

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

OFFINSO-NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

DRAFT DMTDP (2018-2021)

AGENDA FOR JOBS, CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

PREPARED BY: DISTRICT PLANNING AND COORDINATING UNIT (DPCU)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) is a comprehensive document that provides a guide for development interventions towards the achievement of improved living conditions of the people in the Offinso North District. It has been prepared within the context of the National Development Policy Framework for 2018-2021.

The plan is therefore a blueprint to guide all development interventions that would be carried out within the district during the 4-year plan period (2018-2021).

Process of Preparing the DMTDP

Formation of Plan Preparation Team

A fourteen (14) - member team was formed at the beginning of the plan preparation process.

This team facilitated the entire plan preparation exercise. The members of the team were:

- D. Y. Gyan Barimah, District Coordinating Director (Retired)
- Charles Kwabena Opoku, District Coordinating Director (Present)
- Richard Akurugu Planning Officer, GES
- Anthony Owusu Amoako, District Director of Agriculture
- Akwasi Afram Boateng, District Budget Analyst
- Desmond Dwomoh District Development Planning Officer (Secretary)
- Christian Ameyaw, District Finance Officer

- Isaac Tenkorang District Works Engineer
- Kwasi Opong, District Physical Planning Officer
- Dari Kipo, District Business Advisory Head
- Richard Avagu, District Health Director
- Gabriel Sarpong, District Social Welfare Officer
- David Boateng, Development Planning Sub-Com. Convener

The following officers also contributed vital technical inputs at various stages of the plan preparation process:

- Abu Mwine, Development Planning Officer
- Fatimah Ishahaku, Development Planning Officer
- Monica Pady, Human Resource Manager

Data Collection

Data for the plan preparation was collected from three (3) sources including primary, secondary and tertiary sources. Primary data was gathered from community consultation meetings at the Urban, Town and Area councils as well as focused group discussions. Secondary data was however gathered from departmental reports and Action plans as well as minutes and reports of meetings of DPCU, Management, Executive committee, General Assembly and Heads of Departments.

Also Tertiary data was collected by members of the Planning Team from schools, agencies, the internet and other organizations. A number of meetings were also held to discuss and validate data collected and to identify data gaps.

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

The DPCU then used the data collected to review the district's performance in the implementation of the (2014-2017) DMTDP, and also updated the district profile.

First Public Hearing/Community needs assessment

Interactive community dialogues were held at the sub-district level to ascertain their needs and problem. This activity started on the 22nd May 2017 to 1st June, 2017. At these meetings the results of the 2014-2017 DMTDP performance review and the current situation of the district were presented and discussed.

The problems, needs and aspiration of various communities and interest groups (artisans, traders, farmers, youth, and women etc.) were identified. Resource potentials within the various Area Councils were also identified. A total of about One Hundred and Forty -Three people (including Chiefs, Queen Mothers, Assembly members, farmers, traders, artisans, heads of department/agencies, Assembly Members, Unit Committee members, etc) participated which about 45% of the total participants were women.

Preparation of a Draft Report of DMTDP

The plan preparation team held several working sessions to harmonize community needs with identified development gaps, formulate district goals, objectives, strategies, programs etc. The outputs were presented to the DPCU/Heads of Department for discussion and validation.

Second Public Hearing

Major issues of the Draft DMTDP were presented to stakeholders, comprising Assembly members, Chiefs, Queen Mothers, Private Sector operators, Unit Committees Representatives, Heads of Departments and Agencies at a one-day public hearing meeting held on 25th October, 2017 at the Akomadan Methodist Church. About a Ninety- Six (96) people participated in this exercise. The detailed Public Hearing Report is attached as Annex 3.

Preparation of Final Draft Report

The concerns and issues raised at the second public hearing will be incorporated into the plan to be produced as the final draft of this document.

Scope and Direction of Intervention for 2018-2021

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

- Enhancing community engagement in the development of the district by igniting self-help spirit of communities.
- Improvement in basic social facilities and services with emphasis on health, potable water supply, sanitation, education, sports, the vulnerable and disaster prevention.
- Infrastructure development to facilitate the growth and performance of the private sector.
- Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of Public Institutions; promote public/ private sector and civil society collaboration and participation in development, and improvement in revenue generation and management.

- Increase income levels and creation of employment opportunities (particularly for the youth and women), through agriculture, tourism, promotion of small-scale and micro industries and waste management, in an environmentally friendly manner.

Some of the specific focuses of the district within the pillars of the NMTDPF are as follows:

Economic Development

- Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability
- Promote International Trade and Investment
- Ensure energy availability and reliability
- Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials
- Ensure improved skills development for Industry
- Improve Access to Land for Industrial Development
- Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives
- Enhance Business Enabling Environment
- Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development
- Formalize the informal economy
- Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development
- Ensure improved Public Investment

- Improve production efficiency and yield
- Improve Post-Harvest Management
- Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth
- Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation
- Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development

Social Development

- Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels
- Strengthen school management systems
- Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
- Strengthen healthcare management system
- Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups
- Ensure food and nutrition security
- Improve population management
- Harness demographic dividend
- Harness the benefits of migration for socio-economic development
- Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all

- Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services
- Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions
- Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system
- Ensure the rights and entitlements of children
- Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly
- Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country
- Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship
- Improve human capital development and management

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

- Expand forest conservation areas
- Protect existing forest reserves
- Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources
- Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation
- Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services
- Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements
- Enhance quality of life in rural areas

Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

- Deepen political and administrative decentralization
- Improve decentralized planning
- Strengthen fiscal decentralization
- Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination
- Enhance security service delivery
- Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice

Financing the DMTDP

The total estimated amount required to implement the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) is **GH¢58,365,239.36**. The total estimated revenue from IGF to finance the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) is **GH¢ 1,585,912**. There is an expenditure gap of **GH¢56,779,327.36** and this is expected to be financed by GOG together with prudent public-private project financing arrangements as well as community and civil society contributions. The departments, agencies and units of the assembly are therefore to develop development proposals for financial support from these sources to support the implementation of this plan.

Source of Fund	Amount (GH¢)	Percentage (%)
IGF	1,585,912	7.6
GOG (DACF, DDF)	19,216,764	92.3

Total	20,827,676	100
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Implementation of the DMTDP

The composite programs have been phased out into 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 Annual Action Plans. The following institutions and stakeholders have been identified as key to the successful implementation of the DMTDP:

- The District Assembly
- Departments
- Non-Governmental Organizations
- The Private Sector:
- Communities
- Development Partners
- District Sub-Structures
- Ashanti Regional Coordinating Council/ Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit (RPCU)

It is expected that all these institutions and stakeholders concerned would actively play their respective roles for the achievement of the goals and objectives of the District Medium Term Development Plan.

Monitoring and Evaluation

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

Monitoring the District Medium Term Development Plan will enable management, implementers and other stakeholders obtain relevant information that can be used to assess progress of implementation of each of the programs, projects and activities outlined in the plan, and to take timely decisions to ensure that progress is maintained according to schedule and set objectives. The monitoring of the DMTDP would be carried out at the project/activity implementation level and at the output/objective level.

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

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

- Also as part of ensuring a successful implementation of the plan, quarterly and yearly progress reports as well as performance reports would be sent to the RCC, NDPC, development partners, donors and all other relevant stakeholders.

Evaluation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) would enable management and other stakeholders to assess the level of implementation of the projects and programs outlined in the plan and whether the expected objectives, outcomes and impacts of implemented programs and projects are being achieved.

The DPCU would therefore carry out an annual assessment of the DMTDP to determine the level of implementation of the annual action plans. A Mid-Term evaluation would also be carried out in March 2019, and a final evaluation (performance review of the 2018-2021 DMTDP) would be carried out, from November 2021 - March 2022. Stakeholder's workshops would be organized to discuss the results of the evaluations/reviews.

The main responsibility of evaluating the programs and projects lies with the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU). The DPCU would facilitate the evaluation exercise in a participatory manner. It is expected that the Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit (RPCU) and the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) would carry out periodic monitoring of the implementation of the DMTDP and co-ordinate monitoring and evaluation activities of the district. A Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for the DMTDP has been prepared to this effect.

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ONDA	Offinso North District Assembly
ARV	Anti-Retroviral
BAC	Business Advisory Center
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin
BU	Buruli Ulcer
CAG	Controller and Accountant General
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CHPS	Community Health Planning System
CIC	Community Information Centre
DA	District Assembly
DAAS	District Agriculture Advisory Services
DAC	District AIDS Committee
DHA	District Health Agency
DHD	District Health Directorate
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPCs	Disaster Preventive Committees
DPCU	District Planning and Coordinating Unit
DPO	District Planning Officer
DRMT	District Response Management Team
DVGs	Disaster Volunteer Groups

ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EVD	Ebola Virus Disease
FBOs	Farmer Based Organizations
GAPS	Good Agricultural Practices
GES	Ghana Education Service
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HR	Human Resource
HTC	HIV/AIDS Testing and Counseling
LAN	Local Access Network
LBA	Local Business Association
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty

LGS	Local Government Service
LLINs	Long Lasting Insecticide-Treated Net
ICCES	Integrated Community Centre for Employable Skills
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IPEP	Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Program
JHS	Junior High School
KG	Kindergarten
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDA	Metropolitan Municipal and District Assembly
MP	Member of Parliament
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Industry
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NFED	Non-Formal Education Department
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMTDPF	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
NVTI	National Vocational Technical Institute
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children

PLWHAs	Persons Living with HIV/AIDS
PM	Presiding Member
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PPR	Peste Des Petits Ruminants
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
RELCs	Research- Extension-Farmer Liaison Communities
RPCU	Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHS	Senior High School
SMEs	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
SMCs	School Management Committee
SPAM	School Performance Appraisal Meeting
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TB	Tuberculosis
TLMs	Teaching Learning Materials
UN	United Nations
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
WC	Water Closet

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE 2014-2017 DMTDP

1.0 Introduction

This section of the plan highlights the performance of the district with regards to the implementation of the 2014-2017 MTDP of the Offinso North District Assembly. The section also gives details on the vision, mission, core values, and the functions of the district.

1.1 Background

The Offinso North District Assembly in 2014 prepared a 4-year District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) in line with the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II) Policy Framework. This section covers the performance of the district in the implementation of the 2014-2017 DMTDP.

1.1.1 Vision

To be a world class district providing its residents with high quality of life through efficient service delivery, provision of basic amenities and ensuring peaceful co-existence in partnership with all stakeholders.

1.1.2 Mission

The Mission of the Offinso-North District Assembly is to improve the quality of life of the people, through the effective mobilization and utilization of human and material resources and by involving the people in the provision of the needed services

1.1.4 Functions

The Functions of the District Assembly as stipulated in the Local Government Act (1993, Act 462) are as follows;

- Be responsible for the overall development of the district,
- Collaborate with the relevant National and Local security agencies to maintain security and public safety,
- Formulate and execute plans, programs, and strategies for the overall development of the district,
- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacle to initiate development,
- Promote Justice and ensure easy access to law-courts in the district,
- Initiate programs for the development of basic infrastructure and provide works and services in the district.

1.1.3 Core Values

PROFESSIONALISM: Technical competence, discipline, quality assurance and team work.

OPENNESS: Communication, Transparency, Integrity, Trustworthiness.

RELIABLE: Commitment to duty, timely delivery of services.

EXCELLENCE: Exceeding expectations of clients, demonstrate creativity and ingenuity.

WORK ENVIRONMENT: Occupational security, Staff welfare and personnel development

1.2 PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND UPDATE OF DISTRICT PROFILE

1.2.0 Introduction

The DMTDP (2014-2017) was a continuation of the DMTDP (2010-2013). It was formulated and implemented in line with the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (2014-2017) also known as the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II). The focus was to reduce poverty through pro-poor programs and projects. The DMTDP (2014-2017) of the Offinso-North District was anchored on Seven (7) thematic areas which were;

- Ensuring and sustaining Macroeconomic stability
- Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector
- Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource

Management

- Oil and Gas Development
- Infrastructure and Human Settlements
- Human Development, Productivity and Employment
- Transparent and Accountable Governance

During its implementation several factors worked in concert against partial or total non-implementation of some projects within the district. These included;

- Late releases of District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) during the initial years of plan implementation leading to delay in payment of contractors and hence delay in project completion.
- Unexpected deductions from the DACF allocations to the district made it difficult to meet all DACF commitments for the planned period.

- Natural disasters and emergency situations required prompt attention at the expense of other projects.
- Non-commitment on the part of some contractors led to delays in completion of some projects.
- Difficulty in accessing some project sites especially during the rainy season led to some project delays.
- Non-commitment of some communities towards community initiated projects.
- Rapid increase in inflation rates resulting in budget deficit
- Inadequate logistics and other resources to facilitate timely monitoring and supervision exercises by the DPCU.
- Unfavorable weather conditions and poor rainfall patterns affected crop yield which affected farmers' income levels and hence their inability to pay their levies to improve the assembly's Internally Generated Revenue.

These undoubtedly adversely affected the implementation of the DMTDP (2014-2017). The overall performance however was an improvement as compared to the previous plan period especially in the implementation of physical projects.

The pages that follow cover the performance review of the DMTDP (2014-2017)

THEMATIC AREA: Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability							
POLICY OBJECTIVE:							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization and management including IGF • Improve fiscal resource mobilization and management 							
Programs	Sub-program	Extent of implementation of all programs/Activities	Policy outcome	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	ACHIEVEMENTS	Remarks
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue mobilization	Number of markets rehabilitated	Increased IGF	0	3	1	Partially implemented
		Number of markets constructed	Increased IGF	2	5	0	Not implemented
		Number of revenue staff trained	Increased IGF	0	40	120	Fully implemented
		Number of IE&C carried out on the need to pay taxes	Increased IGF	0	16	20	Fully implemented
		Percentage of residential and commercial property revalued	Increased IGF	0	100%	0	Not implemented
		Percentage of ratable items covered	Increased IGF	0	100	30	Partially implemented

THEMATIC AREA: Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's private sector

POLICY OBJECTIVE:

- Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs
- Strengthen economic planning and forecasting
- Develop competitive MSMEs and creative arts industry

Programs	Sub-program	Extent of implementation of all programs	Policy outcome	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	ACHIEVEMENTS	Remarks
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Percentage increase in tourist arrivals	Increased IGF	10	100	70	Partially implemented
		Number of SMEs supported	Improved local economy	0	600	420	Partially implemented
		Number of people provided with skill training and employable skills	Improved local economy	0	600	420	Partially implemented
		Number of youth employed	Improved local economy	322	3,522	1,022	Partially implemented
		Number of trade associations (hairdressers, beauticians, tailors, dressmakers, garages, storeowners formed)	Improved local economy	0	4	2	Partially implemented
		Number of SMEs provided with micro-credit	Improved local economy	0	600	15	Partially implemented
		Amount of support for district sports development	Unearthed talents in sports	GH¢0.00	GH¢20,000	18,000.00	Partially implemented

THEMATIC AREA: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

POLICY OBJECTIVE:

- Increase access to extension services and re-orient agriculture education.
- Improve institutional coordination for agriculture development
- Increase private sector investment in agriculture
- Reverse forest and land degradation

Programs	Sub-program	Extent of implementation of all programs	Policy outcome	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	ACHIEVEMENTS	Remarks
Economic Development	Agriculture Development	A. Percentage increase in yield of selected crops:	Food security				Fully implemented
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maize • Rice • Cassava • Yam • Plantain • Cocoyam • Banana • Tomato • Garden Eggs • Pepper • Okra • Cowpea 		13,240.5	21,184.8	160%	
		B. Percentage increase in yield of livestock:	Food security				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cattle • Sheep 		2,050	6,760	329%	
				20,000	56,000	280%	
				15,400	45,800	297%	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goats • Poultry (local) • Poultry (commercial) • Pig • Grass cutter • Snail 		15,000	23,700	158%	
				9,000	11,900	132%	
				7,000	14,000	200%	
				-	-	-	
				-	-	-	
		Number of farmers supported with credit facilities (financial, inputs)		0	2,000	1,200	Partially implemented
		Number of farmers provided with extension services		8,223	31,500	18,000	Partially implemented
		Number of farmers benefiting from subsidized agricultural inputs		9,000	35,000	20,000	Partially implemented
		Number of farmer cooperatives formed		0	20	25	The excess was as a result of EPAG activities in the district
		Number of new farmers using improved technologies		968	3,780	1,200	
		Number of new farmers in all year round vegetable production		193	4,200	200	

		Number of improved storage structures constructed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warehouse • cribs 		0 24	15 60	0 35	Not implemented Partially implemented
		Number of irrigation schemes developed	Food security	2	9	2	Partially implemented
		Acreages of valley bottom rice cultivated		74	100	120	Fully implemented
		Number of block farmers supported		0	2,000	0	Not implemented
		Database for agriculture development for the district		0	1	1	Fully implemented
		Number of farmers trained on the safe use of agro-chemicals		0	5,000	750	Partially implemented
		Number of agro-processing machines acquired (corn mills, tomato mills, gari processing machines) for communities		0	2	0	Not implemented
		Number of farmers supplied with improved seeds: okra, maize, and green pepper, cabbage and		630	1,500	1,000	Partially implemented

		tomatoes					
		Number of farmers supplied with improved breed of livestock	Food security	0	200	0	Not implemented
		Hectares of degraded forest and lands restored: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small scale • Large scale 		- 1,778ha	- 17,750ha	2,000ha	Fully implemented
		Number of educational campaigns made on bushfire prevention and fighting		96	210	120	Partially implemented

THEMATIC AREA: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements							
POLICY OBJECTIVE:							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop social, community and recreational facilities • Promote resilient urban infrastructure development, maintenance and basic services provision • Improve and accelerate housing delivery in the rural areas 							
Programs	Sub-program	Extent of implementation of all programs	Policy outcome	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	ACHIEVEMENTS	Remarks
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Delivery	Proportion of/length of roads rehabilitated/ Maintained (km):	Reduced travel time	0	39.2	0	Not implemented
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trunk roads (km) • Urban roads (km) • Feeder roads (km) 		-	-	-	-
				0	225.78	95	Partially implemented
		Number of lorry parks constructed	Easy access to commercial vehicles	0	1	1	On-going
		Percentage change in the number of communities with access to electricity	Improved local economy	8.8%	30.8%	10%	Partially implemented
		Teledensity/ penetration rate	Improved local economy	-	-	-	-
	Length of township streets reshaped	Reduced travel time	0km	6km	15km	Fully implemented	

		Number of bridges/culverts constructed	Reduced travel time	0	8	3	Partially implemented
		Number of communities with layout schemes	Increased accessibility in towns	0	3	0	Not implemented
		Percentage of land use, development planning and service provision integrated	Beautified towns	0	20%	40%	Fully implemented
		Slaughter house rehabilitated	Reduced reported cases in health facilities	0	1	1	Fully implemented
		DCE's bungalow rehabilitated	Improved staff accommodation	0	1	1	Fully implemented
		Number of Assembly guesthouses rehabilitated	Improved staff accommodation	0	2	2	Fully implemented
		District Magistrate's bungalow constructed	Improved staff accommodation	0	1	0	Not implemented
		Number of staff bungalows completed	Improved staff accommodation	0	6	6	Fully implemented
		Number of bungalows constructed for	Improved staff accommodation	0	3	3	Fully implemented

		heads of decentralized departments					
		Number of Teachers' quarters rehabilitated	Improved staff accommodation	0	1	2	Fully implemented
		Number of 6-unit Teachers' quarters constructed	Improved staff accommodation	1	16	1	Partially implemented
		Staff quarters constructed for Nkenkaasu Government Hospital	Improved staff accommodation	0	1	0	Not implemented
		Number of acres of land bank acquired	Reduced cost of future projects	0	500acres	0	Not implemented
		Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	Reduced reported cases of water related diseases in health facilities	23%	60%	35%	Partially implemented
		Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine)	Reduced reported cases of sanitation related diseases in health facilities	21%	37%	25%	Partially implemented
		Number of 10-seater Water Closet facilities	Reduced reported cases of sanitation	0	2	2	Fully implemented

		constructed	related diseases in health facilities				
		Number of 10-seater Enviro-Loo Toilet facilities constructed	Reduced reported cases of sanitation related diseases in health facilities	0	15	1	Partially implemented
		Number of 4-Seater Enviro-Loo Toilet facilities for basic schools constructed	Reduced reported cases of sanitation related diseases in health facilities	0	60	0	Not implemented
		Number of 8-Seater KVIP Toilet facilities constructed	Reduced reported cases of sanitation related diseases in health facilities	0	1	0	Not implemented
		Number of 20-Seater Water Closet Toilets	Reduced reported cases of sanitation related diseases in health facilities	0	8	4	Partially implemented
		Number of refuse	Reduced	2	5	5	Fully

		dump sites cleared	reported cases of sanitation related diseases in health facilities				implemented
		Number of wheel barrows procured	Reduced reported cases of sanitation related diseases in health facilities	7	107	0	Not implemented
		Number of Environmental Health Officers trained in the handling and disposal of solid waste	Reduced reported cases of sanitation related diseases in health facilities	0	10	3	Partially implemented
		Number of 15m3 communal containers procured	Reduced reported cases of sanitation related diseases in health facilities	10	30	0	Not implemented
		Number of refuse collection stations procured	Reduced reported cases of sanitation related diseases in health	0	15	0	Not implemented

			facilities				
		Number of final disposal sites acquired	Reduced reported cases of sanitation related diseases in health facilities	1	5	1	Partially implemented
		Number of IE&C activities on environmental sanitation carried out	Reduced reported cases of sanitation related diseases in health facilities	0	16	20	Fully implemented
		Septic emptier procured	Reduced reported cases of sanitation related diseases in health facilities	0	1	0	Not implemented
		Number of in-house toilet facilities constructed	Reduced reported cases of sanitation related diseases in health facilities	0	2,000	300	Partially implemented
		Number of primary drains constructed	Hygienic environment	481m	10,000m	1,500m	Partially implemented

		Number of secondary drains constructed	Hygienic environment	0	5,000m	10m	Partially implemented
		Length of drains rehabilitated	Hygienic environment	0	6km	0	Not implemented
		Number of sewage collection points constructed	Hygienic environment	0	8	0	Not implemented
		Number of ICT centers constructed	Enhanced knowledge of ICT in the district	1	2	1	Partially implemented
		Number of computers for ICT centre and offices procured	Enhanced knowledge of ICT in the district	0	50	30	Partially implemented

THEMATIC AREA: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
POLICY OBJECTIVE:							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve quality of teaching and learning • Improve management of education service delivery 							
Programs	Sub-program	Extent of implementation of programs	Policy outcome	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	ACHIEVEMENTS	Remarks
Social Services Delivery	Development Education and Youth	a. Gross enrolment rate (indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling-regardless of age as proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group) increased <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary • JHS • SHS 	Improved literacy rate				
				154.2 103 58.3	125.0 110.0 70.0	145.8 103.5 70	Increase in the no. of years for SHS accounted for the fall in target
		b. Net admission rate in primary schools (indicates	Improved literacy rate	110.6	95	123	Seasonal increase in enrolment in schools

		primary one enrolment of pupils aged 6 years) increased					because of migration
		Gender parity index (ratio between girls and boys enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00) KG Primary JHS SHS TVET	Improved gender parity in schools	1.00 0.98 0.83 0.80 -	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 -	0.99 1.00 0.95 0.95 -	
		Percentage improvement in BECE results	Improved literacy rate	45.0%	65%	50%	
		Number of SMCs strengthened	Improved literacy rate	0	89	85	
		Number of textbooks supplied	Improved teaching and learning	0	10,000	5,500	
		Number of exercise books supplied	Improved teaching and learning	0	20,000	2,000	
		Number of teaching and learning materials supplied	Improved literacy rate	0	10,000	5,200	

		Number of teachers awarded	Improved teaching and learning	0	12	4	
		Number of brilliant but needy students supported	Improved literacy rate	0	160	120	
		Number of teacher trainees sponsored	Improved teaching and learning	0	40	3	
		Amount of support to girl-child education	Improved girl-child literacy rate	GH 0.00	GH 6,000.00	GH 3,000	
		Amount of support to SHEP program	Improved knowledge of SHEP	GH 0.00	GH 6,000.00	GH 2,000	
		Number of dormitory blocks constructed for the physically challenged	Improved teaching and learning for the physically challenged	0	1	0	
		Number of 3-unit classroom blocks rehabilitated	Improved teaching and learning	1	4	0	
		Number of 3-unit classroom blocks completed	Improved teaching and learning	1	4	1	
		Number of welded wire mesh fence wall constructed	Improved teaching and learning	0	1	0	
		Number of 6-unit classroom blocks completed	Improved teaching and learning	0	1	0	

		Number of 6-unit classroom blocks with office, store, library and sanitary facilities constructed	Improved teaching and learning	3	16	0	
		Number of kindergarten blocks constructed	Improved teaching and learning	0	11	1	
		Number of 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities constructed	Improved teaching and learning	0	10	1	
		Number of 6-unit classroom blocks rehabilitated	Improved teaching and learning	0	18	0	
		Number of 4-unit classroom blocks rehabilitated	Improved teaching and learning	0	3	0	
		Number of 3-unit classroom blocks rehabilitated	Improved teaching and learning	0	4	0	
		Number of 3-unit classroom blocks for Nkenkaasu Senior High School constructed	Improved teaching and learning	0	2	2	Fully implemented
		Number of 2 storey classroom blocks	Improved teaching and learning	1	2	1	Not implemented

		constructed at Akomadan Senior High School	learning				
		Number of student desks procured for Akomadan Senior High School	Improved teaching and learning	0	600	0	
		Maternal mortality ratio (number of deaths occurring between birth and childbirth per 100,000 live births) reduced	Reduced maternal mortality cases	0/100,000	0/100,000	1	
		Under five mortality rate (number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births) reduced	Reduced under five mortality cases	0.011/1000	0.002/1000	0.011/1000	
		Percentage increase in access to healthcare	Reduced mortality cases	68.0	89.3	95	Fully implemented
		Percentage increase in access to reproductive health services	Reduced reproductive health related cases	10.2	20.3	15.0	On-going
		Number of facilities at Akomadan Health centre rehabilitated by 2017	Improved access to health care	0	3	0	
		Percentage fall in HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult	Reduced cases of HIV/AIDS in	3.8%	1.5%	2.0%	On-going

	population, 15-49 years HIV positive)	the district				
	Amount of support given to mental health programs by 2017	Reduces cases of mental related illnesses	GH0.00	GH6,000.00	GH0.00	
	Number of general and psychiatric Nurses trainees sponsored by 2017	Reduces cases of mental related illnesses	0	4	0	
	Percentage change in coverage of the national immunization program by 2017	Reduced cases of early childhood diseases	98.6	99.7	99.0	
	Percentage change in coverage of the malaria roll back program	Reduced cases of malaria in health facilities	31.9	40.3	35	
	Percentage change in population with access to sustainable safe drinking water	Reduced number of cases related to drinking water	23	60	35	Partially implemented
	Number of boreholes provided	Reduced number of cases related to drinking water	76	286	120	Partially implemented
	Number of small towns water systems	Reduced number of	1	5	0	Not implemented

		provided	cases related to drinking water				
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THEMATIC AREA: Transparent and Accountable Governance

POLICY OBJECTIVE:

- Promote and improve performance in the public and civil services
- Improve transparency and access to public information
- Improve internal security for protection of life and property
- Address equity gaps in the provision of quality social services
- Improve sector institutional capacity
- Strengthen economic planning and forecasting
- Promote effective environment supportive of good corporate governance

Programs	Sub-programs	Extent of implementation of all programs	Policy outcome	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	ACHIEVEMENTS	Remarks
Management and Administration	General Administration	Amount of development partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	Improved living conditions in the district	GH¢24,726	GH¢30,540	No funds were received	
		Percentage of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (how much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget)	Improved living conditions in the district	3%	20%		
		Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	Reduced cases of domestic violence	34	7		

		Police citizen ratio	Reduced cases of crime	1:1,499	1:1,428	1:1,258	
		Number of community initiated projects supported	Improved living conditions in the communities	4	44	25	
		Number of Magistrate courts constructed	Improved justice in the district	0	1	1	Completed
		Number of Assembly office complex and Assembly Hall constructed	Improved district administration	1	1	0	On-going
		Number of District offices for decentralized departments (health, education, agriculture) constructed	Improved district administration	0	3	0	Not implemented
		Amount provided for logistics to the police to combat crime	Reduced cases of crime	GH2,200	GH10,000	GH6,000	Partially implemented
		Number of police posts established	Reduced cases of crime	0	3	0	Not implemented
		Number of community volunteers formed	Reduced cases of crime	0	8	4	

		DPCU strengthened 1 no. projector and screen 1 no. Digital camera 3 No. internet modems etc	Improved delivery of reports and plans	0 0 0	1 1 3	0 0 0	Not implemented
		Number of executive desks/chairs for District offices procured	Improved work performance	22 tables 31 chairs	86 tables 95 chairs	20 tables	Partially implemented
		Number of permanent staff provided for each of the area councils	Improved performance of sub-district structures	0	12	13	Fully implemented
		Number of IE&C activities carried out on the rights of women and children	Reduced cases of domestic violence and child abuse	0	16	16	Fully implemented
		Number of IE&C activities carried out on the need for women involvement in governance	Improved livelihood of women	0	16	16	Fully implemented
		Amount of support given to the physically challenged	Improved livelihood of the physically challenged	GH2,250	GH9,000	GH65,000	Fully implemented
		Number of reported child labor cases	Reduced reported cases	20	0	2	Partially implemented

			of child labor				
		Number of 4X4 Wheel drive pickups procured	Improved work performance	0	1	0	Not implemented

Showing the Review of Other Interventions Not Covered by GSGDA II

INTERVENTION	PROJECT	IMPLEMENTATION
Water and Sanitation for Urban Poor (WSUP)	Provision of institutional sanitation facilities	Project yet to commence

Total releases from Government of Ghana

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS						
YEAR	Requested A	Approved B	Released C	Deviation (B-C)	Actual Exp. D	Utilization capacity (C-D)
2014	1,424,004.62	1,424,004.62	1,369,353.23	54,651.39	1,369,353.23	0
2015	1,260,161.30	1,260,161.30	1,428,647.18	168,485.88	1,428,647.18	0
2016	1,814,390.47	1,814,390.47	1,628,441.64	185,948.83	1,628,441.64	0
2017	1,497,316	1,497,316				
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE						
2014	999,578.82	999,578.82	999,578.82		494,566.46	505,012.36
2015	1,322,600.00	1,322,600.00	1,322,600.00		578,649.22	743,950.78
2016	1,883,290.60	1,883,290.60	1,883,290.60		983,386.65	899,903.95
2017	2,026,820	2,026,820	2,026,820		128,053.91	
GOODS AND SERVICES						

2014	1,804,563.87	1,804,563.87	1,804,563.87		783,349.41	1,021,214.46
2015	2,049,133.64	2,049,133.64	2,049,133.64		1,470,961.63	578,172.01
2016	253,722.40	253,722.40	253,722.40		2,074,308.01	
2017	2,284,725.00	2,284,725.00			671,022.00	

All sources of financial resources to the MMDA

SOURCES	2014			2015			2016		
	Approved	Actual	Variance	Approved	Actual	Variance	Approved	Actual	Variance
GOG	75,659.60	21,602.07	54,057.53	-	7,259.29	-7,259.29	53,985.48	11,089.00	42,896.48
IGF	330,000.00	310,767.10	19,232.90	350,000.00	351,034.25	1,034.25	385,000.00	331,673.88	53,326.42
DACF	2,263,936.69	897,293.39	1,366,643.30	2,924,133.64	2,114,977.60	809,156.04	4,390,353.60	2,313,309.49	2,077,044.41
DDF	540,205.00	540,766.70	-561.70	447,600.00	256,435.00	191,165.00	508,274.00	467,964.00	40,310.00
DONORS (CEDA)							75,000.00	75,000.00	0
GETFUND									
OTHERS									
TOTAL	3,209,801.29	1,770,429.26	1,439,372.03	3,721,733.64	2,729,706.14	994,096	5,412,613.08	3,199,036.37	2,213,577.31

KEY PROBLEMS/ISSUES ENCOUNTERED DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION STAGE

The following key problems/issues were encountered during the implementation stage;

1. Irregular disbursements and unexpected deductions from the DACF inhibited the full implementation of the programs/projects. This explains why most of them are either on-going or stand-still.
2. Natural disasters and emergency situations required prompt attention at the expense of other projects.
3. Difficulty in accessing some project sites especially during rainy season led to project delays.
4. Non-commitment and inability of some communities to contribute their counterpart funds towards projects such as provision of boreholes, dissuaded donors and charity organizations from supporting such projects.
5. Projection of too many projects for the district within the plan period.
6. Rapid increase in inflation rates resulting in budget deficit
7. Inadequate logistics and other resources to facilitate timely monitoring and supervision exercises by the DPCU.
8. Low Internally Generated Revenue.
9. The Assembly had no access to contract documents and payment certificates on projects such as the GETFUND Projects hence making it difficult to ensure value for money for those projects.

LESSONS LEARNT WHICH HAVE IMPLICATIONS FOR THE DMTDP (2018-2021)

Some of the lessons learnt which have implications for the DMTDP (2018-2021) are;

1. So many contracts were awarded to be funded with the same limited fiscal resources making it difficult to complete these projects by the stipulated time frame. This phenomenon has led to a situation where some District Development Fund projects which were awarded as far back as 2015 are still not completed. It would be better if

fewer projects were awarded and completed within the stipulated time to ensure value for money.

2. Some of the programs/projects fell within the domain of the private sector and the financial institutions e.g. the provision of micro-finance to small and medium scale enterprises. The DA could only play a facilitating role since it could not directly provide micro credit facilities to small and medium enterprises. It could only facilitate the procedure to make such facilities available to these businesses by the financial institutions especially the Rural Banks.
3. Not much funding was received from development partners. However, they had been considered as part of the funding sources for the plan implementation. The implementation therefore suffered as a result of the inadequate funds received from our development partners.
4. The Assembly can however seek for funds through submitting project/programs proposals to donors such as Global Environmental Fund, Green Innovation Centre and COTVET Ghana during the 2018-2021 plan period.
5. The assembly should step in and assist communities to pay their counterpart funds to enable development partners provide the needed assistance within the communities of the district.
6. The GETFUND secretariat should furnish district assemblies with information on all GETFUND projects within the jurisdiction of all districts. This would enable districts have records of contractors on such projects and ensure value for money.

ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION AND COMPILATION OF DISTRICT PROFILE

Introduction

The Offinso North District Assembly was inaugurated on 29th February, 2008 and established by LI 1856. It was carved out of the former Offinso District Assembly, now Offinso Municipal Assembly. It is one of the 30 District Assemblies in the Ashanti Region and has its capital as Akumadan.

Institutional Capacity Needs

Organizational Structure of Offinso-North District Assembly

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

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

Human Resource Capacity

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

NO.	DEPARTMENT	SEX DISAGGREGATION				
		MALE	%	FEMALE	%	TOTAL
1	Central Administration	23	21.5	11	28.2	34
2	Central Administration -Temporary Staff (IGF)	20	18.7	2	5.1	22
3	Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit	6	5.6	5	12.8	11
4	Finance Department (Revenue section)	8	7.5	4	10.3	12
5	Social Welfare and Community Development	8	7.5	5	12.8	13
6	Works	4	3.7	0	0	4
7	Agriculture	18	16.8	4	10.3	22
8	Trade and Industry (NBSSI/BAC)	1	0.9	1	2.6	2
9	Physical Planning	3	2.8	0	0	3
10	Finance Department (CAGD)	2	1.9	2	5.1	4
11	NADMO	11	10.3	3	7.7	14
12	Non-Formal Education	3	2.8	2	5.1	5
	TOTAL	107	100	39	100	146

Age distribution of staff in departments

No.	Department	Age Range	20-30 Years	31-40 Years	41-50 Years	51-60 Years	60+	Total
1	Central Administration	Male	3	9	6	3	0	21
		Female	2	4	2	4	0	12

		Sub-total	5	13	8	7	0	33
2	Environmental Health and Sanitation	Male	0	4	1	1	0	6
		Female	2	4	0	1	0	7
		Sub-total	2	8	1	2	0	13
3	Finance Department (Revenue section)	Male	0	1	2	2	0	5
		Female	1	1	1	3	0	6
		Sub-total	1	2	3	5	0	11
4	Social Welfare and Community Development	Male	3	4	1	1	0	9
		Female	1	0	1	2	0	4
		Sub-total	4	4	2	3	0	13
5	Works	Male	0	2	1	1	0	4
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Sub-total	0	2	1	1	0	4

6	Agriculture	Male	0	10	3	5	0	18
		Female	0	4	0	0	0	4
		Sub-total	0	14	3	5	0	22
7	Trade and Industry	Male	0	1	0	0	0	1
		Female	0	1	0	0	0	1
		Sub-total	0	2	0	0	0	2
8	Physical Planning	Male	0	1	2	0	0	3
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Sub-total	0	1	2	0	0	3
9	Finance Department (CAGD)	Male	0	1	0	2	0	3
		Female	1	0	0	1	0	2
		Sub-total	1	1	0	3	0	5
10	Disaster	Male	0	3	3	5	0	11

	Prevention and Management	Female	2	1	0	0	0	3
		Sub-total	2	4	3	5	0	14
11	Education, Youth and Sports (Non-formal education)	Male	0	1	2	1	0	3
		Female	0	2	0	1	0	2
		Sub-total	0	3	2	0	0	5
12	Central Administration (Temporary Staff)	Male	0	6	8	4	2	20
		Female	0	1	1	0	0	2
		Sub-total	0	7	9	4	2	22
	Grand Total							146

Qualification of Staff in the District (Permanent Staff)

Department	Second Degree	First Degree	Higher National Diploma	Diploma	certificate	N V T I	GCE 'O' LEVEL	GCE 'A' LEVEL	WASS CE	MSL C	B E C E	N O N E	T O T A L
Central Administration	4	12	1	4		2	1	1	4	1	1	5	36
Environmental Health and Sanitation				7	5								12

Finance	1	2	1					1					5
Revenue			1	1					1	5		2	10
Social Welfare and Community Development		3	1	6	1					2			13
Works Department	1	2	1		2								6
Department of Agriculture	1	4	3	2	8						1	3	23
Trade and Industry		1				1							2
Physical Planning Dep't						2	1						3
Disaster Prevention Dep't		2		2	1	1	4		3		1		14
Non-Formal Education		1	2			1	1						5
TOTAL	7	25	10	22	17	7	7	2	8	8	3	10	129

The Youth Employment Agency (YEA)

The Youth Employment Agency (YEA) was established under the Youth Employment Act 2015 (Act 887) to empower young people to contribute meaningfully to the socio economic and sustainable development of the nation. The agency has since embarked on various activities in fulfillment of its mandate of becoming an outstanding public sector agency by providing sustainable employment opportunity for the youth in the district through skills training. The agency however is faced with challenges of;

- Inadequate imprest to run its activities,
- Lack of office equipment such as computers and their accessories,
- Inadequate furniture for staff,
- Lack of logistics and inadequate office space

Infrastructure facilities of the Offinso North District

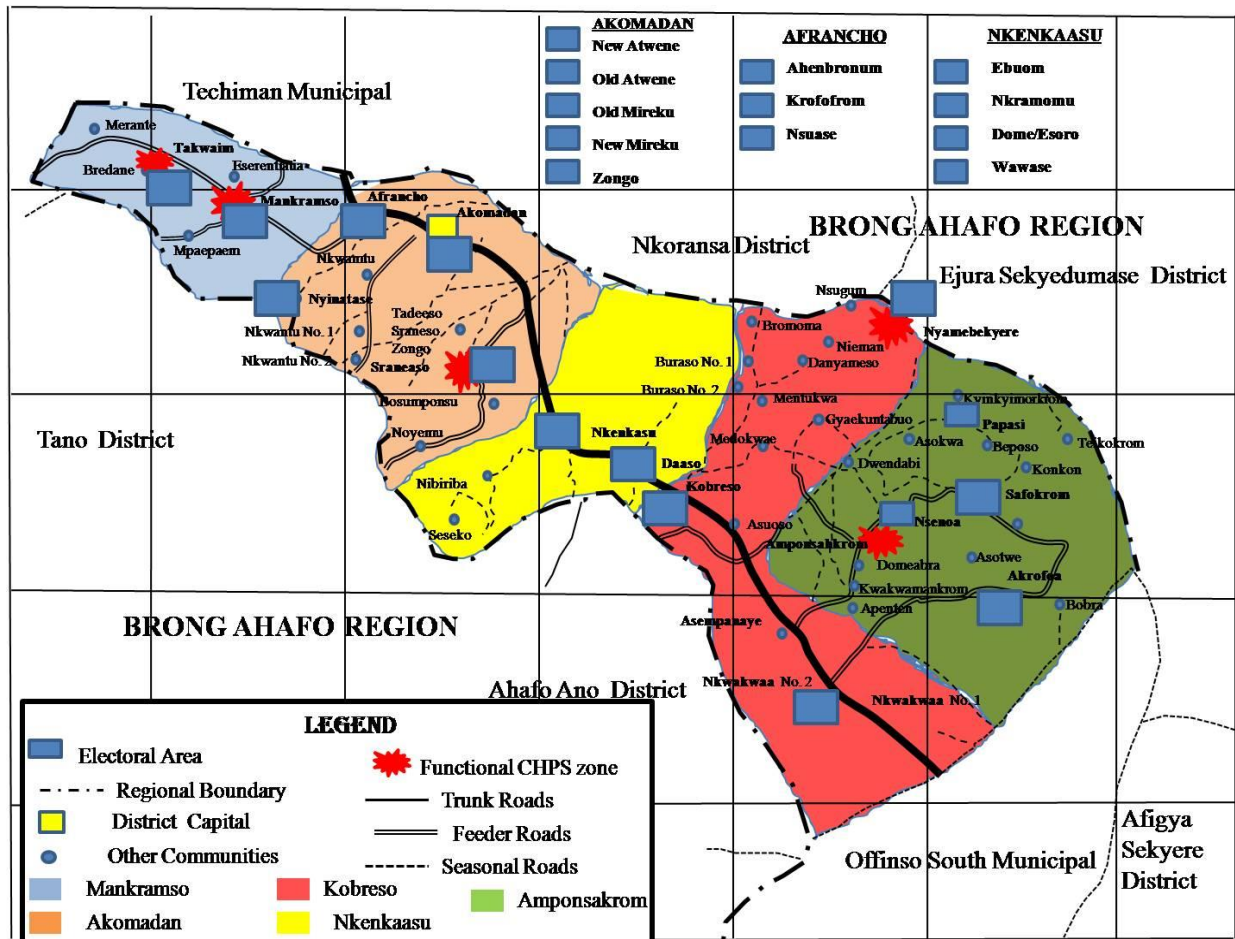
With regards to infrastructural stock, the district has a major challenge of providing adequate infrastructure in terms of office space and accommodation for its departments and staff. Currently the District library block is used as the District Administration block. Also the District ICT block is used as office by the Environmental Health and the Physical Planning departments. Furthermore, buildings to house the sub-district structures are used as District Agriculture Directorate at Nkenkaasu and District Health Directorate at Akomadan. Also, the private properties are rented to house the District Education Directorate as well as the District Police headquarters in Akomadan. A District Administration block complex and staff bungalows to house staff of the district are still under construction. It is anticipated that the District Administration block complex when completed, would be able to provide adequate office accommodation for all the departments in the district. Also by completing the staff bungalows, there would be adequate accommodation for staff in the district.

Physical and Natural Environment

Location and Size

The district lies between longitudes $1^{\circ} 60' W$ and $1^{\circ} 45' W$ and latitudes $7^{\circ} 20' N$ and $6^{\circ} 50' N$. The total land area is about 741 kilometers square. It shares boundaries with the Techiman Municipal Assembly in the North, the Ejura Sekyeredumasi District Assembly in the East and the Offinso Municipal Assembly in the South; the others are the Nkoranza South District Assembly in the Northeast, the Tano North and South District Assemblies in the Southwest. The Trans-West African Highway traverses the district from the northern part of the country.

Fig 1.1: Map of Offinso North District Assembly



Source: (Town and Country Planning Department, 2017)

Climate

It lies in the semi-equatorial climatic zone and experiences a double maxima rainfall regime. The first rainfall season starts from April to June, whilst the second period starts from September and ends in October. The mean annual rainfall is between 125cm and 180cm. This is followed by a dry harmattan season, which occurs between November- March. Relative humidity is generally high ranging between 75-80 percent in the rainy season and 70-72 percent in the harmattan season. A maximum temperature of 30⁰ C is experienced between March and April. The mean monthly temperature is about 37⁰ C.

Vegetation

The Offinso North District Assembly lies in the moist semi-deciduous forest zone which is interspersed with thick vegetation cover. There is a vast vegetation of Guinea Savannah in some parts of the district. The district has four (4) forest reserves namely, the Afram Headwaters Forest Reserve (189.90 sq. km), the Afrensu-Brehoma Forest Reserve (89.06sq. km), the Mankrang Forest Reserve (92.49sq. km), and the Opro River Forest Reserve (103.60sq. km). The common tree species in the reserves include odum, mahogany, ceiba, cassia and wawa. They have immense economic value as they are used for lumbering, fuelwood and medicine.

Culture

The indigenes are Asantes. The Asante Culture is therefore, the dominant culture in the district. There are, however, other sub cultures which are practiced by the migrant settlers mostly from the North. The communal spirit in the district is very high. Traditional knowledge of the people is seen in folk tales, proverbs and art. The culture also promotes participation and this is depicted in households, families and communities. Women are given place in decision making. The only notable festival in the district is the “Mmoanninko” which is celebrated annually. This has a historical significance and marks the choice of land by one of the great kings of the Asantes, Nana Wiafe Akenten to choose between treasures of gold and land. It is therefore celebrated to commemorate the occasion. During the celebration which takes place at the Offinso Municipal area, citizens of the Offinso North district are invited to attend. It is a period for stocktaking and the new initiatives in the area of development projects. The Festival of “Mmoanninko” is a rallying point for development. However, the unresolved chieftaincy disputes are a disincentive to peace and development.

Ethnic Composition

The district can be said to be homogeneous in character in terms of ethnic composition. The Asante ethnic group constitutes about 80 percent of the population in the district. The remaining 20 percent consists of other ethnic groups of northern origin (Dagaabas, Dagombas, Mampruis, Walas, Moshies) and Ewes from the Volta Region. The various ethnic groups co-exist peacefully and this is very important for national integration and development.

Traditional Set-Up

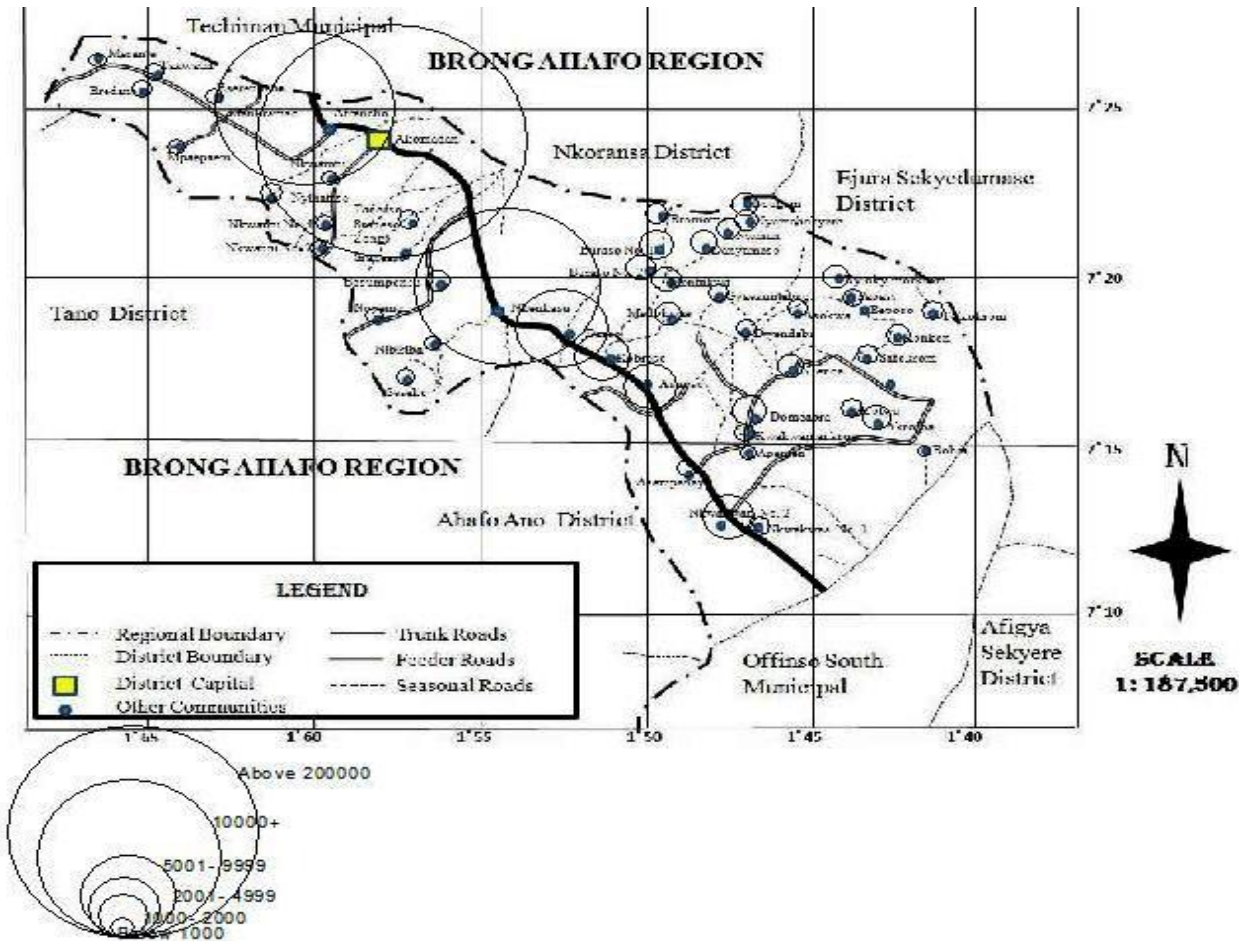
The district has sub-chiefs or 'odikros'. They all pay allegiance to the Offinsohene who is the Paramount Chief. There are also lineages and family heads that are the fulcrum around which unity, cohesion and stability of lineages, families and communities revolve. However, the district has a number of protracted chieftaincy disputes.

SPATIAL ANALYSIS

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 - Eight (28) major communities. The three (3) principal towns; namely, Akumadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu provide high order goods and services. 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 and fire service. They also serve as the production and marketing centers.

FIGURE 1.2: SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION



FUNCTIONAL HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENTS AND ITS IMPLICATION

Surface Accessibility to Services

Surface accessibility to services such as health, education (SHS), 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>
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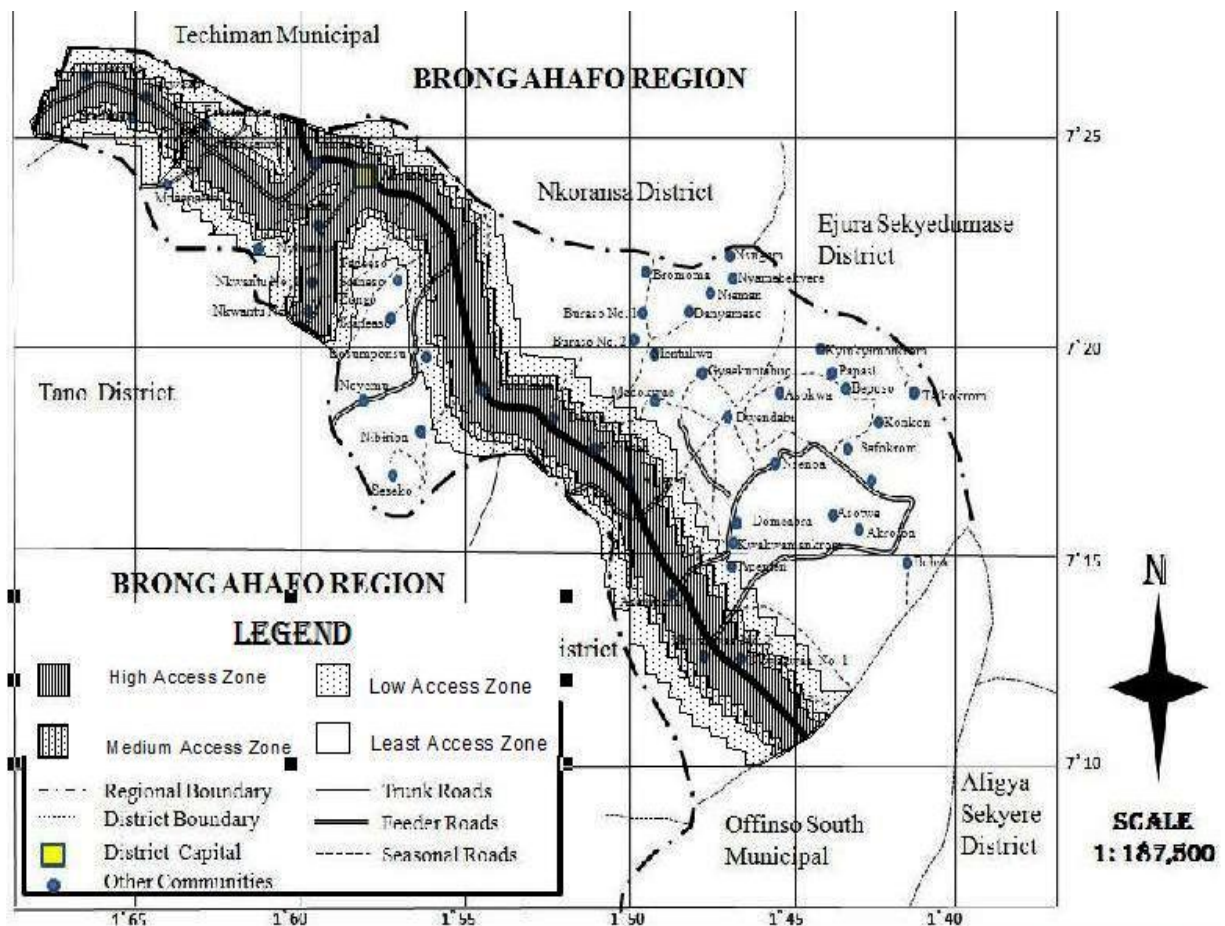
First Class Road	120km/hr	15 minutes
Third Class Road	25km/hr	2 hours

The accessibility analysis indicates that about 70% of the habitable area of the district falls within considerable aggregate accessibility. This implies that about 30% of the habitable area of the district is not within easy reach of basic facilities and amenities.

Aggregate Accessibility

About 65% of the communities enjoy at least one chosen facility within the acceptable time eg, agricultural extension services. Transportation to these facilities needs to be improved. 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.

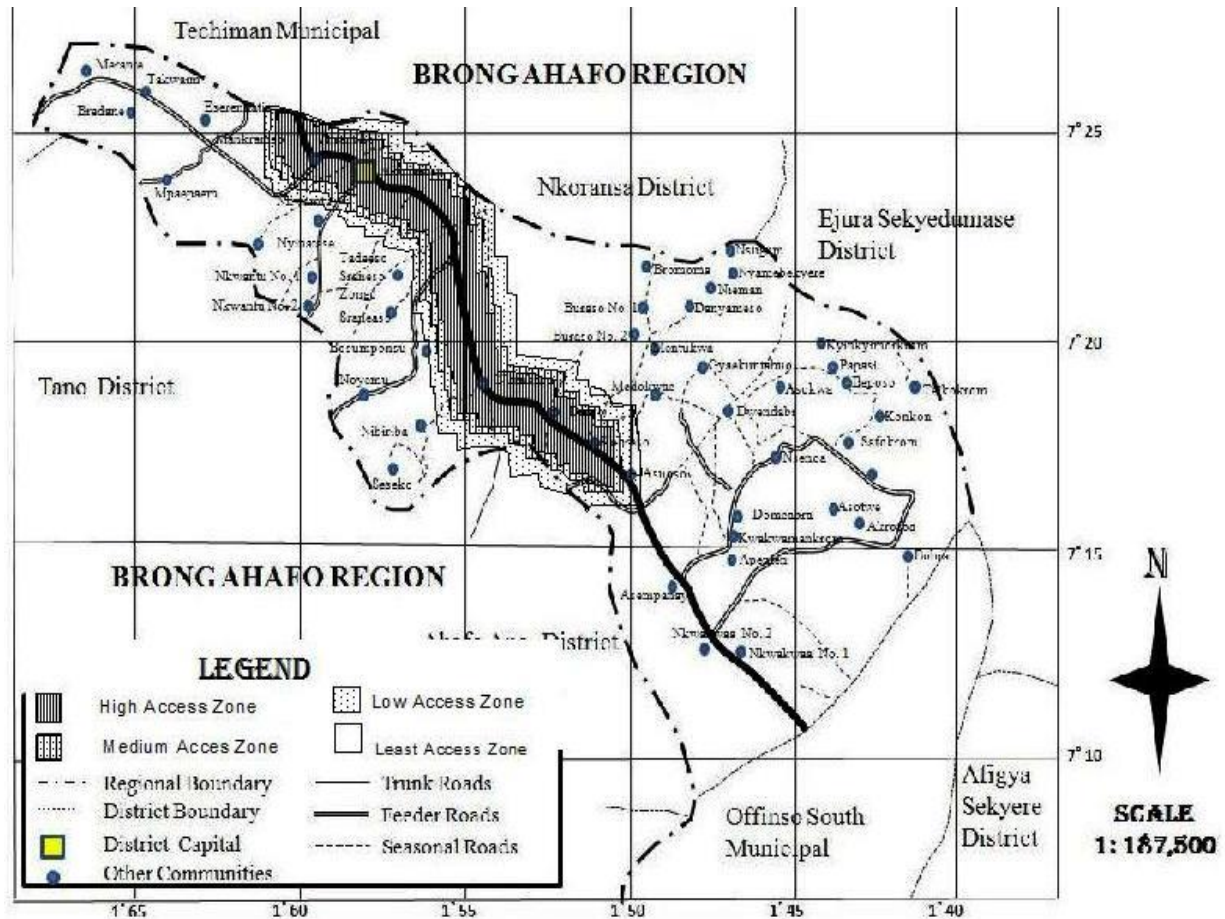
FIG. 1.3: AGGREGATE ACCESSIBILITY TO SERVICES



Optimum Accessibility

This is about the communities that have access to all the facilities/services. These communities are Akumadan, Nkenkaasu and Afrancho. They constitute about 68.1% of the total population. The situation needs to be improved.

FIG.1.4: OPTIMUM ACCESSIBILITY TO SERVICES



Composite Poverty Pockets

The result of the poverty mapping and profiling indicate that poverty pocket 1 is well endowed; poverty pocket 2 is less endowed whilst poverty pocket 3 is most deprived. This implies that any immediate intervention measures should be targeted at poverty pockets 3 and 2 in order to be able to relieve the people from absolute poverty.

Commodity Flow

In terms of commodity flow, the district is a net exporter of agricultural produce. A variety of agricultural produce including maize, yam, cassava, plantain, cocoyam and vegetables are cultivated on a large scale in the district. Some cash crops such as cocoa and cashew are produced around Mpaepaem and Tanokwaem for the export market. The district therefore feeds principal markets which are outside the district, namely; Abofour, Kumasi and Techiman. There are other relatively smaller marketing centers in the district. These are the Nkenkaasu, Akomadan and Darso markets. The district however receives agricultural implements and inputs such as (cutlasses, hoes, fertilizer and agro-chemicals), clothing and textiles and other manufactured goods from outside the district. This therefore makes the district a net importer of goods.

These peripheral communities are connected by poor road networks and it is these deplorable roads that transport foodstuffs to functional areas of the district.

Nature of Physical Development/Development Control

Out of over 95 settlements in the district, only three have an approved planning scheme and these are Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu. This scheme is limited in scope and has even outlived its usefulness because land allocation and development have no recourse to it. The absence of settlement planning schemes has therefore led to haphazard development. Development control and enforcement are therefore relaxed. There is therefore the urgent need to at least develop planning schemes for the three (3) principal towns of Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu.

Poverty Profiling, Mapping and Pro-Poor Programming

Poverty as a relative term may exhibit different characteristics as one move from one socio-cultural environment to the other. These characteristics therefore epitomize the people's perception and understanding of poverty, its dimensions and manifestations in any given geographical area, hence this district.

Poverty Pockets/Dimensions in the District

On the basis of agreed definitions of poverty (its manifestation and physical accessibility to some basic facilities and services) three poverty pockets have been identified. Thus;

- **Pocket One**

These are the relatively endowed areas. They have access to health care, potable water to some extent, quality education somehow and good access roads. These consist of towns such as Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu and are situated along the Kumasi-Techiman trunk road.

- **Pocket Two**

These are the less endowed areas. They are not as endowed as pocket one. They have relatively good schools; good access to health care; access to potable water and good sanitation; better access roads than pocket three. These are the smaller communities along the Kumasi-Techiman trunk road. These communities are Kobreso, Darso, Asuoso, Asempaneye and Nkwaakwa.

- **Pocket Three**

Pocket Three is the least endowed area. These areas are characterized by poor access roads, absence of health care facilities, poor educational facilities and lack of access to potable water and good sanitation. They consist essentially of the farming communities. Poverty transcends the life of the people in pocket three. Some of the communities are Sarfokrom, Mantukwa, Nyamebekyere, Konkon, Tanokwaem, Sraneso, Pruso, Brehoma etc. The three poverty pockets represent about 69% of the total population.

Tentative Poverty Pockets

On the basis of agreed perceptions of poverty, its dimensions and manifestations and their physical and financial accessibility to some basic facilities and services against the background of their knowledge of the district, the participants came out with demarcated composite poverty pockets for the district.

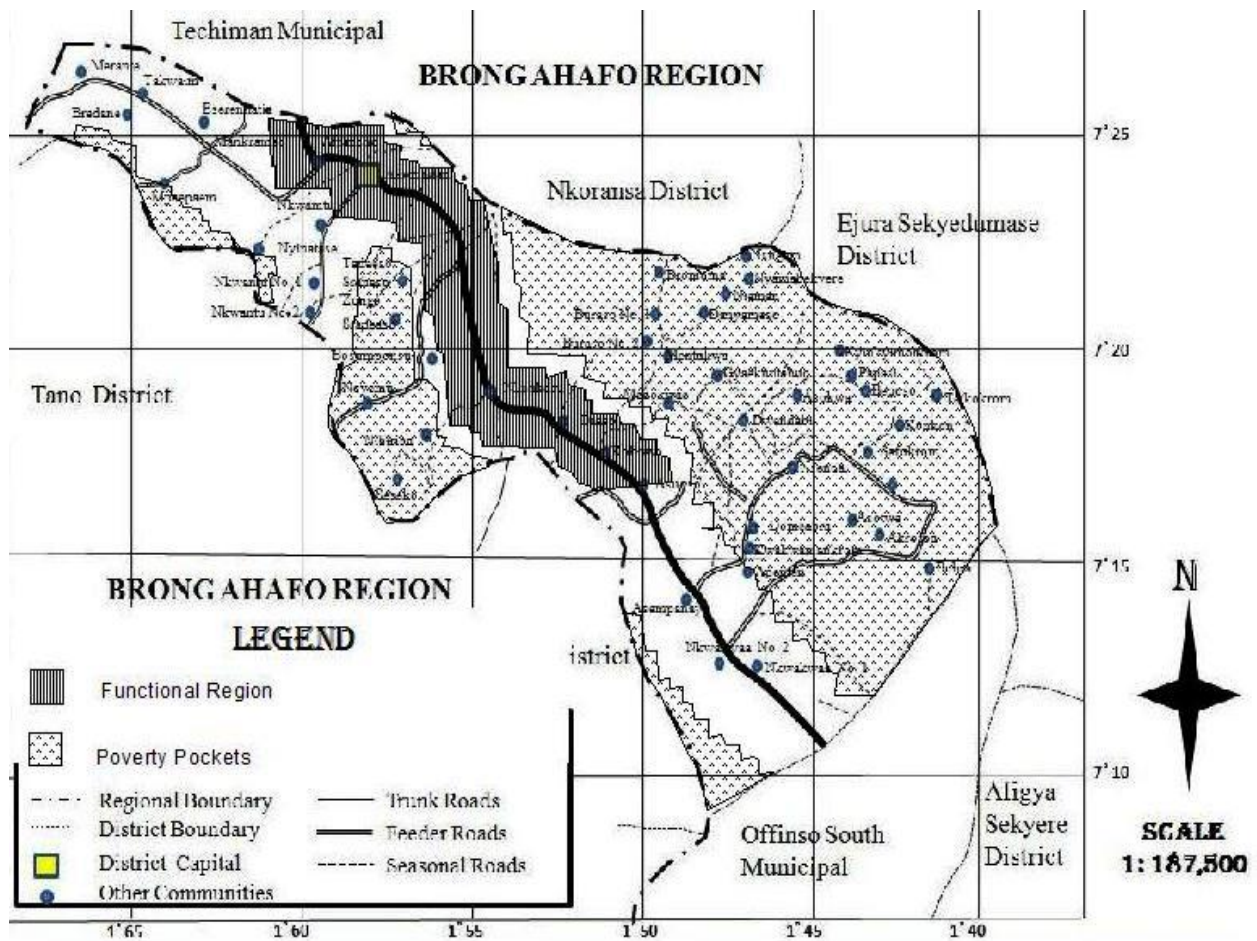
In the final analysis three poverty pockets were identified and ranked based on the severity of poverty as shown on Figure 4.

It is significant to note that the communities identified as poorest and most deprived are at the periphery of the district and far away from the Kumasi-Techiman Highway and are also less accessible.

The people in these communities are subsistence farmers. Their populations fall far below the minimum threshold of most basic facilities and services. The few basic facilities such as primary schools and water have been provided on the principle of equity and not economic efficiency.

FUNCTIONAL REGION AND POVERTY POCKETS

FIG 1.5: Composite poverty pockets



TAB 1.5: FUNCTIONAL HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENTS (SCALOGRAM) FOR THE PLAN PERIOD (2014-2017)

FACILITY/SERVICE	POPULATION	AGRIC. EXT	AGRIC. STATION	FORESTRY	KINDERGATEN	PRIMARY	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	SHS	ICT CENTRE	FEEDER ROAD	FIRST CLASS ROAD	KVIP	SEPTIC TANK TREATMENT	WATER CLOSET	ENVIRO-LOO TREATMENT	ELECTRICITY	DISTRICT LIBRARY	YOUTH FRIENDLY CENTRE	POST OFFICE	TELEPHONE	AREA COUNCIL	AREA COUNCIL OFFICE	POLICE STATION	FIRE SERVICE	HAND DUG WELL	BORE HOLE	PIPE BORNE	WEEKLY MARKET	MICRO - FINANCE UNIT	RURAL BANK	COMMERCIAL BANK	HOSPITAL	HEALTH CENTRE	CLINIC	MAGISTRATE	GUESTHOUSE	TOTAL NO. OF FUNCTIONS	TOTAL PERCENTAGE	HIERARCHY LEVEL
Akomadan	20,591	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	29	9.86	1 st	
Afrancho	10,535	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X		X	X	X						X	X		X	18	6.12	3 rd
Nkenkaasu	15,326	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	23	7.82	2 nd	
Asuoso	1,420	X			X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X	X				X	X	X				X									X	13	4.42	4 th	
Darso	3,568	X			X	X	X				X	X	X		X	X				X		X				X										12	4.08	5 th	
Kobreso	1,881	X			X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X				X							X	X		12	4.08	5 th	
Nkwankwaa	1,720	X			X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X				X								X		13	4.42	4 th	
Asempanaye	667	X			X	X	X				X	X	X		X	X				X		X			X											11	3.74	6 th	
Seseko	645	X			X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X				X		X				X										9	3.06	8 th	
Mantukwa	865	X			X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X				X		X				X										9	3.06	8 th	
Brohoma	320	X			X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X				X		X				X										9	3.06	8 th	
Sraneso No.1	687	X			X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X				X		X				X						X	X		10	3.40	7 th		
Sraneso No.2	579	X			X	X	X			X	X	X		X	X	X				X		X				X										8	2.72	9 th	
Tanokwaem	357	X			X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X				X		X				X							X	X		10	3.40	7 th	
Mankramso	798	X			X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X				X		X				X										9	3.06	8 th	
Nsenoafie	287	X			X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X				X		X				X										6	2.04	11 th	
Sarfokrom	354	X			X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X				X		X				X										11	3.74	6 th	
Nyamebikyere No1	203	X			X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X				X		X				X							X			10	3.40	7 th	
Konkon	182	X			X	X	X			X	X	X		X	X	X				X		X				X										9	3.06	8 th	
Mpaepaem	603	X			X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X				X		X				X										7	2.38	10 th	
Kyeredagya	205	X			X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X				X		X				X										7	2.38	10 th	
Papasisi	507	X			X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X				X		X				X										6	2.04	11 th	
Bosomponso No. 1	452	X			X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X				X		X				X										8	2.72	9 th	
Nyinataase	231	X			X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X				X		X				X										7	2.38	10 th	
Amponsakrom	361	X			X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X				X		X				X							X			8	2.72	9 th	
Apenten	168	X			X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X				X		X				X										7	2.38	10 th	
Dwenedabi	483	X			X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X				X		X				X										9	3.06	8 th	
Srentiantia	412	X			X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X				X		X				X										7	2.38	10 th	
NO. OF SETTLEMENTS	28	28	1	1	24	28	19	4	2	20	8	17	8	4	6	28	1	1	2	28	4	5	4	1	4	28	3	4	1	3	1	1	4	7	1	2	29	100	
TOTAL WEIGHT	7	100	10	10	10	10	10	1	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	1	10	1	1			
CENTRALITY INDEX		3.6	10.0	10.0	5	3.6	5.3	5.0	5.0	5	12.5	5.9	14.3	25	20	3.4	10.0	100	5.0	3.6	25	25	25	1.0	10.0	3.4	33.3	2.0	10.0	33.3	10.0	10.0	1.0	14.3	1.0	5.0			

The scalogram analysis therefore reveals that the major service centers are Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu. These communities are all along the Kumasi-Techiman trunk road. The rest of the communities have one or more facilities thereby providing different levels of service. This is an indication that for an even development of the district, a critical and objective consideration would have to be given to the location of future services.

It is significant to know that the spread and distribution of facilities in the district is skewed towards some few communities to the disadvantage of the others. These few communities provide high order goods and services. Peripheral communities which have no access to these facilities/services have to travel to the core or centre to access them. To ensure equity, these facilities/services should be made accessible to the peripheral communities through the provision of good roads.

ECONOMY OF THE DISTRICT

Economic Activity Status

About 75.0 percent of the population aged 15 years and older is economically active while 25.0 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.7 percent are employed while 3.3 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (52.2%), 24.0% perform household duties and 4.8 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Almost seven out of every ten (67.7%) of the unemployed are seeking for job for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 75.4 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry or fishery workers, whilst 9.7 percent are into service and sales. Also 5.2 percent are into craft and related trade whilst 4.0 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Structure of the District Economy

The structure of the district economy is made up of agriculture, service, commerce and industry as depicted in the table below;

Table 1.6: Structure of the District Economy

No.	Sector	Percentage
1	Agriculture	64.7
2	Commerce	17.2
3	Service	14.8
4	Industry	3.3

Source: District survey, 2016

Major Economic Activities

- **Primary Production**

Agriculture is the main economic activity in the district. Over 80% of the active population in the district is farmers. Out of this figure, the youth constitute about 65%. Aqua culture is done on a limited scale whilst there is a moderate livestock production which is basically on free range. Local Poultry rearing is the most dominant activity done in the district. Almost every household is engaged into local poultry rearing. However, keeping of exotic and hybrid poultry is done on a limited scale.

- **Food Security**

Most of the land in the district is put under food crop production each year. Large tracks of fertile lands also remain uncultivated. The major crops cultivated are maize, plantain, cassava, yam and vegetables. Cocoa and cashew production in the district are low and are the only exportable commodities.

- **Pro-Poor Programs**

Based on the Poverty Profiling and Mapping Exercises, key poverty issues and problems were identified under GPRS I, revised under GPRS II and the GSGDA 2010-2013 and currently the generation of the DMTDP 2014 - 2017. Stemming from these exercises, some interventions were suggested to address these issues. Table 12 outlines the thematic areas, target groups and pro-poor interventions.

Table 1.7: Pro-Poor Programs identified during the implementation of the DMTDP 2014 – 2017

THEMATIC AREA	TARGET GROUP	PRO – POOR INTERVENTIONS
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers - Traders - Tax payers - Tax collectors - BAC office - NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of an enabling environment for business development - Equipping the BAC office with logistics and staff - Creation of employment opportunities - Improve upon tax education and information practices
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana’s Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SMEs - Entrepreneurs - Government Agencies - Traditional Authority - BAC office - NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support Enterprise development - Provide skill training and entrepreneurial development programs - Increase access to credit facilities - Increase access to markets - Strengthen collaboration in the private sector - Identify areas of partnership
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unemployed - Farmers - MOFA staff - Plantation Developers - Forestry Staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of Machinery/farm inputs - Retraining - Rehabilitation of the Akomadan Irrigation Scheme - Development of simple Irrigation schemes at Asuoso, Asempanaye, Mankranso, Mantukwa - Improve access to credit facilities - Increase access to markets - Training of farmers - Provision of subsidized agricultural inputs - Provision of improved storage facilities

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation of existing markets - Promote and support plantation development - Promotion of environmentally sustainable practices
Oil and Gas Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entrepreneurs - Traditional Authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitation of land acquisition processes and procedures
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rural Communities - Farmers - SMEs - Service Providers - Women - Children - Students - Government Departments and Agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extension of Electricity - Rehabilitation of feeder road network - Rehabilitate farm tracks - Development of physical and layout scheme - Increase access to potable water and sanitation facilities - Development of ICT - Rehabilitation of District Police quarters
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pupils - Students - Teachers - General Public - Women - Children - The Aged - PLHIVs - Physically Challenged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve upon education - Improve upon health care delivery - Carry out sustained IE&C on the NHIS and the need to register - Skill training and legal services - Increase support and care for health programs - Intensification of fight against HIV/AIDS - Establishment of safeguards against Ebola and other communicable diseases.
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DA - Urban/Town/Area Councils - Unit Committees - CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen the Local Governance System - Strengthen the participation of the poor, vulnerable and socially excluded in decision-making

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women - Children - Socially Excluded 	
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• **Production Figures of Major Food Crops**

Table 1.8: Production figures of major food crops in 2016

NO.	FOOD CROPS	PRODUCTION (METRIC TONNES)	AREA PLANTED (HECTARES)
1	Maize	13,409	9,578
2	Yam	10,342	739
3	Cassava	98,899	5656
4	Plantain	38,750	3,105
5	Cocoyam	3,000	420
6	Groundnut	578	465
7	Cowpea	140	214
8	Rice	985	346
9	Garden Eggs	1,000.0	100.0
10	Pepper	1,200.0	200.0
11	Okra	1,656.0	300.0

Source: District Agriculture Development Unit, 2016

• **Livestock Production**

Livestock production in the district is mainly free range especially, with the small ruminants. Cattle production however could be said to be semi-intensive. Farmers receive veterinary services from the District Directorate.

Table 1.9: Livestock Production in the district for 2016

No.	Type of livestock	Population
1	Cattle	3,000
2	Sheep	40,000
3	Goats	20,000
4	Pigs	7,000
5	Poultry(local)	15,000
6	Poultry (Commercial)	9,000

Source: District Agriculture Development Unit, 2017

Identified production systems commonly practiced in the Offinso North District

Identified Farming systems	Value chain commodities	Percentage of farmers involved
Cultivating staple crops (cereals, legumes)	Rice	30%
	Maize	90%
	Groundnuts	80%
	Cowpea	30%
Rearing of livestock	Goats	40%
	Sheep	90%
	Cattle	20%
	Pigs	40%
	Rabbit, Grass cutter, Bush-rat	5%
	Snails	0.5%
Rearing of Poultry	Local fowl	90%

Identified Farming systems	Value chain commodities	Percentage of farmers involved
	Exotic fowl (broiler, layer)	15%
	Guinea fowl,	5%
	Turkey, Duck	1%
Cultivating permanent crops (i.e., crops that stays for 3 or more years)	Mango	30%
	Cashew (first maize, cashew, second maize,)10*10m	70%
	Orange	15%
	Cocoa	15%
	Oil Palm	5%
	Pawpaw, pineapple	1%
Plantain (30%)	Plantain Pure stand and intercrop for with maize, Plantain, cocoyam and with cocoa banana cropping	20% pure stand, intercrop with cocoa (10%)
Banana	Pure stand and also intercrop for 3 years with cocoa banana cropping	<1%
Cultivating vegetables	Tomatoes (Akomadan,)	80%
	Pepper (Hot & green pepper)	60%
	Okra	30%
	Garden eggs	20%
	Cabbage, Onion, Carrot, Lettuce, Cucumber	3%
Roots and Tubers	Cassava,	90%
	Cocoyam, Tharow	1%

Identified Farming systems	Value chain commodities	Percentage of farmers involved
	Yam	50%
	Sweet potato	1%
Fruits	Water melon	1%
	Pawpaw	0.5%
	Pineapple	Less than 1%
	Sugar cane	Less than 1%
Spices and Others	Spices/ginger	Less than 1%

Source: District Agriculture Development Unit, 2017

Characterizing the Value chain segments engagement by Gender

Value chain segments	Proportion of engagement by gender			
	Male Adult (%)	Female Adult (%)	Youth male (%)	Youth female (%)
Production	40	30	12	18
Processing	10	70	5	15
Marketing	5	25	10	60
Service Provision (Direct Agric services, Financial Institution, market information)	20	10	50	20

Source: District Agriculture Development Unit, 2017

Gender Analysis in Climate Smart Agricultural (CSA) utilization

No.	CSA practices	Adult		Youth	
		Male	Female	Male	Female

		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1.	Minimum tillage	30	20	30	20
2.	Irrigation	30	10	50	10
3.	Mulching	45	30	5	20
4.	Brushing/Slashing	35	25	30	10
5.	Cover cropping	20	45	5	30
6.	Improved seed	30	20	30	20
7.	Intercropping	20	45	5	30
8.	Mixed cropping	20	45	5	30
9.	Integrated Nutrient Management (fertilizer, manure)	20	20	30	30
10	Weather information	30	30	20	20
11	Soil and Water management	40	40	10	10
12	Pests and disease control	30	20	30	20
13	Improved housing	40	20	30	10
14	Supplementary feeding	20	40	20	20
15	Erection of stand or platform in the pen to prevent foot rot (Not many practiced)	40	10	40	10
16	Improved breeds (hybrids)	35	10	35	20
17	Solar drying	20	40	15	35
18	Oven Smoking of meat/Use of LPG	15	40	15	30
19	Storage of maize (Use of hermitic bag, Use of actellic)	50	10	30	10
20	Use of airtight bags to store gari	5	45	5	45

Source: District Agriculture Development Unit, 2017

Rainfall patterns and its effect on agriculture in the district

More rain days were recorded in the second quarter of 2017 compared to same period in 2016. An average of 35 rain days was recorded as compared to 14 rain days in same period of 2016. Rainfall distribution has been even in all operational areas of the district. Its intensity has been moderate with little adverse effect on crops. The overall effect of rainfall on major season's agricultural output was very good.

Indicators of the rainfall regime during the second quarter of 2017;

- 1) There was a good growth of vegetation in the district during the period which also means there was enough pasture for livestock to feed on.
- 2) Most crops performed well during the period. However maize fields were intensely affected by the Fall Army Worm pests which had significantly negative impact on crop yield. Farmers had to incur additional cost to fight the invasion of these pests. The invasion during the period covered over 1800 acres of farmlands in the district.

External factors which affected agriculture

Prices of agro inputs were fairly stable. The government's fertilizer subsidy program and planting for food and jobs have brought significant cost savings to most farmers.

The threat of activities of alien herdsmen on farmlands has also subsided in recent times.

Illegal activities of Chain-saw operators still continue on farms, villages and forest reserves. This will adversely affect rainfall regimes in the future if unchecked.

FOOD PRICES AND FOOD SITUATION

Prices of some major food commodities are presented in the table below;

COMMODITY	Average Price (Nominal GHc)		
	2nd Quarter - 2016	2nd Quarter - 2017	Percentage Difference
Maize (100 kg)	140	200	43%
Local Rice (100 kg)	200	220	10%

Millet (93 kg)			
Sorghum (109 kg)			
Cowpea (109 kg)	280	300	7%
Groundnut (82 kg)	90	120	33%
Yam (250 kg)	420	400	5%
Cocoyam (91 kg)			
Cassava (91 kg)	50	45	-10%
Plantain (9-11 kg)	15	20	33%
Tomatoes (52 kg)	300	400	33%
Smoked Herrings (100 singles)			

Source: District Agriculture Directorate (2017)

There was an average increase of 20% in food prices during the period as compared to same period in 2016. Maize prices shot up significantly with an increase of 43% over the period.

- **Irrigation Schemes**

The Akomadan Irrigation Scheme has a potential cultivable area of about 1,000 hectares. However, only 76 hectares have been put under cultivation. Repair works on the dam have been completed by the IDA and an Indian Company with some support from the District Assembly.

It is hoped that it would create employment for the youth during the dry season when it is expected to resume production.

There is another irrigation scheme at Asuoso with a cultivable area of about 25 acres. It is a small dugout and water is drawn for irrigation by the use of a water pumping machine. It is used for vegetable and rice cultivation by the people of the community. It is used all year round.

- **Cocoa Production**

Cocoa production is not widespread in the district. It is concentrated in areas such as Akrofoa, Tanokwaem, Seseko, Nkenkaasu and Akumadan. Production levels are not very high, but could be boosted with the necessary interventions.

Cocoa farmers receive government support through the Cocoa Pests and Disease Control Programs (CODAPEC) where their farms are sprayed free of charge. Again cocoa fertilizers have been subsidized by the government making it quite affordable to farmers.

The ministry could intervene by introducing a facility that could assist the farmers to acquire the palm oil extraction machinery. At the moment, there is no direct support for oil palm farmers in the district. However, farmers regularly receive extension advice from the Directorate.

- **Oil Palm Production**

About 1200Ha of land is estimated to be under oil palm production. Oil palm production is still lucrative and receiving quite a good patronage. Lack of processing machinery appears to be the major challenge faced especially by farmers who could be described as medium scale farmers.

- **Citrus Production**

About 376Ha of land is estimated to be under citrus production in the district. Fruiting in the inland savannah is becoming a problem so farmers are being advised to go into oil palm production.

- **Cashew Production**

About 800Ha is being estimated to be under cashew production in the district. The greater percentage of the cashew production is concentrated at the Nsenoa area. Technoserve and ADRA, both NGOs, were very instrumental in promoting the production and marketing of the cashew. At the moment there is no direct involvement by any NGO in the cashew production in the district and some farmers have abandoned their farms. Area under production used to be around 1200 hectares some five (5) years ago.

- **Agricultural Extension Services**

Agricultural Extension Services are provided for farmers in the district, but at the moment there are a lot of challenges. These challenges have to do with staff strength, staff mobility and staff accommodation.

However, the major and most important challenge lies with the collection of baseline agricultural data for the district. For a reliable data on agricultural production therefore the District Assembly should assist the District Directorate for its collection.

- **Manufacturing and Processing**

Table Top Milling

There are about three (3) table milling businesses in the district two (2) in Akomadan, and one (1) in Nkenkaasu). There used to be two (2) large saw mill companies operating at Nkenkaasu, but they have folded up as a result of the exhaustion of their concessions.

Agro-Based Industries

Agro-processing in the district is the areas of gari –processing, palm oil and palm kernel extraction. Gari-processing is carried out in communities such as Dwenedabi, Mantukwa, Brohoma and Tanokwaem.

The people of Dwenedabi have been assisted by the UNDP/A2000N to procure a gari-processing plant. This would enable them stepped up production to raise their income levels as well as create employment.

Textiles

Tie and dye production is done in Akomadan. There are a number of tailors and seamstresses in the district. There are a few people who are engaged in the sale of smocks and Kente.

Brewery

Pito brewing also occurs at Akomadan, Afrancho, Nkenkaasu and the Nsenoa area. Distilling of akpeteshie [a locally distilled hard liquor) is carried out around Afrancho, Tanokwaem and Nkenkaasu. These are owned by individuals. They meet the demand in and outside the district.

Sand winning

Sand winning is carried out in communities such as Akomadan and Darso. As an infant district it is carried out on a small scale.

Soap Production

There are a few individuals who are into soap making, but these are rather on a small scale.

Mushroom Production

Oyster mushroom production is also being carried out by an individual at Akomadan. The business however requires support to develop it into a training centre where the youth in the district could be trained on vegetables cultivation especially oyster mushrooms.

Snail Production

Snail rearing is done on a very small scale by some individuals at Afrancho. This activity has however not been very productive due to unfavorable climatic conditions which have adverse effects on the reproduction of the snails and low technical know-how.

Grass cutter Rearing

Grass cutter rearing is mainly practiced in Afrancho. This activity has not been lucrative, because of high mortality rate of the animals. This is so because the locals have low knowledge in grass cutter rearing.

DISTRICT POTENTIALS FOR ONE DISTRICT, ONE FACTORY POLICY

The Offinso North district has a number of potentials with regard to the central government's "One District, One factory" policy initiative. The district is endowed with irrigation schemes which can be taken advantage of to improve upon the production yields of major crops such as oil palm production, cashew production, vegetable production, cereals and legumes production.

Currently the district produces about 13,409 metric tons of maize covering about 9,578 hectares of land, 10,342 metric tons of yam covering about 739 hectares of land, 500 metric tons of cashew covering about 800 hectares of land, 98,899 metric tons of cassava covering about 5,656 hectares of land, 5,856 metric tons of vegetables covering about 1,300 hectares of land etc. (District Agriculture Development Unit, 2017).

From the above information, it is deduced that the district attains high production levels with regards to maize, cassava, yam, cashew and vegetables. The big challenge however has been to adequately add value to these crops to improve the shelf lives and market value as well as creating adequate market opportunities. The three most highly produced crops that could be considered under the “One District, one factory” policy initiative are maize, cassava and tomato.

GOVERNANCE

Modern Political Administration

The Offinso North District Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority in the district. Under the Local Government Act, 2016 (Act 936) the Assembly exercises deliberative, administrative and executive functions in the district.

It is responsible for the overall development of the district by way of preparation of development plans and the budget related to the approved plans. Its functions include;

- Formulating and executing plans, programs/projects and strategies for the effective mobilization of all resources in the district.
- Promoting and supporting productive activity and social development in the district.
- Initiating programs for the development of basic infrastructure.
- Developing and managing human settlements and the environment.
- Ensuring ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice and
- Coordinating, integrating and harmonizing the execution of programs and projects under approved development programs promoted or carried out by ministries and departments.

The District Chief Executive is the political and executive head of the Assembly. He is nominated by the President of the Republic of Ghana and approved by two-thirds of members present and voting.

The Assembly

The Assembly has a total membership of thirty-two (32). There are Twenty-one (21) elected members and eleven (11) government appointees and one (1) Member of Parliament. Out of this Twenty-Seven (27) are males whilst five (5) are females. Those elected are elected by the people in the electoral areas they represent whilst the government appointees are appointed by the government. These government appointees are normally people of varied professional backgrounds and the notion behind their appointment is that they would bring their expertise to bear on the assembly's performance. There are two (2) main statutory committees of the assembly which are the Executive committee and the Public Relations and Complaints committee (PRCC). The PRCC is presided over by the Presiding member while the Executive committee is chaired by the DCE. General assembly meetings are also presided over by the Presiding Member.

The Executive Committee

The Executive Committee is the body that assists the District Chief Executive in the performance of functions. It deliberates and takes decisions on the policy issues in relation to the Assembly. Under section 20 (2) of the Local Government Act, the District Chief Executive is the chairman of the Executive Committee and he presides over its meetings. The District Chief Executive is responsible for the day - to - day performance of the executive and administrative functions of the Assembly as well as supervision of the various departments. He performs these functions through the DCD who is the head of the administrative machinery of the district.

Key Departments

The Departments of the Assembly includes;

- Department of Education, Youth and Sports
- Department of Health Service
- Directorate of Agriculture
- Fire service
- Department of Physical Planning

- Department of Works
- Department of Natural Resource Conservation, Forestry, Game and Wildlife
- Social Welfare and Community Development
- Central Administration
- National Disaster Management Organization
- Department of Trade and Industry

Sub-Committees of the Assembly

There are five (5) statutory sub-committees in the district. These are;

- Development Planning
- Works
- Finance and Administration
- Social Services
- Justice and Security

The sub-committees are responsible for collating and deliberating on issues relevant to the Executive Committee of the Assembly. The sub-committees send their recommendations to Executive committee meetings for deliberation, approval.

The assembly also has ad hoc committees which are instituted to ensure development in other areas such as Local Economic Development, Agriculture, Environment and the Budget of the assembly.

Sub-District Structures

In line with the 1992 Constitution, the assembly has the following sub-district structures;

- Urban Council - 1 (Akomadan/Afrancho)
- Town Council - 1 (Nkenkaasu)
- Area Council - 2 (Asuoso and Nsenoaman)
- Unit Committees - 49

These structures are meant to promote and enhance good governance, participation in decision - making, transparency, accountability and to accelerate the development process at the local and community levels.

With exception of the Nsenoaman Area Council, the other three Urban/Town/Area Councils have permanent office accommodation. All these sub-structures lack permanent staff and logistics as such are not functioning the way they should. However, with the pressure to provide office accommodation for departments, the Afrancho, Akomadan and Nkenkaasu offices are being used by these departments.

Civil Society Organizations (NGOs, CBOs, FBOs)

There is collaboration between civil society organizations and the Assembly aimed at a collective effort in the development of the district. They include Single Parent Foundation, Ahenema Development Foundation, Ghana Social Marketing Foundation, God's Will Foundation, Environmental Organic Farmers and Reproductive Health Services, Christian Mothers and other Women's Fellowships, Environmental Protection Association of Ghana, Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor, etc.

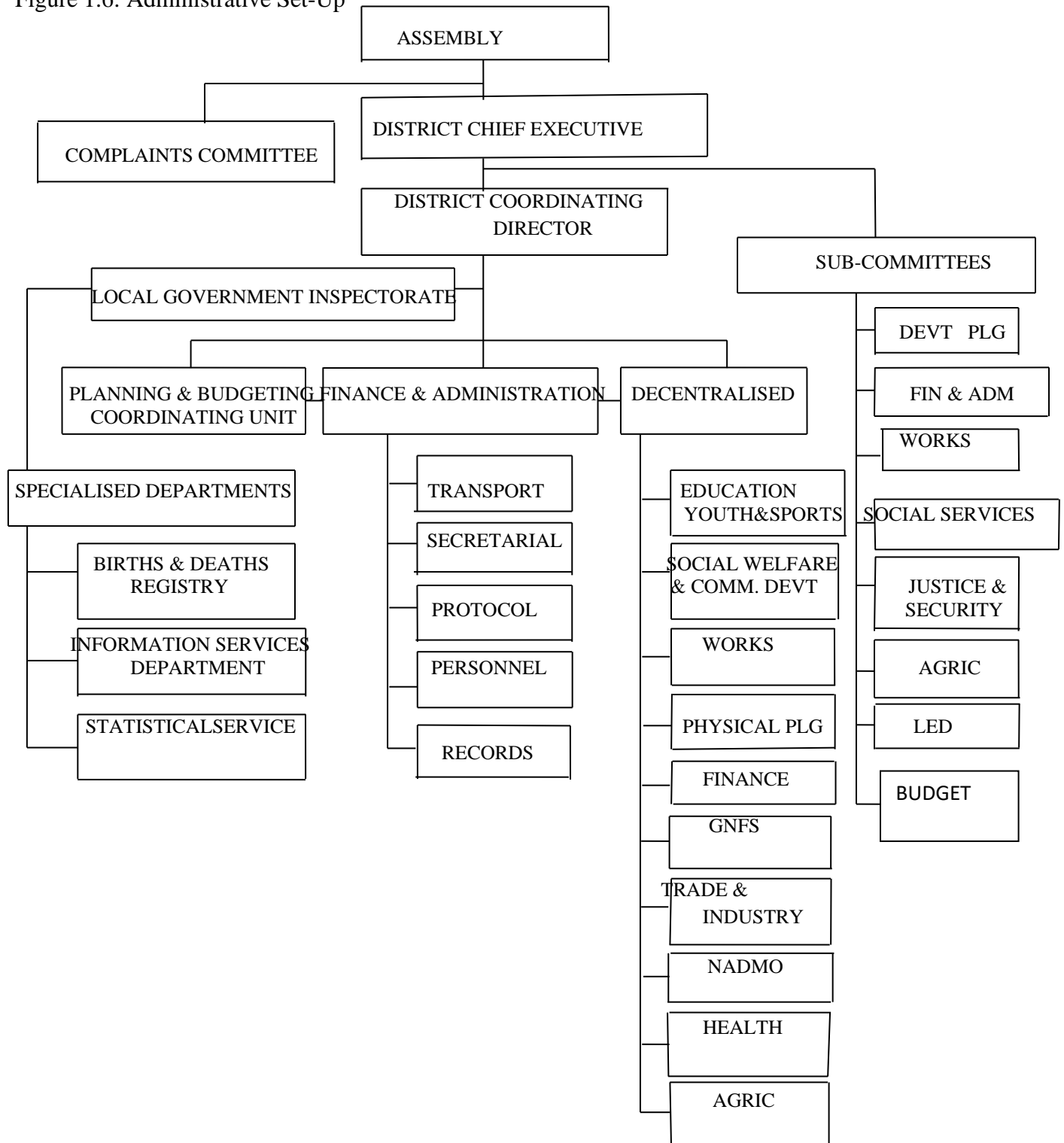
Justice and Security

The district has three (3) police stations. These are at Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu. The Assembly has also set up a District Security Committee (DISEC) which meets regularly to review the security situation in the district. It is chaired by the District Chief Executive. However, there is no court in the district and so cases are sent to Offinso for prosecution.

The offices of the Commissioner on Human and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) and the Domestic Violence and Victims Support Units (DOVVSU) have not been established in the district yet.

There are a number of chieftaincy disputes in the district. This is a threat to security and inimical to development in that there is no unity amongst the various contenders and their followers. This does not foster consensus building as a democratic principle.

Figure 1.6: Administrative Set-Up



SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

The district is endowed with the following educational institutions;

- Pre-school -(Public 48, Private 12) -60
- Primary - (Public 48, Private 12) -60
- JHS - (Public 30, Private 9) -39
- SHS -(Public 4) - 4

- **Enrolment Levels at the Basic Level**

The Enrolments at the Basic Level have been indicated in tables 19 and 20.

Table 8: Enrolment levels in the district for the 2015/2016 Academic Year

Level Gender	Boys	%	Girls	%	Total
KG	3071	52.7	2750	47.2	5822
Primary	8331	56.3	6447	43.7	14809
JHS	2578	58.2	2158	41.8	4735
Total	13980	55.1	11355	44.9	25366

Source: District Education Directorate, 2016

- **Gross Enrolment Rates**

The following are the Gross Enrolment Rates (GER) for the various levels;

- KG – 157
- Primary – 135
- JHS -100
- SHS – 37.7

- **Net Enrolment Rates**

The following are the Net Enrolment Rates (NER) for the various levels;

- KG – 42.52%

Primary – 94.1

JHS – 44

SHS – 13.2

- **Gender Parity Indices**

The following are the Gender Parity Indices for the various levels;

KG – 1.09

Primary – 1.00

JHS – 1.04

SHS - 0.87

- **Number of Teachers in the district**

Table 9 outlines the number of Teachers in the district during the 2015/2016 academic year. It further categorizes them into trained and untrained.

Level Teachers	No. of Trained Teachers	%	No. of Untrained Teachers	%	Total
KG	72	58	53	42	125
Primary	314	70.9	129	29.1	443
JHS	264	79.5	68	20.5	332
Total	650	72.2	244	27.8	900

Source: District Education Directorate, 2016

Out of the total number of 900 teachers in the district 650 are trained whilst 244 are untrained. This represents 72.2% and 27.8% respectively. The bulk of the untrained teachers are at the Primary level. This partly accounts for the abysmal performance at the BECE.

In instances where their appointments are terminated, some schools are allowed to lay fallow for months before there are replacements. This does not augur well for effective education in these rural communities.

To arrest this therefore, there is the need to undertake the following;

1. Provision of teachers' accommodation units in the rural areas
2. Extension of the national grid to the rural communities
3. Provision of good classroom infrastructure

4. Sponsorship of teacher trainees
5. Provision of bicycles to teachers who would be posted to difficult and hard to reach areas
6. Provision of incentives to teachers who would accept postings to these deprived areas.
7. Making it mandatory for newly trained teachers to teach in the rural areas for at least two (2) years before their request for transfer to urban communities would be approved of.

Until these are done, the pupils in the rural areas would continue to suffer from deprivation and the cycle of poverty would remain spiral and generational.

- **Teacher/Pupil Ratio**

1: 32.9(2015/2016)

- **Male/Female Teacher Ratio**

Table 1.16: Outline of the Male/Female Teacher Ratio in the district

Gender	Male	Female
Total	582	318
Ratio	1.8	1

Source: District Education Directorate, 2016

The male/female teacher ratio of 1:8: 1 is skewed in favour of the male. In sponsoring teacher trainees therefore more female applicants should be considered. This would help close the gap.

- **School Performance**

Table 1.17: BECE Results for 2015/2016 Academic Year

Year	Total No. Presented		No. Passed		% Passed	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
2015/2016	566	321	366	171	64.0	36.0
	887		267		32.1	

Source: District Education Directorate, 2016

Out of a total number of 887 candidates that was presented for the 2016 BECE Examinations, 537 of them passed representing 60.5%. In terms of gender, 566 were boys whilst 321 were girls representing 63.8% and 36.2% respectively. Out of the 321 girls presented, 171 of them passed thereby representing 36% and out of the 566 boys presented 366 of them passed which also represents 64%.

The implication is that, there is a lot to be done in terms of improving the quality of teaching and learning in schools in the district. In the face of this, the following have been recommended to ensure improvement in the BECE performance and education in the district in general;

1. Provision of adequate educational infrastructure
2. Regular and effective supervision
3. Supply of trained teachers
4. Supply of Textbooks and other teaching and learning materials
5. Provision of logistics and
6. Motivation to hardworking teachers and supervisors
7. Provision of awards to pupils who perform exceptionally well

- **Enrolment Levels in Senior High Schools in the district**

Table 1.18: Enrolment levels at the Senior High Schools 2015/2016

School	Boys	Girls	Total
Akomadan Senior High School	1,321	956	2,277
Wiafe Akenten Secondary/Tech	22	14	36
Nkenkaasu Senior High School	353	298	651
Total	1,696	1,268	2,964

Source: District Education Directorate, 2016

Out of the total of 2,964 students enrolled in the two (3) Senior High Secondary Schools in the district during the 2015/2016 academic year, 1,696 were boys and 1,268 girls which represents 57.2% and 42.8% respectively.

The import of this is that, there is a lot to be done at the Basic Level on the girl child. There is also the need to intensify education on the need to send the girl child to school whilst not neglecting the boy child.

- **Information, Communication Technology (ICT)**

Information, Communication and Technology is not developed in the district. The district has only two internet cafés. One owned by a private individual and the other by the Akomadan Senior High School. The District Assembly constructed an ICT centre in Akomadan in the year 2010 but still not furnished and used for its intended purpose. The low level of ICT in the district is a setback in the use of ICT as a tool for development.

- **Health care**

Trend in Some Staff Category to Population Ratio

INDICATOR	YEAR				REMARKS
	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Number of Doctors	2	2	2	2	
Doctor to Population ratio	1:83,070	1:42,961	1:29,997	1:30,807	
Number of MAs	4 (3 at post)	4	4	5	
MA to Population ratio	1:27690	1:21,481	1:14,999	1:15404	
Number of Nurses (all categories)	53	78	112	153	
Nurse to Population ratio	1:1567	1:1,102	1:536	1:403	
Number of midwives	6	8	10	13	

Source: District Health Directorate, 2016

1.18.3 Health Infrastructure

Sub district	Health facility	Ownership	Location
Akomadan	1. Akomadan Health Centre	1. Government	Akomadan
	2. A.M.E ZION Health Centre	2. Mission	Afrancho
Nkenkaasu	Nkenkaasu Government Hospital	Government	Nkenkaasu
Kobreso	Kobreso Health Centre	Government	Kobreso
Tanokwaem	CHPS compound	Government	Tanokwaemu
Amponsakrom	CHPS compound	Government	Amponsakrom
Sraneso	CHPS compound	Government	Sraneso no. 1
Nkwankwaa	Health centre	Government	Nkwankwaa
Health facility -Population ratio		1: 8,394.25	

Additional Information on health care

No. of communities	88
No. of CHPS zones demarcated	24
No. of functional CHPS zones	24
No. of outreach sites	42
No. of Onchocerciasis endemic communities	45
No. CBSVs	136
No. of TBAs	46

Source: District Health Directorate, 2016

General top ten (10) morbidity 2016

YR	2015 (HY)		2016(HY)	
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No	DISEASES	CASES	%	DISEASES	CASES	%
1	MALARIA	22,243	45.0	MALARIA	10870	44.2
2	ACUTE RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS	6,495	13.1	UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS	3733	15.2
3	DIARRHOEA DISEASES	4,665	9.4	DIARRHOEA DISEASES	2144	8.7
4	RHEUMATISM & OTHER JOINT PAINS	3,788	7.7	RHEUMATISM & OTHER JOINT PAINS	2071	8.4
5	SKIN DISEASES & ULCERS	2,448	4.9	SKIN DISEASES	1287	5.2
6	INTESTINAL WORMS	2,425	4.9	INTESTINAL WORMS	888	3.6
7	ANAEMIA	1,340	2.7	ANAEMIA	879	3.6
8	HYPERTENSION	795	1.6	HYPERTENSION	442	1.8
9	ACUTE URINARY TRACT INFECTION	628	1.3	ACUTE URINARY TRACT INFECTION	379	1.5
10	TYPHOID FEVER	550	1.1	PNEUMONIA	321	1.3

(Source: District Health Directorate, 2016)

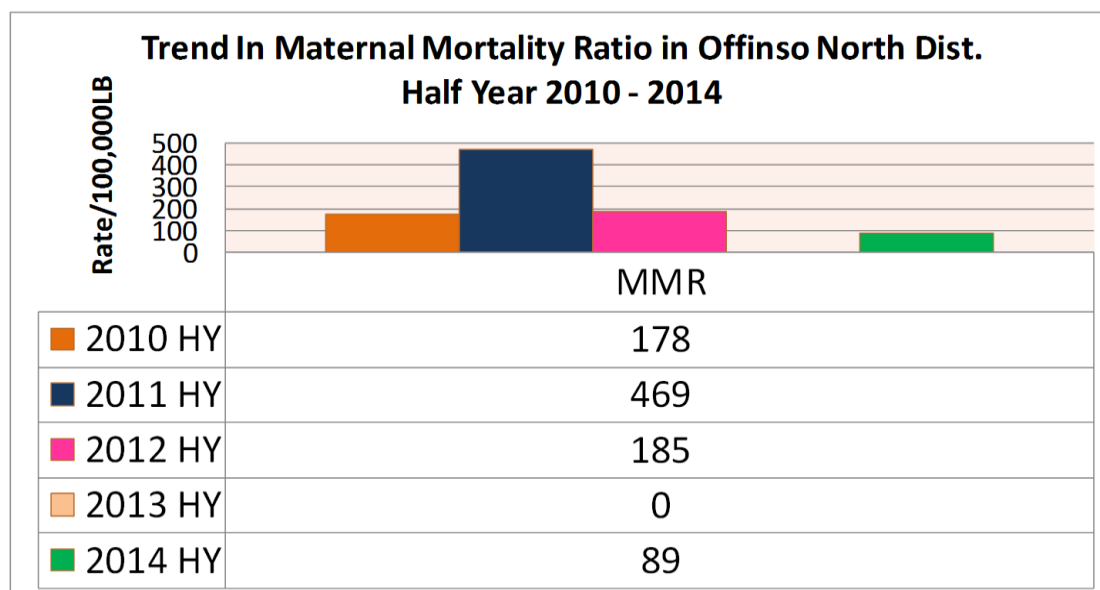
Top Five Causes of Death in the district

Cases	Death	CFR Per 1,000	Cases	Death	CFR Per 1,000	Cases	Death	CFR Per 1,000
MALARIA	15	0.8	MALARIA	19	0.9	MALARI A	9	0.8
PNEUMONI A	7	26.4	PNEUMONIA	2	4.7	ANAEMI A	6	6.8
CVA	4	222.2	ANAEMIA	2	1.5	CVA	2	231.3
HEPATITIS	3	100.0	HYPERTENSI ON	2	2.5	HYPERT ENSION	2	4.5
ANAEMIA	2	1.9	HIV	2	76.9	SEPTIC AEMIA	2	24.4

(Source: District Health Directorate, 2016)

Maternal Mortality Rate

Table 32 below indicates the maternal mortality rates in the district for 2010 and 2014



Source: District Health Directorate of 2015

From the above figure, it is realized that in the year 2014 the district recorded 89 maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 LB. The national ratio is (214/100,000 LB). This impressive result was partly due to the wide coverage of health education and sensitization programmes by the District health directorate and distribution of insecticide treated net in all communities.

Status of the District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme

It has not been possible to get figures specifically for the Offinso-North district. The Scheme Office at Offinso Municipal argues that it is not possible to disaggregate the data in terms of coverage for the Offinso Municipal from that of Offinso North District. As such no figure is given in terms of coverage.

However, it is common knowledge that most of the people in areas such as Nsenoaman, Brehoma, Mantukwa, Seseko, Sraneso, Mpaepaem, Bosomponso, Mankramso and Tanokweam have not been registered. For those who have registered in the three principal towns some get their cards delayed for so long and this phenomenon makes one year after having registered. The cards arrive at a time that they are due for renewal and as such people do not benefit from the Scheme.

Access to Health Facilities

Provision of health facilities is skewed toward the three (3) principal towns of Akomadan, Afrancho, Nkenkaasu and those along the Kumasi – Techiman trunk road where one needs to travel less than 2km to reach a health facility. Most of the other communities in the hinterland however travel on rugged terrain to access health care with the exemption of Tanokwaem. There are also two (2) CHPS Compounds under construction at Amponsakrom and Yawtorkrom which when completed, would improve access to health care in the district.

Referral cases are either sent to the Techiman Holy Family Hospital, the Saint Patrick Hospital at Maase, Offinso or the Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital in Kumasi.

- **Water and Sanitation**

The main sources of water supply in the district are boreholes, streams, hand dug wells, rivers and pipe-borne water. Pipe-borne water supply in the district is generally inadequate. Basic schools in the district have no water facilities. The table below shows the distribution of water facilities vis-à-vis population figures at the various Area Councils in the District;

Water Situation in the Offinso North District Assembly by Area Councils

Area Council	Pop.	Facility						
		Borehole with Pump	Hand Dug Well	Pipe System	Streams	Ponds	Pop. Served	% Coverage
Asuoso	7,654	30	3	0	5	1	4,010	52.39
Nsenoa	9,715	13	1	0	6	*	3,887	40.01
Akomadan/ Afrancho	31,955	32	1	63	3	*	28,297	88.6
Nkenkaasu	19,441	34	4	3	2	*	9,342	48.05

* Not quantified

Opportunities

The district is endowed with a number of rivers and streams. However, some of the streams dry up during the dry season. Some of the opportunities that exist are;

- Existence of National Policy Framework on Water and Sanitation.
- Existence of National Bodies such as Community Water and Sanitation Agency.
- Availability of high surface water in the district.
- Existence of District Water and Sanitation Team
- Existence of a high water table. Availability of underground water is therefore very high.
- Existence of a number of companies that are into the drilling of boreholes in the region and with a little capital injection, access to potable water for a greater number of the people would be enhanced.
- Willingness to pay by beneficiary communities.
- High communal spirit.
- Some communities have WATSAN in place
- Availability of Institutions specialized in water technology
- Presence of District Environmental Health and Sanitation and Community Development Units with skilled personnel in community animation and mobilization.
- There are other opportunities that exist outside the jurisdiction of the Assembly for which the Assembly has no capacity to deal directly with. These are in terms of entering into contractual agreements and securing investment funds from the bilateral and multi-lateral donors.

Challenges

The challenges of the water situation are;

- Inadequate capital for investment in the provision of water.
- Huge capital outlay required for the sinking of boreholes, hand dug wells and the provision of small town water systems.
- High cost of spare parts for the replacement of broken down boreholes.
- District Assembly is financially constrained to ensure access to potable water for all.
- Poor state of access roads to some of the communities.
- Dependence on unwholesome sources of water such as streams and wells.
- Weak capacity on the part of communities in the management of water facilities.
- Delays and inability of some communities to pay their counterpart funds.
- Weak community management capacity.

2.2 Sanitation Situation: Opportunities and Challenges

Sanitation Situation

The sanitation situation in the district leaves much to be desired. The percentage of houses with in-house toilet facilities is less than 1%. Basically, majority of the communities use pit latrines. the Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit (KVIP), Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) whilst others resort to open defecation. There are no designated refuse dumps and landfill sites.

Crude dumping is a common practice in the district. Household sanitation equally leaves much to be desired. Liquid waste from households is disposed off in the open. Most of the basic schools in the district have no sanitation facilities such as refuse dump sites, toilets and urinal facilities.

Opportunities

- Existence of National Environmental Sanitation Policy.
- Existence of Sanitation Companies in the country eg. ZoomLion Co. Ltd.
- Existence of Waste-to-Energy Generation Plant in Kumasi.
- Availability of land for potential refuse disposal and landfill sites.
- Existence of Department of Environmental Health and Sanitation.

Challenges

- Culture of impunity pervades the communities as far as the enforcement of environmental sanitation bye-laws are concerned.
- Low access to in-house toilet facilities.
- Indiscriminate disposal of both liquid and solid waste.
- Poor drainage systems.
- Inadequate sanitation equipment.
- Improper layout in most communities as they are rural.
- No physical layout schemes of communities in the district.

2.3 Operation and Maintenance Issues

Stakeholders in the Operation and Maintenance of Water and Sanitation Facilities

For the sustainability of water and sanitation facilities, the issue of operation and maintenance is central. For any successful operation and maintenance scheme in the management of water and sanitation facilities therefore, the following key stakeholders have been identified;

1. Pump Caretakers
2. Area Mechanics
3. Latrine Artisans
4. Spare Parts Shops

- **Pump Caretakers (36)**

The potentials and challenges associated with their operations are;

Potentials

1. Availability of potential pump caretakers.
2. Less costly to engage community pump caretakers.
3. Ease of monitoring their activities by Community and WATSAN.
4. Ease of imbibing rudiments of operation and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities.
5. Availability of tools needed for the operation and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities in community.

Challenges

- Not motivated so sometimes laxity crops in their work.

- **Area Mechanics(2)**

The potentials and challenges associated with their operation are;

Potentials

1. Availability of potential Area Mechanics.
2. Availability of tools needed for operation and maintenance.
3. Ease of training potential Area Mechanics.

Challenges

1. One Area Mechanic often engaged to oversee a large area.
2. Job of Area Mechanics often considered as part-time.
3. Repair of boreholes not rapidly carried out by Area Mechanics.
4. Difficulty of mobility(transport)
5. Rugged terrain

Access to Spare Parts Shops

The potentials and challenges associated with access to Spare Parts Shops are;

Potentials

1. Availability of spare parts
2. Availability of genuine parts

Challenges

1. Long travel time to spare parts shops
2. Spare parts are costly

Latrine Artisans

- The potentials and challenges associated with their operations are;

Potentials

1. Availability of latrine artisans
2. Availability of working tools
3. Low labor cost

Challenges

- Inadequate know-how in the construction of Enviro - Loo and Mozambique toilet facilities

- **Girl Child Education**

Girl child education is of utmost importance. Education over the years is skewed towards the boy child as most parents preferred sending their male children to school at the expense of the girl child. This phenomenon is more pronounced among Muslim communities and the poor in society.

To correct this imbalance, the Girl Child Education Unit was set up to promote girl child education in the Offinso-North District. Some of the activities of the Girl Child Education Unit include;

1. Monitor enrolment, retention and progress of girl child education
2. Sensitize communities on the importance of education and the need to support the girl child.
3. Sensitize pupils on the importance of education.
4. Organize training workshops for School-Based Girl Child Coordinators and Community-Based Coordinators.
5. Monitor Girl Clubs activities in schools.

6. Track girls' performance in the district.
7. Organize Science, Technical and Mathematics Education (STME) Clinics for Junior High Schools (JHS).
8. Carry out sensitization on adult reproductive health and teenage pregnancy.
9. Organize "back to school programs" for drop-outs and teenage mothers.
10. Organize extra classes for girls, durbars and the celebration of Girls Week in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of Offinso North District is 7,477 with 11,162 households. Households in the rural areas constitute 6,093 and the rest in the urban areas. The population per house in the District is 7.5 compared to 8.1 in the region.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (50.9%) of all dwelling units in the District are compound houses; 32.3 percent are separate houses and 6.1 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (57.4%) of the dwelling units in the District are owned by members of the household; 23.5 percent are owned by private individuals; 15.3 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.3 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.8%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability is the degree of exposure to risks. Vulnerability analysis is therefore a tool for determining which segments of society are exposed to risk factors. It helps in policy formulation to address challenges and problems of these vulnerable groups which invariably include women, children, the aged, the poor, people living with disabilities (PLWDAs) and people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIVs) and orphans.

The vulnerability factors in the district include shocks (high cost of petroleum products, high cost of inputs, high lending rates) resulting from government policy, perennial bushfires, drought, postharvest losses, deforestation, vagaries of the weather and the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

Programmes/Projects to Support the Vulnerable

There are a number of programmes and projects that have been designed to assist vulnerable groups in the district. These include the district rehabilitation centre, support to the district association of the Physically Challenged, support packages under the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty Program, and Scholarship programs.

The District Rehabilitation Centre

There is a Rehabilitation Centre at Nkenkaasu which offers training for the physically challenged in employable skills such as shoemaking, dressmaking and carpentry. The Assembly is currently constructing a dormitory block for the centre.

Support to the District Association of the Physically Challenged

The Assembly has offered financial support to the District association of the Physically Challenged for running its programs and activities. It has also started the construction of a dormitory block for the Physically Challenged School at Nkenkaasu which is near completion.

Community Support Packages under the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Program

LEAP is a cash transfer program for the poorest households in Ghana. The Offinso North District Assembly, through the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development provide community support packages under the LEAP Program to thirteen (13) communities in the district. These communities are Asempaneyee, Nkwankwaa, Biemuso, Apenteng, Bobra, Akrofoa, Dwendabi, Papasisi, Grumaline, Konkon, Kyeredagya, Sarfokrom and Nsenoa. There are Two Hundred and Twenty- Nine (229) beneficiaries of the LEAP Program in the district. There are

also four payment centers which are Asemaneye, Apenteng, Amponsakrom and Konkon. The objectives of the program are to;

- assist the poorest families with basic needs, including food,
- improve health and education status of children in the poorest families,
- Help the poorest families come out of their poverty situation.

A household qualifies to benefit from the LEAP program if the it has orphans and vulnerable children, the Aged (65 years and above), and severely disabled people who cannot work.

Scholarship Program

The district since its inception has offered financial support to 22 brilliant but needy students at both basic and secondary levels of education.

Civic and Child Responsibilities

The Children's ACT, 1998 (ACT 560), stipulates children's rights to education and well-being, opinion, protection from exploitative labor, protection from torture and degrading treatment in Sub-Part I, section 8, 11, 12 and 13 respectively as enshrined in the Act.

Parental duty and responsibility as enshrined in the Children's Act, (Act 560), Sub-Part I, Section 6, Sub-Section 2 stipulates that "Every child has the right to life, dignity, respect, leisure, liberty, health, education and shelter from his parents".

Towns and villages in Offinso-North District are mainly farming towns and villages. Most of the natives depend on proceeds from farming to cater for themselves and their families.

In 2016, the Department of Social Welfare undertook public education on the rights of the child in 27 communities. It also visited two (2) Early Childhood Development Centers and further handled six (6) maintenance cases. There are indications that parental neglect is high in the district.

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

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

In view of these adverse factors affecting welfare of Children in the District of their rights to proper maintenance and parental duty and protection, the Department of Social Welfare has started education and awareness creation on Child Rights and Parental Duty and Responsibility in some communities and hopes to extend to other communities to benefit accordingly.

GENDER

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.

These existing social protection programs and projects are aimed at reducing vulnerability to the barest minimum if not eradicated. The import is that these interventions would reduce the vulnerability factors and also provide safety nets to poor, women and children and the socially excluded. This would ensure that no segments of the society are left behind in terms of development

It also means that infrastructural development should take into consideration designs that are friendly to the vulnerable especially the physically challenged.

It further requires that in the face of extreme deprivation in the district, more pro-poor programs for especially among the rural population aimed at ensuring equity [access to quality healthcare, quality education, good roads, micro-finance, improved technology, inputs storage and marketing should be embarked upon).

Implications for Development

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HIV/AIDS

The district has a Multi-Sectoral HIV/AIDS Project (MSHAP). The project is responsible to educate, sensitize and report on HIV/AIDS situation in the district. The MSHAP project is made up of the District Planning Officer who is the Desk Officer of the project, the District Director of Health, the District HIV coordinator, and the Gender Desk Officer. The team prepares an MSHAP Plan which is a blueprint for the decentralized response to the fight against HIV/AIDS in the district. The district receives support from the Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC) to carry out all MSHAP activities in the MSHAP plan. In addition to the support from GAC, the Assembly also contributes 0.5 % of its share of the Common Fund to the MSHAP Account. Beside other benefits, the MSHAP has provided a number of supports to PLHIV Association in the district (Life Assurance Association).

Knowledge of HIV/AIDS is high, except that it has not been translated into positive Behavioral change. High risk sexual behavior 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.

Behavioral 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. In pursuit of effecting a

positive behavioral change therefore, the DAC, NGOs and CBOs are currently working in the district on HIV/AIDS in collaboration with GHS.

Between year 2015 and 2016, HIV/AIDS cases have been reported in the district. Data gathered from the District Directorate of Health gives the situation of disease in the district as indicated in table 34. These figures have been obtained through PMTCT, CT and during “Know Your Status Campaigns”. The district has no sentinel survey centre. Stigma is also quite high. The implication for development is very disturbing as the human resource which is the most critical stands the risk of being wiped out. The human being is the object of development and must be protected at all cost. This therefore calls for intensified and concerted effort by all stakeholders in the provision of education through regular durbars to demystify the condition. Awareness creation should be carried out amongst herbalists, bone setters and spiritualists on the disease.

Table 1.23: HIV/AIDS Status in the district

YEAR	2014	2015	2016
TESTED CASES	5123	5134	5453
POSITIVE	201	222	230

Source: District Directorate of Health, 2016

The following are some of the activities carried out in the fight against the disease in the district;

- Know Your Status Campaign
- Counseling and Testing
- Prevention from Mother to Child Transmission
- Screening of Blood Donors Opportunistic Infections and STIs

Mostly there is co-infection of tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS. All patients tested for tuberculosis are tested for HIV/AIDS and vice versa. The following are other opportunistic infections from HIV/AIDS apart from tuberculosis;

1. Herpes Zooster
2. STIs
3. Acute Respiratory Tract Infections

4. Diarrhea

The following are the STI cases reported in the district;

1. Gonorrhoea
2. Syphilis
3. Hepatitis B

Although the district is new there is an effective disease surveillance system on the ground to capture these diseases.

Characteristics of vulnerable population subgroups, particularly children, orphans made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS

The population subgroups in the district vulnerable to HIV/AIDS are women (including girls who are sexually active). The most vulnerable women are between the ages of 25-29. The predisposing factors are poverty, illiteracy, lack of parental care and control. Women are also more vulnerable than their men counterparts because of the nature of their genitals.

Most parents who die as a result of HIV/AIDS often have their children infected. However, as a result of stigmatization such children are not taken for testing.

High Risk and Transmission Areas

Based on the “Know Your Status Campaign” carried out in 2009, the Sraneso Zone has been classified as the highest risk area for HIV/AIDS infection.

Malaria Control

Malaria continues to be the highest cause of morbidity and mortality in the district. In 2009 malaria cases at the OPD level stood at 26,391. Table 36 outlines the trend of admissions and deaths from 2012.

Table 1.24: Trend of Admissions and Deaths

Indicator	Year			
	2012		2013	
Admission/Deaths	Admission	Deaths	Admission	Deaths
	1,362	18	1,078	28

Source: District Health Directorate, 2013

Whereas the admission cases dropped from 1,362 in 2012 to 1,078 in 2013, the number of deaths increased from 18 in 2012 to 28 in 2013. This rise in the number of deaths was due to patients having to wait at home until their conditions got out of hand.

The strategies adopted in the control of the disease include;

- **Intermittent Preventive Treatment(IPT)**

This strategy is aimed at preventing pregnant women from being infected by malaria. Sulphadoxine Pyrimethime is administered to pregnant mothers who have passed their first trimester (quickenning). All pregnant women are supposed to administer it three times in a month interval before delivery ie; IPT1, IPT2 and IPT3.

- **Insecticide Treated Bed Nets(ITN)**

The Ghana Health Service sells subsidized treated mosquito bed nets to all pregnant women and mothers/guardians with children less than five (5) years of age.

- **Education**

Advocacy, communication and social mobilization are carried out in all communities within the district during outreach child welfare clinics. With the support from “Mobilize Against Malaria and Tim Africa Aid Ghana (an NGO)” some community-based volunteers have been selected to be trained to educate the general populace on malaria.

Climate Change

The phenomenon of climate change is realized in the district for some time now which has affected planting seasons and crop yield. It has also affected income levels of farmers and thus contributing to poverty levels in the district. The cause of climate change in the district is as a result of perennial bushfires, the slash and burn method of farming, illegal lumbering and deforestation which have led to;

1. Irregular rainfall pattern
2. Excessive Heat
3. Emergence of savanna grassland
4. Drying up of water bodies
5. Soil salination
6. Low soil productivity
7. Crop failure
8. Poor crop yield
9. Low incomes
10. Migration
11. Increased social vices
12. Increasing levels of poverty

To forestall climate change there is the need to embark on the following;

1. Afforestation
2. Sound agronomic practices
3. Growing of Tree Crops
4. Prevention of bushfires

The National Plantation Development Program

The district is among those which are selected to implement the National Plantation Development Program. In all, about 750 hectare of land have been targeted for afforestation. So far 180 out of 187 ha on privately owned lands have been cleared, pegged and planted, whilst on government reserve a total of 35 hectares out of 150 hectares of land have been cleared, pegged and planted. In the Offinso North District therefore, the program employs about 456 workers on both off and on-reserve lands. It is anticipated that the National Plantation Development Program when fully implemented would go a long way to improve the climatic conditions in the district thereby mitigating the effects of climate change in the district.

Form Ghana Limited

Form Ghana Limited specializes in afforestation projects. In 2008, it started large scale afforestation operations in the Asubema Forest Reserve near Akomadan. The company has a corporate vision to replant 10,000 hectare of degraded lands with at least 600ha every year. Some of the tree species are teak, mahogany, wawa, oframo and rubiaceae. Since 2008 it has planted about 1,556 hectares to restore the degraded forest.

It has a nursery capacity of over 2million teak trees per year. In terms of employment it employs about 350 workers during the planting season and maintains staff strength of 130 workers during the off-season.

The afforestation project carried out by Form Ghana is recognized as a big step to improve environmental conditions in the district as well as mitigate the effects of climate change in the district.

Gender Equality

Gender mainstreaming has been described as a strategy toward realizing gender equality. This involves the integration of gender perspective into the preparation, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, regulatory measures and spending programs with a view of promoting equality between women and men, and battling discrimination. In trying to achieve

gender equality, the Offinso North District Assembly embarks on quarterly and periodic gender programs such as house to house visit on the need to join the virgin's club of the district, education on teenage pregnancy in schools, churches and public places, support to girl child education, education of women to actively participate in District Assemblies elections and encouraging pregnant and teenage mothers to participate in BECE and WASSE examinations. It is anticipated that when all the above programs are carried out effectively, they would help to improve the living conditions of women and children in the district.

Inequalities

The Offinso North District has a vast spatial inequality between rural and urban areas. Functionality of settlements continues to be in the three (3) principal towns of the district which are Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu leaving the rest as rural with less functionality and amenities. There is a lot to be done in order to bridge the gap between the two (2) areas. In the next plan period concentration of functions should be considered in the rural areas in order to make them more functional to reduce rural-urban drift in the district.

Local Economic Development of the Offinso North District

The district has a high potential of ensuring the development of its local economy. With agriculture as the main economic activity, it has the potential of supplying agro raw materials for local processing and marketing within and outside the district. Availability of ready market for agricultural produce for farmers enhances their output thereby improving their income levels and reducing poverty. Also, there is a ripple effect which comes up as a result of improved agriculture such as in the areas of processing, marketing and storage which also create employment avenue for sections of the population in the district. Some of the key pro-poor interventions that the district need to ensure the development of its local economy are;

- developing the infrastructure of the district to make it easier for businesses to operate such as transport, roads, water and electricity.
- developing local tourist sites and facilities,

- the district procurement and tender processes must favor local contractors and emerging businesses. This should be combined with service centers that provide assistance and information to businesses that want to start operation in the district.

Migration Trend

Migration is mostly from the Northern and Volta regions into the district. Some come as either settler farmers whilst others come to work during the long spell dry season in the north and return when the farming season is ushered in. However, there are others mostly the indigenes who migrate from the district to the cities of Kumasi and Accra in search of non-existent jobs.

The implications of the issues for the development of the district are varied as outlined below. The increasing human numbers over the years puts pressure on services and infrastructure. There is therefore the need to provide enough services and infrastructure to meet the needs of the growing population to forestall the overstretching of the existing facilities as some of them have exceeded their carrying capacities.

Besides the in-migration of people from the north, the segment of out-migration of the youth to the towns and cities need to be viewed seriously. This group of people believes that farming has not been lucrative as their hopes have been dashed by low prices of agricultural produce in the face of increasing cost of inputs. They therefore view migrating to these towns and cities as havens in search of jobs where unfortunately these perceived jobs are non-existent.

The effect has been overcrowding, sprawling slums and insanitary conditions, overstretched facilities, prostitution and armed robbery.

Natural and man-made disasters

Natural and man-made disasters in the district are handled by the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) and the department of Ghana National Fire Service in the district. The mandate of NADMO is to prevent and manage disasters in the event of their occurrence. Prevention of disasters can be attained primarily through education and being proactive to put into place preventive measures especially in regard to man-made disasters. With the district being predominantly a farming area, the probability of bushfires is significantly high.

The farmers after clearing their farm lands set fire to clear weeds indiscriminately without adhering to the safe practices as has been communicated to them on countless times. It has become imperative that both NADMO and the GNFS in the district intensify education on bushfires during the plan period. During the plan period also, there should be stringent measures in place to check the effects of rain and wind storms. There is the need to educate inhabitants on the dangers of building in waterways, and engaging in sand wining activities within the communities. They should rather embark on activities such as tree planting to serve as wind breaks during heavy wind storms and also inculcate good maintenance practices.

Population Dynamics

Population Size and Growth Rate

The population of the Offinso North District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census stood at 56,881 and by an annual growth rate of 0.024% it is projected to be 68,765 by the end of year 2018. The variance increase between the base year 2010 and 2018 is 11,884. The concentration is in the principal towns of Akomadan, Nkenkaasu and Afrancho which are urban settlements. The high population numbers are due to the presence of a significant migrant population mostly from Northern Ghana who are farmers.

Spatial Distribution of population

The Offinso North District has over 95 communities. By the national standards, rural-urban classification of localities is based on whether the population of a settlement is more or less than 5,000. In the case of a rural community it should be less than 5,000 whilst an urban population should be 5,000 or more. In the case of the Offinso North District only three (3) of the communities can be said to be urban. This includes Akomadan, Nkenkaasu and Afrancho.

The vast majority of the communities are therefore rural communitie

Population Density

The 2010 Population and Housing Census kept the population density at 76.7 people per square kilometer. It is lower than the national figure of 103.3 in 2010. This is an indication that there would be no pressure on land in the near future.

Household Size and Characteristics

The housing stock of Offinso North District is projected to 9,314 with 13,904 households by the end of year 2018. Households in the rural areas constitute 7,590 and the rest in the urban areas. The population per house in the District is 7.5 compared to 8.1 in the region. The average household size is 5.0. The composition consists of persons from the nuclear and extended families as well as those outside the two mentioned. Heads of households are mainly males. However, there are female household heads too, who are either single or single parent households. Children constitute about 37.3 per cent of the average household.

Religious Composition

There are three (3) main religious denominations in the district. These are Christians (72%), Moslems (17%), Traditional (2%) and those who are outside these three religious groupings (9%).

Rural-Urban Dichotomy

The 2010 Population and Housing Census put the rural-urban split at 58.75:41.25 as compared to a national average of 56.2:43.8. This revelation shows that the District has most of its population in the rural areas. The situation therefore poses a problem for the distribution of higher order services and functions in the district. Services must have the required threshold population before they are provided.

Age Distribution (Projected age distribution in 2018)

Table 1.10: Projected age distribution for the Offinso North District in 2018

Age Cohort	Pop. Figures	Male Pop.	Female Pop.
0-4	11,340	5,647	5,693
5-9	10,161	5,060	5,101
10-14	8,845	4,405	4440
15-19	7,182	3,577	3,605
20-24	5,606	2,792	2,814
25-29	4,965	2,473	2,492
30-34	4,259	2,121	2,138
35-39	3,698	1,842	1,856
40-44	3,118	1,553	1,565
45-49	2,313	1,152	1,161
50-54	2,165	1,078	1,087
55-59	1,269	632	637
60-64	1,153	574	579
65-69	665	331	334
70-74	820	408	412
75-79	461	230	231
80-84	364	181	183
85+	381	190	191
Total	68,765	34,245	34,520

Source: District Statistical Office, 2017

Analysis of the table above reveals that the population of the district is a young and a growing population with 0-14 constituting about 44% of the total population of the district. The implication for development is that more resources have to be channeled into the construction of schools, provision of water and health facilities. The rural areas would also have to be developed to hold them back as they are a potential stream of migrants. Developing the rural areas would therefore retain them in order to curb urban migration.

Sex Specific Ratio

Total projected population for year 2018

Sex	Population	%
Male	34,245	49.80
Female	34,520	50.20
Total projected population for year 2018	68,765	100

Source: District Statistical Office, 2017

The 2010 Population and Housing Census estimated the male/female ratio at 1:1.09 indicating that there are more females than males.

Dependency Ratio

Table 1.12: Dependency Ratio of the Offinso-North District (2018)

Age Cohort	Pop.	%	Cum. %
0 – 14	30,532	44.4	44.4
15- 64	35,482	51.6	96.0
65+	2,751	4.0	100
Total	68,765	100	100

Source: District Statistical Office, 2017

The 2010 Population and Housing Census revealed that children under 15 years accounted for about 44.4 per cent of the population, economically active population (15-64years) 51.6 per cent and the elderly (65 years and above) 4.1 per cent. This implied a low dependency ratio of 0.9 as there is more people in the working bracket to feed the aged and children.

Labor Force

In terms of labor force, government employees constitute about 6%, self-employed 87%, unpaid family workers 4%, apprentices 2%, domestic employees 0 and others 1%.

Occupational Distribution

About 62.3 % of the population is engaged in agriculture. This reveals that it is the major economic activity. It is followed by commerce which employs about 19.4%; service, 14.5% and industry, 3.8%.

Market Centres in the Offinso North District

Table 1.13 shows communities with market centres in the district.

S/NO	TOWN/MARKET	STATUS	MARKET DAY
1	Akomadan	Daily/Weekly	Tuesday
2	Afrancho	Daily	-
3	Nkenkaasu	Weekly	Wednesday
4	Darso	Weekly	Sunday

Conditions of the Natural Environment

The most common farming practice in the district is by the slash and burn method of clearing the land. This practice leaves the land bare and makes it susceptible to erosion thereby destroying the natural environment in the process and eventually altering the ecology of the district. The Offinso North District was once a forest area but the vegetation has been altered as a result of the type of farming practice and perennial bushfires. These phenomena reinforce each other year in year out and the effect has been that the district has become grassland and savannah.

It is estimated that over 90% of households depend on wood and charcoal as their main source of energy for cooking. This situation is a contributory factor to the destruction of the ecosystem. It has therefore become imperative to embark on public education and sensitization programs on the need to use Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) as fuel for households and reforestation in the district. Another phenomenon contributing to the rapid disappearance of the forest cover is the activities of chainsaw operators. The exploitation of the forest timber by Timber firms has also contributed immensely to the depletion of the forest. The extent of degradation of the natural environment and its consequences on the environment generally (land, water bodies and man)

are overwhelming with implication on the climate. This has contributed to a change in rainfall pattern thereby contributing immensely to climate warming. There is therefore the need for all stakeholders to re-examine their activities. It must be emphasized that the authorities have not done much as far as the protection of the environment is concerned. It therefore calls for reawakening in environmental consciousness.

Conditions of the Built Environment

Over 90% of houses in the district are compound houses. They are built with sand-crete, landcrete and mud. Landcrete houses form majority of the housing stock in the district. Sandcrete houses are found mostly in the principal towns of Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu. Even though some of the houses built of mud can be found in these large communities they are rather predominant in the rural communities. Materials used in roofing are mostly iron or aluminum sheets whilst those used by the rural communities in the hinterland are thatch.

The district has no land use map. Among the three principal towns of Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu it is only the former which has a layout scheme, but it has outlived its usefulness in that it has not been adhered to over the years. This phenomenon has led to haphazard development. Development precedes service provision and as a result the newly developed areas have no water supply, electricity and road network.

The housing environment is characterized by poor drains, heaps of refuse dumps, strong stench from drains and public places of convenience, out of vogue toilet facilities and unkempt surroundings. Erosion has taken a serious toll thereby exposing the foundations of most buildings. The situation is most serious at Afrancho. Wall of most of the buildings have structural defects (cracks) and have not seen any paintings ever since they were constructed.

In terms of in-house facilities, majority of the houses have no toilet facilities, kitchens and bathhouses. Some of the houses have their bathhouses detached from the houses. Over 90% of the occupants depend on public toilets such as KVIPs and pit latrines.

The method of refuse disposal in the district is surface dumping. The only town with a final disposal site is Akomadan. Plans are afoot to acquire one each for Afrancho, Nkenkaasu, Asuoso and Nkwankwaa. This situation has adverse effects on the health of the people.

Potable water supply in the district is woefully inadequate. A vast majority of the people have no access to potable water supply. With the exception of Akomadan, Nkenkaasu and Akomadan which have access to pipe borne water and a few communities which have access to boreholes, the remaining communities depend on rivers and streams as their sources of water supply. The resultant effect is that there is high prevalence of water borne diseases such as intestinal worms, diarrhea, dysentery and typhoid.

Electricity supply in the district has been limited to only the communities along the Kumasi-Techiman trunk road which passes through the district. These communities are Nkwankwaa, Asempanaye, Asuoso, Kobreso, Darso, Nkenkaasu, Akomadan and Afrancho. These constitute about 45% of all the settlements in the district. Housing in the district is a challenge. The housing supply falls short of demand. Most public and civil servants are posted to the district have difficulty in accessing accommodation, especially in the rural communities. The result is that the postings are withdrawn. This has a serious implication on the development of the district. There is therefore the urgent need for the construction of accommodation units in the rural areas particularly for teachers.

The district is bereft with poor road network. The only first class road is the 39.2km road that passes through the district. The rest of the roads are third class (feeder roads) and are rendered almost immotorable most part of the year. Reshaping has not helped as just a downpour is able to make it worse than it was. This has a serious implication on transportation in the district. There is therefore the need for a comprehensive look at the development of these roads since the district contributes a lot to the food basket of the country.

Geology and Minerals

The district is underlain by two rock formations, namely; the voltaian and granite rock formations. The voltaian rocks are found in Afrancho, Kobreso and Nsenoa which are located in the northern, central and eastern parts of the district respectively. The rocks are rich in sandstone, shale, mudstone and limestone. The granite rocks are found in Nyamebikyere in the southeastern corner, Bredane through Mpaepaem in the northwestern part to Nkenkaasu and Darso in the central part of the district. The granite rocks form the basis for quarry stones.

Relief and Drainage

It has two main relief features, namely; highlands and lowlands. The highest point is about 1950 feet above sea level and that is found around Papisisi and Mantukwa in the eastern corridor of the district whilst the lowest point has an elevation of 600 – 1000 feet above sea level and is found around Nkenkaasu and Afrancho. It is drained chiefly by the Pru and Mankran Rivers. However, there are a number of streams that traverse the district. However, some of them dry up during the dry season.

Soil and Agricultural Land Use

There are four (4) major soil associations in the district. These are;

- The Kumasi-Offinso Compound Association
- The Boamang-Suko Simple Association
- The Adujamso - Bechem Simple Association
- The Bekwai - Oda Compound Association

The Kumasi- Offinso Association comprises of Kumasi and Offin series and is developed from Cape Coast granite complex. They are suitable for both tree and arable crops. The Boamang-Suko Association has medium textures and is fairly low in nutrients. They have good characteristics for plant growth. Both soils are suitable for tree and arable crops such as oil palm, cocoa, citrus, plantain, maize, cassava and vegetables.

The Adujamso-Bechem Simple Association is developed from voltaian sandstone and is well drained and permeated. This is suitable for the cultivation of crops such as yam, cassava, maize,

vegetables among others. The Bekwai-Oda Compound Association is deep and well drained and is similar to that of the Kumasi-Offinso Compound Association and is suitable for both tree and arable crops.

Impact of Human Activities including farming and bushfires

The activities of timber firms and chainsaw operators in the forest reserves have altered the natural environment considerably. The economic trees have been rapidly depleted. The slash and burn method of farming coupled with the perennial bushfires have also destroyed the ecosystem. Besides the forest cover, microorganisms in the soil have also been destroyed thereby rendering the lands quite infertile. This would invariably affect the water cycle. It has also led to the warming of the micro-climate and the altering of the rainfall pattern.

The once forest belt has witnessed the creeping in of the savannah mainly due to bushfires. The only notable savannah was around Amponsakrom, Gyamankrom, Adaankwanta, Asuafo and Aparenten in the Nsenoa area. Bushfires are very conspicuous in Akomadan, Nkenkaasu, Darso, Kobreso, Asempanaye and Nsenoa areas. These were all once serious cocoa growing areas, but the perennial bushfires have made it impossible for farmers to replant their cocoa farms after the 1983 Bushfires that almost swept across the length and breadth of the country.

Another impact of human activity on the environment is the uncontrolled and improper application of fertilizer and agro-chemicals. The effect is that all the rivers and streams in the district have been contaminated. There is also a Sand winning activity at Darso. Even though the effect has not yet been noticed, it is worth putting in some restoration measures before it gets out of hand.

Aesthetic Features

The district has a few historical, scientific and aesthetic features which could be developed to serve as tourist attractions. These are the four (4) forest reserves; namely, the Afram Headwaters Forest Reserve (189.90km²), Afrensu-Brohoma Forest Reserve (89.06km²), Mankrang Forest Reserve (92.49km²) and the Opro River Forest Reserve (103.60km²)

There is also a waterfall around Akomadan. The highest point in the district which is around Papasisi is made up of sedimentary rock formations. This landmark has a lot of caves and it is believed that it used to be the abode of fairies (dwarfs) before the 1983 bushfires. The area is currently grassland.

Land Management

The lands in the district are of communal ownership with titles vested in the paramount stool and individual family heads. The District Assembly however, exercises spatial control through the Department of Town and Country Planning which is mandated to manage the spatial development of settlements by planned schemes/layouts. As a planning authority the district assembly ensures that water points and sanitation sites within the planned areas are adequately protected from encroachment.

Implications for Development

The phenomena described above have a myriad of implications for the development of the district. These have been outlined as follows;

- Streams have dried up because vegetative covers on watersheds have been cleared as a result of farming and lumbering activities.
- The slash and burn method of farming has contributed to the depletion of the forest cover as well as the destruction of micro-organisms in the soil. This has affected the fertility of the land culminating in low crop yields.
- The absence of layout schemes has resulted in unplanned development. The result is that there are no well-developed lanes in between houses that could be used for rescue in times of emergencies and disasters.
- The absence of layout schemes has also led to the loss of revenue to the Assembly in terms of property rates.
- The poor road network is not opening up the district for trade and investment.
- The improper application of fertilizer and other agro-chemicals has resulted in the contamination of water bodies and this has serious health implications for the people.

- The inadequacy of sanitary facilities has serious implication for environmental purity and therefore on the health of the people.
- The perennial bushfires have limited the capacity of the people to replant their cocoa farms and to venture into other cash crops the returns of which would have led to increased incomes.

Communication

Communication in the relatively smaller communities is by the means of the traditional gong-gong. The gong-gong is beaten to pass on information from the traditional authorities to their subjects. They are often beaten to summon the communities to communal labor, to respond to emergencies or to educate the people on issues of local government.

In larger communities like Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu, Information Centers have been established. These are connected to specific FM Stations outside the district to broadcast prime time news. During the day, they are also used to make local announcements but they have limited radius. There are currently two radio stations in the District, Cruz FM and Time FM.

1.12 INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Road Network

The Kumasi –Techiman Highway passes through the length of the district. It is about a 39.2km from the southern to its northern fringes.

Feeder Road Network

The district has a feeder road network of 225.78km. These feeder roads are poor in shape. The perennial sectional improvement activities by the Department of Feeder Roads are not helping. The surface worsens after a single downpour. It requires a more sustainable approach.

Energy

The national grid is connected to mainly the towns along the Kumasi – Techiman trunk road which passes through the district. About 12.5% of the communities have been connected to the national grid. Fuel wood is extensively used by the people to meet their domestic cooking requirements. Liquefied petroleum Gas (LPG) is patronized but on a limited scale. It is obtained mainly from Techiman as there are no gas filling stations in the district. Solar energy abounds in the district but remains untapped.

Telecommunication

The district is covered by the following cellular mobile phone companies; MTN, Vodafone, Tigo, Airtel, and Globacom. There are also community information centers in Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu as well as an FM Station in Akomadan. There are very limited landlines in the district so the people rely mainly on mobile phones for communication.

Financial Institutions

There are five (5) financial institutions in the district. These include Ghana Commercial Bank at Akomadan, Fiagya Rural Bank at Afrancho, Otuasekan Rural Bank at Nkenkaasu, Offinso Rural Bank at Akomadan and Akomadan Rural Bank at Akomadan.

Tourism

There are no major tourists' attractions in the district. The highest point in the district is a sedimentary rock formation that stretches over a long distance and is around Papisisi. These rock formations have caves. Until the 1983 Bushfires the area was covered by large tracts of forest and cocoa farms and was believed to be home to fairies "mmoatia". The disappearance of the thick vegetative cover has left the area exposed.

The district is also endowed with four (4) forest reserves but they have not been developed for tourism purposes. Besides they are fast depleting as a result of logging and illegal chainsaw

operators. There is also a waterfall on a stream known as Afrensu Waterfalls which remains undeveloped.

As a district that lies in the tropics, it is an ideal place for sun seekers with its serene setting. The people are highly hospitable and friendly. The district has two (2) guesthouses

1.13 INCOME LEVELS AND ANALYSIS

The Assembly performs several functions which require funds. As a result, it has been mandated to raise revenue internally to meet its expenditure requirements to complement the District Assemblies Common Fund.

Major Sources of Internally Generated Fund (IGF) are as follows;

- a. Rates
- b. Land/forestry
- c. Fees and Fines
- d. Investment (markets)

The external sources of revenue include the following;

- a. Central government transfers
- b. Donors/Development Partners

The income of the Assembly can therefore be analyzed based on the following revenue components;

- a. Rates
- b. Lands/Forestry
- c. Fees and Fines
- d. Licenses
- e. Investments and
- f. Grants

Revenue Generation

Before 1994, the major sources of revenue to MMDAs were rates, fees, fines and licenses. However, with the coming into force of the 1992 Constitution the District Assemblies Common Fund was introduced as an enshrined provision. It was implemented in 1994 and has become the single most important and largest source of revenue to the Assembly. Its contribution to total annual revenue of the Assembly is in the region of 55%.

The rates are paid by the resident adult population and owners of immovable properties. The rate able population includes adults between the ages of 18-60 years. Students are however exempted. The property rate, on the other hand, is levied on immovable properties. These include residential, commercial and industrial properties. Temporary structures are also covered under property rate.

Licenses are charged on economic activities in the district. The license serves as the permit for undertaking any such activity in the district. Whilst some licenses are paid on annual or quarterly basis a significant number of them are paid on monthly basis. This thus increases the cost of collection.

The fees are paid by users of the services provided by the Assembly. These include market tolls, rent, and lorry park tolls. Interest accrues from monetary investments. Transfers are made up of revenue from the central government sources and the Lands Commission to the Assembly. Transfers from the central government include the District Assemblies Common Fund and wages and salaries of the local government staff at the Assembly. The Common Fund released to MMDAs is not less than 5% of the total national revenue. The purpose is to make available to MMDAs funds for development.

Administration of Revenue

The administration of revenue at the Assembly is of utmost importance. The success or otherwise of the performance in terms of funds depends very much on the effectiveness and efficiency of revenue administration to generate the required income. The billing and collection effort by the Assembly leaves much to be desired. A critical look must therefore be taken at the revenue administrative machinery, collection and structure.

- **Organization**

The unit for revenue mobilization is solely the responsibility of the Accounts Department with technical support from the Planning and Budget Unit. Since its inception, the Assembly has been employing two (2) means to collect its revenue. They are;

- Its own staff who collect property rate and a few other specific revenue items an
- Commission collectors are in charge of about 80% of other licenses and fees including those from the markets. The collectors receive 10% commission on monies received and paid to the Assembly.

Revenue and Expenditure Status

Table 1.14 shows the budgeted revenue sources and actuals received from 2015 to 2016.

Item	2015		2016	
	Budget (GH¢)	Actuals	Amount(GH¢)	Actuals
Rates	101,000.00	50,752.00	111,100.00	50,604.37
Lands/Forestry	35,500.00	111,208.45	49,369.50	72,887.54
Fees and Fines	117,800.00	125,033.00	163,764.20	129,767.50
Licenses	60,930.00	61,121.00	47,445.10	47,270.00
Rent	4,875.00	630.00	5,362.50	515.00
Investment (fines, penalties & forfeits)	12,660.00	369.80	5,500.00	90.00
Miscellaneous	17,235.00	1,920.00	2,458.50	30,539.47
Total	350,000.00	351,034.25	385,000.00	331,673.88

Source: District Finance Office, 2016

Analysis of table 6 indicates that in 2015, fees and fines contributed the bulk of the IGF. Its contribution stood at GH¢125,033.00 representing about 36% of total IGF. This was followed by Lands and forestry and rates with 32% and 14.5% respectively. Again, in 2016, fees and fines topped the contribution to IGF with an amount of GH¢129,767.50 representing 39%. It was again followed by lands and forestry with an amount of GH¢72,887.54 representing 22%. There is however more room for improvement in the collection methods of these revenue sources, especially in the areas of Rates.

1.14 EXPENDITURE ITEMS AND EXPENDITURE PATTERNS OF THE ASSEMBLY

Expenditure Items

Table 1.15: The Expenditure Patterns of the Assembly

Items	2015		2016	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Personnel Emolument	1,399,486.06	18.5	1,598,989.92	52.3
Travelling and Transport	116,252.60	1.5	114,413.43	3.74
General Expenditure	5,043,284.28	66.6	331,673.88	10.85
Maintenance Repairs and Renewal	5,793.00	0.08	22,479.07	0.7
Miscellaneous	84,666.26	1.1	101,638.2	3.3
Capital Expenditure	925,715.7	12.22	887,989.18	29.11
Total	6,649,482.2	100	2,169,194.5	100

Source: District Finance Office, 2016

From the table above it is observed that travelling and transport decreased in actual figures from 116,252.60 in 2015 to 114,413.43 in 2016. However, in terms of percentages it rather increased by 2.24 percent. This phenomenon came about due to the fact that, the total expenditure for year 2015 was much higher than year 2016.

1.15 PRUDENT FISCAL MANAGEMENT

The Local Government Act ,2016, Act 936 makes it explicitly clear that expenditure may be incurred only if that expenditure is included in the approved budget of the Assembly for the relevant year. Added to this is the fact that, expenditure is guided by the Financial Administration Regulations.

In adherence to the letter of the Local Government Act and the Financial Administration Regulations all payments must be authorized by the District Coordinating Director and approved by the District Chief Executive before payments are made by the District Finance Officer.

The Local Government Inspector who serves as an Internal Auditor, independently pre-audits every payment made by the Assembly and gives his/her opinion. He makes in each report such observations as they appear to him necessary as to the conduct of the financial officers of the Assembly during the period under review and finally sends copies of each report to the Local Government Minister, the District Chief Executive and the Regional Coordinating Council.

1.16 DISBURSEMENT OF COMMON FUND

In disbursing the Fund, requests/memoranda are submitted to the District Chief Executive. Approval is then given and disbursement forms raised. The forms are then endorsed by the District Chief Executive, District Coordinating Director and the District Finance Officer as laid down by the Administrator of the Common Fund. Vouchers are raised upon submission of all relevant documents to support the voucher. Cheques are sent together with the disbursement forms to the Bank.

- **Financing of Contracts**

Contracts are financed mainly through the Common Fund and other interventions such as the Community-Based Rural Development Project, Social Investment Fund, Community Water and Sanitation Agency, GETFUND etc. Recurrent expenditure is financed from the Assembly's own internally generated revenue.

- **Income levels and Analysis**

Revenue performance of the assembly over the period under review has not been encouraging.

This is as a result of the following;

- a. People's unwillingness to pay their taxes and basic rates
- b. Revenue collectors not paying all monies collected to the Assembly
- c. Property owners avoiding the payment of property rates
- d. Unwillingness of small scale business enterprises to pay their levies and fees to the Assembly
- e. Absence of reliable data and adequate data on all economic activities in the district e.g. hairdressers, seamstresses, traders, etc.

If targets are to be met, then there is the need to block these revenue leakages. The Assembly could therefore generate enough money to meet recurrent expenditure and also undertake development projects.

Summary of identified issues under the GSGDA II

After a thorough review of the performance of the district and update of the district profile, the following development issues were identified under the thematic areas of the GSGDA II. These identified issues have implications for the Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021.

Thematic Areas of GSGDA II	Identified issues (from performance review and profile)
<p>Ensuring and sustaining Macro Economic Stability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid increase in inflation rates resulting in budget deficit • Low Internally Generated Revenue • High lending rates resulting from government policy. • People’s unwillingness to pay their taxes and basic rates • Revenue collectors not paying all monies collected to the Assembly • Property owners avoiding the payment of property rates • Operators in the small scale business sector avoid payment of levies and fees to the Assembly • Absence of reliable data and adequate data on all economic activities in the district e.g. hairdressers, seamstresses, traders, etc • low employment opportunities • low income levels • Low tax education and information practices.
<p>Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfriendly environment for business development • Inadequate logistics and staff at the BAC office • lack of support for Enterprise development • lack of skill training and entrepreneurial development programs • lack of access to credit facilities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of access to markets • Weak collaboration in the private sector • Lack of partnership opportunities
<p>Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfavorable weather conditions and poor rainfall patterns. • Army Worm infestation • High mortality rate on grass cutter rearing among the people of Afrancho as results of their low knowledge in grass cutter rearing. • Inadequate agricultural baseline data. • Inadequate agriculture extension services • Indiscriminate bush burning • Contamination of rivers and water bodies • Improper application of fertilizer and agro-chemicals by farmers on their lands. • High cost of farm inputs and implements • Perennial bushfires • Drought • Postharvest losses • Deforestation • Lack of credit facilities • Lack of access to markets • Inadequate refresher training programs for farmers • Inadequate subsidized agricultural inputs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of improved storage facilities • Dilapidated market structures • Inadequate support for plantation development and reforestation programs • Lack of environmentally sustainable practices
Oil and Gas Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of facilitation for land acquisition processes and procedures • High cost of petroleum products,
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deplorable road conditions • High incidence of natural disasters • lack of access to potable water and good sanitation • Inadequate educational facilities • Inadequate health facilities • Low education on environmental sanitation bye-laws • Low access to in-house toilet facilities. • Indiscriminate disposal of both liquid and solid waste. • Poor drainage systems. • Inadequate sanitation equipment and containers. • Lack of layout schemes in most communities. • Inadequate area mechanics in the district • Indiscriminate development in waterways • Most areas are not connected to the national grid

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate provision of potable water and sanitation facilities • Lack of District Police headquarters
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate educational facilities, • Inadequate health care facilities • Inadequate trained teachers at the basic level of education resulting to abysmal performance of BECE results • Lack of sponsorship for teacher trainees • Lack of incentives for teachers posted to the rural communities • Ineffective supervision • Inadequate teaching and learning materials • Lack of awards schemes for best students • Low level of enrollment among girls in SHS in the district • Low level of knowledge in ICT in the district • Delay in issuance of NHIS cards • Lack of support to girl child education • Prevalence of HIV/AIDS pandemic. • High level of rural-urban drift in the district. • Inadequate judicial facilities • Inadequate support to health programs
Transparent, Responsive and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sources of funding for capital projects

Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inadequate logistics and other resources for monitoring and supervision exercises by the DPCU.• Inadequate office equipment such as computers and their accessories• Inadequate office furniture,• Inadequate office accommodation• Lack of CHRAG and DOVVSU offices in the district• High incidence of chieftaincy disputes• Weak sub-district structures• Low involvement of the poor, vulnerable and socially excluded in decision-making
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IDENTIFICATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES WITH IMPLICATION FOR 2018-2021

Community needs and aspirations

Problem identification and assessment of community needs and aspiration are the basis for effective and rational project planning and design. The identification of community problems and assessment of needs therefore led to the design of intervention mechanisms that guarantee sustainable qualitative and quantitative living conditions for the people. The following were the list of needs identified during a community needs assessment exercise at the four (4) Area councils of the district.

- Increase revenue generation and mobilization
- Improve tax education exercises
- Build the capacity of Revenue Collectors
- Revaluation of landed Property
- Reduce leakage in revenue collection
- Conduct socio-economic surveys
- Prosecution of tax defaulters
- Provision of reliable and adequate data on all economic activities in the district e.g. hairdressers, seamstresses, traders, etc
- Provision of adequate employment opportunities
- Enhanced income levels
- Provision of friendly environment for business development
- Provision of adequate logistics and staff at the BAC office
- Provision of partnership opportunities
- Lack of facilitation for land acquisition processes and procedures
- Provision of subsidized agricultural inputs
- Embark on environmentally sustainable practices
- Ensure fair pricing of petroleum products,
- Provision of good roads
- Provision of adequate support for victims of natural disasters
- Provision of potable water and good sanitation
- Provision of adequate educational facilities

- Provision of adequate health facilities
- Provision of adequate logistics and other resources for monitoring and supervision exercises by the DPCU.
- Provision of adequate office equipment such as computers and their accessories,
- Provision of adequate office furniture,
- Provision of adequate office accommodation
- Provision of CHRAG and DOVVSU offices in the district
- Support the district court to institute arbitration center to handle chieftaincy disputes
- Strengthen sub-district structures
- Embark on public education on environmental sanitation bye-laws
- Ensure provision of household toilet facilities.
- Ensure proper disposal of both liquid and solid waste.
- Provision of drainage systems
- Provision of adequate sanitation equipment and containers.
- Provision of layout schemes in the three principal towns.
- Provision of adequate area mechanics in the district
- Enforcement of building and development bye-laws
- Extension of electricity to rural areas
- Provision of District Police headquarters
- Provision of adequate support to health programs
- Sourcing of adequate funding for capital projects
- High involvement of the poor, vulnerable and socially excluded in decision-making

Harmonization of community needs and aspirations with identified key development gaps.

Table 3a: Scoring

DEFINITION	SCORE
Strong Relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0

NO.	COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS	IDENTIFIED KEY DEVELOPMENT GAPS	SCORE
1	Increase revenue generation and mobilization	Low Internally generated revenue	2
2	Improve tax education exercises	People's unwillingness to pay their taxes and basic rates	2
3	Build the capacity of Revenue Collectors	Non-payment of levies and fees by small scale businesses to the assembly	2
4	Revaluation of landed Property	Non-payment of property rates by property owners	2
5	Reduce leakage in revenue collection	Revenue collectors not paying all monies collected to the assembly	2
6	Provision of reliable and adequate data on all economic activities in the district e.g. hairdressers, seamstresses, traders, etc	Inadequate of reliable database on all economic activities in the district e.g. hairdressers, seamstresses and traders etc.	2
7	Prosecution of tax defaulters	Low tax education and information practices	2
8	Provision of adequate employment opportunities	Low employment opportunities	2
9	Enhanced income levels	High lending rates resulting from government policies	0
10	Provision of friendly environment for business development	Rapid increase in inflation rates	0
11	Provision of adequate logistics and staff at the BAC office	Inadequate logistics and staff at the BAC office	2
12	Provision of partnership opportunities	Lack of partnership opportunities	2
13	Facilitation for land acquisition processes and procedures	Unfriendly environment for business development	2
14	Favorable weather conditions and good rainfall patterns	Unfavorable weather conditions and poor rainfall patterns	2
15	Eradication of Army Worm infestation	Army worm infestation	2

16	Provide adequate support for Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty Programs such as in the areas of grass cutter rearing.	High mortality rate on grass cutter rearing among the people of Afrancho as a result of their low knowledge of grass cutter rearing	2
17	Provision of adequate agricultural baseline data in the district.	Inadequate agricultural baseline data	2
18	Provision of adequate agriculture extension services	Inadequate agricultural extension services	2
19	Control of bush burning	Indiscriminate bush burning	2
20	Protection of rivers and water bodies	Contamination of rivers and water bodies	2
21	Ensure proper application of fertilizer and agro-chemicals by farmers on their lands.	Improper application of fertilizer and agro-chemicals by farmers on their lands	2
22	Affordability of farm inputs and implements	High cost of farm inputs and implements	2
23	Embark on reforestation programmes	Deforestation	2
24	Facilitate the provision of credit facilities to farmers and small scale enterprises	Lack of credit facilities	2
25	Creation of market opportunities	Lack of access to markets	2
26	Provision of adequate refresher training programs for farmers	Inadequate refresher training programs for farmers	2
27	Provision of subsidized agricultural inputs	Inadequate subsidized agricultural inputs	2
28	Embark on environmentally sustainable practices	Lack of environmentally sustainable practices	2
29	Ensure fair pricing of petroleum products,	High cost of petroleum products	2
30	Provision of good roads	Deplorable road conditions	2
31	Provision of adequate support for victims of natural disasters	High incidence of natural disasters	2
32	Provision of potable water and good	Lack of potable water and good	2

	sanitation	sanitation	
33	Provision of adequate educational facilities	Inadequate educational facilities	2
34	Provision of adequate health facilities	Inadequate health facilities	2
35	Embark on public education on environmental sanitation bye-laws	Low education on environmental sanitation bye-laws	2
36	Ensure provision of household toilet facilities.	Low access to in-house toilet facilities	2
37	Ensure proper disposal of both liquid and solid waste.	Indiscriminate disposal of both liquid and solid waste	2
38	Provision of drainage systems	Poor drainage systems	2
39	Provision of adequate sanitation equipment and containers	Inadequate sanitation equipment and containers	2
40	Provision of layout schemes in the three principal towns.	Lack of layout schemes in most communities	2
41	Acquisition of adequate trained teachers for basic level education to enhance BECE performance	Inadequate trained teachers at basic level of education	2
42	Provision of sponsorship opportunities for teacher trainees	Lack of sponsorship opportunities for teacher trainees	2
43	Provision of incentives for teachers posted to the rural communities	Lack of incentives for teachers posted to the rural communities	2
44	Ensure effective supervision at basic and secondary levels of education	Lack of effective of supervision	2
45	Provision of adequate teaching and learning materials	Inadequate teaching and learning materials	2
46	Provision of awards schemes for best students	Lack of award schemes for best students	2
47	Improve enrolment levels among girls in SHS in the district	Low level of enrolment among girls in SHS in the district	2
48	Improve upon the knowledge of ICT in the district	Low level of knowledge of ICT in the district	2
49	Ensure timely issuance of NHIS cards	Delay in issuance of NHIS cards	2

50	Provision of support to girl child education	Lack of support to girl-child education	2
51	Eradicate HIV/AIDS pandemic.	Prevalence of HIV/AIDS pandemic	2
52	Reduce of rural-urban drift in the district.	High level of rural urban drift in the district	2
53	Provision of adequate judicial facilities	Inadequate judicial facilities	2
54	Provision of adequate area mechanics in the district	Inadequate area mechanics in the district	2
55	Enforcement of building and development bye-laws	Indiscriminate development in waterways	2
56	Extension of electricity to rural areas	Low coverage of electricity	2
57	Provision of District Police headquarters	Lack of district police headquarters	2
58	Provision of adequate support to health programs	Inadequate support to health programs	2
59	Sourcing of adequate sources of funding for capital projects	Inadequate sourcing of funds for capital projects	2
60	High involvement of the poor, vulnerable and socially excluded in decision-making	Low involvement of the poor, vulnerable and socially excluded in decision making	2
61	Provision of adequate logistics and other resources for monitoring and supervision exercises by the DPCU	Inadequate logistics and other resources for monitoring and supervision exercises by the DPCU	2
62	Provision of adequate office equipment such as computers and their accessories,	Inadequate office equipment such as computers and their accessories	2
63	Provision of adequate office furniture	Inadequate office furniture	2
64	Provision of adequate office accommodation	Inadequate office accommodation	2
65	Provision of CHRAG and DOVVSU offices in the district	Lack of CHRAG and DOVVSU offices in the district	2
66	Support the district court to institute arbitration center to handle	High incidence of chieftaincy disputes	2

	chieftaincy disputes		
67	Strengthen sub-district structures	Weak sub-district structures	2

An average score of 33.5 was achieved after harmonizing community needs and aspirations with the key development gaps of the district. This indicates that there is a strong harmony of community needs and aspirations and key development gaps, which has implication for 2018 – 2021.

CHAPTER TWO

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.0 Introduction

This section of the plan discusses the development issues in the district. The issues were identified through a participatory approach involving the affected people or communities in the district. The issues have been grouped under the various Pillars of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework, (NMTDPF 2018-2021).

2.1 District Development Issues under the NMTDPF 2018-2021

From the situational analysis, various problems and community aspiration were realized and situation demands, the issues as well as the community needs and aspirations have categories under the various pillars.

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

THEMATIC AREA	Implications for 2018-2021
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-economy Stability	
Low revenue generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase revenue generation and mobilization• Tax education• Build the capacity of Revenue Collectors• Revaluation of Property• Reduce leakage in revenue collection• Conduct socioeconomic surveys• Prosecution of defaulters
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	
Low entrepreneurial skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development of Entrepreneurial Skills
Inadequate access to credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Easy access to credit
High youth unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Creation of employment opportunities
Inadequate employable skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Training in employable skills
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and	

Sustainable Natural Resource Management	
Irregular rainfall pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of simple irrigation schemes
Poor storage facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of improved storage facilities
Inadequate agric. extension service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of adequate agric. extension service delivery
Deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of Re-afforestation • Facilitate the growing of tree crops • Formation of Community Volunteers and enforcement of bye-laws on illegal lumbering • Encourage the establishment of community woodlots
Perennial Bushfires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of Bushfires • Setting up Fire Volunteers
Oil and Gas Development	
Inadequate fuel stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation of land acquisition processes for fuel stations
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	
Poor Road Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of road conditions
Inadequate electricity supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of electricity
Inadequate residential accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of residential accommodation
Inadequate office accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide office accommodation
Absence of Physical Planning and Layout Schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Physical Planning and Layout Schemes
Haphazard development of buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of planning schemes/layouts • Enforcement of building control regulations
Inadequate supply of potable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply of potable water
Inadequate sanitation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of sanitation facilities
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	
a. Education	
Inadequate educational infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of educational infrastructure
Inadequate trained teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply of trained teachers
Inadequate teacher accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of teacher accommodation
Poor School Performance at BECE Examinations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure improvement of BECE Examinations
b. Health	
Poor access to health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of adequate health care facilities • Supply of adequate health care

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

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

For continuity of relevant on-going programs, the issues were harmonised with the programmes and projects which commenced under GSGDA II, 2014-2017 with those issues of the NMTDPF 2018-2021. This is presented in the table below;

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

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	GOAL	ISSUES
Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low revenue generation 	Build a prosperous society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes. • Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls • Weak link between the medium term plan and the budget
Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low entrepreneurial skills • Inadequate access to credit • High youth unemployment • Inadequate employable skills 	Build a prosperous society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to credit by SMEs
Accelerated agriculture modernisation and sustainable natural resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular rainfall patterns • Poor storage facilities • Inadequate agriculture extension services delivery • Deforestation • Perennial bushfires 	Build a prosperous society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value chain addition. • Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields. • Low level of irrigated agriculture • Seasonal variability in food supply and prices • Erratic rainfall patterns

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of energy for irrigation • Poor storage and transportation systems • Low quality and inadequate agricultural infrastructure • Lack of database on farmers
Oil and gas development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate fuel stations 	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services • Over dependence on hydro-generation sources • Unreliable power supply • Low utilization of bio-fuels for energy • Low utilization of waste as an energy source • Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities. • Use of inefficient, old and obsolete equipment
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road network • Inadequate electricity supply • Inadequate residential accommodation • Absence of physical planning 	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Rapid deterioration of roads • Disparities in access to infrastructure

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and layout schemes • Haphazard development of buildings • Inadequate supply of potable water • Inadequate sanitation facilities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Inadequate district spatial plans • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Impact of plastics on terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecosystems
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate educational infrastructure • Inadequate trained teachers • Inadequate teacher accommodation facilities • Poor access to health care • Low coverage of District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme • Inadequate office and residential accommodation for health staff • High incidence of malaria cases • Incidence of water borne diseases • High prevalence of HIV/AIDS • Stigmatization of PLHIV/AIDS • Low access to ART drugs 	Create opportunity for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate educational facilities • High number of untrained teachers at basic level • Low participation in non-formal education • Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • Unmet needs of mental health care • Unmet needs of women and girls • Increased cost of health care delivery • Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of HIV/AIDS among young persons • High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV/AIDS • Periodic shortages of HIV/AIDS commodities (ARVs, Test Kits and condoms)
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff • Inadequate offices for sub-district structures • Low participation of women in decision making • Increased child- abuse and streetism 	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak implementation of administrative decentralization • Ineffective sub-district structures • Gaps in awareness advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities.

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

Adopted Goals, Objectives, and Strategies

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

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

				arrangements		
Agriculture and Rural Development	Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	Low income levels of farmers	Ensure improved public investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate the provision of critical infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water • Design and implement needs based technical assistance and extension support • Introduce DCACT with the mandate to promote agric-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level • Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing 	MOFA, MOTI, MMDAs, MLGRD	SDG 2, 8, 9, 12, 17 AU 1, 3, 4, 5, 20

				technologies		
	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Inadequate agriculture extension services	Improve production efficiency and yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinvigorate extension services • Ensure effective implementation of yield improvement programme • Promote commercial and block farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOFA, • MEST, • CSIR, • Ghana Irrigation Development Authority 	SDG 2, 8, 9, 12, 17 AU 1, 3, 4, 5, 20
	Low level of irrigated agriculture	Low level of irrigated agriculture	Improve production efficiency and yield	Implement Government's flagship of "One village, One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOFA, • MEST, • CSIR, • Ghana Irrigation Development 	SDG 2, 8, 9, 12, 17 AU 1, 3, 4, 5, 20
	Seasonal variability in food supply and prices	Lack of price regulating mechanisms and systems	Improve production efficiency and yield	Promote commercial and block farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOFA, • AGI, • Private Enterprise Federation 	SDG 2, 8, 9, 12, 17 AU 1, 3, 4, 5, 20
	Erratic rainfall	Unfavourable	Improve	Develop systems to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOFA, 	SDG 2, 8, 9, 12, 17

	patterns	weather conditions and erratic rainfall patterns	production efficiency and yield	harvest excess water for irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEST, • CSIR, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghana Irrigation Development 	AU 1, 3, 4, 5, 20
	High cost of energy for irrigation	High cost of energy for irrigation	Improve production efficiency and yield	Develop and promote appropriate and affordable modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOFA, • MEST, • CSIR, Ghana Irrigation Development 	SDG 2,6,8,9,12,17 AU 1,4,5,7,12
	Poor storage and transportation systems	High post-harvest losses	Improve post-harvest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution • Provide support for small and medium scale agro-processing enterprises through the One district, One factory initiative • Ensure continuous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •MOFA, •MEST, • CSIR, • Ghana Irrigation Development 	SDG 2,6,8,9,12,17 AU 1,4,5,7,12

				expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres		
	Low quality and Inadequate agriculture infrastructure	Lack of improved storage facilities	Improve post-harvest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and warehouse receipt system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOFA, MEST, CSIR, Ghana Irrigation Development 	SDG 2,6,8,9,12,17 AU 1,4,5,7,12
	Lack of database on farmers	Inadequate agricultural baseline data	Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOFA AGIs Ghana National Association of farmers and fishermen 	SDG 2,8,9,12,17 AU 1,3,4,5,20
Tourism and creative arts development	Poor tourism infrastructure and service	Need for development of more tourist sites	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Tourism and creative arts Ghana Tourism Authority 	SDG 8, 9, 12 AU 4, 16

				<p>internationally acceptable standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream tourism development in district development plans • Develop palace museums to preserve national culture and promote tourism in the communities • Institute preventive measures to curtail emerging threats to tourism, particularly sex tourism • Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions 		
Social Development						
Goal: Create opportunity for all						
Development Dimension	Issues	District issues	Policy objectives	strategies	Implementing and collaborating agencies	Global and regional linkages
Education and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High number of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate educational 	Enhance inclusive and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue implementation of 	MOE, scholarship	SDG 4 AU 2

	<p>untrained teachers at the basic level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment • Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools • Low participation in non-formal education • Low prominence accorded to language learning in the school 	<p>infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate trained teachers • Inadequate teacher accommodation 	<p>equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels.</p>	<p>free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs • Popularise and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education • Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels 	<p>secretariat, NCCA, MHCI, COTVET, GES, MOF, GETFUND, faith-based organizations, CHASS, MOGCSP, TAs, NCCE, DSW, DOC, DCD, Media, UTAP, Student loan trust, NCTE, GES, Trust Fund, NVTI</p>	
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	<p>system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics• Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels• Education system focused on merely passing exams					
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations 	Poor school performance at BECE exams	Strengthen school management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education Establish well resourced 	MOE, GES, Faith-based organisations, DEOC, DCD	SDG 4 AU 2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding source of education 	Inadequate teaching and learning materials	Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore alternative sources for non-formal education Ensure the implementation of the national policy on 60:40 admission ratio in favour of science, mathematics, engineering and technology Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units 	MOE, MOF, GETFUND, faith based-organisations, Student loan trust, Trust fund	SDG 4 AU 2
Social Development						
Goal: Create opportunity for all						

Development Dimension	Issues	District issues	Policy objectives	Strategies	Implementing and collaborating agencies	Global and regional linkages
Health and health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • Unmet needs of mental health • Unmet needs of women and girls • Increased cost of health care delivery 	Inadequate health facilities	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and universal health coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate implementation of Community Based Health Planning Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care • Expand and equip health facilities • Strengthen the district and sub-district health system as the bedrock of the national primary health care strategy • Scale up integration of traditional medicine into existing health 	GHS, DHS, MOH, NHIS, Narcotics Control Board, FDA, NPC, Ghana AIDS Commission, PPAG, N&MC	SDG 3, AU 3

				<p>service delivery system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services • Promote health tourism • Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide gaps in health service data 	Wide gaps in health service data in the district	Strengthen healthcare management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system • Strengthen coverage and quality of health care data in both public and private sectors • Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector 	GHS, DHS, MOH, NHIS, Narcotics Control Board, FDA, NPC, NHIS	SDG 3, AU 3

				to provide health services		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable and emerging diseases 	High incidence of morbidity and moderate cases of maternal and child mortality.	Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services Intensify malaria control program Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases Implement the non-communicable disease control strategy Strengthen rehabilitation services Intensify efforts for polio eradication Review and scale-up regenerative health and nutrition program 	GHS, DHS, MOH, NHIS, Narcotics Control Board, FDA, NPC, Ghana AIDS Commission, PPAG, N&MC	SDG 3, AU 3

				<p>(RHNP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen and Integrate Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels • Fully implement international health regulations 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups • High incidence of HIV/AIDS among young persons • Periodic shortages of HIV/AIDS commodities (ARVs, Test Kits, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of HIV/AIDS pandemic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections especially among the vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) program • Intensify education to reduce stigmatization • Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV/AIDS and TB • Strengthen collaboration among 	<p>GAC, GHS, DHS, MOH, NHIS, Narcotics Control Board, FDA, NPC, NHIS, PPAG, N&MC, ONDA</p>	<p>SDG 3, AU 3</p>

	condoms)			<p>HIV/AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) • Ensure access to anti-retroviral therapy 		
Food and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate social mobilization, advocacy, and communication on nutrition • Inadequate nutrition education • Inadequate staff education on FNS at all levels • Weak nutrition sensitization planning and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate social mobilization, advocacy, and communication on nutrition 	Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen a multi-sector platform for decision making on nutrition • Develop and disseminate a multi-stakeholder social mobilization, advocacy and communication strategy on food and nutrition security • Ensure that trade 	MOH, FDA, SIR, CSOs, DPs, MOFA, NMIMR, GSA, MOTI, FBO, MLGRD, ONDA, Private sector, MOF	SDG 2,12,16,17 AU 1,2,3,5,12,20

	programming			and investment policies support nutrition objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an effective food safety monitoring system 		
Population Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High fertility rate among adolescent • Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services • Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services • Inadequate financial support for family planning programs • Growing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High fertility rate among adolescent • Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning 	Improve population management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society • Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data • Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health education into adolescent reproductive 	NPC, GSS, MOH, GHS, (UG) NDPC, MOE, GES, RIPS	SDG 1,2,3,20 AU 1,17,18

	incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates			healthcare <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High youth unemployment 	High youth unemployment	Harness demographic dividend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services to young people Improve nutritional outcomes among adolescent girls and women in their fertility ages Collaborate with the media to advocate for investment in young people 	NDPC, GSS, NPC, B&DR, MOH, GES, GHS, Teaching hospitals	SDG 1,2,3,5 AU 1,3,5
Water and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote efficient 	Ministry of	SDG

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

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

	<p>investment in sanitation sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor hygienic practices • Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans 		<p>services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign • Increase and equip frontline staff for sanitation • Implement the toilet for all and water for all programmes under the IPEP initiative • Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan • Provide public education on solid waste management • Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity • Enhance implementation of the polluter pays principle in waste 	<p>MLGRD, CWSA</p>	
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				<p>management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand disability friendly and gender friendly sanitation facilities • Review, gazette and enforce MMDA's bye-laws on sanitation • Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation 		
Poverty and Inequality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unequal spatial distribution and the benefits of growth • Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level of rural-urban drift in the district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs • Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life 	GSS, GHS, MGCSP, MOF, MLGRD, Dep't of Social Welfare, Parliamentary select committee on poverty, MELR	SDG 1,4,5,8,10,16,17 AU 1,17

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor implementation of policies and regulations on child labour • Child neglect 			<p>services program for children, families and vulnerable adults</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour • Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking 	council, Media	
The Aged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development • Inadequate care for the aged • Lack of gender sensitivity in addressing the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate care for the aged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the wellbeing of the aged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an aged database on the aged to support policy making, planning and monitoring and evaluation • Mainstream ageing issues into national development frameworks and 	MOGCSP, TA, NCCE, DSW, DOC, DCD, Media	SDG 1,3,10 AU 1,3,12

	needs of the aged			<p>poverty reduction strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote socially supportive community care systems for the aged, based on positive traditional and modern values, devoid of stereotyping, discrimination and disrespect 		
Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High discrimination against women 	Promote economic empowerment of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-introduce and enforce the administration directive on the reservation of 30 percent of poverty alleviation funds of MMDAs to service women's enterprises Ensure at least 50 percent of MASLOC funds allocation to 	MLNR, MLGRD, MOF, MASLOC, MOTI, MOH, MOE, MOFA, MOJAGD, MOGCSP, ONDA, Private Sector, NGOs, GRA, NCCE, NBSSI, AGI	SDG 1,3,5, 17 AU 1,3,17,20

				<p>female applicants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support 		
Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programs for vulnerable groups 	Low involvement of the poor, vulnerable and socially excluded in decision-making	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budget • Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection interventions and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups • Strengthen education and 	MOGCSP, MOE, MOH, MOF, MLGRD, MOA, NPC, GSS, ONDA, LGSS, CSPS, GAC, NGOs,	SDG 1,5,10,16 AU 1,17

				awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination and harassment of the vulnerable		
Disability and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society • Weak implementation of legislation and policies on the rights of persons with disability • High unemployment rate amongst PWDs • Perceived low levels of skills and education of persons with disabilities 	Weak implementation of legislation and policies on the rights of persons with disability	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure effective implementation of the 3 percent in DACF disbursements to PWDs • Generate database on PWDs 	MOGCSP, NCPD, MOE, CSOs, ONDA, NCCE, AESL, LUPSA, MOH, MOC, NVTI	SDG 3,4,5,8,9,11,16, 17 AU 1,2,3,4,10,11,12, 17,18

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of special learning aids for PWDs 	Absence of special learning aids for PWDs	Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs • Empower parents and caregivers to provide the needed support • Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination • Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for PWDs 	MELR, MOI, NMC, MASLOC, NYA, MOJAGD, Parliament, GES, MOF, AESL, MDAs, TAs, GHS, NGOs, Media and other related stakeholders	SDG 1,3,5,8,17 AU 1,2,4,11,12,17,18,20
Employment and Decent work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of unemployment and under employment among the youth • Increasing incidence of casualization of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfriendly environment for business development • Lack of support for enterprise development <p>Lack of access to</p>	Improve human capital development and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revamp public employment centres across districts • Promote and enforce deeper and wider application of local content and 	MELR, Labour Department, FWSC, MDPI, NVTI, YEA, ICCS, OIC, NPRA, COTVET	SDG 1,3,5,8,15 AU 1,2,4,11,12,17,18,20

	<p>employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High disability unemployment 	<p>credit facilities</p>		<p>participation laws</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create equal employment opportunities for PWDs 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor documentation on the informal sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate data on the informal sector 	<p>Promote the creation of decent jobs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship • Strengthen cooperative system for the development of business-oriented ventures • Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship • Ensure implementation of affirmative action or positive discrimination with respect to 	<p>MELR, NLC, Labour Department, TUC, Ghana Employers Association, PSC, FWSC, Market Queens Association, MOGCSP, SSNIT, NPRA, Registrar Generals' Department, NIA, GFD, other related stakeholders</p>	<p>SDG 1,3,5,8,17 AU 1,2,4,11,12,17,18,20</p>

				<p>vulnerable groups for participation in public interventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote entrepreneurial and financial support for PWDs • Provide infrastructure for the development of businesses • Build capacity of informal sector 		
Youth Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth • Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low employment opportunities for the youth 	Promote effective participation of the youth in socio economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities • Ensure the creation of youth desk in MMDAs for the youth to access reliable labour market information • Strengthen key national institutions 	MOYS, NYA, MDAs, YES, GSS, CSOs, OOP, MOF, NDPC, Scholarship secretariat, MOE, MELR, GES, NVTI, MLGRD, DCD, LGS, YEA, MMDAs, AGI,	SDG 4,5 AU 1,2,18

				<p>including YEA and NYA to effectively discharge their mandates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate credit for the youth • Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates • Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture • Ensure participation of the youth in appropriate environmental practices 	MOTI	
Sports and recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and poor sports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited community level sports and 	Enhance sports and recreational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute measures to reclaim lands earmarked for 	MOYS, NSA, NSC, GOC, GFA, MOF,	SDG 3,9,16,17 AU 1,9,20

	<p>infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities • Absence of disability, child and aged friendly facilities • Limited community level sports and recreational activities 	recreational activities	infrastructure	<p>sporting and recreational activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure compliance with Disability Act in the provision of sports and recreational facilities • Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure • Promote less recognised sporting activities • Enforce the development of designated sports and recreational land use in all communities 	AGI, MOTI	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low participation of PWDs in sports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low participation of PWDs in sports 	Build capacity of sports and recreational development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition • Strengthen the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOYS, NSA, GFA, GUC, GES, MOF, MWH, MOGCSP, 	SDG 3,4,9,16,17 AU 1,2,9,20

				<p>organisation of domestic competitive sporting events at all levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the formation of sporting clubs in all communities and educational institutions 	<p>Attorney Generals' Department, Lands Commission, MLGRD, MMDAs, MOTAC,</p>	
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Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

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

Development Dimension	Issues	District issues	Policy objectives	Strategies	Implementing and collaborating agencies	Global and regional linkages
Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of forest cover Encroachment of conservation areas Inadequate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deforestation Perennial bushfires Indiscriminate bush burning 	Expand forest conservation areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote alternative sources of livelihood, including provision of bee- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry Commission, LCMLNR, EPA, MESTI, MMDAs, CSOs, 	<p>SDG 13,15,16, 17</p> <p>AU 7,12</p>

	capacity of relevant institutions			<p>hives to forest fringe communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map and assign conservation status through bye-laws to mangrove forests, wetlands and sensitive marine areas in district spatial plans. 	MOTCCA, NDPC, Fisheries Commission, LUPSA, CERSGIS, NCCE, CCM	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation • Timber forest fires • Weak enforcement of regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deforestation • Perennial bushfires • Indiscriminate bush burning 	Protect existing forest reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity into development planning and budgeting processes • Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry commission, LC, MLNR, EPA, MESTI, MMDAs, CSOs, MOTCCA, NDPC, Fisheries Commission, LUPSA, CERSGIS, NCCE, CCM 	SDG 13,15,16, 17 AU 7,12

				<p>mechanisms such as co-management systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations 		
Environmental Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper disposal of liquid and solid waste • Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants • Impact of plastic on terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecosystems • Concerns of air and water pollution especially in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access to sanitation facilities • Low education on environmental sanitation by-laws • Low access to in-house toilet facilities • Indiscriminate disposal of both liquid and solid waste • Inadequate 	Reduce environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Protect sensitive areas from pollution and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MESTI, DVLA, EPA, MC, LC, AGI, MMDAs, CSOs, PEF 	<p>SDG 3,6, 11, 13, 15,16,17</p> <p>AU 7,11,12</p>

	<p>urban areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emissions from poorly managed vehicles • Ineffective 	<p>sanitation equipment and containers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 		<p>contamination, especially ground water sources and intake of public water supplies</p>		
<p>Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak collaboration between stakeholder institutions • Incidence of wildfire • Inappropriate farming practices • Indiscriminate use of weedicides • Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deforestation • Perennial bushfires • Indiscriminate bush burning 	<p>Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest plantation strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves • Promote alternative livelihoods including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities • Implement the green infrastructure recommendation in the National Spatial Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Biosafety Authority, NDPC, CSOs, MOJAGD, MLNR, WRC, NCCE, MOF, Private sector, Lands commission 	<p>SDG 11, 13,14,15,16,17 AU 7,11,12</p>

				<p>Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local level bye-laws on wildfire 		
Climate Variability and Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions • Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions • Vulnerability and variability to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfavourable weather conditions and poor rainfall patterns • Rapid change of vegetation from forest to savannah grassland 	Enhance climate change resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement Ghana's commitment under Paris Climate Agreement (COP 21) • Collaborate with international partners to have more access to the Green Climate Fund (30 billion dollars Global Fund) for climate change purposes • Develop climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOFA, EPA, MESTI, CSIR, MMDAs, CSOs, Hydrological services Department, FC, GIDA, MOFA, COCOBOD, NDPC 	<p>SDG 2,11,13,14,15,16, 17</p> <p>AU 7,11,12</p>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge • Promote climate resilient policies for gender and other vulnerable groups in agriculture • Mainstreaming of climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of trees and vegetation cover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of trees and vegetation cover 	Reduce greenhouse gases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate the implementation of Ghana REDD+ Strategy (2016-2036) • Initiate Green Ghana campaign with chiefs, queen mothers, 	MESTI, EPA, GMET, FC, MRH, MLNR, MLGRD, MOTCCA, NDPC	SDG 11,13,14,15,16,17 AU 7,11,12

				<p>Traditional Authorities, Civil Society, Religious bodies and other recognised groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote tree planting and landscaping in communities 		
Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of natural disasters • Indiscriminate development in waterways 	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate public and private institutions on natural and manmade hazards and disaster risk reduction • Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters • Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management • Strengthen NADMO to perform its 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NADMO, EPA, MLNR, MESTI, MRH, MLGRD, MMDAs, CSOs 	<p>SDG 1,2,11,13,16,17 AU 5,7,11,12</p>

				functions effectively networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism		
Transport Infrastructure (Road)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure, provision and maintenance • Rapid deterioration of roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deplorable road conditions 	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and maintain the national road network • Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOT, MRH, PEF, GHA, DFR, MMDAs, MLGRD, GIPC, EPA, GRTCC, BRRI, Road Contractors Association, DUR, MOF 	
Information, Communication and Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low broadband wireless access • Limited access to ICT as a tool to enhance the management and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of knowledge in ICT 	Enhance application of ICT in national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream ICT in public sector operations • Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Communications, NITA, NIA, MMDAs, MOTI, MESTI 	SDG 5,8,9,16,17 AU 1,10,11,12,17

	efficiency of businesses and provision of public services			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the quality of ICT services especially internet and telephony 		
Science, Technology, and Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited collaboration between public research institutions and businesses on product, service and process innovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited collaboration between public research institutions and businesses on product, service and process innovation 	Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socio-economic activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale up investments in research and development to find local solutions to challenges 	MMDAs, MDAs, MESTI, CSIR	SDG 4,5,7,8,9,16,17 AU 1,2,4,7,11,12,17
Energy and Petroleum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unreliable power supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of facilitation for land acquisition processes and procedures High cost of petroleum products 	Ensure availability of clean, affordable and accessible energy	<p><u>Thermal</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the use of gas as the primary fuel for power generation 	MOEP, EC, TOR, PURC, GRIDCO, ECG, NED, VRA, BPA, GNPC, PEF	SDG 7,8,9,11,12,13,14,16,17 AU 1,6,7,9,17,20
Construction Industry Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of regulation of contractor conduct and performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deplorable road conditions Poor drainage systems 	Build a competitive and modern construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve and standardise techniques and material use Ensure quality in 	MLGRD, MWH, MRH, LUSPA, MMDAs	SDG 9,16,17 AU 10,11,12

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of skilled construction workers • Proliferation of sub-standard construction materials and products 		industry	<p>all aspects of construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure accreditation and certification of skilled construction workers and construction site supervisors 		
Drainage and flood control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recurrent incidence of flooding • Poor waste disposal practices • Poor drainage system • Silting and choking of drains • Uncovered drains • Poor landscaping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor drainage system • Silting and choking of drains • Uncovered drains • Indiscriminate disposal of liquid and solid waste 	Address recurrent devastating floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste • Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MLGRD, MHW, Ministry of Roads and Highways • MDAs, MMDAs, Built Environment Professional Organisations 	SDG 2,9,17 AU 10,11,12
Infrastructure Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate maintenance of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate maintenance of 	Promote proper maintenance culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MLGRD, MHW, Ministry of Roads and 	SDG 2,9,17 AU 10,11,12

	infrastructure	infrastructure		for all public infrastructure	Highways	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDAs, MMDAs, Built Environment Professional Organisations 	
Land Administration Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protracted land disputes • Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protracted land disputes • Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land 	Develop efficient land administration and management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nationwide • Promote gender equity in land reforms, management and land use planning • Establish and maintain geodetic reference network for mapping and engineering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MLGRD, MLNR, Lands Commission, Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority, Built Environment Professional Organisations, MMDAs 	SDG 5,9,11,15,17 AU 10,11,12
Human Settlements and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of layout schemes in most communities • Disparities in 	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully implement Land use and spatial planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MESTI, MLGRD, LUPSA, MWH, MLNR, Lands 	SDG 9, 11,15,17 AU 1,10,11,12

	<p>and rural settlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs • Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning • Scattered and unplanned human settlements 	<p>access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning • Scattered and unplanned human settlements 	<p>orderly development of human settlements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure proper urban landscape design and implementation • Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management 	<p>Commission, Works Department, GREDA, MOP, MZD</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing housing deficit • Inadequate incentives and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing housing deficit • 	<p>Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote social housing scheme in urban, peri-urban and rural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MWH, Built Environment Professionals 	<p>SDG 9,11,15,17 AU 1,10,11,12</p>

	<p>capacity for private sector involvement in housing delivery</p>		<p>housing</p>	<p>areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support for private sector involvement in the delivery of rental housing • Improve investment for housing provision • Promote the manufacture and use of standardise local building materials in housing including the use of bricks, tiles and pozzolana cement • Support self-help building schemes organized along communal themes, cooperative societies and crop and trade associations • Provide technical 		
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				assistance to communities to support basic house building skills training programs		
Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of rural-urban migration • Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services • Wide digital divide between rural and urban dwellers • Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernization and rural development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of rural-urban migration • Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services • Wide digital divide between rural and urban dwellers • Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernization and rural development 	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development • Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing • Fully implement the rural development policy • Facilitate the 	MLGRD, MLNR, Ministry of Works and Housing, MMDAs, Private Sector Developers, financial institutions	SDG 1,6,9,15,17 AU 1,5,10,12

				<p>sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into rural areas 		
Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban sprawl • Growth of slums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High pressure on urban facilities 	Promote resilient urban development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish special growth centres and urban networks, with spatially targeted investment interventions • Implement district capital and small town improvement program • Prepare and implement structure plans for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MLGRD, MLNR, Ministry of Works and Housing, MMDAs, Private Sector Developers, Financial institutions 	<p>SDG 1,6,9,11,15,17</p> <p>AU 1,10,12</p>

				<p>all grade 1,2 and 3 settlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream security and disaster prevention into urban planning and management systems • Create awareness on greening of human settlements • Facilitate Public-Private Partnerships in the development and maintenance of urban infrastructure 		
Zongos and inner cities development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deteriorating conditions in slums • Limited investments in social programs in zongos and inner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deteriorating conditions in slums 	Improve quality of life in slums, zongos and inner cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement major slum renewal and redevelopment programs • Strengthen and enforce the legal frameworks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Inner City and Zongo, MLGRD, other MDAs, MMDAs 	SDG 1,6,8,9,11,15,17 AU 1,4,7,10,12

	cities			related to the prevention of slums		
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability						
Goal: maintain a stable, united and safe society						
Development Dimension	Issues	District issues	Policy objectives	Strategies	Implementing and collaborating agencies	Global and regional linkages
Democratic Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively weak capacity of governance institutions • Politicization and recurring threats of political violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Politicization and recurring threats of political violence 	Deepen democratic governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen independent governance institutions to effectively perform their functions 	NDPC, Information Services Department, NALAG, National Commission on Civic Education, CHRAJ	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12,13
Local government and decentralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak implementation of administrative decentralization • Ineffective sub-district structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of office spaces of sub-district structures 	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the election of DCEs and formalize performance appraisal of MMDCEs • Complete the establishment of the departments 	MLGRD, NALAG, DACF, LGS, NCCE	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12,13

				of the MMDAs		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of District Development Plans • Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of District Development Plans • Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels 	Improve decentralized planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting • Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning • Create enabling environment for the implementation of the LED and Public Private Partnership policies at the district level • Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial 	NDPC, MLGRD, NALAG, ILGS, MMDAs, RCCs, MOP, DACF, LGS, NCCE	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12

				Management Act 2016 (Act 921)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy Implementation of unplanned expenditures Interference in utilization of statutory funds allocation Inadequate and delays in central government transfers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low internally generated fund Peoples' unwillingness to pay their taxes and basic rates A lot of revenue loopholes in collection Absence of reliable data and adequate data on all economic activities in the district Low tax education and information practices 	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization Implement approved Inter-Governmental Fiscal Framework (IGFF) and the Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfers (IGFT) Improve service delivery at the MMDA level 	MOF, MLGRD, MDAs, NALAG, ILGS, MMDAs, RCCs, MOP, DACF, LGS, NCCE	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12,20
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in 	Improve popular participation at regional and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve effective stakeholder involvement in development 	MLGRD, MMDAs, CSOs, NGOs, and related	SDG 5,6,16,17 AU 11,12,16

	<p>planning and budgeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue 	<p>planning and budgeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue 	<p>district levels</p>	<p>planning process, local democracy and accountability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build capacity of key stakeholders such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue • Strengthen peoples' assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government 	<p>institutions</p>	
<p>Public institutional reform</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overlapping functions among public sector institutions • Limited modernization and the use of technology in public sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overlapping functions among public sector institutions • Limited modernization and the use of technology in public sector 	<p>Build effective and efficient government machinery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify the roles of institutions to address conflicting mandates and improve coordination • Design and implement a Client Service 	<p>PSC, OHCS, FWSC</p>	<p>SDG 16,17 AU 11,12</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undue interference in the functioning of public sector institutions • Ineffective public service delivery • Poor work ethic • Poor record keeping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undue interference in the functioning of public sector institutions • Ineffective public service delivery • Poor work ethic • Poor record keeping 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charter for public institutions • Support National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) to continuously educate and sensitize citizens on their rights and responsibilities 		
Public Policy Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak coordination of the development planning system • Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans • Inadequate financial resources • Weak research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak coordination of the development planning system • Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans • Inadequate financial resources 	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the implementation of development plans • Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management of MDAs and MMDAs • Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSC, OHCS, FWSC, NDPC, EPA 	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12

	capacity of MDAs and MMDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs 		Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes and implementation of projects		
Human Security and Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure Inadequate personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate police personnel in the district Inadequate accommodation for the security agencies Inadequate logistics for the security agencies 	Enhance security service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure 	Ministry of Interior, National Security, Judiciary, NCCE, GNFS, GPS, NACOB, National Peace Council, MMDAs, Traditional Authorities, Religious bodies	SDG 9,16,17 AU 11,12
Corruption and economic crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in and diversification of economic crimes including Money laundering, tax evasion, cyber-crime, etc. 	Increase in and diversification of economic crimes including Money laundering, tax evasion, cyber-crime, etc.	Promote fight against corruption and economic crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	MOJAGD, EOCO, FIC, Audit Service, Public Procurement Authority, Public Accounts Committee,	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12

					NCCE, CHRAG, MMDAs, MDAs	
Law and Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure 	Promote access and efficiency in delivery of justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding 	NCCE, CHRAJ, Ministry of Justice and Attorney Generals' Department	SDG 9,16,17 AU 11,12
Civil Society and Civic Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities Negative cultural practices Communal strife and disunity as a result of leadership succession and land disputes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities Negative cultural practices Communal strife and disunity as a result of leadership succession and land disputes 	Improve participation of Civil Society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create enabling legislative and economic environment in support of philanthropies for the vulnerable, weak and excluded, particularly women, children and PLWDs Strengthen engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes 	NCCE, MOE, Ministry of Information, MLGRD, MOGSCP	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12,13

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

				to promote good national values, attitudinal change, patriotism, pursuit of excellence and discipline		
Culture and national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development • Ineffective coordination between MDAs and the creative Arts Industry • Inadequate cultural infrastructure • Growing negative influence of foreign culture 	Lack of activities that promote culture	Promote culture in the development process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen institutions and improve coordination framework for development of culture • Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and enhance private sector participation 	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts (MOTCCA,NCC ,GTA, Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs, MOF, NDPC, MMDAs	SDG 8,9,16,17 AU 10,11,12,16
Ghana and the International Community						
Goal: strengthening Ghana's role in International Affairs						
Development	Issues	District issues	Policy	Strategies	Implementing	Global and

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

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis of the district development issues

The district development issues were subjected to POCC analysis to facilitate the identification of issues with potentials and opportunities to be addressed as priorities while considering other measures to address those with constraints and challenges.

No.	DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
1.	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of adequate revenue collectors • Availability of a vibrant management team • Availability of motorbike for the head of revenue office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of market days in the district • Availability of satellite markets in the district • Availability of a district magistrate court • Availability of 3 no. police and revenue check points in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics such as rain coats and boots for revenue collectors • Inadequate incentives for revenue collectors • Leakages in revenue collection • Untimely auditing of revenue books • Lack of rateable properties • Low tax education and information practices • Absence of reliable data on all economic activities and properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad perception of people about the assembly's use of revenue • Low level of education of people in the district • People's unwillingness to pay taxes and basic rates • Low level of income of the people • High lending rates resulting from government policies • Low employment opportunities
Conclusion: The project is viable. There are adequate potentials to support it whilst the constraints can be addressed with the right measures taken. The challenges can also be managed with tax education and enforcement practices.					
2.	Weak expenditure management and budgetary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of vibrant management team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of GIFMIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political influence on management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unanticipated policy change and

	controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Activate software system • Availability of District Medium Term Plan • Availability of Internal Audit unit • Availability of Finance and Administration sub-committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Ghana Audit service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanctioning of staff for ensuring that the right things are done 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political influence from regional and national levels.
Conclusion: The project is viable. There are adequate potentials to support it whilst the constraints can be addressed with the right measures taken. The challenges can also be managed by ensuring periodic interaction between politicians and civil servants.					
3.	Weak link between the medium term plan and the budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of vibrant management team • Availability of Activate software system • Availability of District Medium Term Plan • Availability of Internal Audit unit • Availability of Finance and Administration sub-committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of GIFMIS • Availability of Ghana Audit service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political influence on management decisions • Sanctioning of staff for ensuring that the right things are done 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unanticipated policy change and guidelines • Political influence from regional and national levels.
Conclusion: The project is viable. There are adequate potentials to support it whilst the constraints can be addressed with the right measures taken. The challenges can also be managed by ensuring good collaboration and interaction between workers and politicians at the district level.					
4.	Limited access to credit by SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of farmer associations and co-operative groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of government policies to support SMSEs • Availability of donor support for SMSEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low literacy levels of owners of SMEs • Lack of proper records keeping of SMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of partnership opportunities for SMSEs • Banks reluctance to offer credit facilities to SMEs

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of financial institutions in the district 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate best practices know-how for farmers in the district
<p>This is a viable project. The potentials and opportunities are there to ensure a successful implementation. The challenges can be addressed when the DA takes up a facilitating role whilst the constraints can be managed if local economic development is made a priority of the assembly.</p>					
5.	Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value chain addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of BAC office • Availability of vehicle for the BAC office • Availability of staff and logistics at the District Agriculture Directorate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of government policies that support agriculture • Availability of irrigation schemes in the district • Availability of donor funded projects toward development of and investment in value chain addition • The trans-west African highway passes through the district • Availability of satellite markets in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate support to the District Agriculture Directorate • Inadequate training and refresher programs for staff of the DAD on investment in processing and value chain addition • Inadequate agricultural baseline data • Inadequate sources of funding to the Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of partnership opportunities for farmers in processing and value chain addition • Lack of access to credit facilities by farmers • Inadequate technological know-how in the district • Army worm infestations • Unfavourable weather conditions • Indiscriminate bush burning • Improper application of fertilizer and agro-chemicals

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of farm inputs and implements • High post-harvest losses • Deforestation • Lack of refresher training programs for farmers • Lack of improved storage facilities
<p>This is a viable project. The potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed by tackling the issues incrementally. The challenges can also be managed by lobbying the sector ministry.</p>					
6.	<p>Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of BAC office • Availability of vehicle for the BAC office • Availability of staff and logistics at the District Agriculture Directorate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of government policies that support agriculture • Availability of irrigation schemes in the district • Availability of donor support toward farm technology development • The trans-west African highway passes through the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate support to the District Agriculture Directorate • Inadequate training and refresher programs for small holder farmers on best farm practices • Inadequate sources of funding to the Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of access to credit facilities by farmers • Inadequate technological know-how in the district • Army worm infestations • Unfavourable weather conditions • Indiscriminate bush burning • Improper application of fertilizer and agro-chemicals • High cost of farm

					inputs and implements • High post-harvest losses
a. This is a viable project. The potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed by tackling the issues incrementally. The challenges can also be managed by lobbying the sector ministry.					
7.	Low level of irrigated agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of BAC office • Availability of staff and logistics at the District Agriculture Directorate • Availability of streams in the district • High water table in the district for mechanised water systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of government policies that support irrigated agriculture • Availability of irrigation schemes in the district • Availability of donor support toward farm technology development • The trans-west African highway passes through the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate support to the District Agriculture Directorate • Inadequate sources of funding to the Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High electricity tariffs • High cost of appliances and gadgets for irrigation
This is a viable project. The potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed by tackling the issues incrementally. The challenges can also be managed by lobbying the sector ministry.					
8.	Seasonal variability in food supply and prices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of satellite markets in the district • Availability of farmer associations and groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the Ghana School Feeding Programme • High patronage of produce by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of storage facilities in the district • Inadequate food processing facilities in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unavailability of produce buying institutions in the district

			middlemen in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate technical know-how on food preservation in the district 	
This is a viable project. The potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed by tackling the issues incrementally. The challenges can also be managed by lobbying the sector ministry.					
9.	Erratic rainfall patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of BAC office • Availability of staff and logistics at the District Agriculture Directorate • Availability of streams in the district • High water table in the district for mechanised water systems • Availability of environmental bye-laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of the Ghana Meteorological services • Availability of weather forecast on various media in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deforestation • Rampant wild fire • Inadequate sensitization programs on deforestation and environmental degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of forestry department/office in the district
This is a viable project. The potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed by tackling the issues incrementally. The challenges can also be managed by lobbying the sector ministry.					
10.	High cost of energy for irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of year round solar energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of VRA services in the district • Availability of fuel filling stations in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income levels of farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of fuel • High cost of hydro and thermal energy
This project is viable. There are adequate opportunities to be taken advantage of to take care of the challenge. There are also adequate potentials to take care of the constraint.					
11.	Poor storage and transportation systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of feeder roads in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The trans-west African highway passes through the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over reliance on traditional methods of storage in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of improved storage facilities • Inadequate sources of funds

					for development
This project is viable. There are adequate opportunities to be taken advantage of to take care of the challenge. There are also adequate potentials to take care of the constraint.					
12.	Low quality and inadequate agricultural infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of BAC office • Availability of staff and logistics at the District Agriculture Directorate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of government policies and programs that support agricultural infrastructure development • Availability of donor support programs towards agricultural infrastructure development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income levels of farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sources of funds for development
This project is viable. There are adequate opportunities to be taken advantage of to take care of the challenge. There are also adequate potentials to take care of the constraint.					
13	Lack of database on farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of BAC office • Availability of staff and logistics at the District Agriculture Directorate • Availability of farmer associations • Availability of national service personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of data collection institutions • Availability of DACF releases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate data collection know-how • Inadequate IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate DACF sources of funding
This project is viable. There are adequate opportunities to be taken advantage of to take care of the challenge. There are also adequate potentials to take care of the constraint.					

14.	Inadequate educational facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Availability of District Education Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of GETFUND • Availability of DDF • Availability of DACF • Availability of donor support towards educational projects • Availability of MLGRD special fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate IGF • Too much demand on the Assembly's DACF and the DDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sources of DACF • Inadequate sources of DDF • Inadequate sources of GETFUND
<p>This is a viable project. Potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed through well laid down priorities and judicious use of resources whilst the challenges can be managed through lobbying from the DACF, DDF and GETFund secretariats.</p>					
15.	Poor tourism infrastructure and service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of potential tourist sites • Availability of culture office and traditional authorities in the district • Availability of forestry department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High record of yearly tourist visits in the district • The trans-west African highway passes through the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate IGF • Too much demand on the Assembly's DACF and the DDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sources of DACF • Inadequate sources of DDF
<p>This is a viable project. Potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed through well laid down priorities and judicious use of resources whilst the challenges can be managed through lobbying from the DACF, DDF and GETFUNDS secretariats.</p>					
16.	Weak coordination among the MDAs on issues relating to the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of culture office and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of the creative arts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income levels in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of government

	creative arts industry	<p>traditional authorities in the district</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of forestry department 	industry in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of training and refresher programs for artists in the creative arts industry 	<p>funding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of infrastructure
<p>This is a viable project. Potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed through well laid down priorities and judicious use of resources whilst the challenges can be managed through lobbying from the DACF secretariat.</p>					
17.	Weak extension services delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of staff and logistics at the District Agriculture Directorate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of government policies and programs that support agricultural infrastructure development • Availability of donor support programs towards agricultural infrastructure development • Availability of allocations for the agriculture directorate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate IGF • Too much demand on the Assembly's DACF • Inadequate logistics for extension services delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely releases of government allocations for district departments
<p>This is a viable project. Potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed through well laid down priorities and judicious use of resources whilst the challenges can be managed through lobbying from central government.</p>					
18.	Low levels of private sector investment in aqua-culture, SMS producers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of BAC office • Availability of staff and logistics at the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of government policies and programs that 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate IGF • Too much demand on the Assembly's DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely releases of government allocations for district

		District Agriculture Directorate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of farmer associations • Availability of national service personnel 	support aqua-culture development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of donor support programs towards aqua-culture development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics for extension services delivery 	departments
This is a viable project. Potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed through well laid down priorities and judicious use of resources whilst the challenges can be managed through lobbying from central government.					
19.	High cost of electricity tariff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of year-round solar energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of private investors in solar energy use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income levels among rural folks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of solar appliances and gadgets
This is a viable project. Potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed through well laid down priorities and judicious use of resources whilst the challenges can be managed by reducing import duties and production taxes on solar appliances and gadgets.					
20.	Inadequate and unreliable electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of the national grid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of VRA services in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most communities are not connected to the national grid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of electricity tariff • National challenge of ensuring regular electricity supply
This is a viable project. Potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed through well laid down priorities and judicious use of resources whilst the challenges can be managed by reducing electricity tariffs.					
21.	Limited number of skilled industrial manpower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of BAC office • Availability of small scale industries in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of NVTI in Kumasi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate DACF sources of funding
This is a viable project. Potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed through well laid down priorities and judicious use of resources whilst the challenges can be managed by lobbying from the DACF secretariat.					
22.	Severe poverty and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income levels of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate

	underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities	resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of labour • Availability of the DAD in the district 	government policies towards rural development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of National Youth Employment Programme 	rural folks	DACF sources of funding
This is a viable project. Potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed through well laid down priorities and judicious use of resources whilst the challenges can be managed by lobbying from the DACF secretariat.					
23.	High number of untrained teachers at the basic level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of a District Educational Directorate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of teacher training institutions in Ghana • A high rate of teacher trainee graduates in Ghana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate accommodation for teachers at the basic level of education • Inadequate teaching and learning materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate remuneration for trained teachers at the basic level • Inadequate incentives for trained teachers at the basic level • Lack of sponsorship opportunities for trained teachers at the basic level
This is a viable project. Potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed through well laid down priorities and judicious use of resources whilst the challenges can be managed by lobbying from the Ministry of Education.					
24.	Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Education Directorate • Existence of School Management committees in schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Education • Ghana Education Service • Ghana National Association of Graduate Teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics for the District Education Directorate for monitoring and supervision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate DACF sources of funding • Inadequate and untimely releases of allocations to the DED by the

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghana National Association of Teachers 		Ministry of Education.
The situation can be managed by ensuring timely releases of allocations to the DED by Ministry of Education.					
25.	Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Education Directorate • Existence of School Management committees in schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Education • Ghana Education Service • Ghana National Association of Graduate Teachers • Ghana National Association of Teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics for the District Education Directorate for monitoring and supervision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate DACF sources of funding • Inadequate and untimely releases of allocations to the DED by the Ministry of Education.
The situation can be managed by ensuring timely releases of allocations to the DED by Ministry of Education.					
26.	Low participation in non-formal education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Education Directorate • Existence of Non-formal education officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of government policies that support non-formal education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of teaching and learning materials for non-formal education • Inadequate logistics and support for non-formal educational activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate DACF sources of funding • Inadequate and untimely releases of allocations to the DED by the Ministry of Education.
The situation can be managed by ensuring timely releases of allocations to the DED by Ministry of Education.					
27.	Low prominence accorded to language learning in the school system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Education Directorate • Existence of School Management committees in schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Education • Ghana Education Service • Ghana National Association of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics for the District Education Directorate for monitoring and supervision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate DACF sources of funding • Inadequate and untimely releases of allocations to the DED by the

			Graduate Teachers • Ghana National Association of Teachers		Ministry of Education.
The situation can be managed by ensuring timely releases of allocations to the DED by Ministry of Education.					
28.	Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of secondary educational institutions in the district • Availability of science, technology, engineering and mathematics teachers in second cycle schools in the district • Availability of scholarship schemes for girls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of girl-child coordinator • Availability of guidance and counselling coordinators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate boarding accommodation for SHS in the district • Inadequate sources of funding for the assembly • Low awareness of girl child education in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low interest in girl child education • High poverty rate • High average household size
The situation can be managed by sourcing for scholarship opportunities for girls in learning of Science, Technology and Mathematics					
29.	Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Education Directorate • Existence of Physically Challenged Association • Existence of School Management Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of L.I. that support persons with Disability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate educational facilities in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate DACF sources of funding
This is a viable project. Potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed through well laid down priorities					

and judicious use of resources whilst the challenges can be managed by lobbying from the DACF secretariat.					
30.	Education system focused on merely passing exams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Education Directorate • Existence of School Management committees in schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Education • Ghana Education Service • Ghana National Association of Graduate Teachers • Ghana National Association of Teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics for the District Education Directorate for monitoring and supervision • Inadequate kits, materials and other important accoutrements for empirical exercises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate DACF sources of funding • Inadequate and untimely releases of allocations to the DED by the Ministry of Education.
The situation can be managed by ensuring timely releases and adequate allocations to the DED by Ministry of Education.					
31.	Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Education Directorate • Existence of School Management committees in schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Education • Ghana Education Service • Ghana National Association of Graduate Teachers • Ghana National Association of Teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics for the District Education Directorate for monitoring and supervision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate DACF sources of funding • Inadequate and untimely releases of allocations to the DED by the Ministry of Education.
The situation can be managed by ensuring timely releases and adequate allocations to the DED by Ministry of Education.					
32.	Inadequate funding source for education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Education Directorate • Existence of the Offinso North District Assembly • Existence of a Member of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of GETFUND • Availability of DDF • Availability of MOE allocations to the DED 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High demand on the Assembly's DACF and the DDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and untimely releases of allocations from MOE to the DED.

		Parliament			
The situation can be managed by ensuring timely releases and adequate allocations to the DED by Ministry of Education.					
33.	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Availability of DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of MLGRD special fund • Availability of DACF special fund • Availability of health fund • Availability of donor support towards health projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate IGF • Too much demand on the Assembly's DACF and the DDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sources of DACF • Inadequate sources of DDF • Inadequate sources of Health fund.
This is a viable project. Potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed through well laid down priorities and judicious use of resources whilst the challenges can be managed by lobbying from the DACF secretariat.					
34	Inadequate emergency services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of health facilities in the district • Availability of DACF • Availability of DDF • Availability of IGF at the various health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of government policies that support emergency services • Existence of NHIS • Availability of charity groups and organisations that support health emergency services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate IGF at the various health facilities • Too much demand on the Assembly's DACF and the DDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in issuance of NHIS cards • Delay in NHIS claims by health facilities from government
This is a viable project. Potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed through well laid down priorities and judicious use of resources whilst the challenges can be managed by lobbying from the DACF secretariat.					
35.	Unmet needs for mental health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of health facilities in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate laboratories and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in issuance of NHIS cards

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the district • Availability of mental health professionals • Availability of chemical shops in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> policies that support mental health needs • Availability of the NHIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> diagnostic centres in the district • Inadequate mental health workers in the district • Inadequate mental health infrastructure and equipment in the district • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in NHIS claims by health facilities from government
This is a viable project. Potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed through well laid down priorities and judicious use of resources whilst the challenges can be managed by lobbying from the DACF secretariat.					
36.	Unmet health needs of women and girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of health facilities in the district • Availability of DACF • Availability of chemical shops in the district • Availability of health personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of the NHIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate laboratories and diagnostic centres in the district • Inadequate medical staff in the district • Inadequate accommodation for health personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in issuance of NHIS cards • Delay in NHIS claims by health facilities from government • Inadequate sources of DACF • Inadequate sources of DDF • Inadequate sources of Health fund.
This is a viable project. Potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed through well laid down priorities and judicious use of resources whilst the challenges can be managed by lobbying from the DACF secretariat.					
37.	Increased cost of health care delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of health facilities in the district • Availability of health personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of the NHIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate medical staff in the district • Inadequate accommodation for health personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in issuance of NHIS cards • Delay in NHIS claims by health facilities from

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate medical equipment 	<p>government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate sources of DACF Inadequate sources of Health fund.
<p>This is a viable project. Potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed through well laid down priorities and judicious use of resources whilst the challenges can be managed by lobbying from the DACF secretariat.</p>					
38.	Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of health facilities in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of the NHIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate medical staff in the district Inadequate accommodation for health personnel Inadequate medical kit and equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix
<p>The Ministry of Health and the Ghana Health service should ensure that there is adequate and equitable distribution of critical staff mix countrywide</p>					
39.	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of health facilities in the district Availability of DACF Availability of chemical shops in the district Availability of health personnel Availability of Early Childhood Immunization programmes Availability of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of National Immunization programmes Availability of improved health care services in sister districts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate medical staff in the district Inadequate accommodation for health personnel Inadequate medical kit and equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in issuance of NHIS cards Delay in NHIS claims by health facilities from government Inadequate sources of DACF Inadequate sources of Health fund

		Malaria Roll back programmes			
The Ministry of Health and the Ghana Health service should ensure that there is adequate and equitable distribution of critical staff mix, as well as medical kit and equipment.					
40.	High incidence of HIV/AIDS among young persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of a DRMT and MSHAP against HIV/AIDS • Availability of DACF/GAC funds towards HIV/AIDS in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO programs in support of HIV/AIDS alleviation programs in Ghana • Availability of celebrities and beauty pageants that campaign against HIV/AIDS in Ghana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding for HIV/AIDS activities in the district • Inadequate awareness activities on HIV/AIDS in the district • Inadequate anti-retroviral treatment in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level of illiteracy in the district • Difficulty in behavioural change among the sexually active population in the district • People's unwillingness to know their HIV/AIDS status • High level of stigmatization on HIV/AIDS in the district
This is a viable project. Potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed through well laid down priorities and judicious use of resources whilst the challenges can be managed by creating more awareness on HIV/AIDS.					
41.	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District AIDS Committee • Existence of peer educators in the district • Existence of MSHAP • Existence of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the TSU and the GAC • Availability of government policy interventions on HIV/AIDS • Existence of the GAC Act, 2016, Act 938 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of logistics for monitoring and supervision exercises by the DRMT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level of illiteracy in the district • Difficulty in behavioural and attitude change towards persons with HIV/AIDS • Inadequate and

		DRMT			untimely releases of funds for HIV/AIDS activities
This is a viable project. Potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by creating more awareness on HIV/AIDS and ensuring timely releases of funds for HIV/AIDS activities.					
42.	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District AIDS Committee • Existence of an NGO and peer educators on HIV/AIDS in the district • Existence of MSHAP • Existence of DRMT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the TSU and the GAC • Availability of government policy interventions on HIV/AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of logistics for public sensitization and awareness programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level of illiteracy in the district • Difficulty in behavioural change among the sexually active population in the district • Inadequate and untimely releases of funds for HIV/AIDS activities
This is a viable project. Potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by creating more awareness on HIV/AIDS and ensuring timely releases of funds for HIV/AIDS activities.					
43.	Periodic shortages of HIV&AIDS commodities (ARVs, Test Kits, condoms)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of health facilities in the district • Existence of District AIDS Committee • Existence of an NGO and peer educators on HIV/AIDS in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the TSU and the GAC • Availability of government policy interventions on HIV/AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding for HIV/AIDS activities in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and untimely releases of funds for HIV/AIDS activities • Inadequate supply of HIV/AIDS commodities

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of MSHAP • Existence of DRMT 			(ARVs, Test Kits, condoms) to the district by the GAC and MOH.
This is a viable project. Potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring timely releases of funds for HIV/AIDS activities and also ensuring adequate supply of HIV/AIDS commodities by the GAC and MOH					
44.	Inadequate social mobilization, advocacy and communication on nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DACF • Existence of District Health Directorate • Existence of health fund • Existence of NCCE, Social Welfare and Community Development, ISD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of donor organizations that support nutrition related issues • Existence of the Ministry of Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate district sources of funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases of DACF
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF					
45.	Inadequate nutrition education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DACF • Existence of District Health Directorate • Existence of health fund • Existence of NCCE, Social Welfare and Community Development, ISD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of donor organizations that support nutrition related issues • Existence of the Ministry of Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate district sources of funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases of DACF
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by					

ensuring early releases of DACF					
46.	Inadequate staff training on FNS at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DACF • Existence of District Health Directorate • Existence of health fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of donor organizations that support nutrition related issues • Existence of the Ministry of Health • Existence of health training institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate district sources of funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases of DACF
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF					
47.	Weak nutrition sensitive planning and programming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence District Health Management Team • Existence of the DPCU • Existence of the social services sub-committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of donor organizations that support nutrition related issues • Existence of the Ministry of Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate district sources of funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases of DACF
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF					
49.	High fertility rate among adolescent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of SHEP coordinator at the District Health Directorate • Existence of peer educators in the district • Existence of the DAC • Existence of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of donor organizations that support adolescent sexual reproductive health programs • existence of MOH • Existence of Ministry of gender, women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate district sources of funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases of DACF

		adolescent sexual reproductive health materials (ASRH) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of IE&C activities on the district 	and children affairs		
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF					
50.	Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of SHEP coordinator at the District Health Directorate • Existence of peer educators in the district • Existence of the DAC • Existence of adolescent sexual reproductive health materials (ASRH) • Existence of IE&C activities in the district • Existence of NCCE, Social Welfare and Community Development, ISD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of donor organizations that support adolescent sexual reproductive health programs • Existence of MOH • Existence of Ministry of gender, women and children affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate district sources of funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases of DACF
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF					
51	Inadequate coverage of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of skilled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of donor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases

	reproductive health and family planning services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of adolescent sexual reproductive health materials • Existence of IE&C activities in the district • Existence of NCCE, Social Welfare and Community Development, ISD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of MOH • Existence of Ministry of gender, women and children affairs 	sources of funding	of DACF
	Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DACF • Existence of District health fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of donor organizations that support reproductive health and family planning programs • Existence of MOH • Existence of Ministry of gender, women and children affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate district sources of funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases of DACF
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF					
53.	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school dropout rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of SHEP coordinator at the District Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of donor organizations that support advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate district sources of funding • People's low income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases of DACF • Difficulty in

		Directorate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of IE&C activities in the district • Existence of NCCE, Social Welfare and Community Development, ISD 	programs against child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school dropout rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of MOH • Existence of Ministry of gender, women and children affairs • Existence of legal instruments that discourage child marriage 	levels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single parenting 	changing complex traditional practice
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF and embarking on public educational programmes on bad traditional practices					
54.	Inadequate sexual education for young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of SHEP coordinator at the District Health Directorate • Existence of IE&C activities in the district • Existence of NCCE, Social Welfare and Community Development, ISD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of donor organizations that support advocacy programs on youth sexual education. • Existence of MOH • Existence of Ministry of gender, women and children affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate district sources of funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases of DACF
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF and embarking on public educational programmes on bad traditional practices					
55.	High school drop-out rates among	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of SHEP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of donor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases

	adolescent girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> coordinator at the District Health Directorate Existence of IE&C activities in the district Existence of NCCE, Social Welfare and Community Development, ISD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> organizations that support advocacy programs against school dropout rates among adolescent girls Existence of MOH Existence of Ministry of gender, women and children affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sources of funding People's low income levels Single parenting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> of DACF Difficulty in changing complex traditional practice
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF and embarking on public educational programmes on bad traditional practices					
56.	High youth unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Youth Employment Program Availability of arable lands Availability of irrigation schemes in the district Availability of the BAC office in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of government policies that support youth employment programs Existence of youth employment agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate district sources of funding High number of unskilled youth in the district Inadequate staff at the BAC office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in releases of DACF
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF					
60.	Negative impact of climate variability and change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of NADMO office Existence of Ghana National Fire Service office in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of government policies that support climate change related 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate district sources of funding Inadequate resources for departments that handle climate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in releases of DACF

		<p>the district</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the services of the Forestry commission • Existence of DISEC committee 	<p>programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of donor organizations that support climate change related programs • MMDAs policies that support climate change programs 	<p>change issues in the district.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sensitization activities on climate change 	
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF					
61.	Increasing demand for household water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Ghana Water Company in the district • Existence of high water table • Existence of the DACF and DDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of water drilling companies • Existence of donor organizations that support water provision • Existence of philanthropic services in the district • Existence of Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sources of funds • Unwillingness of communities to pay their counterpart funds toward water provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases of funds
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF					
62.	Poor planning for water at the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Ghana Water Company in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of water drilling companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sources of funds • Unwillingness of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases of funds

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of high water table • Existence of the DACF and DDF • Existence of Water and Sanitation Management Teams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of donor organizations that support water provision • Existence of philanthropic services in the district • Existence of Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing • Existence of Community Water and Sanitation Agency 	communities to pay their counterpart funds toward water provision	
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF					
63.	Inadequate maintenance of water facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Ghana Water Company in the district • Existence of the DACF and DDF • Existence of area mechanics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of water drilling companies • Existence of Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing • Existence of Community Water and Sanitation Agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sources of funds • Unwillingness of communities to pay their counterpart funds toward water provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases of funds
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF					
64.	Frequent outbreak of oral faecal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of GHS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sources of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases

	diseases such as cholera and typhoid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of NHIS • Existence of DACF • Existence of DDF • Existence of DEHU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health • Existence donor organizations that support Public Health Care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • funds • Inadequate health education and sensitization program 	of DACF and DDF
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF					
65.	High prevalence of open defecation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DACF • Existence of DDF • Existence of DEHU • Availability of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of the Sanitation Challenge Program • Availability of the Ministry of Sanitation • Availability of donor organizations that support sanitation programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sources of funds • Inadequate health education and sensitization program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases of DACF and DDF
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF					
66.	Poor sanitation and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DACF • Existence of DDF • Existence of DEHU • Availability of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of the Sanitation Challenge Program • Availability of the Ministry of Sanitation • Availability of donor organizations that support sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sources of funds • Inadequate health education and sensitization program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases of DACF and DDF

			programs		
67.	Low level of investment in sanitation sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DACF • Existence of DDF • Availability of land • Availability of DESSAP • Existence of DEHU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of the Sanitation Challenge Program • Availability of the Ministry of Sanitation • Availability of donor organizations that support sanitation programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sources of funds • Inadequate health education and sensitization program • Inadequate planning towards the sanitation sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases of DACF and DDF • Difficulty in attitudinal change
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF and embarking on public educational campaigns on attitudinal change					
68.	Poor hygiene practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DEHU • Existence of SHEP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of donor organizations that support sanitation programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sources of funds • Inadequate health education and sensitization program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases of DACF and DDF • Difficulty in attitudinal change
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF and embarking on public educational campaigns on attitudinal change					
69.	Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DACF • Existence of DDF • Availability of land • Availability of DESSAP • Existence of DEHU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of the Sanitation Challenge Program • Availability of the Ministry of Sanitation • Availability of donor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sources of funds • Inadequate planning towards the sanitation sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases of DACF and DDF

			organizations that support sanitation programs		
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF					
70.	Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DACF • Existence of DDF • Existence of the DMTDP 2018-2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of MLGRD • Existence of the NDPC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sources of funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases of DACF and DDF
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF and DDF					
71.	Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DACF • Existence of DDF • Existence of the DMTDP 2018-2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of MLGRD • Existence of the NDPC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sources of funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases of DACF and DDF •
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF and DDF					
72.	Ineffective inter-sectorial coordination of child protection and family welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DACF • Existence of DDF • Existence of the DMTDP 2018-2021 • Existence of Social welfare and Community Development • Existence of the District Magistrate Court 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the Ministry of Gender • Existence of L.Is that support child protection and family welfare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sources of funds • High incidence of single parenting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases of DACF • Difficulty in behavioural change

This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF and embarking on public educational campaign on attitudinal change					
73.	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DACF • Existence of Social welfare and Community Development • Existence of the District Magistrate Court • Existence of SHEP • Existence of NCCE, and ISD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the Ministry of Gender • Existence of L.Is that support social protection programs • Existence of the Ministry of Gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sources of funds • Ineffective implementation of LIs that support programs targeting children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases of DACF
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF					
74.	Low awareness of child protection laws and policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of NCCE, and ISD • Existence of Social welfare and Community Development • Availability of the DMTDP 2018-2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the Ministry of Gender • Existence of L.Is that support child protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sources of funds • Inadequate sensitization programs on child protection laws and policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases of DACF
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF					
75.	High incidence of children's rights violation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Social welfare and Community Development • Existence of the District Magistrate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the Ministry of Gender • Existence of L.I.s and policies that support child rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sources of funds • Inadequate sensitization programs on child protection laws and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases of DACF

		Court		policies	
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF					
76.	Inadequate care for the aged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the LEAP program • Existence of NHIS • Existence of DACF • Existence of Social Welfare and Community Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of L.I and policies that support care for the aged • Existence of the Ministry of Gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sources of funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases of DACF • Delay in the clearance of claims on the part of government for the NHIS.
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF and timely clearance of claims of the NHIS					
77.	Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DACF • Existence of Social Welfare and Community Development • Existence if NCCE and DID. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of L.I and policies that support gender equality • Existence of the Ministry of Gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in attitudinal change • Complexity in customs and traditions • Low level of education on gender equality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases of DACF • Weak enforcement of LIs .
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF and ensuring strong enforcement of LIs.					
78.	Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Social Welfare and Community Development • Existence if NCCE and DID. • Existence of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the Ministry of Gender • Existence of NGOs that support gender related issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complexity in customs and traditions • Low level of education on gender equality • Poor implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases of DACF • Weak enforcement of LIs .

		DMTDP		of the DMTDP	
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF and ensuring strong enforcement of LIs.					
78.	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Social Welfare and Community Development • Existence if NCCE and DID. • Existence of the DMTDP • Existence of Unions for PWDs • The existence of DACF • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the Ministry of Gender • Existence of NGOs that support social protection programmes • Existence of Policies that support social protection programmes for the vulnerable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor implementation of the DMTDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases of DACF • Weak enforcement of LIs
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF and ensuring strong enforcement of LIs.					
79.	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disability to contribute to the society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Social Welfare and Community Development • Existence if NCCE and DID. • Existence of the DMTDP • Existence of Unions for PWDs • The existence of DACF • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the Ministry of Gender • Existence of NGOs that support social protection programmes • Existence of Policies that support social protection programmes for the vulnerable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor implementation of the DMTDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases of DACF • Weak enforcement of LIs

This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF and ensuring strong enforcement of LIs.					
80.	High unemployment rate among persons with disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Social Welfare and Community Development • Existence if NCCE and DID. • Existence of the DMTDP • Existence of Unions for PWDs • The existence of DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the Ministry of Gender • Existence of NGOs that support social protection programmes • Existence of Policies that support social protection programmes for the vulnerable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor implementation of the DMTDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases of DACF • Weak enforcement of LIs
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF and ensuring strong enforcement of LIs.					
81.	Limited access to education among persons with disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Social Welfare and Community Development • Existence if NCCE and DID. • Existence of the DMTDP • Existence of Unions for PWDs • The existence of DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the Ministry of Gender • Existence of NGOs that support social protection programmes • Existence of Policies that support social protection programmes for the vulnerable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor implementation of the DMTDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releases of DACF • Weak enforcement of LIs
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF and ensuring strong enforcement of LIs.					

ensuring early releases of DACF and ensuring strong enforcement of LIs.					
82.	High levels of unemployment and underemployment amongst the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of NYEP • Existence of BAC at the district level • DACF • Existence of social welfare and community development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Ministry of Gender initiatives on youth in agriculture • Ministry of trade and industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate resources by the DA to support youth employment programmes • Low levels of technical and vocational skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of laws on the implementation of government policies on youth employment
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF and ensuring strong enforcement of LIs.					
83.	Loss of forest cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCCE/DID • Forestry department • NADMO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Forestry commission • Existence of EPA • Existence of NGOs that support the green economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of laws to punish defaulters • Weak practise of reforestation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of bush fires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of laws on the implementation of government policies on green environment. • Delay in the release of DACF
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF and ensuring strong enforcement of LIs.					
84.	Timber forest fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCCE/DID • Forestry department • NADMO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Forestry commission • Existence of EPA • Existence of NGOs that support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of laws to punish defaulters • Weak practise of reforestation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of laws on the implementation of government policies on green

			the green economy	of bush fires	environment. • Delay in the release of DACF
	Environmental degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the DMTDP • Existence of DEHO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of EPA • Existence of Ministry Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak compliance to the Building regulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak compliance to the Environmental Impact Assessment(SEA) tools
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring compliance with Strategic Environmental Assessment report.					
85.	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DEHO • Existence of ZOOMLION • Existence of DESSAP • Existence of DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment • Ministry of Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-existence of final disposal site • Non-existence of comprehensive waste management plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of DACF • Weak enforcement of regulations
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF					
86.	Inadequate landfill sites and waste water treatment plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DEHO • Existence of ZOOMLION • Existence of DESSAP • Existence of DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-existence of final disposal site • Non-existence of comprehensive waste management plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of DACF
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF					
87.	Impact of plastic on terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DEHO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nonexistence of final disposal site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of DACF

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of ZOOMLION • Existence of DESSAP • Existence of DACF 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-existence of comprehensive waste management plan 	
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring early releases of DACF					
88.	Incidence of wildfire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of NADMO • Existence of GNFS • Existence of fire volunteers in the district • Existence of DAD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment • Existence of L.I that discourages wildfire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics for fire volunteers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds to support institutions that fight wildfire
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by supporting assemblies with enough funds to carry out their activities.					
89.	Indiscriminate use of weedicides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Department of Agriculture • Existence of DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Ministry of Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak education on the proper use of weedicides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and delay in the release of DACF
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring adequate and early releases of DACF					
90.	Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DMTDP • NCCE/DID • Forestry department • NADMO • EPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Forestry commission • High incidence of bush fires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of laws to punish defaulters • Weak practise of reforestation • High usage of charcoal as major source of energy for cooking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of laws on the implementation of government policies on green environment.

This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring strong enforcement of laws on the implementation of government policies on green environment					
91.	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DMTDP • NCCE/DID • Forestry department • NADMO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of EPA • Ministry of environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak implementation of climate change related programmes in the DMTDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and delay in the release of DACF
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring adequate and early releases of DACF					
92.	Vulnerability and variability to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of NADMO • Existence of DAD • Existence of GNFS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of SDGs • Existence of global policies that mitigate climate change • Existence of donor organisations that provide interventions for climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak implementation of climate change related programmes in the DMTDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and delay in the release of DACF
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring adequate and early releases of DACF					
93.	Loss of trees and vegetation cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DMTDP • NCCE/DID • Forestry department • NADMO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of EPA • Ministry of environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak implementation of climate change related programmes in the DMTDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of DACF

This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring adequate and early releases of DACF					
94.	Weak legal and policy framework for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NADMO • Existence of DMTDP • NCCE/DID 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of EPA • Ministry of environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate resources to fund NADMO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of DACF
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring adequate and early releases of DACF					
95.	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Feeder roads department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Ministry of Roads and High ways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid deterioration of roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of DACF
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring adequate and early releases of DACF					
96.	Unreliable power supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of NEDCO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Ministry of Energy • Existence of energy supply companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of inefficient, old and obsolete equipment • Energy Leakages • Weak measures to punish defaulters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reluctant on the part of government to strengthen energy supply. • Weak measures for alternative means of energy supply
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring government support to improve energy supply					
97.	Low utilisation of waste as an energy source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abundance of solid waste sites • Abundance of liquid waste facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of private enterprises that are into biogas energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It requires a huge initial capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peoples' unwillingness to use biogas
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by embarking on public educational programs on the use of biogas.					

98.	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DACF • Existence of NEDCO • Existence of DDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Ministry of Energy • Existence of energy supply companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of DDF and DACF
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring adequate and early releases of DACF					
99.	Poor safety, health and environmental management practices at construction sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DEHO • Existence of DMTDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Ministry Environment • Existence of EPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak compliance of the Environmental Impact Assessment tools • Poor supervision of projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of funds
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring adequate and early releases of DACF					
100	Poor waste disposal practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DEHO • Existence of DMTDP • Existence of DACF • Existence of DESSAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Sanitation ministry • Existence of Ministry of Environment • Existence of EPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate resources • Lack of comprehensive waste management plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of funds
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring adequate and early releases of DACF					
101	Poor and inadequate maintenance in infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DACF • Existence of the DWD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of government initiatives to improve infrastructure delivery and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relay in the release of funds

			maintenance		
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring adequate and early releases of DACF					
102	Protracted land disputes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the District Statutory Planning Committee • Existence of the Offinso traditional authority • Existence of stool lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of land administration department • Ministry of lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate, unreliable and incomprehensive data on land ownership. • Delay in the approval of plans • Lack of proper layout scheme. • Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of funds
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring adequate and early releases of DACF					
103	Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the District Statutory Planning Committee • Existence of the Offinso traditional authority • Existence of stool lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of land administration department • Ministry of lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate, unreliable and incomprehensive data on land ownership. • Delay in the approval of plans • Lack of proper layout scheme. • Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of funds
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring adequate and early releases of DACF					
104	Disparities in the access to infrastructure and service provision in the rural and urban settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DMTDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of donor supports to enhance and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak implementation of programmes in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of funds

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DACF and DDF • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve access to infrastructure • Ministry of LGRD 	DMTDP.	
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring adequate and early releases of DACF					
105	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the District Statutory Planning Committee • Existence of technical sub committee • Existence of NCCE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of LGRD • The NDPC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate resources • Low community sensitisation. • Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDA's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of funds
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring adequate and early releases of DACF					
106	Ineffective sub-district structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the general assembly • Existence of the Sub committees • Existence of Unit committees and area councils • Existence of the local plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of LGRD • The NDPC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate resources • Inability of pay ceded revenue to area councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of funds
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring adequate and early releases of DACF					
107	Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of BAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the

	and job creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DMTDP • Existence of the one district one dam initiative • Existence of Planting for food and jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of trade and industries • Existence of MLGRD 	development on LED	release of funds
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring adequate and early releases of DACF					
108	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the district revenue improvement action plan • Existence of the Finance and Administration Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the DACF • Existence of DDF • Existence of donor support programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of data plan for revenue improvement • Implementation of unplanned expenditures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and delay in the release of funds
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring adequate and early releases of DACF					
109	Interference in utilisation of statutory funds allocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the DMTDP • Existence of the composite annual action plan and budget. • The existence of the general assembly • Guideline for the utilisation of the DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Ministry of Finance • MLGRD • The common fund secretariat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of unplanned expenditures • Non-compliance with the guide line for the utilisation of the common fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of funds

This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring adequate and early releases of DACF					
110	Weak coordination of administrative functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of regular management meetings Existence of DPCU The Human resource unit Existence of DDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RCC Inter-ministerial coordinating council The local government service council The local government service secretariat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In adequate funds to build capacity of staff Poor work ethic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in the release of funds
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring adequate and early releases of DACF					
111	Poor record keeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Human resource unit Existence of DDF 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In adequate funds to build capacity of staff Poor work ethic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in the release of funds
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring adequate and early releases of DACF					
112	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of the DMTDP Existence of the composite annual action plan and budget. DACF DPCU Monitoring and Evaluation Plan Guide line for the operationalization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDPC RCC MLGRD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak implementation of the M&E plan Inadequate resource for monitoring(vehicle) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in the release of funds

		of DPCU			
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring adequate and early releases of DACF					
113	Weak collaboration among security agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Security Committee • District Police station • The existence of BNI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Defence • The National Security Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of funds.
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring adequate and early releases of DACF					
114	Low transparency and accountability of public institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Popular Participation Action Plan • Public Hearings • Fee fixing resolutions • Town Hall meetings • The M&E plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NDPC • RCC • MLGRD • The Public Account Committee • Public Financial Management • The Audi Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political interference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak measures to punish culprits
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring that culprits are adequately punished.					
115	Gaps in awareness advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of NCCE • Existence of District Information Department • Existence of NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 1992 Constitution • The right to information act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political interference • Inadequate resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of funds
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring adequate and early releases of DACF					

116	Weak traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy disputes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of the traditional council • DISEC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional house of chiefs • National house of chiefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex dynamics cultural • Negative cultural practices 	Delay in the release of funds
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring adequate and early releases of DACF					
117	Insufficient funding for development communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DACF • Existence of NCCE • Existence of DISD • Existence of MTDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MLGRD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of funds
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring adequate and early releases of DACF					
118	Low awareness of government agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DMTDP • Existence of NCCE • Existence of DISD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Inter-ministerial coordinating council • Existence of RCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds 	Delay in the release of funds
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring adequate and early releases of DACF					
125	Inadequate training of staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of qualified staff to attend training programs • Existence of a Human Resource Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of international scholarship programs • Existence of government policies that support international relation programs and activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sources of funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and delay in the release of funds

This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring adequate and early releases of DACF					
126	Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of qualified staff to attend international programs • Existence of a Human Resource Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of international scholarship programs • Existence of government policies that support international relation programs and activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sources of funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and delay in the release of funds
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring adequate and early releases of DACF					
127	Limited participation by the diaspora in development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the Offinso North District Assembly • Existence of a protocol desk within the ONDA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of internet and social media • Existence of data of citizens in the ministry of foreign affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sources of funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and delay in the release of funds
This project is viable. There are enough potentials and opportunities to support it. The constraints and challenges can be managed by ensuring adequate and early releases of DACF					

5.2. Impact analysis and prioritization of needs

The Offinso-North District is faced with a myriad of development problems and as a result it is imperative to rank the problems in order of importance in the face of limited resources. In prioritizing these issues therefore, they were discussed thoroughly and marks assigned to them in accordance to the following criteria;

- i. Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunisation of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development;
- ii. Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g. attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.
- iii. Impact on:
 - a. The different population groups (e.g. girls, aged, disabled);
 - b. Balanced development;
 - c. Natural resource utilisation;
 - d. Cultural acceptability;
 - e. Resilience and disaster risk reduction;
 - f. Climate change mitigation and adaptation;
 - g. Institutional reforms.
- iv. Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues such as
 - a. HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation;
 - b. Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests;
 - c. Nutrition.

Marks were accordingly awarded based on the criteria.

Definition	score
Higher linkage	3
Weak relationship	2
No relationship	1

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY					
Development Dimension: Strong and resilient economy	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Eliminate revenue collection leakages	2	3	3	8	2 nd
Diversify sources of revenue mobilization	3	2	2	7	3 rd
Strengthen the GIFMIS system in the district	3	3	3	9	1 st

GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY					
Development Dimension: Private Sector Development	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	3	2	2	9	3 rd
Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements	3	2	3	9	2 nd
Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in the district to enhance domestic trade.	3	3	3	9	1 st

GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY					
Development Dimension: Agriculture and Rural Development	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support	2	2	2	6	4 th
Introduce DCACT with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level	3	2	2	7	3 rd
Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in the Offinso North district	3	3	2	8	2 nd
Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity	3	3	3	9	1 st

enhancing technologies.					
Reinvigorate extension services	1	2	2	5	5 th
Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement program	3	3	3	9	14 th
Promote commercial and block farming	2	2	3	7	16 th
Mainstream gender and disability issues into irrigated agriculture	3	3	3	9	17 th
Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information	1	1	2	4	6 th
Provide support for small and medium scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One factory initiative	1	1	1	3	7 th
Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system and warehouse receipt system	0	1	1	2	8 th
Disseminate information on weather and prices	0	0	1	1	9 th
Support youth to go into agricultural enterprises along the value chain	0	0	0	0	10 th
Develop and implement programs to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation	3	3	3	9	11 th
Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital	0	0	1-	-1	12 th
Design and implement special programs to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations	3	3	3	9	13 th
Support the youth to have access to land	2	3	3	8	15 th

GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY					
Development Dimension: Tourism and creative Arts Development	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Promote Public-Private Partnerships for investment in tourism and creative arts industry	3	3	3	9	1 st
Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sited to meet internationally acceptable standards	3	3	3	9	1 st
Mainstream tourism in the district development plan 2018-2021	3	3	3	9	1 st
Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions in the district	2	2	3	7	5 th
Create awareness of the importance of tourism and	3	3	3	9	1 st

creative Arts					
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GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY					
Development Dimension: Fisheries and aquaculture Development	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Provide consistent and quality extension services delivery	3	3	3	9	1 st
Implement extensive fish farming programs	3	3	2	8	2 nd
Implement Fisheries Nucleus Out-grower scheme	3	2	2	7	3 rd
GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY					
Development Dimension: Industrial transformation	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Implement one district, one factory initiative	3	3	3	9	1 st

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL					
Development Dimension: Education and training	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	1	1	2	4	6 th
Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education	2	2	2	6	4 th
Expand educational infrastructure and facilities at all levels	3	3	3	9	1 st
Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education	1	0	0	1	9 th
Enhance quality of teaching and learning in the district	3	3	2	8	2 nd
Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials in the district	3	2	2	7	3 rd

Explore alternative sources of funding for non-formal education	1	1	0	2	8 th
Provide life skills training and management for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate change	1	1	1	3	7 th
Ensure implementation of the national policy of 60:40 admission ration in favour of science, mathematics, engineering and technology	1	2	2	9	5 th

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
GOAL: Create opportunities for all					
Development Dimension: Health and health services	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Accelerate implementation of Community Based Health Planning Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care	3	3	3	9	1 st
Expand and equip health facilities in the district	3	3	3	9	1 st
Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services	3	3	3	9	1 st
Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services	3	3	3	9	1 st
Intensify implementation of malaria control programme	3	3	3	9	1 st
Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases	3	3	3	9	1 st
Intensify efforts for polio eradication	3	3	3	9	1 st
Expand and intensify HIV counselling and testing exercise	3	3	3	9	1 st
Intensify HIV education to reduce stigmatization	3	3	3	9	1 st
Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for the high risk groups for HIV and TB	3	3	3	9	1 st
Strengthen collaboration among HIV/AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes	3	3	3	9	1 st
Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child	3	3	3	9	1 st

transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)					
Ensure access to anti-retroviral therapy	3	3	3	9	1 st

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
GOAL: Create opportunities for all					
Development Dimension: Food and nutritional Security	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Inadequate social mobilization, advocacy and communication on nutrition	2	3	3	8	1 st
Inadequate nutrition education	2	3	3	8	1 st
Inadequate staff training on FNS at all levels	1	2	2	5	5 th
Weak nutrition sensitive planning and programing	1	2	3	6	3 rd
Weak food control system	2	1	2	5	5 th

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
GOAL: Create opportunities for all					
Development Dimension: population management	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
High fertility rate among adolescent	3	3	3	9	1 st
Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services	2	3	3	8	8 th
Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	3	3	3	9	1 st
Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes	3	3	3	9	1 st
Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates	3	3	3	9	1 st
Inadequate sexual education for young people	3	3	3	9	1 st
High school dropout rates among adolescent girls	3	3	3	9	1 st
High youth unemployment	3	3	3	9	1 st
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					

GOAL: Create opportunities for all					
Development Dimension: Water and sanitation	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Negative impact of climate variability and change	3	3	3	9	1 st
Increasing demand for household water supply	3	3	3	9	1 st
Poor planning for water at the district	3	3	3	9	1 st
Inadequate maintenance of water facilities	3	3	3	9	1 st
Frequent outbreak of oral faecal diseases such as cholera and typhoid	3	3	3	9	1 st
High prevalence of open defecation	3	3	3	9	1 st
Poor sanitation and waste management	3	3	3	9	1 st
Low level of investment in sanitation sector	2	3	3	8	10 th
Poor hygienic practices	3	3	3	9	1 st
Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans	2	3	3	8	10 th
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
GOAL: Create opportunities for all					
Development Dimension: poverty and inequality	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth	2	2	2	6	2 nd
Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	3	2	3	8	1 st

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
GOAL: Create opportunities for all					
Development Dimension: Child and family welfare	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Ineffective inter-sectorial coordination of child	3	2	2	7	2 nd

protection and family welfare					
Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	3	3	3	9	1 st

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
GOAL: Create opportunities for all					
Development Dimension: Aged	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Inadequate care for the aged	3	3	3	9	1 st

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
GOAL: Create opportunities for all					
Development Dimension: Gender and equality	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	2	3	2	7	2 nd
Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	3	3	3	9	1 st

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
GOAL: Create opportunities for all					
Development Dimension: Social protection	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	3	3	3	9	1 st
Lack of sustainable funding	3	2	3	8	2 nd

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
GOAL: Create opportunities for all					
Development Dimension: Disability and development	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Inadequate opportunities for persons with disability to contribute to society	2	2	2	6	3 rd

High unemployment rate among persons with disability	3	3	3	9	1 st
Limited access to education among persons with disability	2	3	3	8	2 nd

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
GOAL: Create opportunities for all					
Development Dimension: Employment and decent work	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
High levels of unemployment and under employment amongst the youth	3	3	3	9	1 st
Low levels of technical and vocational skills	3	3	3	9	1 st
Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities	3	3	3	9	1 st
Little opportunity to renew and upgrade skills and technology	2	2	2	6	4 th

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
GOAL: Create opportunities for all					
Focus Area: Youth and employment	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Youth unemployment and under employment among rural and urban youth	3	3	3	9	1 st

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
GOAL: Create opportunities for all					
Development Dimension: Sports and recreation	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Lack of youth patriotism and volunteerism among the youth	2	1	2	5	5 th
Weak institutions for marketing and promotion of locally organised sports	2	2	1	5	5 th
Lack of gender equality in sports	3	3	3	9	1 st
Weak public-private sector collaboration in sports	2	2	2	6	3 rd

development					
Limited targeting of participation in sports disciplines	3	3	3	9	1 st

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS					
GOAL: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment					
Development Dimension: Protected Areas	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Loss of forest cover	3	3	3	9	1 st
Timber forest fires	2	2	2	6	3 rd
Weak enforcement of regulations	3	3	3	9	1 st

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS					
GOAL: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment					
Development Dimension: Deforestation, Desertification and Soil erosion	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Incidence of wildfire	3	3	3	9	1 st
Indiscriminate use of weedicides	3	2	3	8	3 rd
Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	3	3	3	9	1 st

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS					
GOAL: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment					
Development Dimension: Climate variability and change	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	2	2	2	6	3 rd
Vulnerability and variability to climate change	3	3	3	9	1 st
Loss of trees and vegetation cover	3	3	3	9	1 st

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS					
GOAL: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment					
Development Dimension: Disaster management	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Loss of forest cover	3	3	3	9	1 st
Timber forest fires	2	2	1	5	3 rd
Weak enforcement of regulations	3	3	3	9	1 st

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS					
GOAL: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment					
Development Dimension: Road transport infrastructure	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	3	3	2	8	2 nd
Rapid deterioration of roads	3	3	3	9	1 st
Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations	2	1	2	5	3 rd

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS					
GOAL: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment					
Development Dimension: Information, Communication and Technology	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Low broadband wireless access	2	1	2	5	3 rd
Poor quality ICT services	2	3	2	7	2 nd
Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services	3	3	3	9	1 st

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS					
GOAL: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment					
Focus Area: Science, Technology and Innovation	Wide spread	Linkage	Multiplier	Total	Rank

	effect	effect	effect	effect	
Limited collaboration between public research institutions and businesses on product, service and process innovation	3	3	3	9	1 st

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS					
GOAL: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment					
Focus Area: Energy and Petroleum	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services	2	2	2	6	4 th
Over dependence of hydro generation sources	3	3	3	9	1 st
Unreliable power supply	3	2	3	8	3 rd
Low utilization of bio-fuels for energy	1	2	2	5	7 th
Low utilization of waste as an energy source	2	1	2	5	7 th
Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	3	3	3	9	1 st
Use of inefficient, old and obsolete equipment	2	2	2	6	4 th

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS					
GOAL: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment					
Development Dimension: Construction industry	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Poor safety, health and environmental management practices at construction sites	3	3	3	9	1 st

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS					
GOAL: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment					
Development Dimension: Drainage and flood control	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Poor waste disposal practices	3	3	3	9	1 st

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS					
GOAL: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment					
Development Dimension: Infrastructure maintenance	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	3	3	3	9	1 st

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS					
GOAL: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment					
Development Dimension: Land Administration	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Inadequate, unreliable and incomprehensive data on land ownership	3	2	3	8	2 nd
Protracted land disputes	3	3	3	9	1 st
Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land	2	2	3	7	3 rd

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS					
GOAL: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment					
Development Dimension: Human Settlements and Housing	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements	3	3	3	9	1 st
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	3	3	3	9	1 st
Inadequate spatial plans	3	3	3	9	1 st
Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning	3	2	3	8	5 th
Scattered and unplanned human settlements	3	3	3	9	1 st
Inadequate incentives and capacity for private sector involvement in housing delivery	2	3	2	7	6 th
High and increasing cost of building materials	2	1	3	6	7 th

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS					
GOAL: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment					
Development Dimension: Rural Development	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
High rate of rural urban migration	3	3	3	9	1 st
Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	3	2	3	8	3 rd
Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture, modernization and rural development	3	3	3	9	1 st

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS					
GOAL: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment					
Development Dimension: Urban Development	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Urban sprawl	2	1	2	5	1 st

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS					
GOAL: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment					
Development Dimension: Zongos and Inner city development	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Deteriorating conditions in slums	3	3	3	9	1 st

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
Goal: Create opportunities for all					
Development Dimension: Food and nutrition security	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Develop and disseminate a multi-stakeholder social mobilization, advocacy and communication strategy on food and nutrition security	3	3	3	9	1 st
Establish an effective food safety monitoring system	3	2	3	8	3 rd
Establish early warning system for laboratory confirmed infections	3	3	3	9	1 st

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
Goal: Create opportunities for all					
Development Dimension: Population management	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society	3	3	3	9	1 st
Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	3	3	3	9	1 st
Strengthen the introduction of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive health	2	3	3	8	4 th
Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy	3	3	3	9	1 st

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
Goal: Create opportunities for all					
Development Dimension: Water and sanitation	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Improve liquid and solid waste management	3	3	3	9	1 st
Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities	3	3	3	9	1 st

Provide mechanised boreholes and small town water systems	3	3	3	9	1 st
Revise the DWSP of the Offinso North district	3	3	3	9	1 st
Enforce buffer zone policy	3	2	2	7	9 th
Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services	3	2	2	7	9 th
Promote national total sanitation campaign	3	3	3	9	1 st
Provide public education on solid waste management	3	3	3	9	1 st
Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation	3	3	3	9	1 st

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
Goal: Create opportunities for all					
Development Dimension: Child and family welfare	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Mainstream child protection interventions into the district development plan and budget	3	3	3	9	1 st
Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and capitation grant	3	3	3	9	1 st
Increase awareness on child protection	3	3	3	9	1 st

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
Goal: Create opportunities for all					
Development Dimension: The Aged	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Create an aged database on the aged to support policy making, planning, monitoring and evaluation	1	2	2	5	4 th
Implement measures to ensure economic wellbeing of the aged, especially in the areas of income security and house ownership	3	3	3	9	1 st
Promote socially supportive community care system for	2	3	2	7	3 rd

the aged, based on positive traditional and modern values, devoid of stereotyping, discrimination and disrespect					
Create safe spaces, creational day care centre and homes for the elderly	3	3	3	9	1 st

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
Goal: Create opportunities for all					
Development Dimension: Gender Equality	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Ensure at least 50% of MASLOC funds to female applicants	3	3	3	9	1 st
Introduce interventions to ensure women have access to land title	2	2	3	7	3 rd
Institute mentoring of girl programme to create a pool of potential female leaders	1	2	3	6	4 th
Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support	3	3	3	9	1 st

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
Goal: Create opportunities for all					
Development Dimension: Social protection	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Mainstream social protection into the DMTDP and budget	3	3	3	9	1 st
Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups	3	3	3	9	1 st
Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries	2	2	2	6	4 th
Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination and harassment of the vulnerable	3	3	3	9	1 st

Establish desk in the office for pension payments	1	2	2	5	5 th
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SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
Goal: Create opportunities for all					
Development Dimension: Disability and Development	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Ensure effective implementation of the 3 per cent increase in DACF disbursement	2	3	3	8	3 rd
Generate database on PWDs	1	2	2	5	5 th
Empower parents and care givers to provide the needed support	1	2	1	4	6 th
Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination	3	3	3	9	1 st
Encourage the use of sign language in schools in the district	2	2	2	6	4 th
Implement productive social inclusion interventions	3	3	3	9	1 st

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
Goal: Create opportunities for all					
Development Dimension: Employment and decent work	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Promote and enforce deeper and wider application of local content and participation laws	1	2	2	5	7 th
Create equal employment opportunities for PWDs	2	2	2	6	5 th
Develop and implement tailored business sector support services to business units	2	1	2	5	7 th
Enhance livelihood opportunities and apprenticeship	3	3	3	9	1 st
Strengthen cooperative system for the development of business-oriented ventures	3	3	3	9	1 st
Provide infrastructure for the development of businesses	2	2	3	8	4 th
Build capacity of the informal sector	3	3	3	9	1 st

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
Goal: Create opportunities for all					
Development Dimension: Youth Development	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Build the capacity of youth to discover opportunities	3	3	3	9	1 st
Ensure the creation of youth desk in ONDA for the youth to access reliable labour market information	3	3	3	9	1 st
Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills	3	3	3	9	1 st
Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skills training for out-of-school youth graduates	3	3	3	9	1 st
Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture	3	3	3	9	1 st
Strengthen and harmonise the implementation of evidence-based youth employment programmes	2	2	3	7	8 th
Strengthen career guidance counselling offices in schools	2	2	2	6	9 th
Facilitate access to credit for the youth	2	3	3	8	7 th
Ensure participation of the youth in appropriate environmental practices	3	3	3	9	1 st

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
Goal: Create opportunities for all					
Development Dimension: Sports and Recreation	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Institute measure to reclaim lands earmarked for sporting and recreational activities	2	2	2	6	10 th
Integrate sports and recreational needs of aged and children in the provision of facilities	2	3	3	8	8 th
Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure	3	3	3	9	1 st
Promote partnerships with private sector in the development of sports and recreational infrastructure	2	2	3	7	9 th
Enforce the development of designated sports and	3	3	3	9	1 st

recreational land use in all communities					
Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition	3	3	3	9	1 st
Strengthen the organisation of domestic competitive sporting event at all levels	3	3	3	9	1 st
Promote formation of sports clubs in all communities and educational institutions	3	3	3	9	1 st
Promote gender equality in sports	3	3	3	9	1 st
Promote sports in school curricula and inter - school sports competition	3	3	3	9	1 st

ENVIRONMENT INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS					
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment					
Development Dimension: Protected Areas	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Establish gene banks for indigenous species and refuge areas for threatened, endemic and rare species	3	3	3	9	1 st
Promote alternative source of livelihood including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities	3	3	3	9	1 st
Map and assign conservation status through bye-laws to mangrove forests, wetlands and sensitive marine areas in district spatial plans	2	2	3	7	6 th
Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems	3	3	3	9	1 st
Accelerate the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan	2	2	3	7	6 th
Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations	3	3	3	9	1 st

ENVIRONMENT INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS					
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment					
Development Dimension: Environmental Pollution	Wide spread	Linkage	Multiplier	Total	Rank

	effect	effect	effect	effect	
Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products	3	3	3	9	1 st
Intensify public education on noise pollution	3	3	3	9	1 st
Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution including open burning	3	3	3	9	1 st
Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination especially ground water sources and intake of public water supplies	3	3	3	9	1 st

ENVIRONMENT INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS					
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment					
Development Dimension: Deforestation, Desertification and Soil erosion	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves	2	3	3	8	2 nd
Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities.	3	3	3	9	1 st
Promote information dissemination on both forestry institutions and the general public	2	2	2	6	3 rd

ENVIRONMENT INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS					
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment					
Development Dimension: Climate Variability and Change	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge	3	2	3	8	5 th
Manage climate induced health risks	2	3	3	8	5 th
Mainstreaming of climate change in district development planning and budgeting process	3	3	3	9	1 st
Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities	3	3	3	9	1 st

Initiate green Ghana campaign with chiefs, Queen mothers, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society, Religious bodies and other recognised groups	3	3	3	9	1 st
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ENVIRONMENT INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS					
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment					
Development Dimension: Disaster Management	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Educate public and private natural and man-made hazards on disaster risk reduction	2	2	3	7	3 rd
Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters	2	3	3	8	2 nd
Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management	2	2	2	6	4 th
Strengthen the capacity of NADMO to perform its functions effectively	3	3	3	9	1 st

ENVIRONMENT INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS					
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment					
Development Dimension: Transport Infrastructure	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services	3	3	3	9	1 st
Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts	3	2	3	8	3 rd
Ensure strict enforcement of laws, regulations and standards for all road users	3	3	3	9	1 st

ENVIRONMENT INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS					
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment					
Development Dimension: Information	Wide spread	Linkage	Multiplier	Total	Rank

Communication Technology	effect	effect	effect	effect	
Improve telecommunication accessibility	2	3	3	8	3 rd
Develop and maintain online database for all categories of all properties and provide secured data access	3	3	3	9	1 st
Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools (citizen digital index)	3	3	3	9	1 st

ENVIRONMENT INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS					
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment					
Development Dimension: Science, Technology and Innovation	Wide spread effect	Linkage effect	Multiplier effect	Total effect	Rank
Apply science, technology and innovation in the implementation of policies, programs and projects	3	3	3	9	1 st

Sustainability analysis of the issues (internal consistency/compatibility)

The prioritised issues with positive significant impacts were subjected to strategic environment analysis. This involved assessing the internal compatibility of the prioritised issues to determine how they relate to or support each other to achieve the objectives of the DMTDP. Where the relationship was positive, it was addressed holistically. On the other hand, where the relationship was negative, it was reconsidered and adopted.

No	ISSUES	Rehabilitation of market facility	High unemployment among the women and youth	Inadequate rice processing factory	Lack of Citrus Processing Factory	Lack of Cassava Processing Factory	Lack of Maize Drier/Storage	Lack of Start up for newly trained apprentices	Low integration of commodity markets	Low levels of income from cash crop production by men and women smallholder farmers.	Low access (in quality and quantity) to agriculture extension services by men and women farmers.	Lack of credit facility	Low public awareness on the duties and work of BAC	Low level of education of SMEs stakeholders on entrepreneurial issues	Scattered artisans	Low levels of local market penetration by smallholder men and women farmers.	Low productivity of animal breeds and low production of improved breeds to meet demand.	High post-harvest losses along the value chain.	Low use of inputs by smallholder men and women farmers (5-10% fertilizer, 30% improved seeds).	Need for development of more tourist sites	Low revenue mobilization	Inadequate and lack of electricity in communities	
1	Rehabilitation of market facility		+	+	+	+	+		+	+						+		+			+		
2	High unemployment among the women and youth			+	+	+	+	+				+	+		+								
3	Lack of rice processing factory	+	+		+	+	+		+	+	+	+						+			+	+	
5	Lack of Citrus Processing Factory	+	+							+													
6	Lack of Cassava Processing Factory	+	+	+	+		+		+	+		+									+		

7	Lack of Maize Drier/Storage	+	+	+	+	+			+	+			+					+			+		
8	Lack of Start up for newly trained apprentices		+										+									+	
9	Low integration of commodity markets		+	+	+	+	+																
10	Low levels of income from cash crop production by men and women smallholder farmers.	+		+	+	+	+															+	
11	Low access (in quality and quantity) to agriculture extension services by men and women farmers.															+							
12	Lack of credit facility		+	+	+	+	+	+		+													
13	Low public awareness on the duties and work of BAC		+					+															
14	Low level of education of SMEs stakeholders on entrepreneurial issues		+					+					+										
16	Inadequate cultural artisans		+					+					+										
18	Low levels of local market penetration by smallholder men and women farmers.	+	+																			+	
19	Low productivity of animal breeds and low production of improved breeds to meet demand.		+																			+	
20	High post-harvest losses along the value chain.	+	+	+	+	+	+															+	

	values among school children																				
90	Cold room and store for DHD																				
	Inadequate textbooks and other TLMs in schools in the district																				
	Low community awareness creation of Adult literacy education																				
	Inadequate number of adult literacy classes																				
	Filth created by food vendors and other agents in school environment																				
	Lack of final refuse disposal site/Landfill Site																				
	Inadequate involvement and participation of stakeholders in CHPs implementation																				
	To improve health workers' knowledge on essential nutrition action																				
	The need to orient new set of persons who are posted to do National Service or those coming for Attachment																				
	The need to enhance Good and Healthy Working Environment																				
	Inadequate knowledge on security matters																				
	Inadequate logistics																				

and equipment																							
Inadequate skills of assembly staff																							
Routine Annual Assessment																							
Routine management of staff meeting																							
Staff welfare expenses																							
Salaries and Validation Expenses																							
Recruitment and selection expenditure																							
The need to upgrade the knowledge of HR Officers on Labor Laws, Human Relations and Supervision																							
The need to procure consumables and non-consumables to run the Assembly																							
Deplorable state of some of the assembly office																							
The need to Sponsor staff to attend course at Local Government Studies																							
The need to develop knowledge on project management and monitoring																							
The need to improve knowledge on contract management and sustainable procurement procedures																							

Some staff not conversant with the LGS Performance Management System																				
Inadequate knowledge on LGS Protocols																				
Disbursement of the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) grant																				
To sensitize Eight (8) churches on Family Based Care Policy.																				
To sensitize Five Hundred and Fifty – One (551) on Healthy eating																				
To sensitize Ten (10) women groups on effective Family Management Issues in Five (5) Selected churches.																				
To sensitize Two Hundred (200) teenage girls on the effects and prevention of teenage pregnancy in Ten (10) Basic and the Two (2) Second Cycle schools in the District																				
To facilitate the effective management and utilization of the Disability fund via skill training/investing in viable income generating ventures.																				
To identify, register and effectively manage the activities of PWDs in the District.																				

To identify, register, monitor and evaluate Six (6) NGOs in the District																				
High incidence of Child labor																				
Some head teachers do not prepare and use SPIPs to guide them in the use of the capitation grant in schools																				
Poor condition of roads																				
Inadequate toilet facility																				
Encroachment and pollution of water bodies																				
Need to identify all hazard areas																				
Encroachment at Barekese water works																				
Lack of potable water facility																				
Defunct boreholes																				
Inadequate support for community initiated projects																				
Careless driving and frequent accident																				
Heap nature of refuse dump																				
Lack of scheme for communities																				
Lack of Computer Laboratory for Schools																				
Ignorance of communities on																				

dangers of disasters and what to do																						
Need for schools/institutions to get involved in disaster management																						
Indiscriminate burning of bush																						
Inactiveness of DVGs/DPCs																						
Update of disaster plans																						
Afforestation and greening of the environments																						
Giving relief assistance to disaster																						
Inadequate LAN cables at the CIC																						
Inadequate ICT working tools and equipment																						
Re-planning to ensure the development of the District.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
The need of Professionalism in management, budgeting and Auditing of finances																						
Ensure effective implementation of developmental activities in the district	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Review developmental issues as well as project implementation in the district	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Inadequate security post																						

Deplorable state of the administration block of the assembly																						
Inadequate office accommodation of assembly staff																						
Resettlement of Ntabaanu Inhabitants																						
Irresponsible and violent behavior of some youth																						
Insecurity and high incidence of theft cases																						
Deplorable state of area council offices																						
Review meetings of annual action plan	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Assess the state of implementation of 2018-2021 DMTDP																						
Lack of zonal office for non-formal education department																						
Review the impact of the implementation of development program and projects on the life of the people in the district particularly project areas.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.0 Introduction

This section of the plan elaborates on the goals of the district as well as the adopted goals, objectives and strategies of the NMTDF (2018-2021). Development projections for the plan period are also under this section.

3.1 Development Projections

For planning purposes, it is very important to project the population in order to know the number of facilities needed. This section shows the projection made for facilities and personnel in relation to the existing standards and threshold. However, the following assumptions are made for the projections

Assumptions:

- Annual grow rate will remain constant for the plan period
- Population increasing factors like death, birth and migration will remain constants
- Social interventions like school feeding program, capitation grant, free school uniform increase to impact on school enrollment
- The number of existing jobs will remain constant
- The government's employment creation policy initiative like the one district; one factory and others would have been implemented

Population Projections

Based on the assumptions above, the population of the district was projected by using the geometric formula.

$$P_o = P_i (1 + r)^t \quad : \text{ Where;}$$

P_o is the Projected Population

P_i is the Base Year

1 is a constant

r is the rate of growth and

t is the time interval

With reference to the Population and Housing Census 2010, the district was estimated to have a population of 56,881 with an annual growth rate of 0.24. This annual growth rate was therefore used to project the yearly district population for the plan period 2018-2021. This is shown in table 40 below.

3.8.2 Projected Population

Table 3.3 outlines the projected population figures from the year 2018 to 2021

Table 3.3: Population projection from 2018 to 2021

Year	Projected Population
2010(Base Year)	56,881
2018	68,765
2019	70,415
2020	91,404
2021	93,598

3.9 PROJECTION FOR WATER, SANITATION AND HOUSING

3.9.1 Potable Water Needs

The supply of potable water in the district is woefully inadequate. Potable water is identified as one of the top priority needs of the people. According to the standards of Ghana Water Company (GWC) a standpipe has a threshold population of 400 whilst planning standards indicate that the threshold population for a borehole is 300 people. The district is largely rural and served by boreholes and streams. In our quest for the supply of potable water therefore the Community Water and Sanitation Agency standard of 300 people per borehole was used to project the number of water points the district would require to serve the population as indicated in table 43.

Table 3.4: Projected Water Needs

Year	Projected Population	Number Existing	Backlog	Water Needs (Water Points)
2017	57,844	135	57	192
2018	68,765			229
2019	70,415			235
2020	91,404			305
2021	93,598			312

Source: District Water and Sanitation Office, 2017

3.9.2 Sanitation Needs

Currently there is only one final refuse disposal site in the district. It is located at Akomadan. There are moves to secure other disposal sites at various locations in the district. This would rid the communities and invariably the entire district of filth.

The construction of Institutional and household toilets would be encouraged whilst that of public toilets would be located in areas where the needs are overwhelming and compelling such as market centers.

3.10 PROJECTIONS FOR SECURITY

Police/Citizen Ratio is currently 1:1,403. The issue of security in the district is paramount. At the moment there are three (3) police stations in the district; namely at Akomadan, Afrancho and

Nkenkaasu. In terms of service coverage, it is skewed in favor of the three principal towns in the district. There are plans to establish police posts at Asampanaye, Nkwankwaa and Sarfokrom.

However, with the required logistical support their mobility, effectiveness and efficiency could be enhanced in handling all situations.

3.11 PROJECTION IN SERVICE AND COMMERCE

The district currently has markets at Akomadan (daily and weekly), Nkenkaasu (weekly), Afrancho (daily) and Darso (weekly). The Darso and Nkenkaasu markets need some improvement and upgrading whilst a new market is needed at Afrancho. The Afrancho market which was built in the 1990s but not utilized would have to be put to full utilization upon the completion of rehabilitation works.

These markets besides creating employment would serve as marketing outlets for the enormous agricultural produce in the district thereby engendering the scaling up of the internally generated revenue of the Assembly.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Electrification in the district covers mainly the settlements along the main trunk road. During the previous plan period however settlements such as Mantukwa, Nkwankwaa, Yeboa-Apatam and Biemso were also connected to the national grid. However, power transformers have to be secured to ensure supply of power to these settlements. Also communities such as Tanokwaem, Mankramso, Sraneso No.1 and 2, Bosomponso No1 and 2, Seseko, Brohoma, Apenten, Amponsakrom, Nsenoafie, Sarfokrom, Konkon Nyamabekyere No1 and 2, Dwenedabi and Papasisi would have to be connected to the national grid or provided with alternative source of energy.

3.12 SPATIAL ORGANISATION

An examination of the district reveals that physical development is haphazardly done because there are no physical planning schemes and layouts. It is only Akomadan that has one, but it has not been adhered to and as such has outlived its usefulness. There is therefore the need to

develop these planning schemes and layouts for the three (3) principal towns of Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu.

It has also been observed that the distribution of amenities has not been even. It has been skewed in favour of Akomadan, Nkenkaasu and Afrancho.

To ensure equity therefore electricity supply would have to be extended to the rural communities, good school infrastructure constructed whilst the entire feeder road network is rehabilitated.

3.13 AGRICULTURE EXTENSION SERVICES REQUIREMENTS

Table 3.5 shows the agriculture extension service projections for the district

Table 3.5: Agriculture Extension Service Requirements

Situation Analysis	Existing Number of Services	Total Need	Backlog	Remarks
District Ratio 1: 1667 National Standard 1: 1500 The extension officers have been crowded out as they are unable to cover the wide operational areas. As a result, a lot of farmers do not receive the required extension services	1:1667	1: 1500	167	Additional extension officers would have to be provided to reduce the deficit in ratio

3.14 SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTIONS AND TRAINED TEACHER REQUIREMENT

Table 3.6 and 3.7 outlines the school infrastructure projections and Trained Teacher requirements for the district.

3.14.1 School Infrastructure Projections

Table 3.6: School Infrastructure Projections

Situation Analysis	Existing Number of School	Total Need	Backlog	Remarks
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	Infrastructure			
<p>Given the district ratio of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary 1:35 as against 1:40 • JHS 1: 19 as against 1:35 <p>The challenges in education are those of inadequate and dilapidated school infrastructure and inadequate teacher accommodation</p>	Pre-School – 62	73	11	
	Primary School – 60	75	15	
	JHS - 40	45	5	

1.14.2 Trained Teacher Requirement

Table 3.7: Trained Teachers Requirement

Situation Analysis	Existing Number of Trained Teachers	Total Need	Backlog	Remarks
Basic Level:				
KG	73	125	52	Untrained teachers constitute 27.3% of teachers in the district. Unfortunately, the bulk of this is in the rural schools. This is unacceptable. There should therefore be vigorous lobbying for Trained Teachers to be posted to the district.
Primary	314	367	53	
JHS	263	286	23	

3.15 HEALTH PROJECTIONS

- Standard population for Hospital - 175,000
- Standard Doctor/Patient Ratio - 1: 20,000
- Standard Nurse/Patient Ratio - 1: 1,650

District Situation:

The district recorded a total of 53,112 morbid cases in year 2017. There are also 2 doctors, 181 nurses and 26 midwives available in the district. This phenomenon therefore gives the following indices in terms of doctor/patient and doctor/nurse ratios.

- Doctor/Population Ratio – 1:34,382.5
- Doctor/Patient Ratio – 1: 26,556
- Nurse/Population Ratio – 1: 380
- Nurse/Patient Ratio – 1: 293

Table 3.8: Projected Demand for Health Facilities

Situation Analysis	Existing Number of Hospitals	Number Required	Backlog	Remarks
<p>District Situation:</p> <p>The Nkenkaasu Hospital is not well equipped to handle complicated cases.</p> <p>There are also certain areas in the district where access to health care is very poor.</p>	<p>Hospital: 1</p> <p>Health Centre: 2</p> <p>Clinic: 1</p> <p>CHPs Compound: 3</p>	<p>2</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>7</p>	<p>1</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>4</p>	<p>The Nkenkaasu Hospital needs to be expanded and equipped to handle all manner of cases as well as accident cases on the Kumasi-Techiman Trunk Road.</p> <p>Additional 4 CHIPs compound need to be constructed in other zones</p>

DISTRICT PRIORITISED OBJECTIVES UNDER THE AGENDA FOR JOBS, CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL (2018-2021)

The District prioritized objectives under the Agenda for Jobs, Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all (2018-2021) have been stated under goals as follows;

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. **Goal: Build a prosperous society**

Strong and resilient economy

- To increase the rate of Internally Generated Revenue from 78% to 85% by the end of the plan period.
- To revalue residential and commercial property
- To provide training for revenue Collectors within the plan period
- To carry out IE&C on the need to pay taxes
- To conduct socio-economic survey within the plan period
- To rehabilitate 3No. markets at Nkenkaasu and Afrancho within the plan period
- To construct 1 no. market at Darso by the end of the plan period.

Agriculture and Rural Development

- To increase crop production from 60% to 80% by the year 2021
- To construct 5No. simple irrigation systems by the end of the plan period
- To provide 200 agriculture extension staff by the end of 2021
- To provide 300No. improved storage facilities by the end of 2021
- To facilitate the provision of agricultural machinery for farmers by the end of 2021
- To provide agro-processing machines by the end of the plan period
- To provide improved seeds to farmers by the end of the plan period
- To provide subsidized agricultural inputs, e.g fertilizers to farmers by the end of the plan period
- To increase livestock production from 35% to 54% by the end of 2021
- To provide improved breed of livestock/housing to farmer by the end of 2017
- To promote and support 2,000 farmers in block farming by the end of 2021
- To develop the production of valley bottom rice in the district by the end of the plan period
- To promote the growing of tree crops by the end of 2021

- To mitigate wildfires to barest minimum by the end of the plan period
- To grow 5, 000 tree species by the end of the plan period
- To ensure environmental protection and sustainability
- To train 5,000 farmers on the safe use of agro-chemicals by the end of the plan period
- To provide subsidy on agricultural inputs by the end of 2021
- To facilitate the formation of Farmer Cooperatives by the end of 2021
- To provide micro-credit to Farmer Groups by the end of 2021

Private Sector Development

- To provide skill training and employable skills to 600 people by the end of 2015
- To create employment for 3,200 unemployed youth by the end of the plan period
- To provide support for 600 Small and Medium Scale Enterprises(SMEs) by the end of 2021
- To facilitate the formation of 4No. Trade Associations of Hairdressers/Beauticians, Tailors/Dressmakers and Garage/storeowners by the end of the plan period
- To establish a 500acre land bank by the end of 2021
- To facilitate the provision of micro-credit to 200 businesses by the end of 2021

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

2. Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

- To extend electricity supply to No. Communities within the plan period
- To ensure timely processing and acquisition of documents regarding establishment of fuel filling stations in the District.
- To ensure the rehabilitation 302. 50km of road network by the end of 2021
- To construct 10No. Bridges/Culverts within the plan period
- To reshape 6km of Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu Township Roads by the end of the plan period

- To rehabilitate 5km of drains in Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu by the end of the plan period
- To develop 3No. layout Schemes for Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu Townships by the end of the plan period
- To ensure the integration of land use, development planning and service provision by the end of 2021
- To construct 15No. 6-Unit Teachers Accommodation by the end of 2021
- To rehabilitate 1No. Teachers Quarters at Dwenedabi by the end of 2021
- To construct 4No. 10-Seater Water Closet Toilet Facilities by the end of 2021
- To construct 15No. 10-Seater Enviro-Loo Toilet Facilities by the end of the plan period
- To construct 60No. 4-Seater Enviro-Loo Toilet Facilities for Basic Schools by the end of the plan period
- To dislodge refuse dumps at Akomadan, Afrancho and Nkenkaasu by the end of the plan period
- To procure 120No. Wheel Barrows within the plan period
- To train 10No. Environmental Health and Sanitation Officers in the handling and disposal of solid waste by the end of 2021
- To procure 20No. 15³ Communal Refuse Containers by the end of the plan period
- To provide 15No. Refuse Collection points by the end of 2021
- To acquire 4No. Final Disposal Sites by the end of 2021
- To carry out 16No. IE&C activities on environmental sanitation in the district by the end of 2021
- To procure 1No. Septic Emptier by the end of the plan period
- To support the construction of 3,000 in-house toilet facilities by the end of the plan period
- To support the construction of 100 no. primary drains within the district
- To construct 6km of secondary drains within the district by the end of 2021
- To construct 8No. Sullage Collection Points in Akomadan, Afrancho, and Nkenkaasu by the end of the plan period
- To procure 50No. Computers for the ICT Centre and other offices by the end of 2021

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

3. Create opportunity for all

Education and training

- Conduct 16 no. sensitization programs for parents and learners on the importance of TVET education
- Organize 4 no. my first-day at school ceremonies in schools
- Conduct 8 no. sensitization programs for parents of children with special education needs on the need to send them to school
- Conduct 8 no advocacy programs at churches, mosques etc on girl education
- Support 200 no. needy but brilliant students in the district
- Provision of 100 computers to schools in the district
- Organize 4 no. Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovation Education (STME) in schools
- Conduct 6 circuit level and 1 district level SPAMS
- Conduct 16 no. monitoring and inspection of schools in the district
- Organize 4 no SMC roles in basic school management
- Provide 2 no. desktop computers, 1 photocopier machine, and 2 printers for the DED.
- Provision of support to DEOC meetings
- Provision of support for District Sports activities
- Award 12No. Best Teachers in the district by the end of the plan period
- Construct girls and boys dormitory blocks for Nkenkaasu SHS
- Provide teaching and learning materials for schools in the district
- To provide support for Girl Child Education within the plan period
- To provide support to School Health Education Program (SHEP) by the end of the plan period
- To support Schools Sports Development in the district by the end of 2021
- To complete 3No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks and sanitary facilities by the end of 2021
- To construct 13No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks with office, store, library and sanitary facilities by the end of 2021
- To rehabilitate 3No. 4-Unit Classroom Blocks by the end of 2021
- To rehabilitate 4No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks by the end of 2021

- To construct 10No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with sanitary facilities by the end of 2021
- To construct 11No. Kindergarten Blocks by the end of 2021
- To rehabilitate 19No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks by the end of 2021
- To construct 1No. Science Laboratory for the Nkenkaasu Senior High School by the end of 2021
- To provide Small Town Water System for the Nkenkaasu Senior High School by the end of 2021
- To procure 2,000 pieces of Dual Desks for Basic Schools in the district by the end of the plan period

Health and Health Services

- Provision of support to Roll Back Malaria Programs by the end of the plan period
- Embark on sensitization programs on HIV/AIDS by the end of the plan period
- To provide support to mental health programs within the plan period.
- To sponsor General and Psychiatric Nurses' Trainees by the end of the plan period
- Provision of 100 no. boreholes by the end of the plan period.
- To construct 1No. Laboratory Block at the Nkenkaasu Government Hospital by the end of 2016
- Construct 2No. semi-detached Staff Quarters for the Nkenkaasu Government Hospital by the end of 2021
- To provide X-Ray Machines for the Nkenkaasu Government Hospital by the end of 2021
- To renovate the X-Ray Department of the Nkenkaasu Government Hospital by the end of 2021
- Construct new Emergency Unit for the Nkenkaasu Government Hospital by the end of 2021
- Construction of 4 no. CHPS Compound facilities

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

GOAL: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Development Dimension: Local government and decentralization

- Construction of 1No. District Administration block complex at Yeboa-Apatam by the end of 2021
- Construction of 1No. Assembly Office Complex by the end of 2019
- Provision and rehabilitation of 4No. Area/Town/Urban Council Buildings by 2021
- Provision of support for the District Planning and Coordinating Unit(DPCU) throughout the plan period
- Provision of logistics for the police to combat crime within the plan period
- Establishment of 3No. Police Post by the end of the plan period
- Construction of 1No. District Library by the end of 2021
- Provision of support for Community Volunteers by the end of the plan period
- Provision of adequate support for the Business Advisory Centre(BAC)
- Provision of 12 Permanent Staff for the Urban/Town/Area Councils by the end of 2021
- Carry out 40No. IE&C activities on the rights of women and children by the end of the plan period
- Carry out 40No. IE&C on the need for the involvement of women in governance by the end of the plan period
- Provision of adequate support to the physically challenged by the end of 2021
- Provision of Youth centre at Akomadan by the end of 2021
- Provision of support to Community Initiated Projects by the end of the plan period
- Provision of adequate support to disaster prevention and management throughout the plan period
- Provision of logistics for periodic Monitoring and Evaluation of Programs and Projects throughout the plan period

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

4.0 Introduction

This section of the plan indicates the activities to be carried out throughout the plan period, there is assessment of social, economic and environmental impact of the activities. This section again spells out the activities with budgets and also the sources of funding for the various activities

4.1 Broad District Development Programs

The identified issues from the various communities have been formulated into development programs to solving the problems identified in the various communities. The broad development programs of the district have been prioritized and grouped under the various Pillars of the 2018-2021 NMTDP

4.1.1 Economic Development

1. Need for development of more tourist sites
2. Build capacity of women FBOs in sustainable land management techniques to increase yield in rice production.
3. Introduce improved crop varieties of maize, rice, cassava and cowpea (high yielding, short duration, disease and pest resistance, and nutrient- fortified)
4. Construction of market facility
5. Construction of Rice Processing Factory
6. Construction of Citrus Processing Factory
7. Construction of Cassava Processing Factory
8. Education and sensitization to promote the consumption of High Quality Protein Maize, Orange-flesh sweet potato (for vitamin A) as well as moringa and other leafy vegetables.
9. Encourage the use of input by smallholder men and women farmers
10. Construction of sheds to accommodate artisans

11. Build capacity of revenue collectors
12. Facilitate the acquisition of startup capital for trained apprentices
13. Extend electricity to communities
14. Organize managerial skills training for identified SMEs
15. Construction of Maize Drier/Storage
16. Facilitate capacity building of farmers on market driven production.
17. Train farmers on livestock disease management (African Swine Fever, Avian Influenza) and conduct active diseases surveillance in both domestic and wild animals and birds.
18. Build capacity of cash crop farmers to improve productivity and quality.
19. Build the capacity of field officers, producers and other stakeholders in the use of new technologies.
20. Intensify the use of mass communication systems and electronic media for extension delivery (radio programs, information vans, posters etc.)
21. Train and resource extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies such as drying/cooling, storage, packaging, etc.
22. Increase gang for cocoa mass spraying
23. Build capacity of food processors in value addition (value chain concept, packaging, branding, quality control, environmental hygiene etc)
24. Create a public address system on the BAC vehicle and a public campaign on BAC activities
25. Facilitate and support the acquisition of improved breeding stocks by men and women
26. Train Extension workers on irrigation and water management technologies and skills to enable them undertake irrigation extension, participatory methods in dealing with farmers and extension.
27. Construction of veterinary clinic
28. Facilitate the acquisition of credit facility
29. Organize consultative meeting for all Local Business Associations in the district
30. Organize forum for all SME stakeholders in the district
31. Facilitate acquisition of equipment (production, processing, packaging)
32. Promote the consumption of local foods.

33. Introduce efficient animal health interventions.

4.1.2 Social Development

1. Organize community sensitization on sanitation and waste management
2. Facilitation of NVTI Exams
3. Disbursement of the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) grant
4. Develop the knowledge on project management and monitoring
5. Construction of classroom blocks
6. Rehabilitation of classroom blocks
7. Provision of adequate furniture for schools (dual desks)
8. Reduce malnutrition among school children
9. Operational Research in Malaria interventions
10. Community Sensitization on diseases, EVD, TB, HIV/AIDS, BU
11. TB management and control
12. Construction of teachers' bungalows
13. Identify, register, monitor and evaluate NGOs activities in the District
14. Facilitate the effective management and utilization of the Disability Fund through skills training/investing in viable income generating ventures
15. Construction of CHPS compounds
16. Create four (4) Youth/Adolescent Health Corners
17. Increase the level of knowledge on health issues at the communities
18. Construction of accommodation for health personnel
19. Stock the various CHPS compound with equipment and drugs
20. Extension of School feeding program to deprived schools
21. Organize workshop to educate parents and the girl child on teenage pregnancy and early marriage
22. Organize education programs on adolescent sexual and reproductive health
23. Ensure that proper storage conditions are maintained at the pharmacy
24. To organize training for 70 nurses on Family Planning counseling and documentation
25. Identify, register and ensure the effective management of activities of the PWDs

26. Sensitize ten (10) women groups on effective family management issues in five (5) selected churches
27. Improve knowledge on contract management and sustainable procurement procedures
28. Manage to reduce specific communicable disease like TB, Yaws, Bruuli Ulcer and Oncho
29. Organize community sensitization and education on gambling
30. Organize review meeting with stakeholders in CHPS implementation
31. Construction of toilet facilities (WC)
32. Construction of library complex for schools
33. Monitor the implementation of early grading reading project
34. Organize orientation workshop for national service persons and attachment students
35. Organize sensitization and education program for schools
36. Ensure that proper counseling is given on medications to all clients
37. Organize school health service programs on personal hygiene, menstrual hygiene, sex education, environmental hygiene and proper nutrition.
38. Training of midwives on early breastfeeding initiative within 30 minutes after delivery
39. Regulate the activities of Twenty (20) Day Care Centers
40. Promote rational use of medicines in the community
41. Train health staff on essential nutrition action
42. Visit to schools to check on sanitation and activities of food vendors
43. Upgrade of ICCES (Dormitory, Dining hall, classroom, ICT center)
44. Organize SPAM in schools
45. Organize STEME clinic for school children
46. Organize community sensitization and education on child labor
47. Sensitize five hundred and fifty-one (551) on healthy eating
48. Sensitize eight (8) churches on family based care policy
49. Requisition and collection of vaccines
50. Construction of refuse final disposal site
51. Create SMC's to be operational in schools where they do not exist
52. Construction of accommodation for health staff
53. Rehabilitation of staff accommodation

54. Extension of maternity unit at Nkenkaasu Government Hospital
55. Construction of wards and laboratories
56. Construction of Emergency center
57. Monitor the preparation of SPIP and management of the Capitation grants in schools
58. Organize orientation course for newly trained teachers
59. Organize INSET for teachers to update their techniques for teaching
60. Conduct district general MOCK exams
61. Monitor the conduct of BECE exams
62. Organize interschool festivals of arts and culture
63. Construction of cold room and store for DHD
64. Receive and distribute textbooks and others TLMs to schools
65. Specimen collection and investigation
66. Monitoring trend of diseases and performance
67. Establishment of Adult Literacy classes
68. Awareness creation of Adult literacy education
69. Organize technical training for unemployed women and youth in the district
70. Provision and repair of street lights
71. Support Community initiated projects
72. Construction of ICT centers
73. Procure ICT working tools and equipment
74. Extension of pipe borne water
75. Maintenance of defunct boreholes
76. Construction of borehole facilities

4.1.3 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

1. Reshaping of roads
2. Construction of roads
3. Organize anti-bush fire campaigns
4. Embark on tree planting project
5. Facilitate the acquisition of scheme for communities

6. Review disaster management plans
7. Evacuation of refuse dumps site
8. Educate and sensitize schools and Institution on disaster management
9. Educate community members and provide surveillance of water bodies
10. Map out hazard prone areas
11. Organize community sensitization on how to manage disaster
12. Construction of speed ramps
13. Organize training for DVGs/DPCs on disaster management
14. Provide relief items to disaster victims

4.1.4 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

1. Ensure effective implementation of developmental activities in the district
2. Assessment of the state of implementation of 2018-2021 DMTDP
3. Review developmental issues as well as project implementation in the district
4. Review the impact of the implementation of development program and projects on the life of the people in the district particularly project areas.
5. Re-planning to ensure the development of the District.
6. Provision of vehicle to conduct monitoring and supervision
7. Conduct review meetings on annual action plan
8. Construction of accommodation of security personnel (Police Staff)
9. Construction of police posts at Nkenkaasu and Asuoso
10. Ensure professionalism in management, budgeting and auditing of finances
11. Provision of zonal office for non-formal education department
12. Provision and rehabilitation of area council offices
13. Construction of administration block complex at Yeboa Apatam
14. Construction of old administration block of the assembly at Akomadan
15. Organize recruitment and selection interview
16. Procure consumables and non-consumables to run the Assembly
17. Capacity Building Workshop for Staff
18. Sponsor staff to attend course at the Local Government Studies Center

19. Staff welfare expenses
20. Procure office logistics and equipment
21. Refurbish offices
22. Improve staff knowledge on LGS protocols
23. Organize training for staff on LGS performance management system
24. Ensure routine management, general assembly and sub-committee meetings
25. Maintain routine annual assessment
26. Salaries and Validation expenses
27. Completion of accommodation for Assembly staff

4.2 Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment of DMTDP Activities

There exist numbers of socio-economic and environmental challenges in the district. In terms of environment, the challenges include land degradation as a result of illegal logging, sand wining and bad farming practices. There is also air pollution from carbon emission from vehicles and saw mills which has resulted in climate change impacts, poor sanitation and increase sanitation related diseases. HIV/AIDS and Unemployment issues are also major concern in the district. These challenges affect every aspect of the district.

In view of these, it is important to consider the reduction of these challenges by implementing activities geared the reduction of the challenges. In order to enhance the sustainability of the impact of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021), the policy objectives as well as the activities have been subjected to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Tool to ensure that the policies, objectives as well as the activities will have negative repercussion on the social, environment and economic dimensions of the district.

The assessment of the District Medium Term Development Plan using the Strategic Environmental Assessment revealed the following;

- ✓ All constructional activities would have negative impact on the environment which will conflict with the aim of protecting the natural environment and resources

- ✓ There will be conflict between socio-cultural issues and constructional activities specified in the plan with regards to land acquisition
- ✓ Other activities that involve the gathering of people particularly the youth like sports programs also have the tendency of increasing the spread of HIV/AIDS and other STIs as well as increasing the rate teenage pregnancy in the district.

The following key strategies have been proposed to enhance the sustainable implementation of the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan

- ✓ Incorporate agro-forestry practice into crop production to prevention forest and land degradation
- ✓ Promotion of farming practices that can yield higher production per hectare
- ✓ Replace of vegetative cover through tree planting and landscaping in areas where vegetation cover is removed for construction activities.
- ✓ Removal of construction debris at construction sites
- ✓ Control pollution e.g. Dust suppression during construction
- ✓ Payment of adequate and prompt compensation to owners of land and crop
- ✓ HIV/AIDS/STIs prevention education and VCT during sporting competitions and camping
- ✓ Provision of refuse containers and prompt disposal of refuse during and after sporting activities and at industrial and tourist sites
- ✓ Enforcement to ensure compliance with the EPA's guidelines, District Assembly Bye-laws and other relevant environmental laws and standards e.g. waste management, noise etc.
- ✓ Capacity building of institution and staff e.g environmental health Unit, MOFA, DPCU, Fire Service, Forestry Division to adequately implement and monitor the mitigation strategies.

Annex 2 shows a list of such projects, the negative impact they may pose during the implementation and measures put in place to mitigate effects and to improve on their sustainability.

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4.3 Program of Action with Indicative Budgets

The programs of action with their various indicative budgets have been outlined in table, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 under the various development dimensions.

4.6 DISTRICT COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)

The Program of Action of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) under the Agenda for Jobs, Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2018-2021) consists of prioritized set of activities for the achievement of the goal and objectives as well as the location, indicators, time schedule, indicative budget and implementing agencies (lead/collaborating and their expected roles. This is necessary for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

Table 52: District Composite Program of Action

Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

Development Dimension	Activities	Location	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget	INDICATORS	Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			2018	2019	2020	2021			IGF (GHC)	GOG/ OTHERS (GHC)	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Strong and Resilient Economy	Rehabilitation of 3No. markets	Nkenkaasu Afrancho Akomadan				→	50,000 0	3 No. of markets rehabilitated	0.00	50,000.00	DA	CBRDP, Donors, Communities
	Construction of 2No. markets	Darso, Afrancho				→	18,000 0	No. of markets constructed	0.00	18,000.00	DA	Donors, Communities
	Revaluation of Residential and Commercial Property	District Wide				→	30,000 0	Property evaluated	0.00	30,000.00	DA	Private Sector Consultants
	Conduct Socio-economic Surveys	District Wide				→	16,000 0	Socio-economic survey conducted	1,600.00	14,400.00	DA	Private Sector

	Establishment of tomatoes factory(PPP)	Akomadan					1,000,000	00	Tomato factory established	0.00	1,000,000	Private sector	DA, BAC, MOFA, Other stakeholders
	Facilitate establishment of cassava processing center by the private sector	Afrancho, Asuoso					300,000		Cassava processing centre established	0.00	300,000	Private sector	DA, BAC, MOFA, Other stakeholders
	Facilitate establishment of palm oil processing center by the private sector	Dwendabi					300,000		Palm oil processing centre established	0.00	300,000	Private sector	DA, BAC, MOFA, Other stakeholders
	Establishment of two vegetables/drying facility(PPP)	Akomadan, Nkenkaasu					250,000		Two vegetables/drying facility established	0.00	250,000	Private sector	DA, BAC, MOFA, Other stakeholders
	Construction of modern retail market(PPP)	Afrancho					1,000,000		Modern market constructed	0.00	1,000,000	Private sector	DA, BAC, MOFA, Other stakeholders
	Construction of light industrial area	Akomadan					200,000		Light industrial area constructed	10,000	190,000	DA	BAC/Other stakeholders
	Support to small and medium scale enterprises	District wide									150,000.00	DA	BAC/Other stakeholders
	Provide management and technical training for SMS	Akomadan					200,000		200 SMEs trained in management and technical programs	0.00	200,000	BAC	DA/Other stakeholders
	Facilitate market linkages for SMEs	District wide					10,000		200 SMEs accessing foreign markets	0.00	10,000	BAC	DA/Other stakeholders
	Facilitate certification for SMEs	Akomadan					20,000		250 SMEs certified	0.00	20,000	BAC	DA/Other stakeholders
	Provide mentorship for start-ups	Akomadan					20,000		200 SMEs mentored	0.00	20,000	BAC	DA/Other stakeholders

Agriculture and Rural Development	Construction of 5No. simple irrigation schemes	Darso Asempanaye Nkenkaasu Afrancho Mankramso					700,000	00	No. of simple irrigation schemes constructed	7000.00	630,000.00	DA	IDA, MOFA NGOs, Donors, Traditional Authorities, Communities
	Provision of adequate agricultural extension services	District wide					60,000	00	Adequacy of agricultural extension services provided	6,000.00	54,000.00	DA	MOFA NGOs Farmers
	Provision of 20No. improved storage facilities	District wide					600,000	00	No. of improved storage facilities provided	0.00	600,000.00	DA	MOFA NGOs Farmers
	Facilitation of the provision of agricultural machinery to farmers	District Wide					4,000	00	Agricultural machinery provided to farmers	0.00	4,000.00	DA	MOFA
	Provision of agro-processing machines to communities	Dwenedabi, Mpaepaem, Afrancho, Brohoma, Asempanaye, Akomadan					30,000	00	Agro-processing machines provided	0.00	30,000.00	UNDP/ A2000 N	DA Communities NGOs
	Provision of Improved Seeds okro, maize and green pepper, cabbage and tomatoes to farmers	Asempanaye Afrancho Mpaepaem Asuosu					120,000	00	Improved seeds provided to farmers	0.00	120,000.00	UNDP/ A2000 N	DA Communities NGOs

Provision agricultural inputs e.g. fertilizers	District Wide					30,000	00	Agricultural inputs provided	0.00	30,000.00	MOFA	DA
Facilitation of formation of farmer cooperatives	District Wide					5,000	00	Farmers Cooperatives formed	5,000.00	0.00	MOFA	DA, Traditional Authorities, Dept of Cooperatives
Provision of Credit to Farmer Groups	District Wide					100,000	00	Micro-credit provided	0.00	100,000.00	NGOs, FIs	DA, MSEs, Farmers
Provision of improved breed of livestock /housing to farmers (sheep, goats and pigs)	Asempanaye Mpaepaem Dwenedabi Afrancho					180,000	00	No. of improved breed of livestock provided	0.00	180,000.00	UNDP/ A2000 N	DA Communities NGOs
Promoting and supporting 2,000 farmers in block farming	District Wide					280,000	00	No. of farmers supported in block farming	0.00	280,000.00	DADU	MOFA, DA
Promotion of the growing of tree crops	District Wide					40,000	00	Growing of tree crops promoted	10,000.00	30,000.00	MOFA	DA Communities
Control of bushfires	District Wide					6,000	00	Bushfires controlled	6,000.00	0.00	DA	GNFS, Fire Volunteers, Communities

Support for Re-forestation Programs	District Wide					100,000	00	Re-afforestation supported	4,000.00	96,000.00	DA	Forestry Dept, GNFS Communities
Support for Environmental Protection and Conservation	District Wide					5,000	00	Environmental protection and conservation supported	5,000.00	0.00	DA	EHSD, EPA, TA
Training of 5,000 farmers on the safe use of agro-chemicals	District Wide					12,000	00	Farmers trained on the safe use of agro-chemicals	0.00	12,000.00	DADU	Agro-Chemical Dealers Farmers
Train 13 Farmer Groups on improved method of maize production, integrating climate smart demonstrations for increased yields	Afrancho Akumadan Nkenkaasu Asuosu Nsenua					24,464.00		*Reduction in incidence of crop failure by 15% * Increase in maize yield by 15%	0.00	24,464.00	DDA, DAOs AEAs	Central Administration
Development of the production of valley button rice	Asuoso					30,000		Valley button rice developed	0.00	30,000	DDA, DAOs AEAs	Central Administration
Train 7 Vegetable Farmer groups on improved dry season production methods.	Afrancho Akumadan Nkenkaasu Asuosu Nsenua					12,232.00		* Closing yield parity of dry season produce to that of rainy season by 90%		12,232.00	DDA, DAOs AEAs	Central Administration

	Promote the use of Quality Protein Maize in School Feeding Program through the school farm demonstration concept	Afrancho Akumadan Nkenkaasu Asuosu Nsenua					4,520.00		*Use of quality protein maize by caterers *Reduce incidence of mal-nutrition by 50%	0.00	4,520.00	DDA DAOs AEAs	*School Feeding Program *Central assembly, * Health Service
	Increased Support to Veterinary activities to increase surveillance and pest and disease management	Afrancho Akumadan Nkenkaasu Asuosu Nsenua					9270.00	00	* Reduce incidence of spread of outbreak of noticeable diseases by 50%	112,000.00	9270.00	DDA DO MIS VET OFFIC ER AEAs	Central Administration
	i. Train 200 livestock farmers on the preparation and handling of supplementary feeding during dry season and fodder conservation. ii. Train 200 livestock farmers on improved animal husbandry practices (housing, feeding and breeding)	Afrancho Akumadan Nkenkaasu Asuosu Nsenua					4,200.00		* Diversification of farm families' sources of income	0.00	4,200.00	DDA DO MIS VET OFFIC ER AEAs	BAC

Promotion of cashew as a cash crop	Afrancho Akumadan Nkenkaasu Asuosu Nsenua					4,200.00	* Increase in cashew holders to 30,000 farmers	0.00	4,200.00	DDA PROJE CT COOR DINAT ORS, AEA s	BAC
Promotion of farming as an agri-business or venture in all operational areas of the district	Afrancho Akumadan Nkenkaasu Asuosu Nsenua					7,200.00	Enhanced ability of farmers to appraise their farm investments	0.00	7,200.00	DDA DO MIS AEA s	BAC
Study tour of Conservation Agriculture Site with 30 representatives of outstanding FBOs and crop production Farmer groups	Agricultural Conservation Site					3,600.00	*Increased pricing collaboration between producers and purchasers * Improved capacity of FBO's	0.00	3,600.00	DDA DAOs AEA s	BAC
Provide extension services to 30,000 farmers in the district. (Farm and Home visits)	Afrancho Akumadan Nkenkaasu Asuosu Nsenua					2100.00	* Enhanced farmers' knowledge on sustainable agriculture	0.00	2100.00	DDA, DAOs, Farmers , AEA s	Center For Conservation Agriculture
Make use of mass media for dissemination of agricultural technologies to the masses	Afrancho Akumadan Nkenkaasu Asuosu Nsenua					36000.00	* Establishment of good contact with 30,000 farmers	0.00	36000.00	DDA, DAOs, Farmers , AEA s	Central Administration
						9600.00	* Quick spread of extension technologies suitable by mass medium	0.00	9600.00	DDA, DAOs, Farmers , AEA s	Information Services Dept.

Goal: Safeguard the natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment

Development Dimension	Activities	Location	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget	INDICATORS	Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			2018	2019	2020	2021			IGF	GOG/OTHERS	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Energy and Petroleum	Extension of the national grid to 20 communities in the district	Akomadan Ext. Afrancho Ext. Nkenkaasu Ext. Seseko Ext Nsenoa Sarfokrom Nyamebekyer e No.1 &2 Amponsakrom Konkon Dwendabi Papasisi Mantukwa Bosomponso Brohoma Srentiatia Tanokwaem Mankranso Sraneso 1 Sraneso 2, Kyeredagya					300,000 00	No. of communities connected to the national grid	0.00	300,000.00	DA	Min. of Energy, VRA/NED, SHEP Private Sector
	Maintenance of streetlights	Akomadan, Afrancho, Nkenkaasu					150,000	No. of streetlights maintained	0.00	150,000	DA	DWD

	Provision of transformer	Darso					10,000		No. of transformers provided	0.00	10,000	DA	PPD
Infrastructure maintenance	Rehabilitation of feeder road network	Asemanaye-Nyamebekyer e No.2; Sarfokrom-Kyeredagya-Konkon Amponsakrom – Papisisi; Ejisu-Miawani; Afrancho-Sawua-Mfante; Afrancho-Tanokwaem; Apatam-Ankonom; Nkubesa Nkwanta-Nkubesa; Akomadan-Nsuguasua; Kobreso-Brohoma; Darso-Buraso II; Nkenkaasu-Seseko; Nkenkaasu-Wonsohoo; Nkenkaasu-Menesono;					500,000	00	Km of Feeder roads rehabilitated	50,000.00	450,000.00	DA	DFR

		Nkenkaasu- Dunkofo Roads Brohoma Road Mframanfa Road Proso Medokwae Kensiri- Nibiriba Asempanaye- Bobra Asempanaye- Dweneho Nyamebekere No1- Nyamebekyer e Cedi junction- yawtorkromN o2 Mankramso, Apatam- Nkwaduano										
Street Naming Exercise	District wide					30,000	00	Street naming exercise carried out	0.00	30,000.00	DA	T&CPD
Reshaping of town roads	Nkenkasu					400,000	00	Town roads reshaped	00	400,000.00	DA	DFR
Construction of 1No. Lorry Park	Akomadan					20,000	00	Lorry Park constructed	10,000.00	10,000.00	DA	MLGRD
Construction of 8No. Culverts	Old Mireku - Zongo Road, Nkenkaasu-					150,000	00	No. of Culvert constructed	0.00	150,000.00	DA	DFR

		Buraso Road Nibiriba Nkenkaasu- Donkorfu Road, Asempanaye- Nyamebekyer e No. 1&2, Amponsakrom , Nyinatase- Kutire Road Asuoso-Proso bridge										
	Integration of land use, development planning and service provision	Akomadan, Afrancho, Nkenkaasu Asuusu				100,000	00	Land use, development planning and service provision integrated	5,000.00	95,000.00	DA	T&CPD, TA, VRA/NED GWC, DFR Private Sector
	Construction of 20No. 6-Unit Teachers Quarters	Amponsakrom , Nyamebekyer e No.1, Mankramso, Tanokwaem, Seseko, Buraso Bobra Akrofoa Akomadan Zongo Srentiantia Nkwaduano Bosomponso,				900,000	00	No. of Teachers Quarters constructed	90,000.00	810,000.00	DA	GES, NGOs, Private Sector, GEFUND

		Brohoma, Sraneso No1 Sraneso No2 Dwenedabi Konkon Kyeredagya Apenten Akrofoa										
	Construction of day care crèche	Adugyasu				30,000.00	00	Day care crèche constructed	0.00	30,000	DA	Works Dept
	Construction of 1No. Teachers Quarters	Dwenedabi				6,000	00	Teachers Quarters rehabilitated	0.00	6,000.00	DA	GES, Communities
	Construction of 3No. Staff Quarters	Nkenkaasu Government Hospital Tanokwaem Papasisi				50,000	00	Staff Quarters constructed	500.00	49,500.00	DA	GHS, Donors
Drainage and Flood Control	Construction of bridge	Dwendabi Miawani- Asuogya raod				300,000	00	Bridge constructed	0.00	300,000	DA	GHA
	Construction of	Akomadan,				50,000	00	Primary drains	0.00	50,000	DA	MLGRD

	primary drains	Afrancho, Nkenkaasu						constructed					
	Construction of secondary drains	Akomadan, Afrancho, Nkenkaasu				100,000	00	Secondary drains constructed	0.00	100,000	DA	GOG	
	Construction of tertiary drains	Akomadan, Afrancho				200,000	00		0.00	200,000	DA	GHA	
Protected Areas	Establishment of 500 acre land bank	Akomadan				200,000	00	Land bank established	10,000.00	190,000.00	DA	TA, T&CPD, Survey Dept, Lands Commission	
Information Communication and Technology	Construction of 1No. ICT Centre	Nkenkaasu				240,000	00	No. of ICT Centres constructed	20,000.00	220,000.00	DA	GES Communities, Donors	
	Procurement of 50No. Computers for ICT and offices	Akomadan				55,000	00	No. of computers procured	5,000.00	50,000.00	DA	Donors, NGOs	
	Provide 2 no desktop computers, 1 photocopier machine and 2 printers for DED	Akomadan				7,000	00	No. of desktop computers, photocopier machine, printers	0.00	7,000.00	DA	GES	
	Provision of support for district sports activities	Akomadan				10,000	00	Support provided for district sports activities	0.00	10,000	DA	GES	
	Organize 4 no science, technology,	Akomadan				10,000	00		0.00	10,000.00	DA	GES	

	mathematics and innovation education in schools												
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Goal: Create opportunities for all

Development Dimension	Activities	Location	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget GHC		INDICATORS	Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			2018	2019	2020	2021				IGF (GHC)	GOG/OTHERS (GHC)	LEAD	COLLABORATING
	Organize 4no. my first day at school	District Wide					9,000	00	No. of my first day at school programs organized	0.00	9,000.00	GES	DA, SMCs
	Organize 4 no. SMC roles in basic school management	District Wide					5,000	00	No. of SMC roles in school organized	0.00	5,000	GES	DA
	Organize 8 no. advocacy at churches, mosques etc on girls education	District Wide					8,000	00	No. of advocacy programs organized in churches and mosques	0.00	8,000	GES	DA
	Conduct 60 no monitoring and inspection of schools in the district	District Wide					8,000	00	No. of monitoring and inspection conducted	0.00	8,000	GES	DA
	Conduct 6 circuit level and 1 district level SPAMS	District Wide					8,000	00	No. of circuit level and district level SPAMS conducted	0.00	8,000	GES	DA
	Support 200 no. needy but brilliant students in the district	District Wide					8,000	00	No. of needy but brilliant students supported	0.00	8,000	GES	DA
	Conduct 8no.	District Wide					8,000	00	No. of sensitization	0.00	8,000.00	GES	DA, SMCs

	sensitization programs on the need to send all children to school and at the right time								programs conducted				
	Organize 4 no. my first day at school ceremony	District Wide					8,000	00	No. of my first day at school ceremony organized	0.00	8,000.00	GES	DA, SMCs
	Conduct 16 no. sensitization programs for parents and learners on the importance of TVET	Districtwide					8,000	00	No. of sensitization programs for parents and learners on TVET conducted	0.00	8,000.00	GES	DA, SMCs
	Improve upon school supervision	District Wide					8,000	00	School supervision improved	2,000.00	6,000.00	GES	DA, Donors
	Strengthen 89No. SMCs	District Wide					5,000	00	SMCs strengthened	1,000.00	4,000.00	GES	DA, SMCs
	Supply of 40,000 No. Text Books 80,000 NO. Exercise Books 40,000 No. Teaching and Learning materials	District Wide					60,000	00	No. of Text Books, Exercise Books and teaching materials supplied	0.00	60,000.00	GES	DA
	Provision for award for 12No. Best Teachers	District Wide					40,000	00	Award for Best Teachers provided	40,000.00	0.00	DA	GES
	Support to Girl Child Education Program	District Wide					6,000	00	Girl Child Education supported	2,000.00	4,000.00	DA	GES
	Support to SHEP Program	District Wide					6,000	00	SHEP Program supported	2,000.00	4,000.00	DA	GES

Promote Schools Sports Development	District Wide					10,000	00	Schools sports development supported	2,000.00	8,000.00	DA	GES
Completion of 1No. school project of the physically challenged	Akomadan					30,000	00	Dormitory Block constructed	0.00	30,000.00	DA	Dept. of Social Welfare
Construction of 13No. 3-Unit room Blocks and sanitary facilities	Brohoma D/A Prim, Darso Nkwankwaa JHS Nkenkaasu (SDA, English Arabic , Presby JHS, Akrofoa JHS Yawtorkrom Apatam Mantukwa D/A JHS Atrensu Konkomba Aponsakrom JHS Apenten Asuosu					233,000	00	No. of 3-Unit Classroom Blocks completed	0.00	233,000.00	DA	GES, CBRDP GETFUND
Construction of 14No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks with office, store, library and sanitary facilities	Sarfokrom, Sraneso No.2, Bosomponso, Afrancho D/A Prim, Sawua-Mfante, Akomadan Faith,					2,080,000	00	No. of 6-Unit Classroom Blocks constructed	0.00	2,080,000.00	DA	GES NGOs

		Akomadan Adabiya, Nkenkaasu Methodist Prim, Nkenkaasu Faith Prim, Nkenkaasu Apostolic Prim, Kyeredagya, Akrofoa, Nkwaduano Kobreso										
	Construction of 9No. Kindergarten Blocks	Buraso, Nkwankwaa, Proso, Nkenkaasu Tanokwaem Apatam Afrancho Nyamebekye re Yawkyemkro m Amponsakro m					220,000 00	No. of Kindergarten Blocks constructed	22,000.00	198,000.00	DA	GES NGOs

Construction of 15 No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with sanitary facilities constructed	Aparenten Prim, Darso JHS, Brohoma Prim, Amponsakrom Prim, Mpaepaem Prim, Asempanaye JHS, Tanokwaem JHS, Mpaepaem Prim, Seseko JHS, Buraso Prim, Akomadan Presby JHS Akrofoa Nkenkasu					770,000	00	No. of 3-Unit Classroom Blocks constructed	7,000.00	763,000.00	DA	GES NGOs
Rehabilitation of 19 No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks	Kobreso RC Prim, Sawua-Mfante Prim, Tanokwaem Prim, Srentiatia Prim, Afrancho Zion Prim, Papisisi Prim, Dwenedabi Prim, Seseko Prim, Nkenkaasu Eng/Arabic,					665,000	00	No. of schools rehabilitated	0.00	365,000.00	DA	GES NGOs

		Asempanaye Prim, Akomadan Prim "B", Nyinataase Prim, Mantukwa Prim, Darso Prim, Nkwankwaa										
	Rehabilitation of 3No. 4-Unit Classroom Block	Afrancho D/A Prim, Nkenkaasu Methodist JHS				120,000	00	No. of 4-Unit Classroom Blocks rehabilitated	0.00	120,000.00	DA	GES NGOs
	Rehabilitation of 2 no. 3-unit classroom blocks with sanitary facilities	Buraso D/A, Afrancho D/A JHS				90,000	00	No. of 3-unit classroom blocks rehabilitated	0.00	90,000.00	GES	DA, GETFUND , NGOs, Donors
	Construction of 2No.3-Unit Classroom Blocks for Nkenkaasu Senior High School	Nkenkaasu Akomadan Presby				140,000	00	No. of Classroom Blocks constructed	0.00	140,000.00	GES	DA, GETFUND, NGOs, Donors
	Construction of 1No. Science Laboratory for Nkenkaasu Senior High School	Nkenkaasu				200,000	00	Science Laboratory constructed	0.00	200,000.00	GES	DA, GETFUND, NGOs, Donors
	Construction of 1No. Boys Dormitory Block for Nkenkaasu Senior High School	Nkenkaasu				400,000	00	Dormitory Block constructed	0.00	400,000.00	GES	DA, GETFUND, NGOs, Donors

	Construction of 1No. Girls Dormitory Block for Nkenkaasu Senior High School	Nkenkaasu					400,000	00	Dormitory Block constructed	0.00	400,000.00	GES	DA, GETFUND, NGOs, Donors
	Completion of 1No. 2-Storey Classroom Block at Akomadan Senior High School	Akomadan					80,000	00	2-Storey Classroom Block completed	0.00	80,000.00	GES	GOG
	Procurement of 600pieces of Students desks for Akomadan Senior High School	Akomadan					50,000	00	No. of No. Students desks procured	0.00	50,000.00	DA	GES Private Sector
	Procurement of 2,000 Dual Desks for Basic Schools	District Wide					80,000	00	No. of Dual Desks procured	0.00	80,000.00	DA	GES, GETFUND, NGOs, Donors
Water and Sanitation	Provision of water to the Nkenkaasu Senior High School	Nkenkaasu					30,000	00	Water provided	10,000.00	20,000.00	DA	GES, DWST, NGOs
	Provision of 80 no. bore holes	District wide					800,000	00	No. of Boreholes provided	0.00	800,000	DA	DWST

Construction of 15No. 10-Seater Enviro-Loo Toilet Facilities	Seseko Sawua Mfante Apatam Nkwankwaa, Srentiatia, Tanokwaem, Dwenedabi, Mankranso Nkubesa Akomadan					450,000	00	No. of 10-Seater Enviro-Loo Toilet facilities constructed	45,000.00	405,000.00	DA	EHSD, DWST, Communities Donors
Construction of 60No. 5-Seater Enviro-Loo Toilet Facilities for Basic Schools	District Wide					900,000	00	No. of 4-Seater Enviro-Loo Toilet Facilities constructed	90,000.00	810,000.00	DA	EHSD, DWST, Communities Donors
Construction of 1No. 8-Seater KVIP Toilet Facility	Akomadan JHS "A"					30,000	00	8-Seater KVIP Toilet Facility constructed	0.00	30,000.00	DA	EHSD, DWST, Communities
Construction of 8No. 20-Seater Water Closets	District wide					960,000	00	No. of 8-Seater KVIP	96,000.00	864,000.00	DA	EHSD, DWST, Communities Donors
Procurement of 120No. Wheel Barrows	Akomadan, Afrancho, Nkenkaasu, Asuoso, Nkwankwaa					5,000	00	No. of wheel barrows procured	5,000.00	0.00	DA	EHSD, Zoomlion
Training 10 No. Environmental Health Officers in the handling and disposal of solid waste	Akomadan, Nkenkaasu, Afrancho					4,000	00	10 No. Environmental Health officers trained	400.00	3,600.00	DA	Private Sector Zoom lion

Procurement of 20No. 15m ³ Communal Containers	Akomadan, Afrancho, Nkenkaasu					30,000	00	No. of 100No. 15m ³ Communal Containers	3,000.00	27,000.00	DA	EHSD, Zoom lion, Communities
Provision on of 15No. Refuse Collection points	Akomadan, Afrancho, Nkenkaasu					30,000	00	No. of Refuse Collection Points constructed	10,000.00	20,000.00	DA	EHSD, Zoomlion, Communities
Evacuation of refuse dump sites	District wide					90,000	00	Refuse dump sites evacuated	0.00	90,000	DA	EHSD, Zoomlion Co. Ltd
Acquisition of 4No. Final Disposal Sites	Akomadan, Afrancho, Nkenkaasu, Asuso, Nkwankwaa					10,000	00	No. of Final Disposal Sites acquired	2,000.00	8,000.00	DA	EHSD, Zoomlion, Communities
Procurement of 1No. Septic Emptier	Akomadan					200,000	00	Septic Emptier procured	0.00	200,000.00	DA	MLGRD, Common Fund Secretariat
Construction of 3,000 in-house toilet facilities	District Wide					3,000,000	00	No. of in-house toilet facilities constructed	300,000.00	2,700,000.00	DA	EHSD T A, Private Sector, NGOs
Construction of 100 number of primary drains	Akomadan Afrancho Nkenkaasu Darso					300,000	00	Length of primary drains constructed	30,000.00	270,000.00	DA	EHSD Private Sector T&CPD

	Construction of 5,000m of secondary drains	Akomadan Afrancho Nkenkaasu					300,000	00	Length of secondary drains constructed	30,000.00	270,000.00	DA	EHSD Private Sector T&CPD
	Rehabilitation of 6km drains	Akomadan Afrancho Nkenkaasu					150,000	00	Length of drains rehabilitated	10,000.00	140,000.00	DA	DFR
	Construction of 8No. sullage collection points	Akomadan Afrancho Nkenkaasu					100,000	00	No. of sullage points constructed	10,000.00	90,000.00	DA	EHSD Private Sector
	Support to the District Response Initiative on HIV/AIDS	District Wide					70,000	00	District Response Initiative on HIV/AIDS supported	20,000.00	50,000.00	DA	GAC, GHS, NGOs, PLHIV Associations, Traditional Authority
	Support for 160 No. brilliant, but needy students	District Wide					48,000	00	Brilliant, but needy students supported	0.00	48,000.00	DA	GES, Dept of Social Welfare, NGOs,
	Sponsorship for 40 No. Teacher Trainees	District Wide					30,000	00	No. of Teacher Trainees sponsored	0.00	30,000.00	DA	GES
Health and Health	Support for Mental Health Programs						6,000	00	Mental health programs supported	0.00	6,000.00	GHS	DA

	Sponsorship for General and Psychiatric Nurses Trainees	District Wide					6,000	00	Nurses Trainees sponsored in psychiatric nursing	0.00	6,000.00	DA	GHS
	Construction of 6-unit Nurses quarters at Nkenkaasu hospital	Nkenkaasu					200,000	00	6-unit Nurses quarters constructed	0.00	200,000	DA	GHS
	Support for the National Immunization Program	District Wide					32,000	00	NIP supported	16,000.00	16,000.00	GHS	DA, NGOs
	Organization of Health programs (Vaccination and Health Talk programs)	Districtwide					32,000	00	Roll Back Malaria Program supported	16,000.00	16,000.00	GHS	DA, NGOs, Communities
	Construction of 2 no. CHPS Compound at Amponsakrom	Amponsakrom Sraneso no. 1					150,000	00	2 no. CHPS Compounds constructed	0.00	150,000	DA	GHS, Donors
Gender Equality	Embark on public education on women empowerment and gender issues	District wide							Public education on women empowerment organized	5,0000.00		DA	MLGRD
Child and Family Welfare	Social education programs on the right of children								Social education programs on the right of children organized			DA	MLGRD
	Awareness creation on domestic violence in the district											DA	MLGRD
	Monitor early childhood											DA	SWCD

	development centers												
	Social work with families								Registration and resolution of 120 cases complaints			DA	SWCD
	Registration of PWDs								60 PWDs registered			DA	SWCD
Social Protection	Monitoring of LEAP House holds								229 HHs monitored			DA	SWCD

Development Dimension	Activities	Location	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget GHC	INDICATORS	Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies		
			2018	2019	2020	2021			IGF (GHC)	GOG/OTHERS (GHC)	LEAD	COLLABORATING	
Local Government and Decentralization Human Security and Public Safety	Construction of 1No. 10-Unit Office Block for the District Administration	Akomadan					100,000	00	Office Block constructed	20,000.00	80,000.00	DA	Communities
	Construction of Assembly Office Complex and Assembly Hall	Akomadan					900,000	00	Office Complex and Assembly Hall constructed	0.00	900,000.00	DA	MLGRD Private Sector
	Provision of support to DEOC meetings	Akomadan					40,000	00	Support to DEOC meetings	0.00	40,000	DA	GES
	Rehabilitation of 4No. Area/Town/Urban Council Buildings	Asuoso Nkenkaasu Akomadan Afrancho					80,000	00	Area/Town/Urban Council Buildings rehabilitated	20,000.00	60,000.00	DA	Sub-District Structures
Construction of 3No. District Offices for Decentralized Department (Education, Agriculture, Health)	Akomadan					400,000	00	No. of offices constructed for 330decentralized departments	0.00	400,000.00	DA	GES, MOFA, GHS	
Provision of logistics for the police to combat crime	Akomadan Afrancho Nkenkaasu					50,000	00	Logistics provided	50,000.00	0.00	DA	District Police Command, Civil Society	
Establishment of 3No. Police Posts	Asuoso Nkwankwa Sarfokrom Nkenkasu					240,000	00	No. of Police Posts established	24,000.00	216,000.00	DA	District Police Command, Min. of Interior, Community	

	Construction of 1No. District Library	Akomadan					170,000	00	District Library constructed	170,000.00	0.00	DA	Ghana Library Board
	Facilitation of formation of Community Volunteers	District Wide					8,000	00	Community volunteers formed	8,000.00	0.00	DA	District Police Command, Private Sector, Communities
	Construction of 3No. Community Centers	Afrancho, Nkenkaasu and Akomadan					750,000	00	No. of Community Centers constructed	75,000.00	675,000.00	DA	Communities NGOs
	Procurement of 50No. Executive Desks/Chairs	Akomadan					30,000	00	No. of Desks/Chairs procured	2,000.00	28,000.00	DA	Private Sector
	Furnishing of 6No. Staff Bungalows and Quarters	Akomadan					20,000	00	No. of staff bungalows furnished	2,000.00	18,000.00	DA	Private Sector
	Provision of office accommodation for the Nsenoaman Area Council	Sarfokrom					85,000	00	Office accommodation provided	8,500.00	76,500.00	DA	Traditional Authority, T&CPD
	Strengthening the DPCU 1No. Projector and Screen 1No. Digital Camera 3No. Internet Modems etc	Akomadan					40,000	00	DPCU strengthened	0.00	40,000.00	DA	MLGRD NGOs, Dev. Partners
	Provision of 3Permanent staff for the Area Councils	Akomadan/ Afrancho, Nkenkaasu, Asuoso, Nsenoaman					43,200	00	No. of Permanent staff provided	4,320.00	38,880.00	DA	SDS
	Carry out 40 IE&C activities on the rights of women and	District Wide					16,000	00	No. of IE&C activities carried out on the rights of	6,000.00	10,000.00	DA	NCCE, ISD Dept. of Social Welfare

	children								women and children				
	Carry out 40 IE&C on the need for the active involvement of women in governance	District Wide					16,000	00	No. of IE&C activities carried out on the need for active involvement of women in governance	6,000.00	10,000.00	DA	NCCE, ISD Dept. of Social Welfare
	Support for the Physically Challenged	District Wide					10,000	00	Physically Challenged supported	0.00	10,000.00	DA	GFPC Dept. of Social Welfare
	Prevention of Child Labor	District Wide					8,000	00	Child Labor prevented	0.00	8,000.00	DA	Dept. of Social Welfare, Police
	Establishment of 1No. Youth Friendly Centre	Akomadan					280,000	00	Youth Friendly Centre established	80,000.00	200,000.00	DA	MLGRD, GHS, GES, MOFA, DA, NGOs, Private Sector
	Support Community Initiated Projects	District Wide					240,000	00	Community Initiated projects supported	40,000.00	200,000.00	DA	Communities NGOs
	Support Disaster Prevention and Management	District Wide					240,000	00	Disaster prevention and management supported	40,000.00	200,000.00	DA	NADMO, NGOs
	Procurement of 1No. Pick-up (4x4 Wheel Drive)	Akomadan					65,000	00	4x4 wheel Drive Pickup procured	0.00	65,000.00	DA	Private Sector Donors, NGOs
	Preparation of M&E Plan	Akomadan					10,000		M&E Plan prepared	10,000	0.00	DA	MLGRD
	Monitoring and Evaluation of Programs and Projects	District Wide					105,400	00	Provision for Monitoring and Evaluation made	0.00	105,400.00	DA	Donors, NGOs

	Project documentation and tender evaluation	Akomadan					20,000	00	Project documents evaluated	0.00	20,000	DA	DPCU/Procurement		
	Organize quarterly Statutory Planning Committee meetings	Akomadan					16,000	00	16 SPC meetings organized	0.00	16,000.00	DA	PPD		
	Compensation of land owners	Asuoso					50,000	00				DA	PPD		
	Review of Medium-Term Development Plan and Composite Budget	Akomdan										DA	Donors, NGOs		
	Training and capacity building	Akomadan										DA	HR	DA	H
	Public fora and dissemination of information														
	Payment of counterpart funding for projects											DA	Central Admin.		

Thematic area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): BUILD A PROPEROUS SOCIETY

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities -po	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame	Indicative Budget	Implementing Agencies
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						2018	2019	2020	2021	IGF	GOG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<u>Enhance Revenue Mobilization</u> Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Build a Prosperous Society	Strong and Resilient Economy	Rehabilitation of 3No. markets	3 No. of markets rehabilitated	→					150,000.00		Works	DA
				Construction of 2No. markets	No. of markets constructed	→					30,000.00		Works	DA
				Revaluation of Residential and Commercial Property	Property evaluated	→					14,400.00		PPD	DA
				Conduct Socio-economic Surveys	Socio-economic survey conducted	→					15,000.00		DPCU	DA
Pursue flagship industrial development initiative	Implement one district, one factory initiative		Industrial transformation	Establishment of tomatoes factory(PPP)	Tomato factory established	→					1,000.00		PPP	DA
				Facilitate establishment of cassava processing center by the private sector	Cassava processing centre established	→					300,000.00		PPP	DA
Support entrepreneurship and SME development			Private sector development	Facilitate establishment of palm oil processing center by the private sector	Palm oil processing centre established	→					300,000.00		Agric	DA

Ensure improved public investment	Accelerate the provision of critical infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water		Agriculture and Rural Development	Establishment of two vegetables/drying facility(PPP)	Two vegetables/drying facility established	→				250,000.00		BAC	DA
				Construction of modern retail market(PPP)	Modern market constructed	→				190.000.00	1,000,000.00	Works	DA
				Construction of light industrial area	Light industrial area constructed	→				150.000.00		BAC	DA
				Support to small and medium scale enterprises	200 SMEs trained in management and technical programs	→				200.000		BAC	DA
				Provide management and technical training for SMS	200 SMEs accessing foreign markets	→				10,000.00		BAC	DA
					250 SMEs certified 200 SMEs mentored	→				10,000.00		BAC	DA

Thematic area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s):

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities-po	Outcome/impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	IGF	GOG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
			Agriculture and Rural Development	Construction of 5No. simple irrigation schemes	No.of simple irrigation schemes constructed						20,000.00		Agric	DA
				Provision of adequate agricultural extension services	Adequacy of agricultural extension services provided						7,000.00	630,000.00	Agric	DA
				Provision of 20No. improved storage facilities	No.of improved storage facilities provided						6,000.00	54,000.00	Agric	DA
				Facilitation of the provision of agricultural machinery to farmers	Agricultural machinery provided to farmers						6,000.00		Agric	DA

				Provision of agro-processing machines to communities	Agro-processing machines provided						4,000.00		Agric	DA
				Provision of Improved Seeds okro, maize and green pepper, cabbage and tomatoes to farmers	Improved seeds provided to farmers						30,000.00		Agric	DA
				Provision agricultural inputs e.g. fertilizers	Agricultural inputs provided						120,000.00		Agric	DA
				Facilitation of formation of farmer cooperatives	Farmers Cooperatives formed						30,000.00		Agric	DA
				Provision of Credit to Farmer Groups	Micro-credit provided						5,000.00		Agric	DA

				Provision of improved breed of livestock /housing to farmers (sheep, goats and pigs)	No. of improved breed of livestock provided						100,000.00		Agric	DA
				Promoting and supporting 2,000 farmers in block farming	No. of farmers supported in block farming						180,000.00		Agric	DA
				Promotion of the growing of tree crops	Growing of tree crops promoted						280,000.00		Agric	DA
				Control of bushfires	Bushfires controlled					10,000.00	30,000.00		NADMO	DA
				Support for Re-forestation Programs	Re-afforestation supported					6,000.00			NADMO	DA
				Support for Environmental Protection and Conservation	Environmental protection and conservation supported					4,000.00	96,000.00		NADMO	DA

				on										
				Training of 5,000 farmers on the safe use of agro-chemicals	Farmers trained on the safe use of agro-chemicals						5,000.00		Agric	DA
				Train 13 Farmer Groups on improved method of maize production, integrating climate smart demonstrations for increased yields	*Reduction in incidence of crop failure by 15% * Increase in maize yield by 15%						12,000.00		Agric	DA
				Development of the production of valley button rice	Valley button rice developed						24,464.00		Agric	DA
				Train 7 Vegetable Farmer groups on improved dry season production methods.	* Closing yield parity of dry season produce to that of rainy season by 90%						30,000.00		Agric	DA

				Promote the use of Quality Protein Maize in School Feeding Program through the school farm demonstration concept	*Use of quality protein maize by caterers *Reduce incidence of mal-nutrition by 50%						12,232.00			Agric	DA
				Increased Support to Veterinary activities to increase surveillance and pest and disease management	* Reduce incidence of spread of outbreak of noticeable diseases by 50%						4,520.00			Agric	DA
				i. Train 200 livestock farmers on the preparation and handling of supplementary feeding during dry season and fodder conservation. ii. Train 200	* Diversification of farm families' sources of income					112,000.00	9,270.00			Agric	DA

				livestock farmers on improved animal husbandry practices (housing, feeding and breeding)											
				Promotion of cashew as a cash crop	* Increase in cashew holders to 30,000 farmers						4,200.00			Agric	DA
				Promotion of farming as an agri-business or venture in all operational areas of the district	Enhanced ability of farmers to appraise their farm investments						4,200.00			Agric	DA
				Study tour of Conservation Agriculture Site with 30 representatives of outstanding FBOs and crop production Farmer groups	*Increased pricing collaboration between producers and purchasers * Improved capacity of FBO's						7,200.00			Agric	DA

				Provide extension services to 30,000 farmers in the district. (Farm and Home visits)	* Enhanced farmers' knowledge on sustainable agriculture						3,600.00		Agric	DA
				Make use of mass media for dissemination of agricultural technologies to the masses	* Establishment of good contact with 30,000 farmers						2,100.00		Agric	DA
					* Quick spread of extension technologies suitable by mass medium						3,000.00		Agric	DA

Thematic area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s):

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities-po	Outcome/Impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	IGF	GOG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
			Energy and Petroleum	Extension of the national grid to 20 communities in the district	No. of communities connected to the national grid				→		36,000.00		Agric	DA
				Maintenance of streetlights	No. of streetlights maintained				→		9,600.00		Works	DA
				Provision of transformer	No. of transformers provided				→		300,000.00		ECG	DA

Thematic area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s):

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities-po	Outcome/Impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	IGF	GOG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
			Infrastructure maintenance	Rehabilitation of feeder road network	Km of Feeder roads rehabilitated	→					150,000.00		Works	DA
				Street Naming Exercise	Street naming exercise carried out	→				50,000.00	450,000.00		PPD	DA
				Reshaping of town roads	Town roads reshaped	→					30,000.00		Works	DA
				Construction of 1No. Lorry Park	Lorry Park constructed	→					10,000.00		Works	DA
				Construction of 8No. Culverts	No. of Culvert constructed	→				10,000.00	150,000.00		Works	DA
				Integration of land use, development planning and service provision	Land use, development planning and service provision integrated	→					10,000.00		PPD	DA

				Constructi on of 10No. 6- Unit Teachers Quarters	No. of Teachers Quarters constructed					90,0 00.0 0	810,00 0.00		Works	DA
				Constructi on of day care crèche	Day care crèche constructed						300,00 0.00		Works	DA
				Constructi on of 1No. Teachers Quarters	Teachers Quarters rehabilitated						6,000. 00		Works	DA
				Constructi on of 3No. Staff Quarters	Staff Quarters constructed					500. 00	49,500 .00		Works	DA

Thematic area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s):														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities-po	Outcome/Impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	IGF	GOG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
			Drainage and Flood Control	Constructi on of bridge	Bridge constructed						300,00 0.00		Works	DA

				Constructi on of primary drains	Primary drains constructed	→					50,000 .00		Works	DA
				Constructi on of secondary drains	Secondary drains constructed	→					100,00 0,00		Works	DA
				Constructi on of tertiary drains		→					200,00 0.00		Works	DA

Thematic area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT															
Adopted MDAs Goal(s):															
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities-po	Outcome/Impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	IGF	GOG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
			Protected Areas	Establishment of 500 acre land bank	Land bank established	→					10,000.00	190,000.00		Works	DA

Thematic area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s):														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities-po	Outcome/Impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	IGF	GOG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
			Information Communication and Technology	Construction of 1No. ICT Centre	No. of ICT Centres constructed					20,000.00	220,000.00		Works	DA
				Procurement of 50No. Computers for ICT and offices	No. of computers procured					5,000.00	50,000.00			DA
				Provide 2 no desktop computers, 1 photocopier machine and 2 printers for DED	No. of desktop computers, photocopier machine, printers provided						7,000.00		GES	DA
				Provision of support for district sports activities	Support provided for district sports activities						10,000.00		GES	DA
				Organize 4 no science, technology, mathematics							10,000.00		GES	DA

				es and innovation education in schools										
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Thematic area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunity for all

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities -po	Outcome/Impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	IGF	GOG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels.	Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children.	Social Service Delivery	Education and training	Organize capacity building program	No. of capacity building programs organized						15,000.00		GES	DA
				Organize 4no. my first day at school	No. of my first day at school programs organized						9,000.00		GES	DA

				Organize 4 no. SMC roles in basic school management	No. of SMC roles in school organized					5,000.00		GES	DA
				Organize 8 no. advocacy at churches, mosques etc on girls education	No. of advocacy programs organized in churches and mosques					8,000.00		GES	DA
				Conduct 60 no monitoring and inspection of schools in the district	No. of monitoring and inspection conducted					8,000.00		GES	DA
				Conduct 6 circuit level and 1 district level SPAMS	No. of circuit level and district level SPAMS conducted					8,000.00		GES	DA
				Support 200 no. needy but brilliant students in the district	No. of needy but brilliant students supported					8,000.00		GES	DA
				Conduct 8no. sensitization programs on the need to send all	No. of sensitization programs conducted					8,000.00		GES	DA

				children to school and at the right time										
				Organize 4 no. my first day at school ceremony	No. of my first day at school ceremony organized						8,000.00		GES	DA
				Conduct 16 no. sensitization programs for parents and learners on the importance of TVET	No. of sensitization programs for parents and learners on TVET conducted						8,000.00		GES	DA
				Improve upon school supervision	School supervision improved					2,000.00	6,000.00		GES	DA
				Strengthen 89No. SMCs	SMCs strengthened					1,000.00	4,000.00		GES	DA
				Supply of 40,000 No. Text Books 80,000 NO. Exercise Books 40,000 No. Teaching and Learning materials	No. of Text Books, Exercise Books and teaching materials supplied						60,000.00		GES	DA

				Provision for award for 12No. Best Teachers	Award for Best Teachers provided					40,000.00	00		GES	DA
				Support to Girl Child Education Program	Girl Child Education supported					2,000.00	4,000,00		GES	DA
				Support to SHEP Program	SHEP Program supported					2,000.00	4,000,00		GES	DA
				Promote Schools Sports Development	Schools sports development supported					2,000.00	8,000.00		GES	DA
				Completion of 1No. school project of the physically challenged	Dormitory Block constructed						30,000,00		Works	DA
				Construction of 13No. 3-Unit room Blocks and sanitary facilities	No. of 3-Unit Classroom Blocks completed						233,000.00		Works	DA
				Construction of 14No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks	No. of 6-Unit Classroom Blocks constructed						2,080,000.00		Works	DA

				with office, store, library and sanitary facilities										
				Construction of 9No. Kindergarten Blocks	No. of Kindergarten Blocks constructed					22,000.00	198,000.00		Works	DA
				Construction of 15No.3-Unit Classroom Block with sanitary facilities constructed	No. of 3-Unit Classroom Blocks constructed					7,000.00	763,000.00		Works	DA
				Rehabilitation of 19No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks	No. of schools rehabilitated						665,000.00		Works	DA
				Rehabilitation of 3No. 4-Unit Classroom Block	No. of 4-Unit Classroom Blocks rehabilitated						120,000.00		Works	DA
				Rehabilitation of 2 no. 3-unit classroom blocks with	No. of 3-unit classroom blocks rehabilitated						90,000.00		Works	DA

				sanitary facilities										
				Construction of 2No.3-Unit Classroom Blocks for Nkenkaasu Senior High School	No. of Classroom Blocks constructed						140,000.00		Works	DA
				Construction of 1No. Science Laboratory for Nkenkaasu Senior High School	Science Laboratory constructed						200,000.00		Works	DA
				Construction of 1No. Boys Dormitory Block for Nkenkaasu Senior High School	Dormitory Block constructed						400,000.00		Works	DA
				Construction of 1No. Girls Dormitory Block for Nkenkaasu Senior High School	Dormitory Block constructed						400,000.00		Works	DA

				Completion of 1No. 2-Storey Classroom Block at Akomadan Senior High School	2-Storey Classroom Block completed						80,000.00		Works	DA
				Procurement of 600pieces of Students desks for Akomadan Senior High School	No. of No. Students desks procured						50,000.00		GES	DA
				Procurement of 2,000 Dual Desks for Basic Schools	No. of Dual Desks procured						80,000.00		GES	DA

Thematic area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT															
Adopted MDAs Goal(s):															
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities-po	Outcome/impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	IGF	GOG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible	• Accelerate implementation	Health and health services	Water and Sanitation	Provision of water to the Nkenkaasu Senior High School	Water provided						10,000.00	20,000.00		GWSC	DA

<p>e and universa l health coverage (UHC)</p>	<p>of Com munit y Based Healt h Plann ing Servi ces (CHP S) polic y to ensur e equit y in acces s to qualit y health care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expa nd and equip health 	<p>ces</p>												
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	facilities													
				Provision of 80 no. bore holes	No. of Boreholes provided					10,000.00	20,000.00		CWSA	DA
				Construction of 15No. 10-Seater Enviro-Loo Toilet Facilities	No. of 10-Seater Enviro-Loo Toilet facilities constructed						800,000.00		Works	DA
				Construction of 60No. 5-Seater Enviro-Loo Toilet Facilities for Basic Schools	No. of 4-Seater Enviro-Loo Toilet Facilities constructed					45,000.00	405,000.00		Works	DA
				Construction of 1No. 8-Seater KVIP Toilet Facility	8-Seater KVIP Toilet Facility constructed						30,000.00		Works	DA
				Construction of 8No. 20-Seater Water Closets	No. of 8-Seater KVIP					96,000.00	864,000.00		Works	DA

				Procurement of 120No. Wheel Barrows	No. of wheel barrows procured					5,000.00			DEHU	DA
				Training 10 No. Environmental Health Officers in the handling and disposal of solid waste	10 No. Environmental Health officers trained					400.00	36,000.00		DEHU	DA
				Procurement of 20No. 15m ³ Communal Containers	No. of 100No. 15m ³ Communal Containers					3,000.00	27,000.00		DEHU	DA
				Provision of 15No. Refuse Collection points	No. of Refuse Collection Points constructed					10,000.00	20,000.00		DEHU	DA
				Evacuation of refuse dump sites	Refuse dump sites evacuated						90,000.00		DEHU	DA
				Acquisition of 4No. Final Disposal Sites	No. of Final Disposal Sites acquired					2,000.00	8,000.00		DEHU	DA

				Procurement of 1No. Septic Emptier	Septic Emptier procured						200,000.00		DEHU	DA
				Construction of 3,000 in-house toilet facilities	No. of in-house toilet facilities constructed					300,000.00	2,700,000.00		DEHU	DA
				Construction of 100 number of primary drains	Length of primary drains constructed					30,000.00	270,000.00		Works	DA
				Construction of 5,000m of secondary drains	Length of secondary drains constructed					10,000.00	140,000.00		Works	DA
				Rehabilitation of 6km drains	Length of drains rehabilitated					10,000.00	90,000.00		Works	DA
				Construction of 8No. sullage collection points	No. of sullage points constructed					20,000.00	50,000.00		Works	DA
				Support to the District Response Initiative on HIV/AIDS	District Response Initiative on HIV/AIDS supported						48,000.00			DA

				Support for 160 No. brilliant, but needy students	Brilliant, but needy students supported						30,000.00		GES	DA
				Sponsorship for 40 No. Teacher Trainees	No. of Teacher Trainees sponsored						6,000.00		GES	DA

Thematic area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s):														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities -po	Outcome/Impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	IGF	GOG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
			Health and Health	Support for Mental Health Programs	Mental health programs supported						6,000.00		GHS	DA
				Sponsorship for General and Psychiatric Nurses Trainees	Nurses Trainees sponsored in psychiatric nursing						200,000.00		GHS	DA

				Constructi on of 6- unit Nurses quarters at Nkenkaasu hospital	6-unit Nurses quarters constructed					16,0 00.0 0	16,000 .00		Works	DA
				Support for the National Immunizat ion Program	NIP supported						5,000. 00		GHS	DA
				Organizati on of Health programs (Vaccinati on and Health Talk programs)	Roll Back Malaria Program supported						5,000. 00		GHS	DA
				Constructi on of 2 no. CHIPS Compound at Amponsak rom	2 no. CHPS Compounds constructed						150,00 0.00		Works	DA

Thematic area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s):

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities -po	Outcome/impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	IGF	GOG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Promote economic empowerment of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-introduce and enforce the administration directive on the reservation of 30 percent of poverty alleviation funds of MM DAs 		Gender Equality	Embark on public education on women empowerment and gender issues	Public education on women empowerment organized						5,000.00		SWCD	DA

	to servic e wome n's enter prises													
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Thematic area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s):

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities -po	Outcome/Impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	IGF	GOG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main stream child protection interventions into development plans and 		Child and Family Welfare	Social education programs on the right of children	Social education programs on the right of children organized						4,000.00		SWCD	DA

	budgets of MDA s and MM DAs													
				Awareness creation on domestic violence in the district					→		3,500.00		SWCD	DA
				Monitor early childhood development centers					→		2,000.00		SWCD	DA
				Social work with families	Registration and resolution of 120 cases complaints				→		2,000.00		SWCD	DA
				Registration of PWDs	60 PWDs registered				→		2,500.00		SWCD	DA

Thematic area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s):														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities-po	Outcome/impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	IGF	GOG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
			Social Protection	Monitoring of LEAP House holds	229 HHs monitored	→					2,000.00		SWCD	DA
Enhance the wellbeing of the aged	Create an aged database on the aged to support policy making, planning and monitoring and evaluation		The Aged			→								
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Develop measures to ensure fair and balance		Poverty and Inequality			→								

ons	d allocatio n of national resource s across ecologic al zones, gender, income and socio- economi c groups, includin g PWDs													
Improve populati on manage ment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify public education on population issues at all levels 		Populati on Manage ment											

	of society													
Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	Strengthen a multi-sector platform for decision making on nutrition		Food and Nutrition											
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women,	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budget		Social Protection											

persons with disabilit y and elderly														
Promote full participa tion of PWDs in social and economi c develop ment of the country	Ensure effective impleme ntation of the 3 percent in DACF disburse ments to PWDs		Disabilit y and Develop ment											
Improve human capital develop ment	Revamp public employ ment centres across districts		Employ ment and Decent work											

and manage ment														
Promote effective participa tion of the youth in socio economy c develop ment			Youth Develop ment											
Enhance sports and recreatio	Institute measure s to reclaim lands earmark		Sports and recreati on											

nal infrastru cture	ed for sporting and recreatio nal activitie s													
Reduce environ mental pollution	Promote the use of environ mentally friendly methods and products Intensify public education on noise pollution Intensify enforcem ent of regulatio ns on noise and air pollution		Environ mental Pollutio n											

	including open burning													
Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest plantation strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves		Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion											
Enhance climate change resilienc	Implement Ghana's commitment under		Climate Variability and Change											

e	Paris Climate Agreement (COP 21)													
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and manmade hazards and disaster risk reduction		Disaster Management											

Thematic area: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): maintain a stable, united and safe society

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities -po	Outcome/impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	IGF	GOG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Deepen democratic governance	Strengthen independent governance institutions to effectively perform their functions		Local Government and Decentralization Human Security and Public Safety	Construction of 1No. 10-Unit Office Block for the District Administration	Office Block constructed					20,000.00	80,000.00		Works	DA
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Ensure the election of DCEs and formalize performance appraisal		Local government and decentralisation	Construction of Assembly Office Complex and Assembly Hall	Office Complex and Assembly Hall constructed						900,000.00		Works	DA

	1 of MMDC Es													
				Provision of support to DEOC meetings	Support to DEOC meetings						40,000.00		GES	DA
				Rehabilitation of 4No. Area/Town /Urban Council Buildings	Area/Town/ Urban Council Buildings rehabilitated					20,000.00	60,000.00		Works	DA
				Construction of 3No. District Offices for Decentralized Department (Education, Agriculture, Health)	No. of offices constructed for 374decentralized departments						400,000.00		Works	DA
				Provision of logistics for the police to combat crime	Logistics provided						50,000.00		Police	DA
				Establishment of 3No. Police Posts	No. of Police Posts established					24,000.00	216,000.00		Works	DA

				Constructi on of 1No. District Library	District Library constructed						170,00 0.00		Works	DA
				Facilitati on of formation of Communit y Volunteers	Community volunteers formed						8,000. 00		Police	DA
				Constructi on of 3No. Communit y Centers	No. of Community Centers constructed						75,0 00.0 0	675,00 0.00	Works	DA
				Procureme nt of 50No. Executive Desks/Cha irs	No. of Desks/Chair s procured						2,00 0.00	28,000 .00		DA
				Furnishing of 6No.Staff Bungalows and Quarters	No. of staff bungalows furnished						8,50 0.00	76,500 .00		DA
				Provision of office accommod ation for the Nsenoama n Area Council	Office accommodat ion provided							40,000 .00	Works	DA
				Strengthen ing the DPCU 1No. Projector and Screen	DPCU strengthened						4,32 0.00	38,880 .00	DPCU	DA

				1No. Digital Camera 3No. Internet Modems etc										
				Provision of 3Permanent staff for the Area Councils	No. of Permanent staff provided					6,000.00	10,000.00			DA
				Carry out 40 IE&C activities on the rights of women and children	No. of IE&C activities carried out on the rights of women and children					6,000.00	10,000.00		SWCD	DA
				Carry out 40 IE&C on the need for the active involvement of women in governance	No. of IE&C activities carried out on the need for active involvement of women in governance						10,000.00		NCCE	DA
				Support for the Physically Challenged	Physically Challenged supported						8,000.00		SWCD	DA
				Prevention of Child Labor	Child Labor prevented					80,000.00	200,000.00		SWCD	DA

				Establishment of 1No. Youth Friendly Centre	Youth Friendly Centre established					40,000.00	200,000.00		DA	
				Support Community Initiated Projects	Community Initiated projects supported					40,000.00	200,000.00		Communities	DA
				Support Disaster Prevention and Management	Disaster prevention and management supported					20,000.00	200,000.00		NADMO	DA
				Procurement of 1No. Pick-up (4x4 Wheel Drive)	4x4 wheel Drive Pickup procured					0.00	65,000.00			DA
				Preparation of M&E Plan	M&E Plan prepared					10,000.00	0.00		DPCU	DA
				Monitoring and Evaluation of Programs and Projects	Provision for Monitoring and Evaluation made						105,400.00		DPCU	DA
				Project documentation and tender evaluation	Project documents evaluated						20,000.00		Works	DA

				Organize quarterly Statutory Planning Committee meetings	16 SPC meetings organized					16,000.00			PPD	DA
				Compensation of land owners							50,000.00			DA
				Review of Medium-Term Development Plan and Composite Budget							20,000.00		DPCU	DA
				Training and capacity building						60,000.00	200,000.00		HR	DA
				Public fora and dissemination of information							120,000.00		NCCE/ISD	DA
				Payment of counterpart funding for projects							250,000.00			DA

5.2 District Plan Linked to MTEF Annual Budget

The programs and projects have been linked to the Medium Term Expenditure Framework to enhance the utilization of resources for the implementation of the activities and programs.

Table 5.5, 5.6, 5.7 and 5.8 shows the Medium Term Expenditure framework

Table 5.5 MTEF Budget – Personnel Emolument

S/N	Project/Activities	Estimated Amount (GH¢)				Total (GH¢)
		2018	2019	2020	2021	
1	Established Post					
2	Non-established Post					
	Sub-total					

Table 5.6 MTEF Budget - Administration

S/N	Project/Activities	Estimated Amount (GH¢)				Total (GH¢)
		2018	2019	2020	2021	
1	Travel and Transport					
2	Servicing of meetings					
3	Stationery					
4	Utility Charges					
5	Planning, supervision, monitoring and evaluation of development activities					
6	Logistics					
	Sub-total					

Table 5.7 MTEF Budget – Service

S/N	Project/Activities	Estimated Amount (GH¢)			
		2018	2019	2020	2021
Economic Development					
1	Build capacity of women FBOs in sustainable land management techniques to increase yield in rice production.	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
2	Introduce improved crop varieties of maize, rice, cassava and cowpea (high yielding, short duration, disease and pest resistance, and nutrient-fortified)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
3	Education and sensitization to promote the consumption of High Quality Protein Maize, Orange-flesh sweet potato (for vitamin A) as well as moringa and other leafy vegetables.	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
4	Encourage the use of input by smallholder men and women farmers (Increase access to fertilizer)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
7	Build capacity of revenue collectors	4,000	4,000	4,000	
8	Facilitate the acquisition of startup capital for trained apprentices	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
9	Extend electricity to communities	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
10	Organize managerial skills			16,000	16,000

	training for identified SMEs				
11	Facilitate capacity building of farmers on market driven production.			500	500
12	Train farmers on livestock disease management (African Swine Fever, Avian Influenza) and conduct active diseases surveillance in both domestic and wild animals and birds.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
13	Build capacity of cash crop farmers to improve productivity and quality.	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
14	Build the capacity of field officers, producers and other stakeholders in the use of new technologies.	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
15	Intensify the use of mass communication systems and electronic media for extension delivery (radio programs, information vans, posters etc.)	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
16	Train and resource extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies such as drying/cooling, storage, packaging, etc.	-	-	2,000	2,000
17	Increase gang for cocoa mass spraying	-	2,000	1,000	1,000
18	Build capacity of food processors in value addition (value chain concept, packaging, branding, quality control, environmental hygiene etc)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
19	Create a public address system on the BAC vehicle and a public campaign on BAC	4,000		2,000	2,000

	activities				
20	Facilitate and support the acquisition of improved breeding stocks by men and women	500	500	500	500
21	Train Extension workers on irrigation and water management technologies and skills to enable them undertake irrigation extension, participatory methods in dealing with farmers and extension.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
22	Facilitate the acquisition of credit facility	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
23	Organize consultative meeting for all Local Business Associations in the district	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
24	Organize forum for all SME stakeholders in the district	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
25	Facilitate acquisition of equipment (production, processing, packaging)	-	500	500	500
26	Facilitation of NVTI Exams	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
27	Promote the consumption of local foods.	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
28	Introduce efficient animal health interventions.	500	500	500	500
Social Development					
29	Organize community sensitization on sanitation and waste management	-		25,000	25,000

30	Disbursement of the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) grant	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
31	Develop the knowledge on project management and monitoring	-			
32	Organize iodated salt survey	4,050		4,050	4,050
33	Reduce malnutrition among school children	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350
34	Operational Research in Malaria interventions	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
35	Community Sensitization on diseases, EVD, TB, HIV/AIDS, BU	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
36	TB management and control	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
37	Identify, register, monitor and evaluate Six (6) NGO's in the District	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
38	Facilitate the effective management and utilization of the Disability Fund through skills training/investing in viable income generating ventures	2,500	2,500	2,500	
40	Create four (4) Youth/Adolescent Health Corners	1,500	1,500	1,500	4,000
41	Increase the level of knowledge on health issues at the communities	6,000	6,000	175,000	
42	Stock the various CHPS compound with equipment and drugs	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
43	Extension of School feeding	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

	program to schools				
44	Organize workshop to educate parents and the girl child on teenage pregnancy and early marriage	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,200
45	Organize education programs on adolescent sexual and reproductive health	1,500	1,500	1,500	
46	Ensure that proper storage conditions are maintain at the pharmacy	8,100	8,100	8,100	8,100
47	To organize training for 70 nurses on Family Planning counseling and documentation	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,400
48	Identify, register and ensure the effective management of activities of the PWDs	2,000	2,000	2,000	-
49	Sensitize ten (10) women groups on effective family management issues in five (5) selected churches	1,200	-	-	-
51	Manage to reduce specific communicable disease like TB, Yaws, Bruli Ulcer and Oncho	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
52	Organize community sensitization and education on gambling	-	4,356		
53	Organize review meeting with stakeholders in CHPS implementation	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
54	Monitor the implementation of early grading reading project	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
55	Organize orientation workshop for national service persons and attachment students	-	3,000	3,000	3,000

56	Organize sensitization and education on health issues program for schools	1,500	1,5000	-	-
57	Ensure that proper counseling is given on medications to all clients	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,200
58	Organize school health service programs on personal hygiene, menstrual hygiene, sex education, environmental hygiene and proper nutrition.	2,600	2,600	2,600	
59	Training of midwives on early breastfeeding initiative within 30 minutes after delivery	7,280	7,280	7,280	7,280
60	Provide (4) Day Care Centers within the district	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
61	Promote rational use of medicines in the community	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500
62	Train health staff on essential nutrition action	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980
63	Visit to schools to check on sanitation and activities of food vendors	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
64	Organize SPAM in schools	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
65	Organize STEME clinic for school children	30,157	30,157	30,157	30,157
66	Organize community sensitization and education on child labour	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
67	Organize recruitment and selection interview	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
68	Organize sensitization programs on healthy eating	1,600	-		

69	Sensitize eight (8) churches on family based care policy	-	-		
70	Requisition and collection of vaccines	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800
71	Create SMC's to be operational in schools where they do not exist	31,217	31,217	31,217	31,217
73	Monitor the preparation of School Performance Improvement Program and management of the Capitation grants in schools	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600
74	Organize orientation course for newly trained teachers	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
75	Organize INSET for teachers to update their techniques for teaching	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
76	Conduct district general MOCK exams	42,665	42,665	42,665	42,665
77	Monitor the conduct of BECE exams	25,680	25,680	25,680	25,680
78	Organize interschool festivals of arts and culture	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
79	Receive and distribute textbooks and others TLMs to schools	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
80	Monitoring trend of diseases and performance	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
81	Establishment of Adult Literacy classes	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
82	Awareness creation of Adult literacy education	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
83	Refurbish offices	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000

84	Organize technical training for unemployed women and youth in the district	12,000	12,000	12,000	
85	Provision and repair of street lights	205,000	205,000	205,000	205,000
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement					
86	Organize anti-bush fire campaigns	-	57,024		
87	Embark on tree planting project	-	2,661		
89	Facilitate the acquisition of scheme for communities	-	-	5,000	5,000
90	Review disaster management plans	1,331	1,331	1,331	1,331
91	Educate and sensitize schools and Institution on disaster management	-	-		
92	Educate community members and provide surveillance of water bodies	1,200,000			
93	Map out hazard prone areas	24,375	24,375	24,375	24,375
94	Organize community sensitization on how to manage disaster	-	9,900	9,900	9,900
95	Organize training for DVGs/DPCs on disaster management	3,168	3,168	3,168	3,168
96	Provide relief items to disaster victims	52,085	52,085	52,085	52,085
97	Maintenance of defunct boreholes	-	150,000		
98	Extension of pipe borne water	-	400,000		

99	Specimen collection and investigation	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
100	Support Community initiated projects	168,549.30	168,549.30	168,549.30	168,549.30
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability					
101	Ensure professionalism in management, budgeting and auditing of finances	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
102	Provision of zonal office for non-formal education department	-	10,000		
103	Salaries and Validation expenses	150	150	150	150
104	Procure consumables and non-consumables to run the Assembly	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
105	Capacity Building Workshop for Staff	54,999	54,999	54,999	54,999
106	Improve staff knowledge on LGS protocols	3,000	3,000		
108	Staff welfare expenses	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
109	Organize training for staff on LGS performance management system	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
110	Maintain routine annual assessment	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

Table 5.8 MTEF Budget – Investment

S/N	Project/Activities	Estimated Amount (GH¢)
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		2018	2019	2020	2021
Economic Development					
1	Need for development of tourist sites	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100
2	Construction of market facility	2,400,000	2,400,000	-	
3	Rehabilitation of market facility		20,000	20,000	20,000
4	Construction of Rice Processing Factory	7,650,000	-	-	
5	Construction of Citrus Processing Factory	7,650,000	-	-	
6	Construction of Cassava Processing Factory	3,825,000	-	-	
9	Revamp the Bead-making Factory	500,000	-	-	
10	Construction of Maize Drier/Storage	7,650,000	-	-	
11	Construction of veterinary clinic	-	3,825,000	-	
Social Development					
12	Construction of classroom blocks	6,232,000	6,232,000	-	
13	Rehabilitate classroom blocks	400,000	350,000	-	
14	Provision of adequate furniture for schools (dual and mono desk)	300,000	300,000	-	
15	Construction of teachers' bungalows	900,000	300,000	-	
16	Construction of CHPS compounds	300,000	1,200,000	-	
18	Construction of toilet facilities (WC)	-	1,836,000	-	

19	Construction of library complex for schools	400,000	400,000	-	
20	Upgrade of ICCES (Dormitory, Dining hall, classroom, ICT center)	1,250,000	-	-	
21	Construction of refuse final disposal site	60,000	60,000	-	
22	Construction of accommodation of health staff	-		-	
23	Completion of accommodation for Assembly staff	100,000		-	
24	Rehabilitation of staff accommodation			50,000	
25	Extension of maternity unit	-	200,000	-	
26	Construction of wards and laboratories	-	900,000	-	
28	Construction of Emergency center	-	800,000	-	
30	Construction of cold room and store for DHD	-	150,000	-	
31	Construction of slaughter house in 2 communities	-	100,000	-	
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement					
33	Reshaping of roads	19,440,000		-	
34	Construction of roads	9,540,000		-	
35	No. of bridges and Culverts constructed	83,000		-	
36	No. of roads with bridge and culverts constructed	72,000		-	
37	Evacuation of refuse dumps site	40,000	133,332	-	50,000

38	Construction of speed ramps	135,000		-	
39	Construction of borehole facilities		1,500,000	-	
40	Construction of ICT center	-	-	200,000	
42	Construction of accommodation of security personnel (Police Staff)	-	-	-	450,000
43	Construction of police posts	-	-	-	480,000
45	Provision and rehabilitation of area council offices	-	100,000	-	
46	Construction of District Administration block complex	700,000	-	-	
47	Completion of District Admin. Block complex	300,000	-	-	

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue					Total revenue	Gap	Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Others					

5.3 Institutional Arrangement for Implementation of Annual Action Plans

The effective implementation of programs, projects and activities outlined in this District Medium Term Plan (DMTDP) will require the active involvement of the following:

- ◆ **The District Assembly:** The District Assembly is the custodian and manager of the plan, and desire to see that the plan is implemented and set objectives are achieved. To ensure this, the District Assembly will have to undertake the following tasks:
 - i. Effectively mobilize funds and human resources for the implementation of the projects and activities out lined in the plan.
 - ii. Co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of all the projects and activities outlined in the DMTDP and also put in place measures for evaluating the plan.
 - iii. Provide competent/motivated technical and administrative staff and logistics to facilitate the execution of all projects. and activities
 - iv. Utilize the Sub- Committees of the Assembly and other structures to identify and promptly respond to all implementation bottlenecks.
 - v. Identify, contact and attract potential private investors in the district to support project implementation
 - vi. Carry out periodic review of the plan implementation so that corrective measures are taken in response to changing circumstances.
 - vii. Maintain an effective and efficient information flow system so that all stakeholders involved in the implementation of the DMTDP know what is happening where and when.
- ◆ **Departments:** these are both direct implementers and facilitators. They will offer direct and collaborative technical advice for the execution of projects. They will monitor the progress of implementation of projects/activities as they relate to their sector, and prepare and submit accurate reports on the implementation of projects and activities.

- ◆ **Non-Governmental Organizations:** they are to offer financial support and technical advice. They also will have to invest directly towards the implementation of some projects and activities outlined in the DMTDP.
- ◆ **The Private Sector:** the private sector is expected to play an important role by investing directly, in especially industry, tourism and agriculture.
- ◆ **Communities:** the community will have to make land, labor and funds available for the implementation of some of the projects in the DMTDP. They are also expected to play active role (especially, Traditional Authorities and Civil Society Organizations) in monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP and to hold DA and its Department and Agencies accountable
- ◆ **Development Partners:** Development Partners will provide financial and technical support for the implementation of most of the Projects and activities outlined in the DMTDP.
- ◆ **District Sub-Structures:** the sub-structures will facilitate the mobilization of human, material and financial resources available at the various communities within their jurisdictions. They will lead the implementation of community initiated projects and monitor and report to the District Assembly the progress of implementation of all development projects being executed within their jurisdiction.

CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION

ARRANGEMENT

6.0 Introduction

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

6.1 Monitoring

Monitoring the District Medium Term Development Plan will enable management, implementers and other stakeholders obtain relevant information that can be used to assess progress of implementation of each of the programs, projects and activities outlined in the plan, and to take timely decisions to ensure that progress is maintained according to schedule and set objectives. The monitoring of the DMTDP would be carried out at the project/activity implementation level and at the output/objective level.

At the project/ activity implementation level, monitoring would be carried out by the implementing and user departments, agencies and communities. They will monitor the execution of activities and projects relevant to their sector and communities. The Departments, Agencies, Units and communities will generate monitoring reports and submit copies to the DPCU Secretariat. The DPCU will carry out periodic monitoring to confirm monitoring reports of implementing and user agencies.

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

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

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

Table 6.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Activities

Activities	Time frame				Actors
	2018	2019	2020	2021	
MTDP EVALUATIONS					
Mid-term evaluation			Start 15 th January, 2020		DPCU
Terminal evaluation				Start 10 th January, 2022	DPCU
Specific evaluation and studies		Start 15 th January, 2019	Start 15 th January, 2020	Start 15 th January, 2021	DPCU, NGOs
Participatory M&E		Start 15 th June, 2019		Start 15 th June, 20 19	DPCU, NGOs and Traditiona l Authoritie s
IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING					
Monthly and Quarterly field visit	Last Tuesday of March, June, September	Last Tuesday March, June, September	Last Tuesday March, June, September	Last Tuesday March, June, September	DPCU,
Monthly and Quarterly review meeting	First Wednesday of April, July and October	First Wednesday of April, July and October	First Wednesday of April, July and October	First Wednesday of April, July and October	DPCU,
APR PREPARATION AND DISSEMINATION					
Data collection	From 1 st – 10 th	From 1 st – 10 th	From 1 st – 10 th	From 1 st – 10 th	DPCU,

	January	January	January	January	
Data collation	From 11 th January	From 11 th January	From 11 th January	From 11 th January	DPCU,
Data analysis and validation	15 th January	15 th January	15 th January	15 th January	DPCU,
Prepare draft APR	15 th January	15 th January	15 th January	15 th January	DPCU,
Organize Draft APR review workshop	23 rd January	23 rd January	20 th January	20 th January	15 th January
Final APR submitted to NDPC	Ending of January	Ending of January	Ending of January	Ending of January	DPCU,
Dissemination of District APR	1 st – 15 th of February	1 st – 15 th of February	1 st – 15 th of February	1 st – 15 th of February	DPCU,

Table 6.2 Monitoring/ Results Matrix

Development Dimension: Goal as adopted in DMTDP:

Policy Objective 1 as (as adopted in DMTDP, 2018-2021)										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Objective 2:										
No. of Tourist sites developed	Additional number of tourist sites developed to the existing ones	Output	-	1	1	1	1	Communities of tourist facilities Acreage of land of tourist facility Purpose of the tourist facility Expected revenue from the facility	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of Capacity building workshop organized for revenue staff	Number of capacity building workshops organized within a year in the plan	Outcome	-	2	2	2	2	Number of males and female's revenue collectors, Number of permanent and non-permanent revenue collectors	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

	period									
No. of Market facilities constructed	Additional market facilities constructed within the plan period	Output	4	-	2	1		Communities of market facilities Acreage of land of market facility The no. of people that the market will contain Expected revenue from the facility	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Rice processing factory constructed	Rice processing factory with Assembly's input in construction	Output	-		1	1		Acreage of land of rice processing factory The number of people the facility will employ	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Citrus processing factory constructed	Citrus processing factory with Assembly's input in construction	Output	-		1	1		The number of people the facility will employ The number of drinks produced and packaged in a day The number of production units	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Cassava processing	Cassava processing	Output	-		1	1		The number of production units	Quarterly	DPO,

factory constructed	factory with Assembly's input in construction							the facility has The member of people the facility employs The quantity of cassava processed in a day		DPCU
Maize drier/storage constructed	Maize drier/storage with Assembly's input in construction	Output	-		1	1		The number of bags of maize that can be dried at a time The number of people employed by the facility The number of bags of maize that can be stored	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
1000 farmers educated on market driven production	1000 farmers educated on market driven production within the plan period	Outcome	-	250	250	250	250	Number of females and males trained Number of communities trainees are located	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
100 food processors trained in value addition	100 food processors trained within the plan period	Outcome		25	25	25	25	Number of females and males trained Number of communities trainees are located	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

Consumption of local foods increased	Percentage change in consumption of local food with the plan period	Outcome	-	5%	5%	5%	5%	A survey on the number of ton produce from various local food production Number of farmers into local food production	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
500 SMEs supported with credit facility	500 SMEs supported with credit facility within the plan period	Outcome	-	125	125	125	125	Number of credit facilities offered the support Number of SMEs supported Number of communities supported SMEs located	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
150 old and newly trained apprentices supported with startup capital	150 old and newly trained apprentices supported with startup capital within the plan period	Outcome	-	38	38	37	37	Data on number of new and old trainees, apprentices supported with startup capital Number of communities new and old trainees, apprentices located The amount of startup capitals allocated to the new and old trainees apprentices	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Shed to accommodate artisans	Artisans shed constructed with	Output	-		1			A number of artisans accommodated under the shed constructed	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

constructed	assembly's input									
No. of consultative meetings held for Local Business Associations	Consultative meetings held for LBAs within the plan period with evidence on file	Outcome	-	2	2	2	2	A number of consultative meetings held for LBAs filed	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
NVTI exams facilitated and conducted old and newly trained apprentices	Number of newly and old trained apprentices supported to take NVTI exams with evidence on file	Outcome	-	1	1	1	1	A number of old and new apprentice undertaken the NVTI exams	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of managerial skills training organized	Managerial skills organized for SMEs within the plan period with evidence on file	Outcome	-	2	2	2	2	A number of trainee Location of trainees (communities)	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

No. of forum organized for all SMEs in the district	SMEs forum organized within a year in the plan period with evidence on file	Outcome	-	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of awareness creation campaign organized	BAC awareness creation organized with evidence on file	Outcome	-	1	1	1	1	A number of communities benefited	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Percentage increase in the number of communities with electricity	Percentage increase in the number of communities with electricity in the district.	Output	-	5%	5%	5%	5%	Number of communities where extension have been made to Logistics and materials used to make the extension	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
%No. of communities provided with street lights	Percentage change in communities provided with street lights. Stores records	Output	-	5%	5%	5%	5%	Location of beneficiary communities Logistics and materials used to implement this exercise	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

	on the number of street light purchase and distributed within the plan period									
100 producers and processors supported	100 producers and processors supported in addition to the existing number of producers	Outcome		25	25	25	25	Location of producers and processors The amount of money and materials used to support beneficiaries	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
10,000 producers, processors and marketers trained	Percentage number of producers, processors and marketers trained with the plan period	Outcome	-	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	Location of producers, processors and marketers. Location of a training center Logistics and materials needed for the training	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
100 farmers trained	100 farmers trained	Outcome	-	25	25	25	25	Identification of farmers Location of a training center Logistics and materials used for	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

								training		
30 extension staff trained	30 extension staff trained	Outcome	-	30	30	30	30	Identification of 30 extension staff Location of training center Logistics and materials needed	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of capacity building program organized for the various stakeholders	No. of capacity building program organized for the various stakeholders	Outcome	-	2	2	2	2	Identification of various stakeholders Logistics needed for training	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Four (4) women FBOs trained	Four (4) women FBOs trained	Outcome	-	1	1	1	1	Identification of four women trained Logistics and materials needed for training	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
10,000 farmers reached	10,000 farmers reached	Outcome	-	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	Location of 10,000 farmers Logistics and materials used.	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
30,000 farmers reached	30,000 farmers reached	Outcome	-	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	Location from 30,000 farmers Logistics and materials used	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Cocoa mass spraying gang	Cocoa mass spraying gang	Outcome	-	2%	2%	2%	2%	Location of cocoa farms under	Quarterly	DPO,

increased	increased							gang spraying Logistics used in implementing this activity		DPCU
2,000 farmers reached	2,000 farmers reached	Outcome	-	500	500	500	500	Location of farmers trained Materials and logistics used for training	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
1,500 animals treated	1,500 animals treated	Outcome	-	375	375	375	375	Identification of animals Vaccines used to treat animals	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
1,200 farmers trained	1,200 farmers trained	Outcome	-	300	300	300	300	Location of farmers trained Materials and logistics used for training	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Veterinary clinic constructed	Veterinary clinic constructed	Output	1			1		Materials and logistics need for the construction of the clinic Number of veterinary officers need	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
1,000 animal farmers supported	1,000 animal farmers supported	Outcome	-	250	250	250	250	Location of animal farmers Materials and logistics used to support farmers	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

Pillar: Social Development

No. of Classroom blocks constructed	No. of Classroom blocks constructed	Output	-	4	5	5	5	The number of beneficiary communities The contractor involved The contract sum The type of classroom constructed	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of Classroom blocks rehabilitated	No. of Classroom blocks rehabilitated	Output	-	4	4	4	4	The number of beneficiary communities The contractor involved The contract sum The type of classroom rehabilitation	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of furniture provided to schools	No. of furniture provided to schools	Output	-	2000	2000	2000	2000	The number of furniture provided The number of schools involved The type of furniture involved The funds involved for the project	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

ICCES upgraded	ICCES upgraded	Output	-		1			The funds involved for the project The contractor involved The beneficiary community	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of teachers' bungalows constructed	No. of teachers' bungalows constructed	Output	-	2	2	2	2	The number of teachers' bungalows constructed The contract sum The number of beneficiary schools The type of teachers' bungalows constructed	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of Library facilities constructed	No. of Library facilities constructed	Output	-	3	4	4	4	The number of library constructed The number of schools involved The funds involved for the project	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
50 KG and 65 primary schools to be visited quarterly the teaching and	50 KG and 65 primary schools to be visited quarterly the	Outcome	-	50	50	50	50	The number of schools involved The monitoring team involved	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

learning of early grade reading	teaching and learning of early grade reading									
96 primary and 86 JHS public schools visited within the planned period to create functional SMCs	96 primary and 86 JHS public schools visited within the planned period to create functional SMCs	Outcome	-	182	182	182	182	The number of schools that have functionary SMCs The number of schools that will create new SMCs	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
In service training organized for teachers	In service training organized for teachers	Outcome	-	1	1	1	1	Number of teachers involved Type of in-service training Logistics and funds used to organize the training	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
50 basic schools visited annually	50 basic schools visited annually	Outcome	-	245	245	245	245	The number of beneficiary communities The contractor involved The contract sum The type of classroom constructed	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

Textbooks and other TLMs distributed to 100 primary and 40 JHS	Textbooks and other TLMs distributed to 100 primary and 40 JHS	Outcome	-	482	482	482	482	Quantum of TLMs, number of schools	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
STEME clinics organized for 35 boys and 35 girls	STEME clinics organized for 35 boys and 35 girls	Outcome	-	1	1	1	1	Number of schools, disaggregation of male and female students	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of community sensitization on gambling organized	No. of community sensitization on gambling organized	Outcome	-	1	1	1	1	Number of schools	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
District general MOCK exams conducted twice every year	District general MOCK exams conducted twice every year	Outcome	-	2	2	2	2	Number of school, disaggregation of male and female students, average score, ranking of school	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
30 BECE centers to be visited daily	30 BECE centers to be visited daily	Outcome	-	30	30	30	30	Number of school, disaggregation of male and female student writing the exams	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Interschool's arts festival and	Interschool's arts festival	Outcome	-	1	1	1	1	Number of schools involved	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

culture held annually	and culture held annually									
Orientation course organized for newly trained teachers annually	Orientation course organized for newly trained teachers annually	Outcome	-	1	1	1	1	Number of teachers, male and female disaggregation	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
30 schools visited to organize SPAM	30 schools visited to organize SPAM	Outcome	-	30	30	30	30	Number of schools	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
All basic school head teachers produced SPIPs prior to the use of the capitation grant	All basic school head teachers produced SPIPs prior to the use of the capitation grant	Outcome	-	All Basic Sch	All Basic Sch	All Basic Sch	All Basic Sch	Number of schools,	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
80 classes established by 2021	80 classes established by 2021	Output	156	20	20	20	20	Number of communities, Male and female disaggregation,	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
79 communities touched by	79 communities	Outcome	-	20	20	20	20	Number of communities, Male	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

2021	touched by 2021							and female disaggregation,		
No. of CHPS compound constructed	No. of CHPS compound constructed	Output	-	4	4	4	4	Number of communities, contractor and amount involve	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
CHPS compounds stocked with equipment and drugs	CHPS compounds stocked with equipment and drugs	Output	-	6	6	6	6		Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Improvement in community participation in CHPs	Improvement in community participation in CHPs	Outcome	-	5%	5%	5%	5%	Number of communities, Male and female disaggregation,	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
All pharmacy staff trained on proper counselling on drugs	All pharmacy staff trained on proper counselling on drugs	Outcome	-	200	200	200	200	Pharmacies in the district	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Trend of diseases and performance monitored with data compiled	Trend of diseases and performance monitored with data compiled	Outcome	-						Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

Maternity Unit extended	Maternity Unit extended	Output	-		1			Capacity of facility, community located, contractor, amount involved	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Wards and laboratory constructed	Wards and laboratory constructed	Output	-		1	1		Capacity of facility, community located, contractor, amount involved	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Health clinic upgraded to polyclinic	Health clinic upgraded to polyclinic	Output	-		1			Capacity of facility, community located, contractor, amount involved	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Emergency center constructed	Emergency center constructed	Output	-		1	1		Capacity of facility, community located, contractor, amount involved	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Monitoring and Supportive Supervision conducted	Monitoring and Supportive Supervision conducted	Outcome	-	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Operational research in malaria interventions conducted	Operational research in malaria interventions conducted	Outcome	-	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Specimen collection and investigation	Specimen collection and investigation	Outcome	-	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

done	done									
Communicable diseases reduced	Communicable diseases reduced	Outcome	-	5%	5%	5%	5%	Number of communities, Male and female disaggregation,	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Regular use of LLINs promoted	Regular use of LLINs promoted	Outcome	-	20%	20%	20%	20%	Number of communities, Male and female disaggregation,	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of communities sensitized on the rational use of drugs	No. of communities sensitized on the rational use of drugs	Outcome	-	30	30	30	30	Number of communities, Male and female disaggregation,	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of vaccines provided	No. of vaccines provided	Outcome	-	Various quantity					Quarterly	DPCU
No. of communities of sensitized on diseases	No. of communities of sensitized on diseases	Outcome	-	30	30	30	30	Number of communities, Male and female disaggregation,	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
90% of TB cases cured	90% of TB cases cured	Outcome	-	30%	20%	20%	20%	Male and female disaggregation, response rate to treatment	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
70 nurses	70 nurses	Outcome	-	70	70	70	70	Health centers of nurses	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

trained on family planning counseling and documentation	trained on family planning counseling and documentation									
10 women groups sensitized on effective family planning management	10 women groups sensitized on effective family planning management	Outcome	-	10	10	10	10	Location of women groups, members from each group	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
8 churches sensitize on family base care policy	8 churches sensitize on family base care policy	Outcome	-	8	8	8	8	Number of churches, date of program	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
4 youth/adolescent health centers created	4 youth/adolescent health centers created	Outcome	-	4	4	4	4	Location of center, contractor and amount involved	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of adolescent sexual and reproductive health	No. of adolescent sexual and reproductive health	Outcome	-	4	4	4	4	Dates of program, schools involved	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

organized for the youth and children	organized for the youth and children									
No. of teenage pregnancy campaign organized	No. of teenage pregnancy campaign organized	Outcome	-	4	4	4	4	Dates of program, schools involved	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
School health service programs organized	School health service programs organized	Outcome	-	4	4	4	4	Dates of program, schools involved	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Prevalence of Malnutrition reduced each year	Prevalence of Malnutrition reduced each year	Outcome	-	20%	20%	20%	20%	Number of midwives, centers of the midwives	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Midwives trained on early breastfeeding initiative	Midwives trained on early breastfeeding initiative	Outcome	-	15	15	15	15	Age distribution of the women	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
551 pregnant women sensitized on healthy eating	551 pregnant women sensitized on healthy eating	Outcome	-	551	551	551	551	Female and male disaggregation	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

habits	habits									
knowledge of health workers on essential nutrition action improved	knowledge of health workers on essential nutrition action improved	Outcome	-	2	2	2	2	Number of communities, female and male disaggregation	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Iodated salt survey organized in all communities	Iodated salt survey organized in all communities	Outcome	-	30	30	30	30	Dates of program, schools involved	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Sensitization and education program on health issues organized for schools	Sensitization and education program on health issues organized for schools	Outcome	-	25	25	25	25	Location of facility, contractor, capacity of the facility and amount involved	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of slaughter house constructed	No. of slaughter houses constructed	Output	1		2	2			Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of unemployed women and youth provided with skills	No. of unemployed women and youth provided with skills	Outcome	-	200	200	200	200	Number of beneficiaries, female and male disaggregation	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

training	training									
No. of PWDs identified and registered	No. of PWDs identified and registered	Outcome	-	50	50	50	50	Number of beneficiaries, female and male disaggregation	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
PWDs trained with Disability fund in income generating activities	PWDs trained with Disability fund in income generating activities	Outcome	-	50	50	50	50	Number of beneficiaries, female and male disaggregation	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Total amount of money disbursed yearly to beneficiaries	Total amount of money disbursed yearly to beneficiaries	Outcome	-	money will be disbursed as received				Number of NGOs, their location and contact and their catchment area	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of NGOs identified and registered	No. of NGOs identified and registered	Outcome	-	6	6	6	6	Number of day care centers and the communities located in	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
20, day care centers monitored	20, day care centers monitored	Outcome	-	20	20	20	20	Number of female and male present at the campaign	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of community sensitization and education	No. of community sensitization and education	Outcome	-	15	15	15	15	Number of beneficiaries, female and male disaggregation	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

on child labor organized	on child labor organized									
Percentage increase of schools with school feeding program	Percentage increase of schools with school feeding program	Outcome	-	5%	5%	5%	5%	Land size of the facility, contractor and amount of money involved	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Final refuse disposal site constructed	Final refuse disposal site constructed	Output	-		1	1		Number of communities, capacity of skip containers and amount involved	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of Skip containers provided	No. of Skip containers provided	Output	-	15	15	15	15		Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Refuse dumpsite pushed and leveled	Refuse dumpsite pushed and leveled	Output	-	20	20	20	20	Categories of communities, different population groups	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of community sensitization on sanitation waste management organized	No. of community sensitization on sanitation waste management organized	Outcome	-	District wide				Number of communities, name of contractor and amount involved	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

No. of toilet facilities constructed	No. of toilet facilities constructed	Output	-	10	10	10	10		Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of office logistics and equipment procured	No. of office logistics and equipment procured	Output	-	Various					Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of offices refurbished	No. of offices refurbished	Output	-	2	2	2	2	Number of male and female	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Orientation for national service and students on attachment organized	Orientation for national service and students on attachment organized	Outcome	-	1	1	1	1	Number of male and female	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of interviews organized	No. of interviews organized	Outcome	-	1	1	1	1	Percentage of male and female presents	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Training organized for staff on LGS performance management system	Training organized for staff on LGS performance management system	Outcome	-	1	1	1	1	Number of male and female	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

No. of capacity building organized for assembly staff	No. of capacity building organized for assembly staff	Outcome	-	2	2	2	2	Percentage of male and female presents	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of training organized on contract management and sustainable procurement procedures	No. of training organized on contract management and sustainable procurement procedures	Outcome	-	1	1	1	1	Percentage of male and female presents	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of training organized on project management and monitoring	No. of training organized on project management and monitoring	Outcome	-	1	1	1	1	Number of female and male	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of staff supported to attend course at local government studies	No. of staff supported to attend course at local government studies	Outcome	-	10	10	10	10		Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of consumable and non-	No. of consumable and non-	Outcome		Various				Number of male and female	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

consumables procured	consumables procured									
Training organized for HR on labor laws, human relations and supervision	Training organized for HR on labor laws, human relations and supervision	Outcome	-	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Salaries and validation expenses covered	Salaries and validation expenses covered	Outcome		All workers of the assembly				Number of female and male	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of assembly staff supported	No. of assembly staff supported	Outcome	-	10	10	10	10		Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of staff meetings organized	No. of staff meetings organized	Outcome	-	30	30	30	30		Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Routine annual assessment maintained	Routine annual assessment maintained	Outcome	-	2	2	2	2	Percentage of male and female presents	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Staff knowledge on security matters	Staff knowledge on security	Outcome	-	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

improved	matters improved									
Good and healthy atmosphere provided	Good and healthy atmosphere provided	Outcome	-					Percentage of male and female presents	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Staff knowledge on LGS protocols improved	Staff knowledge on LGS protocols improved	Outcome	-	1	1	1	1	Percentage of the different population groups	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of communities sensitized on health issues	No. of communities sensitized on health issues	Outcome	-	20	20	20	20	Nature of building, capacity of the building, amount involved and contractor	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of accommodation facility constructed for health personnel	No. of accommodation facilities constructed for health personnel	Output	-	1	1	1	1	Nature of building, capacity of the building, amount involved and contractor	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Accommodation for assembly staff completed	Accommodation for assembly staff completed	Output	-	1	1				Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

Rehabilitation of staff accommodation	Rehabilitation of staff accommodation	Output	-	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Staff updated on current health issues	Staff updated on current health issues	Outcome	-	1	1	1	1	Number of male and females present, current issues discussed	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Pillar: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement										
kilometers of road reshaped	kilometers of road reshaped	Output	-	5 communities	5 communities	5 communities	5 communities	Kilometer road construct, stretch, amount involved and contractor	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Kilometer of road constructed	Kilometer of road constructed	Output		10 communities	10 communities	10 communities	10 communities	Kilometer road construct, stretch, amount involved and contractor	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of speed ramps constructed	No. of speed ramps constructed	Output	-	1	1	1	1	Number of communities	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of communities educated on	No. of communities educated on	Outcome	-	5	5	5	5	Number of male and female presents as well as communities	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

protecting water bodies	protecting water bodies									
No. of boreholes drilled	No. of boreholes drilled	Output	-	25	25	25	25	Percentage of people using borehole water facility	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of defunct boreholes maintained	No. of defunct boreholes maintained	Output	-	10	10	6	6	Percentage of people using borehole water facility	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of communities connected to the pipe water system	No. of communities connected to the pipe water system	Output	-		2	2		Percentage of people using pipe water	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of refuse dumps evacuated	No. of refuse dumps evacuated	Output	-	5	5	5	5	Number of communities, amount involved and the contractor	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of anti-bush fire campaigns organized	No. of anti-bush fire campaigns organized	Outcome	-	2	2	2	2	Number of male and female presents as well as communities	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of trees planted	No. of trees planted	Output	-	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	Number of trees, Species of trees and number of communities as well as amount	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

								involved		
Disaster management plans reviewed	Disaster management plans reviewed	Outcome	-	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Hazard prone areas mapped out	Hazard prone areas mapped out	Output	-	District Wide					Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Communities sensitized on how to manage disaster	Communities sensitized on how to manage disaster	Outcome	-	20	20	20	20	Number of male and female presents	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of schools and institutions sensitized and educated on disaster management	No. of schools and institutions sensitized and educated on disaster management	Outcome	-	20	20	20	20		Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of disaster victims supported	No. of disaster victims supported	Outcome	-	As and when disaster happens				Nature of disaster, different population supported and amount spent	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of training organized for DVGs/DPCs on disaster	No. of training organized for DVGs/DPCs on disaster	Outcome	-	1	1	1	1	Number of male and female DVGs/DPCs present at the training	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

management	management									
No. of communities facilitated to acquire scheme	No. of communities facilitated to acquire scheme	Outcome	-	20	20	20	20		Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of ICT centers constructed	No. of ICT centers constructed	Output	-	2	2	2	2	Number of communities, amount involved and contractor of the project	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of community initiated project supported	No. of community initiated projects supported	Output	-	5	5	5	5	Number of communities and category of project	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
ICT working tools and equipment procured	ICT working tools and equipment procured	Output	-	Various					Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Adequate LAN cables installed at CIC	Adequate LAN cables installed at CIC	Output	-	1	1	-	-		Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Pillar: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability										
Accommodation for security	Accommodation for security	Output	-	1	1	-	-	Name of contractor, amount involved and type of building	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

personnel constructed	personnel constructed									
No. of police posts constructed	No. of police posts constructed	Output	-	3	3	3	3		Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of court complex constructed	No. of court complex constructed	Output	-		1	-	-		Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of zonal offices provided	No. of zonal offices provided	Output	-	1	1	1	1	Type of building, amount used	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
4No. area council offices rehabilitated	4No. area council offices provided and rehabilitated	Output	-		1	1		Amount used and area council offices	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
2 no. Office block constructed	2 no. Office block constructed	Output	-		1			Type of building, amount used	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Professionalism ensure in management, budgeting and auditing of finance	Professionalism ensured in management, budgeting and auditing of finance	Outcome	-	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

Effective implementation of development activities ensured	Effective implementation of development activities ensured	Outcome	-	1	1	1	1	Sector of projects and beneficiaries of projects	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Evaluation of the implementation of the DMTDP conducted and report written	Evaluation of the implementation of the DMTDP conducted and report written	Outcome	-		1	1	1	Categories of beneficiary communities, impact on the different population groups	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Developmental issues and project implementation reviewed	Developmental issues and project implementation reviewed	Outcome	-	4	4	4	4	Sector of projects and beneficiaries of projects	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of Evaluation of impact of development program and projects on the life organized	No. of Evaluation of impact of development program and projects on the life organized	Outcome	-	2	2	2	2	Categories of beneficiary communities, impact on the different population groups	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
Data collection conducted to	Data collection conducted to	Outcome	-	1	1	1	1	Categories of beneficiary communities, impact on the	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

enhance re-planning	enhance re-planning							different population groups		
Review meetings on annual action plan conducted	Review meetings on annual action plan conducted	Outcome	-	4	4	4	4	Number of male and female participants present at the meeting	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU
No. of vehicles procured to enhance monitoring and evaluation	No. of vehicles procured to enhance monitoring and evaluation	Output	-	-	1	1		Type, dealer company	Quarterly	DPO, DPCU

6.2 Data Collection, Collation and Analysis

For effective and factual presentation of issues, information (data) is very essential. Not only the information obtained but also the source, its analysis and usage are equally importance to this M&E exercise.

- **Data Collection and Method**

Both qualitative and quantitative data would be gathered from primary and secondary sources. Primary data would be obtained through field reports, community fora and observations and review of document. Also, reports and outcomes of various activities of NGOs, Ministries and Agencies as well as their decentralized agencies will constitute the Secondary sources of this plan.

- **Data Collation and Validation**

It is important to ensure that, the data gathered is shot of errors and inconsistencies and that the right type of information is at hand. The information gathered therefore will be collated through stakeholders' review fora.

- **Data Analysis and Usage of Results**

Programs and projects are basically carried out to produce or meet certain objectives. The achievement or otherwise of these objectives are critical in measuring the performance of the district in reducing poverty, which is the principal goal of the DMTDP. Qualitative and quantitative analysis of data collected and collated will not only enable the DPCU produce reports to the various stakeholders, but will also lead and inform the district in its plan of actions during review and drawing of new DMTDP. Available Microsoft Office software program will be adopted to systematically analyze and lessons learnt fed into future decision making.

Table 6.3: Data collection matrix

Indicators	Data collection period	Data collection method	Data disaggregation	Results
Economic Development				
No. of Tourist site developed	August – September 2018/19/20/21	Visit to the tourist site developed within the plan period	Communities of tourist facilities Acreage of land of the tourist facility Purpose of the tourist facility Expected revenue from the facility	4 tourist sites developed Amount of revenue projected to be accrue from the facility
No. Capacity building workshop organized for revenue staff	November/2018/19/20/21	Review report on capacity building workshops organized	Number of male and female revenue collectors Number of permanent and non-permanent revenue collectors	Percentage change in revenue mobilization General improvement in revenue mobilization by staff
No. of Market facilities constructed	December/march, 2018/19/20/21	Review of progress/project reports to as the implementation status of	Communities of market facilities Acreage of land of market	Two (2) markets constructed Expected generation of

		markets constructed in the district	facility The no. of people that the market will contain Expected revenue from the facility	employment
Rice processing factory constructed	Dec/2018/19/20/21	Review of progress reports to identify the already existing rice mills in the district Visit to the proposed site for the construction	Acreage of land of rice processing factory The number of people the facility will employ	Elimination of post-harvest loses Generation of income Generation of employment Reduction in the importation of rice
Citrus processing factory constructed	Dec2018/19/20/21	Visit to the proposed site for construction	The number of people the facility will employ The number of drinks produced and packaged in a day The number of production units	Elimination of post-harvest loses Generation of income Generation of employment Elimination of the importation of citrus drinks
Cassava processing factory	Dec2018/19/20/21	Review of progress reports to identify the	The number of production units the	Elimination of post-harvest

constructed		already existing cassava processing mills Visit to proposed sites for the construction	facility has The member of people the facility employs The quantity of cassava processed in a day	loses Generation of income Generation of employment
Maize drier/storage constructed	Dec 2018/19/20/21	Visit to proposed site of constructing maize drier storage	The number of bags of maize that can be dried at a time The number of people employed by the facility The number of bags of maize that can be stored	Elimination of post-harvest losses Generation of employment Generation of income
1000 farmers educated on market driven production	Jan-Dec 2018/19/20/21	Review reports on sensitization workshops for farmers	Number of females and males trained Number of communities, trainees are located	Increase awareness in market driven production
100 food processors trained in value addition	Jan-Dec 2018/19/20/21	Review report on the training of food processors	Number of females and males trained Number of communities, trainees are	Improvement in revenue generation Quality of products

			located	For ready market
Consumption of local foods increased	Jan-Dec 2018/19/20/21	Review report on the state of local food production	A survey on the number of ton produce from various local food production Number of farmers into local food production	Increase in revenue generation of local food producer Reduction of importation of food
500 SMEs supported with credit facility	Feb-Dec 2018/19/20/21	A report on SMEs supported with credit facility	Number of credit facilities offered the support Number of SMEs supported Number of communities supported SMEs located	Increase in revenue generation Increase in employment Increase in production
150 old and newly trained apprentices supported with startup capital	Dec 2018/19/20/21	A visit to various old and new apprentices supported with startup capital A review report on old and new trainees support with startup capital`	Data on number of new and old trainees, apprentices supported with startup capital Number of communities new and old	Reduction in unemployment Increase in revenue generation Increase in production

			<p>trainees, apprentices located</p> <p>The amount of startup capitals allocated to the new and old trainees apprentices</p>	
No. of consultative meetings held for Local Business Associations	Dec 2018/19/20/21	A report on consultative meetings held for LBAs	A number of consultative meetings held for LBAs filed	Business registered
NVTI exams facilitated and conducted old and newly trained apprentices	Dec 2018/19/20/21	A report on NVTI exams conducted for old and newly apprentice	A number of old and new apprentice undertaken the NVTI exams	NVTI exams conducted
No. of managerial skills training organized	Dec2018/19/20/21	A report on managerial skills training organized	<p>A number of trainee</p> <p>Location of trainees (communities)</p>	Managerial skill training organized
No. of forum organized for all SMEs in the district	Dec2018/19/20/21	A report on number of forum organized for all SMEs in the		SMEs Forum organized

		district		
No. of awareness creation campaign organized	Dec2018/19/20/21	A report on awareness creation campaign on existence of BAC	A number of communities benefited	Awareness creation organized
Percentage increase in the number of communities with electricity	Dec 2018/19/20/21	Review of reports on the number of communities with electricity. Field trips made to areas where extension of electricity have been made	Number of communities where extension have been made to Logistics and materials used to make the extension	Electricity have been extended to a number of communities
No. of communities provided with street lights	Dec 2018/19/20/21	A review of progress reports on the number of communities with street lights Monitoring visits made to identify the number of communities that have been provided with street light	Location of beneficiary communities Logistics and materials used to implement this exercise	Street lights have been provided to a number of communities
100 producers and processors	Jan-Dec 2018/19/20/21	A report on the 100 producers and processors	Location of producers and	Increase in productivity

supported		support Field visits made to identify the various 100 producers and processors	processors The amount of money and materials used to support beneficiaries	Value addition to products
10,000 producers, processors and marketers trained	Jan-Dec 2016/19/20/21	A report on 10,000 producers, processors and marketers trained. Field visits made to identify the various 10,000 producers, processors and marketers, trained	Location of producers, processors and marketers. Location of a training center Logistics and materials needed for the training	Increase in productivity Creation of ready markets for produce Value addition to products
100 farmers trained	Feb-Dec 2018/19/20/21	A review of progress report on the number of trained farmers Field visits to identify the various farmers trained	Identification of farmers Location of a training center Logistics and materials used for training	Increase in productivity
30 extension staff trained	Mar-Nov 2018/19/20/21	Review of reports on extension staff trained	Identification of 30 extension staff Location of	Increase in productivity

			training center Logistics and materials needed	
No. of capacity building program organized for the various stakeholders	Dec 2016/19/20/21	Review of reports on capacity building programs for various stakeholders	Identification of various stakeholders Logistics needed for training	Increase in productivity
Four (4) women FBOs trained	Jan-Dec 2018/19/20/21	Review of reports on Farmer Based Organizations Review reports from DADU	Identification of four women trained Logistics and materials needed for training	Increase in productivity
10,000 farmers reached	Jan-Dec 2018/19/20/21	Review reports from DADU	Location of 10,000 farmers Logistics and materials used.	Increase in productivity
30,000 farmers reached	Jan-Dec 2018/19/20/21	Review reports from DADU	Location from 30,000 farmers Logistics and materials used	Increase in productivity
30 extension staff trained	Jan-Dec 2018/19/20/21	Reports from DADU	Location of extension staff trained Logistics used	Increase in productivity

			in training	
Cocoa mass spraying gang increased	Jan-Dec 2018/19/20/21	Reports from DADU	Location of cocoa farms under gang spraying Logistics used in implementing this activity	Prevention of diseases affecting cocoa Increase in productivity
2,000 farmers reached	Jan-Dec 2018/19/20/21	Reports from DADU	Location of farmers trained Materials and logistics used for training	Increase in productivity
1,500 animals treated	Dec 2018/19/20/21	Review of reports from DADA	Identification of animals Vaccines used to treat animals	Prevention of animal disease Prevention of sale of infected meat
1,200 farmers trained	Jan-Dec 2018/19/20/21	Review of reports on farmers trained	Location of farmers trained Materials and logistics used for training	Increase in productivity
Veterinary clinic constructed	Dec-Apr 2019/19	Visit to proposed site for the construction of veterinary clinic	Materials and logistics need for the construction of the clinic Number of veterinary	Prevention of animal diseases Prevention of sale of infected meat in the

			officers need	market
1,000 animal farmers supported	Jan-Dec 2019/19/20/21	Reports from DADU	Location of animal farmers Materials and logistics used to support farmers	Increase in livestock production
Social Development				
No. of Classroom blocks constructed	Jan-Dec 2018/19/20/21	Observation through site visit and project progress report	The number of beneficiary communities The contractor involved The contract sum The type of classroom constructed	Enhanced quality education Increase in enrolment Improving access to education
No. of Classroom blocks rehabilitated	Jan-Dec 2018/19/20/21	Observation through site visit and project progress report	The number of beneficiary communities The contractor involved The contract sum The type of classroom rehabilitation	Enhanced quality education Increase in enrolment Improving access to education

No. of furniture provided to schools	October 2018/19/20/21	Observation through site visit and project progress report	<p>The number of furniture provided</p> <p>The number of schools involved</p> <p>The type of furniture involved</p> <p>The funds involved for the project</p>	<p>To enhance teaching and learning</p> <p>To improve access to education</p> <p>To improve enrolment</p>
ICCES upgraded	Dec2018/19/20/21	Observation through site visit and project progress report	<p>The funds involved for the project</p> <p>The contractor involved</p> <p>The beneficiary community</p>	<p>To enhance teaching and learning</p> <p>To improve access to education</p> <p>To improve enrolment</p>
No. of teachers' bungalows constructed	Dec18/19/20/21	Observation through site visit and project progress report	<p>The number of teachers' bungalows constructed</p> <p>The contract sum</p> <p>The number of beneficiary schools</p> <p>The type of teachers' bungalows</p>	<p>To enhance quality teaching and learning</p> <p>To enhance proper supervision by teachers</p> <p>To serve as motivation for teachers</p>

			constructed	
No. of Library facilities constructed	Dec2018/19/20/21	Observation through site visit and project progress report	The number of library constructed The number of schools involved The funds involved for the project	To enhance teaching and learning To improve access to textbook
50 KG and 65 primary schools to be visited quarterly the teaching and learning of early grade reading	Jan2018/19/20/21	A report from monitoring	The number of schools involved The monitoring team involved	To improve and enhance reading skills
96 Primary and 86 JHS public schools visited within the planned period to create functional SMCs	Jan2018/19/20/21	School management committees (SMC) report	The number of schools that have functionary SMCs The number of schools that will create new SMCs	To improve proper governance of school
In service training organized for teachers	Oct2018/19/20/21	Report on in-service training for teachers	Number of teachers involved Type of in-service training Logistics and	Teachers capacity build Improve quality education

			funds used to organize the training	
245 basic schools visited annually	Jan-Dec 2018/19/20/21	Observation through site visit and project progress report	The number of beneficiary communities The contractor involved The contract sum The type of classroom constructed	Enhanced quality education Increase in enrolment Improving access to education
Textbooks and other TLMs distributed to 340 primary and 142 JHS	December, 2018/19/20/21	Stores report, TLM distribution report	Quantum of TLMs, number of schools	Improved teaching and learning in the schools
STEME clinics organized for 35 boys and 35 girls	July, 2018/19/20/21	STEME report	Number of schools, disaggregation of male and female students	Improvement in relevant practical skills
No. of community sensitization on gambling organized	December, 2018/19/20/21	Sensitization and campaign reports	Number of schools	Elimination of gambling activities in the district
District general MOCK exams conducted twice every year	March-April, 2018/19/20/21	Mock examination report	Number of school, disaggregation of male and female	Improved BECE performances and confidence of students in

			students, average score, ranking of school	BECE exams
30 BECE centers to be visited daily	April, 2018/19/20/21	Monitoring reports	Number of school, disaggregation of male and female student writing the exams	Reduced Examination malpractices
Interschool's arts festival and culture held annually	December, 2018/19/20/21	Art festival and culture program report	Number of schools involved	Increased in enrollment of schools
Orientation course organized for newly trained teachers annually	December, 2018/19/20/21	Training and orientation reports	Number of teachers, male and female disaggregation	Enhance quality teaching
30 schools visited to organize SPAM	December, 2018/19/20/21	Monitoring reports and examination reports	Number of schools	Improved academic performance of the district
All basic school head teachers produced SPIPs prior to the use of the capitation grant	December, 2018/19/20/21	Monitoring reports	Number of schools,	Well-equipped head-teachers to preparing grant report
80 classes established by 2021	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	campaign reports	Number of communities, Male and female	Well-informed communities on adult-literacy

			disaggregation ,	
200 communities touched by 2021	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	campaign reports	Number of communities, Male and female disaggregation ,	Well-informed communities on adult-literacy
No. of CHPS compound constructed	January-December, 2018/19/20	Observation through site visits, projects progress reports	Number of communities, contractor and amount involve	Improved access to health facilities
CHPS compounds stocked with equipment and drugs	January-December, 2018/19/20	Observation through site visits, projects progress reports		Improved access to health facilities in the district
Improvement in community participation in CHPs	January-December, 2018/19/20	Community meeting minutes and reports	Number of communities, Male and female disaggregation ,	Improved access to health facilities in the district
All pharmacy staff trained on proper counselling on drugs	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Workshop and training reports	Pharmacies in the district	A well-informed and equipped pharmacy staff on family planning counseling
Trend of diseases and performance monitored with	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Monitoring reports		Enhance monitoring and evaluation exercise of the

data compiled				health unit
Maternity Unit extended	December, 2019/20	Observation through site visits, projects progress reports	Capacity of facility, community located, contractor, amount involved	Improvement in maternal services in the district
Wards and laboratory constructed	December, 2020/21	Observation through site visits, projects progress reports	Capacity of facility, community located, contractor, amount involved	Improvement in health delivery in the district
Emergency center constructed	December, 2019/20	Observation through site visits, projects progress reports	Capacity of facility, community located, contractor, amount involved	Improvement in health delivery in the district
Monitoring and Supportive Supervision conducted	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Monitoring reports		Enhance monitoring and evaluation exercise of the health unit
Operational research in malaria interventions conducted	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Research report		Enhanced interventions to reduce malaria
Specimen collection and investigation	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Investigation report		Reduction in communicable diseases

done				
Communicable diseases reduced	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Sensitization and campaign reports	Number of communities, Male and female disaggregation ,	Well-informed communities on use of communicable diseases
Regular use of LLINs promoted	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Sensitization and campaign reports	Number of communities, Male and female disaggregation ,	Well-informed communities on use of LLINs
No. of communities sensitized on the rational use of drugs	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Sensitization and campaign reports	Number of communities, Male and female disaggregation ,	Well-informed communities on diseases
No. of vaccines provided	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Drugs and vaccine store room report		A well-equipped, health institutions on drugs and vaccines
No. of communities of sensitized on diseases	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Sensitization and campaign reports	Number of communities, Male and female disaggregation ,	Well-informed communities on diseases
90% of TB cases cured	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	TB cases report	Male and female disaggregation , response rate	A district free of TB issues

			to treatment	
70 nurses trained on family planning counseling and documentation	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Workshop and training reports	Health centers of nurses	A well-informed and equipped nurses on family planning counseling
10 women groups sensitized on effective family planning management	December, 2018	Sensitization and campaign reports	Location of women groups, members from each group	Well-informed communities on family planning management
8 churches sensitize on family base care policy	January-April, 2018	Sensitization and campaign reports	Number of churches, date of program	Well-informed communities on family base care policy
4 youth/adolescent health centers created	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Observation through site visits	Location of center, contractor and amount involved	Well-informed youth on adolescent issues
No. of adolescent sexual and reproductive health organized for the youth and children	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Campaign reports	Dates of program, schools involved	Well informed educational school children on teenage pregnancy issues
No. of teenage pregnancy campaign organized	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Campaign reports	Dates of program, schools involved	Well informed educational school children on teenage

				pregnancy issues
School health service programs organized	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Campaign reports	Dates of program, schools involved	Well informed educational institutions on health issues
Prevalence of Malnutrition reduced each year	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Workshop reports		Malnutrition reduced
Midwives trained on early breastfeeding initiative	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Training and workshop	Number of midwives, centers of the midwives	Breastfeeding of new babies improved in the district.
551 pregnant women sensitized on healthy eating habits	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Workshop reports	Age distribution of the women	Reduction in maternal and neonatal fatalities
knowledge of health workers on essential nutrition action improved	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Workshop reports	Female and male disaggregation	Well informed and equip health workers on nutrition
Iodated salt survey organized in all communities	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Sensitization and campaign reports	Number of communities, female and male disaggregation	Improvement in the utilization of iodated salt
Sensitization and education program on health issues organized for	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Campaign reports	Dates of program, schools involved	Well informed educational institutions on health issues

schools				
No. of slaughter house constructed	December, 2018/19	Observation through site visit and project progress report	Location of facility, contractor, capacity of the facility and amount involved	Improvement in the handling of meat in the district
No. of butcher shops rehabilitated	December, 2018	Observation through site visit and project progress report		Improvement in the handling of meat in the district
No. of unemployed women and youth provided with skills training	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Training reports	Number of beneficiaries, female and male disaggregation	Improvement in employment situation among women the youth in the district
No. of PWDs identified and registered	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	PWDs album and register	Number of beneficiaries, female and male disaggregation	Well established data on PWDs
PWDs trained with Disability fund in income generating activities	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Training report	Number of beneficiaries, female and male disaggregation	Improvement in the lives of disable people in the district
Total amount of money disbursed yearly to beneficiaries	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Disability fund disbursement report	Number of beneficiaries, female and male disaggregation	Improvement in the lives of disable people in the district
No. of NGOs identified and	January-December,	Registration reports and	Number of NGOs, their	Improvement in the social

registered	2018/19/20/21	monitoring reports	location and contact and their catchment area	support of the organization
20 day care centers monitored	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Registration reports and monitoring reports	Number of day care centers and the communities located in	Activities of day care centers streamlined
No. of community sensitization and education on child labor organized	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Community sensitization report	Number of female and male present at the campaign	Reduction in child labor case in the district
Total amount of money disbursed yearly to beneficiaries	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Disability fund disbursement report	Number of beneficiaries, female and male disaggregation	Improvement in the lives of disable people in the district
Percentage increase of schools with school feeding program	December, 2018/19/20/21	School feeding program report	Number of newly enrolled schools	Improvement in school enrollment
Final refuse disposal site constructed	December, 2020	Observation through site visit and projects progress report	Land size of the facility, contractor and amount of money involved	Sanitation situation of the district improved
No. of Skip containers	December, 2018/19/20/21	Observation through site	Number of communities,	Improvement in sanitation

provided		visit and projects progress report	capacity of skip containers and amount involved	
Refuse dumpsite pushed and leveled	As and when needed within the plan period	Observation through site visit and projects progress report		Improvement in sanitation
No. of community sensitization on sanitation waste management organized	December, 2018/19/20/21	Campaign reports	Categories of communities, different population groups	well informed communities on sanitation and waste management issues
No. of toilet facilities constructed	December, 2018/19/20/21	Observation through site visit and project progress reports	Number of communities, name of contractor and amount involved	Improved sanitation situation in the district
No. of office logistics and equipment procured	July 2018	Stores and procurement records		Improvement in the working environment of staff
No. of offices refurbished	September, 2018/19/20/21	Observation and project progress report		Offices fully refurbished
Orientation for national service and students on attachment organized	October, 2018/19/20/21	Orientation reports	Number of male and female	National service persons adequately informed on the assembly's work

No. of interviews organized	December, 2018/19/20/21	Employment opportunity advert, interview and selection report	Number of male and female	Number of staff improved
Training organized for staff on LGS performance management system	July, 2018/19/20/21	Workshop reports	Percentage of male and female presents	Staff knowledge on project management and monitoring improved
No. of capacity building organized for assembly staff	December, 2018/19/20/21	Training and workshop reports	Number of male and female	Staff performance and productivity improved
No. of training organized on contract management and sustainable procurement procedures	July, 2018/19/20/21	Workshop reports	Percentage of male and female presents	Staff knowledge on project management and monitoring improved
No. of training organized on project management and monitoring	July, 2018/19/20/21	Workshop reports	Percentage of male and female presents	Staff knowledge on project management and monitoring improved
No. of staff supported to attend course at local government studies	December, 2018/19/20/21	Staff welfare and support report	Number of female and male	Staff knowledge and skills improved

No. of consumable and non-consumables procured	July – December, 2018/19/20/21	Stores records		Consumables and Non-consumables available
Training organized for HR on labour laws, human relations and supervision	December, 2018/20	Training and workshop reports	Number of male and female	Knowledge of the HR staff improved
Salaries and validation expenses covered	24 th of every month within the plan period	Validation report		Every staff get salary at the end of every month within the plan period
No. of assembly staff supported	December, 2018/19/20/21	Staff welfare and support report	Number of female and male	Staff knowledge and skills improved
No. of staff meetings organized	December, 2018/19/20/21	Minutes and meeting reports		Meeting organized
Routine annual assessment maintained	December, 2018/19/20/21	Staff appraisal forms		Staff appraisal forms filled and submitted
Staff knowledge on security matters improved	July, 2018/19/20/21	Workshop reports	Percentage of male and female presents	Staff knowledge on security matters improved
Good and healthy atmosphere provided	December, 2019	Workers satisfaction report		Increase in productivity and efficiencies

Staff knowledge on LGS protocols improved	December, 2019	Workshop reports	Percentage of male and female presents	Staff knowledge on LGS protocols improved
No. of communities sensitized on health issues	December, 2018/19/20/21	Campaign reports	Percentage of the different population groups	Informed communities on health issues
No. of accommodation facility constructed for health personnel	December, 2018/19/20/21	Observation through site visits and from project reports	Nature of building, capacity of the building, amount involved and contractor	Access to accommodation by staff increased
Accommodation for assembly staff completed	July, 2018	Observation through site visits and from project reports	Nature of building, capacity of the building, amount involved and contractor	Access to accommodation by staff increased
Rehabilitation of staff accommodation	December, 2018/19/20/21	Project reports and observation		Staff accommodation upgraded to housing standards
Staff updated on current health issues	November, 2018	Workshop reports	Number of male and females present, current issues discussed	Staff well informed on the current health issues
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement				
kilometers of	December,	Project reports	Kilometer	Improvement

road reshaped	2018/19/20/21	and observation	road construct, stretch, amount involved and contractor	in the road networks in the district.
Kilometer of road constructed	December, 2018/19/20/21	Project reports and observation	Kilometer road construct, stretch, amount involved and contractor	Improvement in the road networks in the district.
No. of speed ramps constructed	December, 2018/19/20/21	Project reports and observation	Number of communities	Reduction in lorry accidents in communities
No. of communities educated on protecting water bodies	December, 2018/19/20/21	Campaign reports	Number of male and female presents as well as communities	An informed and educated community members
No. of boreholes drilled	December, 2018/19/20/21	Socio-economic evaluation report	Percentage of people using borehole water facility	Enhance access to potable water provision in the district
No. of defunct boreholes maintained	December, 2018/19/20/21	Socio-economic evaluation report	Percentage of people using borehole water facility	Enhance access to potable water provision in the district
No. of communities connected to the pipe water	December, 2018/19/20/21	Socio-economic evaluation report	Percentage of people using pipe water	Enhance access to potable water provision in

system				the district
No. of refuse dumps evacuated	December, 2019	Project reports	Number of communities, amount involved and the contractor	Sanitation improved in the communities
No. of anti-bush fire campaigns organized	December, 2018/19/20/21	Campaign reports	Number of male and female presents as well as communities	Reduction in bushfire due to informed and educated communities members
No. of trees planted	December, 2018/19/20/21	Site visit and project reports	Number of trees, Species of trees and number of communities as well as amount involved	Depleted forest regenerated
Disaster management plans reviewed	December, 2018/19/20/21	Review reports		Disaster plans updated
Hazard prone areas mapped out	December, 2018/19/20/21	Disaster and Hazard prone area map		NADMO Department informed on the disaster prone areas
Communities sensitized on how to manage disaster	December, 2018/19/20/21	Sensitization reports	Number of male and female presents	Communities informed and educated on disaster management and prevention

No. of schools and institutions sensitized and educated on disaster management	December, 2018/19/20/21	Visit reports		Schools and institutions informed and educated on disaster management
No. of disaster victims supported	December, 2018/19/20/21	Disaster relief reports	Nature of disaster, different population supported and amount spent	Disaster victims supported and relieved
No. of training organized for DVGs/DPCs on disaster management	December, 2018/19/20/21	Training reports	Number of male and female DVGs/DPCs present at the training	DVGs/DPCs have acquired the necessary skills to enhance disaster prevention and management
No. of communities facilitated to acquire scheme	December, 2018/19/20/21	Report from the Statutory planning committee		Improvement in the land administration and usage in the district and reduction in the haphazard development
No. of ICT centers constructed	December, 2018/19/20/21	Observation, project reports	Number of communities, amount involved and contractor of the project	Improvement in ICT education in the district
No. of community	December,	Observation,	Number of communities	Community self-help spirit

initiated project supported	2018/19/20/21	project reports	and category of project	enhanced
ICT working tools and equipment procured	December, 2018	Observation and visit to the CIC		CIC up to standard and performing as expected
Adequate LAN cables installed at CIC	December, 2019	Observation and visit to the CIC		CIC up to standard and performing as expected
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability				
accommodation for security personnel constructed	December, 2018	Observation and site visits	Name of contractor, amount involved and type of building	Safe and security in the district enhanced
No. of police posts constructed	December, 2018	Observation and site visits		Safe and security in the district enhanced
No. of court complex constructed	December, 2018	Observation		An informed and discipline communities
No. of visibility points created	December, 2018/19/20/21	Observation		Safe and security in the district enhanced
No. of zonal offices provided	December 2018	Observation and site visit	Type of building, amount used	Sufficient office accommodation for the assembly

2No. area council offices rehabilitated	December, 2019	Observation	Amount used and area council offices	Office accommodation conducive enough
Office block constructed	December 2018	Observation and site visit	Type of building, amount used	Sufficient office accommodation for the assembly
Professionalism ensure in management, budgeting and auditing of finance	November, 2018/19/20/21	Composite budget and internal audit report		Improvement in budgeting and auditing of financial situation of the assembly
Effective implementation of development activities ensured	During the implementation of the projects	Site visit and project meetings reports	Sector of projects and beneficiaries of projects	Improvement in the delivery of projects
Evaluation of the implementation of the DMTDP conducted and report written	January, 2019/20/21/22	Updated district profile, impact report, progress and monitoring reports	Categories of beneficiary communities, impact on the different population groups	Improvement in the lives of people in the district
Developmental issues and project implementation reviewed	During the implementation of the projects	Site visit and project meetings reports	Sector of projects and beneficiaries of projects	Improvement in the delivery of projects
No. of Evaluation of impact of	January, 2019/20/21/22	Updated district profile, impact report	Categories of beneficiary communities,	Improvement in the lives of people in the

development program and projects on the life organized			impact on the different population groups	district
Data collection conducted to enhance re-planning	January, 2019/20/21/22	Updated district profile, impact report	Categories of beneficiary communities, impact on the different population groups	Improvement in the lives of people in the district
Review meetings on annual action plan conducted	November, 2018/19/20/21	Review meeting reports	Number of male and female participants present at the meeting	Prioritized activities for effective resource allocation
No. of vehicles procured to enhance monitoring and evaluation	December 2018/19/20/21	Observation, procurement reports	Type, dealer company	Improve monitoring and evaluation by the various department

6.3 Reporting

Type of Report	Responsibility	Frequency	Deadline	Recipient
Quarterly Progress Reports on Projects	DPO/DPCU	Quarterly	- April 15, July 15, October 15,	MLGRD, RPCU, NDPC
		Annual	- February 24	
Monthly Monitoring Reports	DPO/DPCU	- Quarterly	- April 30, July 31, October 31	RCC, MLGRD, NDPC
		- Annual	- March 15	

Type of Report	Responsibility	Frequency	Deadline	Recipient
Annual Progress Reports	DPO/DPCU	annually	February, 24,	MLGRD, CAG, RCC

6.3.1 Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format

A. Title page

- a. Name of MMDA
- b. Time period for the M&E report

B. Introduction

- c. Summary of achievement and challenges with the implementation of the DMTDP
- d. Purpose of the M&E for the stated period
- e. Processes involved and difficulties encountered

C. M&E Activities reports

- f. Program/projects status for the quarter or year
- g. Update on funding sources and disbursement
- h. Update on indicators and targets
- i. Update on critical development and poverty issues
- j. Evaluations conducted; findings and recommendation
- k. Participatory M&E undertaken and their results

D. The way forward

- l. Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed
- m. Recommendation

6.4 Dissemination and Communication strategy

In order to increase community and stakeholder participation and whip up interest in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes of the District Medium Term Development Plan, there is the need to ensure effective communication among implementers, financiers,

beneficiaries and other interest groups. This district communication strategy provides a framework for the:

- Dissemination of the DMTDP and Annual Progress
- Awareness creation on the Expected Roles of the Stakeholders in the Implementation of the DMTDP
- Promotion of dialogue and generation of feedback on the performance of the district
- Promotion of access and management of expectations of the public concerning the services of the District

The table below provides a summary of the communication strategy for the District Medium Term Development Plan.

Table 6.4: Summary of Communication Strategy

Communication Focus	Purpose	Strategy/Method/Tool	Time Frame	Target Groups/Organizations	Responsible Person/Agency
Dissemination of District Medium Term Development Plan and awareness creation on the expected roles of stakeholders in the implementation of the DMTDP	Keep stakeholders informed	District level Public Hearing	20 th October, 2017.	Traditional Authorities, Head of departments/Agencies, NGOs, CSOs, Trade Associations, Media, Women groups, MP	DPCU
	Keep stakeholders informed	Reproduction and distribution of hard/soft copies of DMTDP document to organizations and Agencies	20 th Nov., 2017 – 15 th January 2018	Area Councils, PM, decentralized departments, NGOs, RCC, NDPC, MP, MLG&RD, Chairmen of sub-committees, Traditional Authorities, DACF Administrator, etc.	DPCU Secretariat
	Keep stakeholders informed	Area Council level, Public Hearing	13 th , 16 th and 19 th February 2018	Traditional Authorities, Trade Associations, CSOs, Media, Women groups, youth, Physically Challenged	DPCU Secretariat
	Keep	Upload DMTDP onto	20 th March,	General public,	CIC Manager

	stakeholders informed	the world wide web	2018	investors, donors, etc	
Dissemination of Annual Action Plans & Budgets	Enhance transparency and accountability	General Assembly meetings	November 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020	Assembly members and Heads of Department	District Co-ordinating Director
	Enhance transparency and accountability	Inter-departmental meetings	January 2018, 2019, 2019 and 2020	Heads of Department, Agencies and Units	District Co-ordinating Director
	Enhance transparency and accountability	Public fora / awareness campaign at Area Council /community level	January – March 2018, 2019 and 2020	General Public	District Co-ordinating Director
	Enhance transparency and accountability	Reproduction and distribution of copies of Action plan and budget documents	November – February 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020	Area Councils, Assembly members, decentralized departments, RCC, Common Fund Administrator, NDPC, MLG&RD	DPCU Secretariat
Dissemination of Quarterly Monitoring Reports	Ensure value for money in project execution	DPCU/Inter-departmental review meetings	January, April, July and October 2018, 2019,2020, 2021 and 2022	Heads of Department, Agencies and NGOs,	DPCU Secretariat

	Ensure value for money in project execution	Distribution of copies of quarterly monitoring reports to Units/Organizations/ Agencies	January, April, July and October 2018, 2019,2020, 2021 and 2022	Heads of Department, Agencies, Units, RCC and District Assembly Sub-committees	DPCU Secretariat
Dissemination of Annual Progress Reports	Accountability and transparency in resources	DPCU/Inter-departmental review meetings	February 2018,2019,2020, 2021 and 2022	Heads of Department, Agencies and NGOs	DPCU Secretariat
	Accountability and transparency in resources	Annual Progress Review workshops at district level	March 2018, 2019,2020, 2021 and 2022	Area Councils, Assembly members, artisans, farmers, trade associations, Traditional Authority, Private sector, youth,	DPCU Secretariat
	Accountability and transparency in resources	Distribution of copies of Annual Progress Reports to organization / Agencies	March-April 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022	Heads of Department, Agencies, Units, RCC and Sub-committees, PM, NDPC, NGOs	DPCU Secretariat
	Accountability and transparency in resources	Radio documentary	March 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022	General public	District Chief Executive
	Accountability and transparency in resources	Public fora/ Awareness campaign at community levels	March-April 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022	General Public	DCE. DCD
Promote	Participatory	Sod cutting	Before start of	Project stakeholders	Works section

dialogue and generate feedback on project implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation		project execution		
	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation	Site meetings	Monthly	Project stakeholders	Works section
	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation	Project Commissioning ceremonies	After end of project and before project utilization	Project stakeholders	Works section

6.5 Evaluation Arrangement

Evaluation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) will enable management and other stakeholders to assess the level of implementation of the projects programs outlined in the plan and whether the expected objectives, outcomes and impacts of implemented programs and projects are being achieved.

The DPCU will carry out an annual assessment of the DMTDP to determine the level implementation the annual action plans. A Mid-Term evaluation would be carried out in March 2019, and a final evaluation (performance review of the 2018-2021 DMTDP) would be carried out, from August 2021 - November 2021. Stakeholder’s workshops would be organized to discuss the results of the evaluations/reviews.

The main responsibility of evaluating the programs and projects lies with the District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU). The DPCU will facilitate the evaluation exercise in a participatory manner. The involvement of Traditional Authorities, Youth, Women, Private Sector operators, Departments, Agencies, District Sub-Structures, Vulnerable and Civil Society Organizations is very important and necessary.

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

Table 6.5: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation criteria	Evaluation questions		Data needed	Data sources	Data collection methods
	Main Questions	Sub-Questions			
Relevance	a. Is the activity/project objective in line with		Project impact assessment reports	Project beneficiaries, Planning officer and	Questionnaire administration and interview guide, project

	<p>beneficiary requirements?</p> <p>b. Does the intervention comply with development policy and planning of the government?</p> <p>c. Does the strategies outline or implemented corresponds with crosscutting issues like poverty, HIV/AIDs</p>			Project managers	closure meeting
Efficiency	<p>a. Was the project implemented within the allotted timeframe</p> <p>b. Was the project implemented within the budget specified</p>		Project implementation plans, project reports	Project managers, Contractors, Planning officer, District Engineers	Questionnaire administration and Interview guides
Effectiveness	<p>a. To what extent have the objectives of the interventions been achieved in accordance with targets</p> <p>b. To what extent is the target group reached</p>		Project reports	Project managers, Contractors, Planning officer, District Engineers and Project Beneficiaries	Questionnaire administration and Interview guides

	c. To what extent will the objectives of the intervention be achieved				
Impact	<p>a. What has happened as a result of the program or project/activities</p> <p>b. What real difference has the activity made to the beneficiaries</p> <p>c. How many people have been affected</p>		Impact Assessment reports of projects	Project managers, Contractors, Planning officer, District Engineers and Project Beneficiaries	Questionnaire administration and Interview guides, community fora
Sustainability	<p>a. To what extent will activities, results and effects be expected to continue after implementation</p> <p>b. To what extent does the intervention reflect on and take into account factors which by experience, have a major influence on sustainability like economic</p> <p>c. How self-supporting in particular is the assisted</p>		Impact Assessment reports of projects, project implementation plan	Project managers, Contractors, Planning officer, District Engineers and Project Beneficiaries	Questionnaire administration and Interview guides, community fora

	local beneficiaries				
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6.6 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement

By section 86, sub-section of the Local Government Act 2016, Act 936, the DPCU is established to assist the DA perform its functions. Membership of the DPCU includes but not limited to heads of the key decentralized departments with District Coordinating Director as the chairman.

As a tool for monitoring and evaluating performance of the DMTDP, the DPCU has developed this plan out of a broad base decision making. There shall be quarterly meeting to evaluate the performance of the DMTDP. The monitoring team shall also conduct periodic project site inspection with contractors, consultants, beneficiary communities and stakeholders. The monitoring report would be disseminated to the public and other stakeholders at workshops and fora.

Special interest will be focused on the view and contribution of Assembly members, the traditional authorities in the district, NGOs/CBOs, using focus group discussions and Community Score Cards.

6.6.1 Need for PM&E

It is essential that, the communities in the district be actively involved in the decision making that directly affects their lives. In view that, the DPCU will adopt the participatory approach to monitoring and evaluating projects for the plan period. Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation is essential on the following grounds;

1. To ensure effective implementation of the activities and programs in the DMTDP
2. Ensure a sense of ownership of programs and activities from the community members in the district
3. Enhance community participation and also boost the self-confidence of community members.

6.6.2 Methods to be used

The Participatory Rural Appraisal approach will be adopted to enhance the Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation. It is important that, project managers, planning officer and assistants collaborate with the local community member in order to ascertain the needed information for the monitoring and evaluation purposes of the DMTDP.

Information for monitoring and evaluation of activities in the various communities will be gathering through a participatory approach. The following methods or steps will be adopted to enhance the participation of community member in the monitoring and evaluation of activities.

- Formation of community development committees by using the Unit committees in the various electoral areas.
- Using of maps to gather information
- Transect Walk

All these methods are to enhance the compilation of information to enhance the monitoring and evaluation of projects and activities.

1ST PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

District: Offinso-North
Region: Ashanti
Name of Urban/Town Council: Akomadan/Afrancho and Nkenkaasu
Venue: Conference halls, School premises, Akomadan Methodist Church premises
Date:
Medium of invitation: letters

Special groups/Interest groups and individuals invited: Chiefs, Assembly members, Unit Committee members, Civil Society Organizations, Members of the DPCU and other departmental heads, Market Women, farmers and trade associations

Total number of persons at Hearing: 123

No. of females: 50

No. of males: 73

Language used: English and Twi

Major issues at public hearing

- Rehabilitation of feeder roads had featured predominantly in past development plans but not much had been done. This phenomenon had negatively affected carting of foodstuffs to marketing centers and this has also affected the development of these areas.
- Members also reported misuse of okada motorbikes in the district which posed security threats and challenges
- Excessive noises by information centers
- Low communal spirit and participants suggested that the police should help send issues of communal labor to the court for fines
- Provision of refuse containers and leveling of mountainous damp sites
- Maintenance of streetlights

Main controversies and major areas of complaints;

- Poor performance of pupils at Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE)
- Low access to credit facilities
- Lack of accommodation for teachers in the rural communities
- Abuse of Indian Hemp, Cocaine, Tramadol, Alcoholic beverages
- Gambling activities

Accent to acceptance of Public Hearing

District Chief Executive

District Coordinating Director.....

Presiding member of District Assembly

Convener of Development Planning Sub-committee.....

District Development Planning officer.....

2ND PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

District: Offinso-North
Region: Ashanti
Name of Area Councils: Asuoso/Nsenoa
Venue: Asuoso Area Council and Amponsakrom Catholic Church premises

Date:

Medium of invitation: letters

Special groups/Interest groups and individuals invited: Chiefs, Assembly members, Unit Committee members, Civil Society Organizations, Members of the DPCU and other departmental heads, Market Women, farmers and trade associations

Total number of persons at Hearing: 96

No. of females: 45

No. of males: 51

Language used: English and Twi

Major issues at public hearing

- Maintenance of Asuoso Area Council including rehabilitation of works and employment of sweepers and security to keep the place.
- Allocation of some rooms at the

Main controversies and major areas of complaints

- Poor road conditions
- Low access to credit facilities
- Lack of accommodation for teachers in the rural communities

Accent to acceptance of Public Hearing

District Chief Executive

District Coordinating Director.....

Presiding member of District Assembly

Convener of Development Planning Sub-committee.....

District Development Planning officer.....