. Admin.
Management and Administration	Preparation of District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021)	District Wide		DMTDP (2018-2021) Prepared	→					20,000 (DAF)				Cent. Admin.
Management and Administration	Organise Capacity Building Training for DA Staff and Hon. Members	District Wide		Capacity Building Training for DA Staff organised	→					40,000 (DAF)				Cent. Admin.
Management and Administration	Support the celebration of national programmes (6th March, 1st July, AU day etc.)	District Wide		Celebration of National programmes supported	→					20,000 (DAF)				Cent. Admin.
Management and Administration	Procure Office logistics such computers, laptops, printers, Stationery and Equipment's	Obuasi East District Assembly		Office Stationery and Equipment procured	→					50,000 (DAF)				Cent. Admin.
Management and Administration	Procure Office Executive Tables for Heads of Departments and Staff	Obuasi East District Assembly		Office Executive Tables procured	→					40,000 (DAF)				Cent. Admin.
Management and Administration	Sitting Allowances to Hon. Assembly Members	Obuasi East District Assembly		Sitting Allowances paid to Hon. Assembly Members	→									Cent. Admin.
Management and Administration	Organise end of year incentive packages to Hon. Assembly Members and Staff	Obuasi East District Assembly			→									Cent. Admin.
Management and Administration	Payment of Transfer Grant to DA Staff	Obuasi East District Assembly		Transfer grant paid to DA Staff	→									Cent. Admin.
Management and Administration	Support to security services	District Wide			→						10,000 (IGF)			Cent. Admin.
Management and Administration	Maintenance of District Assembly Official Vehicles	District Wide		Official vehicle maintained	→					30,000 (DAF)				Cent. Admin.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Maintenance of District Assembly Office buildings	PTP		Office building maintained	→					5,000 (DAF)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Renovation of 6No. AGA Senior staff bungalows for use by DA staff	PTP		AGA bungalows renovated	→					200,000 (DAF)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.

Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Conversion and Renovation of Existing AGA Bungalows to Departmental Offices (PHASE I)	PTP		Existing building converted into departmental office	→				200,000 (DAFC)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Extension of District Administration Office	PTP		Extension of District Administration block completed	→				20,000 (DAFC)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
GENDER EQUALITY													
Social Service Delivery	Equip women with entrepreneurial skills and link the up with start-up capital	District Wide		10 Women groups equipped with Entrepreneurial skills and linked with start-up capital	→				5,000 (DAFC)			BAC	DSW/CD
Social Service Delivery	Capacity building on Gender mainstreaming	District Wide		Stakeholders trained on Gender mainstreaming	→				5,000 (DAFC)			DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Gender sensitization and awareness	District Wide		Stakeholders sensitized on Gender	→					1,000 (IGF)		DSW/CD	
Management and Administration	Education on Domestic Violence against Women	District Wide		Education on Domestic Violence Against Women organised	→					1,000 (IGF)		DSW/CD	

Source: OEDA- DPCU, 2018

Table 5.2: District Composite Annual Action Plan for 2019

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Programme/ Sub Programme	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
									GHC	GHC	GHC		
Financial Sector	Organise Social Accountability Forum (Town Hall Meetings)	Wawase Kwabrafos, Brahabebome Akaporiso, and Tutuka Odumasi Town Council		Social Accountability Forum Organised	→				10,000 (DAFC)			Cent. Admin	Finance
Financial Sector	Organise training in revenue mobilisation techniques for Revenue Collectors and accounts staff (Training and Capacity Building)	PTP		Revenue Collectors trained	→					8,000 (IGF)		Finance	Cent. Admin

Financial Sector	Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the district	District Wide		Revenue Database compiled and updated on Monthly basis	→	10,000 (DACF)			Cent. Admin	Finance
Financial Sector	Provide incentives packages and logistical support to revenue staff who meet their target.	District Wide		Incentives packages provided and logistics procured	→	4,000 (IGF)			Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Financial Sector	Recruit additional revenue commission collectors	District Wide		Additional revenue commission collectors recruited	→	2,000 (IGF)			Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Financial Sector	Identify other forms of revenue sources	District Wide		Other form of revenue sources identified	→	1,000 (IGF)			Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Financial Sector	Establish Revenue Task Force and assign roles for effective and efficient revenue collection	District Wide		Task force established	→	4,000 (IGF)			Cent. Admin	Finance
Financial Sector	Valuation of properties in additional communities and computerization of property rates data	District Wide		Properties valued in additional communities	→	50,000 (DACF)			Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Financial Sector	Organize tax education programmes in the district annually	District Wide		Quarterly tax education organised	→	3,000 (IGF)			Finance Dept.	Revenue office Information Dept.
Financial Sector	Review District Assembly's bye-laws and gazette of fee-fixing resolution	District Wide		Assembly's bye-laws reviewed and enforced	→	6,000 (IGF)			Cent. Admin	Finance Dept.
Financial Sector	Cede some revenue items to the 3 Town councils for collection	District Wide		No. of revenue items ceded to Town councils for collection	→	1,000 (IGF)			Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin
	PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT									
Economic Development	Training in poultry farming ,fish farming and sheep and goat rearing at Asuanse Farm Institute	District Wide		Training in poultry farming ,fish farming and sheep and goat rearing at Asuanse Farm Institute	→	10,000 (DACF)			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Community based training in Beads production, soap making, pomade, cosmetics, baking and confectionaries	District Wide		Community based training in Beads production soap making, pomade, cosmetics, baking and confectionaries carried out	→	55,000 (DACF)			BAC	Cent. Admin.

Economic Development	Training in Records Keeping, Marketing and Customer Care and Business Management	District Wide		Training in Records Keeping, Marketing and Customer Care and Business Management carried out	→	10,000 (DAF)			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Occupational Safety and Environmental Health Training	District Wide		Occupational Safety and Environmental Health Training conducted	→	5,000 (DAF)			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Training in Quality improvement (Palm Oil, Palm Kernel Oil and cassava processing)	District Wide		Training in Quality improvement (Palm Oil, Palm Kernel Oil and cassava processing)	→	15,000 (DAF)			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Training in Bee Keeping and Auto Diagnostic	District Wide		Training in Bee Keeping and Auto Diagnostic	→	15,000 (DAF)			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Apprenticeship training for 100 unemployed youth in the district	District Wide		100 unemployed youth in the district trained	→	10,000 (DAF)			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Provision of start-up kits to 100 graduate apprentices	District Wide		Start-up kits to 100 graduate apprentices provided	→	20,000 (DAF)			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Support to One District One Factory programme	District Wide		One District One Factory programme supported	→	50,000 (DAF)			BAC	Cent. Admin.
	AGRICULTURE									
Economic Development	Construction of Ultra-Modern Market Center (ROLL OVER FROM 2018)	Boete		Market Center constructed	→	BoT	BoT	BoT	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin
Economic Development	Construction of Market Shed	Ahansonyewo dea		Market Shed constructed	→				Works Dept.	Cent. Admin
Economic Development	Organise and celebrate District Farmers Day	Selected community		Farmers day organised	→			6,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Provide extension services, conduct home and farm visits, monitoring, supervision and evaluation by AEAs, DDOs and DDA annually and monitor planting for food and jobs beneficiaries.	District Wide		Extension services provided	→			2,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Train and resource 4 extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies annually	District Wide		Training organised	→			8,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.

Economic Development	Train and promote 30 livestock and fish processors on value addition annually	District Wide		30 livestock and fish processors on value addition	→			3,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	AEA home and farm visit to educate farmers on improved crop and animal technologies	District Wide		Training organised	→			10,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organize mass vaccination of endemic diseases(PPR-200 small ruminants, RABIES 300 dogs and cats,NCD-1000 birds in the district	District Wide		Mass vaccination of endemic diseases(PPR-50 small ruminants, RABIES 100 dogs and cats,NCD-500 birds in the municipality annually organized	→			6,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organize 6 training sessions for DADU staff in Extension, Veterinary, crops, Fisheries, Animal production and WIAD	District Wide		Training organised	→			2,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organize 4 fora on misuse of agrochemicals	District Wide		Training organised	→			2,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Sensitize 14 FBOs on the value chain concept by AEAs annually.	District Wide		14 FBOs and 14 AEAs sensitized on value chain	→			3,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Train 30 livestock farmers in disease management annually	District Wide		30 livestock farmers trained in disease management annually	→			3,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Conduct markets survey for weekly market data of foodstuff prices	District Wide		Market survey organised	→			2,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Train 50 vegetable farmers on attributes and safe use of agro chemicals.	District Wide		50 vegetable farmers on attributes and safe use of agro chemicals promoted	→			4,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organise 4 educational forums on Post-harvest management of grains and tubers in farming communities	District Wide		Education forum organised	→			3,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Identify and facilitate the linkage of 5 active FBOs to credit sources and industries annually	District Wide		5 FBOs identified and linked to credit sources	→			2,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Educate 150 women on good nutrition and income generation activities	District Wide		150 women educated	→			3,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Conduct supervision, monitoring & Evaluation of projects and programmes by the DDA annual	District Wide		Monitoring and evaluation conducted by DDA	→			3,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.

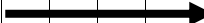


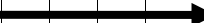








Economic Development	Clampdown the activities of illegal miners	District Wide		Activities of illegal miners clamp downed				5,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Conduct veterinary surveillance and monitoring	Selected Community		Veterinary surveillance and monitoring organised		20,000 (DAFC)			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Strengthen 8 FBOs into active groups and introduce them to the DOC for registration	District Wide		FBOs groups strengthen				2,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organise educational forums to create awareness and register 500 farmers for the Planting for Food & Job (PFJ) programme	District Wide		Educational forum organised				1,500 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organise training on Rapid plantain multiplication for 30 farmers	District Wide		30 farmers trained on rapid plantain multiplication				1,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organise 4 educational forums on Post-harvest management of grains and tubers in farming communities	District Wide		4No. educational forum organised				3,200 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Educate 400 farmers on the prevention and control of Fall Army Worm (FAW) and the handling and distribution of inputs	District Wide		400 farmers educated on fall army worm				2,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organize RELC planning session	District Wide		Planning session organised				6,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Establish 10 demonstrations and conduct 20 field days on PFJ crops (rice, maize, Eggplant, tomato and pepper)	District Wide		10 field demonstrarion organised				1,500 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Educate 400 farmers on climate change and climate smart agriculture	District Wide		Farmers educated				3,500 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Train 20 women Gari and Oil palm processors on the Value Chain concept	District Wide		Women trained				9,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Conduct two (2) sensitization program for farmers on the need to adopt climate smart agricultural technologies	District Wide		Farmers trained				2,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT										
EDUCATION										
Social Service Delivery	Construction of 1 No 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities (ROLL OVER FROM 2018)	Wawase		1 No 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed		400,000 (DAFC)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES

Social Service Delivery	Construction of 1 No- 3 unit Classroom Block with office, store, mechanized Borehole and furniture (ROLL OVER FROM 2018)	Odumasi		1 No 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed	→	250,000 (DACF)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Social Service Delivery	Construction of fence wall at Methodist School (ROLL OVER FROM 2018)	Tutuka		Fence wall constructed	→	178,000 (DACF)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Social Service Delivery	Construction of 1 No 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Domeabra		1 No 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed	→	400,000 (DACF)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Social Service Delivery	Construction of 1 No 2 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Jimiso		1 No 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed	→	150,000 (DACF)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Social Service Delivery	Rehabilitation of L/A primary school	Kwabrafoso		1 No 6 unit classroom block rehabilitated		80,000 (DACF)				
Social Service Delivery	Construction of 1 No 2-unit KG block with ancillary facilities	Nyamesoyede		1 No 2 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed	→	150,000 (DACF)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Social Service Delivery	Construction of 1 No 2-unit KG block with ancillary facilities	Bossman		1 No 2 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed	→	150,000 (DACF)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Social Service Delivery	Supply 2000No. mono and dual desk for pupils and 100No. Table and Chairs for Teachers	Selected Schools		2000 Dual Desk and mono desk for pupils Supplied	→		120,000 (DDF)		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Social Service Delivery	Rehabilitation of DA Primary School	Sampsomkrom		KG School rehabilitated	→	70,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Social Service Delivery	Support for STME	District Wide		STME supported.	→	10,000 (DACF)			GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Monitor the implementation of the School feeding programme	District Wide		Implementation of the School feeding programme monitored	→		2,000 (IGF)		GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Support the Inspectorate Division to monitor various schools	District Wide		Schools monitored	→		3,000 (IGF)		GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Organize workshop for Head teachers and class teachers to sharpen their skills	District Wide		No. of Head teachers and class teachers trained	→		8,000 (IGF)		GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Support the District Directorate of Education to acquire logistics to run the EMIS	District Wide		Logistics acquired to run EMIS	→	10,000 (DACF)			GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Support District Education Directorate to maintain official vehicles	PTP		Official vehicle maintained	→		4,000 (IGF)		GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Support the Education Directorate to acquire stationery	PTP		Stationery acquired	→		3,000 (IGF)		GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Support to Sports Development	District Wide		Sports Development supported	→	20,000 (DACF)			GES	Cent. Admin.

Social Service Delivery	Expand non-formal education in partnership with the community groups, NGO's and private providers	District Wide		Non Formal Education expanded	—————▶	5,000 (DA CF)			GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Organise School Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) in school	District Wide		SPAM meetings organised for teachers	—————▶	3,000 (DA CF)			GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Sensitization Programme on Girl Child Education	District Wide		Sensitization Programme on Girl Child Education organised	—————▶	3,000 (DA CF)			GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Organise counselling programmes for all stakeholders in schools on climate and positive personal Relationships	District Wide		counselling programmes for all stakeholders in schools on climate organised	—————▶	3,000 (DA CF)			GES	Cent. Admin.
	HEALTH									
Social Service Delivery	Carry out monitoring and supervision on family planning	District Wide		Monitoring and supervision on family planning organised	—————▶		2,500 (IG F)		GHS	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Support to Roll Back Malaria programme	District Wide		Roll Back Malaria Programme implemented yearly	—————▶		5,000 (IG F)		GHS	Cent. Admin
Social Service Delivery	Support to district response initiative (0.5%) on HIV/AIDS	District Wide		District Response initiative activities done	—————▶	15,000 (DA CF)			GHS	Cent. Admin
Social Service Delivery	Support to immunization programmes in the district	District Wide		Immuization programmes supported in the district	—————▶	10,000 (DA CF)			GHS	Cent. Admin
Social Service Delivery	Support to nutritional programme	District Wide			—————▶				GHS	Cent. Admin
Social Service Delivery	Organize Know Your Status campaign on HIV/AIDS	District Wide		Know Your Status campaign organized on HIV/AIDS	—————▶		5,000 (IG F)		GHS	Cent. Admin
Social Service Delivery	Provide adequate health equipment, logistics in health delivery	District Wide		Health equipment supplied	—————▶	10,000 (DA CF)			GHS	Cent. Admin.
	WATER AND SANITATION									
Social Service Delivery	Construction of 1No. 20-Seater WC Toilet with mechanized Borehole	Nyamesoyede		1No. 20-Seater WC Toilet with mechanized Borehole constructed	—————▶			200,000 (DD F)		
Social Service Delivery	Construction of Mechanized Boreholes	Domeabra		2No. Mechanized Boreholes constructed	—————▶	40,000 (DA CF)				
Social Service Delivery	Construction of Mechanized Boreholes (ROLL OVER FROM 2018)	Akaporiso,		3No. Mechanized Boreholes constructed	—————▶	100,000 (DA CF)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
	SOCIAL PROTECTION									
Social Service Delivery	Provide scholarship for brilliant but needy students	District Wide		Scholarship for brilliant but needy students provided	—————▶	40,000 (DA CF)			GES	Cent. Admin.

Social Service Delivery	Livelihood skills training for the physically challenged	District Wide		Livelihood skills training for the physically challenged conducted	→	10,000 (DACF)			DSW/CD
Social Service Delivery	Construction of separate staircase and walkway to the District Administration Block	PTP		Construction of separate staircase and walkway to the Administrative Block	→	10,000 (DACF)			DSW/CD
Social Service Delivery	Conduct quarterly inspection of Day Care Centres.	District Wide		Quarterly inspection of Day Care Centres conducted	→		2,000 (IGF)		DSW/CD
Social Service Delivery	Support the national programme on the elimination of worst form of child labour in cocoa and mining communities	District Wide		Support the national programme on the elimination of worst form of child labour in cocoa and mining communities	→		3,000 (IGF)		DSW/CD
Social Service Delivery	Celebration of World Day Against Child Labour	District Wide		Celebration of World Day Against Child Labour	→	6,000 (DACF)			DSW/CD
Social Service Delivery	Support to the LEAP programme	District Wide		LEAP beneficiaries sensitized	→		2,000 (IGF)		DSW/CD
Social Service Delivery	Educate the populace on issues of child labour, child neglect, child abuse and child trafficking on FM stations, Churches, Mosques and Communities	District Wide		People of the district sensitized on effects of child related issues	→		1,000 (IGF)		DSW/CD
Social Service Delivery	Equipment, tools and stationery for the Social welfare and community development office			Procurement report	→		4,000 (IGF)		DSW/CD
Social Service Delivery	Offer support to indigents for free registration and renewal of National Health Insurance	District Wide		100 indigents assisted to register for NHIS	→		1,000 (IGF)		DSW/CD
Social Service Delivery	Investigate the background of CBOs/NGOs and register them	District Wide		Training report	→		1,000 (IGF)		DSW/CD
Social Service Delivery	Register 100 people with disability with the NHIS	District Wide		100 people with disability registered	→	5,000 (DACF)			DSW/CD
Social Service Delivery	Organize 4 mass meetings in Rural communities	District Wide		500 adults educated on how to improve their living standards and child protection issues	→	4,000 (DACF)			DSW/CD
Social Service Delivery	Organize and form 8 new women's group and supervise the existing groups to empower them economically	District Wide		100 women in 8 groups trained in Home management and skills to improve their products	→	4,000 (DACF)			DSW/CD
Social Service Delivery	Sensitize 8 Public and Private schools on topics such as Teenage pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, Personal Hygiene and Child Labour	District Wide		1000 students sensitized on the various topics	→	3,000 (DACF)			DSW/CD

Social Service Delivery	Visit 5 communities to Organize Communal Labour for Development Projects and keep good environmental sanitation	District Wide		Communal labour in 5 communities organized	—————→		1,000 (IGF)		DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Organize 4 study groups in rural communities to help find solution to social/community problem	District Wide		4 Study groups organized to find solutions to identified community problems	—————→		2,000 (IGF)		DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Support to persons with disability	District Wide			—————→				SW/CD	Cent. Admin.
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT										
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Procure 100 low tension poles for various communities	District Wide		list of beneficiary communities	—————→		30,000 (DACF)		ECG	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Provide 200No. street bulbs and accessories for 19 electoral areas	District Wide		list of beneficiary electoral areas	—————→		150,000 (DACF)		Cent. Admin.	ECG
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Construction of 7No footbridges	Kwabrafoso Anwiam Brahabebome , Tiatiaso, Kwabenakwa, Bossman, Tutuka Central		7No. footbridges constructed	—————→		150,000 (DACF)		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Construction of Drains	Akaporiso		Drains constructed	—————→		50,000 (DACF)		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Support 5 rural communities that are not connected to the national grid to have access to electricity	District Wide		Access to electricity enhanced	—————→		100,000 (DACF)		ECG	Cent. Admin.
DISASTER MANAGEMENT										
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Planting of trees along river banks	District Wide		Report on tree planting exercise	—————→		7,000 (DACF)		Forestry Commission	NADMO
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Conduct public education on dangers of bush fire	District Wide		Public education report on bushfires	—————→		8,000 (DACF)		NADMO, GNFS	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Undertake afforestation programme (tree planting exercise)	District Wide		Report on tree planting exercise	—————→		7,000 (DACF)		Forestry Commission	NADMO
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Education on disaster risk reduction on the proper usage of LPG	District Wide		Report on disaster risk reduction	—————→		7,000 (DACF)		NADMO	

Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public education on flooding food safety after flood emergency	Flood Prone communities		Public education report on flooding and food safety		4,000 (DACF)			NADMO	
	SPATIAL PLANNING									
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Hazard mapping and Assessment	District Wide		Report on Hazard mapping and assessment		3,000 (DACF)			NADMO	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Support to Disaster victims	District Wide		NADMO report		100,000 (DACF)			NADMO	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Embark on Quarterly Spatial Planning Committee Meetings	PTP		Approval of layouts and development applications			2,500 (IGF)		PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Embark on Street Naming and Property Addressing System	District Wide		Street Naming organised Property Addressing System		50,000 (DACF)			PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Site Acquisition and clearing for Relocation of Timber Market	Domeabra		Site Acquired and cleared					PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Compensation of Land for site acquisition for the construction of the District Assembly block	Tutuka		Site Acquired					PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Prepare local plans for selected communities	Selected communities		Layouts/Planning Schemes developed for communities without layouts		20,000 (DACF)			PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Organize site meetings for project implementation	District Wide		site meetings for project implementation organised			1,000 (IGF)		Works Dept.	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Support to Community Initiated Projects	District Wide		Community Initiated Projects supported by the DA					Cent. Admin	Works Dept.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Embark on Development Control	District Wide		Development Control embarked upon			5,000 (IGF)		Works Dept	
	ROADS									
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Construction and Operationalization of lorry station terminal	Boete		Lorry station terminal constructed and operationalized		BoT	BoT	BoT	Works Dept. Cent. Admin	Transport Dept.

Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Reshaping of all feeder roads in the district	District Wide		All feeder roads in the district reshaped	→	100,000 (DAF)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. Transport Dept.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Construction of Kwabrafosso linked road from Sennet Junction to Amansah	Kwabrafoso linked road from Sennet Junction to Amansah		roads to communities linked	→				Works Dept.	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Purchase 1No. Grader for District Assembly	District Wide		1No. Grader for District Assembly purchased	→	100,000 (DAF)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. Transport Dept.
ENVIRONMENT										
Social Service Delivery	Support to Hygiene Education and Food vendor screening	District Wide		Hygiene Education organised	→	2,500 (DAF)				
Social Service Delivery	Evacuation of refuse	District Wide		Refuse Evacuated	→	100,000 (DAF)			Env. GHS	
Social Service Delivery	Support Zoomlion activities under the public – private partnership in Sanitation management (funds for fumigation and sanitation activities)	District Wide		PPP in waste management implemented.	→	100,000 (DAF)			Zoom lion Company Ltd Env.	Env.
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY										
Management and Administration	Support to 3No. Sub District Structures	Wawase Kwabrafosso, Brahabebome Akoporiso, Tutuka Odumasi Town Council		Sub district supported	→	70,000 (DAF)			Cent. Admin.	
Management and Administration	Procure 1No. Pick up and Van for the District Assembly	Obuasi East District Assembly		1No. Pick up and Van procured		150,000 (DAF)			Cent. Admin.	
Management and Administration	Support to other departmental Activities	District Wide		Departments supported	→	10,000 (DAF)			Cent. Admin.	
Management and Administration	Support to District Wide Project Monitoring and Evaluation	District Wide		District Wide Project Monitoring and Evaluation organised	→	40,000 (DAF)			Cent. Admin.	
Management and Administration	Organise Capacity Building Training for DA Staff and Hon. Assembly Members	District Wide		Capacity Building Training for DA Staff and Hon. Assembly members organised	→	40,000 (DAF)			Cent. Admin.	

Management and Administration	Preparation of 2020 District Composite Budget and Annual Action Plan	District Wide		2020 District Composite Budget and Annual Action Plan prepared					25,000			Cent. Admin.	
Management and Administration	Preparation of Revenue Improvement Plan	District Wide		Revenue Improvement Plan prepared					10,000 (DAF)			Cent. Admin.	
Management and Administration	Support the celebration of national programmes (6th March, 1st July, AU day etc.)	District Wide		Celebration of National programmes supported	—————→				20,000 (DAF)			Cent. Admin.	
Management and Administration	Procure Office logistics such computers, laptops, printers, Stationery and Equipment's	Obuasi East District Assembly		Office Stationery and Equipment procured	—————→				50,000 (DAF)			Cent. Admin.	
Management and Administration	Procure Office Executive Tables for Heads of Departments and DA Staff	Obuasi East District Assembly		Office Executive Tables procured	—————→				40,000 (DAF)			Cent. Admin.	
Management and Administration	Allowances to Hon. Assembly Members	Obuasi East District Assembly		Sitting Allowances paid to Hon. Assembly Members	—————→							Cent. Admin.	
Management and Administration	Support to security services	District Wide			—————→					10,000 (IGF)		Cent. Admin.	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Maintenance of District Assembly Official Vehicles	District Wide		Official vehicle maintained	—————→				30,000 (DAF)			Cent. Admin.	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Maintenance of District Assembly Office buildings	PTP		Office building maintained	—————→				5,000 (DAF)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Conversion and Renovation of Existing AGA Bungalows to Departmental Offices (PHASE II)	PTP		Existing building converted into departmental office	—————→				200,000 (DAF)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Extension of District Administration Office	PTP		Extension of District Administration block completed	—————→				20,000 (DAF)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Renovation of AGA staff bungalows for use by DA staff (ROLL OVER FROM 2018)	PTP		AGA bungalows renovated	—————→				200,000 (DAF)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Construction of District Assembly Administration Block	Tutuka		District Assembly Administration Blocked Constructed	—————→				500,000 (GoG)			GoG	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Construction of fence wall for DCE and DCD residential bungalows	Asonkore		DCE and DCD fence wall constructed	—————→				30,000 (DAF)				

GENDER EQUALITY												
Social Service Delivery	Equip women with entrepreneurial skills and link the up with start-up capital	District Wide		10 Women groups equipped with Entrepreneurial skills and linked with start-up capital	→				50,000 (DAFC)		BAC	DSW/CD
Social Service Delivery	Capacity building on Gender mainstreaming	District Wide		Stakeholders trained on Gender mainstreaming	→				5,000 (DAFC)		DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Gender sensitization and awareness	District Wide		Stakeholders sensitized on Gender	→					1,000 (IGF)	DSW/CD	
Management and Administration	Education on Domestic Violence against Women	District Wide		Education on Domestic Violence Against Women organised	→					1,000 (IGF)	DSW/CD	

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

Table 5.3: District Composite Annual Action Plan for 2020

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Programme/ Sub Programme	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GOG GHC	IGF GHC	Donor GHC	Lead	Collaborating
Financial Sector	Organise Social Accountability Forum (Town Hall Meetings)	Wawase Kwabrafoso, Brahabebome Akaporiso, and Tutuka Odumasi Town Council		Social Accountability Forum Organised	→				20,000 (DAFC)			Cent. Admin	Finance
Financial Sector	Organise training in revenue mobilisation techniques for Revenue Collectors and accounts staff (Training and Capacity Building)	PTP		Revenue Collectors trained	→					8,000 (IGF)		Finance	Cent. Admin
Financial Sector	Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the district	District Wide		Revenue Database compiled and updated on Monthly basis	→				10,000 (DAFC)			Cent. Admin	Finance
Financial Sector	Provide incentives packages and logistical support to revenue staff who meet their target.	District Wide		Incentives packages provided and logistics procured	→					4,000 (IGF)		Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Financial Sector	Recruit additional revenue commission collectors	District Wide		Additional	→					2,000 (IGF)		Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin.

				revenue commission collectors recruited								
Financial Sector	Identify other forms of revenue sources	District Wide		Other form of revenue sources identified	→					1,000 (IGF)		Finance Dept. Cent. Admin.
Financial Sector	Establish Revenue Task Force and assign roles for effective and efficient revenue collection	District Wide		Task force established	→					4,000 (IGF)		Cent. Admin Finance
Financial Sector	Valuation of properties in additional communities and computerization of property rates data	District Wide		Properties valued in additional communities	→				50,000 (DA CF)			Finance Dept. Cent. Admin.
Financial Sector	Organize tax education programmes in the district annually	District Wide		Quarterly tax education organised	→					3,000 (IGF)		Finance Dept. Revenue office Information Dept.
Financial Sector	Review District Assembly's bye-laws and gazette of fee-fixing resolution	District Wide		Assembly's bye-laws reviewed and enforced	→					6,000 (IGF)		Cent. Admin Finance Dept.
Financial Sector	Cede some revenue items to the 3 Town councils for collection	District Wide		No. of revenue items ceded to Town councils for collection	→					1,000 (IGF)		Finance Dept. Cent. Admin
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT												
Economic Development	Training in poultry farming ,fish farming and sheep and goat rearing at Asuanse Farm Institute	District Wide		Training in poultry farming ,fish farming and sheep and goat rearing at Asuanse Farm Institute	→				10,000 (DA CF)			BAC Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Community based training in Beads production, soap making, pomade, cosmetics, baking and confectionaries	District Wide		Community based training in Beads production soap making, pomade, cosmetics, baking and confectionaries carried out	→				55,000 (DA CF)			BAC Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Training in Records Keeping, Marketing and Customer Care and Business Management	District Wide		Training in Records Keeping, Marketing and Customer Care and Business Management carried out	→				10,000 (DA CF)			BAC Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Occupational Safety and Environmental Health Training	District Wide		Occupational Safety and Environmental Health Training conducted	→				5,000 (DA CF)			BAC Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Training in Quality improvement (Palm Oil, Palm Kernel Oil and cassava processing)	District Wide		Training in Quality improvement (Palm Oil, Palm Kernel Oil and cassava processing)	→				15,000 (DA CF)			BAC Cent. Admin.

Economic Development	Training in Bee Keeping and Auto Diagnostic	District Wide		Training in Bee Keeping and Auto Diagnostic	→	15,000 (DA CF)			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Apprenticeship training for 100 unemployed youth in the district	District Wide		100 unemployed youth in the district trained	→	10,000 (DA CF)			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Provision of start-up kits to 100 graduate apprentices	District Wide		Start-up kits to 100 graduate apprentices provided	→	20,000 (DA CF)			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Support to One District One Factory programme	District Wide		One District One Factory programme supported	→	50,000 (DA CF)			BAC	Cent. Admin.
AGRICULTURE										
Economic Development	Organise and celebrate District Farmers Day	Selected Community		Farmers day organised	→		6,000 (MAG)		Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Provide extension services, conduct home and farm visits, monitoring, supervision and evaluation by AEAs, DDOs and DDA annually and monitor planting for food and jobs beneficiaries.	District Wide		Extension services provided	→		2,000 (MAG)		Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Train and resource 4 extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies annually	District Wide		Training organised	→		8,000 (MAG)		Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Train and promote 30 livestock and fish processors on value addition annually	District Wide		30 livestock and fish processors on value addition	→		3,000 (MAG)		Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	AEA home and farm visit to educate farmers on improved crop and animal technologies	District Wide		Training organised	→		10,000 (MAG)		Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organize mass vaccination of endemic diseases(PPR-200 small ruminants, RABIES 300 dogs and cats,NCD-1000 birds in the district	District Wide		Mass vaccination of endemic diseases(PPR-50 small ruminants, RABIES 100 dogs and cats,NCD-500 birds in the municipality annually organized	→		6,000 (MAG)		Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organize 6 training sessions for DADU staff in Extension, Veterinary, crops, Fisheries, Animal production and WIAD	District Wide		Training organised	→		2,000 (MAG)		Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organize 4 fora on misuse of agrochemicals	District Wide		Training organised	→		2,000 (MAG)		Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Sensitize 14 FBOs on the value chain concept by AEAs annually.	District Wide		14 FBOs and 14 AEAs sensitized on value chain	→		3,000 (MAG)		Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.













Economic Development	Train 30 livestock farmers in disease management annually	District Wide		30 livestock farmers trained in disease management annually	→					3,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Conduct markets survey for weekly market data of foodstuff prices	District Wide		Market survey organised	→					2,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Train 50 vegetable farmers on attributes and safe use of agro chemicals.	District Wide		50 vegetable farmers on attributes and safe use of agro chemicals promoted	→					4,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organise 4 educational forums on Post-harvest management of grains and tubers in farming communities	District Wide		Education forum organised	→					3,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Identify and facilitate the linkage of 5 active FBOs to credit sources and industries annually	District Wide		5 FBOs identified and linked to credit sources	→					2,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Educate 150 women on good nutrition and income generation activities	District Wide		150 women educated	→					3,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Conduct supervision, monitoring & Evaluation of projects and programmes by the DDA annual	District Wide		Monitoring and evaluation conducted by DDA	→					3,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Clampdown the activities of illegal miners	District Wide		Activities of illegal miners clamp downed	→					5,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Conduct veterinary surveillance and monitoring	Selected Community		Veterinary surveillance and monitoring organised	→			20,000 (DAF)			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Strengthen 8 FBOs into active groups and introduce them to the DOC for registration	District Wide		FBOs groups strengthen	→					2,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organise educational forums to create awareness and register 500 farmers for the Planting for Food & Job (PFJ) programme	District Wide		Educational forum organised	→					1,500 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organise training on Rapid plantain multiplication for 30 farmers	District Wide		30 farmers trained on rapid plantain multiplication	→					1,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organise 4 educational forums on Post-harvest management of grains and tubers in farming communities	District Wide		4No. educational forum organised	→					3,200 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.

Economic Development	Educate 400 farmers on the prevention and control of Fall Army Worm (FAW) and the handling and distribution of inputs	District Wide		400 farmers educated on fall army worm	→			2,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organize RELC planning session	District Wide		Planning session organised	→			6,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Establish 10 demonstrations and conduct 20 field days on PFJ crops (rice, maize, Eggplant, tomato and pepper)	District Wide		10 field demonstrarion organised	→			1,500 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Educate 400 farmers on climate change and climate smart agriculture	District Wide		Farmers educated	→			3,500 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Train 20 women Gari and Oil palm processors on the Value Chain concept	District Wide		Women trained	→			9,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Conduct two (2) sensitization program for farmers on the need to adopt climate smart agricultural technologies	District Wide		Farmers trained	→			2,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT										
EDUCATION										
Social Service Delivery	Construction of 1 No 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	St. Joseph Wawase		1 No 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed	→			250,000 (DA CF)	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Social Service Delivery	Construction of 1 No- 2 unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Pomposo		1 No 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed	→			250,000 (DA CF)	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Social Service Delivery	Construction of 1 No 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Kwabenakwa		1 No 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed	→			400,000 (DA CF)	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Social Service Delivery	Construction of 1 No 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for Christ the King SHS	Akaporiso		1 No 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed	→			400,000 (DA CF)	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Social Service Delivery	Supply 1500No. mono and dual desk for pupils and 100No. Table and Chairs for Teachers	Selected Schools		1500 Dual Desk and mono desk for pupils Supplied	→			120,000 (DDF)	Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Social Service Delivery	Rehabilitation of school	Tutuka central		School rehabilitated	→				Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Social Service Delivery	Construction of Kitchen for the school feeding programme	Ahansonyewode a		Kitchen constructed for the school feeding programme	→				Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Social Service Delivery	Support for STME	District Wide		STME supported.	→			10,000 (DA CF)	GES	Cent. Admin.

Social Service Delivery	Monitor the implementation of the School feeding programme	District Wide		Implementation of the School feeding programme monitored	→		2,000 (IGF)		GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Support the Inspectorate Division to monitor various schools	District Wide		Schools monitored	→		3,000 (IGF)		GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Organize workshop for Head teachers and class teachers to sharpen their skills	District Wide		No. of Head teachers and class teachers trained	→		8,000 (IGF)		GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Support the District Directorate of Education to acquire logistics to run the EMIS	District Wide		Logistics acquired to run EMIS	→		10,000 (DACF)		GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Support District Education Directorate to maintain official vehicles	PTP		Official vehicle maintained	→		4,000 (IGF)		GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Support the Education Directorate to acquire stationery	PTP		Stationery acquired	→		3,000 (IGF)		GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Support to Sports Development	District Wide		Sports Development supported	→		20,000 (DACF)		GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Expand non-formal education in partnership with the community groups, NGO's and private providers	District Wide		Non Formal Education expanded	→		5,000 (DACF)		GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Organise School Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) in school	District Wide		SPAM meetings organised for teachers	→		3,000 (DACF)		GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Sensitization Programme on Girl Child Education	District Wide		Sensitization Programme on Girl Child Education organised	→		3,000 (DACF)		GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Organise counselling programmes for all stakeholders in schools on climate and positive personal Relationships	District Wide		counselling programmes for all stakeholders in schools on climate organised	→		3,000 (DACF)		GES	Cent. Admin.
	HEALTH									
Social Service Delivery	Construction of 1No. CHPS compound with nurses quarters and a mechanized borehole	Odumasi		1No. CHPS Compound and a mechanized borehole constructed			350,000		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GHS
Social Service Delivery	Construction of District Hospital			1No. District Hospital constructed	→				Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GHS
Social Service Delivery	Construction of District Health Directorate Office	District Capital		1No. District Health Directorate Office Constructed	→				Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GHS
Social Service Delivery	Carry out monitoring and supervision on family planning	District Wide		Monitoring and supervision on family planning organised	→		2,500 (IGF)		GHS	Cent. Admin.

Social Service Delivery	Support to Roll Back Malaria programme	District Wide		Roll Back Malaria Programme implemented yearly	→		5,000 (IGF)		GHS	Cent. Admin
Social Service Delivery	Support to district response initiative (0.5%) on HIV/AIDS	District Wide		District Response initiative activities done	→	15,000 (DA CF)			GHS	Cent. Admin
Social Service Delivery	Support to immunization programmes in the district	District Wide		Immuization programmes supported in the district	→	10,000 (DA CF)			GHS	Cent. Admin
Social Service Delivery	Support to nutritional programme	District Wide			→				GHS	Cent. Admin
Social Service Delivery	Organize Know Your Status campaign on HIV/AIDS	District Wide		Know Your Status campaign organized on HIV/AIDS	→		5,000 (IGF)		GHS	Cent. Admin
Social Service Delivery	Provide adequate health equipment, logistics in health delivery	District Wide		Health equipment supplied	→	10,000 (DA CF)			GHS	Cent. Admin.
	WATER AND SANITATION									
Social Service Delivery	Construction of 2No. 20-Seater WC Toilet with mechanized Borehole	Mampamhwe, Asonkore		2No. 20-Seater WC Toilet with mechanized Borehole constructed	→	200,000 (DA CF)		200,000 (DDF)		
Social Service Delivery	Construction of 9No. Mechanized Boreholes	Wawase WJS (2), Anyimadukrom (2) Jimiso(2),Boete (3),		10No. Mechanized Boreholes constructed	→	40,000 (DA CF)				
	SOCIAL PROTECTION									
Social Service Delivery	Provide scholarship for brilliant but needy students	District Wide		Scholarship for brilliant but needy students provided	→	40,000 (DA CF)			GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Livelihood skills training for the physically challenged	District Wide		Livelihood skills training for the physically challenged conducted	→	10,000 (DA CF)			DSW/ CD	
Social Service Delivery	Conduct quarterly inspection of Day Care Centres.	District Wide		Quarterly inspection of Day Care Centres conducted	→		2,000 (IGF)		DSW/ CD	
Social Service Delivery	Support the national programme on the elimination of worst form of child labour in cocoa and mining communities	District Wide		Support the national programme on the elimination of worst form of child labour in cocoa and mining communities	→		3,000 (IGF)		DSW/ CD	

Social Service Delivery	Celebration of World Day Against Child Labour	District Wide		Celebration of World Day Against Child Labour	→	6,000 (DA CF)			DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Support to the LEAP programme	District Wide		LEAP beneficiaries sensitized	→	2,000 (IGF)			DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Educate the populace on issues of child labour, child neglect, child abuse and child trafficking on FM stations, Churches, Mosques and Communities	District Wide		People of the district sensitized on effects of child related issues	→	1,000 (IGF)			DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Equipment, tools and stationery for the Social welfare and community development office			Procurement report	→	4,000 (IGF)			DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Offer support to indigents for free registration and renewal of National Health Insurance	District Wide		100 indigents assisted to register for NHIS	→	1,000 (IGF)			DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Investigate the background of CBOs/NGOs and register them	District Wide		Training report	→	1,000 (IGF)			DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Register 100 people with disability with the NHIS	District Wide		100 people with disability registered	→	5,000 (DA CF)			DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Organize 4 mass meetings in Rural communities	District Wide		500 adults educated on how to improve their living standards and child protection issues	→	4,000 (DA CF)			DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Organize and form 8 new women's group and supervise the existing groups to empower them economically	District Wide		100 women in 8 groups trained in Home management and skills to improve their products	→	4,000 (DA CF)			DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Sensitize 8 Public and Private schools on topics such as Teenage pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, Personal Hygiene and Child Labour	District Wide		1000 students sensitized on the various topics	→	3,000 (DA CF)			DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Visit 5 communities to Organize Communal Labour for Development Projects and keep good environmental sanitation	District Wide		Communal labour in 5 communities organized	→	1,000 (IGF)			DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Organize 4 study groups in rural communities to help find solution to social/community problem	District Wide		4 Study groups organized to find solutions to identified community problems	→	2,000 (IGF)			DSW/CD	
	Support to persons with disability									
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT										
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Procure 100 low tension poles for various communities	District Wide		list of beneficiary communities	→	30,000 (DA CF)			ECG	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Provide 200No. street bulbs and accessories for 19 electoral areas	District Wide		list of beneficiary electoral areas	→	150,000 (DA CF)			Cent. Admin.	ECG

Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Construction of 1No footbridges	Pomposo		1No. footbridges constructed		30,000 (DA CF)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Construction of 4No. culverts and U-drains	Brahabebome, Tutuka Central, Bossman/ Lowcost, Ahansonyew-odea		6No. culverts and U-drains constructed					Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Support 5 rural communities that are not connected to the national grid to have access to electricity	District Wide		Access to electricity enhanced		100,000 (DA CF)			ECG	Cent. Admin.
	DISASTER MANAGEMENT									
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Planting of trees along river banks	District Wide		Report on tree planting exercise		7,000 (DA CF)			Forestry Commission	NADMO
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Conduct public education on dangers of bush fire	District Wide		Public education report on bushfires		8,000 (DA CF)			NADMO, GNFS	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Undertake afforestation programme (tree planting exercise)	District Wide		Report on tree planting exercise		7,000 (DA CF)			Forestry Commission	NADMO
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Education on disaster risk reduction on the proper usage of LPG	District Wide		Report on disaster risk reduction		7,000 (DA CF)			NADMO	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public education on flooding food safety after flood emergency	Flood Prone communities		Public education report on flooding and food safety		4,000 (DA CF)			NADMO	
	SPATIAL PLANNING									
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Hazard mapping and Assessment	District Wide		Report on Hazard mapping and assessment		3,000 (DA CF)			NADMO	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Support to Disaster victims	District Wide		NADMO report		100,000 (DA CF)			NADMO	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Embark on Quarterly Spatial Planning Committee Meetings	PTP		Approval of layouts and development applications			2,500 (IG F)		PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Embark on Street Naming and Property Addressing System	District Wide		Street Naming organised Property Addressing System		50,000 (DA CF)			PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.

Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Prepare local plans for selected communities	Selected communities		Layouts/Planning Schemes developed for communities without layouts	→	20,000 (DACF)			PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Organize site meetings for project implementation	District Wide		site meetings for project implementation organised	→		1,000 (IGF)		Works Dept.	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Support to Community Initiated Projects	District Wide		Community Initiated Projects supported by the DA	→				Cent. Admin	Works Dept.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Embark on Development Control	District Wide		Development Control embarked upon	→		5,000 (IGF)		Works Dept	
	ROADS									
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Reshaping of all feeder roads in the district	District Wide		All feeder roads in the district reshaped	→	100,000 (DACF)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. Transport Dept.
	ENVIRONMENT									
Social Service Delivery	Support to Hygiene Education and Food vendor screening	District Wide		Hygiene Education organised	→	2,500 (DACF)				
Social Service Delivery	Evacuation of refuse	District Wide		Refuse Evacuated	→	100,000 (DACF)			Env. GHS	
Social Service Delivery	Support Zoomlion activities under the public – private partnership in Sanitation management (funds for fumigation and sanitation activities)	District Wide		PPP in waste management implemented.	→	100,000 (DACF)			Zoom lion Company Ltd Env.	Env.
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY										
Management and Administration	Support to 3No. Sub District Structures	Wawase Kwabrafos, Brahabehome Akoporiso, Tutuka Odumasi Town Council		Sub district supported	→	70,000 (DACF)			Cent. Admin.	
Management and Administration	Support to other departmental Activities	District Wide		Departments supported	→	10,000 (DACF)			Cent. Admin.	
Management and Administration	Support to District Wide Project Monitoring and Evaluation	District Wide		District Wide Project Monitoring and Evaluation organised	→	40,000 (DACF)			Cent. Admin.	

Management and Administration	Organise Capacity Building Training for DA Staff and Hon. Assembly Members	District Wide		Capacity Building Training for DA Staff and Hon. Assembly members organised	→	40,000 (DA CF)			Cent. Admin.	
Management and Administration	Preparation of 2021 District Composite Budget and Annual Action Plan	District Wide		2020 District Composite Budget and Annual Action Plan prepared		25,000			Cent. Admin.	
Management and Administration	Preparation of Revenue Improvement Plan	District Wide		Revenue Improvement Plan prepared		10,000 (DA CF)			Cent. Admin.	
Management and Administration	Support the celebration of national programmes (6th March, 1st July, AU day etc.)	District Wide		Celebration of National programmes supported	→	20,000 (DA CF)			Cent. Admin.	
Management and Administration	Procure Office logistics such computers, laptops, printers, Stationery and Equipment's	Obuasi East District Assembly		Office Stationery and Equipment procured	→	50,000 (DA CF)			Cent. Admin.	
Management and Administration	Procure Office Executive Tables for Heads of Departments and DA Staff	Obuasi East District Assembly		Office Executive Tables procured	→	40,000 (DA CF)			Cent. Admin.	
Management and Administration	Allowances to Hon. Assembly Members	Obuasi East District Assembly		Sitting Allowances paid to Hon. Assembly Members	→				Cent. Admin.	
Management and Administration	Support to security services	District Wide			→		10,000 (IGF)		Cent. Admin.	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Maintenance of District Assembly Official Vehicles	District Wide		Official vehicle maintained	→	30,000 (DA CF)			Cent. Admin.	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Maintenance of District Assembly Office buildings	PTP		Office building maintained	→	5,000 (DA CF)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
GENDER EQUALITY										
Social Service Delivery	Equip women with entrepreneurial skills and link the up with start-up capital	District Wide		10 Women groups equipped with Entrepreneurial skills and start-up capital	→	50,000 (DA CF)			BAC	DSW/CD
Social Service Delivery	Capacity building on Gender mainstreaming	District Wide		Stakeholders trained on Gender mainstreaming	→	5,000 (DA CF)			DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Gender sensitization and awareness	District Wide		Stakeholders sensitized on Gender	→		1,000 (IGF)		DSW/CD	
Management and Administration	Education on Domestic Violence against Women	District Wide		Education on Domestic Violence Against Women organised	→		1,000 (IGF)		DSW/CD	

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

Table 5.4: District Composite Annual Action Plan for 2021

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Programme/ Sub Programme	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GOG GHC	IGF GHC	Donor GHC	Lead	Collabo rating
Financial Sector	Organise Social Accountability Forum (Town Hall Meetings)	Wawase Kwabrafoso, Brahabehome Akaporiso, and Tutuka Odumasi Town Council		Social Accountability Forum Organised	—————→				10,000 (DACF)			Cent. Admin	Finance
Financial Sector	Organise training in revenue mobilisation techniques for Revenue Collectors and accounts staff (Training and Capacity Building)	PTP		Revenue Collectors trained	—————→					8,000 (IGF)		Finance	Cent. Admin
Financial Sector	Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the district	District Wide		Revenue Database compiled and updated on Monthly basis	—————→				10,000 (DACF)			Cent. Admin	Finance
Financial Sector	Provide incentives packages and logistical support to revenue staff who meet their target.	District Wide		Incentives packages provided and logistics procured	—————→					4,000 (IGF)		Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Financial Sector	Recruit additional revenue commission collectors	District Wide		Additional revenue commission collectors recruited	—————→					2,000 (IGF)		Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Financial Sector	Identify other forms of revenue sources	District Wide		Other form of revenue sources identified	—————→					1,000 (IGF)		Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Financial Sector	Establish Revenue Task Force and assign roles for effective and efficient revenue collection	District Wide		Task force established	—————→					4,000 (IGF)		Cent. Admin	Finance
Financial Sector	Valuation of properties in additional communities and computerization of property rates data	District Wide		Properties valued in additional communities	—————→				50,000 (DACF)			Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Financial Sector	Organize tax education programmes in the district annually	District Wide		Quarterly tax education organised	—————→					3,000 (IGF)		Finance Dept.	Revenue office Informati on Dept.
Financial Sector	Review District Assembly's bye-laws and gazette of fee-fixing resolution	District Wide		Assembly's bye-laws reviewed and enforced	—————→					6,000 (IGF)		Cent. Admin	Finance Dept.
Financial Sector	Cede some revenue items to the 3 Town councils for collection	District Wide		No. of revenue items ceded to Town councils for collection	—————→					1,000 (IGF)		Finance Dept.	Cent. Admin
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT													






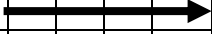

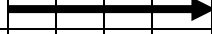






Economic Development	Training in poultry farming ,fish farming and sheep and goat rearing at Asuanse Farm Institute	District Wide		Training in poultry farming ,fish farming and sheep and goat rearing at Asuanse Farm Institute	→	10,000 (DACF)			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Community based training in Beads production, soap making, pomade, cosmetics, baking and confectionaries	District Wide		Community based training in Beads production soap making, pomade, cosmetics, baking and confectionaries carried out	→	55,000 (DACF)			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Training in Records Keeping, Marketing and Customer Care and Business Management	District Wide		Training in Records Keeping, Marketing and Customer Care and Business Management carried out	→	10,000 (DACF)			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Occupational Safety and Environmental Health Training	District Wide		Occupational Safety and Environmental Health Training conducted	→	5,000 (DACF)			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Training in Quality improvement (Palm Oil, Palm Kernel Oil and cassava processing)	District Wide		Training in Quality improvement (Palm Oil, Palm Kernel Oil and cassava processing)	→	15,000 (DACF)			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Training in Bee Keeping and Auto Diagnostic	District Wide		Training in Bee Keeping and Auto Diagnostic	→	15,000 (DACF)			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Apprenticeship training for 100 unemployed youth in the district	District Wide		100 unemployed youth in the district trained	→	10,000 (DACF)			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Provision of start-up kits to 100 graduate apprentices	District Wide		Start-up kits to 100 graduate apprentices provided	→	20,000 (DACF)			BAC	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Support to One District One Factory programme	District Wide		One District One Factory programme supported	→	50,000 (DACF)			BAC	Cent. Admin.
AGRICULTURE										
Economic Development	Organise and celebrate District Farmers Day	Selected Community		Farmers day organised	→			6,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Provide extension services, conduct home and farm visits, monitoring, supervision and evaluation by AEAs, DDOs and DDA annually and monitor planting for food and jobs beneficiaries.	District Wide		Extension services provided	→			2,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.

Economic Development	Train and resource 4 extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies annually	District Wide		Training organised	→			8,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Train and promote 30 livestock and fish processors on value addition annually	District Wide		30 livestock and fish processors on value addition	→			3,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	AEA home and farm visit to educate farmers on improved crop and animal technologies	District Wide		Training organised	→			10,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organize mass vaccination of endemic diseases(PPR-200 small ruminants, RABIES 300 dogs and cats,NCD-1000 birds in the district	District Wide		Mass vaccination of endemic diseases(PPR-50 small ruminants, RABIES 100 dogs and cats,NCD-500 birds in the municipality annually organized	→			6,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organize 6 training sessions for DADU staff in Extension, Veterinary, crops, Fisheries, Animal production and WIAD	District Wide		Training organised	→			2,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organize 4 fora on misuse of agrochemicals	District Wide		Training organised	→			2,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Sensitize 14 FBOs on the value chain concept by AEAs annually.	District Wide		14 FBOs and 14 AEAs sensitized on value chain	→			3,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Train 30 livestock farmers in disease management annually	District Wide		30 livestock farmers trained in disease management annually	→			3,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Conduct markets survey for weekly market data of foodstuff prices	District Wide		Market survey organised	→			2,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Train 50 vegetable farmers on attributes and safe use of agro chemicals.	District Wide		50 vegetable farmers on attributes and safe use of agro chemicals promoted	→			4,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organise 4 educational forums on Post-harvest management of grains and tubers in farming communities	District Wide		Education forum organised	→			3,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Identify and facilitate the linkage of 5 active FBOs to credit sources and industries annually	District Wide		5 FBOs identified and linked to credit sources	→			2,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Educate 150 women on good nutrition and income generation activities	District Wide		150 women educated	→			3,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.

Economic Development	Conduct supervision, monitoring & Evaluation of projects and programmes by the DDA annual	District Wide		Monitoring and evaluation conducted by DDA	—————▶			3,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Clampdown the activities of illegal miners	District Wide		Activities of illegal miners clamp downed	—————▶			5,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Conduct veterinary surveillance and monitoring	Selected Community		Veterinary surveillance and monitoring organised	—————▶	20,000 (DAFC)			Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Strengthen 8 FBOs into active groups and introduce them to the DOC for registration	District Wide		FBOs groups strengthen	—————▶			2,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organise educational forums to create awareness and register 500 farmers for the Planting for Food & Job (PFJ) programme	District Wide		Educational forum organised	—————▶			1,500 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organise training on Rapid plantain multiplication for 30 farmers	District Wide		30 farmers trained on rapid plantain multiplication	—————▶			1,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organise 4 educational forums on Post-harvest management of grains and tubers in farming communities	District Wide		4No. educational forum organised	—————▶			3,200 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Educate 400 farmers on the prevention and control of Fall Army Worm (FAW) and the handling and distribution of inputs	District Wide		400 farmers educated on fall army worm	—————▶			2,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Organize RELC planning session	District Wide		Planning session organised	—————▶			6,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Establish 10 demonstrations and conduct 20 field days on PFJ crops (rice, maize, Eggplant, tomato and pepper)	District Wide		10 field demonstarion organised	—————▶			1,500 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Educate 400 farmers on climate change and climate smart agriculture	District Wide		Farmers educated	—————▶			3,500 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Train 20 women Gari and Oil palm processors on the Value Chain concept	District Wide		Women trained	—————▶			9,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Economic Development	Conduct two (2) sensitization program for farmers on the need to adopt climate smart agricultural technologies	District Wide		Farmers trained	—————▶			2,000 (MAG)	Agric Dept.	Cent. Admin.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT															
	EDUCATION														
Social Service Delivery	Construction of 1 No 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Sampsonkrom		1 No 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	400,000 (DACF)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Social Service Delivery	Construction of 1 No 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Anyimadukrom		1 No 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████		400,000 (DDF)		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Social Service Delivery	Construction of 1 No 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Kwabrafoso		1 No 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	400,000 (DACF)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Social Service Delivery	Supply 1500No. mono and dual desk for pupils and 100No. Table and Chairs for Teachers	Selected Schools		1500 Dual Desk and mono desk for pupils Supplied	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████		120,000 (DDF)		Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Social Service Delivery	Construction of fence wall for SHS	Akaporiso		Fence wall constructed	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████				Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Social Service Delivery	Construction of Kitchen for the school feeding programme	Asonkore, Diawuoso		Kitchen constructed for the school feeding programme	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████				Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. GES
Social Service Delivery	Support for STME	District Wide		STME supported.	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	10,000 (DACF)			GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Monitor the implementation of the School feeding programme	District Wide		Implementation of the School feeding programme monitored	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████		2,000 (IGF)		GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Support the Inspectorate Division to monitor various schools	District Wide		Schools monitored	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████		3,000 (IGF)		GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Organize workshop for Head teachers and class teachers to sharpen their skills	District Wide		No. of Head teachers and class teachers trained	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████		8,000 (IGF)		GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Support the District Directorate of Education to acquire logistics to run the EMIS	District Wide		Logistics acquired to run EMIS	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	10,000 (DACF)			GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Support District Education Directorate to maintain official vehicles	PTP		Official vehicle maintained	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████		4,000 (IGF)		GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Support the Education Directorate to acquire stationery	PTP		Stationery acquired	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████		3,000 (IGF)		GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Support to Sports Development	District Wide		Sports Development supported	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	20,000 (DACF)			GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Expand non-formal education in partnership with the community groups, NGO's and private providers	District Wide		Non Formal Education expanded	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	5,000 (DACF)			GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Organise School Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) in school	District Wide		SPAM meetings organised for teachers	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	3,000 (DACF)			GES	Cent. Admin.

Social Service Delivery	Sensitization Programme on Girl Child Education	District Wide		Sensitization Programme on Girl Child Education organised	→	→	→	→	3,000 (DA CF)			GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Organise counselling programmes for all stakeholders in schools on climate and positive personal Relationships	District Wide		counselling programmes for all stakeholders in schools on climate organised	→	→	→	→	3,000 (DA CF)			GES	Cent. Admin.
	HEALTH												
Social Service Delivery	Carry out monitoring and supervision on family planning	District Wide		Monitoring and supervision on family planning organised	→	→	→	→		2,500 (IG F)		GHS	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Support to Roll Back Malaria programme	District Wide		Roll Back Malaria Programme implemented yearly	→	→	→	→		5,000 (IG F)		GHS	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Support to district response initiative (0.5%) on HIV/AIDS	District Wide		District Response initiative activities done	→	→	→	→	15,000 (DA CF)			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Support to immunization programmes in the district	District Wide		Immuization programmes supported in the district	→	→	→	→	10,000 (DA CF)			GHS	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Support to nutritional programme	District Wide			→	→	→	→				GHS	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Organize Know Your Status campaign on HIV/AIDS	District Wide		Know Your Status campaign organized on HIV/AIDS	→	→	→	→		5,000 (IG F)		GHS	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Provide adequate health equipment, logistics in health delivery	District Wide		Health equipment supplied	→	→	→	→	10,000 (DA CF)			GHS	Cent. Admin.
	WATER AND SANITATION												
Social Service Delivery	Construction of 2No. 20-Seater WC Toilet with mechanized Borehole	Boete, Anyimadukrom		3No. 20-Seater WC Toilet with mechanized Borehole constructed	→	→	→	→	200,000		400,000 (DD F)		
Social Service Delivery	Construction of 7No. Mechanized Boreholes	Aboagyekrom, Sampsonkrom, Boete (3), Bossman, Low cost (2)		8No. Mechanized Boreholes constructed	→	→	→	→	150,000 (DA CF)				
	SOCIAL PROTECTION												
Social Service Delivery	Provide scholarship for brilliant but needy students	District Wide		Scholarship for brilliant but needy students provided	→	→	→	→	40,000 (DA CF)			GES	Cent. Admin.
Social Service Delivery	Livelihood skills training for the physically challenged	District Wide		Livelihood skills training for the physically challenged conducted	→	→	→	→	10,000 (DA CF)			DSW/ CD	

Social Service Delivery	Conduct quarterly inspection of Day Care Centres.	District Wide		Quarterly inspection of Day Care Centres conducted			2,000 (IGF)		DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Support the national programme on the elimination of worst form of child labour in cocoa and mining communities	District Wide		Support the national programme on the elimination of worst form of child labour in cocoa and mining communities			3,000 (IGF)		DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Celebration of World Day Against Child Labour	District Wide		Celebration of World Day Against Child Labour		6,000 (DACF)			DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Support to the LEAP programme	District Wide		LEAP beneficiaries sensitized			2,000 (IGF)		DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Educate the populace on issues of child labour, child neglect, child abuse and child trafficking on FM stations, Churches, Mosques and Communities	District Wide		People of the district sensitized on effects of child related issues			1,000 (IGF)		DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Equipment, tools and stationery for the Social welfare and community development office			Procurement report			4,000 (IGF)		DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Offer support to indigents for free registration and renewal of National Health Insurance	District Wide		100 indigents assisted to register for NHIS			1,000 (IGF)		DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Investigate the background of CBOs/NGOs and register them	District Wide		Training report			1,000 (IGF)		DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Register 100 people with disability with the NHIS	District Wide		100 people with disability registered		5,000 (DACF)			DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Organize 4 mass meetings in Rural communities	District Wide		500 adults educated on how to improve their living standards and child protection issues		4,000 (DACF)			DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Organize and form 8 new women's group and supervise the existing groups to empower them economically	District Wide		100 women in 8 groups trained in Home management and skills to improve their products		4,000 (DACF)			DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Sensitize 8 Public and Private schools on topics such as Teenage pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, Personal Hygiene and Child Labour	District Wide		1000 students sensitized on the various topics		3,000 (DACF)			DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Visit 5 communities to Organize Communal Labour for Development Projects and keep good environmental sanitation	District Wide		Communal labour in 5 communities organized			1,000 (IGF)		DSW/CD	
Social Service Delivery	Organize 4 study groups in rural communities to help find solution to social/community problem	District Wide		4 Study groups organized to find solutions to identified community problems			2,000 (IGF)		DSW/CD	

	Support to persons with disability												
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT													
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Procure 100 low tension poles for various communities	District Wide		list of beneficiary communities	—————→					30,000 (DA CF)			ECG
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Provide 200No. street bulbs and accessories for 19 electoral areas	District Wide		list of beneficiary electoral areas	—————→					150,000 (DA CF)			Cent. Admin.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Construction of 5no. culverts and U-drains	Creeki, Anyimadukrom, PTP, Anwinam,		5No. culverts and U-drains constructed	—————→								Works Dept.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Support 5 rural communities that are not connected to the national grid to have access to electricity	District Wide		Access to electricity enhanced	—————→					100,000 (DA CF)			ECG
DISASTER MANAGEMENT													
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Planting of trees along river banks	District Wide		Report on tree planting exercise	—————→					7,000 (DA CF)			Forestry Commission
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Conduct public education on dangers of bush fire	District Wide		Public education report on bushfires	—————→					8,000 (DA CF)			NADMO, GNFS
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Undertake afforestation programme (tree planting exercise)	District Wide		Report on tree planting exercise	—————→					7,000 (DA CF)			Forestry Commission
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Education on disaster risk reduction on the proper usage of LPG	District Wide		Report on disaster risk reduction	—————→					7,000 (DA CF)			NADMO
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public education on flooding food safety after flood emergency	Flood Prone communities		Public education report on flooding and food safety	—————→					4,000 (DA CF)			NADMO
SPATIAL PLANNING													
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Hazard mapping and Assessment	District Wide		Report on Hazard mapping and assessment	—————→					3,000 (DA CF)			NADMO
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Support to Disaster victims	District Wide		NADMO report	—————→					100,000 (DA CF)			NADMO
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Embark on Quarterly Spatial Planning Committee Meetings	PTP		Approval of layouts and development applications	—————→					2,500 (IGF)			PPD
													Works Dept. Cent.

Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Embark on Street Naming and Property Addressing System	District Wide		Street Naming organised Property Addressing System	→	50,000 (DACF)			PPD	Admin. Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Prepare local plans for selected communities	Selected communities		Layouts/Planning Schemes developed for communities without layouts	→	20,000 (DACF)			PPD	Works Dept. Cent. Admin.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Organize site meetings for project implementation	District Wide		site meetings for project implementation organised	→		1,000 (IGF)		Works Dept.	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Support to Community Initiated Projects	District Wide		Community Initiated Projects supported by the DA	→				Cent. Admin	Works Dept.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Embark on Development Control	District Wide		Development Control embarked upon	→		5,000 (IGF)		Works Dept	
ROADS										
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Reshaping of all feeder roads in the district	District Wide		All feeder roads in the district reshaped	→	100,000 (DACF)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin. Transport Dept.
ENVIRONMENT										
Social Service Delivery	Support to Hygiene Education and Food vendor screening	District Wide		Hygiene Education organised	→	2,500 (DACF)				
Social Service Delivery	Evacuation of refuse	District Wide		Refuse Evacuated	→	100,000 (DACF)			Env. GHS	
Social Service Delivery	Support Zoomlion activities under the public – private partnership in Sanitation management (funds for fumigation and sanitation activities)	District Wide		PPP in waste management implemented.	→	100,000 (DACF)			Zoom lion Company Ltd Env.	Env.
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY										
Management and Administration	Support to 3No. Sub District Structures	Wawase Kwabrafofo, Brahabebome Akoporiso, Tutuka Odumasi Town Council		Sub district supported	→	70,000 (DACF)			Cent. Admin.	
Management and Administration	Support to other departmental Activities	District Wide		Departments supported	→	10,000 (DACF)			Cent. Admin.	

Management and Administration	Support to District Wide Project Monitoring and Evaluation	District Wide		District Wide Project Monitoring and Evaluation organised	→	40,000 (DA CF)			Cent. Admin.	
Management and Administration	Organise Capacity Building Training for DA Staff and Hon. Assembly Members	District Wide		Capacity Building Training for DA Staff organised	→	40,000 (DA CF)			Cent. Admin.	
Management and Administration	Preparation of 2022 District Composite Budget and Annual Action Plan	District Wide		2020 District Composite Budget and Annual Action Plan prepared		25,000			Cent. Admin.	
Management and Administration	Preparation of Revenue Improvement Plan	District Wide		Revenue Improvement Plan prepared		10,000 (DA CF)			Cent. Admin.	
Management and Administration	Support the celebration of national programmes (6th March, 1st July, AU day etc.)	District Wide		Celebration of National programmes supported	→	20,000 (DA CF)			Cent. Admin.	
Management and Administration	Procure Office logistics such computers, laptops, printers, Stationery and Equipment's	Obuasi East District Assembly		Office Stationery and Equipment procured	→	50,000 (DA CF)			Cent. Admin.	
Management and Administration	Procure Office Executive Tables for Heads of Departments and DA Staff	Obuasi East District Assembly		Office Executive Tables procured	→	40,000 (DA CF)			Cent. Admin.	
Management and Administration	Allowances to Hon. Assembly Members	Obuasi East District Assembly		Sitting Allowances paid to Hon. Assembly Members	→				Cent. Admin.	
Management and Administration	Support to security services	District Wide			→		10,000 (IGF)		Cent. Admin.	
Management and Administration	Construction of Police Station	Kwabnakwa		Police Station constructed	→				Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Management and Administration	Construction of District Magistrate Court	Akaporiso		Police Station constructed	→				Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Maintenance of District Assembly Official Vehicles	District Wide		Official vehicle maintained	→	30,000 (DA CF)			Cent. Admin.	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Maintenance of District Assembly Office buildings	PTP		Office building maintained	→	5,000 (DA CF)			Works Dept.	Cent. Admin.
GENDER EQUALITY										
Social Service Delivery	Equip women with entrepreneurial skills and link the up with start-up capital	District Wide		10 Women groups equipped with Entrepreneurial skills	→	50,000 (DA CF)			BAC	DSW/ CD

				and linked with start-up capital								
Social Service Delivery	Capacity building on Gender mainstreaming	District Wide		Stakeholders trained on Gender mainstreaming	→				5,000 (DACF)			DSW/CD
Social Service Delivery	Gender sensitization and awareness	District Wide		Stakeholders sensitized on Gender	→				1,000 (IGF)			DSW/CD
Management and Administration	Education on Domestic Violence against Women	District Wide		Education on Domestic Violence Against Women organised	→				1,000 (IGF)			DSW/CD

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

5.4 Linking the District Annual Composite Budget with the District Development Plan

The budget as a tool allocates financial resources for the implementation of the DMTDP (2018 -2021) and as such links to the achievement of the objectives of the development plan. The Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) provides for integration the recurrent and development budget by distinguishing the running cost of the District Assembly from the activities to which the District Assembly is set up to do. It is categorized into the following:

- Personal emoluments (relating to salary and wages and related allowances paid to established and non- established post by the District Assembly)
- Administration Activities- mainly relating to the running of the administration of the district (eg. Travelling and transport, telecommunication, postal charges, stationery, utilities-water, electricity, etc.)
- Services Activities- Services provided by the DAs to the people in the District (e.g. provision of health care services, education, community development, sanitation, public education, training, consultancies, etc)
- Investment Activities (e.g. construction of school blocks, provision of furniture, bore holes, office blocks, purchase of equipment, computers, vehicles and other capital goods).

5.5 Implementation of Annual Action Plans

The Implementation of the Annual Action Plans indicates the arrangements put in place for the implementation of the plan. Implementation of the plan has been designed to include all stakeholders in the District. The central focus of the implementation rests in the hands of the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit. However, stakeholders like the various Departments of the Assembly, Civil Societies and Non-Governmental Organisations, Community Members, Development Partners and the Central Government have respective roles in the implementation of the development plan.

5.6 Adoption of Draft DMTDP (2018-2021)

A final Public Hearing was convened for the public after the development plan had been successfully completed. The essence of the hearing was to enable the public deliberate on programmes and projects that had been embodied in the plan document. The hearing was also to give the opportunity to all manner of persons who have a stake in the development of the district to either criticize the document, make modifications or comments before the final submission of the draft document to the National

Development Planning Commission (NDPC). This measure was to ensure community participation in the preparation of the plan document and much more ensure that the people owned the development plan.

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

CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 Introduction

In the implementation of the DMTDP, 2018-2021, Monitoring and Evaluation is regarded as vital to ensure transparency and accountability, and also to assess the extent of achievement of the plan objectives. Moreover, an effective M&E reporting practices will guide, facilitate and co-ordinate the execution of the projects and activities. This section of the report deals with the monitoring and evaluation of Obuasi East District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021). It is extremely important to institute measures to keep track of and assess the implementation and management of the development projects. Monitoring and Evaluation are critical component of the planning process and the last stage in the process. It also forms an integral part of management information system thereby making re-planning easier. Monitoring provides inputs into internal reporting systems with the aim of enhancing co-ordination, permitting problems to be anticipated at early stages and taking corrective actions and putting forward suggestions to eliminate problems and bottlenecks during project implementation.

In view of the above, the purpose of M&E is to:

- Provide a platform for all stakeholders to be actively involved in the development process
- Provide programme or project management staff and other stakeholders with information on whether progress is being made towards achieving a stated goal.
- Assist the DPCU to conduct quarterly performance reviews with other stakeholders
- Guide and regulate periodic project site inspections
- Define indicators for measuring change on livelihood patterns
- Collect and collate feedback from the sub-district levels for the preparation of Annual Progress Report (APR)
- Provide regular feedback to enhance learning and to improve the planning process and effectiveness of interventions.
- Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources and show results as part of Accountability and Transparency
- Determine the extent to which project interventions are successful in terms of their impact and sustainability of their results.

6.2 Monitoring

Monitoring is a valuable management and a learning tool for effective development of projects and programmes. It is aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of a project and programme. It is based on targets set and activities planned during the planning phases of work. It is a control mechanism which limits the level of deviation and keeps the implementation of projects on track. It is concerned with ensuring that the implementation of the projects outlined in the plan is executed as planned. It involves checking to make sure that the work is progressing in a manner acceptable to all stakeholders involved in the implementation. Monitoring is a necessary component of plan implementation because unforeseen changes in the socio-economic- situation of the district, political situation of the country and international relation could enable the necessary adjustments to be made at the right time.

6.2.1 Monitoring Matrix/Results Framework

A monitoring matrix is a table that links goals and objectives to indicators and targets. It also classifies the indicators types (input, output, outcome or impact) and shows baseline data for each indicator, the data sources and frequency of monitoring the indicators. It further shows who is responsible for collecting the monitoring data of each indicator.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Table 6.1: Monitoring Matrix/Results Framework

Goal: From 2018-2021 DMTDP- Build a Prosperous Society										
2018-2021 DMTDP Objective: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Percentage increase in IGF	Total amount of internally generated revenue	Output		→				Males and Females	Monthly/Quarterly	DA
Objective 2: Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development										
Establish functional market centers	Construction of 3No. market stalls	Outcome	No. of market centers in the district		→				Monthly/Quarterly	Works Dept. Agri Dept, Cent. Admin
Objective 3: Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development										
Percentage increase in youth skills development training	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	Outcome	Number of youth trained		→			Males and Females	Monthly	BAC, DPCU
Objective 4: Improve production efficiency and yield										
Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish	Agricultural total production and productivity doubled	Output			→			Male and female farmers	Monthly/Quarterly	Agric Dept.
Objective 5: Improve science, technology and innovation application										
Percentage (%) increase in the application of science and technology in production	Agricultural total production and productivity doubled	Output			→			Male and female farmers	Monthly/Quarterly	Agric Dept.

Objective 6: Improve production efficiency and yield											
% increase in the Number of Agric Extension Agents (AEAs)	Agricultural total production and productivity doubled	Output							Male and female farmers	Monthly/ Quarterly	Agric Dept.
Objective 7: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture											
Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/ Restored	% of agricultural land placed under sustainable land management practice.	Outcome								Monthly	DA,DISEC
Objective 8: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation											
% increase in livestock and poultry development	Agricultural total production and productivity doubled	Output							Male and female livestock farmers	Monthly/ Quarterly	Agric Dept.

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: From 2018-2021 DMTDP- Create opportunities for all										
Objective: From 2018-2021 DMTDF- Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Gross Enrolment Rate (Indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling- regardless of age- as	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gross and net enrolment rate by gender and age in basic education level Secondary school gross and net enrolment rate by gender 	Outcome	126.6 %-KG 140.0 %-Primary 158.3 %-JHS					Male and female	Monthly	GES, DA

proportion of the number children in the relevant age group) - Primary - JHS - SHS Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools (Indicates Primary One enrolment of pupils aged 6 years)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gross enrolment rate at primary, secondary, tertiary and technical and vocational institutions 										
Objective 2: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels											
% increase in BECE and WASSCE results	Increase in BECE and WASSCE results	Outcome							Male and female farmers	Monthly	GES
Objective 3: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)											
Maternal Mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births) Under-five mortality rate (Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age	Reduction in maternal and mortality cases	Outcome							Females	Monthly	GHS

five per 1000 live births)											
Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population											
Objective 4: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups											
HIV/AIDS reduction of new prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive)	Reduction in new infections of HIV/AIDS	Outcome							Male and female	Monthly	GHS
Objective 5: Ensure food and nutrition security											
Prevalence of underweight among children under 5	Reduction in malnutrition	Outcome							Female	Monthly	GHS
Objective 6: Promote the creation of decent jobs											
% of the youth with employable skills		Outcome							Males and females	Yearly	BAC, Agric Dept, DA
Objective 7: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly											
Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of women and girls subjected to sexual and physical violence disaggregated by intimate partner or non-intimate partner 	Outcome							Males and females	Quarterly	DSW/CD

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of reported cases of violence by intimate or non-intimate partner • number of reported cases, amendment of laws • Proportion of children engaged in child labour 										
Objective 8: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services											
% of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	% of population with access to improved sanitation facilities	Outcome							Males and females households	Quarterly	Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit
Objective 9: Provide adequate, reliable, safe affordable and sustainable power											
% of households with access to electricity	Number of households with access to electricity	Outcome							Males and females households	Quarterly	DA
Objective 10: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all											
Percent of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	% of population with access to safe drinking water	Outcome							Males and females households	Quarterly	DA

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Goal: 2018-2021 DMTDP- Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment										
Objective: 2018-2021 DMTDP- Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Proportion/length of roads maintained/ Rehabilitated - Trunk Roads (in km) - Urban Roads (in km) - Feeder Roads (in km)	% increase in rehabilitated roads	Outcome		—————▶					Quarterly	Works Dept. Feeder roads
Objective 2: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements										
Percentage of communities with local planning schemes	Percentage of communities with local planning schemes	Outcome		—————▶					Monthly	Physical Planning Dept.
Objective 3: Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation										
Percentage of population educated on disaster prevention and mitigation	Percentage of population educated on disaster prevention and mitigation	Outcome		—————▶				Males and females households	Monthly	NADMO

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Goal: From 2018-2021 DMTDP- Maintain a stable, united and safe society										
Objective: 2018-2021 DMTDP- Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralisation										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
The number of local government to develop and execute their development plans	Promote grass root participation in local governance	Outcome		—————▶					Quarterly	DA
Objective 2: Enhance security service delivery										
Existence of laws and regulations to protect culture, values and norms of the local communities	Promote peace and security in the district	Outcome		—————▶				Males and females	Monthly	DISEC
Objective 3: Promote effective accountability for Gender Equality at all levels.										
Existence systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment, existence of gender based budgeting	% increase of women participation in decision making at the district assembly	Outcome		—————▶				Males and females households	Yearly	DSW/CM, GES

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

6.3 Arrangements for Data Collection, Collation, Analysis and use of Results

This aspect ensures that the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) collect and collate data from the various department for analysis. This is done in relation to the district indicators analysed above.

Table 6.2: Data Collection Matrix

Indicator	Data Collection period	Data Collection method	Data collection disaggregation	Results
% change in hectares of crops under cultivation	September 2018 to December 2021	Survey covering all farmers in the district	Male and female farmers	% increase in yields of crops
% change in number of households with access to electricity	September 2018 to December 2021	Field sample survey on the number of households using electricity	Male and female households	
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive)	September 2018 to December 2021	Survey on the new HIV infections per 1000 population in the district	Male and Females	
Maternal Mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	January 2018 to December 2021	Field sample survey on Maternal Mortality	Males and Females	
Percent of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	September 2018 to December 2021	Field sample survey of 1,000 of population with access to safe drinking water	Males and Females	50% of population with access to safe drinking water
% of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	September 2018 to December 2021	Field sample survey of 1,000 of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	Males and Females	50% of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)
Gross Enrolment Rate (Indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling- regardless of age- as proportion of the number children in	September 2018 to December 2021	Survey on Gross Enrolment Rate in basic and SHS	Male and female students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gross and net enrolment rate by gender and age in basic education level Secondary school gross and net

the relevant age group) - Primary - JHS - SHS				enrolment rate by gender
Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	September 2018 to December 2021	Survey covering 2,000 unemployed youth in the district	Male and female	50% of the proportion of the population provided with skills training in the district
Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	September 2018 to December 2021	Survey covering the number of abuse cases	Children, Women and Men	

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

6.4 Dissemination and Communication Strategy

The significance of decentralization is to bring government close to the people at the grass root. Over the years most people are either not aware of the programmes, projects and activities of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) and in most cases have being distant from the local people. In such situations people see such programmes, plans as foreign and therefore do not own them. This defeats the basic principle of decentralization which therefore seeks to involve the local people in every facet of life that directly affect them at the sub-national level.

Dissemination and Communication Strategy has been regarded as a tool to ensure not only transparency and accountability but participatory planning as well. The engagement of the local people in the plan gives them the opportunity to voice out what affects them and what exactly needs to be done. This does not only enable the policy makers to redefine their policies but it also allows them to receive feedback from the very people for whom such policies are made and give them the opportunity to own the programmes, plans and policies.

This chapter of the plan takes a look at the communication strategy to disseminate the DMTDP. It also deals with the awareness creation strategies on the expected roles of stakeholders in the implementation of the District programmes, projects and activities. Strategies for the promotion of dialogue and generation of feedback on the performance of the District have also been outlined.

Finally, efforts at the promotion of access and management of expectations of the public concerning the services of the District have also been highlighted.

6.4.1 Dissemination of the District Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021, Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports

Even though the preparation of the DMTDP has been participatory through the involvement of all the major stakeholders such as the Departments of the District Assembly, Assembly Members, Area Councils, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Non-Governmental Organisations(NGOs) and others, it is imperative to adopt some strategies to effectively disseminate the DMTDP (2018-2021) to all stakeholders.

The dissemination at the DMTDP and the Annual Progress Report will be done through diverse ways to reach all groups of people in the district and other relevant stakeholders.

At the National and Regional Levels Copies of the DMTDP will be circulated to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD), the Local Government Service Secretariat and the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) and other relevant stakeholders.

At the local levels the following strategies would be adopted:

- Public hearings: After the analysis of the performance review and current situation of the district, the first public hearing was organized. The first public hearing afforded the stakeholders and community members the opportunity to make invaluable inputs into the current situation. Second public hearing organized on the final document. This also give the members the another opportunity to examine the DMTDP in terms of the programmes and projects to be implemented in the next four years and activities to embark upon during the plan period and acceptance of the plan.
- Heads of department, NGOs and Traditional Authorities: Copies of the plan document would be distributed to these groups of people to facilitate the plan implementation
- Issue out summarized reports and distributed to all Assembly Members, Unit Committees and Area Councils.
- Organize focus group discussions of the reports at the Town Council Level

- Use of the Community Information Centres and District Information Service Department to disseminate information in the reports.

6.4.2 Creation of Awareness on the Expected Roles of Stakeholders in the Implementation of the Programmes and Projects of the Assembly

In order to successfully implement the DMTDP there is the need for all stakeholders to be abreast with their respective roles and responsibilities. These awareness creations would be done through the following:

- Meeting with stakeholders to discuss their roles and responsibilities (i.e. Assembly members, unit committees, area councillors, service providers, private entrepreneurs, traditional leaders etc.) using participatory planning approach.

Participatory Planning is the process by which a community works actively to fulfil a given socio-economic goal by consciously defining their problems and planning a course of action to resolve those problems. Participatory planning will afford the communities the opportunity to participate, follow transparent criteria and process for prioritization and to hold local government accountable for the implementation of the plan. The District Assembly cannot do it all, nor can it address the needs of community members. Involving groups and other stakeholders are critical to the successful attainment of the Assembly's goals, objectives and activities that have been articulated in the development plan.

- Use of community information Centres
- Organize focus group discussions
- Formation of local Project implementation Committees. At the local and community level, communities would be encouraged and allowed to form local project implementation committees to be responsible for the organization of the people for communal labour, projects implementation, monitoring and inspection of projects and attending site meetings together with members of the DPCU. Reports from these direct beneficiary communities would put recalcitrant contractors working on projects in various communities in the district on their toes and to deliver quality work

6.4.3 Promotion of Dialogue and Generation of Feedback on the Performance of the District

In order to succeed, there is the need for feedback on the performance of the district from the citizens. To ensure these, there would be frequent dialogue both formal and informal between the Assembly

and the communities. Such a healthy relationship would ensure rapid and sustainable development in the district. Regular interactions with stakeholders would create a platform for dialogue and generation of feedback. The Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation approach would be adopted. Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation is a good outlet to interact with stakeholders especially beneficiaries of service provision.

This approach creates a positive learning environment, deepen public consultation. This would generate feedback on the performance of the district. This would also help release creativity in people and would enable the people to take active role in community projects. This strategy creates the platform for interface between service providers and beneficiaries where concerns of both parties would be brought forward for discussion and appropriate solutions found.

6.4.4 Promotion of Access and Management of Expectations of the Public on Services of the Assembly

In order to promote access and management of expectations of the public, the Assembly would put in place strategies to help the public know the vision and mission statements of the Assembly as well as its functions, responsibilities, service standards and others. This can be achieved through:

- Promotion of the establishment of more information centres for information dissemination.
- Creation of Assembly website.
- Create awareness about priority projects of the Assembly.
- Public desks would be created at the three town councils in the district for the public to have easy access to information and also submit concerns.
- At the District Assembly level, the public can contact the reception, registry and offices of some departments and units, including the NCCE, Information Service, Social Welfare and Community Development, Non-Formal Education, Notice boards and others.

Visitors and clients can contact any of these offices and departments for any information they wish to know on services of the District Assembly.

6.5 District Communication Strategies

The implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan takes into consideration the participation of the local people, Civil Society Organizations, Non-Governmental Organisations and Development Partners. The district communication strategies depicted below provides appropriate mechanisms for dissemination of the programmes, projects, activities and expectations of

stakeholders on plan implementation, promoting dialogue and generating feedback on the performance of the Assembly and promoting access and managing expectations of public concerns on service delivery of the Assembly. The framework provides a brief description of each level of appropriate communication approach or tools, indicators and benefits of the proposed approaches. The resources needed are specifically the budgeting that would go into the implementation of these communication strategies.

The table below outlines the communication strategies that Obuasi East District intends to adopt in order to disseminate its' District Medium Term Development Plan which spans from 2018-2021.

Table 6.3: Communication Activity Matrix

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Time Frame	Responsibility
Community sensitization on the awareness of DMTDP (2018-2021)	To create awareness on DMTDP	Community Members and Traditional Authorities	Community Durbars, Public Hearings and Meetings	Quarterly	DPCU and the Development Planning Sub-Committee
Meeting with Political leadership	To get them to appreciate and adopt the DMTDP To update them on the status of implementation of programmes and projects in DMTDP	MP, DCE, Presiding Member and Chairpersons of all the Sub-Committees of the Assembly	Round-table discussions and power point presentations on current situation of the DMTDP.	Quarterly	DPCU
Participatory Planning to engage communities on level of implementation of the plan.	To increase the knowledge of the local people on the level of implementation of the DMTDP.	Community Members and Traditional Authorities	Community Durbars, Public Hearings and Meetings	Quarterly	DPCU and the Development Planning Sub-Committee
Publication of projects and programmes in the media for award of contract	Compliance with the Public Procurement Act	The General Public	Project Procurement	Annually	Management Staff and F&A Chairman and Works Sub Committee Chairman

Partnerships with NGOs to increase investments.	To increase participation with other NGOs to promote Local Economic Development (LED).	Non-Governmental Organizations	Publication of annual reports on programmes and projects and district development strategies. Develop proposals for funding	Quarterly	DPCU
Participatory monitoring and evaluation	To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the projects and programmes To determine the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and the impact of activities	Management Staff of the District Assembly, Assembly Members and Traditional Authorities	Site Meetings with contractors and project beneficiaries	Quarterly	DPCU, Assembly Members, Traditional Authority and project beneficiaries
Create avenue for public complaints, feedback and suggestions	To strengthen the public relations and complaints unit of the assembly through feedbacks and suggestions on the DMTDP for the purpose of re-planning.	DCE, PM Town councils, Assembly Members, NGOs, CSOs	Designate a desk officer for public relations Create awareness on the Client Service Center	Within the Plan Period	DCE, PM and DPCU

Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

6.6 Evaluation

Evaluation is the assessment of the impact of interventions in order to determine whether the set objectives have been achieved or not or whether there is the need to review the plans and implementation of strategies. It is conducted to determine the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and the impact of activities in the light of their objectives. Evaluation helps to find out whether the

outcomes of the activities stated are able to achieve targets set and are producing the desired results. Evaluation can be undertaken in three main forms namely, outputs, outcomes and impact. This is conducted based on clearly defined acceptable indicators which have been set to realize an expected output, outcome and impact.

Evaluation is carried out during implementation (on-going evaluation), at completion (terminal evaluation and ex-post evaluation (conducted to assess the efficiency, outputs, effects and impacts). The main aim of evaluation therefore is to provide feedback for inclusion to the planning processing for re-planning where necessary.

At the district level, the DPCU is responsible for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the plans. The DPCU should start with the monitoring as soon as project implementation begins as started in the plan. The DPCU should follow the monitoring and evaluation guidelines provided by NDPC.

Table 6.4: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub-Questions			
Relevance	Has the project/programme promoted a broad development policy objective like poverty eradication, sustainable use of natural resources or women's empowerment?	Has the project or programme contributed to the achievement of larger public policy objectives/priorities?	Data on the impact of the programme/project on the people	Primary and Secondary	Field visit to communities Face to face interview
Efficiency	How has the project/programme effectively produced the intended outputs and associated outcomes?	Has the project/programme economically converted inputs into results, outcomes and impacts?		Primary and Secondary	Field visit to communities Face to face interview
Effectiveness	Is the outputs of the project in line with the needs of beneficiaries?			Primary and Secondary	Field visit to communities Face to face interview
Impact	What changes have occurred in the quality of life of the beneficiaries and other people affected by a project/programme?			Primary and Secondary	Field visit to communities Face to face interview

Sustainability	How much is paid by beneficiaries in the cost of using the facility			Primary and Secondary	Field visit to communities Face to face interview
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Source: OEDA- DPCU, Sept. 2018

6.7 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring of the DMTDP (2018-2021) begins as soon as actual implementation of a project starts. Monitoring activities are aimed at ensuring that progress in respect of schedules, quality of work, and delivery of inputs (including labour) are as planned.

To facilitate proper reporting, the DPCU shall compile a register of all on-going programmes and projects in the district in accordance with NDPC Guidelines. This Register shall be updated quarterly and annually with details on each activity such as start-time, costs, location, sources of funding, expected date of completion, project status, etc. Apart from the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), it is very important to also get local interest groups in the monitoring and evaluation of the programmes and project. This will take various forms as listed below:

- Panel discussion on Community Information Centres
- Focus group discussions
- Assembly Sub-Committee Meetings
- General Assembly Meetings
- Meeting with Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)
- Community Durbars
- Town Council Meetings
- Meeting with Traditional Rulers
- Meeting with Market Women
- Meeting with Religious Groups

Appendix I

FIRST PUBLIC HEARING REPORT ON DRAFT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Name of District: OBUASI EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, TUTUKA **Region:** ASHANTI

Venue: Assembly Hall

Date: 20/09/17

Medium of Invitation: Letters, Information Van and Radio Announcement

Special/Interest Groups Invited: Traditional Authorities, Heads of Department, Assembly Members, Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit (RPCU), Unit Committee Members, Town Council Members, Non-Governmental Organizations, Community Based Organisations etc.

Total Number of Persons Present: 200

Gender Ratio: 75 Females/ 125 Males

Language Used: Twi and English

The public hearing on the draft 2018- 2021 Medium Term Development Plan was to review the previous plan and update the District Profile. Presentation on the review of the plan as well as update of the profile and Validation of Community Problems and Development Aspirations.

This centered on the total number of programmes and projects in the plan, the number completed, the number on-going and the number not implemented at all.

Major Issues

- Participants were of the view that the proportion of projects implemented during the planning period could have gone up.
- They were also of the view that the Assembly should select projects that they are capable of implementing in terms of resource availability so as to avoid huge backlog in the future
- Most of the participants complained about the inability of the assembly to implement most of the approved projects.

Controversies/Area of Complaints:

- I. Some members complained that their projects were captured in the previous plan but it was not implemented at all.
- II. Participants were not happy about the inability of the Assembly to regularly inform the communities about constraints that hinder the successful implementation of approved projects.

Proposal for Resolution:

- I. The DPCU explained that inadequate financial resources accounted for the inability of the Assembly to implement all its projects and programmes.
- II. Participants were encouraged to honour their tax obligations so as to improve the internally generated revenue to enable Assembly have access to adequate resources to undertake development projects and programmes.

Comments on Participation

Generally, participation and contribution was satisfactory.

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:

.....
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
HON. FAUSTINA AMISSAH

.....
AG. DISTRICT CO-ORD. DIRECTOR
VICTORIA A. A ADOMAKO

.....
PRESIDING MEMBER
HON. JEFF KWADWO ADJEI OWARE

.....
CHAIRMAN OF DEV'T PLAN. SUB-COM.
HON. EMMANUEL ARTHUR

.....
DISTRICT DEV'T PLANNING OFFICER
JONES AGYEMANG

Appendix II

SECOND PUBLIC HEARING REPORT ON DRAFT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Name of District: OBUASI EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, TUTUKA **Region:** ASHANTI

Venue: Assembly Hall

Date: 18/10/17

Medium of Invitation: Letters, Information Van and Radio Announcement

Total Number of Persons Present: 185

Gender Ratio: 60 Females/ 125 Males

Language Used: Twi and English

The public hearing on the draft 2018-2021 development plan was to conclude the plan preparation process. The purpose was therefore to engage in a final dialogue to solicit views and proposals. Presentation of the draft plan was done by the DPCU members. This centered on main problems, constraints and potentials in the district and also the proposed programs and activities outlined in the plan to achieve the Development Agenda, 2018 - 2021.

Major Issues

- Acquisition of reliable funding sources for successful implementation of the plan
- Prioritization process for project allocation to communities
- Private sector engagement in the development process of the district

Controversies/Area of Complaints:

- III. Some Assembly members complained of their initial submissions not included in the draft plan.
- IV. Complains that some communities did not benefit from certain projects
- V. Some members complained that their projects were captured in the previous plan but it was not implemented at all.

Proposal for Resolution:

- III. The D/MPO explained that some of their submissions were not realistic to be achieved in the 4-year period. He however advised that any of such proposals could be forwarded to the DPCU for further discussions and integration.

- IV. The DCD replied that due to limited funds communities benefitted from projects based on their needs and they were selected and prioritized based on standards.
- V. The D/MPO assured members that all projects which were captured in the previous plan and were not implemented have been rolled over to the new plan.

Comments on Participation

Generally, participation and contribution was satisfactory. Some members also expressed appreciation for the incorporation of all their submissions in the plan.

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:

.....
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
HON. FAUSTINA AMISSAH

.....
AG. DISTRICT CO-ORD. DIRECTOR
VICTORIA A. A ADOMAKO

.....
PRESIDING MEMBER
HON. JEFF KWADWO ADJEI OWARE

.....
CHAIRMAN OF DEV'T PLAN. SUB-COM.
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DISTRICT DEV'T PLANNING OFFICER
JONES AGYEMANG