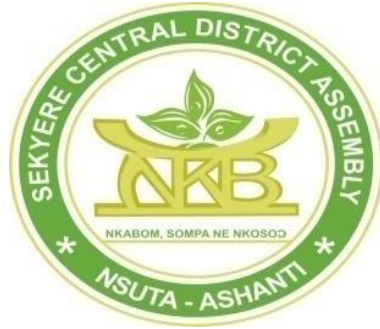


# GOVERNMENT OF GHANA



**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT**

**DISTRICT MEDIUM- TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
UNDER AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY  
AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL, 2018-2021.**

**PREPARED BY:  
SEKYERE CENTRAL DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, NSUTA.**

**DECEMBER, 2017**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sekyere Central District Assembly is one of the thirty (30) Districts in Ashanti Region with Nsuta as its capital. The District has a total land area of about 1,631 square kilometres. According to the results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census, its total population stood at 71,232 with an annual growth rate of 2.8%. However, the projected population for 2018 is Eighty –Nine Thousand, One Hundred and Fourteen (89,114). Sixty-eight percent (68 %) of the population lives in rural areas. Crop farming is the predominant economic activity and thus serves as the source of livelihood for about 70% of the population.

The main development problems facing the district include low agricultural productivity resulting from the use of rudimentary farming methods, poor road network, unemployment and inadequate provision of basic social services such as education, health, electricity, water and sanitation. These factors have resulted in incidence of poverty, deprivation and generally low standards of living among some of the people in the District.

To address these problems, Sekyere Central District Assembly has since its creation carried out a number of development programmes and projects that seek to secure better livelihoods and alleviate poverty in the district. The GSGDA 2010-2013 was aimed at addressing the economic imbalances, re-stabilizing the economy and placing it on a path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the SDGs and AU Goals. The design and preparation of 2018-2021 DMTDP is guided by the practical lessons and experiences drawn from the implementation of GSGDA II (2014-2017).

This document therefore provides a strategy for the coordinated development of the District in line with the guideline for the preparation of 2018-2021 NMTDP Policy Framework. The development agenda for the District are focused on the goals below;

1. Build a prosperous society;
2. Create opportunities for all;
3. Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment;
4. Maintain a stable united and safe society;
5. Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs;

The major areas treated in this document include: performance review of 2014-2017 development plan, profile, prioritised development issues; development projections and adopted goals, objectives and strategies; development programmes; annual action plan and implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The overall goal of the Plan is:

*‘to ensure the provision of social services such as quality health care and education, provision of good roads, electricity, safe drinking water and sanitation, security, employment creation and promotion of modernized agriculture for food and jobs.’*

**The Assembly’s Development objectives are as follows:**

1. To create an enabling environment for effective collaboration with the private sector for job creation and tourism development.
2. To improve sustainable agricultural production through planting for food and jobs and one -district one-factory.
3. To provide social infrastructure which include: good road network, electrification, boreholes and improvement of sanitation.
4. To promote job creation through tourism and local economic development.
5. To improve the quality of human resource through equitable access to quality education, health care and economic resources.
6. To ensure effective operation of local government structures, efficient service delivery and efficient security.

**Financial Arrangements**

The DMTDP is expected to cost **GH¢20,341,588.00**. The main sources of funding are: GOG **GH¢14,295,700.00**, IGF **GH¢ 438,800.00** and Donor **GH¢5,607,388**. The breakdown of the expenditure by pillar as follows: Economic Development **GH¢ 2,617,888.00**, Social Development **GH¢9,528,000.00**, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement **GH¢ 3,419,000.00** and Governance Corruption and Public Accountability **GH¢4,776,700.00**. The preparation of the Plan was led by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) through the supervision of the District Coordinating Director, under the authority of the District Chief Executive. The DPCU consulted the departments, District Assembly sub-structures and other relevant stakeholders for the required information.

**Public Hearing**

In preparing the four –year development plan, public hearings were organized to seek views from the stakeholders such as assembly members, traditional authorities, NGOs, CSOs and the general public. It aimed at obtaining a public consensus to enhance ownership and collaboration in implementation. The exercise gives the Assembly the authority to adopt the document as the 2018- 2021 Medium Term Development Plan for the District.

All development efforts within the medium term time-frame are expected to help in the achievement of the goal and consequently foster development in all sectors of the District. The

document being the official Development Agenda of the District under the 2018-2021 National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF), it will therefore call for total participation of all stakeholders in the implementation of programmes and projects in the District

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE**

#### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter focuses on the performance review of the 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development Plan and the District profile. It also discusses the current situation of the District in areas such as physical location and natural environment, demographic characteristics, culture and spatial analysis, economy of the District, food security, governance and social services delivery. Again, the chapter presents the trend of development and its implications in the District. This is to provide information where inferences can be drawn for appropriate recommendation to inform decision making.

##### **1.1.1 Vision of the Assembly**

A well transformed, safe, enlightened and economically vibrant District devoid of poverty.

##### **1.1.2 Mission Statement of the Assembly**

The Sekyere Central District Assembly exists to improve upon the standard of living of the people through the provision of basic socio-economic infrastructure in partnership with all stakeholders.

##### **1.1.3 Functions of the Sekyere Central District Assembly**

The functions of the Sekyere Central District Assembly are clearly stated in the Local Government Act of 2016, Act 936 and the Legislative Instrument (LI) 1841 of 2007, which established the District.

These statutes impress upon the Assembly to:

- Be responsible for the overall development of the District and ensure the preparation and submission of development plans and budget to the relevant Central Government Agencies / Ministries through the Regional Co-ordinating Council.
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the District.
- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the District and remove any obstacle to development.

- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the District.
- Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the District
- In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the District.
- Ensure ready access to courts in the District for the promotion of justice.
- Initiate, sponsor and carry out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by Act 936 or any other enactment.
- Perform such other functions as may be provided under any other enactment.

Subject to Act 936, and to government policy, the Assembly has further responsibility to take such steps and measures as are necessary and expedient to:

- Execute approved development plans for the District.
- Guide, encourage and support Sub-District, local government bodies, public agencies and local communities to perform their roles in the execution of approved development.
- Initiate and encourage joint participation with other persons and bodies to execute approved development plans and
- Monitor and execute projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the local people in the District and National economy.

### **1.1.3 Core Values**

The core values for the Assembly are as follows;

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

## **1.2 PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF DMTDP (2014-2017)**

The performance of District Medium Term Development Plan under the GSGDA (2014-2017) and other interventions including cross-cutting issues were reviewed through meetings held with Departments, Sub- structures and the relevant stakeholders including CSOs and NGOs. Relevant data were collected and collated to ascertain the levels of achievement for that planned period. Table 1.1 below shows the levels of achievement of set targets for the various departments based on GSGDA II thematic areas.

The programmes and projects outlined in the DMTDP (2014-2017) were reviewed along the following; fully implemented, started but abandoned, suspended, on-going, not implemented and implemented but not in the DMTDP. The review also took into accounts the stated problems and the extent to which they were solved, partially solved and not solved. This ultimately culminated in whether the set objectives were achieved or not. The detailed results are shown in the tables 1.1 under the five thematic Areas and summarized under table 1.2.

The reasons for achievement/non-achievement, problems/challenges encountered in the plan implementation and the lessons learnt which have implication on 2018-2021 MTDP are also outlined below.



**Table 1. 1: Performance of SCDA from 2014-2017**

Period	Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness In Ghana's Private Sector							
	Policy objective:							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand opportunities for job creation</li> <li>• Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSEs</li> <li>• Diversity and expand tourism industry for economic development</li> </ul>							
Programme (s)	Sub-programme(s)	Broad project/activity	Indicators		MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks	
			Baseline (2013)					
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	1. Train 250 youth to acquire employable skills by BAC by 2017	100		250	50	On-going (20% of the youth were trained to acquire employable skills)
			2. Organise skills training workshop for 100 artisans by 2017	50		100	0	Not implemented
			3. Grade and demarcate Kwagyei Light Industrial Site for artisans by 2017	.NA		.Grade and demarcate Kwagyei Light Industrial Site	The site had been graded and demarcated	Fully Implemented
			4. Support to tourism development at Abaasua Tourist site by 2017	NA		30% of the revenue will be used to develop the tourist site	20% of the revenue from tourist sites was used to develop the tourist site	On-going

			5. Acquire 51 acres Of land as land bank for development projects by 2017.	10 acres	51 acres	17 acres of the entire land had been paid for.	On-going (some acres of the lands have been acquired and developed)
			6. Re-settle Artisans at Kwagyei	NA	Artisans re-settled	-	Yet to be implemented
			7. Organise periodic stakeholders meeting with Nananom, and community members on developing Abaasua Tourist site by 2017.	6	12	2	On-going
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	1. Train youth to acquire employable skills by BAC	100	250	105	On-going
			2. Organise skills training workshop for 100 artisans	50	100	20	On-going (One training programme organised)
			3. Develop tourism potentials in the District	15% of the revenue generated from Abaasua tourist site was used to develop the site.	30% of the revenue will be used to develop the tourist site	20% of the generated revenue was given to the community for development	On-going
			4. Re-settle Artisans at Kwagyei	NA	-	Artisans were re-settled at Kwagyei	Fully Implemented

			5. Acquire 51 acres of land as land banks for development projects	10 acres	51 acres	64.42% of the total cost has been paid	On-going
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	1. Train youth to acquire employable skills by BAC	100	250	203	On-going
			2. Organise skills training workshop for 100 artisans	50	100	50	On-going (One training programme was organised for artisans)
			3. Develop tourism potentials in the District	15% of the revenue generated from Abaasua tourist site was used to develop the site.	30% of the revenue will be used to develop the tourist site	20% of the revenue generated was used to develop the site.	On-going
			4. Acquire 51 acres land banks for development projects	10 acres	51 acres	38 acres of the land has been paid for	On-going

2017	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	1. Organise skills training for 100 artisans	50	100	102	Fully Implemented
			2 Develop tourism potentials in the District	15% of the revenue generated from Abaasua tourist site was used to develop the site.	30% of the revenue will be used to develop the tourist site	25% of the generated revenue was used to develop the site.	On-going
			3. Train youth with employable skills by BAC	100	250	293	Fully Implemented
			4. Acquire land banks for development projects	10 acres	51 acres	33 acres of the entire land had been paid for	On-going
			5. Train and support 30 artisans with start-up kits	NA	30	3	On-going (3 out of 30 artisans were given start up-kits)
			6. Organise periodic stakeholders meeting with Nananom, and community members on developing Abaasua Tourist site by 2017	6	12	17	Fully Implemented

Period	<b>Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization And Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>						
	Policy objectives:						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agricultural education</li> <li>• Improve science, technology and innovation application</li> <li>• Promote seed and planting materials development</li> <li>• Promote livestock and poultry development for food safety and public health</li> <li>• Reverse forest and degradation</li> <li>• Promote effective waste management and reduce noise pollution</li> <li>• Enhance capacity to adopt a climate change impact</li> </ul>						
	Programme(s)	Sub-programme(s)	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	1. Organize 48 extension service delivery	20	48	12	On-going (2014 target was achieved)
			2. Monitor and collect market information weekly.	54	208	52	On-going (2014 target was achieved)
			3. Carry out livestock surveillance and vaccination.	12	48	12	On-going (2014 target was achieved)
			4. Organize 28 field days.	7	28	4	On-going
			5. Organize farmers' day celebration annually.	1	4	1	On-going (2014 target was achieved)
	Environmental Protection and Waste Management	Natural Resource Conservation	6.Reclaim degraded forest	NA	85 acres	35 acres	On-going (2014 target was achieved)
			7. Organize 2 workshops on climate change for 100 farmers annually	2	Organise 8 workshops	2 workshops organised	On-going (2014 target was achieved)

			8. Protect Forest Reserve and educate chainsaw operators in 8 communities in the reserve).	3	8 communities	2 communities	On-going (2014 target was achieved)
			9. Provide support to District waste management quarterly	4	16	4	On-going (supported quarterly)
			10. Improve sanitation packages (Pushing, Levelling and evacuation of refuse)	6 refuse dumps evacuated	Evacuation of 20 refuse dump within the District	4 refuse dumps evacuated	On-going (2014 target was achieved)
			11. Fumigation (Refuse dump and latrine site are quarterly)	4 quarters	16	4	On-going (Refuse dump and latrine site are fumigated quarterly)
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	1. Organise 48 extension services delivery	20	48	24	On-going (2015 target was achieved)
			2. Undertake home and farm visit monthly	12	48	16	On-going
			3. Organise training workshop for 120 FBOs on how to access credit annually	40 FBOs	120 FBOs	70 FBOs	On-going (2015 target was achieved)
			4. Organise stakeholders' fora for farmer-trader operators.	4	16 fora	5 fora	On-going
			5. Support farmers to establish commercial	50 farmers	120 farmers	45 farmers	On-going (2015 target was achieved)

	Environmental Protection and Waste Management		farms for cassava production annually.				
			6. Support farmers to farm for planting materials.	5	20 acres	5 acres	On-going (2015 target was achieved)
			7. Monitor and collect weekly market information.	54	208	105	On-going (2015 target was achieved)
			8. Support processors with processing materials (solar drier for cassava chips).	NA	100%	20%	On-going
			9. Carry out livestock surveillance and vaccination monthly.	12	48	24	On-going (2015 target was achieved)
			10. Organise 28 field days.	7	28 field days	10 field days	On-going
		Natural Resources Conservation	11. Reclaim degraded forest (Afforestation exercise)	50 acres	85 acres	55 acres	On-going (2015 target was achieved)
			12. Organise 2 workshops on climate change for 100 farmers annually	2	8 workshops	4 workshops	On-going (2015 target was achieved)
			13. Support District waste management quarterly	4	16	4	On-going (District waste management were supported quarterly)
			14. Improve sanitation package (Push, Levelling and evacuation of refuse)	4 refuse dumps evacuated	Evacuation of 20 refuse dump within	8 refuse dumps evacuated	On-going

					the district		
			15. Support to National Fumigation	4	16	8	On-going (Refuse sites were fumigated quarterly)
		Disaster prevention and Management	16. Disaster prevention and management (educate people on bush fire, flooding etc)	5 workshops	15 workshops	5 workshops	On-going (2015 target was achieved)
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	1. Organise extension service delivery	12	48	36	On-going (2016 target was achieved)
			2. AEAs undertake home and farm visit monthly	12	48	32	On-going (2016 target was achieved)
			3. Organise training workshop for 120 FBOs on how to access credit.	41 FBO	120 FBOs	98 FBOs	On-going (2016 target was achieved)
			4. Organize stakeholders' fora for farmer-trader operators.	4	16 fora	11fora	On-going (2016 target was achieved)
			5. Support farmers to establish commercial farms for cassava production.	250 farmers	120 farmer	92 farmers	On-going (2016 target was achieved)



			6. Support farmers with planting materials.	8	20 acres	10 acres	On-going (2016 target was not achieved)
			7. Monitor and collect weekly market information.	48	208	155	On-going (2016 target was achieved)
			8. Support processors with processing materials (solar drier for cassava chips)	50% support	100%	20%	On-going (2016 target was not achieved)
			9. Procure 2 pumping machines for FBOs	0	2	0	Not implemented
			10. Carry out livestock surveillance and vaccination monthly	12	48	36	On-going (2016 target was achieved)
			11. Organise 28 field days	7	28	14	On-going
	Environmental Protection and Waste Management	Natural Resources Conservation	12. Reclaim degraded forest (Afforestation exercise)	50 acres	85 acres	75 acres	On-going (2016 target was achieved)
13. Organize workshops on climate change for 100 farmers				100 farmers	50 farmers	On-going (2016 target was achieved)	
14. Support district waste management			4	16	8	On-going (District waste management were supported quarterly)	
15. Improve sanitation package (Pushing, Levelling and evacuation of refuse)			6	Evacuation of 20 refuse dump within the district	12 refuse dumps evacuated	On-going	

			16. Support National Fumigation	4	16	12	On-going (Refuse site are fumigated quarterly)
		Disaster prevention and Management	17. Support disaster prevention and management (education on bush fire, flooding etc)	6	15	10	On-going (supported quarterly)
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	1. Organize and disseminate extension information through FBOs monthly.	12	48	48	Fully Implemented
			2. AEAs undertake home and farm visit monthly	12	48	48	Fully Implemented
			3. Organize stakeholders' fora for farmer-trader operators.	4	16	16	Fully Implemented
			4. Support farmers to establish commercial farms for cassava production.	250 farmers	120 farmers	123 farmers	Fully Implemented
			5. Support farmers with planting materials.	5 acres	20 acres	25 acres	Fully Implemented
			6. Monitor and collect weekly market information.	48	208	210	Fully Implemented
			7. Support processors with processing materials (solar drier for cassava chips)	53%	100%	55%	On-going (55% of the planned target was achieved)

	Environmental Protection and Waste Management		8. Carry out livestock surveillance and vaccination monthly.	12	48	48	Fully Implemented
			9. Organise field days on demonstrations, field days and tours.	7	28 field days	18 field days	On-going (64% of planned target was achieved)
			10. Organise training workshops for FBOs on how to access credit annually	41 FBOs	120	120	Fully Implemented
			11. Procure 2 pumping machines for FBOs	0	2	-	Not implemented
			12. Assist 100 farmers, non-farm enterprises and agro-based industries to acquire credit	45	100	30	On-going (33% of the target was achieved)
	Natural Resources Conservation		13. Organise workshops on climate change for 100 farmers	2	8	8	Fully Implemented
			14. Reclaim degraded forest (Afforestation exercise)	50 acres	85 acres	86 acres	Fully Implemented
			15. Support district waste management	4	16	12	On-going (District waste management are supported quarterly)
			16. Improve sanitation package (Pushing, Levelling and evacuation of refuse)	5 refuse dumps were evacuated	Evacuation of 20 refuse dump within the district	17 refuse dumps evacuated	On-going (85% of the target achieved)

			17. Support National Fumigation quarterly	4	16	16	Fully Implemented
		Disaster prevention and Management	18. Support disaster prevention and management quarterly	4	16	16	Fully Implemented
Period	<b>Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy And Human Settlement</b>						
	<b>Policy Objectives:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meet user needs</li> <li>• Infrastructure increase in the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy</li> <li>• Create enabling environment to accelerate rural growth and development</li> <li>• Facilitate the sustainable use and management of resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihood</li> <li>• Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water</li> <li>• Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities</li> <li>• Ensure the development and implementation of health and hygiene education as a component of all water and sanitation programme</li> </ul>						
	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programme</b>	<b>Broad project/activity</b>	<b>Indicators</b>			<b>Remarks</b>
				<b>Baseline (2013)</b>	<b>MTDP Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	
2014	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Infrastructure Development	1. Spot improvement of 17.5 km Ankamadoa - Aframso No.2. feeder road	NA	17.5km	17.5km	Fully Implemented
			2. Spot improvement/maintenance of feeder roads	28km	43.0km	20.0km	On-going
		Physical and Spatial Planning Development	3. Rural Electrification	25	10 communities	-	Not implemented
			4. Extend electricity and transformer to Kwagyei Industrial Site	NA	100%	50%	On-going (50% of the target achieved)

			5. Construct 4 No. New boreholes	NA	4	1	On-going
			6. Construct 1No.8 seater aqua privy toilet at Kwagyei	NA	1	1	Fully Implemented
			7. Support Street Naming and Property Addressing System for 3 towns	NA	3	1	On-going (2014 target achieved)
2015	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Infrastructure Development	1. Spot improvement of Kyease Birem feeder road	NA	100%	50%	On-going (50% of the target achieved)
			2. Spot improvement /maintenance of feeder roads	28km	43.0km	25km	On-going
			3. Rural Electrification (e.g. Procure 300 street bulbs)	100	300bulbs	60	On-going (2015 target achieved)
	Physical and Spatial Planning Development		4. Construct 13No. New boreholes.	NA	4	1	Started but abandoned (Terminated after drilling 1 borehole)
			5. Organise 8 refresher training course for WATSANS and monitor its activities	2	8	1	On-going (2015 target achieved)
			6. Complete 2 No.6-Seater Aqua Privy Toilet at Jeduako	NA	2	0	Not implemented
			7. Rehabilitate 4 old KVIP Toilets.	6	4	2	Fully Implemented
			8. Provide 200 No. waste bins in schools.	50	200	100	On-going (2015 target achieved)
			9. Promote development control	4 fora	20 fora	10 fora	On-going (50% of the planned target achieved)

			and enforce planning and building regulations through public fora				
			10. Educate 20 communities not to farm and build on river banks	5 communities	20	6	On-going (30% target achieved)
			11. Prepare Layout for 3 communities	2	3	1	On-going
2016	Infrastructure Development		1. Spot improvement /maintenance of feeder roads (Nsuta-Jetiase, Atwea- Adutwam and Nkwabirem –Bimma feeder roads)	NA	100%	80%	On-going (80% planned target achieved)
			2. Spot improvement of Atwea-Abaasua feeder road	NA	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			3. Prepare Layout for 3 communities	2	3	1	On-going
			4. Organise 8 refresher training course for WATSANS and monitor its activities	2	8	2	On-going (50% of the target achieved)
			5. Provide 200 No. waste bins in schools.	50	200	150	Fully Implemented (100 of the target achieved)
		Physical and Spatial Planning Development	6. Rural Electrification (eg Procure 300 street bulbs, extend electricity to new areas)	100	300 bulbs	200	Fully Implemented (100 of the target achieved)

			7. Promote development control, enforce planning and building regulations and approval of permits through public forums	4	20	15	On-going (75% of the target achieved)
			8. Support Street Naming and property Addressing system	NA	3	1	On-going
2017	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Infrastructure Development	1. Spot improvement /maintenance of feeder roads (Nsuta-Jetiase, Atwea- Adutwam and Nkwabirem –Bimma feeder roads)	NA	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			2. Spot improvement /maintenance of 10 feeder roads quarterly	4	10	6	On-going
	Physical and Spatial Planning Development	3. Prepare Layout for 3 communities	2	3	1	On-going	
		4. Rural Electrification (eg Procure 300 street bulbs, extend electricity to new areas)	100	300	300	Fully Implemented	
		5. Organise 8 refresher training course for WATSANS and monitor its activities	2	8	2	On-going (50% of the target achieved)	
		6. Promote development control, enforce planning and building regulations	4	20	15	On-going (75% of the target achieved)	

			and approval of permits through public forums				
			7. Support Street Naming and property Addressing system	NA	3	1	On-going
<b>Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity And Employment</b>							



	<p>Policy Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase inclusive and equitable access to and participation in education at all levels to improve quality of teaching and learning</li> <li>• Ensure contained provision of life skills training and management for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environmental sanitation and climate change</li> <li>• Create opportunities for accelerated job creation across all sectors</li> <li>• Enhance natural capacity for the attainment of lagging health MDGs as well as Non-Communicable diseases (NCDs) and neglected tropical diseases (NTDs)</li> <li>• Ensure the reduction of new HIV&amp;AIDS/STIs especially among the vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Provide adequate and disability friendly infrastructure for sports in communities and schools</li> <li>• Ensure provision of adequate training and skills development in line with global trends</li> <li>• Promote effective child development in all communities especially deprived areas</li> <li>• Provide timely reliable and disaggregated data on PWD</li> </ul>						
2014	1. Social Services Delivery	1. Health Services	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
			1. Construct 1No. CHPS Compound Amoamang	NA	1	1	On-going (35% of the target achieved)
			2. Construct 1No. CHPS Compound at Nkujua	NA	1	1	On-going (50% of the target achieved)
			3. Construct 1No. 3-Unit Nurses Quarter at Nsuta	NA	1	1	Fully Implemented
			4. Construct 1 No. staff accommodation for health staff	NA	1	1	On-going (65% of the project completed)
5. Provide support to NID /Roll- Back Malaria programme	90%	100%	60%	On-going (60% of the target achieved)			

			6. Conduct training workshop for 50 peer educators to train their peers on condom related issues.	20	50	30	On-going (60% of the target achieved)
			7. Conduct Quarterly meetings for DAC members to review Action Plan.	4	16	4	On-going (25% of the target achieved)
		Education, Youth and Sports Management	8. Construct 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Block at Atonsu,	1	1	1	On-going (60% complete)
			9. Support ICT development	60%	100%	50%	On-going (50% of the target achieved)
			10. Construct 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Block at Jeduako	NA	1	1	On-going (65% complete)
			11. Support District Education Fund	80% support	100%	60%	On-going (60% of the target achieved)
			12. Provide 200 dual desks and 50 Tables and Chairs to basic schools in the District.	200 dual desks	200 dual desks and 50 tables and chairs	200 dual desks and 50 tables and chairs	Fully Implemented
			13. Provide sponsorship to 200 needy but brilliant students especially girls in the District.	100	200	50	On-going (2014 target achieved)
			14. Support school feeding programme	100%	100%	100%	Implemented

2015			15. Support sports and culture	100%	100%	60%	On-going (60% of the target achieved)
			16. Provide support for (STMIE) programme.	100%	100%	100%	Implemented (2014 target achieved)
		Social Welfare and Community Development	17. Register and compile data on PWDs in the District	100%	100%	100%	Implemented (2014 target achieved)
			18. Provide financial assistance to 400 People With Disabilities	102	400	102	On-going (2014 target achieved)
			19. Train 120 self-employed and unemployed women/youth to acquire skills income generating activities	32	120	40	On-going (2014 target achieved)
			20. Support 10 groups of self-employed women to access credit facilities	5	10	2	On-going (20% of the target achieved)
			21. Support child rights, promotion and protection	100% Support	100%	100%	Implemented (2014 target achieved)
		Health Services	1. Construct 1 No. semi-detached accommodation for District Assembly and health staff at Nsuta	NA	1	1	On-going (40% complete)
			2. Construct 1No. CHPS Compounds at Amoamang	NA	1	1	On-going (45% complete)

			3. Construct 1No. CHPS Compound at Nkujua	NA	1	1	On-going (60% complete)
			4. Provide support to NID /Roll- Back Malaria programme	100%	100%	100%	Implemented (2015 target achieved)
			5. Educate pregnant women on the importance of neo-natal and anti natal monthly	100% pregnant women who attend anti-natal.	100%	On-going (50% of the target achieved)	On-going (50% of the target achieved)
			6. Conduct Quarterly CT and HIV sensitization programme for the vulnerable groups	4 times	16	4	Implemented (2015 target achieved)
			7. Conduct 3- day training for 50 peer educators to constantly train their peers on condom distribution	20	50	40	On-going (80% of the planned target achieved)
			8. Conduct Quarterly meetings for DAC & DRMT members to review Action Plan.	4	16	8	On-going (2014 target achieved)
		Education, Youth and Sports Management	1. Provide sponsorship to 200 needy but brilliant students especially girls in the District.	50	200	100	On-going (50% of the target achieved)
			2. Support to District Education Fund ( eg	100%	100%	100%	Implemented (2015 target achieved)

			support to best teacher award)				
			3. Support school feeding programme	100%	100%	100%	Implemented (2015 target achieved)
			4. Provide support to STMIE programme annually.	100%	100%	100%	Implemented (2015 target achieved)
			5. Support ICT development	50%	100%	100%	Implemented (2015 target achieved)
			6. Construct 1 No. 3-Unit K.G Classroom Block at Atonsu.	NA	1	1	On-going (60% complete)
			7. Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block at Jeduako	NA	1	1	On-going (65% complete)
			8. Provide sponsorship to 200 needy but brilliant students especially girls in the District.	100	200	150	On-going (75% of the target achieved)
			9. Support to Sports and Culture Development annually	70%	100%	100%	Supported
		Social Welfare and Community Development	1. Train 120 self-employed and unemployed women/youth to acquire skills in income generating activities.	60	120	80	On-going (67% of the planned target achieved)

2016			2. Compile data and train PWDs on income generating skills.	50%	100%	100%	Implemented (2015 target achieved)
			3. Provide financial assistance to 400 People With Disabilities (eg. monitor PWDs activities).	80	400	205	On-going (50% of the planned target achieved)
		Health Services	4. Rehabilitate CHPS Compound at Jeduako	NA	1	1	Fully Implemented
			5. Construct 1 No. 4-Unit Nurses' Quarters at Birem	NA	1	1	On-going (70% complete)
			6. Construct 1 No. 2-Unit Semi-detached Accommodation for District Assembly and Health Staff at Nsuta	NA		1	On-going (65% complete)
			7. Construct 1No. CHPS Compounds at Amoamang	NA	1	1	On-going (45% complete)
			Rehabilitate CHPS Compound at Jeduako	NA	1	1	On-going (45% complete)
			8. Construct 1No. CHPS Compound at Nkujua	NA	1	1	On-going (70% complete)
			9. Construct 1No. CHPS Compound at Yereso	NA	1	1	Fully Implemented

			10. Embark on NID /Roll- Back Malaria programme	100%	100%	100%	Implemented (2016 target achieved)	
	Education, Youth and Sports Management		1. Support to District Education Fund ( eg support to best teacher award)	70%	100%	100%	On-going (100% of the target achieved for the year)	
			2. Provide sponsorship to 200 needy but brilliant students especially girls in the District.	100	200	150	On-going (75% of the target achieved)	
			20. Support Sports and Culture Development	70%	100%	100%	Implemented (2016 target achieved)	
			3. Support school feeding programme	100%	100%	100%	Implemented (2016 target achieved)	
			4. Provide support for STMIE programme annually.	100%	100%	100%	Implemented (2016 target achieved)	
			5. Construct 1 No. 3-Unit K.G Classroom Block at Atonsu.	NA	1	1	On-going (60% complete)	
			6. Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block at Jeduako	NA	1	1	On-going (65% complete)	
		Social Welfare and Community Development		7. Compile data and train PWDs on income generating skills.	50% done	100%	100%	Implemented (2015 target achieved)
				8. Provide financial assistance to 400 to PWDs.	120	400	301	On-going (2016 target achieved)
				9. Support Child Rights, Promotion and Protection	50%	100%	100%	Implemented (2016 target achieved)

			10. Train 120 groups of self-employed women/youth to acquire skill in income generating activities	50	120	120	Fully Implemented		
2017		Health Services	1. Construct 1 No. Nurses' Quarters at Birem	NA	1	1	On-going (70% complete)		
			2. Construct 1 No. Semi-detached Accommodation for District Assembly and Health Staff at Nsuta	NA	1	1	On-going (65% complete)		
			3. Construct 1No. CHPS Compounds at Nkujua	NA	1	1	On-going (80% complete)		
				Education, Youth and Sports Management	4. Construct 1No. CHPS Compound at Amoamang	NA	1	1	On-going (35% complete)
			5. Provide support to NID /Roll- Back Malaria programme		100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented	
			6. Educate pregnant women on the importance of neo-natal and anti natal monthly		12	36	36	Fully Implemented	
			7. Conduct 3 day training for 50 peer educators to constantly		20	50	50	Fully Implemented	



			train their peers on condom distribution				
			8. Conduct Quarterly monitoring of HIV activities in the District	4	16	16	Fully Implemented
			9. Conduct Quarterly meetings for DAC & DRMT members to review Action Plan.	3	16	16	Fully Implemented
		Social Welfare and Community Development	1. Provide sponsorship to 200 needy but brilliant students especially girls in the District.	50	200	230	Fully Implemented
			2. Support to District Education Fund ( eg support to best teacher award)	NA	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			3. Support school feeding programme	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			4. Provide support for STMIE programme annually.	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			5. Support Sports and Culture Development	70%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			6. Construct 1 No. 3-Unit K.G Classroom Block at Atonsu.	NA	1	1	On-going (60% complete)
			7. Construct 2No. 3-Unit Classroom Block at Jeduako	NA	1	1	On-going (65% complete)

			8. Compile data and train PWDs on income generating skills.	NA	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			9. Provide financial assistance to 400 PWDs	120	400	401	Fully Implemented
<b>Thematic Area: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE.</b>							
Policy Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes</li> <li>• Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management</li> <li>• Mainstream local economic development(LED) for growth and local empowerment creation</li> <li>• Reduce spatial development disparities among different ecological zones across the country</li> <li>• Promote women's access to economic opportunity and resources including property</li> <li>• Improve internal security for life and property</li> <li>• Protect children from direct and indirect physical and emotional harm</li> <li>• Promote the effective use of data for decision making and development communication</li> </ul>							
2014	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue	1. Train Revenue Collectors annually	1	4	1	On-going (2014 target achieved)
			2. Gazzeting of fee fixing and bye laws annually	1	4	1	On-going (2014 target achieved)
			3. Revaluation of property	NA	1	-	Not implemented
			4. Enforce tax payment by prosecuting tax defaulters	NA	10 prosecutions	-	Not implemented
			5. Procure value books, stationery and office consumables quarterly	4	16	4	On-going (2014 target achieved)

	General Administration	6. Procure Office equipment eg. Computers, printers.	8 Computers and 4 Printers	7 Computers and 3 Printers	7 Computers and 3 Printers procured	Fully Implemented
		7. Support 25 staff to rent residential accommodation	25	25	25	Implemented
		8. Provide financial support to operation and maintenance of Assembly facilities quarterly	4	16	4	On-going (Funds were provided for operation and maintenance quarterly)
		9. Complete 1No. DCE's residence	1	1	1	On-going (70% complete)
		10. Complete 1No. DCD's bungalow.	1	1	1	On-going (60% complete)
		11. Complete 1No. 3-Storey Administration Block	1	1	1	On-going (65% complete)
		12. Maintain Office vehicles and equipment quarterly	68%	100%	70%	On-going (maintenance and repair works)
		13. Servicing of Assembly meeting	3 Assembly meetings serviced	12	3	On-going (2014 target achieved)
		14. Supply of building materials for self-help projects	60% of building materials for self-help	100%	60%	On-going (2014 target achieved)

				projects supplied			
			15. Maintain security in the District.	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			16. Organize National Functions (celebrations of Independent Day etc)	All National functions organised	8	2	Independence and farmers' day celebrations organised (2014 target achieved)
			17. Support Departments financially.	100%	100%	70%	On-going (2014 target achieved)
			18. Organize Community/Public Fora on current developmental issues quarterly.	4	16	4	On-going (2014 target achieved)
			19. Organise capacity building workshop for staff at the District level quarterly.	4	16	4	On-going (2014 target achieved)
		Planning, Budget and Coordination	20. Monitor and Evaluate Projects in the District quarterly.	4	16	4	On-going (2014 target achieved)
			21. Support DPCU, development planning and budget preparation	70%	100%	70%	On-going (2014 target achieved)
			22. Embark upon tax education campaign quarterly.	4	16	4	On-going (2014 target achieved)
			23. Train Revenue Collectors bi-annually.	2	8	2	On-going (2014 target achieved)
2015	Management and	Finance and Revenue	1. Embark upon tax education campaign quarterly.	4	16	8	On-going (2015 target achieved)

	Administrati on		2. Train Revenue Collectors bi-annually.	2	8	4	On-going (2015 target achieved)
			3. Revaluation of property	NA	1	-	Not implemented
			4. Enforce tax payment by prosecuting tax defaulters	NA	10	-	Not implemented
			5. Procure value books, stationery and office consumables quarterly	4 (Procured quarterly)	16	8	On-going. Value books, stationery and office consumables quarterly
	.General Administration		6. Procure Office equipment (eg. computers, printers etc.)	60% Procured	100% Procur ed	65% procured	Implemented
			7 Operation and maintenance of Assembly facilities quarterly	4	16	8	On-going (2015 target achieved)
			8. Support District Assembly sub-structures annually.	4	16	8	On-going
			9. Complete 1No. District Chief Executive's residence	1	1	1	On-going (80% complete)
			10. Complete 1No. District Co-ordinating Director's bungalow.	1	1	1	On-going (65% complete)
			11. Complete 1No. 3-Storey Administration Block	1	1	1	On-going (65% complete)

			12. Maintain Office Vehicles and Equipment quarterly	68%	100%	75%	On-going (maintenance and repair works)
			13. Purchase 1No. Generator for office use.	NA	1	1	Fully Implemented
			14. Maintain security in the District. (construct police post)	NA	1	1	On-going (50% complete)
			15. Organize National functions (celebrations of Independent Day and Republic Day, and farmer's day	3	12	6	On-going (2015 target achieved)
			16. Organize Community fora on current developmental issues quarterly	4	16	8	On-going (2015 target achieved)
			17. Supply of building materials for self-help projects	70%	100%	60%	On-going (2015 target not achieved)
			Servicing Assembly Meeting	3	12	6	On-going (2015 target achieved)
			18. Support Departments financially.	60%	100%	70%	On-going (2015 target not achieved)
		Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	19. Monitor and Evaluate Projects in the District.	4	16	8	On-going (2015 target achieved)
			20. Support to DPCU/Composite Budget Preparation	4	16	8	On-going (2015 target achieved)

			21. Embark upon tax education campaign	4	16	8	On-going (2015 target achieved)
		Human Resource	22. Organize capacity building for staff of the District Assembly	2	8	5	On-going (2015 target achieved)
2016	1. Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue	1. Train Revenue Collectors bi-annually	2	8	4	On-going (2016 target achieved)
			2. Enforce tax payment by prosecuting defaulters	NA	20 people	19 people	On-going
			3. Embark upon tax education campaign quarterly	4	16	12	On-going (2016 target achieved)
			4. Procure value books, stationery and office consumables quarterly	4	16	12	On-going (2016 target achieved)
		Planning Budgeting and Coordination	5. Support DPCU/Composite Budget Preparation	100%	100%	70%	On-going (70% of 2016 target achieved)
			6. Monitor and evaluate projects monthly	12	48	36	On-going (2016 target achieved)
		General Administration	7. Organize Community/Public Fora on current developmental issues.	4	16	12	On-going (2016 target achieved)
			8. Organize capacity building for staff of the District.	3	16	12	On-going (2016 target achieved)
			9. Construct 1No. District Chief Executive's residence	1	1	1	On-going (80% complete)

			10. Construct 1No. District Co-ordinating Director's bungalow.	1	1	1	On-going (65% complete)
			11. Construct 1No. 3-Storey Administration Block	1	1	1	On-going (70% complete)
			12. Extend Electricity to DCE, DCD and Staff Bungalows	NA	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			13. Support Assembly Staff in the payment of rent.	25	25	10	Partially Implemented (Staff were made to pay their rent)
			14. Maintain 5 Office vehicles and equipment quarterly	68%	100%	78%	On-going (maintenance and repair works)
			15. Supply of building materials for self-help projects	605	100%	60%	On-going (2016 target not achieved)
			16. Maintain security in the District	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			17. Organize National Functions (celebrations of Farmers' Day, Independent Day etc.	3	12	9	On-going (2016 target achieved)
			18. Servicing of Assembly meetings/gazetting, state protocol and utility	4	12	9	On-going (2016 target achieved)
			19. Operation and maintenance of	4	16	12	On-going (2016 target achieved)



			Assembly facilities quarterly				
			20. Support District Assembly sub-structures quarterly	4	16	12	On-going (2016 target achieved)
			21. Support Departments financially.	70%	100%	70%	On-going (2016 target not achieved)
			22. Explore potential revenue collection areas in the District		-	-	Not implemented
			23. Procure Office equipment (eg. computers, printers etc.)	NA		5 new lap top computers, 2 photo copiers and 2 Printers procured	Fully Implemented
		Human Resource	24. Organize capacity building for staff of the District bi-annually	2	8	6	On-going (2016 target achieved)
2017	1. Management And Administration	Finance and Revenue	1. Train Revenue Collectors bi-annually	2	8	8	Fully Implemented
			2. Enforce tax payment by prosecuting defaulters	NA	8	10	Fully Implemented
			3. Monitor and evaluate projects	4	16	16	Fully Implemented
			4. Procure value books, stationery and office consumables		16	16	Fully Implemented
		Planning Budget and Coordination	5. Support DPCU/Composite Budget Preparation	4	16	16	Fully Implemented
			6. Organize Community/Public	4	16	16	Fully Implemented

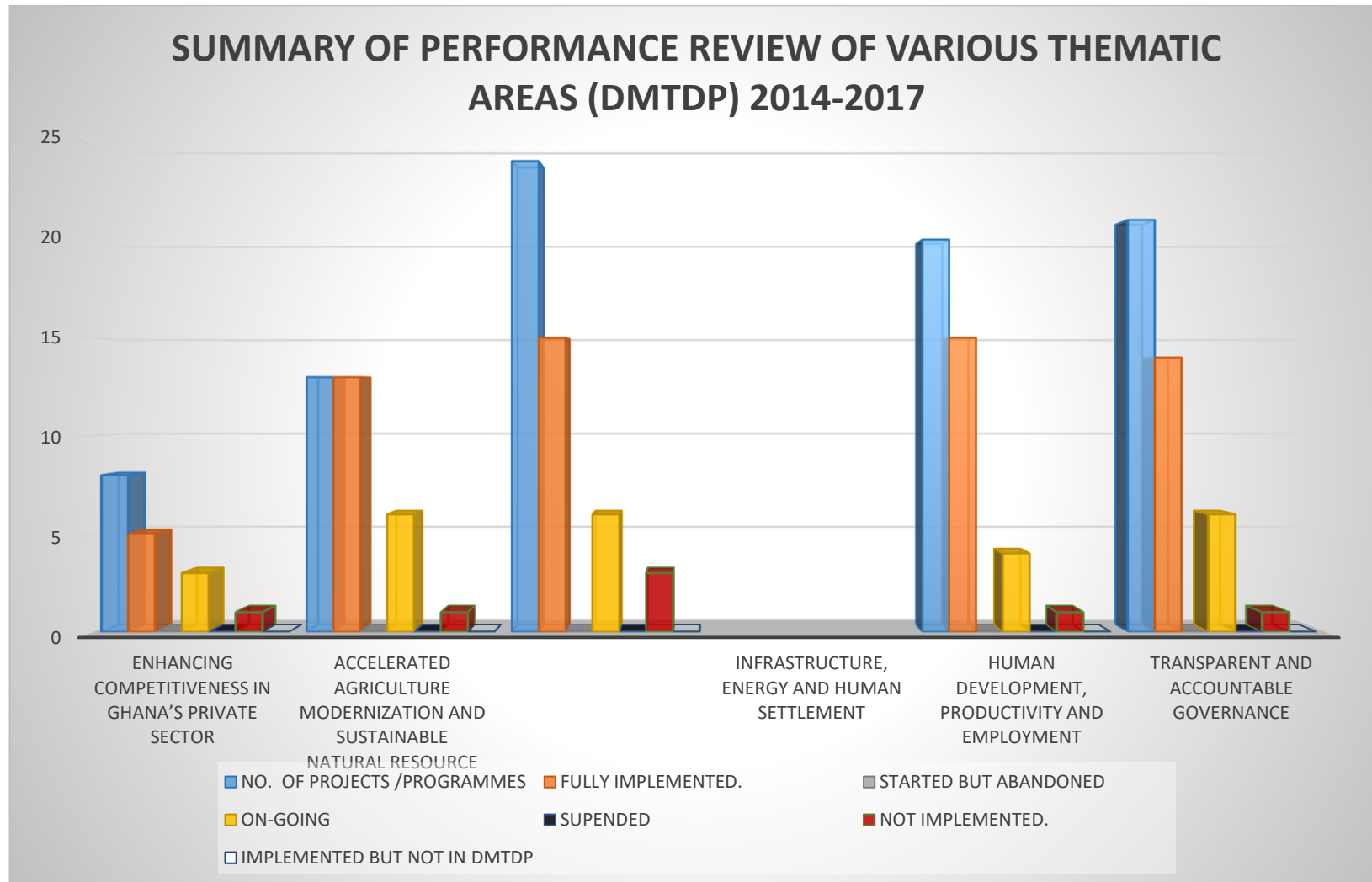
		General Administration	Fora on current developmental issues.				
			7. Construct 1No. District Chief Executive's residence	1	1	1	On-going (80% complete)
			8. Construct 1No. District Co-ordinating Director's bungalow.	1	1	1	On-going (65% complete)
			9. Construct 1No. 3-Storey Administration Block	1	1	1	On-going (70% complete)
			10. Support Assembly Staff in the payment of rent.	25	25	25	Fully Implemented
			11. Maintain Office vehicles and equipment quarterly	68%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			12. Supply of building materials for self-help projects	60%	100%	60%	On-going (2017 target not achieved)
			13. Maintain security in the District (construct police post)	NA	1	1	On-going (50% complete)
			14. Organize National Functions (celebrations of Farmers' Day, Independent Day etc.	3	6	6	Fully Implemented (All the National functions were organised)
			15. Operation and maintenance of Assembly facilities quarterly	3	16	16	Fully Implemented

			16. Provide financial support District Assembly sub-structures quarterly	4	16	16	Fully Implemented (Financial support were provided for all the quarters)
		Human Resource	17. Organize capacity building for staff of the District.	70%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented

**Table 1. 2: Summary of performance review of various thematic areas (DMTDP) 2014-2017**

<b>THEMATIC AREA</b>	<b>NO. OF PROJECTS /PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>FULLY IMPLEMENTED</b>	<b>STARTED BUT ABANDONED</b>	<b>ON-GOING</b>	<b>SUSPENDED</b>	<b>NOT IMPLEMENTED</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTED BUT NOT IN DMTDP</b>
<b>Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector</b>	8	5	-	3	-	0	-
<b>Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource</b>	18	12	-	5	-	1	-
<b>Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement</b>	15	8	-	5	-	2	-
<b>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</b>	21	15	-	6	-	0	-
<b>Transparent and Accountable Governance</b>	23	18	-	5	-	0	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>

**Figure 1. 1 Summary of performance review of various thematic areas (DMTDP (201-2017**



The table below depicts the releases from Government of Ghana Personnel Emolument, Capital Expenditure/Assets, Goods and Services.

**Table 1.3: Total Releases from Government of Ghana Personnel Emoluments**

YEARS	Requested as planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released (C)	Deviations		Actual Expenditure (D)	Variance (C- D)
				A – B	B – C		
<b>PERSONEL EMOLUMENTS (Wages and Salaries)</b>							
2014	1,159,717.23	1,159,717.23	1,157,669.48	0.00	2047.75	1,157,669.48	0
2015	1,382,894.00	1,382,894.00	1,055,806.87	0.00	327,087.13	1,055,806.87	0
2016	1,496,766.28	1,496,766.28	1,592,489.26	0.00	-95722.98	1,592,489.26	0
2017	1,497,995.08	1,497,995.08	1,037,707.86	0.00	460,287.22	1,037,707.86	0
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS</b>							
2014	2,425,109.00	2,425,109.00	156,697.04	0	2,268,411.96	156,697.04	0
2015	5,107,762.50	5,107,762.50	3,216,194.53	0	1,891,567.97	3,216,194.53	0
2016	5,488,100.04	5,488,100.04	4,102,031.95	0	1,386,068.09	4,102,031.95	0
2017	3,202,446.00	3,202,446.00	322,667.08	0	2,879,778.92	322,667.08	0
<b>GOODS AND SERVICE</b>							
2014	3,201,724.02	3,201,724.02	1,390,134.19	0	1,811,589.83	1,390,134.19	0
2015	657,435.5	657,435.50	510,324.85	0	147,110.65	510,324.85	0
2016	574,192.9	574,192.9	568,111.16	0	6081.74	568,111.16	0
2017	1,512,716.99	1,512,716.99	380,196.6	0	1,132,520.39	380,196.6	0

Source: District Budget Office, 2017

The table below depicts the all sources of financial resources for the District Assembly

**Table 1.4: All sources of financial resources for the District Assembly**

SOURCES	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	PLANNED	ACTUAL RECEIVE D	VARIANC E	PLANNED	ACTUAL RECEIVE	VARIANCE	PLANNED	ACTUAL RECEIVE	VARIANC E	PLANNED	ACTUAL RECEIVE D	VAR IAN CE
<b>GOG</b>	111,261.23	1,090,025.25	978,764.24	1,281,669.36	1,319,070.76	37,401.40	1,427,794.20	1,527,045.42	99,251.22	1,601,638.00	1,282,844.32	
<b>IGF</b>	343,4000.00	252,778.51	90,621.49	371,700.00	302,803.53	68,896.47	368,256.00	367,254.55	1,001.45	406,946.00	355,606.72	
<b>DACF</b>	2,884,751.00	1,071,387.54	1,813,363.46	3,473,392.53	2,284,505.91	1,188,886.62	4,006,545.00	2,175,795.69	1,830,749.31	3,181,041.96	608,239.37	
<b>UDG</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Development Partners</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000.00	37,500.00	-
<b>GET Fund</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Others</b>	605,574.13	349,335.20	256,238.93	23,825.79	-	23,825.79	185,879.00	127,428.88	58,450.12	393,913.10	52,577.31	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,944,986.36</b>	<b>2,763,526.77</b>	<b>1,181,459.59</b>	<b>5,150,587.68</b>	<b>3,906,380.20</b>	<b>1,244,207.48</b>	<b>5,988,474.20</b>	<b>4,197,524.54</b>	<b>1,790,949.66</b>	<b>5,658,539.06</b>	<b>2,336,767.82</b>	

Source: Budget Office, 2017

### **1.2.3 Key Challenges encountered during the Plan Implementation**

1. Inaccessibility to some parts of the District especially Afram plains portion.
2. Unexpected deduction from the District Assembly's Common Fund (DACF) led to the suspension of some projects.
3. Low Internally Generated Funds (IGF) to meet some capital and recurrent expenditures
4. Untimely release of DACF led to cost overruns.
5. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff.
6. Inadequate logistics for monitoring and evaluation of projects

### **1.2.4 Lessons Learnt**

The review of the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan for 2014-2017 has brought forth useful lessons which would enrich this plan. The lessons learnt in the last plan period are listed as follows:

1. Periodic review of planned document should be strictly adhered to.
2. The Assembly should collaborate with the departments, stakeholders and particularly traditional authorities to implement the plan.
3. Costing of programmes and projects should be realistic and should take into consideration the delays of project implementation.
4. Programmes and Projects should be monitored from the beginning to the end of their implementation period.
5. Evaluation of programmes and projects should be done during and after the implementation to know their impact.

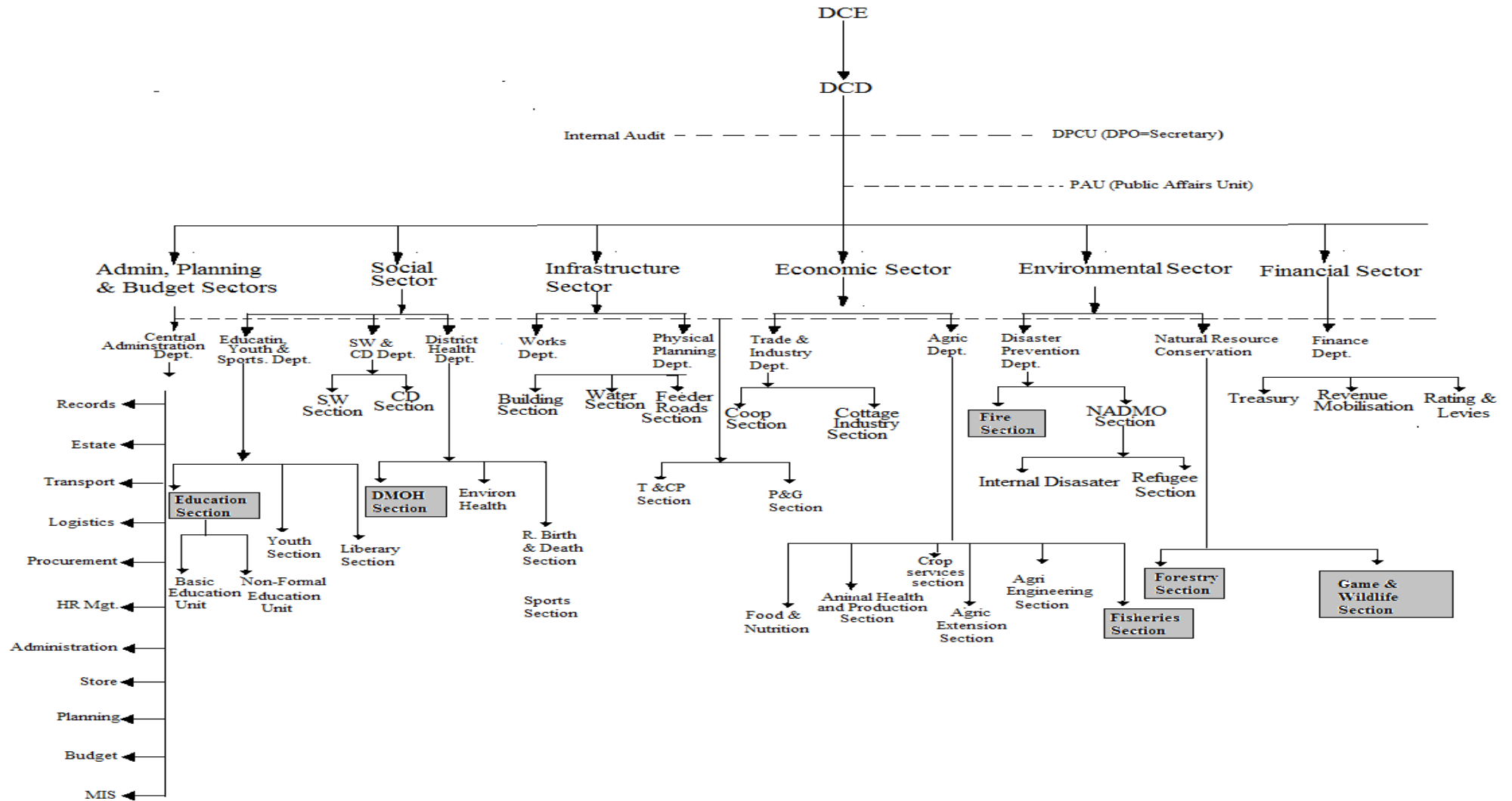
Fewer, implementable programmes and projects should be planned for.



### 1.3 ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION/COMPILATION OF THE DISTRICT PROFILE

#### 1.3.1 Institutional Capacity Needs:

Figure 1. 2: Organizational structure of Sekyere Central District Assembly



### 1.3.2 Human Resource Capacity

In order to ensure effective implementation of the DMTDP (2018-2021) there is the need to critically assess the capacity of the district to implement, monitor and evaluate development Plan. The Assembly has full complement of management and technical staff to handle all departments and units. However, Works and Spatial Planning Departments require additional personnel to complement the existing staff.

Table 1.5: Below is the staff ledger for Sekyere Central District Assembly

<b>Officers at post</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Central Administration	34	22	12
Works Department	4	4	0
Physical Planning	2	2	0
Trade and Industry (BAC)	2	1	1
Finance	18	14	4
Agriculture	21	19	2
Social Welfare and Community Development	16	8	8
Environmental Health Unit	9	4	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>32</b>

Source: SCDA Human Resource, 2017

#### 1.3.2.1 Qualification of Personnel

All the departmental and unit heads and their subordinates have the requisite qualifications. Those in the professional class have the first degrees and others even have second degrees in addition. The sub-professionals also have the requisite certificates for the positions they hold.

#### 1.3.2.2 Infrastructure and Facilities

All staff have access to office space, furniture and other facilities. This notwithstanding, a new two storey District Administration Block is under construction and it is nearing completion. Staff accommodation is woefully inadequate. Most of the management and junior staff are housed in rented accommodation. Only a few have access to official residence. However, the Assembly is in the process of constructing some more residential accommodation for staff.

### **1.3.2.3 Other Government Institutions in the District**

Other government institutions in the District includes; the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), Commission on Human Right and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) and the Electoral Commission. They all have offices in the District and the Assembly sometimes provides financial and logistic support for their operations.

## **1.4.0 PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**

### **1.4.1 Location and Size**

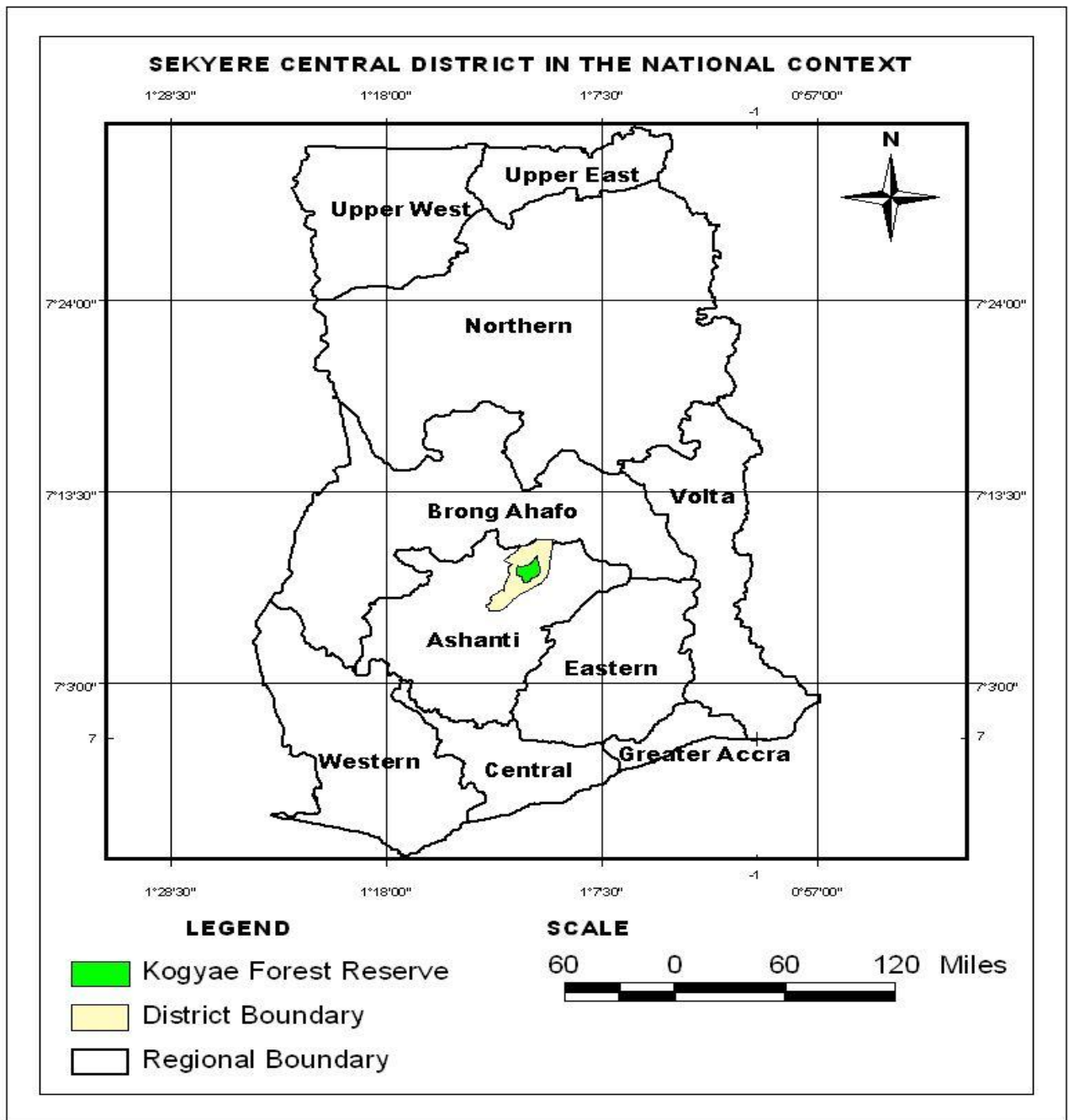
Sekyere Central District is one of the thirty (30) Administrative Districts in the Ashanti Region. It was carved out of the erstwhile Sekyere West District Assembly now Mampong Municipal in 2008 by Legislative Instrument (LI) 1841. It has about 150 settlements with Nsuta as the administrative capital with about 70 percent being rural. The rural areas are mostly found in the Afram Plains portion of the District where Communities with less than hundred (100) people are largely scattered.

The District is located on the northern part of the region and shares boundaries with Sekyere Kumawu on the South, Mampong Municipal on the South -East, Ejura-Sekyeredumasi Municipal on the North-West, Atebubu -Amantin Municipal on the North, Sekyere-Afram Plains on the North-East. The nearness of the District to other District capitals, especially Ejura, Mampong and Atebubu-Amantin deprives the District from some revenue. This is because communities in the Afram Plains portion of the District find it convenient in accessing markets in these Districts more than to the market centres in Sekyere Central.

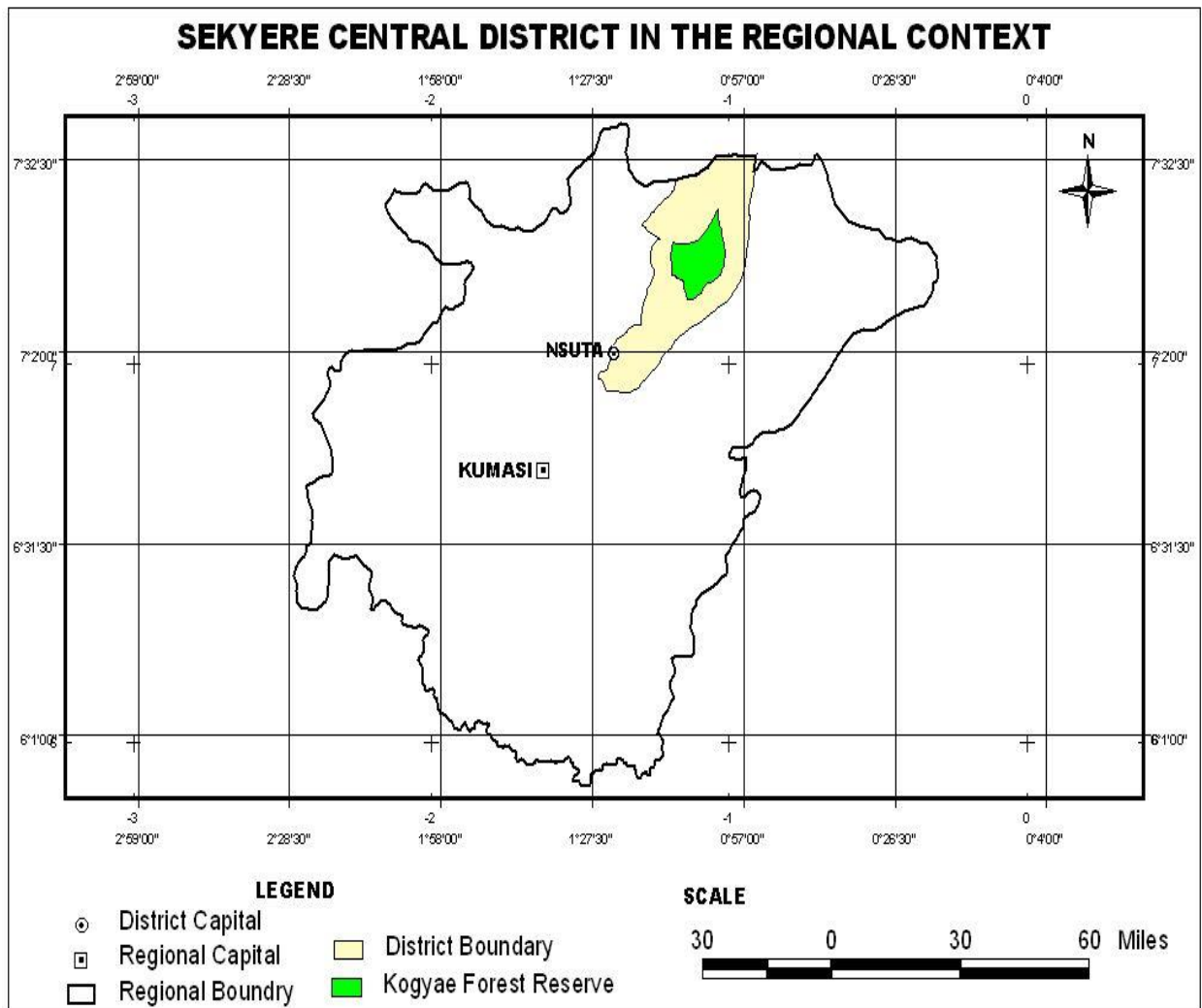
The District is located within longitudes 0.05 degrees and 1.30 degrees west and latitudes 6.55 degrees and 7.30 degrees north, covering a total land area of about 1,631 square kilometres.

Below are the maps of Sekyere Central District in national, regional and District contexts;

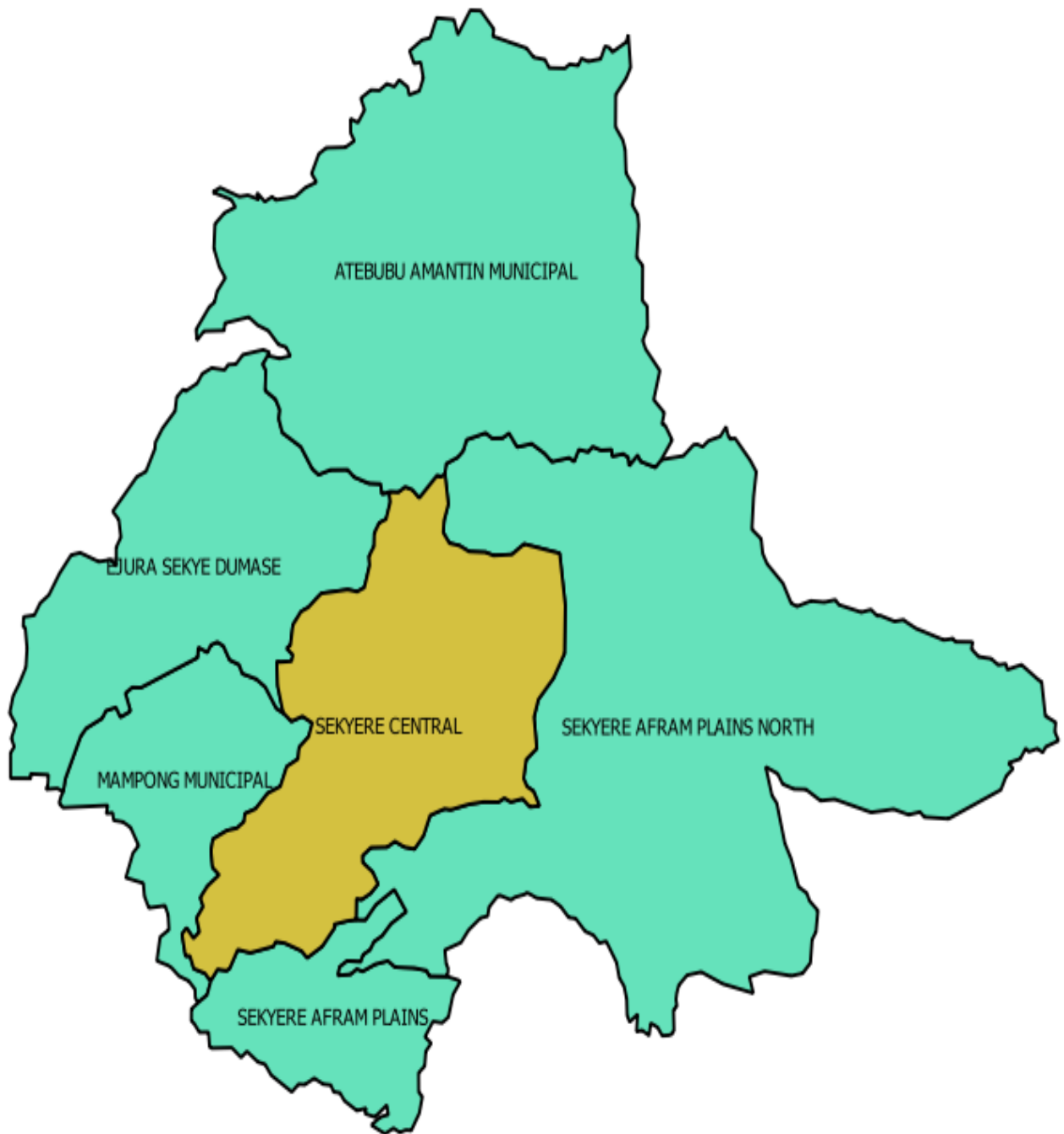
Figure 1. 2: Sekyere Central District in the National Context



**Figure 1. 3: Sekyere Central District in regional context**



**Figure 1. 4: Map showing Sekyere Central District Assembly and its neighbouring Municipal and District Assemblies.**



### **1.4.2 Climate**

The District has an average annual rainfall of 1,270mm and two rainy seasons. The major rainy season starts in March, with a peak in May. There is a slight dip in July and a peak in August, tapering off in November. December to February is dry, hot and dusty. The average temperature in the District is about 27 degrees Celsius with variations in mean monthly temperature ranging between 22 degrees to 30 degrees Celsius throughout the year.

### **1.4.3 Vegetation**

The District lies within the wet semi-equatorial forest zone. Due to human activities and bushfire, the forest vegetation of parts of the District, particularly the north-eastern part, has been reduced to savannah. The vegetation of the area has been reduced from its original rain forest of the moist semi-deciduous type in most areas to secondary forest as a result of human activities like tree felling and farming. Vegetation of Primary origin can only be found within a reserve known as the Kogyae Strict Forest Reserve, which has a total land area of 385 sq. kilometres.

### **1.4.4 Conditions of the Natural Environment**

The District is endow with vast forest and savannah with many different species of tropical hard and soft woods eg. Odom, Mahogany, Wawa, Caber etc, which have high economic value. Some of the forest reserves and farmlands have been depleted due to charcoal production, poor farming practices, chain saw operations, bush fires and the activities of Fulani Herdsmen.

Some rivers in the District are drying up because of the high rate of deforestation and the District is experiencing continuous depletion of economic trees. Similarly, the areas, which used to be the main source of food supply in the District are currently experiencing falling trend in food production due to destruction of farmlands.

Again, large quantities of economic trees and medicinal herbs are cut for charcoal production resulting in loss of flora and fauna and the District is also prone to bush fires due to unprofessional method of charcoal burning.

## **1.5.0 BIODIVERSITY, CLIMATE CHANGE, GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT IN GENERAL**

Climate change can be defined as “a change of the climate which is attributed directly to human activities that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and the natural climate variability over comparable time periods”, resulting in sudden changes in weather pattern, erratic rainfall,

increasing temperature, low precipitation, drought and flush floods in the rainy season among others.

The incidence of climate change is caused by the following; the haphazard construction of houses especially on water ways and flood prone areas, deforestation, excessive emission of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, charcoal burning, bush fires among the numerous factors that have worsened the environment.

Even though no research has been conducted on the impact of manifestations of the climate change in the District, the phenomenon is associated with the under listed changes in the areas of climatic conditions experienced in the last decade.

- Reduction of groundwater sources / levels,
- Shrinking and drying up of rivers due to forest losses in the headstreams,
- Loss of biological diversity,
- Emergence of new disease vectors and increases in climatically induced burdens,
- Reduced biological productivity and loss of forest,
- Progressive loss of timber species and non-timber forest products and
- Loss of soil fertility leading to reduction in yields and size of arable land.

To mitigate the harmful effects of climate change and ensure green economy, the District Assembly has outlined the following measures to address the situation;

- Undertake environmental impact assessment on all human and development activities before embarking on them.
- To continually educate the public on climate change and its impact on development
- To adopt measures to control bushfires
- Enforce building control regulations
- To enforce environmental sanitation standards
- Tree planting and landscaping to be encourage in all our construction sites where appropriate.



- To enforce the conservation of our wetlands.
- To check deforestation and illegal mining.
- To plant trees along river banks

### **1.5.1 Implications for Development**

The District has fertile soil for agricultural development. The favourable rainfall pattern and numerous rivers could be harnessed for irrigation purposes especially in the Afram Plains portion of the District. The rate at which the forest is being depleted into savannah vegetation as a result of increasing charcoal production, unfavourable farming practices and bush fires is likely to reduce the flora and fauna of the soil which will reduce agricultural production and have negative impact on the green economy.

### **1.6.0 WATER SECURITY**

The District capital, Nsuta and a few other towns such as Bonkrong, Beposo, Kwamang, Atonsu and Kyebi have access to pipe borne water which does not flow regularly. The rest of the communities in the District are served with boreholes and wells constructed with support from World Vision International, Ashanti Development and Community Water and Sanitation Agency. Few communities also have access to mechanised boreholes. The remaining smaller communities obtain water from rivers and streams.

#### **1.6.1 Main source of water use in the District**

The most common sources of water for both domestic and industrial use in the District are Rivers, springs, hand-dug wells, boreholes and pipe-borne. Rain water, water from springs and streams are the most common types used because they are provided freely by nature. They are however, easily polluted, Hand-dug wells are community and individually owned.

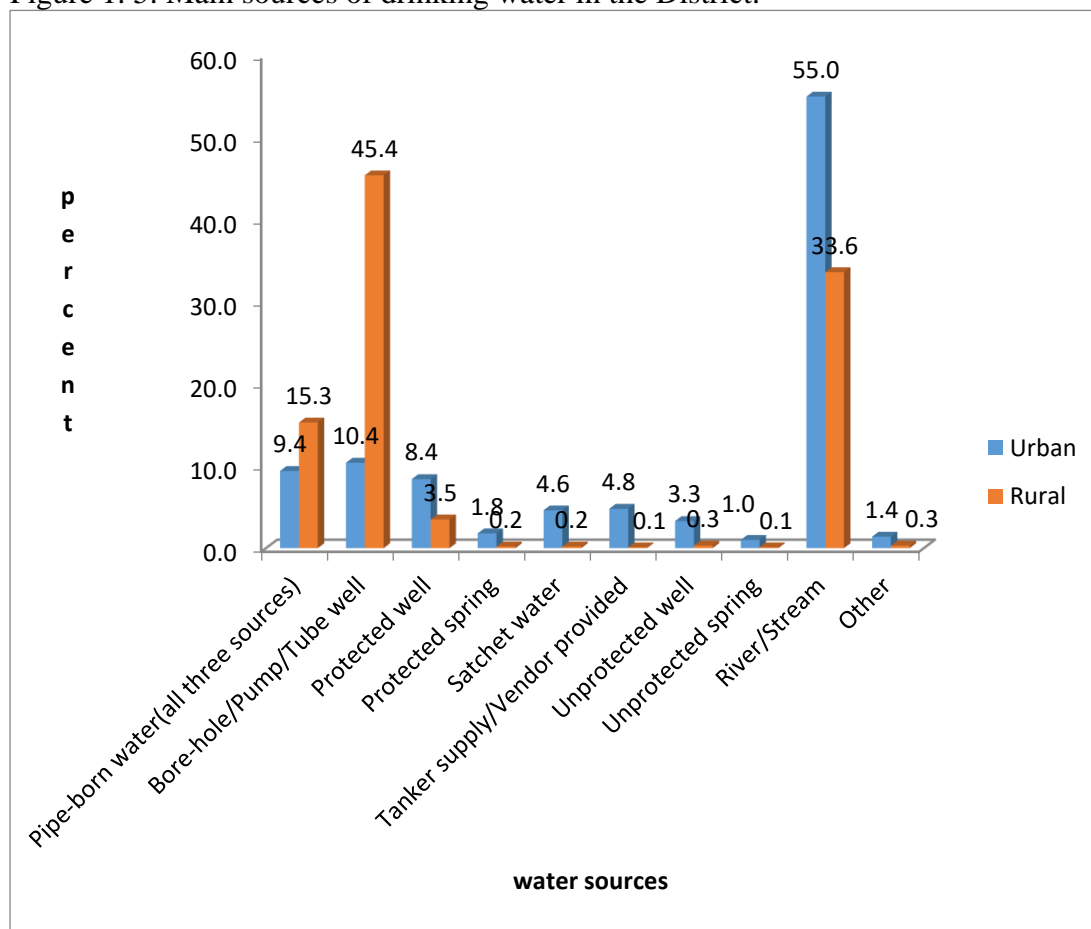
According to 2010 Population and Housing Census, there are four main sources of drinking water for the people in the District and they are as follows: River/stream (40.8%), borehole/tube well (33.7%), pipe-born water inside, outside, public taps (13.4%), protected well (5.1%) and others 7%. One of the contributing factors of inadequate number of boreholes is the nature of the soil, resulting in high number of dry wells. Perhaps Hydro-fracturing method of drilling should be employed.

Nsuta, Beposo and other surrounding communities have to access Pipe-borne water from the Mampong Water Station. Other towns that have access to pipe borne water include Kwamang,

Atonsu and Kyebi. However, only a few households have access to pipe-borne water in their homes from Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) at Mampong and Kumawu, Kwahu and Konogo Water Project.

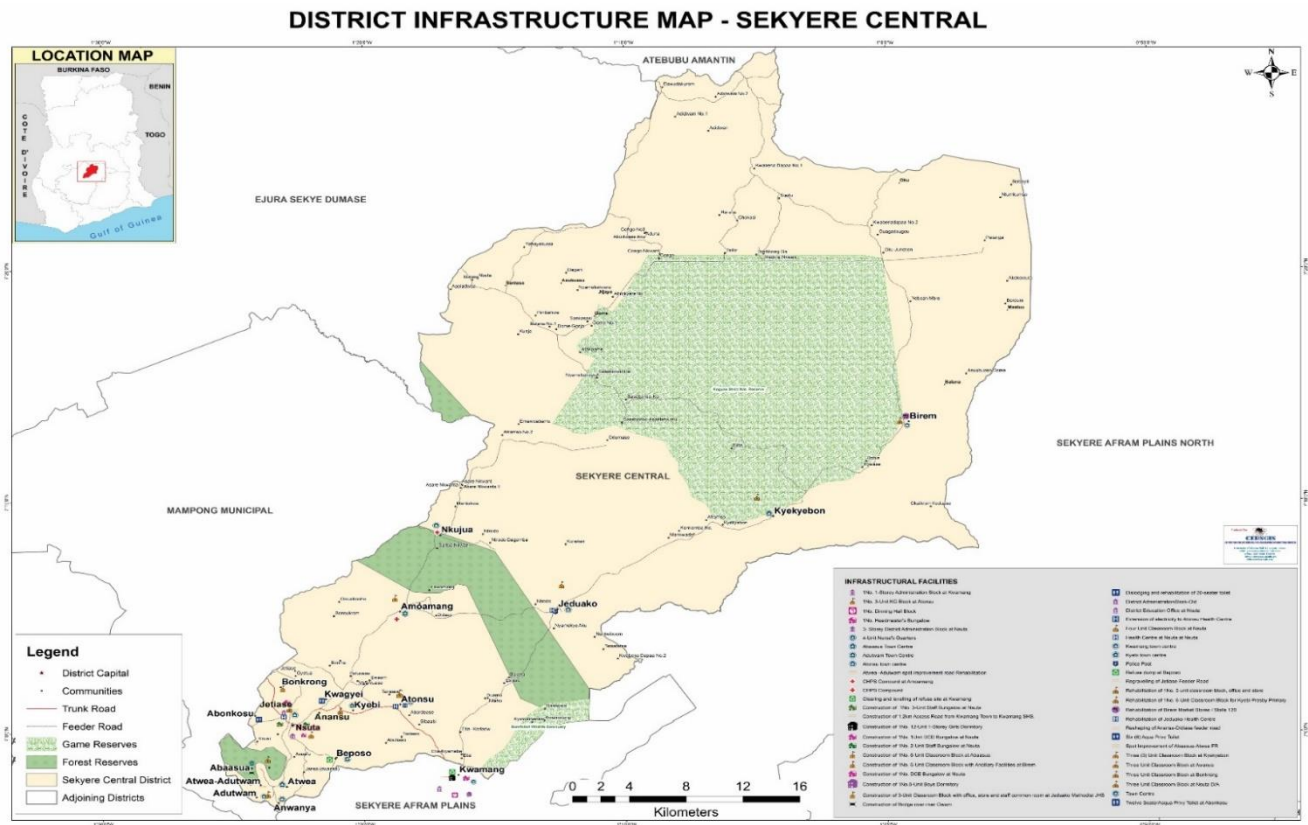
Therefore, there is the need to construct Small Town Water Systems in some of the bigger communities. Water coverage in the District is thus about 49%. The bar chart below depicts the main sources of water for both rural and urban communities in the District.

Figure 1. 5: Main sources of drinking water in the District.



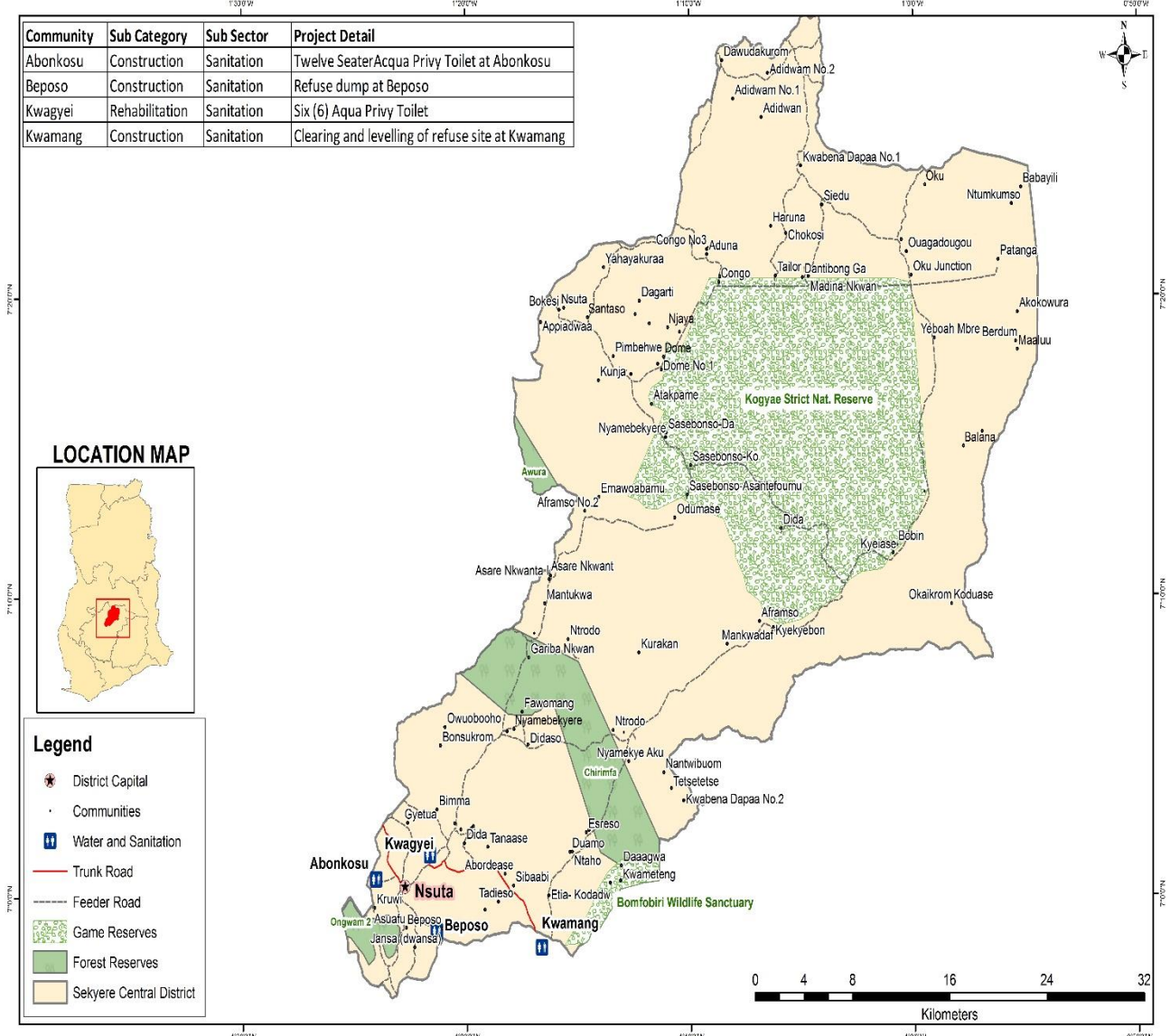
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 1. 6: District Infrastructure Map-Sekyere Central



**Figure 1. 7: Infrastructure Map – Water and Sanitation Sector**

**INFRASTRUCTURE MAP - WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR**



**1.7.0 NATURAL AND MAN-MADE DISASTERS**

Disasters in the District come in the form of fire, flooding and rainstorm. Fire disasters occur at homes through improper handling of energy (Gas, electricity, charcoal etc.). They can occur at any time, anyhow and anywhere. One way to avoid such disasters is through public education and early warning systems. In towns however, it is essential to obey building regulations by avoiding indiscriminate blocking of streets so that in the event of fire outbreak, Fire Service personnel can have access.

Bush fires are rampant during the dry season particularly in the Afram Plains portion of the District where the vegetation is predominantly savannah. Some of these bush fires are caused

by the hunters, Fulani Herdsmen, charcoal burners and farmers. Here too, public education is essential to curb the menace.

Occasional rainstorms destroy some buildings and structures which actually render some people homeless. To avoid this situation, tree planting exercise should be pursued vigorously by the people in the District.

### **1.7.1 Flood**

In rainy season, most of the big rivers like Afram, Sene, Yere and Dida overflow their banks making it impossible for people and motorist to cross. Sometimes, some homes get flooded when there is heavy downpour. Notably, most of the worst affected areas are also the most economically disadvantaged in the district. The floods compounded the already existed vulnerabilities and magnified the need for not only humanitarian assistance but also more medium and long term strategies to better address the different concerns in the district.

Measures that have been put in place to prevent the perennial flooding in the District include enhancing early warning systems, public education, and improvement in infrastructural development.

### **1.7.2 Education, Training and Research**

The National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) Officials should be engaged in prevention, preparedness and respond to activities related to all types of disasters applicable in the District.

Research shall be conducted into various disaster types with the view of assessing their socio-economic effects and also for updating data for education and preventive purposes.

### **1.7.3 Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Reconstruction of Disaster Victims**

Disasters normally have a long-term effect on the victims and the environment in general. In some instances, the victims become traumatised and helpless. Affected areas might be declared disaster zones because they are vulnerable to future disasters. In such cases, constructing and resettling the affected communities become necessary.

In all phases of rehabilitation, resettlement and reconstruction, it is important that:

- The culture of the people is taken into consideration.
- Counseling is considered as a vital function.
- Rehabilitation, resettlement and reconstruction are made practicable.
- Volunteers at the Zonal and District levels as well as all stakeholders work as a team to address disaster issues.

## **1.8.0 NATURAL RESOURCE UTILISATION**

### **1.8.1 Relief and Drainage**

The District is generally low lying and gradually rising through rolling hills stretching southwards towards Nsuta. It is partly situated on the Mampong scarp, which runs from west to east. The highest point is 2,400 meters whilst the lowest point is 135 meters above mean sea level. The scarp is an extension of the Kintampo-Bisa ranges. The District is fairly drained by several streams and rivers, notably Afram, Sene, Asasebonso and Kyirimfa. These water bodies do not only serve as sources of drinking water to many communities but also present great potentials for small scale irrigation in the District

### **1.8.2 Forest Reserve**

There are three main forest reserves in the District namely: Kogyae, Owam No.2 and Kyirifa. The Kogyae Strict Natural Reserve is the main Forest Reserve in the District covering a total area of 385sqkm. Hunting, felling of trees and other human activities are not allowed in the Forest Reserve. The Forest was created mainly for:

- Preserving the timber and wildlife resources
- Preserving the climate of the area
- Checking soil erosion
- Protecting water resources
- Tourist Attraction Centre
- Serve as research centre for Fumasua Forest Research Institute
- Preventing the southward expansion of the savannah vegetation

### **1.8.3 Geology and Minerals**

The District is underlain by Pre-Cambrian rocks of the Birimean formation. It rises from about 135 meters to the highest point of 2,400 meters above mean sea level and has serious implications for development, as it is known to contain some of the mineral deposits.

### **1.8.4 Implication of the Physical and Natural Environment for Development**

The geographical location of the District and its closeness to other Districts enhances networking administratively since information could be sent and received from the adjoining Districts. Again, this strategic location fosters trade among other Districts. Market days in the various communities experience inflow and outflow of both agricultural and manufactured

goods. The result is that, the Assembly's revenue is enhanced and traders' income improved because of the large market. Not only that, but also the vast land, especially the north-eastern portion is a potential source of agricultural land for modernised agricultural development.

The Atwea Mountain, with its beautiful scenery has a high potential in the hospitality and tourism industry. In addition, the relatively high nature of the area results in cool temperature. The various rivers and streams in the District serve as a source of drinking water for some communities. Again, people make living from the rivers through fishing. The big rivers especially Afram and Sene are potential sources for irrigation farming in the Afram Plains portion of the District.

Most farmers are not privy to information of soil types and crop suitability in the District. Agriculture extension officers should therefore pass on the information on soil types and crop suitability to farmers so that appropriate crops could be planted on the appropriate soil; to improve crop yield and farmers income.

The fact is that, there is no litigation on land for developing tourism potentials. Chiefs who are custodians of the land also collaborate with the District Assembly and therefore acquisition of land for development by the Assembly and foreign investors is not a problem.

The nature and type of rocks in the District makes the drilling of boreholes difficult and expensive. This implies that, construction of boreholes in the District require advanced method like hydro- fracturing, a method which is more expensive than the ordinary.

The soil contains a lot of clay and as such not very good as a building material. Contractors and other developers sometimes travel outside the District for sand and stones.

## **1.9.0 POPULATION**

### **1.9.1 Demographic Characteristics**

An analysis of population variables in development planning is essential, in view of the fact that human beings are at the centre of all national and sub-national development efforts. This section of the document therefore focuses on the analysis of the demographic characteristics of Sekyere Central District and their implications for the socio-economic development.

### 1.9.2 Population Size and Growth Rates

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the population of the District is 71,232. With the District population growth rate of 2.8%, the population of the District is projected to be 89,114 by the end of 2018.

### 1.9.3 Age and Sex Distribution

Females represent the dominant sex in the District, constituting 50.5% of the population whilst males make up 49.5%.

Table 1.6: Projected Sex Composition (2018)

<b>SEX</b>	<b>POPULATION</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE (%)</b>
Male	44,068	49.5
Female	45,046	50.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>89,114</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Projected figures, 2017

### 1.9.4 Population Distribution by Age and Sex

The population of the District has been grouped into age cohort and sex. Thus 0-14 age group constitutes 37,367 (42%), 15-64 age group is 45,948 (52%) and 64+ is also 5,800 (6%).

Table 1.7: Population Distribution by Age and Sex (2018)

<b>AGE COHORT</b>	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE (%)</b>
0-14	19,319	18,048	37,367	42
15-64	22,397	23,551	45,948	52
65+	2,352	3,448	5,800	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44,068</b>	<b>45,046</b>	<b>8,9114</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: DPCU 2017

The age structure is broad at the base and relatively small at the top. The age structure for the District shows a relatively large proportion of younger people (0-14 and 15-64years) and a



small proportion of older people (65years and older). The young population forms about 42% of the population and those in the working group of (15-64years) forms 52% with only 6% found within the old age group of 65 years and above. The table below depicts the various age groups.

Table 1.8: Show the population distribution by age and sex.

<b>Age group</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
0-4	6812	6,467	<b>13,279</b>
5-9	6343	6,099	<b>12,442</b>
10-14	6164	5,482	<b>11,646</b>
15-19	4970	4,274	<b>9,244</b>
20-24	3191	3,618	<b>6,809</b>
25-29	2678	3,231	<b>5,909</b>
30-34	2342	2,628	<b>4,970</b>
35-39	2248	2,384	<b>4,632</b>
40-44	1934	2,087	<b>4,021</b>
45-49	1630	1,745	<b>3,375</b>
50-54	1485	1,630	<b>3,115</b>
55-59	995	1,012	<b>2,007</b>
60-64	925	941	<b>1,866</b>
65-69	604	726	<b>1,330</b>
70-74	764	1,126	<b>1,890</b>
75-79	443	502	<b>945</b>
80-84	258	465	<b>723</b>
85+	283	629	<b>912</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44069</b>	<b>45046</b>	<b>89,115</b>

Source; DPCU 2017

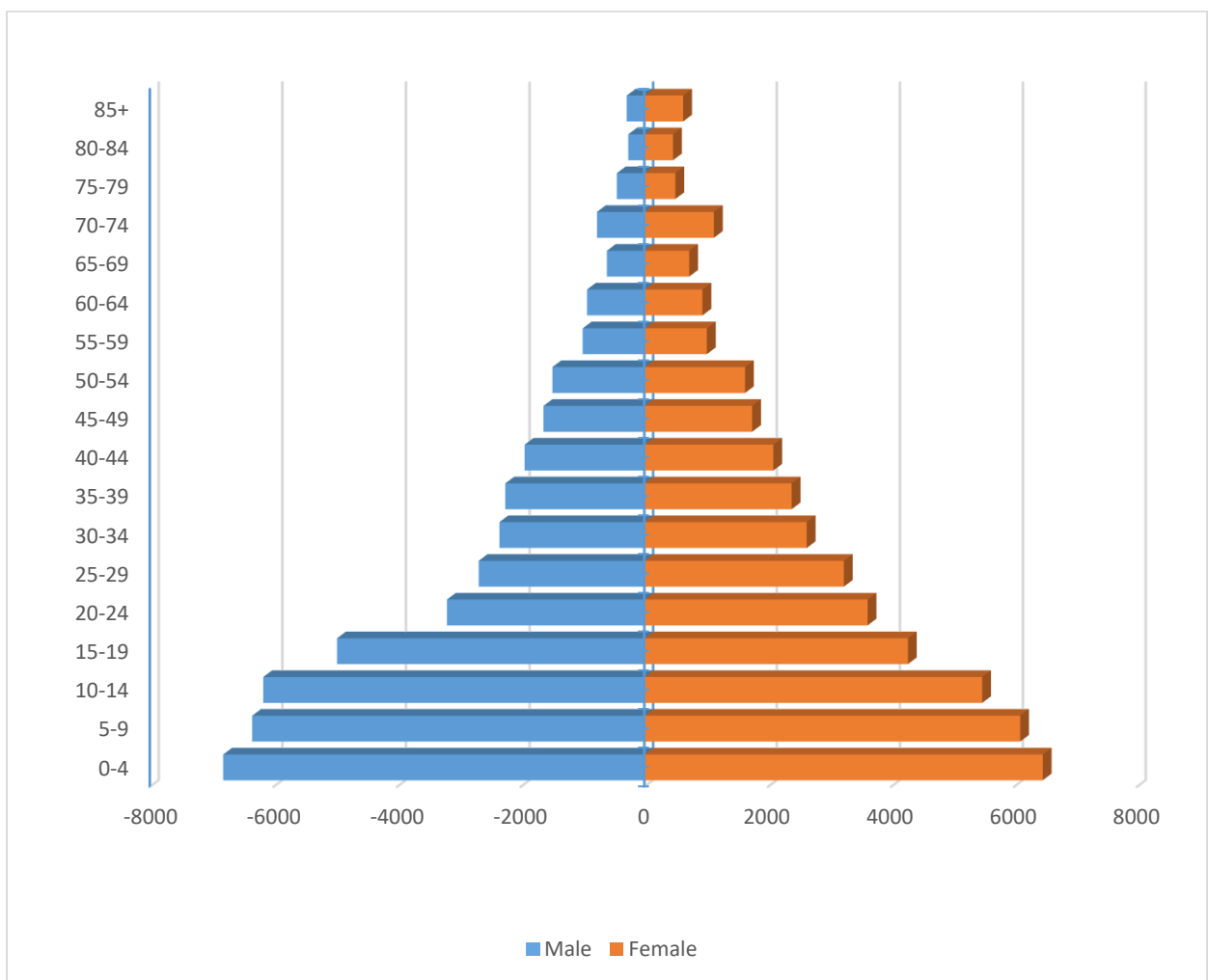
#### **1.9.4 Projected Age and Sex Cohort (2018) Population Pyramid**

The population pyramid below shows the graphical representation of age and sex data for the District's population. Majority of the District's population is concentrated at the base of the pyramid for both the male and female population, thus, from ages 0-4 to ages 50-54. The bars

decline in length as the population advances in age. For instances, the bar for ages 10-14 years is longer than that of ages 15-19.

There is a decline in the bars as the population advances in age. However, the bars for 70-74 years age group for both sexes is longer than that of ages 55-59, 60-64, and 65-69 for the female population and ages 60-64, and 65-69 for the male population. This deviation can be attributed to age misreporting which is common in our rural areas due to lack of accurate birth record or precise date of birth.

Figure 1. 8: Projected Population pyramid (2018)



Source: DPCU 2017

### 1.9.5 Dependency Ratio

Age dependency ratio is the ratio of dependent population, that is, people younger than 15 years and or older than 64 years to the working-age population of ages 15-64 years. The age dependency ratio is high for the males with a percentage total of 96.75% against the females

of 91.27% and this is more intense in the rural areas with a total of 95.33% with that of the urban areas being 91.03. On the whole, the District’s dependency ratio is 93.94, indicating a high burden on the working population.

The implication is that those who are employed have many dependants to feed, clothe and house. Most households have low income as the high level of financial burden affect savings. The high economic dependency ratio gives an indication of high level of unemployment which calls for measures to be taken to create jobs for them to reduce the burden on the working population.

### 1.9.6 Spatial Distribution of Population

The population of Sekyere Central District Assembly is sparsely distributed. However, the larger towns have relatively large populations as compared to the smaller towns/communities. Sample of ten (10) communities and their projected populations (2018-2021) is shown in the table above.

### 1.9.6 Spatial Distribution of Population

Table 1.9: Showing ten (10) Communities and their projected populations 2018 – 2021.

<b>SETTLEMENT</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Nsuta	8,494	10,007	10,299	10,591	10,882
Kwamang	7,499	8,835	9,093	9,351	9,609
Beposo	6,573	8,213	8,453	8,693	8,933
Atonsu	4,284	5,048	5,195	5,342	5,489
Jeduako	3,089	3,640	3,746	3,852	3,958
Birem	2,693	3,173	3,266	3,358	3,451
Kyease	1,907	2,247	2,312	2,377	2,443
Amoamang	1,888	2,225	2,290	2,354	2,419
Bonkrong	1,477	1,740	1,791	1,842	1,893
Kyebi (Ashanti)	1,238	1,459	1,501	1,544	1,587

Source: DPCU, 2017

### 1.9.7 Population Density

The District has a total land area of 1,631 km<sup>2</sup>. The projected population of the District in 2018 is 89,114, the population density as at 2010 was 44 persons per square kilometre. The projected population density of the District for 2018 is 54 persons per square kilometre.

Table 1.10: Projected Rural- Urban Composition (2018)

Type of Population	Total Figure	Percentage (%)
Rural	60,883	68.3
Urban	28,280	31.7
TOTAL	89,114	100.0

Source: DPCU Projected Rural-Urban Composition, 2017

### 1.9.8 Implications for Development – Demography

1. The population has a growth potential for accelerated economic growth and development.
2. The District Assembly should improve upon the educational and health infrastructure and also create job opportunities for the increasing number of the youth.
3. The Active Labour Force (52.3) of those between 15 and 64 is a potential which could be tapped for development of the District in the form of communal labour, collection of development levies and investment attractions.

### 1.10.0 MIGRATION (EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION)

The District experiences relatively mild migration mostly from the rural communities to the urban areas. Other form of migration has to do with the movement down south as pertain in the country as a whole.

The total number of migrants who were enumerated in the District in 2010 was 20,706. A total of 7,726 were born in the same region but living elsewhere other than their place of birth in the same region (intra-regional migration). The Brong-Ahafo, Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions which are relatively large in-migrants, the District recorded 1,300; 4,948; 2,770 and 1,920 persons respectively. The least in-migrant areas are Central, Volta and Greater Accra regions which recorded 199, 238 and 354 persons respectively.

### 1.10.1 Implication for Development

1. It increases the labour force since majority of the migrants are economically active.

2. It will increase the development of the District in the form of communal labour, collection and payment of development levies or taxes and attractions of investment
3. The existing immigrants would also put pressure on the existing social amenities

### **1.11.0 GENDER EQUALITY**

The issue of gender profiling is very important in the development planning process at the District level. It enables the planning authorities to make conscious efforts to take steps to bridge the gap in societal roles between men and women, boys and girls. It is against this background that the Sekyere Central District Assembly prepared this plan based on the gender profile of the District. This will help the District to formulate and implement programmes to bridge the gender gap.

#### **1.11.1 Gender Profiling**

The gender profile of the District covers the areas of Education, Health, Local Governance, and Culture. It relates to how to access and control resources such as land, credit, technology, access to time, markets and information.

**Table 1.11: Programme of Action for Gender Development, 2018-2021**

ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	TIME FRAME, 2018-2021			
		2018	2019	2020	2021
1. Support the training of female and male artisans by 2021	District assembly DSW & CD, BAC and Ashanti Development				→
2. Provide scholarship and bursary to brilliant but needy girls.	District Assembly, GES				→
3. Support female farmers, traders and artisans to access credit and inputs	District Assembly, Financial Institution				→
4. Involve more women in WATSAN Committees	District Assembly and DWSTs				→
5. Organize and support STMIE Programmes	District Assembly, GES				→
6. Support the Implementation of Family Planning Programme for women	District Health Directorate and District Assembly				→
7. Implementation of LEAP Programme	Ministry of Women and Gender Department of Community Development and Social Welfare				→

Source: DPCU, 2017

## **1.12.0 SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS**

### **1.12.1 Introduction**

The differences between progressive and backward settlements areas within Districts can usefully be assessed in terms of the ways whereby terrestrial space is organized or the facilities available in the settlements for others to depend on or enjoy.

This section therefore highlights the facilities available in various settlements in the District and degree to which the settlements depend on one another i.e. the functions they perform.

### **1.12.2 Distribution of Services and Infrastructure**

There are about 150 settlements in the District. Nsuta, Beposo, Kwamang and Atonsu are the urban settlements and 68.4% of the population lives in the rural areas. Service distribution is positively related to population. Distribution of service is skewed towards the larger communities at the detriment of the smaller ones. Communities with higher population generally have high number of services.

General observation indicates that services are concentrated in Nsuta, Kwamang and Beposo. The other higher order services are further located in the capital towns of the sub-District centres. Nsuta, the District capital has higher order services such as Health Centre, Senior High School, and a Police Station due to its administrative purposes. Many of the communities in the District are deficient in such facilities.

Roads, portable water supply, electricity and sanitary facilities are complementary utilities that enhance the economic and social prosperity of the people. They provide opportunity for opening up natural resource production areas in the District. The analysis of the current situation reveals that the absence of these in the rural areas is the main reasons for the migration of the youth to urban areas. This phenomenon has repercussions for the development of the District as it is deprived of labour that could have been engaged in productive work in the rural areas.

### **1.12.3 Functional Hierarchy of Settlements (Scalogram Analysis)**

A scalogram was used to show the centrality level (sphere of influence) of selected facilities in the District and the relative functionality of each settlement within the District. Twenty three (23) settlements and 23 functions were used in preparing the scalogram. The sign x is used to identify the facilities in each settlement; where there is no x sign it indicates the absence of such facilities in that community.

From the scalogram results obtained, four (4) settlement orders can be derived. The criteria for the classification are:

- 1<sup>st</sup> order: settlement with total centrality score of above 400
- 2<sup>nd</sup> order: settlement with total centrality score of between 399-200
- 3<sup>rd</sup> order: settlement with total centrality score of between 199-100
- 4<sup>th</sup> order: settlement with total centrality score of between 99- 50
- 5<sup>th</sup> order: Settlement with total centrality score of below 50

Nsuta, Kwamang and Beposo constitutes the first order settlement. The second order settlements are made up of Atonsu and Kyebi whereas Amoamang, Birem, Oku, Atwea and Jeduako, form the third (3rd) order hierarchy. The fourth (4th) order is made up of Asuofu, Ankamadoa Kyekyebon Asuboasu, Ankamadoa and Sasebonso, and the (5<sup>th</sup>) order is made up of the rest of all other settlements in the District.

**Table 1.12: Hierarchy of Settlements in the Sekyere Central District**

<b>Orders</b>	<b>Number Of Settlements</b>	<b>Total Centrality Score</b>	<b>Names Of Settlements</b>
1 <sup>st</sup>	1	Above 400	Nsuta, Kwamang and Beposo,
2 <sup>nd</sup>	2	399 – 200	Atonsu, Kyebi and Amoamang
3 <sup>rd</sup>	4	199 – 100	Birem, ,Jeduako, Atwea, Oku, Aframsso ,Bonkrong and Anansu
4 <sup>th</sup>	7	99 -50	Asuboasu, Kyekyebon Asuafu and Ankamadoa
5 <sup>th</sup>		Below 50	All other Settlements

The first order settlement, Nsuta, Kwamang and Beposo provide higher order services to other communities in the District. Nsuta is the administrative capital of the District. It therefore provides various administrative functions to the District since most of the departments are located at the District capital. They provide higher level order services such as senior high school education and health care to other communities. They also provide high level security



to the settlements in the District. The police headquarters is located at Nsuta. They provide banking services to most of the communities in the District.

The second order settlements in the District consist of Atonsu and Kyebi. They perform further decentralised administrative functions to the settlements within their jurisdiction. They also provide medium level healthcare services to their neighbouring communities.

The third order settlements in the District comprise of Kyebi, Birem, Jeduako and, Amoamang. These communities have low order facilities to support their livelihood. The fourth order settlements are those settlement that depends on the lower order facilities to support their livelihood and the fifth order settlements do not provide any special functions to order settlements. They are rather the recipients and the beneficiaries of the high order services provided by the settlements in the other of the hierarchy.

The analysis reveals one major fact. That is there is a high preponderance of settlements in the lowest order with few facilities and therefore performing few functions. Poor roads network is a major factor contributing to the under development of the area.

**Table 1.13: Scalogram for Sekyere Central District as at 2018**

FACILITIES SETTLEMENT	2018 Projected Population	S.H.S	J.H.S	Primary	Police Station	Post Office	Agric Ext.	Market Centre	Bank Rural Bank	Electricity	Guest Houses	Lorry/Parks	Filling Station	Tarred Road	Com.Centre/Mobile Network	Stand-Pipe	Borehole	Health Centre	Clinic	CHPS Compound	TBA	KVIP Latrine	Pit Latrine	GPRTU (Local)	No. Of Functions	Total Centrality Score	Hierarchy Level
		Weight	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	3	2	1	1	1	1		
Nsuta	10,626	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X		X	19	660.60	1 <sup>st</sup>
Kwamang	9,382	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X	19	571.10	1 <sup>st</sup>
Atonsu	5,360		X	X	X					X		X		X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X	12	298.10	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Amoamang	2,362			X			X	X		X			X	X			X			X	X				10	243.40	2 <sup>rd</sup>
Asasebonso	1,112		X	X						X							X				X				5	62.30	5 <sup>th</sup>
Aframso 1	1,626		X	X						X					X		X	X			X	X			8	125.60	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Anansu	1,177		X	X						X	X			X	X		X				X		X		9	155.90	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Ankamadua	1,505		X	X						X	X			X	X		X				X				8	145.90	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Asuafu	1,254		X	X						X					X		X				X		X		7	77.30	4 <sup>th</sup>
Congo No. 1	1,108		X	X													X				X		X		5	39.10	5 <sup>th</sup>
Beposo	8,223	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X			X	X		X	17	510.60	1 <sup>st</sup>
Birem	3,369		X	X			X	X							X		X	X			X	X		X	10	134.40	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Bimma	1,118		X	X											X		X				X		X		6	44.10	5 <sup>th</sup>
Bonkrong	1848		X	X						X	X			X	X		X				X	X			9	154.20	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Maluu	1,080			X																	X		X		3	18.60	5 <sup>th</sup>
Jeduako	3,865		X	X			X	X		X					X		X	X			X	X		X	11	167.60	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Atwea	867		X	X						X					X		X		X	X	X	X			7	175.60	3 <sup>th</sup>
Kyebi	1,549		X	X						X	X			X	X	X	X			X	X	X			11	287.50	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Kyease	2,386		X	X											X		X				X		X		6	44.10	5 <sup>th</sup>
Kyekyebon	1,208		X	X			X			X					X		X				X		X		8	88.40	4 <sup>th</sup>
Nkwabirem	921		X	X			X			X					X		X				X		X		8	88.40	4 <sup>th</sup>
Oku	1,086		X	X											X		X		X		X		X		8	158.30	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Asubuasu	923			X			X								X		X	X			X		X		7	95.20	4 <sup>th</sup>
<b>No. of Settlement n)</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>		<b>4,180.00</b>	
<b>Centrality Index (100)</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>			
<b>Wt-Cent. Score(100)/n</b>		<b>99.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14.2</b>			

### **1.12.3.1 Surface Accessibility to Services**

The major infrastructures in the District are Education, Health, Water and Sanitation, Electricity, Postal and Telecommunications Services, Financial Services, Markets, Roads etc.

### **1.12.3.2 Accessibility to Education**

The District has Pre-School (67) Sixty- seven (67) Primary Schools, Forty-four (44) Junior High Schools and three (3) Senior High Schools. Despite the numerous educational facilities in the District, the standard of education is not encouraging. Due to financial constraints, about 29.1% of pupils of school going age are not in school according to 2010 Population and Housing Census.

### **1.12.3.3 Accessibility to Health**

The Sekyere Central District has a number of health facilities including five (5) Health Centres, CHPS Compound, and four (4) Private/Mission Clinics. Most of the health facilities are located in the southern portion of the District. This means that people in the Afram plains do not have access to most of the health facilities.

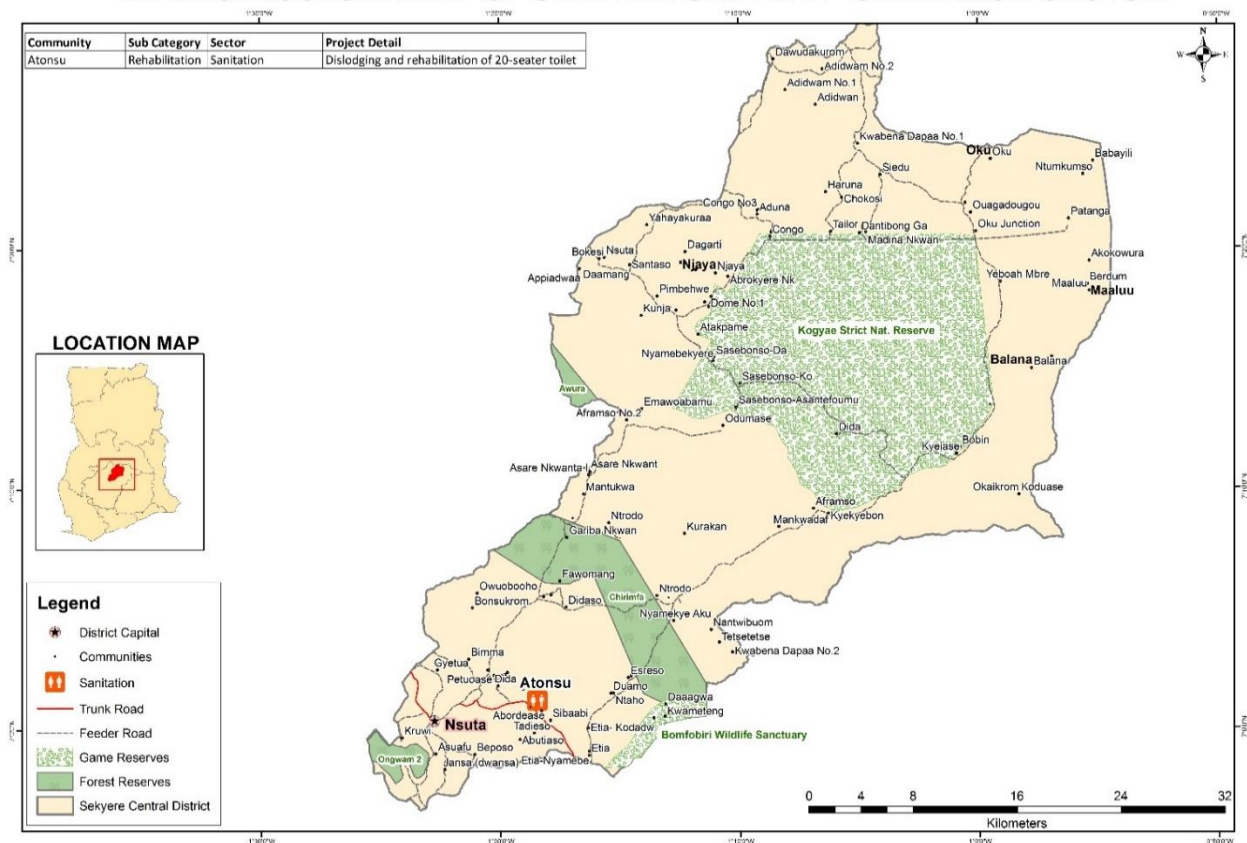
### **1.12.3.4 Accessibility to Water and Sanitation**

According to the 2010 population and housing census, there are four main types of toilet facilities in this District. The highest reported facilities are public toilet (41.6%), pit latrine (22.9%), Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (KVIP) (7.2%), WC (6.1%), VIP Latrines 12.2% and open defecation 10%. The most widely used means of disposing solid waste (refuse) is either public dumping site (open space) (56.4%) or in a container (17.3%), however, 12.8% of dwelling units dumped waste indiscriminately in the District and others 7.1%. Again, the main methods of liquid waste disposal in the District are as follows: throwing into compound (53.0%), into the street/outside house (28.2%) or into gutter (11.7%).

In rural localities the two main methods of liquid waste disposal are: throwing waste onto compounds and throwing waste onto the street/ outside the house.

**Figure 1. 9: Showing Spatial Distribution of Sanitary Facilities**

**INFRASTRUCTURE MAP OF SEKYERE CENTRAL - SANITATION SECTOR**



**1.12.3.5 WATSAN Committee Members**

It is the policy of the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) that at least 30% of the WATSAN Committee members be women. In this District the policy is working and 50% of WATSAN Committee Members are women. This is because they actually play major role in water related issues.

**1.12.3.6 Accessibility to Electricity, Postal, Telephone, Financial, and Market Services.**

Most of the settlements do not have electricity. It is estimated that only 50% of the population enjoy electricity. The towns which enjoy electricity include, Nsuta, Beposo, Kwamang and Kyebi etc. Nsuta has Post Office while Kwamang has postal agencies. Telephone (fixed Lines) services are available at Nsuta, Bonkrong and Beposo with almost the entire District covered by mobile phone networks.

There are two Rural Banks in the District namely; Kwamanman Rural Bank and Nsutaman Rural Bank. Insurance services are also available within the District. The Insurance Companies operating in the District are; Metropolitan Insurance Company, Star Assurance Company, State Insurance Company and Quality Insurance Company are located at Mampong Municipal but they serve the District.

The District enjoys both weekly and daily markets. The weekly markets are at Nsuta on Thursdays, Jeduako in the Afram plains on Tuesdays and Kwamang and Birem on Sundays. Daily markets are found in almost all the smaller towns. The major means of physical access into and within the District is by road. There are three basic categories of road network in the District. These are the first class road stretching from Hwediem to Nsuta and Ohemaa Dida. The District has about 144.8 kilometres of third class roads or feeder roads which link the interior parts of the District, especially the Afram plains.

#### **1.12.3.7 Accessibility to Tourism and Media**

Several places of scenic interest exist in the District but they are yet to be developed. There are Hotels/Guest houses where tourists can conveniently be accommodated. The physical accessibility to facilities, which had direct relationship with the poverty issues raised through dialogue, was mapped. This was based on the policies of the relevant sectors vis-a-vis the conditions in the District to fairly understand the difficulty or otherwise which people go through to access certain basic needs/services within the District. It was also based on the understanding that certain facilities/services by policy have to be within a walking distance for beneficiaries.

#### **1.12.3.8 Physical Accessibility to Health**

According to the physical accessibility to health map, all the major health facilities are located at Nsuta, Kwamang, Beposo, Atonsu, Birem, Jeduako, Amoamang, Kyebi, Aframsu and Oku. People who are able to access health facilities in 30 minutes are assumed to have access to health facilities. There are other parts like Adidwan Nos. 1, 2 and 3 areas, which are also not accessible to health facilities.

#### **1.12.3.9 Physical Accessibility to Banks**

Banking facilities are not accessible to all people in the District. Banking facilities are located at Nsuta, Kwamang and Atonsu. According to the accessibility to banking maps drawn, people who are able to access banking facilities in 30 minutes are assumed to have access to bank and people who stay 30km from the facility on the main road have access to banking facilities while those who stay 9km from the facility on the minor road have access to banking facilities. Banking facilities are therefore accessible to people in the catchment area of Atonsu, Bonkrong, Abonkosu, Kwamang, Beposo and Nsuta. Banking facilities are not accessible to many areas in the Afram plains. To improve banking facilities in the area, there is the need to establish a rural bank at either Birem or Oku in the Afram plains.

#### **1.12.3.10 Physical Accessibility to Senior Secondary School**

There are three Senior High Schools in the District; these are Nsutaman Catholic Secondary School and Kwamang Senior High School and Islamic Mission Senior at Beposo are accessible to people on the main

trunk road who travel in 30 minutes to access the facility. People on the main trunk road who stay 30 kilometres from the facility have access to SHS education whilst those who stay 9 km on the minor road also have access to secondary education. The location of these senior secondary schools indicates that they are accessible to only people in the catchment area of Nsuta, Kwamang and Beposo Senior Secondary schools. Second cycle education is not accessible to people in the Afram plains.

#### **1.12.3.11 Physical Accessibility to Markets**

There are three (3) major markets in the District where all sorts of agriculture produce are sold. The markets are located at Nsuta, Kwamang and Jeduako, and their respective market days are Thursday, Sunday and Tuesday. The farmers produce food crops and livestock in large quantities to feed their families and the surplus is sold.

In the District, weekly markets are held at Nsuta, Kwamang, Jeduako and Birem. Marketing facilities are accessible when people can travel to the market within 60 minutes. People who stay at a distance of 60km from a marketing facility are assumed to have access to market whilst people who live on a minor road at a distance of 18km are assumed to have access to markets. Portions of the Afram plains are not accessible to marketing facilities.

#### **1.12.3.12 Physical Accessibility to Agricultural Extension Services**

It is an undeniable fact that agriculture is the most important economic activity in the District. Agriculture Extension Services are quite predominant in the District. The District has been divided into four Zones and each zone is further demarcated into Operational Areas for efficient and effective service delivery. The Operational Areas also consist of communities. The District therefore has 15 operational areas. These operational areas are manned by 12 Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs), whilst the zones are supervised by Zonal Supervisors.

**Table 1.14: The zones and their Operational Areas**

<b>Zones</b>	<b>Operational Areas</b>
1. Nsuta	Nsuta South, Nsuta North, Beposo, Abonkosu and Kwamang
2. Amoamang	Jeduako, Amoamang, Nkujua, Kyebi and Nkwabirem
3. Birem	Birem and Kyekyebon

4. Asubuasus	Asubuasus, Santaso and Oku
Total = 4 zones	15 Operational Areas

### 1.12.3.13 Optimum Accessibility Map

Optimum accessibility areas are accessible to all the facilities. Areas which have access to all the facilities are areas in the Nsuta catchment area. A greater portion of the District in the Afram plains is relatively less endowed and not accessible to many facilities.

### 1.12.3.14 Aggregate Accessibility

Aggregate accessibility areas are areas which have access to at least one facility. The facilities under study are discussed above. Many areas have access to the services, as services are fairly distributed in the District. However, there are pockets of areas in the District that do not have access to any facility at all. Thus these areas are deprived and do not enjoy any facility. Areas that are not accessible to any facility are found in the middle part of the District.

But unfortunately, there are pockets of areas in the District, which do not have access to any facility at all. Upgrading of a settlement in the Afram plains is likely to address the imbalances in the level of services between the Nsuta catchment area and the Afram Plains portion of the District.

## 1.12.4.0 Types of available transportation infrastructure (motorized, non-motorized, public transit)

### 1.12.4.1 Infrastructure-Roads

The District can boast of 382.25 kilometres of roads. Out of the figure, 99.8 kilometres (26.11%) of the roads are good, 31.40 kilometres (8.21%) are fairly good. The remaining 251.05 kilometres (65.68%) of the roads are poor.

The engineered roads in the District are 158.20 kilometres, partial engineered roads are 14.50 kilometre, and unengineered roads constitute 209.55km. Bitumen surfaced roads in the District is 25.2kilometer. They include: Nsuta-Beposo, Nsuta-Kwamang, Nsuta –Mampong and Nsuta-Amoamang –Ohemaa Dida. Generally, the road network of the District is poor. The roads become almost impassable during rainy season. Those areas produce about 80% of the foodstuffs and vegetables in the District. Therefore there is the need to upgrade most of the roads in the District.

### ***1.12.5.0 Poverty Profiling Mapping***

#### **1.12.5.1 Poverty Issues**

Poverty manifests itself in the District. The manifestation and dimensions of poverty in the District are outlined in the tables below.



**Table 1.15: Showing Dimensions and Manifestations of Levels of Poverty**

<b>Manifestations of Poverty</b>	<b>Farmers</b>	<b>Salaried Workers</b>	<b>Traders</b>	<b>Artisans</b>
A. Basic needs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tattered clothes</li> <li>2. They live in thatched houses.</li> <li>3. Inability to educate their children.</li> <li>4. Inability to access health care.</li> <li>5. Poor diet</li> <li>6. Low level of education</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Malnourished due to poor diet.</li> <li>2. Poor housing</li> <li>3. Tattered clothes</li> <li>4. Inability to pay for hospital bills.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inability to send children to school.</li> <li>2. Poor diet</li> <li>3. Poor housing</li> <li>4. Cannot attend hospital when sick</li> <li>5. Tattered clothes</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poor housing</li> <li>2. Poor diet</li> <li>3. Low level of education.</li> <li>4. Inability to go to hospital when sick.</li> </ol>
B. Livelihood	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Peasant farmers therefore low level of production</li> <li>2. Use of outmoded tools for agricultural production</li> <li>3. Low level of agricultural income.</li> <li>4. No savings</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low salary</li> <li>2. Low saving habit.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low purchasing power of the people.</li> <li>2. Lack of capital to expand business</li> <li>3. Low saving habit.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of capital to expand business.</li> </ol>
C. Resources/ Vulnerability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of access to credit</li> <li>2. Lack of access to proper health care.</li> <li>3. Lack of assets</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of basic things like fridge, TV etc.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of access to credit.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low technical skills.</li> </ol>
D. Political Deprivation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low participation in politics.</li> <li>2. Lack of access to information</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low participation in politics.</li> <li>2. Lack of access to information</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low participation in politics.</li> <li>2. Lack of access to information.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low participation in politics.</li> <li>2. Lack of access to information</li> </ol>
E. Social/ Psychological Deprivation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low self -esteem</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low self- esteem</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low self -esteem</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low self-esteem</li> </ol>

Source: SWDA, Poverty Profiling and Mapping, 2004

**Table 1.16: Poverty Profile and Functional Regions**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Poverty Status</b>	<b>Characteristics (Contributory Factors)</b>
1. Nsuta, ,Beposo	Relatively well endowed Area	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Relatively endowed, availability of services like, water, electricity, telephone, education etc.</li> <li>2. Inadequate potable water.</li> <li>3. Poor road network in the suburbs.</li> <li>4. Large scale urban unemployed among the youth.</li> <li>5. Vegetable production, eg Carrots, yams, and food crops.</li> </ol>
Kwamang, Kyebi, Atonsu	2 <sup>nd</sup> Most Poverty stricken	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash crop production of Cocoa, Oil Palm.</li> <li>2. Food Crops production eg. Plantain.</li> <li>3. Poor road network.</li> <li>4. Inadequate potable water.</li> </ol>
3. Area 2 – Amoamang and Jeduako Areas.	3 <sup>rd</sup> Most Poverty Stricken	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Non-mechanized Agriculture.</li> <li>2. Rearing of small ruminants.</li> <li>3. Cashew/Teak production.</li> <li>4. Vegetable production.</li> <li>5. Oil Palm/Cocoa production</li> <li>6. Food Crops production.</li> <li>7. Large scale rural-urban migration.</li> <li>8. Poor road network.</li> <li>9. Inadequate access to potable water.</li> <li>10. Inadequate access to banking facilities.</li> <li>11. Some of the Communities are not connected to the National Electricity Grid.</li> </ol>
Area 1 Afram Plains	4 <sup>th</sup> Most Poverty Stricken	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. They are peasant farmers who cultivate maize, yams, groundnuts and other cereals.</li> <li>2. Poor road network.</li> <li>3. Poor access to educational facilities eg. No S.H.S.</li> <li>4. Poor drinking water.</li> <li>5. Lack of qualified Teachers</li> <li>6. They are settler farmers.</li> <li>7. Charcoal burning is a very common economic activity.</li> <li>8. There is no access to credit facilities.</li> <li>9. Livestock production.</li> <li>10. Inadequate marketing facilities.</li> <li>11. Poor access to health facilities.</li> </ol>

Source: SWDA, Poverty Profiling and Mapping, 2004.

## **1.13.0 CULTURE**

### **1.13.1 Traditional Set-Up.**

There are three (3) Paramountcies namely, Nsuta, Kwamang and Beposo. There is a strong clan relationship between the Nsuta, Beposo and Kwamang Stools and they belong to the Oyoko, Agona and Aduana Clans respectively.

### **1.13.2 Ethnic Diversity**

One important characteristic about the District is its ethnic diversity. Almost every ethnic group in the Country can be found in the District. Of more significance is the interrelationship among the various ethnic and clan groupings. Each one is proud to be identified as “Nsutani”, “Kwamangni” and “Beposoni”, except in times of a peculiar situation that calls for a real identification.

The District is dominated by the Akans who constitute about 92.6% followed by tribes from the North of 6.8% Ewes 0.4% and others 0.2% as shown in the table below.

**Table 1.17: Ethnic Composition**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>%</b>
Akans	92.6%
Northerners	6.8%
Ewes	0.4%
Others	0.2%

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2000.

### **1.13.3 Festivals**

The people in the District take special pride in the celebration of festive days like the Kwasidae, Wukudae and Fofie. Akwasidae is the most adored festive celebration of the various paramount seats. There are no known/identified negative cultural practices that hamper social cohesion in the District.

### **1.13.4 Ethnic/Chieftaincy Conflicts**

The District is not prone to ethnic conflict. There is high level of social cohesion in the midst of ethnic diversity. There are however isolated cases of chieftaincy conflicts which usually emanate from traditional legitimacy to the occupancy of the stools. This tends to develop intra-clan blocs resulting in animosity and division among the people which have the tendency to impact negatively on socio-economic development. This negative effect manifests itself in people’s response to social gathering and communal Labour.

### 1.13.5 Religious Composition

In terms of religion, Christians constitute 70.5% of the population with Moslems constituting 16.1%. The distribution is shown below;

**Table 1.18: Religious Composition**

Religion	Total	%	Males	%	Females	%
Total	71,232	100	35,225	100	36,007	100
No Religion	5,722	8.0	3485	9.9	2,237	6.2
Christianity	50,226	70.5	23472	46.7	26,754	53.3
Islam	11,466	16.1	6287	17.8	5,179	14.4
Traditional	2,699	3.8	1447	4.1	1,252	3.5
Others	1,119	1.6	534	1.5	585	1.6

Source: Statistical Service: Population and Housing Census, 2010.

### 1.14.0 GOVERNANCE

#### 1.14.1 Administrative Structure

The District has one constituency, namely Nsuta-Kwamang-Beposo. There are four (4) Town Councils, three (3) Area Councils, one hundred and thirty-One (131) Unit Committees and twenty-seven (27) Electoral Areas. The following are the Town, and Area Councils.

**Table 1.19: Town and Area Council in the District.**

Town Councils	Area Councils
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nsuta</li> <li>• Beposo</li> <li>• Kwamang</li> <li>• Atonsu</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kyebi</li> <li>• Amoamang</li> <li>• Birem</li> </ul>

Ghana's decentralization process is structurally enhanced with these Sub-District structures. However, the impact on Local/Community Level Administration is not much felt since most of the Sub-District structures do not function as expected. Inadequate office accommodation, logistics, personnel and financial support are some of the challenges confronting the District.

Fifty percent of the ceded revenue are kept by the sub-structures for utilisation. Office accommodations have been secured for all the seven Area and Town Councils. The District Assembly intends to construct office accommodation for Town and Area Council which do not have permanent office accommodation.

#### **1.14.2 The District Assembly Machinery**

Sekyere Central District Assembly has 39 Assembly Members. The District Chief Executive doubles as both the Political and Administrative head of the Assembly. The District Assembly is presided over by a Presiding Member who is elected from among the members of the Assembly by at least a two-third majority of all the Assembly members.

The District Assembly is responsible for the overall development of the District. It is charged with programme formulation, budget preparation and the promotion of fairly distributed development programmes across the District.

The Executive Committee exercises executive and co-ordinating functions of the District Assembly. The membership are convenors and two additional people including a woman from among the Assembly members.

The Executive committee is chaired by the District Chief Executive, excludes the Presiding Member, and operates through sub-committees such as.

1. Development planning sub -committee
2. Social services sub-committee
3. Works sub- committee
4. Justice and Security sub-committee
5. Finance and Administration sub committee
6. Such other sub-committee as the District Assembly may deem fit.

The Sub-committees deliberate on specific issues and submit their recommendations to the Executive Committee, which in turn present them to the District Assembly for ratification. A District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) is established for the District Assembly to provide secretarial and advisory services

to the Executive Committee and its Planning and programming functions. The Annual Plan produced by the Unit serves as input into the yearly budget preparation.

The District Assembly has four (4) Town Councils and three (3) Area Councils. These constitute Sub-District Administrative Units and are instrumental. The District Administration is headed by a Civil Servant, the District Coordinating Director – under the overall supervision of the District Chief Executive.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have been playing a very important role in the development of the District, especially in the villages. One of the organizations whose role has helped in no small way in providing better living condition for the people is the Ashanti Development and Access to Life. Their operations have centred on provision of water, household latrines, credit to women and groups, health care/facilities and support to People with Disability.

### **1.14.3 The District Assembly Structure**

One of the significant changes made in the new Local Government Act 2016 (Act 936) is the abolition of the twenty two decentralized departments established under the PNDC Law 207 and their replacement by eleven major ones. These departments are to be created as departments of the District Assembly, owing full allegiance to the Assembly. The old departments therefore cease to exist in the District and their staff, transferred to a Local Government service at a precise date determined by legislative instrument.

The budget of Sekyere Central District Assembly shall consequently consist of the aggregate revenue and expenditure of all departments and organizations under the District Assembly. The departments are as follows:

1. Central Administration Department
2. Finance Department
3. Education, Youth and Sports Department
4. District Health Department
5. Agriculture Department
6. Physical Planning Department
7. Social Welfare and Community Development Department
8. Natural Resources Conservation Department, Forestry and Wildlife Division
9. Works Department
10. Trade and Industry Department
11. Disaster Prevention Department

With the exception of Department of Trade and Industry, all other departments have been established in the District and are functioning accordingly.

#### **1.14.4 Institutional Structure**

Under the institutional structure of the Sekyere Central District Assembly, the activities of the departments are coordinated by the District Co-ordinating Director who reports to the District Chief Executive, The District Co-ordinating Director has four (4) key officers for Planning, Administration, Budgeting and Finance. The District Chief Executive who is the Chairman of the Executive Committee reports to the General Assembly.

#### **1.14.5 Social Accountability**

All the resources of the Assembly belong to the people and that the Assembly is accountable to the people. This is done through public fora, stakeholders' consultation, public hearing and reporting to the citizens.

Access to Life and Care International which are Non-Governmental Organizations have taken up the challenge of promoting citizens' participation and involvement of the citizens in Local governance, accountability and advocacy.

Under this programme series of town hall meetings, public fora, public participatory budget hearing and community participation in fee fixing among others are being promoted.

#### **1.14.6 Traditional Authority**

The area is under the three (3) Traditional Council and three paramount chiefs in the District. The traditional authorities serve as a link between the communities and the District Assembly on issues concerning the welfare of their people. Also periodic forums are held with Traditional Authorities to create avenue for the traditional authorities, Assembly members, Heads of Departments and the District Assembly to come together to deliberate on issues pertaining to the development of the District, land acquisition especially, allocation of lands for community projects like community library, schools, KVIPs and others.

#### **1.14.7 Participation of Citizenry**

- The citizens generally participate in public fora, budgetary process, fee-fixing resolution, communal labour community initiated projects, watch dog committees, planning processes etc.
- The Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) assist the assembly in implementing its programmes on HIV/AIDS , malaria control and provision of classroom blocks, toilet facilities etc.

### **1.14.8 Application of Communication Strategies**

The Assembly adopts two-way process in its information transfer to the people at the grassroots and vice versa. This information flow is channelled through the Assembly and Unit committee members. Occasionally the District Chief Executive organises durbars and fora to meet the people to discuss their problems and needs.

### **1.15.0 SECURITY**

The District Security Committee (DISEC) is responsible for ensuring security in the District. The District Chief Executive is the Chairman of the DISEC. There is inadequate logistics for the police. For instance there are two official vehicle and limited modern communication gadgets. Low number of personnel coupled with inadequate logistic to maintain peace and order. The Nsuta community and the District Assembly are in the process of constructing new District Police Headquarters.

With the exception of occasional arm robbery cases and activities of the Fulani herdsmen, the District is generally peaceful.

#### **1.15.1 Fire Service Station**

There is no fire service station in the District. Mampong District Fire Service has oversight responsibility in the District.

### **1.16.0 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

To improve the local economy of the District, there is the need to train more unemployed youth to acquire employable skills, resource them financially (through credit or input) and assist them to enter into production.

The existence of Business Advisory Centre (BAC) and Rural Enterprise Project will potentially increase local economic development. The various artisan and the unemployed shall be mobilized for the requisite training in employable skills. The Rural Technology Services Centre and the Rural Enterprise Project shall collaborate with the Association of Garages to manufacture the simple appropriate technology, tools and equipment to strengthen the manufacturing sector of the District economy. An industrial site has been acquired and developed and being used as light Industrial Area at Kwagyei. The site has been graded, electricity has been extended to the site and the plots have been allocated to the artisan for a token fee. A site has also been acquired for charcoal sellers. Artisans considered for allocation were mechanics, welders, carpenters, food vendors etc.

The District has also identified the processing of cassava into flour as another major economic activity. The Assembly is undertaking activities to provide an enabling environment to expand this activity so as to



absorb more of the unemployed youth. Under the One-District One-Factory Programme Livestock feed factory is going to be constructed.

### **1.16.1 Agriculture Potentials in the District**

There is availability of large tracks of fertile agriculture land in the District for large scale/commercial farming. These lands can be located at Amoamang, Jeduako, Kwamang, Birem and Asubuasuu settlements.

For crops and livestock production, the District has comparative advantage in the following crop production areas. These are arranged in order of priority;

1. Maize production, Yam production, Cassava and In-land rice
2. Cashew, Cocoa, Oil palm and Citrus.

#### **a. Animal Productions**

Goat & Sheep production, Cattle production and Pig production

The District can also boast of potentials in Agro-processing in the following areas;

1. Cassava processing into Gari, industrial starch and Flour
2. Construction of storage facilities for maize (Warehouse)
3. Dryers for Drying maize
4. Oil palm extraction

#### **b. Other Services**

Other potential in the agricultural service is tractor services (ploughing of land) in the District.

#### **c. Agro Processing**

The main agro processing activity in the District is processing of cassava into gari, konkonte and flour. There is one cassava processing centre at Akyease and they process cassava into flour. There are four other processing centres and each is located in Atonsu, Kwamang, Tadieso and Bimma which process cassava into gari. Small scale oil palm extraction and pito brewing are also agro processing activities in the District.

### **1.16.2 Development Implications**

The main source of employment in the District is farming and it employs nearly 75% of the entire population. Therefore credit and farm inputs should be provided to the farmers, more Agriculture Extension Agents are required to assist the farmers to practice modernise agriculture thereby creating more employment opportunities for the people.

The method used are the slash and burn where the vegetation is cut down and burnt when dried. Shifting cultivation involves the process where farmers move from one piece of land to another over a period of time due to loss of soil nutrients in the previously cultivated land. Timber Merchants and Chainsaw operators also degrade the vegetation through the felling of economic trees. Some of the trees are also felled for fuel wood and charcoal. Uncontrolled bushfires may also come about through the activities of hunters, palm-wine tapers Fulani herdsmen, farmers and cigarette smokers.

Inappropriate and excessive use of chemicals in farming and fishing as well as farming along river banks are some of the human activities which impact negatively on the environment. The rate at which the vegetation is being degraded leaves much to be desired. It is therefore very important to put in place, pragmatic measures to curb the negative practices. Among the measures should include the following: Public education on modern farming practices, effects of bushfires, pollution of land and water bodies. Reforestation should also be encouraged in the degraded areas. Trees are also to be planted along river banks to preserve them while farming along the river banks is discouraged.

The communication network, electricity, and economic infrastructure coverage is inadequate and it does not enhance speedy development. Efforts must be made to provide the needed infrastructure for accelerated development. The District is endowed with tourism potentials therefore financial resources are required to develop the tourism sector to increase the Internally Generated Revenue of the Assembly.

## **1.17.0 ECONOMY OF THE DISTRICT**

### **1.17.1 Household Income**

The major sources of income are Agriculture, Commerce and Services, which implies that agriculture is potential for the District's development.

### **1.17.2 Rural/Urban Income**

Urban Income was revealed to be higher than Rural Income. With the exception of Agriculture, Urban Income is almost twice that of the Rural Income. In the Urban areas, Services/Commerce represents the major source of Income, followed by Agriculture and Industry in that order. In the Rural areas, however, Agriculture was the major source of income. The main economic activities undertaken in the District are Agriculture, Commerce, Services and Industrial/Manufacturing. Agriculture is the predominant economic activity which engages 74.6% of the population.

Thirteen percent (13.7 %) of the people are engaged in services and 4.9% are in small-scale industrial activities and commerce constitutes 6.8%. The agricultural activities undertaken in the District include food and cash crop farming, animal rearing etc. It indicates that agriculture, forestry and fishing remain the largest sector employing 74.6 percent of the working population in the District which means that the District is predominantly rural and agrarian one.

.The next major sector is Services and other related works accounted for 13.7%. Commerce which involves wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and cycles employed (6.8%) while the sector with the lowest employed population is manufacturing, water supply; sewage waste management and remediation activities with 4.9 percent. The results further indicate that agriculture including forestry and fishing employed 76.8 percent of males and 72.6 percent of females in the District. Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles also accounted for nearly 3.5 percent of males and 9.5 percent of females.

**Table 1.20: Employment from Four Main Sectors**

Occupation	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21,871	74.6	10,908	49.9	10,963	50.1
Manufacturing	1,429	4.9	516	36.1	913	63.9
Commerce: wholesale, retail	1,985	6.8	493	24.8	1,492	75.2
Services and other related works	4,029	13.7	2,300	57.1	1,729	42.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Services, Population and Housing Census 2010

The major crops cultivated in the District include cassava, maize, yam, plantain, cocoyam, cowpea, groundnuts, onions, carrots, tomatoes, garden eggs, cabbage, oil palm, cocoa, citrus, teak, and cashew plantations. These crops are mainly grown in Asubuas, Oku, Birem, Jeduako, Amoamang and many other communities. Cocoa is produced in the forest areas in the southern part of the District. Due to bush fires, cocoa production has declined considerably in recent years. Teak plantation and cashew production are

undertaken in the Jeduako-Aframso, Bonkwaem, Adutwam areas of the District. The major market centres for most of the agricultural crops are Nsuta, Kwamang and Jeduako.

The commodities mentioned above form the District's major exports (outflows). Inflows are usually manufactured items like clothing (used and new ones), building materials (hardware), petroleum products, pharmaceuticals, utensils, and other consumables (provisions etc.)

### **1.17.3 Small Scale Manufacturing Industry**

Small-Scale Industries in the District can be categorized into: Agro-based Industries; Forest based Industries, Textiles, Metal Works, and Services. These include Akpeteshie distilling, Pito brewing, baking, Corn milling and Gari Processing.

The next major groups are Forestry-based industries. They include Carpentry and Charcoal burning. Textile accounts for Kente weaving. Mechanics and Blacksmiths are considered as Metal-based Industries. Others include Recreation (Hotels, Chop Bars, Beauty Salons and Barbers).

### **1.17.4 Processing, Storage and Marketing**

Processing is mainly done by small-scale industrialists which mostly transform the produce into other forms for direct consumption like "Pito" brewing, Cassava processing, oil palm extraction and soap making.

Fifteen percent (15%) of farmers interviewed have no storage facility; these farmers are compelled to immediately sell off their produce. Crops that can be left in the field are left until they are required for either home consumption or for sale. About 49% of the farmers store their produce in barns or cribs. Another 22% store their produce in habitable rooms. Twenty five percent (25%) of farmers dispose of their produce through intermediaries whilst 35% sell their goods at the local market.

### **1.17.5 Energy**

The electricity coverage in the District is about 31%. Most of the bigger towns have access to electricity. However, most of the communities in the Afram Plains portion of the District do not have electricity. Plans are underway to extend electricity to those communities that do not have electricity. The District has electricity sub-station at Nsuta and it is under Mampong Municipal.

### **1.17.6 Service-Tourism**

The District is endowed with many aesthetic features which have a high potential in the area of tourism promotion. However, tourism services are not well developed in the District. The forest Reserves contain beautiful fauna including Buffalos, antelopes, snakes and monkeys, a wide variety of birds and butterflies

and beautiful flora including medicinal trees. There are spectacular caves at Atonsu-Kwamang and Apiakrom which when developed will attract both Foreign and Local Tourists.

**The Atwea/Abaasua Holy Mountains** is another important area, which need special attention. It is the most famous mountain in the country in which most Christians from all parts of the country and abroad lodge for prayers. In order to develop the Tourism potentials of the District, there is the need to improve upon physical accessibility, especially the road to the Atwea Mountains, and Hotels. There is also the need to construct a lorry park at Abaasua for the tourist who visits the mountains.

There are six hotels/guest houses at Beposo and Nsuta. The District should initiate programmes to market and promote Tourism in the District.

Other Tourist sites which need to be developed are as follows:

1. Caves at Owuobuoho
2. Caves at Atonsu-Kwamang
3. Kogyae Strict Forest Reserve

Land in the District is mainly controlled by the stools, families and clans. In accordance with customary law on the usage of land, as contained in Article 267 of the Fourth Republican Constitution, all stool lands are vested in the chiefs on behalf and in trust for the subjects of the stools. The acquisition of such land is normally done through the chief. Acquisition of family land is also governed by customary law of descent and distribution.

#### **1.17.7 Banking**

The District can boast of a host of Rural Banks namely; Kwamanman Rural Bank at Kwamang with agencies at Mampong, Nsuta and Beposo and Nsutaman Rural Bank at Nsuta.

#### **1.17.8 Communication**

Nsuta has Post Office while Kwamang, and Beposo have postal agencies. Telephone (fixed Lines) services are available at Nsuta, Bonkrong and Beposo with almost the entire District covered by mobile phone networks. The Mobile Networks available in the District includes: MTN, Vodafone, Tigo, Airtel and Glo.

#### **1.17.9 District Revenue and Expenditure Status**

This section of the document deals with the revenue and expenditure of the Assembly. The District Assembly's revenues include IGF, DACF, DDF, GETFUND, GOG, GSFP, DONOR FUNDING etc.

The expenditure includes: compensation, Goods and services and Assets.

### **1.17.10 Inter/Intra Trade**

The economic resources in the District include: cocoa, livestock, timber, mineral, foodstuffs, fruits and vegetables. Services include banking, artisans, transport, chop bar operations, mobile phone operations, and marketing.

**Inter:** There is inter trade among Kumasi Metropolis, Mampong and Ejura- Sekye-dumasi Municipalities. The commodities traded in are foodstuffs, livestock, fruits and vegetables, timbers, cocoa, charcoal, maize and other services are banking, transport etc.

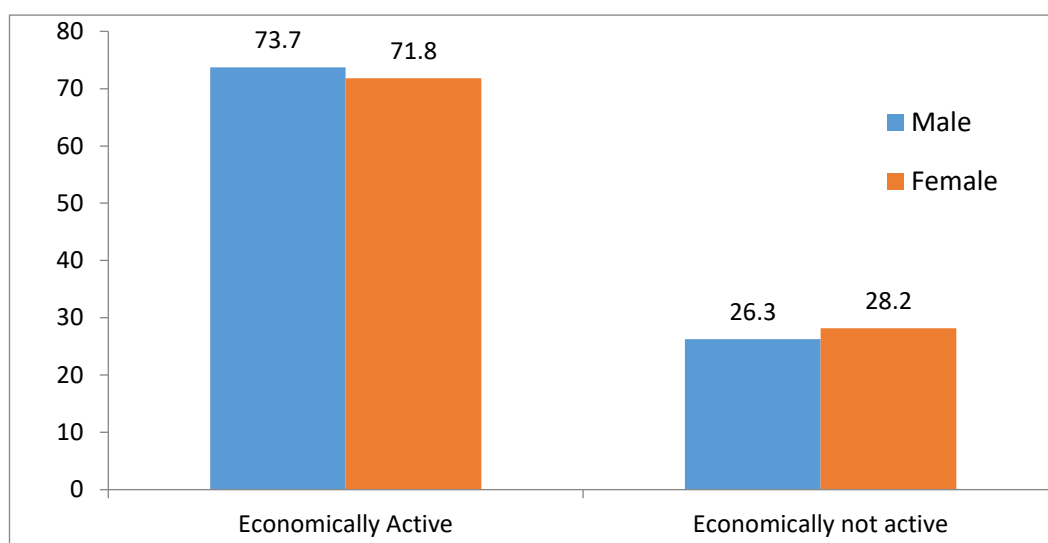
**Intra:** The intra traded items include, foodstuffs, fruits, vegetables, oil palm, timber and livestock. The services include banking, artisans and transport.

### **1.17.11 Disaggregated Labour Force (Employed and Unemployed)**

The entire District labour force is 45,948. Out of which 30,069 representing 72.7 percent are economically active, and 11,295 representing 27.3 percent are economically not active. The economically active male and female population of the District labour force is (14,578) 73.7 percent and (15,491) 71.8 percent respectively, with (5,205) 26.3 percent and (6,090) 28.2 percent being economically not active male and female population respectively. From the economically active male population, 97.8 percent are employed and 2.2 percent unemployed.

The share of the females in the economically active population who were employed was 97.3 percent, with 2.7 percent being unemployed. Out of the unemployed female population, 34.1 percent of them had worked before and were seeking for an available work. Majority of both the male and female economically not active population were in full time education, with a quarter of the male population and almost half of the female population engaged in housekeeping activities.

**Figure 1. 10: Population of 15 years and older by active status and sex**



#### **1.17.12 Implication for Development**

1. The population of the youth is large, there is the need to create more jobs for the teaming youth.
2. Educational infrastructure should be constructed for the children.
3. With the large tourism potential in the District, a lot of revenue will be generated if the potentials are developed.
4. The large track of fertile land and huge market potentials, large scale farming in maize, cassava, rice and vegetable will reduce poverty and create employment for the youth.
5. Since the adjoining Districts trade among themselves, the Assembly has large market 0potentials.

#### **1.18.0 FOOD SECURITY**

The food security in the District is good. Food is available in sufficient quantities all year round. Though prices of food commodities fluctuates in cause of the year, it is still affordable.

Considering at the climate, relief and vegetation, the farmers engage in the following crops and livestock production;

1. Cereal: maize and rice
2. Root & Tubers: yam, cassava, cocoyam and potato.
3. Vegetables: tomatoes, carrots, cabbage, onion, pepper, eggplant and okro.
4. Cash crops: cocoa, cashew, mango, oil palm and citrus.
5. Legume: cowpea and groundnuts
6. Animal: goat, sheep, cattle, pig and poultry. The rest are, grass cutter, bee keeping, rabbit and snail.

The capacity of the District to take care of its food need all year round is a critical issue to the social wellbeing of the people and economic development. It can be estimated that about 75 per cent of the food needs in the District is being met by the Agriculture sector in the District. The supplementary food items imported into the District include perfumed rice, onions, and meat products among others. These food crops are produced in communities such as Asubuasu, Oku, Birem, Kwamang, Amoamang Jeduako and other communities.

In terms of quality, quantity and affordability, food production in the District is of high quality and the District has enough of these crops. Prices of foodstuffs are slightly cheaper and affordable in terms of prices.

### 1.18.1 Development Implications

Some farmers in the District produce enough for their families and sell the surplus. However, other farmers produce on commercial basis. This has created employment for 74.6% of working population of the District. Even though there is poverty in the District, cost of living is low because of the availability of quality food. The District Assembly also collect market tolls for the sale of the farm produce in the market.

### 1.19.0 NUTRITION

In 2017, children aged 0-59 months were assessed for growth monitoring and promotion. The District was able to increase its registrants in 2016 to 10,250 children. The percentage of the children that were malnourished was 2.0 in 2016 and the audit increased to 2.4 in 2017.

**Table 1.21: Children 0-59 months assessed and number malnourished by Sub- Districts**

No.	Sub-District	No. of Children Assessed	Number malnourished
1	Asubuasu	886	24
2	Birem	989	31
3	Nsuta	4,161	56
4	Kwamang	3,691	49
6	Oku	523	21
	<b>District Total</b>	<b>10,250</b>	<b>181</b>

Source: DHD 2017



Strategies that have been employed to help reduce malnutrition in the District include educating mothers on how to properly feed their children, organised food demonstration for mothers to learn how to prepare a well-nourished diets for their children and giving food supplements support to malnutrition.

### 1.20.0 SOCIAL SERVICE

This section focuses on various aspects of the quality of life of people in the District as well as their access to basic social infrastructure and services such as education, health, water, sanitation, and other issues that affect the development of the District’s human resources.

#### 1.20.1.0 Education

There are 181 educational facilities in the District comprising 67 Pre-schools, 67 Primary, schools 44 Junior High Schools, and 3 Senior High Schools, as shown below.

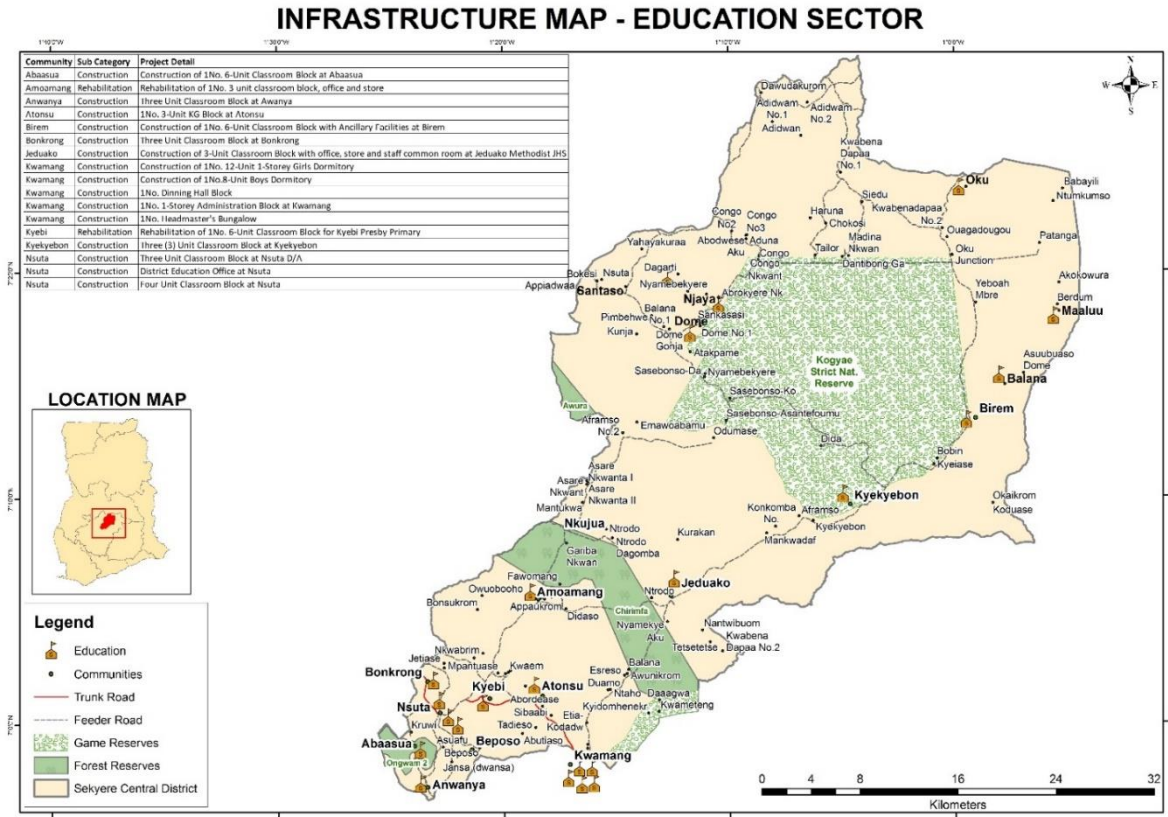
Table 1.22: Educational Facilities in the District

<b>CIRCUIT</b>	<b>PRE-SCHOOL</b>	<b>PRIMARY</b>	<b>JHS</b>	<b>SHS</b>	<b>Teacher Training</b>	<b>TERTIARY</b>
Kwamang/Atonsu	11	11	8	1	0	0
Beposo	9	9	7	1	0	0
Nsuta South	9	9	8	1	0	0
Nsuta North	7	7	6	0	0	0
Afram Plains North	13	13	4	0	0	0
Afram Plains Central	9	9	5	0	0	0
Afram Plains South	9	9	6	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: District Education Office, 2016/ 2017 Academic Year.

Most of the school facilities are not in good state especially in the two Afram Plains Circuits. A number of them require new construction and others too require major renovations. The District is served by only one Public Senior High School at Nsuta and two missionary owned ones at Beposo and Kwamang. Tertiary Education (Teacher Training and University) are not accessible within the District.

**Figure 1. 11: Showing Spatial Distribution of Educational Facilities**



The educational features such as school enrolment levels, teacher population etc. are illustrated below.

**Table 1.23: Educational Enrolment for 2015/2016 Academic Year in the District**

LEVEL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
K.G.	2,639	2,501	5,140
PRIMARY	5421	4,840	10,261
J.H.S	1,808	1,514	3,322
SHS	1,184	1,178	2362
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,052</b>	<b>10,033</b>	<b>21,085</b>

Source: District Education Office, 2015/2016 Academic Year.

#### 1.20.1.1: Teacher - Pupil Ratio (TPR)

The Pupil/Teacher Ratio in the District for 2016/2017 Academic Year stands at 17:1

**Table 1.24: Teacher Pupil Ratio for 2016/2017 Academic Year**

LEVEL	TEACHER POPULATION		TOTAL	PUPIL ENROLMENT	PTR
	MALE	FEMALE			
KG	47	202	249	5,140	21:1
PRIMARY	323	176	499	10,261	21:1
JHS	304	82	386	3,322	9:1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>18,723</b>	<b>17:1</b>

Source: District Education Office 2016/2017

#### 1.20.1.2 School Performance

**Table 1.25: Number of Candidates Obtaining Various Aggregate**

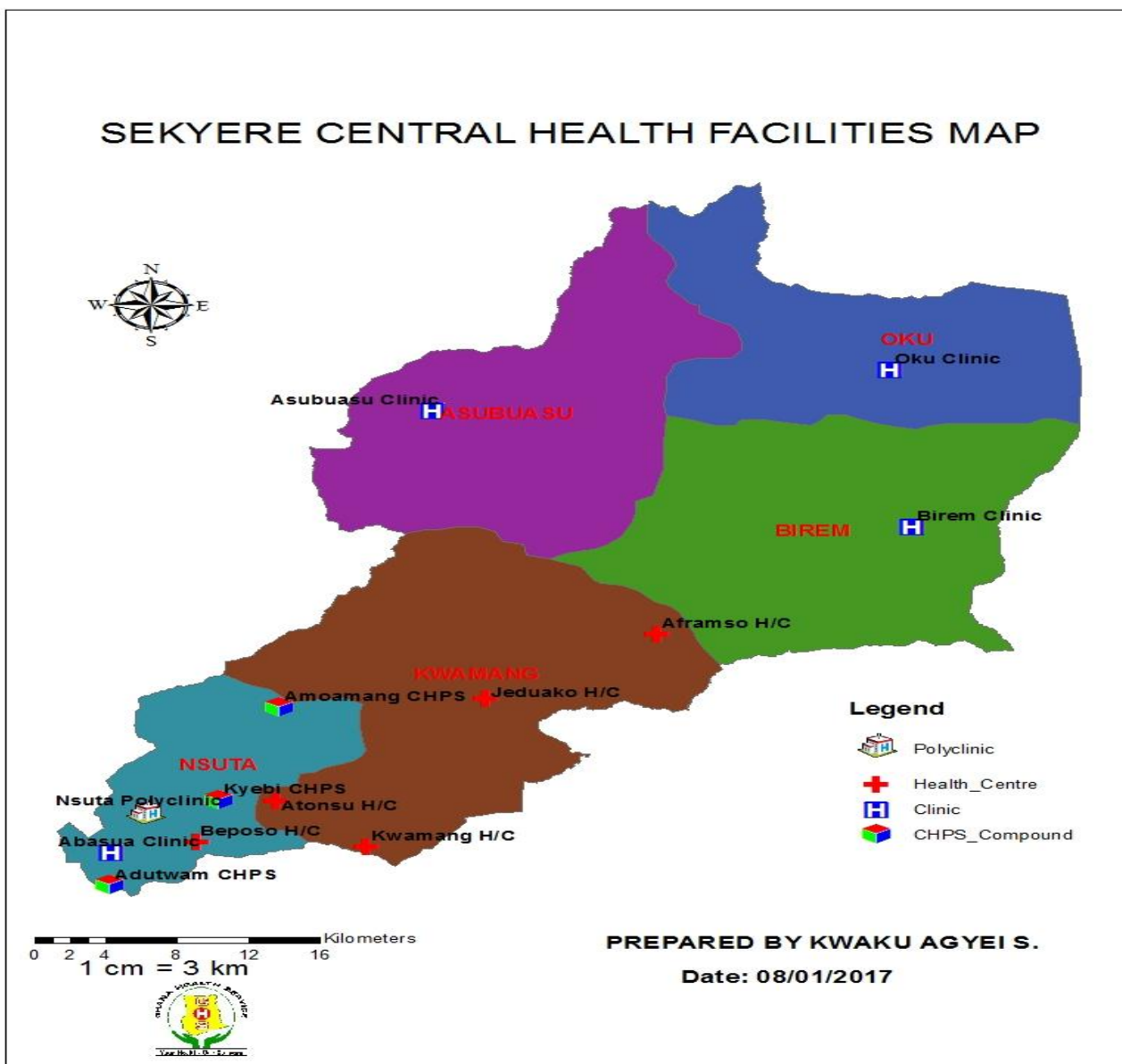
Candidate	AGGREGATE				TOTAL	PERCENTAGE PASS	OVERALL % PASS
	6	7-15	16-24	25-30			
BOYS	0	101	177	186	464	52	<b>89%</b>
GIRLS	0	52	104	176	332	37	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>89</b>	

Source: District Education Directorate 2015/2016 Academic Year

### 1.20.2.0 Health Care

For ease of administration, the District has been divided into five Health Sub-Districts namely: Nsuta, Kwamang, Birem, Asubuasu and Oku. Three of the Sub-Districts, Birem, Asubuasu, and Oku are found in the Afram Plains portion of the District, which are deprived and accessibility is difficult.

Figure 1. 12: Showing Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities



**Table 1.26: Distribution of Health Facilities according to sub- Districts.**

Sub District	Health Centre	Maternity Home	Clinic	CHPS Compound	Total
Asubuasu	1	0	0	1	2
Birem	1	0	0	0	1
Kwamang	3	0	0	0	3
Nsuta	2	0	1	5	8
Oku	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	8	0	1	6	15

Source: District Health Directorate, 2017

The table below shows the available health professionals in the District as at 2017,

**Table 1.27: Available Health Professionals in the District as at 2017**

Staff Category	Sex Distribution		Total	Remarks
	Male	Female		
Physician Assistant	3	0	3	
Midwives	3	16	19	
Staff nurses	13	5	18	
Enrolled Nurses/health Assistants Clinical	10	46	56	
Community Health nurses	20	61	81	
Technical Officers	5	0	5	I staff on study leave
Field Technicians	3	1	4	I Staff on study leave
Pharmacy Technicians	3	0	3	
Public Health Nurses	0	1	1	
Community Mental Health Officers	1	0	1	
Health Information Officer	1	0	1	

Source: District Health Directorate, 2017

**Table 1.28: Traditional Birth Attendance**

	Male	Female	Total
Trained Community Based Surveillance Volunteers	79	9	98
Traditional Birth Attendants	0	108	108
Community Health Workers	22	40	62

Source: District Health Directorate, 2017

The Doctor: Population ratio is 0: 89,114 and Nurse: Population ratio is 1: 512 (2018 population estimate). This gives a picture of a rising load of work on available staff.

The table below depicts adolescent Health Services in the District from 2013 to 2017,

**Table 1.29: Adolescent Health Services**

Indicators	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Teenage pregnancy	273	290	340	314	329
Teenage delivery	98	123	121	124	158
Adolescent FP Acceptors	215	135	159	293	215
Abortions	9	18	16	7	8

Source: District Health Directorate, 2017

The table below depicts the top ten diseases in the District from 2015 to 2017,

**Table 1.30: Top Ten OPD Cases**

No	CASE	2015	CASE	2016	CASE	2017
1	Malaria	8535	Malaria	11662	Malaria	14784
2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	4883	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	6670	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	8230
3	Rheumatism and other joints pain	2793	Rheumatism and other joints pain	3198	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	4757
4	Diarrhoea Disease	2005	Diarrhoea Disease	2039	Anaemia	3495
5	Anaemia	1755	Intestinal worms	1714	Diarrhoea	3399
6	Intestinal worms	1199	Anaemia	1658	Intestinal Worms	1823
7	Skin Disease	1195	Skin Disease	1269	Skin Diseases	1663
8	Home Injury	543	Home injuries	579	Acute Urinary Tracts Infection	795
9	Hypertension	282	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	399	Home Injuries	646
10	Acute Eye Infection	282	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	327	Acute Eye Infection	552

Source: District Health Directorate 2017

### **1.20.2.1 Status of District Health Insurance Scheme**

The District is yet to have its own scheme as it is still covered by Mampong Municipal. Strenuous efforts however are underway for the District to have its own Health Insurance Scheme as pertains in all other Districts in the region and the country.

In total, 49,413 OPD attendances were recorded of which 35,676 of the clients were insured representing 72.3% of the total OPD visits in 2016. In 2017, 43,662 OPD attendances were recorded of which 28,976 of the clients were insured representing 66.6% of the total OPD visits. It can be concluded that, NHIS recorded a marginal decrease in the total number of people utilizing services at the health facilities.

Generally, the NHIS increased access to attendance at all the health facilities, with the average increase of 5.7% in 2017.

### **1.20.2.2 Infrastructure**

The District can boast 15 health facilities which are in operation. There are two CHPS compounds at Yereso and Nkujua which are yet to be operational.

### **1.20.2.3 Infant and maternal mortality rate**

The District does not have any hospital. In view of this, data on both infant and maternal mortality rate could not be obtained. All the cases are reported at Mampong Municipal Hospital.

### **1.20.2.4 HIV and AIDS Situation in the District**

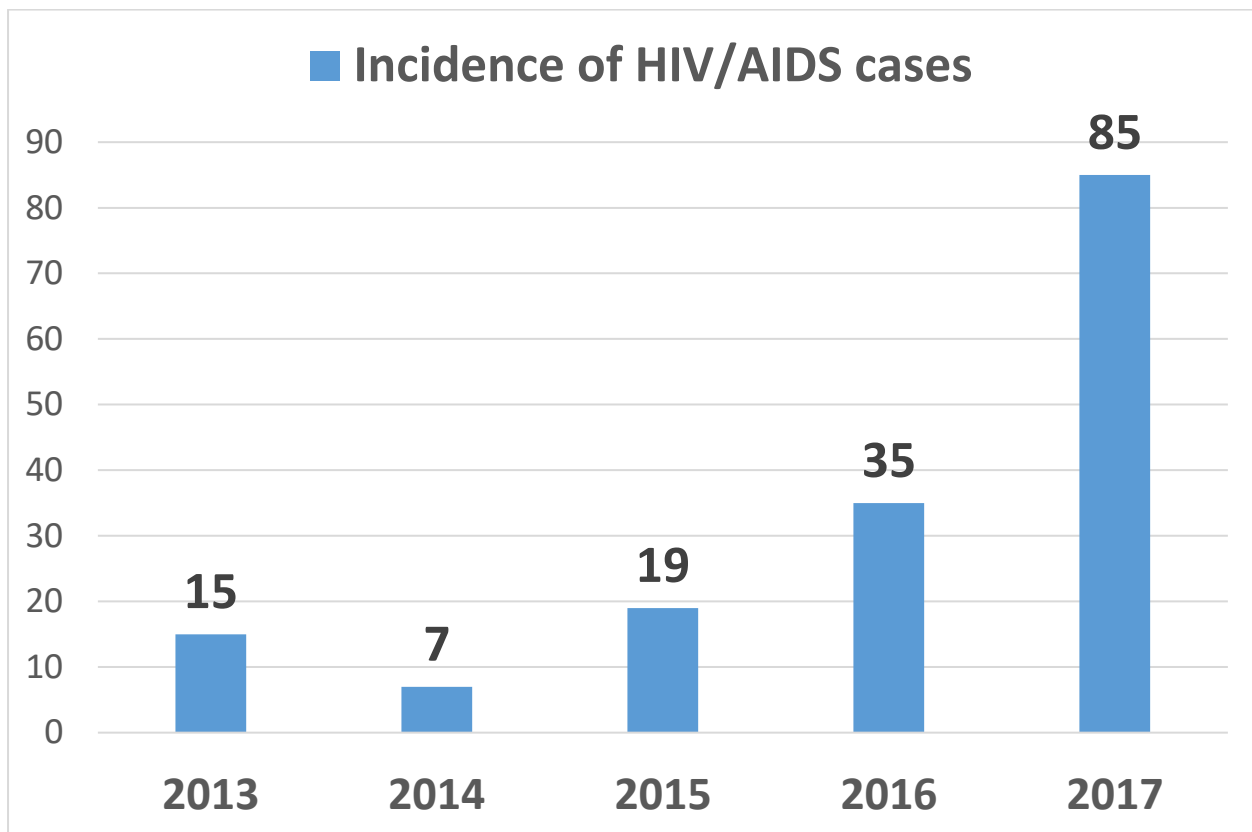
Another area of concern is the incidence of HIV/AIDS menace. The District is not a sentinel site. The prevalence of the pandemic in the District therefore cannot be readily ascertained. However, the presence of HIV and AIDS cannot be ruled out. All interventions being carried out by the Ghana AIDS Commission are also being implemented in the District in collaboration with Ghana Health Service, the District Assembly, NGOs and CBOs.

The District has seen some decrease in reported cases of people affected and infected by the disease. The most prominent effect has been on PLHAs and Orphans rendering them vulnerable. Some of the programmes being carried out to reduce new infections include: condom distribution, peer education, counselling and testing, holding of regular DAC and DRI meetings and support to PLHAs.

Perhaps the biggest problem in this area has been the identification of the PLHAs due to stigmatization. The table below shows the trend of reported cases of HIV/AIDS in the District.



**Figure 1. 13: Trend of Reported Cases of HIV and AIDs (2013-2017)**



### 1.20.2.5 Development Implication

Some new cases of HIV/AIDS have been recorded in the District. This came about as a result of voluntary counselling and testing and testing of pregnant women. With support from the NGOs, the District Assembly and Ghana Aids Commission, the menace would be reduced. The distribution and the use of condoms, voluntary counselling and testing and campaign against stigmatisation will help reduce HIV/AIDS cases in the District.

### 1.21.0 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) IN THE DISTRICT

The District is obviously not left out in ICT. However, the spread, coverage and usage are not widespread. The necessary ICT infrastructure is mainly concentrated in the three (3) towns in the District and they are Nsuta, Beposo, and Kwamang. The District nevertheless is a beneficiary of the District Information Communication Centre Project started by the Ministry of Information and currently the Kwamang ICT Centre is completed and is in operation. Efforts are however under way to recruit ICT specialist to man the centre through collaboration between the Assembly and the beneficiary community. Individuals, few though, use their mobile phones to access the internet. The three Public Senior High Schools in the District have computer laboratories. There are few internet café in the District. The District Assembly offices have been connected to the internet.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) plays important role in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. ICT has contributed immensely to the development of human capital and hence increased productivity. This section analysed ownership of mobile phones, use of internet facilities, household ownership of fixed telephone lines, and household ownership of desktop or laptop computers.

**Table 1.31: Number of people using mobile phone and internet**

Population of 12 years and older	Number	%	Mobile phone		Pop. using internet	
			No.	%	No	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,693</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,119</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>100</b>
Male	22,658	48.50	7,019	53.5	534	71
Female	24,035	51.5	6,100	46.5	218	29

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

### **1.21.1.1 Ownership of Mobile Phone**

Only (13,119) 28.1 percent of the population aged 12 years and older in the District are owners of mobile phones. Fifty three percent (53.5%) of persons owning mobile phones are males, with 46.5 percent being females. For persons with access to internet facility, 71% are males, while females constitute twenty-nine percent (29%).

### **1.21.1.2 Use of Internet**

Persons using internet facility refers to those who have access to internet facility at home, internet cafe, on mobile phone, game machine, digital television or other mobile device.

Nearly three quarters of the entire District's population with internet access are males (71%), with the females being (29%). Though the District has a low rate of internet access, there is a wide disparity between the males and the females in terms of comparison.

### **1.21.1.3 Development Implication**

Since majority of the people have access to mobile phones, it enhances easier communication and promotion of ICT.

## **1.22.0 POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION**

### **1.22.1. 1 Child Labour, Poverty, Abuse, Orphans etc.**

The 2000 Population and Housing Census showed that over 9,200 children made up of about 9.2% of boys and 8.6% of girls in the erstwhile Sekyere West District worked for money during the time of the Census. Close to 60% of these children worked in the petty trading and hawking sector. Other children engaged themselves by commuting to Nsuta, Mampong and Kumasi daily to do menial jobs including working as cobblers ('shoe-shine') etc.

The extent to which working children are disadvantaged depends on the extent of participation on the labour market. While about 70% of children work for 6 days in a week, the proportion of girls is greater than that of boys.

The above statistics attest to cases of child poverty, as there are cases of parents' inability to provide basic school necessities for their wards. Cases of Child Abuse are not common.

### **1.22.1.2 Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)**

Two Thousand Five Hundred and Seventy Two (2,572) 3.6% of the entire population of the District are Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) according to 2010 population and Housing Census. Out of this figure,

One Thousand, One Hundred and Seventy Seven (1,177) of them are males, with One Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety Five (1,395) being females. Visual impairment is the most common type of disability in the District accounting for (49.1%) followed by physical disability (26.1%), speaking and hearing, (28.4%) emotion and intellect (18.3%) and others 6.1%.

Many factors interact to render some people vulnerable in the District. The following are some of the factors:

- Inadequate skills for the poor.
- Use of outmoded methods of farming.
- Inability to access good health care due to poverty.
- Inability to pay children's school fees.
- Lack of funds to expand businesses due to inability to access credit.
- Inadequate potable water.
- Poor diet and dilapidated houses.
- Disabilities

Large portions of the Afram Plains area of the District are covered with grassland. In the harmattan period, bushfires are rampant due to improper handling of naked fire. At such periods, farmlands are burnt, homes destroyed, lives and properties running into several thousands of cedis are lost. This episode renders the people more vulnerable. Children drop out of school to help their parents on their new farms. Revenue accruing from outflow of food from the area is thus lost.

#### **1.22.1.3 Child Labour**

Child Labour is not a common practice in the District. However, it is not uncommon to see school children selling on the street after school hours, and during holidays and on market days.

#### **1.22.1.4 Implication for Development:**

Vulnerability is manifested in various forms in the District. The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development does not have the required resources to deliver on its mandate. Financial support and skills training are being given to people with disabilities. Enrolment derive should be promoted to reduce children on the street and child labour.

### 1.23.0 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION (STI)

In line with government policy of prioritizing Science, Technology and Innovation as a principal vehicle to drive Ghana's development agenda, the District would also promote the STI within the Medium Term. The DMTDP would promote the application of science, technology and innovation through the following measures;

- Formation of science, technology and innovation clubs in the basic and second cycle schools
- Organization of STI quiz with attractive prizes for the participants
- Organization of STI clinics for students to show their potentials in science, technology and innovation
- Support students who want to undertake science, technology and innovation courses in the tertiary schools.

### 1.24.0 SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

The key development issues were obtained through the community needs and aspirations.

It was done through a meeting with assembly members, town and area council members and all stakeholders, review of the performance of the DMTDP 2014 - 2017, situational analysis reflecting the spatial dimension of development, the profile and other interventions. Below is a table depicting the summary of key development issues.

**Table 1.32: Summary of Key Development Issues**

<b>THEMATIC AREAS OF GSGDA II</b>	<b>Key Identified Issues (as harmonized with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations.</b>
<b>Ensuring and sustaining macro-economic stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Low revenue generation by Assembly</li><li>• Inadequate database system</li></ul>
<b>Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Inadequate market centres</li><li>• Inadequate managerial and entrepreneurial skills</li><li>• Weak development of tourism infrastructure</li></ul>
<b>Accelerated Agriculture, Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Inadequate credit to farmers especially women</li><li>• Low accessibility to farm inputs</li><li>• Low coverage of Agriculture extension services</li><li>• High rate of deforestation</li><li>• Rampant bushfires</li><li>• Forest degradation</li><li>• Low adoption of technologies by farmers</li></ul>

<b>Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Haphazard and uncontrolled development</li> <li>• Inadequate toilet facilities</li> <li>• Geographical disparities in access to transport services</li> <li>• Poor sanitation</li> <li>• Poor road network</li> <li>• Inadequate electricity coverage</li> <li>• Inadequate supply of potable water</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High poverty level</li> <li>• Inadequate CHPS Compound</li> <li>• High prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS</li> <li>• Lack of accommodation for teachers and health workers</li> <li>• Low standard in education</li> <li>• High unemployment level</li> <li>• High incidence of malaria</li> <li>• Inadequate school infrastructure</li> <li>• Inadequate funding for social protection interventions</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Transparent and Accountable Governance</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low participation of women in decision making</li> <li>• Inadequate office accommodation for Area and Town councils.</li> <li>• Inadequate office and residential accommodation for Decentralised Departments and District Assembly staff.</li> <li>• Inadequate logistics for departments</li> <li>• Inadequate office accommodation for Area and Town councils</li> </ul>

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FOR 2018-2021**

#### **2.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter illustrates 2018-2021 NMTDPF Development Dimensions, goals and adopted development issues. Also, application of POCC analysis, Impact and Sustainability analyses of development issues have been illustrated in this chapter.

#### **2.1 Community Needs Assessment**

As part of authenticating community needs assessment, participatory approach was adopted to interact with the communities in the District to identify their developmental issues respectively. Preference ranking method was used to rank the various developmental issues by the community members to identify their most pressing needs.

**Table 2.1: Showing the prioritized needs of the communities in the District.**

No.	Town/Area Councils	Prioritized Needs
1	Nsuta Town Council	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Extension of Electricity to newly developed areas</li> <li>2. Reshaping of Town Roads</li> <li>3. Construction of Lorry Park at Abaasua</li> <li>4. Drilling of Boreholes at Abonkosu and Atwea</li> <li>5. Construction of Drains at Asuofu etc.</li> <li>6. Reshaping of Atwea-Abaasua, .Kruwi, Jetiase/Jansa Feeder Roads</li> <li>7. Construction of CHPS Compound at Kruwi</li> <li>8. Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block at Appiakrom</li> <li>9. Construction of Police Post at Atwea</li> <li>10. Preparation of Layouts for Nsuta</li> <li>11. Construction of Maternity and Children’s Wards at Nsuta Health Centre.</li> </ol>
2	Beposo Town Council	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construction of K.G Block for D/A Primary School at Beposo</li> <li>2. Construction of Drains and Reshaping of Town Roads</li> <li>3. Extension of Electricity to Newly Developed Areas.</li> <li>4. Construction of Nurse’s Quarters</li> <li>5. Construction of Water Closet Toilet at Beposo</li> <li>6. Construction of 6- Unit Classroom Block for Ghana Muslim Mission S.H.S at Beposo</li> <li>7. Construction of Community Library at Beposo</li> </ol>
3	Amoamang Area Council	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Extension of Electricity from Ankamadoa to Odumase</li> <li>2. Construction of 3No. 3-Unit Classroom Block at Ohemaa Dida, Kroduase and Jeduako.</li> <li>3. Construction of Aqua Privy Toilet at Ankamadoa, Amoamang and Jeduako</li> <li>4. Rehabilitation of Ankamaodoa-Nkujua Feeder Road</li> <li>5. Rehabilitation of 1 No. 6- Unit Classroom Block at Ankamadoa</li> <li>6. Completion of CHPS Compound at Amoamang</li> <li>7. Construction of Gariba-Ankamadoa Bridge</li> </ol>



		8. Preparation of Layouts for Amoamang and Ankamadoa Communities.
4	Birem Area Council	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of electricity to Kyease, Birem, Maluu Oku, Santaso etc.</li> <li>2. Construction of Birem-Balana- Maluu –Blakie Feeder Road</li> <li>3. Construction of S.H.S at Birem</li> <li>4. Supply of Dual Desk for all Schools</li> <li>5. Provision of Boreholes at Balana, Maluu, Chokosi, Ngyai, Oku etc.</li> <li>6. Construction of CHPS Compound at Dome</li> <li>7. Construction of Aqua Privy Toilet at Birem and Dome</li> <li>8. Construction of Household Latrines at Dome</li> <li>9. Refurbishing/Construction of Clinic at Isaka -Akura</li> </ol>
5	Kyebi Area Council	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construction of 1No. 3- Unit KG Block for Kyebi Presby School</li> <li>2. Construction of 1No. 3- Unit J.H.S Classroom Block at Dida</li> <li>3. Rehabilitation of 1No. 6 Units Classroom Block at Nkwabirem</li> <li>4. Extension of Pipe Borne Water to Newly Developed Areas Kyebi and Drilling of Boreholes at Akyease</li> <li>5. Completion of CHPs Compound at Nkwabirem</li> <li>6. Reshaping of Town Roads and Feeder Roads at Bimma and others</li> <li>7. Provision of Market Stalls at Kyebi</li> <li>8. Extension of Electricity at Nkwabirem</li> </ol>
6	Atonsu Town Council	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construction of 1No. 3- Unit KG Classroom Block for Atonsu DA</li> <li>2. Construction of Town Council Office Block</li> <li>3. Preparation of Layout for Atonsu</li> <li>4. Completion of 1No. 3- Unit KG Block for SDA School</li> <li>5. Evacuation of Refuse</li> <li>6. Construction of Public and Institutional Toilets</li> <li>7. Extension of Electricity to Newly Developed Areas</li> <li>8. Construction of Teachers Quarters</li> </ol>
7	Kwamang Town Council	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construction of Kwamang Senior High School (SHS) Road and a Bridge</li> <li>2. Construction of Culverts, Kwamang Town Roads and Bonkwaem Feeder Road</li> <li>3. Evacuation of Refuse and Provision of Bulk Containers</li> </ol>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block at Bonkwaem</li> <li>5. Construction of Additional Market Stalls at Kwamang</li> <li>6. Extension of Electricity to Newly Developed Areas</li> <li>7. Provision of Public Toilet</li> <li>8. Construction of Aqua Privy Toilet at Kwamang</li> </ol>
	<p>District Assembly Projects/ Programmes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construction of 4 No. 2 Unit Semi-detached Staff Bungalows at Nsuta</li> <li>2. Construction of 4 No. Junior Staff Bungalows at Nsuta</li> <li>3. Completion of District Assembly Block at Nsuta</li> <li>4. Construction of Maternity Block and Children's Ward at Nsuta</li> </ol> <p>Health Centre.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Completion of DCE and DCD Bungalows at Nsuta</li> <li>6. Rehabilitation/ Construction of Feeder Roads in the District eg. Owuobuoho, Kwamang Caves Site, etc.</li> <li>7. Provision of Electricity to Communities without Light</li> <li>8. Acquisition of Land Banks for Future Development Projects eg. Industrial, Agriculture etc.</li> <li>9. Construction of District Agriculture Office and Veterinary Clinic at Kwamang</li> <li>10. Construct Lorry Park at Abaasua Tourist Site</li> <li>11. Extension of Electricity to Birem, Balana, Maluu, Oku, Santaso, Gariba, Nkujua, Issaka Akura etc.</li> <li>12. Procure 2 Vehicles for the District Assembly</li> <li>13. Procure 50 No. Motor Bikes for the Assembly</li> <li>14. Provide Support to One –District –One –Factory</li> <li>15. Provide Support to Planting for Food and Jobs</li> <li>16. Provide Support to Rice Extension Programme.</li> <li>17. Supply Mono and Dual Desks to Schools.</li> <li>18. Provide Support to the Protection of School and Government Lands.</li> <li>18. Provide Support to Tourism Development.</li> <li>19. Establish District NHIA Office</li> </ol>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20. Provide Support to Cashew Farming</li> <li>19. Rehabilitation of Nsuta-Effiduase Highway</li> <li>20. Expansion of the Nsuta Market with Toilet Facility</li> <li>21. Construction of Teachers and Nurses Bungalows</li> <li>22. Drill 40 No. Boreholes</li> <li>23. Preparation of Layouts for 6 Communities.</li> <li>24. Construction of Fence Wall around DCE and Staff Bungalows</li> <li>25. Support tree planting exercise in schools and communities</li> <li>25. Construction of 20 No. Aqua Privy Toilets and 100 household Latrines</li> </ul>
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## **2.2 Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018-2021**

From the analysis made in the survey information, some Developmental Issues/Community Needs were identified. Therefore, this section seeks to harmonize the developmental issues in the district with the GSGDA II Thematic Areas and NMTDPF Pillars (2018-2021) to ensure that the District Plan is in line with the National Plan.

**Table 2.23: showing identified development issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018-2021**

<b>GSGDA II, 2014 – 2017</b>		<b>NMTDPF 2018 – 2021</b>	
<b>THEMATIC AREAS OF GSGDA II</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>
<b>Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-economic Stability</b>	Low revenue generation by Assembly  Inadequate database system	<b>Economic Development</b>	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others  Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources  Limited local participation in economic development  Limited access to credit by SMEs  Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields  Poor storage and transportation systems  Lack of credit for agriculture  Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products  Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system  Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
<b>Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate market centres</li> <li>2. Inadequate managerial and entrepreneurial skills</li> <li>3. Weak development of tourism infrastructure</li> </ol>		
<b>Accelerated Agriculture, Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Inadequate credit to farmers especially women</li> <li>5. Inaccessibility to farm inputs</li> <li>6. Low coverage of Agriculture extension services</li> <li>7. High rate of deforestation</li> <li>8. Rampant bushfires</li> <li>9. Forest degradation</li> <li>10. Low adoption of technologies by farmers</li> </ol>		
<b>Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement</b>	Haphazard and uncontrolled development  Inadequate toilet facilities	<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</b>	Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources

	<p>Geographical disparities in access to transport services</p> <p>Poor sanitation</p> <p>Poor road network</p> <p>Inadequate electricity coverage</p> <p>Inadequate supply of potable water</p>		<p>Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</p> <p>Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</p> <p>Rapid deterioration of roads</p> <p>Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network</p> <p>Poor waste disposal practices</p> <p>Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</p> <p>Cumbersome land acquisition process</p> <p>Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p> <p>Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</p>
<p><b>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</b></p>	<p>High poverty level</p> <p>Inadequate Health facilities</p> <p>High prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Lack of accommodation for teachers and health workers</p>	<p><b>Social Development</b></p>	<p>Poor quality of education at all levels</p> <p>Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations</p> <p>Gaps in physical access to quality health care</p> <p>Poor quality of healthcare services</p>

	<p>Low standard in education</p> <p>High unemployment level</p> <p>High incidence of malaria</p> <p>Inadequate school infrastructure</p> <p>Inadequate funding for social protection interventions</p>		<p>Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases.</p> <p>High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</p> <p>Periodic shortages of HIV&amp; AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)</p> <p>Weak management of population issues</p> <p>Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</p> <p>Negative impact of climate variability and change</p> <p>Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells</p> <p>Poor sanitation and waste management</p> <p>Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas</p> <p>Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</p>
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			<p>Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</p> <p>Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</p> <p>Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</p> <p>Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth</p> <p>Limited targeting of participation in sports disciplines</p>
<p><b>Transparent and Accountable Governance</b></p>	<p>Low participation of women in decision making</p> <p>Inadequate office accommodation for Area and Town councils.</p> <p>Inadequate office and residential accommodation for Decentralised Departments and District Assembly staff.</p> <p>Inadequate logistics for departments</p> <p>Inadequate office accommodation for Area and Town councils</p>	<p><b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b></p>	<p>Ineffective sub-district structures</p> <p>Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</p> <p>Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level</p> <p>Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</p> <p>Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation</p> <p>Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</p>

			High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development
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The table below illustrates the 2018-2021 pillars, goals and adopted development issues for the District.

**Table 2.3: Adopted Goals and Issues**

<b>2018-2021 DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS</b>	<b>GOALS</b>	<b>ADOPTED ISSUES</b>
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADAPTED</b>	<b>Build a Prosperous Society</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes among other</li> <li>2. Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources</li> <li>3. Limited local participation in economic development</li> <li>4. Limited access to credit by SMEs</li> <li>5. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</li> <li>6. Poor storage and transportation systems</li> <li>7. Lack of credit for agriculture</li> <li>8. Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products</li> <li>9. Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system</li> <li>10. Poor tourism infrastructure and Service</li> </ol>
<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>Create Opportunities for all</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poor quality education at all levels</li> <li>2. Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations</li> <li>3. Gaps in physical access to quality health care</li> <li>4. Poor quality of healthcare services</li> <li>5. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases.</li> </ol>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs</li> <li>7. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</li> <li>8. Periodic shortages of HIV&amp; AIDS commodities (ART's, Test Kits, Condoms)</li> <li>9. Weak management of population issues</li> <li>10. Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</li> <li>11. Negative impact of climate variability and change</li> <li>12. Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells</li> <li>13. Poor sanitation and waste management</li> <li>14. Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas</li> <li>15. Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</li> <li>16. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</li> <li>17. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</li> <li>18. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</li> <li>19. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth</li> <li>20. Limited targeting of participation in sports disciplines</li> </ol>
<p><b>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b></p>	<p><b>Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources</li> <li>2. Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</li> <li>3. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</li> <li>4. Rapid deterioration of roads</li> <li>5. Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network</li> <li>6. Poor waste disposal practices</li> <li>7. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</li> <li>8. Cumbersome land acquisition process</li> </ol>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> <li>10. Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</li> </ul>
<b>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>	<b>Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ineffective sub-district structures</li> <li>2. Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level</li> <li>3. Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</li> <li>4. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation</li> <li>5. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</li> <li>6. Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development</li> </ul>

## **2.1 APPLICATION OF POTENTIAL, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES (POCC)**

This section covers the potentials and opportunities that are available to the District Assembly which could be harnessed in addressing the development needs. It also outlines some constraints and challenges that must be addressed so as to prevent them from hindering the development efforts of the Assembly. The POCC Analysis is based on the development issues of the District

**Table 2.4: POCC Analysis**

<b>KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS/ISSUES</b>	<b>POTENTIALS</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>CONSTRAINTS</b>	<b>CHALLENGES</b>
<b>GOAL ONE: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>				
1. Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	1.Existence of revenue collectors 2.Existence many revenue sources 3. Presence of Internal Audit Unit	1. The external audit service 2. Presence of circuit court 3. Presence of Assembly prosecutor.	1. Inadequate revenue collectors. 2. Inadequate means of transport to monitor revenue collectors.	1. Limited access to information on irregularities. Low level education on the part of revenue collectors.
<b>Conclusion:</b> The effective auditing and prosecution of offenders will go a long way to reduce the leakages and loopholes in revenue collection.				
3. Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources	1 Existence of Department of Agriculture 2. Availability of large arable lands 3. Availability of land for industrial purposes	1. The presence of Market Centres 2. Access to credit facilities 3. Support from NGOs 4. Support from REP, and BAC	1. Limited access to farm inputs 2. Low demand from suppliers 3. Poor road network 4. Over-aged farmer	1. Importation of cheap foreign raw materials 2. Limited warehouse 3 High post-harvest loses

<b>Conclusion:</b> The collaborative effort of all stakeholders, available lands for both industrial and agricultural purposes, production of raw materials will be increased to meet the demand by local industries				
4. Limited local participation in economic development	1. Existence of BAC 2. Financial support from District Assembly 3. Existence of artisans and farmers	1. Support from National Board for Small Scale Industry (NBSSI) 2. Support from Public Private Partnership.	1. Limited resource to support LED activities 2. Low group formation on the part of artisans 3. Difficulty in accessing loans	1. Inadequate funds 2. High level of illiteracy on the part of artisans and farmers
<b>Conclusion:</b>	When the artisans and farmers are organised to form groups, trained to acquire income generating skills and provided with credit and inputs, employment will be created and poverty level will reduce.			
5. Limited access to credit by SMEs and farmers	1. Support from rural enterprise project. 2. Support from other micro-finance institutions. 3. Large number of energetic youth and adult farmers.	1. Availability of two rural banks. 2. Other financial institutions around. 3. Support from MASLOC and NGOs	1. Lack of collateral to serve as security. 2. High interest rate. 3. Delay in disbursement of funds	1. High interest rate. 2. Lack of goodwill on the part of applicants.
<b>Conclusion:</b> With external assistance from our development partners, NGOs and District Assembly limited access to finance would be reduced.				
6. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading	1. Availability of large track of fertile land	1. Supply of subsidised farm input to farmers	1. Inadequate mechanization of farms	1. Inadequate supply of farm inputs 2. Unreliable rainfall

to comparatively lower yields	2.Large market for farm products 3.Large labour force 4.Existence of Agriculture Extension Agents	eg. Fertilizers and planting materials 2.Support from development partners 3.Available rainfall	2. Low price for farm products 3. Low Irrigation 4.Post-harvest loses 5.Very low tractor services	3. Rampant Bush Fires
<b>Conclusion:</b> With the introduction of planting for food and jobs, supply of farm inputs, registration of farmers and support from AEA application of technology will increased.				
8. Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system	1.Availability of poultry and livestock farmers 2.Existence of poultry and livestock farms 3. Support from District Assembly	1. Availability of veterinary services 2.Existence of Department of Agriculture	1.Limited number of veterinary officers 2.Limited supply of drugs and chemicals	1. Limited financial support. 2.Inadequate means of transport
<b>Conclusion:</b> The availability of veterinary officers and support from the District Assembly effective monitoring and surveillance would be achieved				
9. Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products	1. Availability of veterinary services 2. Availability of land, labour both skilled and unskilled	1. High government support to poultry and livestock production 2. High demand for poultry and livestock products.	1. High cost of production of local feed for poultry and livestock production 2. Inadequate Veterinary Officers	1. Importation of poultry and livestock feed.

	3.Existence livestock/poultry farmers			
<b>Conclusion:</b> The availability of veterinary services, land, and labour both skilled and unskilled together with government support, the problem of low productivity of poultry and livestock production would be eliminated.				
Poor tourism infrastructure and Services	1. The existence of tourist sites e.g. Abaasua mountains. 2. Other tourist sites at Kwamang. 3.Cordial relationship between Nananoon, religious bodies and District Assembly	1.The existence of revenue collectors 2.Support from NGOs 3.Proximity to the District capital, Nsuta 4. Support from the churches	1.Poor road network 2.Low co-operation from some community members 3. Revenue leakages on the part of revenue collector 4. No car park for participants at the tourist site.	1.Lack of support from Central Government 2.Lack of water for the prayer camps on the mountain 3. Lack of Hotel accommodation for the tourist.
<b>Conclusion:</b> With the strategic location of Abaasua/Atwea Mountains and other tourist sites and the investment from District Assembly and private sector the prospect for tourism is very great.				
<b>GOAL TWO: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL</b>				
1.Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations	1.Availability of school infrastructure 2.Availability of trained teachers 3. Availability of teaching and learning materials.	1. Material support from NGOs 2.Availability of school feeding programme & capitation grant	1.Poor incentives for teachers 2. Inadequate school infrastructure in some communities. 3. Delay in the release of capitation grant	1.Inadequate funds from Central Government 2.Absence of electricity in some communities

	4. Availability of capitation grant.	3.Provision of free SHS, free registration of JHS pupils, uniform and exercise books		
<b>Conclusion:</b> Proper supervision coupled with improved school infrastructure, educational materials and Central Government Policy interventions like school feeding programme, capitation grant and free SHS would help ensure high quality teaching and learning in schools in the district.				
2.Poor quality of education at all levels	1.Availability of DACF &IGF to support educational infrastructure 2.The availability of PTA & SMC's to support infrastructure providers	1.Support from Development partners eg. DFID, Word Bank 2.Support from GETFUND for provision of infrastructure	1.Poor maintenance culture 2.Poor attitude towards the usage of government properties	1.Unreliable flow of funds for projects implementation 2.Cumbersome procurement processes
<b>Conclusion:</b> With the collaboration of District Assembly, Development partners and private sector, education infrastructure would be provided to create more access to education.				
3. Gaps in physical access to quality health care	1. Existence of Health Centres 2.Existence of Health Insurance Scheme 3.Existence of chemical stores in the district	1.Financial Support from District Assembly 2.Support from MOH, GHS, Ghana AIDS Commission and NGOs	1. Poor nature of roads in the district 2. Inadequate logistics eg. vehicles, fuel, office & medical equipment 3.Inadequate staffing	1.Inadequate health personnel 2.Frequent transfer of health personnel 3.Delay in the release of DACF



<b>Conclusion:</b> With the existence of the various health centres and the Health Insurance Scheme as well as support from the D/A and organization of health campaigns could help increase the coverage of reproductive health and family planning services in the District.				
4. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases.	1.Existence of District Health Directorate 2.Existence of Health Facilities 3.Support from District Assembly	1.Support Ministry of Health 2.Support from Development Partners 3.Support from NGOs	1. Inadequate Health Staff 2.Inadequate Health infrastructure 3.Insufficient financial support from District Assembly	1.Inadequate support from Central Government 2.Difficulty in accessing Health Facilities due bad roads
<b>Conclusion:</b> The provision of adequate health infrastructure couple with posting of required staffing in partnership with development partners will help reduce maternal morbidity, mortality and disability.				
5. High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	1.Existence of DAC 2.Existence of DRMT 3.Existence of School Health Educational Programme 4..Existence of NGOs and CBOs	1.Support from Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC) 2. Support from District Assembly and NGOs. 3.Support from Regional Technical Support Unit	1.Lack of behavioural change 2.Stigmatization of HIV/AIDS patients 3.Stigma attached to purchase and sale of condoms	1.Religious beliefs barring the use of condoms 2.Delays in the release of funds for HIV/AIDS educational campaigns
<b>Conclusion:</b> The school health educational programmes, GAC, and DFID will help educate the people on the need for behavioural change, use of condoms and stigma reduction of HIV/AIDS patients.				

6. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of Health Facilities.</li> <li>2. Existence of Health Insurance Scheme</li> <li>3. Existence of chemical stores in the district</li> <li>4. Existence of DHMT</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Financial Support from District Assembly</li> <li>2. Support from MoH, GHS, Ghana AIDS Commission and NGOs</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poor nature of the roads in the district</li> <li>2. Inadequate logistics e.g. vehicles, fuel, office &amp; medical equipment</li> <li>3. Inadequate staffing</li> <li>4. Absence of permanent DHMT office</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate health personnel</li> <li>2. Frequent transfer of health personnel</li> <li>3. Delay in the release of DACF</li> </ol>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> With the existence of the various health facilities, health professionals and the DHMT as well as support from the District Assembly and NGOs adequate awareness on HIV and AIDS would be created.</p>				
7. Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARVs, Test Kits, Condoms)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of ARV centre at Nsuta Health Centre.</li> <li>2. Existence of DAC and DRMT</li> <li>3, Presence of DHD</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support from Ghana AIDS Commission</li> <li>2. Financial allocation to support HIV and AIDS activities</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Limited number of ARV Centres in the District</li> <li>2. Limited supply of ARVs, Test Kits and Condoms</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Delay in the release of funds to support HIV and AIDS</li> </ol>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> When more ARV Centres are opened and all stakeholders play their respective roles the issue of shortage of ARV would be reduced.</p>				
8. Weak management of population issues	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The existence of a District Planning Co-ordinating Unit</li> <li>2. Existence of departments to</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support from the Ghana Statistical Service.</li> <li>2. Support from the District Assembly.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Delays in undertaking demographic surveys.</li> <li>2. Poor road network linking communities.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate funds to undertake District based surveys.</li> </ol>

	undertake demographic surveys. 3. The existence of a District revenue data base	3. Support from the traditional authorities.		
<b>Conclusion:</b> Planning processes would be enhanced by a reliable and timely demographic data with support from GSS, DPCU and departments of District Assembly				
10. Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	1. The presence of District Health Directorate 2. Financial support from District Assembly 3. The presence of various CHPS compounds and Health Centres	1. Support from GHS and MoH 2. Support from NGOs 3. Inadequate staffing 4. Support from National Health Insurance Authority	1. Inadequate health personnel 2. Inadequate funding from DACF 2. Inadequate logistics eg. office & medical equipment	1. Poor road network 2. Inadequate funding from development partners
<b>Conclusion:</b> With the existence of the various Health Centres and the Health Insurance Authority as well as support from the D/A and other NGOs could help increase the coverage of reproductive health and family planning services in the District.				
11. Negative impact of climate variability and change	1. Presence of District Environmental Health Unit	1. The presence of EPA 2. Support from water resource commission	1. Inadequate staff strength of EPA 2. Illegal lumbering 3. Poor farming practices	1. Delay on Government releases

	2.District Agriculture Directorate 3.Presence of forestry department 4.Bye-laws on environment	3. Government support to creating awareness on climate change		2. Effect of climate changes a global phenomenon
<b>Conclusion:</b> The effective collaboration of the various stakeholders and the application of the by-laws on environment, the negative impact of climate change will be minimised.				
12. Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells	1.The support from District Assembly 2. The existence of DWST 3. The existence of WATSAN Committees	1. Support from NGOs eg Ashanti Development 2.Technical support from CWSA 3.Support from Development Partners	1.Logistic constraint on the part of DWST 2.Low support from District Assembly 3.Non-functioning of some WATSAN committees	1.High water table in the District 2.The termination of the activities of the World Vision
<b>Conclusion:</b> With the support from all stakeholders, the constraints and challenges will be improved through support from NGOs, CWSA.				
13.Poor sanitation and waste management	1.The presence of Environmental Health Unit 2. The existence of DWST	1. Support from NGOs eg. Ashanti Development 2.Technical support from Community	1.Logistic constraint on the part of DWST 2.Low support from District Assembly	1.High water table in the District 2.The termination of the activities of the World Vision

	3. The existence Zoomlion	Water and Sanitation Agency 3.Support from Development Partners	3.Limited number of Environmental Health workers and Zoomlion staff	
<b>Conclusion:</b> The involvement of all stakeholders, the constraints and challenges will be minimised thereby improving the management of the waste in the District.				
15.Low awareness of child protection laws and policies	1. The existence of the Social Welfare and Community Development. 2.The public education by NCCE	1. The availability of Law Court 2. The availability of the children’s Act	1. Lack of financial resources. 2.High level of illiteracy	1.Low implementation of Children ‘s Act
<b>Conclusion:</b> The existence of all the stakeholders and support from law courts could help create awareness prosecute those who break child protection laws and policies.				
16. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	1. The presence of the CD & SW department 2. The presence of the gender based NGOs	1. The existence of the various acts and Laws 2. The existence of the ministry of women and gender relations	1. Inadequate resource for the department of CDSW 2. Inadequate support from NGOs	1.Inadequate support from the women and gender ministry
<b>Conclusion :</b> The effective collaboration with Department of Community Development and Social Welfare and Women and Gender Ministry, the gender disparities in accessing economic opportunities would be eliminated				

17. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of CDSW</li> <li>2. Presence of poor PWDs</li> <li>3. The District is beneficiary of LEAP</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support from Ministry of Gender and Social Protection</li> <li>2. Support of NGOs</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Delay in the release of funds</li> <li>2. Inadequate support to the PWDs.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Delay in the release of the Funds</li> <li>2. Inadequate nature of the funds.</li> </ol>
<b>Conclusion:</b> With the support from all stakeholders and timely release of the Disability and LEAP Funds to beneficiary will reduce the poverty level of the vulnerable groups in the District.				
18.Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The presence of the BAC.</li> <li>2. The existence of light Industrial Area at Kwagyei.</li> <li>3. The existence of the District Agriculture Directorate.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support from Rural Enterprise Project.</li> <li>2. Support from Government of Ghana</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Limited resources of BAC.</li> <li>2. Limited investment in entrepreneurial skills by development partners.</li> <li>3.Limited resources to train people to acquire skills</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Inadequate Support from Government</li> <li>2.Lack of start-up capital after acquiring entrepreneurial skills</li> </ol>
<b>Conclusion:</b> With the presence of BAC, REP and Kwagyei Light Industrial Area, lots of youth will be able to acquire entrepreneurial skills and job.				
20. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of YEA</li> <li>2. Existence of BAC</li> <li>3.Availability of fertile land</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support from Government</li> <li>2. Support from REP</li> <li>3. Supply of fertilizer and seeds.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Lack of collateral security</li> <li>2.Problem of land tenure system</li> <li>3.Lack of funds to train the jobless youth</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Difficulty in accessing youth enterprise fund</li> <li>2.The unreliable nature of support from YEA</li> </ol>
<b>Conclusion:</b> The existence of the YEA, BAC as well as support from Government and REP could help reduce the unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth.				

21. Limited targeting of participation in sports disciplines	1.The existence of school pupils and students 2.Availability of school packs 3.Presence of sports teachers 4.Support from DACF	1. Provision of sporting material by Government, NGOs MPs	1.Inadequate supply of sporting equipment 2.Inadequate number of sports teachers	1.Limited funding 2.Difficulty to unearth the skilled sports boys and girls
Conclusion: With the presence of school pupils and students, sports teachers support from DACF and provision of sporting materials by Government, MPs, participation in sports would be well-organized.				
<b>GOAL THREE: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT</b>				
1.Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	1. Existence of Forestry Commission 2. Existence of the game and wildlife division. 3. Support from community members 4. The presence of the District Assembly	1. Support from Ministry of Lands and Natural Resource 2. Presence of NGOs on environmental issues	1. Inadequate logistics 2. Insufficient number of Forestry staff to patrol every part of Forest reserves in the District.	1. Perennial bush fires 2. Poor supervision on the part of the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources.
<b>Conclusion:</b> Illegal logging eradicated with support from game and wildlife division and NADMO				
2.Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster	1. The presence of the NADMO in the District.	1. The Regional NADMO Department	1. Difficulty in accessing remote parts of the district due to poor road network	1. Insufficient relief items

prevention, preparedness and response	2. The presence of the DADU in the District.	2. The Regional Meteorological Department	2. Delay in release of relief items. 3. Insufficient public education on disaster prevention	2. Inadequate office accommodation and storehouse for district NADMO
<b>Conclusion:</b> Education on natural disasters and how to mitigate them are enhanced with support from NADMO, DADU and the Regional Meteorological service				
3.Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	1. Availability of DACF to expand road network. 2. Existence of various transport unions in the District. 3. Availability of vehicles to ply various locations. 4. Availability of light industrial area.	1. Support from GOG to construct and reshape feeder roads. 2. Setting up of transport stations in various locations by transport unions. 3. Support from local mechanics to repair broken vehicles	1. Delay in release of funds .2. Too many smaller and scattered communities.	1. Insufficient flow of funds from central government. 2. Poor nature of roads especially in the Afram Plains portion of the District.
<b>Conclusion :</b> With support from central government and other stakeholders, the disparity is bridged				
4.Rapid deterioration of roads	1. Existence of the works department 2. Availability of DACF to support road works	1.Support from GoG to construct and reshaped feeder roads 2.Availability of road contractors	1. Limited skills of the works department 2. Delay in the release of DACF for roads	1. Unreliable nature of government support 2. The sparse nature of the District



	3. Availability of raw materials			
<b>Conclusion :</b> With support from government, roads are repaired and skills of works department staffs enhanced				
5. Inadequate and unreliable electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The availability of DACF</li> <li>2. Community support</li> <li>3. MP's common Fund</li> <li>4. The presence of ECG</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support from the Development partners</li> <li>2. Support from Central Government</li> <li>3. Support from Local contractors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Most Communities are small and scattered</li> <li>2. Low income levels of some communities to purchase light poles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High cost of electricity poles and cables</li> <li>2. Bureaucratic procedures</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> With external assistance from our development partners e.g. Local contractors, high communal spirit and D/A's contribution more communities would be connected to the national grid.				
6. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Presence of the works department</li> <li>2. Existence of District Assembly buildings</li> <li>3. Local contractors and artisans</li> <li>4. Existence of maintenance plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Financial support from Central Government.</li> <li>2. Support from development partners and NGOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Non adherence to the maintenance plan</li> <li>2. Inadequate funding from DACF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Unreliable nature of NGO funding.</li> <li>2. Inadequate financial support from government</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> The existence of the infrastructure maintenance plan, works department and adequate financial support from District Assembly maintenance of infrastructure will improve.				
7. Cumbersome land acquisition process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of three Paramourcies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of circuit court</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poor layouts</li> <li>2. Land litigations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1' High charge by the surveyors</li> </ul>

	2. Availability of large track of land 3. Presence of the spatial planning department	2.Existence of Land Administration Act 3.Availability of surveyors	3.Inadequate resource of Spatial Planning Department	2.Beaucratic procedures at court and Paramouncies
<b>Conclusion:</b> The proper collaboration with the three Paramouncies, spatial planning department and District Assembly, difficulty in land acquisition would be resolved.				
8. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	1.The presence of the Town and Country Planning in the District 2.The existence of the Layouts for some communities 3.The presence of National Service Personnel	1.The Regional Surveying Department 2.Department of Planning of KNUST	1.Indiscriminate sale of Land 2.Low enforcement of the building regulations 3.Absence of Land use plan 4.Delay in the acquisition of building permits	25. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
<b>Conclusion:</b> Resourcing of the Town & Country Planning department will help regulate land development.				
<b>GOAL FOUR: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY</b>				

1. Ineffective sub-district structures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The existence of Area Councils offices</li> <li>2. Availability of Council members</li> <li>3. The availability of Service Personnel</li> <li>4. Support from the ceded revenue</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support from the communities</li> <li>2. Support from MLGRD and LGS</li> <li>3. Support from NGOs</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of permanent staff</li> <li>2. Poor nature of roads</li> <li>3. Large size of some electoral areas</li> <li>3. No means of transport</li> <li>4. Low revenue generation</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of financial support from Central Government</li> <li>2. Inadequate support from the District Assembly</li> </ol>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> When the area councils are resourced, trained on revenue mobilisation and qualified personnel, the Area and Town Councils will be functional.</p>				
4. Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Available energetic youth eager to work.</li> <li>2. Presence BAC and Department of Agriculture.</li> <li>3. Availability of Land</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support from NBSSI</li> <li>2. Presence of YEA</li> <li>3. Planting for food and Job</li> <li>4 One-District –One-Factory</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High cost in acquiring large track of farm land</li> <li>2. Inadequate resourcing for BAC</li> <li>3. Most youth have limited skills</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Limited support from NBSSI</li> <li>2. Limited job opportunities available at YEA</li> </ol>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The commencement of One-District – One –Factory, support from BCC and recruitment by YEA a lot of job opportunities would be created to absorb the unemployed.</p>				
5. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability of revenue collectors</li> <li>2. The existence of qualified personnel</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support from development partners and NGOs</li> <li>3. Capacity building by Local Government</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate number of Internal Auditors</li> <li>2. Inadequate Internal Revenue Generation</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Corrupt revenue collectors</li> <li>2. Weak supervision</li> <li>3. Low punishment of corrupt officials</li> </ol>

	3.Existence of temporary office accommodation 4. Support from Internal Audit	Service and MLG&RD, 4. Existence of Public Financial management Act	3. Inadequate capacity building for District Assembly Staff.	
<b>Conclusion:</b> The training of revenue collectors, blockage of the revenue leakages and support from the development partners and Internal and External Auditors, the financial situation will be improved. Provision of Permanent Office accommodation for staff will also help improve administrative activities.				
6. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	1. Existence of planning, budget units and DPCU 2.Availability of Assembly members 3.Three Paramoucies-Nsuta, Beposo and Kwamang	1.Technical support from RCC, NDPC and MLG&RD 2.Support from NGOs and development partners	1. Inadequate funds to involve the citizenry in every step of the planning and budgeting process. 2.The sparsely nature of the communities 3.Difficulty in accessing the communities	1.Inadequate capacity building for planning and budget officers 2.Difficult in getting all the community members participate due to their busy schedules
<b>Conclusion:</b> The effective collaboration with all stakeholders and provision of financial and technical support from Central Government and DA the citizen will be involved and participate in planning and budgeting process.				
8. Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development	1. Existence of three Paramoucies 2. Existence of a functional general assembly	1. Existence of a local government and chieftaincy Acts 2.Community	1. Financial constraints hampers timely meetings with traditional authorities.	1. Apathy on the part of traditional authorities in decision making 2. Bureaucratic nature in seeking audience

	4. Representatives of three Paramouncies at the Assembly	Consultation in the preparation of development plans 3.Public forums on dissemination of development plans	2. Lack of expertise on the part of traditional authorities. 3. Non adherence to development planning guidelines	from traditional authorities 3. High cost of organizing frequent community fora
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Capacity of traditional authorities fully boosted to contribute and actively take part in decision making for the development of the Assembly.</p>				

## **2.5 IMPACT ANALYSIS ON DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ISSUES**

The impact of the issues considered as priorities from the POCC analysis were assessed with the following criteria. The table below shows the identified issues that were assessed using the criteria of significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights, significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, impact on different population groups, promotion of cross –cutting issues and the definition of the scoring are as follow;

### **Definition Scoring**

Strong Linkage 2

Weak Linkage 1

No Linkage 0

Table 36.0 Showing prioritized development issues linked to the NMTDPF-2018-2021

**Table 2. 5: Impact Analysis**

**Pillar 1: Economic Development**

<b>CRITERIA DEVELOPMENT ISSUES</b>	<b>Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights</b>	<b>Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency</b>	<b>Impact on different population groups (girls, boys, disable)</b>	<b>Promotion of cross – cutting issues (HIV and AIDS, Gender equity and equality, Nutrition etc)</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
	<b>Economic Development</b>				
1. Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	2	2	2	2	8
2. Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources	2	2	2	1	7
3. Limited local participation in economic development	1	2	2	1	6
4. Limited access to credit by SMEs	1	2	2	1	6
5. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	1	2	2	2	7

6. Poor storage and transportation systems	1	2	2	1	6
7. Lack of credit for agriculture	1	2	2	1	6
8. Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products	1	2	2	1	6
9. Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system	1	2	2	1	6
10. Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	1	2	2	2	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>65</b>



## Pillar 2: Social Development

<b>CRITERIA</b>  <b>DEVELOPMENT</b> <b>ISSUES</b>	<b>Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights</b>	<b>Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency</b>	<b>Impact on population groups (girls, boys, disable)</b>	<b>Promotion of cross – cutting issues (HIV and AIDS, Gender Equity and Equality, Nutrition etc)</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
	<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</b>				
1. Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	1	2	2	0	5
2. Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	1	1	2	1	5
3. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	1	2	2	1	6
4. Rapid deterioration of roads	1	2	2	1	6
5. Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network	1	2	1	0	4
6. Poor waste disposal practices	2	1	2	0	5
7. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	1	2	1	0	4

8. Cumbersome land acquisition process	1	2	2	1	6
9. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	1	2	1	1	5
10. Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	1	2	2	1	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>52</b>

### Pillar 3: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

<b>CRITERIA DEVELOPMENT ISSUES</b>	<b>Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights</b>	<b>Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency</b>	<b>Impact on population groups (girls, boys, disable)</b>	<b>Promotion of cross – cutting issues (HIV and AIDS, Gender equity and equality, Nutrition etc)</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
	<b>Social Development</b>				
1. Poor quality education at all levels	2	2	2	1	7
2. Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations	1	2	2	1	6
3. Gaps in physical access to quality health care	2	1	2	2	7
4. Poor quality of healthcare services	2	2	2	2	8
5. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due	2	1	2	2	7

to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases.					
6. High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	2	1	2	2	7
7. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	1	2	1	2	6
8. Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)	1	2	1	2	6
9. Weak management of population issues	1	2	1	1	5
10. Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	2	1	1	2	6
11. Negative impact of climate variability and change	1	1	2	1	5
12. Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells	1	1	2	1	5
13. Poor sanitation and waste management	1	1	1	1	4
14. Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	1	1	1	1	4

15. Low awareness of child protection laws and policies	1	1	2	1	5
16. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	2	1	1	2	6
17. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	2	1	1	2	6
18. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	2	1	1	2	6
19. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	2	1	2	1	6
20. Limited targeting of participation in sports disciplines	1	1	2	1	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>137</b>

**Pillar 4: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability**

<b>CRITERIA</b> <b>DEVELOPMENT ISSUES</b>	<b>Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights</b>	<b>Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency</b>	<b>Impact on population groups (girls, boys, disable)</b>	<b>Promotion of cross – cutting issues (HIV and AIDS, gender equity and equality, Nutrition etc)</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>					
1. Ineffective sub-district structures	2	2	2	1	7
2. Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level	1	1	2	1	5
3. Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation	1	1	2	1	5
4. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	2	2	1	1	6
5. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	2	2	2	1	7
6. Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development	2	2	2	1	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>37</b>

From the above tables, the prioritized development issues were assessed based on the scoring above and the scores are stated below:

1. Economic Development (**65**)
2. Social Development (**52**)
3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements (**137**)
- 4 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability (**37**)
5. Strengthening Ghana's role in International Affairs

The impact assessment was done without the fifth theme, thus Strengthening Ghana's role in International Affairs as its effect on the local economy is negligible. The policy implications of the above analysis indicates that the focus of the District Development Agenda would be geared towards the improvement of the Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements followed by Economic Development, Social Development and Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability.

### **2.3 SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS OF THE ISSUES**

The prioritised issues with positive significant impacts were subjected to strategic environmental analysis. The internal consistency/compatibility of the prioritised issues to determine how they relate to or support each other to achieve the objectives of the DMTDP. The conduct of the sustainability analysis led to sustainable prioritised issues which has been presented below:

#### **2.3.1 Sustainable Prioritised Issues**

The prioritised issues with positive significant impacts were subjected to strategic environmental analysis. The conduct of sustainability analysis led to sustainable prioritized issues which has been presented in the table below.

**Table 2.6: Sustainable prioritised issues as categorised under pillars and goals**

<b>THEME</b>	<b>GOAL</b>	<b>FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021</b>	<b>ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES</b>
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>	Build a Prosperous Society	Strong and Resilient Economy	1. Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
		Agriculture and Rural Development	1. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
			2. Lack of credit for agriculture
			3. Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products
			4. Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system
		Tourism and Creative Arts Development	1. Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
		Private Sector Development	1. Limited access to credit by SMEs
Industrial Transformation	1. Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources		
	2. Limited local participation in economic development		
<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	Create opportunities for all	Education and Training	1. Poor quality of education at all levels
			2. Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations
		Health and Health Services	1. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
			2. Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)
			3. Gaps in physical access to quality health care
			4. Poor quality of healthcare services

			5. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases.
			6. Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services
			7. High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS
		Population Management	1. Weak management of population issues
		Child and Family Welfare	1. Low awareness of child protection laws and policies
		Social Protection	1. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
		Employment And Decent Work	1. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
		Youth Development	1. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
		Water and Sanitation	1. Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells
			2. Poor sanitation and waste management
			3. Negative impact of climate variability and change
		Gender Equality	1. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
		Poverty and Inequality	1. Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas
		Sports and Recreation	1. Limited targeting of participation in sports disciplines
<b>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Energy and Petroleum	1. Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network
		Rural Development	1. Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services
		Land Administration And Management	1. Cumbersome land acquisition process
		Drainage and Flood Control	1. Poor waste disposal practices



		Infrastructure Maintenance	1. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
		Disaster Management	1. Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
		Human Settlements And Housing	1. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
		Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water And Air	1. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
			2. Rapid deterioration of roads
		Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	1. Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources
<b>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Local Government and Decentralisation	1. Ineffective sub-district structures
			2. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation
			4. Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans
			5. Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level
			6. Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation
		Civil Society and Civic Engagement	1. Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development

## CHAPTER THREE

### DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS, GOALS, POLICY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

#### 3.0 INTRODUCTION

The 2018-2021 NMTDP reflects government's vision to “ *Create optimistic, self-confident and prosperous nation, through the creative exploitation of our human and natural resources, and operating within a democratic, open and fair society in which mutual trust and economic opportunities exist for all* ”. It focuses on Development Dimensions, Goals, Issues, Policy Objectives, and Strategies. The cross-cutting issues such as vulnerability & exclusion, social protection, environment, climate change, gender, employment, HIV & AIDS, local economic development and other interventions have been dealt with.

#### 3.1 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOCUS

The National Development Focus as highlighted in the Medium-Term Development National Policy Framework (2018-2021) is “*An Agenda for jobs: Creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all.*”

#### 3.2 THE BROAD STRATEGIC DIRECTION OF NMTDPF FOCUSES ON:

1. Create opportunities for all Ghanaians
2. Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment.
3. Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs.
4. Maintain a stable, united and safe society.
5. Build a prosperous society

#### 3.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT FOCUS

The broad development goal of Sekyere Central District Assembly within the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) 2018 - 2021 is to ensure the right to basic social services such as quality health care, education, safe drinking water and sanitation, security, and the promotion of modernized agriculture for food, jobs and accelerated development.

### 3.4 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOAL

The broad district development goal is to raise the living standard of the people in the district through the formulation and implementation of programmes and projects that support education, health, agriculture, job creation, provision of water and other socio-economic infrastructures.

### 3.5.0 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS FROM 2018 - 2021

#### 3.5.1 Population Projection

Planning is concerned with the future and therefore development planning takes into account the nature and characteristics of the population to be catered for in the plan period. The formulation of measures to control and manage population growth is very essential to plan implementation since any excessive growth in population affects the achievement of development programmes, service delivery and infrastructural needs.

The growth rate is measured by assuming an exponential rate of change given;

The implication is that the growth rate of 2.8% will remain the same throughout the planned period.

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

Where:	$P_n P_n$	=	Current Population
	$P_o$	=	Previous Population
	$r$	=	Rate of Growth
	$t$	=	Time in Years
	$e$	=	Exponent

The population has been projected mathematically for the planned period. The population is projected based on the following assumptions;

1. The growth rate of 2.8% will not change significantly throughout the planned period;
2. The age composition will remain the same level in the year throughout the planning period.
3. The current sex-ratio will not change significantly throughout the planned period.
4. Settlements will grow at a constant rate of 2.8% throughout the planned period.

**Table 3. 1: Population projections and Population Densities from 2018 to 2021 (Growth Rate 2.8%)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Population Density(Persons Per Square Kilometres)</b>
2018	44,068	45,046	89,114	55p/km <sup>2</sup>
2019	45,355	46,362	91,717	56p/km <sup>2</sup>
2020	46,642	47,678	94,320	58p/km <sup>2</sup>
2021	47,929	48,993	96,922	59p/km <sup>2</sup>

**Table 3. 2: Population projections from 2018 to 2021 (Annual Growth Rate 2.8%)**

<b>AGE GROUP</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
0-14	37,367	38,458	39,549	40,640
15-64	45,948	47,290	48,632	49,974
65+	5,800	5,969	6,139	6,308
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>89,114</b>	<b>91,717</b>	<b>94,320</b>	<b>96,922</b>

### 3.5.2 Labour Force

The potential working force is those aged between 15 and 64 years. The potential working force constitutes 51.6 % of the total population. The district potential working force is shown in the table below.

**Table 3. 3: Projected Labour Force (15 – 64 years) 2018– 2021**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Labour Force</b>			<b>Percentage</b>
		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	
2018	89,114	22,397	23,551	45,948	51.6
2019	91,717	23,051	24,239	47,290	51.6
2020	94,320	23,705	24,927	48,632	51.6
2021	96,922	24,359	25,614	49,974	51.6

### 3.5.3 Service Projections

Essential services in the district including education, health, agriculture, water, staff accommodation, job creation, banking among others are projected from 2018 to 2021.

Projections for these services from the period of 2018-2021 are indicated in the table below

**Table 3.4: Key Essential Services in the District**

Sector	Existing No. of Services	Required	Backlog	Remarks
<b>Education</b>				Resources are required to provide more infrastructure and to recruit more teachers
<b>No. of educational facilities</b>				
KG Classroom Block				
Primary Classroom Block	67	72	5	
JHS Classroom Block	67	72	5	
SHS	45	49	4	
Teacher's Bungalow	3	4	1	
<b>No. of Teachers</b>	4	7	3	
KG	218	274	56	
Primary	531	587	56	
JHS	347	403	56	
SHS	186	201	15	
<b>Health</b>				Additional health infrastructures and personnel are required
<b>No. of health facilities</b>				
Hospital	-	1	1	
Health centres	5	11	6	
CHPS compound	4	8	4	
Doctors	-	2	2	
Nurses	152	200	48	
Boreholes	251	291	40	-
Proportion/length of roads maintained/rehabilitated				50km new roads need to constructed
- Trunk roads (in km)				
- Urban Roads (in km)				
- Feeder roads (in km)	384.32	434.32	50	
Lorry Park at Abaasua	1	1	1	

Public Latrines	32	40	8	-
Police station / Post	4	7	3	Additional police posts and police personnel are required
Police Personnel	36	50	7	
Circuit courts	1	1	-	
Banks	4	5	1	-
Communities with Electricity	31	51	20	-
Agriculture Extension Officer farmer ratio	1:7,426	1:600	148	148 Extension officers are required
Farm sizes per farmer	5 acres	10 acres	5 acre	-
Active farmer groups	31	90	59	-
Processing facilities	12	18	6	-
Number of zones	4	4	4	-
Number of operational areas	13	15	2	-
<b>Job Creation</b> Youth employed by Youth Employment Agency (YEA)	291	1,164	873	-
<b>Sanitation</b> Sanitation Guards	15	20	5	Resources are required to improve sanitation
Public Latrines	36	44	8	
Bulk Containers	12	20	8	
VIP Latrines	2,100	4,100	2,000	
Land Fill Site	4	5	1	
Staff Accommodation (Bungalows)	2	10	8	Construction of new staff bungalows are in progress
Layout	6	11	5	-

### 3.5.4 Adopted Themes, Goals, Issues, Objectives, Strategies and Global/Regional Linkages.

The Table below Depicts the Adopted Development Dimensions, Goals, Development Issues, Objectives, and Strategies adopted from the National Medium Term Development Plan Policy Framework-2018-2021

### 3.5.4.1 Economic Development

**Table 3.5: Goal One: Build a Prosperous Society**

ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others</li> </ul>	1.2 Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	1.2.1 Eliminate revenue collection leakages ( <b>SDG Target 16.6,17.1</b> )
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources</li> </ul>	2.2.1 Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	2.2.2 Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing for the cultivation of selected agricultural products as raw material (including tomato, cassava, cocoa, soya beans, maize, oil palm, cashew, cotton, shea nut), selected fruits, groundnuts and rice. ( <b>SDG Target 2.3,2.4,2c</b> )
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited local participation in economic development</li> </ul>	1.1 Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	1.1.1 Implement One district, one factory initiative ( <b>9.2,9.3,9.4,9.b,9c</b> )
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited access to credit by SMEs</li> </ul>	1.2 Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Merge National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services ( <b>SDG Target 8.3,2.9.3</b> )
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</li> </ul>	1.3 Improve production efficiency and yield	4.3.1 Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs ( <b>SDG Target 2.5,2a</b> ) 4.3.3 Reinvigorate extension services ( <b>SDG Target 2.a</b> ) 4.3.6 Promote commercial and block farming ( <b>SDG Target 2.3,2.4</b> )
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of credit for agriculture</li> </ul>	1.4 Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	4.6.3 Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital ( <b>SDG Target 8.3</b> )

ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products</li> <li>• Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system</li> </ul>	4.7 Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	4.7.3 Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernize livestock and poultry industry for development ( <b>SDG Target 2.3</b> ) 4.7.6 Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases ( <b>SDG Target 2.3</b> )
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor tourism infrastructure and Services</li> </ul>	6.1 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	6.1.1 Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector (( <b>SDG Target 17.17</b> ) 6.1.5 Mainstream tourism development in district development plans ( <b>SDG Target 8.9</b> )

### 3.5.4.2 Social Development

**Table 3.6: Goal Two: Create opportunities for all**

KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality of education at all levels</li> </ul>	1.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1.1.1 Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels ( <b>SDG Target 4.a</b> )
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations</li> </ul>	1.2 Strengthen school management systems	1.2.1 Enhance quality of teaching and learning ( <b>SDG Target 4.7,4c</b> ) 1.2.8 Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials ( <b>SDG Target 4c</b> )
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in physical access to quality health care</li> <li>• Poor quality of healthcare services</li> </ul>	2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	2.1.1 Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care ( <b>SDG Target 1.2,1.3,3.1,3.2, 3.3,3.8,16.6</b> )



KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		<p>2.1.2 Expand and equip health facilities <b>(SDG Target 3.8)</b></p> <p>2.1.6 Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy <b>(SDG Target (1.2,1.3,3.1,3.3,3.4,3.6,3.7,3.8,16.6)</b></p> <p>2.1.6 Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) <b>(SDG Target 1.3,3c)</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases.</li> </ul>	<p>2.3 Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality</p>	<p>2.3.1 Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services <b>(SDG Target 3.1,3.2)</b></p> <p>2.3.2 Intensify implementation of malaria control programme <b>(SDG Target 3.3)</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs</li> <li>• Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Periodic shortages of HIV&amp; AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)</li> </ul>	<p>2.4 Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups</p>	<p>2.4.1 Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes <b>(SDG Target 3.3,3.7)</b></p> <p>2.4.2 Intensify education to reduce stigmatization <b>(SDG Target 3.7)</b></p> <p>2.4.3 Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV &amp; AIDS and TB <b>(SDG Target 3.3,3.7)</b></p>

KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		<p>2.4.4 Strengthen collaboration among HIV &amp; AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes (<b>SDG Target 2.3</b>)</p> <p>2.4.5 Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (<b>SDG Target 3.3</b>)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak management of population issues</li> <li>• Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</li> </ul>	4.1 Improve population management	4.1.1 Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data ( <b>SDG Target 17,18</b> )
• Negative impact of climate variability and change	1.1 Promote sustainable water resource development and management	1.1.1 Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities.
• Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells	5.1 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	5.1.3 Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems ( <b>SDG Target 6.1</b> )
• Poor sanitation and waste management	5.2 Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	5.2.2 Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services ( <b>SDG Target 17.17</b> )

KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		5.2.13 Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation ( <b>SDG Target 16.6,16b</b> ) 5.2.15 Improve the management of existing waste disposal sites to control GHGs emissions ( <b>SDG Target 11.6</b> )
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High incidence of poverty</li> </ul>	6.1 Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	6.1.2 Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life ( <b>SDG Target 1.4</b> )
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</li> </ul>	7.1 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	7.1.9 Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant ( <b>SDG Target 4.1,4.2,16.6,16b</b> ) 7.1.10 Increase awareness on child protection ( <b>SDG Target 5.3,16.2,16.3</b> )
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</li> </ul>	9.2 Promote economic empowerment of women.	9.2.9 Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support. ( <b>SDG Target 1.4,5c</b> )
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</li> </ul>	10.1 Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	10.1.3 Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups ( <b>SDG Target 1.3,5.4,10.4</b> ) 10.1.13 Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate the graduation of LEAP

KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme ( <b>SDG Target 5.4</b> )
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</li> </ul>	12.2 Promote the creation of decent jobs	12.2.7 Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship ( <b>SDG Target 8.3,8.6</b> ) 6.1.2 Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs ( <b>SDG Target 8.3</b> )
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth</li> </ul>	13.1 Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	13.1.7 Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills ( <b>SDG Target 4.4,8.3</b> )
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited targeting of participation in sports disciplines</li> </ul>	14.2 Build capacity for sports and recreational development	14.2.9 Promote sports in school curricula and inter-schools sports competition ( <b>SDG Target 4.7</b> )

### 3.5.4.3 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

**Table 3.7: Goal Three: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment**

KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources</li> </ul>	6.1 Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	6.1.1 Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture ( <b>SDG Targets 15.2,15.3,16.6</b> )
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</li> </ul>	8.1 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	8.1.1 Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction ( <b>SDG Targets 3.d,13.3</b> ) 8.1.4 Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively ( <b>SDG Targets 3.d,11.5,11b,16.6</b> )
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</li> <li>Rapid deterioration of roads</li> </ul>	9.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<b>9.1.4</b> Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. ( <b>SDG Targets 7.3,11.2</b> )
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network</li> </ul>	12.2 Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid ( <b>SDG Targets 1.4,7.1</b> )
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</li> </ul>	15.1 Promote proper maintenance culture	16.1.5 Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure ( <b>SDG Targets 9.a</b> )

KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cumbersome land acquisition process</li> </ul>	16.1 Develop efficient land administration and management system	16.1.5 Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide ( <b>SDG Targets 9.2</b> )
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> </ul>	17.1 Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	17.1.5 Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide ( <b>SDG Targets 16.6,16.a</b> )
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</li> </ul>	18.1 Enhance quality of life in rural areas	18.1.3 Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. ( <b>SDG Targets 1b,6.1,6.2,11.1,11a</b> )

### 3.5.4.4 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability.

**Table 3. 8: Goal Four: Maintain a stable, united and safe society**

KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ineffective sub-district structures</li> </ul>	2.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralization	2.1.7 Strengthen sub-district structures <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</li> <li>Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level</li> <li>Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</li> </ul>	2.2 Improve decentralised planning	2.2.1 Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</b>  2.2.2 Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning <b>(SDG Targets 16.7,17.9)</b>  2.2.3 Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level <b>(SDG Targets 17.14,17.17)</b>  2.2.4 Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) <b>(SDG Targets 16.5,16.6,16a)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation</li> </ul>	2.3 Strengthen fiscal decentralization	2.3.1 Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)</b>

KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		2.3.2 Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization ( <b>SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17</b> )
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</li> </ul>	2.5 Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	2.5.1 Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability ( <b>SDG Targets 16.7</b> )
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development</li> </ul>	9.1 Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	9.1.5 Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes ( <b>SDG Targets 16.7,16.10,17.14,17.17</b> )



## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR 2018 -2021**

#### **4.0 INTRODUCTION**

The Composite Programme of Action consists of prioritized set of programmes and projects and their respective indicative budgets. These projects were selected after subjecting them to series of analysis such as harmonization with NMTDPF 2018-2021, Prioritization, POCC Analysis, Impact and Sustainability Analyses. These are intended to enhance the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Medium-Term Development Plan. Each activity has its indicative budget and implementing agencies.

**Table 4.1: Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the District Assembly**

<b>THEME ONE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>															
<b>Adopted District Goal: Build a Prosperous Society</b>															
<b>Adopted Objectives</b>	<b>Adopted strategies</b>	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Outcome/impact indicators</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>				<b>Indicative Budget (GHC)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>		
						<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>GoG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>DONOR</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>	
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Economic Development	General Administration	Train Revenue Collectors		➔				32,000.00	20,000.00		Finance Department & Internal Audit	Central Administration	
				Prosecute of tax defaulters	Number of defaulters prosecuted		➔				16,000.00			Finance Department & Internal Audit	Central Administration
Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing	Economic Development	Agricultural Service and Management	Provide support for Rice Extension Programme	Number of rice farmers supported		➔				140,000.00		90,000.00	Department of Agriculture	1.Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) 2.Central Administration

	g for the cultivation of selected agricultural products as raw material eg. vegetables cassava, maize, cashew, rice etc.			Provide support for Planting for Food and Jobs	Number of farmers benefited from the programme					<b>120,000.00</b>			<b>80,000.00</b>	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One district, one factory initiative			Provide support for One District – One Factory	Amount of money used to support the programme					<b>400,000.00</b>				Central Administration	Private Investors

Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Merge National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Support 100 SMEs to Access REDF and Matching Grant Fund Loans	Number of SMEs that access the REDF Fund	→	20,000.00		352,000.00	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry
				Organize 16 Basic Technology Improvement Training for Artisans and Processors	Number of Artisans and processors benefited from the programme	→	20,000.00	8,900.00	160,000.00	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry
				Organize 16 Workshops to	Number of workshops organised	→	20,000.00	10,000.00	24,000.00	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry

				Educate SMEs On Systematic Formalization									
Improve production efficiency and yield	Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs	Economic Development	Agricultural Service and Management	Educate and Train Consumers on Food Fortification to improve Balance Diet	Percentage of consumers who benefited from the programme					<b>24,000.00</b>		<b>55,392.00</b>	Department of Agriculture 1.Ministry of Agriculture 2.Central Administration
				Conduct Field Enumeration and Yield Studies of Major Crops	Number of field enumeration and yield studies conducted					<b>8,000.00</b>	<b>5,600.00</b>	<b>40,000.00</b>	Department of Agriculture 1.Ministry of Agriculture 2.Central Administration

				Organize Annual Stakeholders Forum/Planning Session and District Agricultural Development Unit (DADU) Technical Review Meeting	Number of stakeholder forums and DADU meetings held					<b>12,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	Department of Agriculture	1.Ministry of Agriculture 2.Central Administration
	Reinvigorate extension services			Undertake Home and Farm Visit by Agriculture	Number of home and farm visits embarked upon					<b>60,000.00</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>44,996.00</b>	Department of Agriculture	Ministry of Trade and Industry

				Extension Agents (AEAs)										
				Disseminate and sensitize FBOs & Out-Growers on Extension Information & Value Chain Concept	Percentage of farmers benefited from the programme					<b>40,000.00</b>			<b>40,000.00</b>	Department of Agriculture 1.Ministry of Agriculture 2.Central Administration
				Identify, Update and Disseminate existing Technological and Production	Proportion of farmers benefited from the technological and production packages					<b>16,000.00</b>			<b>10,000.00</b>	Department of Agriculture 1.Ministry of Agriculture 2.Central Administration


				n Packages											
Promote commercial and block farming	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Promote the Production and Consumption of High Quality Protein Maize	Percentage of people benefited from the programme										Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
			Train Twenty (20) Youth Groups on Non- Traditional Agriculture (Grass Cutter,	Number of youth groups trained										Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. Ashanti Development





				g and disability friendly																		
				Organize Appropriate Staff Training	Number of training organized														20,000.00	20,000.00	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Link Cash Crop Farmers to Credit Sources	Number of cash crop farmers linked to credit source														20,000.00		Business Advisory Centre (BAC)	Ministry of Trade and Industry
				Provide Start-Up Kits to Artisans	Number of artisans provided with start-up kits														20,000.00	60,000.00	Business Advisory Centre (BAC)	Ministry of Trade and Industry
Promote livestock and	Intensify disease control	Economic Development	Agricultural Services	Carry out Disease Surveillan	Number of livestock vaccinated														16,000.00		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration




Mainstream tourism development in district development plans			Identify and Develop Tourism Potentials in the District	Number of tourist site identified and developed					100,000.00	5,000.00	100,000.00	Central Administration	1. Private Investors, 2. Community Members
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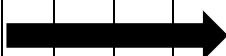


**SUB – TOTAL = GHC2,617,888.00 GoG = 1,352,000.00 IGF = 69,500.00 DONOR = 1,196,388.00**

**PILLAR TWO: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Adopted District Goal: Create opportunities for all**

Adopted Objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance inclusive	Expand infrastructure and facilities	Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports	Construct 8No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with	Number of 3-Unit classroom blocks					640,000.00		640,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education

and equit able acce ss to, and parti cipat ion in quali ty educ ation at all level s	at all levels		Managem ent	disability friendly and landscaping	constructe d and completed											
				Construct 3No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities with landscaping	Number of 6-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructe d						<b>480,000. 00</b>			<b>480,000. 00</b>	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
				Rehabilitate 4No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with disability friendly and landscaping	Number of 3-Unit classroom rehabilitat ed						<b>352,000. 00</b>				GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
				Complete 2No. 6-Unit Toilet at Schools with landscaping.	Number of 6-Unit Toilet at schools completed						<b>80,000.0 0</b>				GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education



				Construct 2No. Staff Bungalows for Assembly Staff and Teachers with disability friendly facility and landscaping	Number of Staff Bungalows constructed					<b>400,000.00</b>			GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports Management	Support to Monitoring and Supervision of Teaching and Learning Activities in Schools.	Monitoring and supervision of teaching and learning activities supported					<b>40,000.00</b>	<b>7,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
				Support to STMIE, Girl-Child, Early Childhood,	STMIE, Girl-Child, Early Childhood,					<b>40,000.00</b>	<b>9,000.00</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education



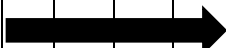
				SHEP, TVET, Guidance and Counselling Programmes	Childhood , SHEP, TVET, Guidance and Counselling Programmes supported										
				Procure Office Equipment for GES	Number of Office Equipment procured					<b>40,000.00</b>			<b>10,000.00</b>	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
				Organize In-Service Training Workshop for Teachers	Number of in-Service Training Workshop for Teachers organised					<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>9,000.00</b>	<b>6,000.00</b>	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education	

	Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials			Procure Dual Desk and Mono Desk,	Number of Dual Desk and Mono Desk procured	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	200,000.00	20,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
				Provide support for the Protection of School Lands	Number of School Lands Protected	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	100,000.00		GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
				Procure Teaching and Learning Materials	Number of teaching and Learning Materials procured	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	60,000.00	20,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
Ensure affordability, equitable, ease	Accelerate implementation of (CHPS) policy to ensure	Social Services Delivery	Health Service	Construct 3No.CHPs Compound and landscaping	Number of CHPs Compound constructed	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	400,000.00	80,000.00	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration



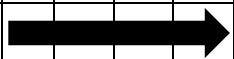
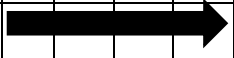
y acce ssibl e and Univ ersal Heal th Cove rage (UH C)	equity in access to quality health care													
	Expand and equip health facilities			Renovate Birem Health Centre with disability friendly facility and landscaping	Birem Health Centre renovated					<b>80,000.0 0</b>			District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
				Complete 1No. 2-Unit Semi- Detached Staff	Number of 2-Unit Semi- Detached					<b>60,000.0 0</b>			District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration

				Bungalow for Health Staff with disability friendly facility and landscaping	Staff Bungalow completed										
				Construct 3No. 2-Unit Semi-Detached Staff Bungalows for Health Staff with disability friendly facility and landscaping	Number of 2-Unit Semi-Detached constructed						300,000.00		450,000.00	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
				Construct Maternity and Children's wards at Nsuta with disability friendly	Maternity and Children's wards constructed						200,000.00		400,000.00	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration

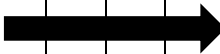


				facility and landscaping										
				Complete 1No. 4-Unit Nurses Quarters under at Birem with disability friendly facility and landscaping	Nurses Quarters at Birem completed				<b>80,000.00</b>				District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
				Refurbish Clinic Building with disability friendly facility and landscaping at Issaka Akura	Clinic at Issaka Akura refurbished				<b>80,000.00</b>				District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
Ensure the affor	Strengthen the district			Organize 16 Training workshops for	Number of training				<b>8,000.00</b>		<b>5,000.00</b>		District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health

dable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Ensure the reduction of	and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy			CHEWs to Provide Support to Women of Reproductive Age.	workshop organised													2. Central Administration	
	Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)			Secure Office Accommodation for NHIS	Office accommodation for NHIS secured													1. District Health Directorate 2. NHIS	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
	Expand and intensify			Organize HIV & AIDS Counselling	Number of HIV & AIDS													District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health


new HIV and AID S/ST Is infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes			and Testing (HCT) Programme Quarterly	Counselling & Testing (HCT) programmes organised													2. Central Administration	
	Intensify education to reduce stigmatization			Support to HIV& AIDS Programme (DAC & DRMT Meetings And Monitoring)	HIV&AIDS Programme supported													District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
	Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for			Organize Training Workshops on Behavioural Change for HIV&AIDS	Number of training workshop organised on Behaviour													District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration

high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB			High Risk Groups	al Change for HIV& AIDS									
Strength in collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes			Educate Sexually Active People on Modern Family Planning Usage.	Percentage of sexually active people benefited from family planning usage					8,000.00	7,000.00	10,000.00	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
				Procure Basic Medical Equipment and Medical Consumables		Number of Basic Medical Equipment and Medical Consumab				20,000.00		10,000.00	District Health Directorate




				les procured										
	Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCT HIV)			Organise quarterly public education on the preventions of MTCTHIV	Number of public education organised on MTCTHIV								District Health Directorate	Ministry of Health
	Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy			Educate HIV/AIDS people to access Antiretroviral Therapy	Number of beneficiaries of ART								District Health Directorate	Ministry of Health

Improve population management	Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data	Management and Administration	Planning and Budget	Provide support to data collection, compilation and management.	Amount of money spent on data collection, compilation and management		20,000.00		10,000.00	Planning Unit	1. Statistical Service 2. National Population Council
Promote sustainable water	Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Desilt River and Drains	Number of rivers and drains desilted		40,000.00			Works Dept.	1. NADMO 2. Environmental Health Unit
				Organize Tree Planting in the	Number tree		40,000.00			GES	NADMO



r reso urce deve lopme nt and man age ment	water bodies and their tributarie s to reduce silting and pollution from human activities .			Schools Towns and Villages	planting exercise organised								
Impr ove acce ss to safe and relia ble wate r	Provide mechani zed borehole and small town water systems	Infrastru cture Delivery And Manage ment	Infrastruct ure Developm ent	Construct 40No. Boreholes with landscaping	Number of Boreholes constructe d				<b>500,000. 00</b>		<b>350,000. 00</b>	District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST)	CWSA

supply services for all														
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services			Partner with NGOs and Private Investors to Construct 6No.Public Latrines and 2,000 No. Household Latrines with disability friendly facilities and landscaping	Number of Public and Household Latrines constructed					<b>400,000.00</b>		<b>400,000.00</b>	Central Administration	1. Ashanti Development 2. Private Investors
Review, gazette and	Environmental	Natural Resource Conservati	Daily Premises Inspection and	Number of inspections with						<b>8,000.00</b>			Environmental Health Unit	Central Administration


enforce MMDAs' by-laws on sanitation	Management on and Management	Interaction with Landlords	report conducted										
Improve the management of existing waste disposal sites to control GHGs emissions		Sanitation Improvement Package	Sanitation improvement activities supported						400,000.00	6,000.00	-	Environmental Health Unit	Central Administration
		National Fumigation	National Fumigation exercise supported						320,000.00		-	Zoomlion Company Ltd.	Central Administration
		Support to Waste Management (eg. Evacuation of Refuse, Procure 50 No Waste Bins)	Number of waste bins procured and number of refuse dumps evacuated						300,000.00	6,000.00	-	1. Environmental Health Unit 2. Central Administration	1. Private Contractors 2. Zoomlion Company Ltd.

				and 6No. Bulk Refuse Container)														
				Acquire Site For Liquid Waste Disposal	Number of sites acquired for liquid waste disposal									30,000.00			1. Environmental Health Unit 2. Central Administration	1. Private Contractors 2. Zoomlion Company Ltd.
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life	<b>Social service Delivery</b>	<b>Social Welfare and Community Development</b>	Expand Micro Credit Facilities to Seven (7) Communities	Number of beneficiaries									60,000.00	150,000.00		1. Ashanti Development 2. BAC	1. Ministry of Trade and Industries 2. Rural Banks
				Form Child Development Clubs in 20 Schools	Number of Child Development clubs formed									8,000.00			Social Welfare and Community Development Dept.	Central Administration


Ensure effective child protection and family welfare are systems	Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools eg. the School Feeding Programme & Capitation Grant			Provide support to School Feeding Programme	School Feeding Programme supported													GES	Central Administration
	Increase awareness on child			Create Public Awareness on Child Protection in	Number of child protection														Social Welfare and Communit



	protection			40 Communities	awareness created								y Development Dept.	
				Organize Community Durbars on Children's Act, Domestic Violence Act Etc in 12 Communities	Number of community durbars organised on Children's Act, Domestic Violence Act	→			20,000.00	10,000.00	3,000.00	Social Welfare and Community Development Dept.	Central Administration	
Strengthen social protection, especially	Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Form Child Protection Committees and Train LEAP Community Focal Persons (LFP) in Child Protection	Number of LEAP Focal Persons trained	→			8,000.00		40,000.00	Community Development and Social Welfare	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Gender, Women, Children and Social Protection	


y for child ren, wom en, pers ons with disab ility and the elder ly	LEAP cash grant to facilitate the graduatio n of LEAP beneficia ries from the cash transfer program me													
	Strenght en and effectivel y impleme nt existing social protectio			Expand Hardship Funds To Needy People In Five (5) Selected Villages	Number of people benefited from Hardship Funds					<b>10,000.0 0</b>		<b>72,000.0 0</b>	Ashanti Developme nt	Central Administration

	n intervent ion program mes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerabl e groups												
Pro mote econ omic emp ower ment of wom en.	Encoura ge women artisans and other tradesme n, including farmers to form		Provide support to women artisans and other tradesmen	Number of women artisan and tradesmen supported					<b>40,000.0 0</b>		<b>40,000.0 0</b>	BAC	1. Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. Central Administration



	associations for easy access to information and other forms of support.													
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic deve	Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self			Provide credit support to PWD	Number of beneficiaries to credit facilities				<b>160,000.00</b>			Community Development and Social Welfare	Central Administration	

lopment of the country													
Promote the creation of decent jobs	Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship			Provide support to skill training, internship and modern apprenticeship	Number of people trained to acquire skills				24,000.00		40,000.00	BAC	1. Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. NBSSI
Promote effective	Develop and implement			Provide support for the employment of the youth	Number of Youth employed				40,000.00			YEA	Ministry of employment and labour relation

participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills				under YEA									
Built capacity for sports and recreational	Promote sports in school curricula and inter-schools sports competition	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports Management	Provide support to sports in schools and sponsorship to students	Number of sporting activities supported and students sponsored					72,000.00			GES	Central Administration

deve lop ment														
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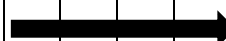


**SUB – TOTAL = GHC9,528,000.00 GoG = 6,200,000.00 IGF = 69,000.00 DONOR = 3,259,000.00**


**PILLAR THREE: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**

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

Adopted Objective	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Support re-forestation program	Number of hectares of degraded forest reclaimed					40,000.00		50,000.00	Forestry Commission	1. District Assembly 2. Beneficiary Communities

	environ mental resources to adopt less exploitati ve and non- degradin g practices in agricultu re													
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutio ns on natural			Formatio n and Inaugura tion of Disaster Voluntee r Groups	Number of Disaster Voluntee rs Group formed					<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>10,000. 00</b>	NADMO	Central Administratio n

	and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction			Establish Community Emergency Operation Centres	Number of Community Emergency Operation Centres established					8,000.00	5,000.00	20,000.00	NADMO	Central Administration
				Organize Meetings for Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs)	Number of Disaster Volunteer Groups meetings organized					8,000.00				NADMO
	Strengthen the capacity of the National	Environmental and Sanitation	Disaster prevention and Management	Organize Meetings and Seminars on	Number of Meetings and Seminars					8,000.00	4,300.00		NADMO	Central Administration

	Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively	Management		Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan for Relevant Stakeholders. Eg DVGs	on Reduction Action Plan for Relevant Stakeholder organised									
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural		Infrastructure Development	Reshaping, spot improvement and tarring of selected feeder roads in the District with	Kilometres of roads rehabilitated and tarred in the District					<b>805,700.00</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>120,000.00</b>	1. Feeder Roads 2. Highways	Ministry of Roads and Transports

	producti on and tourism.			landscapi ng										
Ensure efficient transmissi on and distributio n system	Revise self- help- electricit y project and use means- testing approach es to enable the poor to connect to the national grid		Infrastruct ure Developm ent	Extend electricit y to 10 communi ties without light and supply low tension poles and bulbs to newly develope d areas.	Number of communi ties benefited from electricit y extensio n and supply of poles and bulbs					<b>800,000.0</b> <b>0</b>	<b>10,000.0</b> <b>0</b>	<b>100,000</b> <b>.00</b>	1. Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) 2. District Assembly	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum
Promote proper	Establish timely and		Infrastruct ure	Operatio n and Maintena	Number of Assembl					<b>312,000.0</b> <b>0</b>	<b>10,000.0</b> <b>0</b>		Works Dept.	Central Administratio n







	nation-wide													
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide			1. Provide financial support to street naming project 2. Organise 16 public education on development control	Number of financial support provided to spatial planning					<b>48,000.00</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>		Spatial planning department	1. Central Administration 2. Traditional Rulers
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as		Infrastructure Development	Provide support to the construction of	Number of low-cost houses					<b>300,000.00</b>		<b>300,000.00</b>	State Housing co-operations	District Assembly



	potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.			low-cost houses with landscaping for Assembly Staff	constructed										
<b>SUB –TOTAL = GHC 3,419,500.00</b>										<b>2,749,700.00</b>	<b>69,800.00</b>	<b>600,000.00</b>			

<b>PILLAR FOUR: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>														
<b>Adopted District Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society</b>														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating

Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and Administration	General Administration	Support to District Sub-Structure	Number of District Sub-Structures supported	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	200,000.00	20,000.00	-	1. Central Administration 2. Works Dept.	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development			
				Construct 2No. Area Council Block with disability friendly and landscaping	Number of Area Council Block constructed	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	200,000.00		-	1. Central Administration 2. Works Dept.	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
				Construct 3No. senior staff bungalows with	Number of senior staff bungalow constructed	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	400,000.00		200,000.00	1. Central Administration 2. Works Dept.	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

				disability friendly facility and landscaping									
				Construct 2No. Junior staff bungalows with disability friendly and landscaping	Number of Junior staff bungalow constructed				<b>160,000.00</b>		-	1. Central Administration 2. Works Dept.	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
				Complete 1No. DCE's bungalow with disability	Construction of DCE Bungalow completed				<b>100,000.00</b>		-	1. Central Administration 2. Works Dept.	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

				friendly and landscaping										
				Construct Fence Walls in front of Staff Bungalows and around DCE's Bungalow with landscaping	Fence Wall in front of staff Bungalows Constructed		→			<b>250,000.00</b>		-	Central Administration	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
				Complete 1No. DCD's Bungalow with disability	Construction of DCD's Bungalow completed		→			<b>80,000.00</b>		-	1. Central Administration 2. Works Dept.	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development


				friendly facility and landscaping														
				Complete 1No. 3-Storey Administration Block with disability friendly facility and landscaping	Construction of 3-Storey Administration Block completed					<b>320,000.00</b>			-	1. Central Administration 2. Works Dept.	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development			
				Procure Motor Bikes for the	Number of Motor Bikes procured					<b>360,000.00</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>		-	1. Central Administration 2. Works Dept.	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development			

				Assembl y	for the Assembly										Developme nt
				Procure Office Vehicle	Office Vehicle procured					<b>400,000.0 0</b>	<b>20,000.0 0</b>	-	Central Administra tion	1. Suppliers 2. Consultants	
				Supply of Building Materials for Self- Help Projects Quarterl y	Number of Building Materials supplied for Self- Held Projects					<b>310,000.0 0</b>	<b>10,000.0 0</b>	<b>50,000.0 0</b>	Central Administra tion	Traditional Authourities	
Improve decentralis ed planning	Strength en local level capacity for participat ory planning and	Manage ment and Administ ration	Planning and Budget	Organize Capacity Building Worksho p For Staff at the District Level	Number of capacity building workshop s organised					<b>90,000.00</b>	<b>4,000.00</b>	<b>20,000.0 0</b>	Central Administra tion	1. Ministry of Local Government and Rural Developme nt 2. RCC 3. Consultants	



budgeting	Support to District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)	District Planning Coordinating Unit supported						<b>80,000.00</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>4,000,00</b>	Central Administration	1. RCC 2. NDPC
	Monitor and Evaluate Development Projects	Number of Monitoring and Evaluation Development undertaken						<b>100,000.00</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>	-	Central Administration	1. RCC 2. NDPC
	Support to Composite Budget Preparation	Number of Composite Budget preparation						<b>40,000.00</b>	<b>4,000.00</b>	-	Central Administration	1. RCC 2. Ministry of Finance

				n supported									
Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning				Preparation of Layouts and Education on planning guidelines	Number of Layouts prepared	→	50,000.00		50,000.00		Physical Planning Dept.	1. Central Administration 2. MLG&RD	
				Provide support to street naming programme	Number of Towns with their streets named	→	50,000.00	5,000.00	-		Physical Planning Dept.	1. Central Administration 2. MLG&RD	
Create enabling environment for the implementation				Provide support to Local Economic Development	Number of LED programmes supported	→	200,000.00	20,000.00	150,000.00		Central Administration	Ministry of Business Development	

	ntation of the (LED) and Public Private Partnersh ip (PPP) policies at the district level			ment (LED)										
	Ensure impleme ntation of planning and budgetin g provision s in LI 2232 and			Organise quarterly Public Hearing on Plan Impleme ntation and Progress Report	Number of Public Hearing organised					<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>12,000.00</b>	-	Central Administra tion	1. Community Members 2. Town and Area Councils

	the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)			on Development Projects and Programmes										
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs			Organise pay your levy campaign quarterly	Number of training workshop organised					20,000.00	8,000.00	20,000.00	Finance Dept.	Central Administration
	Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization			Revaluation of properties all the communities in the District	Number of communities with their properties					20,000.0	8,000.00	-	Finance Dept.	Central Administration

					re- valuated										
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Management And Administration	Finance and Revenue	Organize Stakeholder Consultation on Fee Fixing organised	Number of Stakeholder Consultation on Fee Fixing organised	→					<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	-	Finance Dept.	Central Administration
				Construct Police Post/Station with disability friendly and landscaping at Jeduako, Atwea and	Number of Police Station/Post Constructed	→						<b>150,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	Ghana Police Service

				Kruwi Junction.										
				Provide support to Security	Number of support provided	→				40,000.00	20,000.00	-	Ghana Police Service	Central Administration
Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	Resource Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) to provide public education and sensitization on the negative			Support NCCE to organise education and sensitization programmes on the negative effects of corruption	Number of NCCE programmes supported	→				20,000.00		10,000.00	NCCE	Information Service Dept.



#### **4.1 PRIORITISATION PROGRAMME MATRIX**

Prioritisation Programmes/activities matrix involves assessing social, economic, environmental and spatial impacts on the various programmes/activities.

Scores ranging from 0-3 were assigned against each broad activity. The scores were added together and divided by the number of the criteria to obtain the average score.

Where the score is very high, it indicates that the project / activity is a higher priority. A low score will indicate low priority while zero score means not a priority at all in consideration.



**Table 4. 2: Prioritisation programme Matrix**

NO.	PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Rank
		Social impact (Educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental Impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)		
	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION ONE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>					
		<b>Adopted District Goal: Build a Prosperous Society</b>					
1.	Train Revenue Collectors	3	3	0	2	2	5 <sup>th</sup>
2.	Prosecute of tax defaulters	2	2	0	2	1.5	11 <sup>th</sup>
3.	1. Provide support for Rice Extension Programme	2	3	2	2	2.3	2 <sup>nd</sup>
4.	2. Provide support for Planting for Food and Jobs	2	3	2	3	2.5	1 <sup>st</sup>
5.	1. Provide support for One District – One Factory	2	3	2	2	2.3	2 <sup>nd</sup>
6.	Support 100 SMEs to Access REDF And Matching Grant Fund Loans	2	2	0	1	1.3	19 <sup>th</sup>
7.	Organize 16 Basic Technology Improvement Training for Artisans and Processors	1	2	2	2	1.8	8 <sup>th</sup>

8.	Organize 16 Workshops to Educate SMEs On Systematic Formalization	1	3	1	1	1.5	11 <sup>th</sup>
9.	Educate and Train Consumers on Food Fortification to improve Balance Diet	2	2	1	1	1.5	11 <sup>th</sup>
10.	Conduct Field Enumeration and Yield Studies of Major Crops	2	2	1	1	1.5	11 <sup>th</sup>
11.	Organize Annual Stakeholders Forum/Planning Session and District Agricultural Development Unit (DADU) Technical Review Meeting	1	2	1	0	0.7	24 <sup>th</sup>
12.	Undertake Home and Farm Visit by Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs)	1	2	2	1	1.5	11 <sup>th</sup>
13.	Disseminate and sensitize FBOs & Out-Growers on Extension Information & Value Chain Concept	2	3	1	1	1.8	8 <sup>th</sup>
14.	Identify, Update and Disseminate existing Technological and Production Packages	0	2	1	1	0.7	24 <sup>th</sup>
15.	Promote the Production and Consumption of High Quality Protein Maize	2	3	1	2	2.0	5 <sup>th</sup>
16.	Train Twenty (20) Youth Groups on Non-Traditional Agriculture (Grass Cutter, Rabbit Etc.)	2	3	0	1	1.5	11 <sup>th</sup>
17.	Establish Demonstrations for Crop and Livestock Farms	2	3	1	1	1.2	20 <sup>th</sup>
18.	Supervise Field Work and Management monthly	1	2	1	1	0.8	23 <sup>rd</sup>

19.	Organize Appropriate Staff Training	3	1	1	1	1	21 <sup>st</sup>
20.	Link Cash Crop Farmers to Credit Sources	1	3	2	2	2	5 <sup>th</sup>
21.	Provide Start-Up Kits to Artisans	1	3	1	1	1.5	11 <sup>th</sup>
22.	Carry out Disease Surveillance and Vaccinate Livestock, of Dogs, Cats and Poultry Against Diseases	3	3	1	2	2.3	2 <sup>nd</sup>
23.	Monitor Crops and Livestock Diseases.	2	3	0	1	1.5	11 <sup>th</sup>
24.	Construct Modern Lorry Park with disability friendly and landscaping at Abasua Mountain	1	2	0	2	1	21 <sup>st</sup>
25.	Identify and Develop Tourism Potentials in the District	1	3	2	1	1.8	8 <sup>th</sup>

	PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Rank
		Social impact (Educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental Impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)		
	Projects/Activities	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION TWO: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT Adopted District Goal: Create opportunities for all.					
1.	Construction and completion of 8No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with disability friendly and landscaping	3	2	1	2	2	1 <sup>st</sup>
2.	Construct 2No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities with disability friendly and landscaping	3	2	1	1	1.8	4 <sup>th</sup>
3.	Rehabilitate 2No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with disability friendly and landscaping	3	2	1	1	1.8	4 <sup>th</sup>
4.	Complete 2No. 6-Unit Toilet at Schools with disability friendly and landscaping.	3	2	1	1	1.8	4 <sup>th</sup>
5.	Construct 1No. Staff Bungalows with disability friendly and landscaping for Assembly Staff and Teachers	0	1	1	1	0.8	45 <sup>th</sup>
6.	Support to Monitoring and Supervision of Teaching and Learning Activities in Schools.	3	2	0	1	1.3	25 <sup>th</sup>

7.	Support to STMIE, Girl-Child, Early Childhood, SHEP, TVET, Guidance and Counselling Programmes	3	2	0	1	1.3	25 <sup>th</sup>
8.	Procure Office Equipment	1	1	0	1	0.8	45 <sup>th</sup>
9.	Organize In-Service Training Workshop for Teachers	3	0	0	1	0.8	45 <sup>th</sup>
10.	Procure Dual Desk and Mono Desk,	3	2	2	1	2.0	1 <sup>st</sup>
11.	Procure Teaching and Learning Materials	3	1	0	1	1.3	25 <sup>th</sup>
12.	Construct 3No.CHPs Compound with disability friendly and landscaping	3	2	1	1	1.8	4 <sup>th</sup>
13.	Renovate Birem Health Centre with disability friendly and landscaping	3	1	1	1	1.5	10 <sup>th</sup>
14.	Complete 1No. 2-Unit Semi-Detached Staff Bungalow with disability friendly and landscaping for Health Staff	3	0	2	1	1.5	10 <sup>th</sup>
15.	Construct 3No. 2-Unit Semi-Detached Staff Bungalow with disability friendly and landscaping for Health Staff	3	1	2	1	1.5	10 <sup>th</sup>
16.	Construct Maternity and Children's wards with disability friendly and landscaping	3	1	2	1	1.5	10 <sup>th</sup>
17.	Complete 1No. 4-Unit Nurses Quarters with disability friendly and landscaping	3	1	2	1	1.5	10 <sup>th</sup>
18.	Refurbish Clinic Building with disability friendly and landscaping at Issaka Akura	3	1	2	1	1.5	10 <sup>th</sup>
19.	Organize 16 Training workshops for CHEWs to Provide Support to Women of Reproductive Age.	3	0	0	1	1	38 <sup>th</sup>
20.	Secure Office Accommodation for NHIS	3	1	0	1	1.3	25 <sup>th</sup>

21.	Organize HIV & AIDS Counselling and Testing (HCT) Programme Quarterly	3	1	0	1	1.3	25 <sup>th</sup>
22.	Support to HIV&AIDS Programme (DAC & DRMT Meetings And Monitoring)	3	1	0	1	1.3	25 <sup>th</sup>
23.	Organize Training Workshops on Behavioural Change for HIV&AIDS High Risk Groups	3	1	0	1	1.3	25 <sup>th</sup>
24.	Educate Sexually Active People on Modern Family Planning Usage.	3	1	0	1	1.3	25 <sup>th</sup>
25.	Procure Basic Medical Equipment and Medical Consumables	3	0	0	1	1	38 <sup>th</sup>
26.	Organise quarterly public education on the preventions of MTCTHIV	3	1	0	1	1.3	25 <sup>th</sup>
27.	Educate HIV/AIDS people to access Antiretroviral Therapy	3	1	0	1	1.3	25 <sup>th</sup>
28.	Provide support to data collection, compilation and management.	2	1	0	1	1	38 <sup>th</sup>
29.	Desilt River and Drains	1	1	2	0	1	38 <sup>th</sup>
30.	Organize 16 Tree Planting in the Towns and Villages	1	1	2	1	1.3	25 <sup>th</sup>
31.	Construct 10No. Boreholes with disability friendly and landscaping	2	1	1	1	1.3	25 <sup>th</sup>
32.	Partner With NGOs and Private Investors to Construct Public and Household Latrines in Public Places with disability friendly and landscaping.	2	1	2	1	1.5	10 <sup>th</sup>
33.	Daily Premises Inspection and Interaction with Landlords	2	0	0	1	0.8	45 <sup>th</sup>

34.	Sanitation Improvement Package	3	1	1	1	1.5	10 <sup>th</sup>
35.	National Fumigation	3	1	1	1	1.5	10 <sup>th</sup>
36.	Support to Waste Management (eg. Evacuation of Refuse, Procure 50No Waste Bins and 6No. Bulk Refuse Container)	3	1	1	1	1.5	10 <sup>th</sup>
37.	Acquire Site For Liquid Waste Disposal	3	0	2	1	1.5	10 <sup>th</sup> h
38.	Expand Micro Credit Facilities to Seven (7) Communities	1	3	0	2	1.5	10 <sup>th</sup>
39.	Form Child Development Clubs in 20 Schools	2	0	0	1	0.8	45 <sup>th</sup>
40.	Provide support to School Feeding Programme	3	2	0	2	1.8	4 <sup>th</sup>
41.	Create Public Awareness on Child Protection in 40 Communities	2	1	0	1	1	38 <sup>th</sup>
42.	Organize Community Durbars on Children's Act, Domestic Violence Act etc in 12 Communities	2	1	0	1	1	38 <sup>th</sup>
43.	Form Child Protection Committees and Train LEAP Community Focal Persons (LFP) in Child Protection	1	2	0	1	1	38 <sup>th</sup>
44.	Expand Hardship Funds To Needy People In Five (5) Selected Villages	1	3	0	2	1.5	10 <sup>th</sup>
45.	Provide support to women artisans and other tradesmen	2	3	0	2	1.8	4 <sup>th</sup>
46.	Provide credit support to PWD	1	3	0	1	1.3	25 <sup>th</sup>
47.	Provide support to skill training, internship and modern apprenticeship	2	3	0	1	1.5	10 <sup>th</sup>

48.	Provide support for the employment of the youth	1	3	0	2	1.5	10 <sup>th</sup>
49.	Provide support to sports in schools and sporting competitions	3	3	0	2	2	1 <sup>st</sup>



No.	PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Rank
		Social impact (Educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental Impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial Impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)		
	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION THREE: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b> <b>Adopted District Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment.</b>					
1.	Support re-forestation programme	1	3	3	1	2.0	1 <sup>st</sup>
2.	Formation and Inauguration of Disaster Volunteer Groups	1	2	2	1	1.5	4 <sup>th</sup>
3.	Establish Community Emergency Operation Centres	1	1	2	1	1.3	5 <sup>th</sup>
4.	Organize Meetings for Disaster Volunteer Groups	1	0	2	1	1	10 <sup>th</sup>
5.	Organize Meetings and Seminars on Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan for Relevant Stakeholders. Eg DVGs	1	0	2	2	1.3	5 <sup>th</sup>

6.	Reshaping, spot improvement and tarring of selected feeder roads in the District.eg Ankamadoa-Nkujua FR.	1	3	2	1	1.8	2 <sup>nd</sup>
7.	Extend electricity to 10 communities without light and supply low tension poles and bulbs to newly developed areas.	2	3	2	3	3	5 <sup>th</sup>
8.	Operation and Maintenance of Assembly Facilities Quarterly	1	1	1	1	1	10 <sup>th</sup>
9.	Maintain Office Vehicles and Equipment Quarterly	0	1	1	1	0.8	13 <sup>th</sup>
10	Acquire Land Banks for development projects	2	2	2	1	1.8	2 <sup>nd</sup>
11	Provide financial support to spatial planning	0	1	2	1	1	10 <sup>th</sup>
12	Organise 16 public education on development control	2	0	2	1	1.3	5 <sup>th</sup>
13	Provide support to construction of low-cost houses with disability friendly and landscaping for Assembly Staff	0	2	2	1	1.3	5 <sup>th</sup>

No.	PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Rank
		Social impact (Educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental Impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial Impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)		
	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION FOUR: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b> <b>Adopted District Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society</b>					
1.	Support to District Sub-Structure	1	2	1	1	1.3	4 <sup>th</sup>
2.	Construct 2No. Area Council Block with disability friendly and landscaping	0	1	2	1	1	5 <sup>th</sup>
3.	Construct 4No. senior staff bungalows with disability friendly and landscaping	0	1	2	1	1	5 <sup>th</sup>
4.	Construct 2No. Junior staff bungalows with disability friendly and landscaping	0	1	2	1	1	5 <sup>th</sup>
5.	Complete 1No. DCE's bungalow with disability friendly and landscaping	0	1	2	1	1	5 <sup>th</sup>

6.	Construct Fence Wall at DCE's Residence with disability friendly and landscaping	0	1	2	1	1	5 <sup>th</sup>
7.	Complete 1No. DCD's Bungalow with disability friendly and landscaping	0	1	2	1	1	5 <sup>th</sup>
8.	Complete 1No. 3-Storey Administration Block with disability friendly and landscaping	0	1	2	1	1	5 <sup>th</sup>
9.	Procure Motor Bikes For Assembly Members	0	1	1	1	0.8	17 <sup>th</sup>
10.	Procure Office Vehicle	0	1	1	1	0.8	17 <sup>th</sup>
11.	Supply of Building Materials for Self-Help Projects Quarterly	1	2	1	2	1.5	2 <sup>nd</sup>
12.	Organize Capacity Building Workshop For Staff at the District Level	2	0	0	1	0.8	17 <sup>th</sup>
13.	Support to District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)	2	0		2	1	5 <sup>th</sup>
14.	Monitor and Evaluate Development Projects	1	0	1	1	0.8	17 <sup>th</sup>
15.	Support to Composite Budget Preparation	1	1	0	1	0.8	17 <sup>th</sup>
16.	Preparation of Layouts and Education on planning guidelines	1	0	1	2	1	5 <sup>th</sup>
17.	Provide support to Local Economic Development (LED)	1	3	1	2	1.8	1 <sup>st</sup>

18.	Organise quarterly Public Hearing on Plan Implementation and Progress Report on Development Projects and Programmes	2	0	0	2	1	5 <sup>th</sup>
19.	Organise pay your levy campaign quarterly	1	0	0	1	0.5	25 <sup>th</sup>
20.	Revaluation of properties all the communities in the District	1	2	0	1	1	5 <sup>th</sup>
21.	Organize Stakeholder Consultation on Fee Fixing	2	2	0	2	1.5	2 <sup>nd</sup>
22.	Construct Police Post/Station with disability friendly and landscaping at Jeduako, Atwea and Kruwi	0	1	2	1	1	5 <sup>th</sup>
23.	Provide support to Security	1	1	0	1	0.8	17 <sup>th</sup>
24.	Support NCCE to organise education and sensitization programmes on the negative effects of corruption	2	0	0	1	0.8	17 <sup>th</sup>
25.	Organize Community/Public Fora on Current Developmental Issues	1	0	0	2	0.8	17 <sup>th</sup>

## **4.2 BROAD INDICATIVE FINANCIAL PLAN**

The Medium Term Development Plan cannot be effectively implemented if the Assembly does not have adequate financial resources. There is therefore the need to mobilize enough funds to ensure effective implementation of the plan.

The indicative financial plan involves forecasting the amount of revenue that would be generated from different revenue sources of the Assembly each year of the plan so as to determine the amount of resources that would be available to finance the plan.

The main sources of revenue identified in the District are Central Government Grants including DACF, DDF: the Donor funds; PPP and Internally Generated Funds (IGFs).

The Indicative Financial Plan shows that **20,341,588.00** would be needed to finance the plan. The amount of revenue that would be generated from different sources is shown on the table below:

**Table 4. 3: Indicative Financial Strategy**

PROGRAMMES	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue					Gap	Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternativ e course of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Other s	Total revenue			
MANAGEMENT AND ADMISTRATION	<b>4,991,000.00</b>	4,210,000.00	251,000.00	530,000.00	-	<b>4,991,000.00</b>	-	Distribution of demand notices to rate payers	Public Private Partnership
INFRASTRUCTU RE DELIVERY	<b>4,412,000.00</b>	3,112,000.00	30,000.00	1,270,000. 00	-	<b>4,412,000.00</b>	-	Pay your levy campaign to be undertaken	Proposals for financial support
SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY	<b>6,844,000.00</b>	4,286,000.00	57,000.00	2,501,000. 00	-	<b>6,844,000.00</b>	-	Organize stakeholders meeting for the fixing of fees	Public Private Partnership
ECONOMIC DELIVERY	<b>2,673,588.00</b>	1,407,700.00	69,500.00	1,196,388. 00	-	<b>2,673,588.00</b>	-	Announcement s at information centres about revenue mobilization	Proposals for financial support

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION	<b>1,421,000.00</b>	1,280,000.00	31,300.00	110,000.00	-	<b>1,421,000.00</b>	-	Activities of revenue mobilization and building permit task forces strengthened	Implement Build Operate and Transfer (BOT)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,341,588.00</b>	<b>14,295,700.00</b>	<b>438,500.00</b>	<b>5,607,388.00</b>	-	<b>20,185,888.00</b>	-	Prosecution of rate defaulters	

Source: DPCU 2017



## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN OF THE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

#### **5.0 INTRODUCTION**

The Annual Action Plan is a specific set of activities designed to achieve an objective over a defined period of time, mostly one year. It leads to the phasing out of the Composite Programme of Action year after year within the plan period.

#### **5.1 LINKING THE PLAN TO THE MTEF ANNUAL BUDGET**

This section describes the process of linking the budget with the plan. This is based on the MTEF budget approach.

MTEF involves preparing programme-based budgeting that is based on the goal, objectives, outputs and operation (activities) outlined in the District Assembly development plan.

The MTEF budget classification provides for integration of the recurrent and development budgets that distinguishes between those costs that relate to the running of the Assembly and those that cover the cost of the development activities for which the MMDAs exist. It is categorized into the following:

- Service Activities (Services the MMDAs provide to the public)
- Investment Activities ( Capital Projects)
- Compensation (relating to salary and wages paid to established and non-established post by MMDAs)

The linkage of District's plan with the annual budget was based on the goal, objectives, outputs and activities that were the major consideration identified in the Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021).

In drawing the annual action plan, the choice of projects was based on the following criteria:

- a) Completion of on-going projects.
- b) Projects that support deficient basic infrastructure.
- c) Previously planned projects which were not implemented
- d) Projects that generate employment and create growth and wealth
- e) Projects that fall within budget limitations.

Details of the annual action plan is thus presented in table 5.1 below.

**DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES**

**Table 5. 1: Composite Annual Action Plan 2018**

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION ONE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>														
<b>Adopted District Goal: Build a Prosperous Society</b>														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline (2017)	Outcome / impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration	General Administration	1. Train Revenue Collectors	District wide	20	Number of training workshops organised	→				10,000.00	5,000.00		Finance Department & Internal Audit	Central Administration
		2. Prosecute tax defaulters	District wide	11	Number of defaulters prosecuted	→				10,000.00			Finance Department & Internal Audit	Central Administration
Economic Development	Agricultural Service and	3. Provide support for Rice	District wide	NA	Number of rice farmers supported	→				25,000.00		22,500.00	Department of Agriculture	1.Canadian International Development

	Managem ent	Extension Programme										nt Agency (CIDA) 2. Central Administrati on		
		4. Provide support for Planting for Food and Jobs	District wide	151	Number of farmers benefited from the program me					<b>30,000.00</b>		<b>20,000.00</b>	Departme nt of Agricultur e	Central Administrati on
		5. Provide support for One District – One Factory Eg. Warehouse	Beposo Kwagye i	NA	Amount of money used to support the program me							<b>100,000.00</b>	Central Administr ation	Private Investors
Economi c Develop ment	Trade, Tourism and Industrial	6. Support 100 SMEs to Access REDF and	District wide	NA	Number of SMEs that access the					<b>10,000.00</b>		<b>88,000.00</b>	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry

Development	Matching Grant Fund Loans			REDF Fund									
	7. Organize 4 Basic Technology Improvement Training for Artisans and Processors	District wide	11	Number of Artisans and processors who benefited from the programme	→				5,000.00		40,000.00	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry
	8. Organize four (4) Workshops to Educate SMEs On Systematic Formalization	District wide	NA	Number of workshops organised	→				7,000.00		6,000.00	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry

Economic Development	Agricultural Service and Management	9. Educate and Train Consumers on Food Fortification to improve Balance Diet	District wide	100	Percentage of consumers who benefited from the programme	→	6,000.00		14,000.00	Department of Agriculture	1.Ministry of Agriculture 2.Central Administration
		10. Conduct Field Enumeration and Yield Studies of Major Crops	District wide	12	Number of field enumeration and yield studies conducted	→	6,000.00		10,000.00	Department of Agriculture	1.Ministry of Agriculture 2.Central Administration
		11. Organize Annual Stakeholders Forum/Plan	District wide	13	Number of stakeholder forums and DADU	→	7,000.00	5,000.00		Department of Agriculture	1.Ministry of Agriculture 2.Central Administration

		ning Session and District Agricultura 1 Developme nt Unit (DADU) Technical Review Meeting			meetings held									
		12. Undertake Home and Farm Visit by Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs)	District wide	2,904	Number of home and farm visits embarked upon					<b>15,000.00</b>		<b>13,749.00</b>	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry
		13. Disseminat e and	District wide	100	Percentag e of farmers					<b>10,000.00</b>		<b>10,000.00</b>	Departme nt of	1.Ministry of Agriculture

		sensitize FBOs & Out-Growers on Extension Information & Value Chain Concept			benefited from the programme							Agriculture	2. Central Administration
		14. Identify, Update and Disseminate existing Technological and Production Packages	District wide	7,604	Proportion of farmers benefited from the technological and production packages	→			4,000.00			Department of Agriculture	1. Ministry of Agriculture 2. Central Administration
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and	15. Promote the Production	District wide	100	Percentage of people benefited	→			6,000.00			Department of Agriculture	Central Administration

Management	and Consumption of High Quality Protein Maize			from the programme									
	16. Train Twenty (20) Youth Groups on Non-Traditional Agriculture (Grass Cutter, Rabbit Etc.)	District wide	10	Number of youth groups trained	→				6,000.00			Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. Ashanti Development
	17. Establish Demonstrations for Crop and Livestock Farms	District wide	10	Number of demonstrations and livestock farms	→				5,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry



					establishe d									
		18. Supervise Field Work and Managem nt monthly	District wide	5	Number of field works organised	→			<b>5,500.00</b>				Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry
		19. Organize Appropriat e Staff Training Agriculture staff	District wide	28	Number of training organized	→			<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>4,000.0 0</b>			Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry
Economi c Develop ment	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Developm ent	20. Link Cash Crop Farmers to Credit Sources	District wide	-	Number of cash crop farmers linked to credit source	→			<b>15,000.00</b>				Business Advisory Centre (BAC)	Ministry of Trade and Industry

		21. Provide Start-Up Kits to Artisans	District wide	3	Number of artisans provided with start-up kits	→	10,000.00		10,000.00	Business Advisory Centre (BAC)	Ministry of Trade and Industry
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	22. Carry out Disease Surveillance and Vaccinate Livestock, of Dogs, Cats and Poultry Against Diseases	District wide	2,500	Number of livestock vaccinated	→	6,000.00	4,000.00		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
		23. Monitor Crops and Livestock Diseases.	District wide	650	Number of monitoring exercise organized	→	5,000.00			Department of Agriculture	Central Administration



**DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION TWO: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Adopted District Goal: Create opportunities for all**

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome /impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports Management	1. Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with disability friendly facility and landscaping	Beposo	2	Number of 3-Unit classroom blocks constructed and completed	—————▶				170,000.00			GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		4. Complete 2No. 6-Unit	Jeduako and Kyease	2	Number of 6-Unit Toilet at schools	—————▶				30,000.00			GES	1. Central Administration

		Toilet at Schools with landscaping			complete d								2. Ministry of Education	
		5. Rehabilitation of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with landscaping	Kwaman	1	Number of Staff Bungalows constructed					75,000.00			GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports Management	6. Support to Monitoring and Supervision of Teaching	Districtwide	104	Monitoring and supervision of teaching and learning					10,000.00		4,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education

		and Learning Activities in Schools.			activities supported									
		7. Support to STMIE, Girl-Child, Early Childhood, SHEP, TVET, Guidance and Counselling Programmes	Districtwide	4	STMIE, Girl-Child, Early Childhood, SHEP, TVET, Guidance and Counselling Programmes supported					<b>10,000.00</b>		<b>3,000.00</b>	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		8. Procure Office	Nsuta	100	Number of Office Equipme					<b>6,000.00</b>		<b>2,500.00</b>	GES	1. Central Administration

		Equipment			nt procured								2. Ministry of Education	
		9. Organize In- Service Training Workshop for Teachers	Districtwide	209	Number of in- Service Training Workshop for Teachers organised					<b>5,000.00</b>		<b>20,000.00</b>	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		10. Procure 1500 Dual Desk and Mono Desk,	Districtwide	2,700.00	Number of Dual Desk and Mono Desk procured					<b>50,000.00</b>		<b>50,000.00</b>	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		11. Procure Teaching and Learning Materials	Districtwide	NA	Number of teaching and Learning					<b>15,000.00</b>		<b>15,000.00</b>	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education

					Materials procured									
Social Services Delivery	Health Service	12. Complete 1No.CHP S Compoun d with landscapi ng	Nkwabire m,	2	Number of CHPs Compoun d construct ed	→				<b>30,000.00</b>		<b>30,000.00</b>	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administrati on
		13. Renovate Birem Health Centre with landscapi ng	Birem	NA	Birem Health Centre renovated	→				<b>80,000.00</b>			District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administrati on
		15. Construct 1No. 2- Unit Semi-	Nsuta	1	Number of 2-Unit Semi- Detached Bungalo	→						<b>230,000.00</b>		District Health Directorate



		Detached Staff Bungalow for Health with landscaping.			ws constructed									
17.	Birem	Complete 1No. 4-Unit Nurses Quarters with landscaping	1		Nurses Quarters at Birem completed					<b>70,000.00</b>			District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
19.	Districtwide	Organize 4 Training workshops for Community Health	4		Number of training workshop organised					<b>4,000.00</b>	<b>2,000.00</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration

		Workers to Provide Support to Women of Reproductive Age.												
20.	Nsuta	Secure Office Accommodation for NHIS	NA	Office accommodation for NHIS secured									1. District Health Directorate 2. NHIS	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
21.	Districtwide	Organize HIV & AIDS Counselling and Testing (HCT) Program	316	Number of HIV & AIDS Counselling & Testing (HCT) programmes organised									District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration

		me Quarterly												
		22. Support to HIV&AI DS Program me (DAC & DRMT) Meetings And Monitorin g)	Districtw ide	8	HIV&AI DS Program me supported	→	15,000.00					District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administrati on	
		23. Organize Training Worksho ps on Behaviou ral Change for HIV&	Districtw ide	3	Number of training workshop organised on Behaviou ral Change	→	4,000.00	2,000.0 0				District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administrati on	

		AIDS High Risk Groups			for HIV&AIDS									
		24. Educate Sexually Active People on Modern Family Planning Usage.	Districtwide	51%	Percentage of sexually active people benefited from family planning usage					<b>2,000.00</b>		<b>2,500.00</b>	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
		25. Procure Basic Medical Equipment and Medical Consumables	Nsuta	40,000.00	Number of Basic Medical Equipment and Medical Consumables procured					<b>10,000.00</b>		<b>20,000.00</b>	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration

		26. Organise quarterly public education on the preventions of MTCTHIV	Districtwide	4	Number of public education organised on MTCTHIV	→	4,000.00			District Health Directorate	Ministry of Health
		27. Educate HIV/AIDS people to access Antiretroviral Therapy	Districtwide	8	Number of beneficiaries of ART	→	2,000.00		2,000.00	District Health Directorate	Ministry of Health
Management and Administration	Planning and Budget	28. Provide support to data collection	Districtwide	2,000.00	Amount of money spent on data collection	→	5,000.00	3,000.00		Planning Unit	1. Statistical Service 2. National Population Council

		, compilati on and managem ent.			, compilati on and managem ent								
Environ mental Manage ment	Natural Resource Conservati on and Managem ent	29. Desilt Rivers and Drains	Districtw ide	NA	Number of rivers and drains desilted	→	10,000.00			Works Dept.	1. NADMO 2. Environmen tal Health Unit		
		30. Organize Tree Planting exercise in the Towns and Villages	Districtw ide	NA	Number tree planting exercise organised	→	5,000.00		5,000.00	GES	NADMO		
Infrastru cture Delivery And	Infrastruct ure Developm ent	31. Construct and drill 10 No.	Selected communi ties	3	Number of Borehole s	→	100,000.0 0		100,000. 00	District Water and Sanitation	CWSA		

Management	Boreholes with landscaping			constructed								Team (DWST)	
	32. Demolishing and Re-constructing of Bridge	Birem		Collapsed Bridge Constructed	→				110,000.00			Central Administration	DWD
	33. Partner with NGOs and Private Investors to Construct 5 Public and 30 Household	Districtwide	60	Number of Public and Household Latrines constructed	→				25,000.00		200,000.00	Central Administration	1. Ashanti Development 2. Private Investors

		d Latrines with landscaping.											
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	34. Daily Premises Inspection	Districtwide	365	Number of inspections with report conducted	→			2,000.00			Environmental Health Unit	Central Administration
		35. Support to Sanitation Improvement Package	Districtwide	42,000	Sanitation improvement activities supported	→			150,000.00			Environmental Health Unit	Central Administration
		36. National Fumigation	Districtwide	40,000.00	National Fumigation exercise supported	→			80,000.00			Zoomlion Company Ltd.	Central Administration



		37. Support to Waste Managem ent (eg. Evacuatio n of Refuse, Procure Waste Bins and Bulk Refuse Container )	Districtw ide	NA	Number of waste bins procured and number of refuse dumps evacuate d													1. Environme ntal Health Unit 2. Central Administrat ion	1. Private Contractors 2. Zoomlion Company Ltd.
		38. Acquire Site for Liquid Waste Disposal	Nsuta, Kwaman & Beposo	NA	Number of sites acquired for liquid waste disposal													1. Environme ntal Health Unit 2. Central Administrat ion	1. Private Contractors 2. Zoomlion Company Ltd.

<b>Social service Delivery</b>	<b>Social Welfare and Community Development</b>	39. Expand Micro Credit Facilities to Seven (7) Communities	7 selected communities	NA	Number of beneficiaries	→			<b>35,000.00</b>		<b>150,000.00</b>	1. Ashanti Development 2. BAC	1. Ministry of Trade and Industries 2. Rural Banks
		40. Form Child Development Clubs in 20 Schools	Selected Schools		Number of Child Development clubs formed	→			<b>4,000.00</b>			Social Welfare and Community Development Dept.	Central Administration
		41. Provide support to School Feeding Programme	Beneficiary Communities	5,000.00	School Feeding Programme supported	→			<b>105,000.00</b>			GES	Central Administration

		42. Create Public Awareness on Child Protection in 40 Communities	Selected Communities	NA	Number of child protection awareness created														Social Welfare and Community Development Dept.	Central Administration	
		43. Organize Community Durbars on Children's Act, Domestic Violence Act Etc in 12 Communities	Selected Communities	3	Number of community durbars organised on Children's Act, and Domestic Violence Act														5,000.00	Social Welfare and Community Development Dept.	Central Administration

		44. Form Child Protection Committees and Train LEAP Community Focal Persons (LFP) in Child Protection	Beneficiary Communities	30	Number of LEAP Focal Persons trained	→	4,000.00		10,000.00	Community Development and Social Welfare	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Gender, Women, Children and Social Protection
		45. Expand Hardship Funds To Needy People In Five (5) Selected Villages	Selected Communities	-	Number of people benefited from Hardship Funds	→	5,000.00		37,500.00	Ashanti Development	Central Administration

		46. Provide support to women artisans and other tradesmen	Districtwide	NA	Number of women artisan and tradesmen supported					<b>10,000.00</b>		<b>10,000.00</b>	BAC	1. Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. Central Administration
		47. Provide credit support to PWD	Districtwide	150	Number of beneficiaries to credit facilities					<b>20,000.00</b>			Community Development and Social Welfare	Central Administration
		48. Provide support to skill training, internship and modern apprenticeship	Districtwide	100	Number of people trained to acquire skills					<b>20,000.00</b>			BAC	1. Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. NBSSI

		49. Provide support for the employment of the youth	Districtwide	293	Number of Youth employed under YEA													YEA	Ministry of employment and labour relation	
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports Management	50. Provide support to sports in schools and sporting competitions	Districtwide	4	Number of sporting activities supported														GES	Central Administration

**DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION THREE: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**

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

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome/impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	1. Support re-forestation programme	Birem Jeduako and Kyekyebon	153 Hectares	Number of hectares of degraded forest reclaimed	→				10,000.00		100,000.00	Forestry Commission	1. District Assembly 2. Beneficiary Communities
		2. Formation and Inauguration of Disaster Volunteer Groups	Selected Communities	12	Number of Disaster Volunteers Group formed	→				5,000.00			NADMO	Central Administration

		3. Establish Community Emergency Operation Centres	Districtwide	3	Number of Community Emergency Operation Centres established	→					3,000.00			NADMO	Central Administration
		4. Organize Meetings for Disaster Volunteer Groups	Districtwide	3	Number of Disaster Volunteer Groups meetings organized	→					3,000.00	2,000.00		NADMO	Central Administration
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	5. Organize Meetings and Seminars	Districtwide	3	Number of Meetings and Seminars	→					10,000.00	2,000.00		NADMO	Central Administration



		on Disaster Risk Reduction for Relevant Stakeholders. Eg DVGs			on Disaster Risk Reduction organised											
		6. Reshaping, spot improvement and tarring of selected feeder roads with landscaping.	Ankama doa-Nkujua Aframso, Assembly Office Complex and Residential Sites Nsuta-Jansa, etc	NA	Kilometres of roads rehabilitated in the District									200,000.00	1. Feeder Roads 2. Highways	Ministry of Roads and Transports

		7. Extend electricity to 10 communities and supply low tension poles and bulbs to newly developed areas.	Kyekyebon, Kyease, Birem, Oku, Santaso, Maalu, Issa Akura, Balana, Nkujua, Aframso No. 2	NA	Number of communities benefited from electricity extension and supply of poles and bulbs				<b>200,000.00</b>		<b>25,000.00</b>	1. Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) 2. District Assembly	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum
Management And Administration	General Administration	8. Operation and Maintenance of Assembly Facilities Quarterly	Nsuta, Beposo, Kwamang	3	Number of Assembly Facilities maintained				<b>78,000.00</b>			Works Dept.	Central Administration

		9.Maintain Office Vehicles and Equipment Quarterly	Nsuta	3	Number of office vehicles and equipment maintained					60,000.00			Works Dept.	Central Administration
Management and Administration	Planning and Budget	10.Acquire Land Banks for development projects	Nsuta, Kwaman, Beposo	50	Number of hectares of land banks acquired					50,000.00			Spatial planning department	1.Central Administration 2.Traditional Rulers
		11.Provide financial support to street naming project	District wide	6	Number of public education organised					10,000.00	3,000.00		Spatial planning department	1.Central Administration 2.Traditional Rulers

		Organise 16 public education on development control	District wide	12	Number of public education organised	→	10,000				Spatial planning department	1. Central Administration 2. Traditional Rulers
		12. Provide support for the construction of 2 low-cost houses with disability friendly and landscaping for	Nsuta	NA	Number of low-cost houses constructed	→	200,000.00		400,000.00		Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing	District Assembly

		Assembl y Staff												
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<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION FOUR: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>														
<b>Adopted District Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society</b>														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline (2017)	Outcome/impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration	General Administration	1. Support to District Sub-Structure	All the 7 Towns and Area Council Centres	7	Number of District Sub-Structures supported	→				40,000.00	20,000		1. Central Administration 2. Works Dept.	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
		2. Complete 1No. DCE's bungalow with	Nsuta	1	Construction of DCE Bungalow					108,000.00			1. Central Administration 2. Works Dept.	Ministry of Local Government and Rural







		Assembl y			for Assembl y Members							2. Works Dept.	Rural Developm ent
		7.Procur e two Office Vehicles	Nsuta	NA	Office Vehicles procured	→			<b>400,000.0 0</b>			Central Administra tion	1. Suppliers 2. Consultan ts
		8.Supply of Building Materials for Self- Help Projects Quarterl y	District wide	60,000.0 0	Number of Building Materials supplied for Self- Held Projects	→			<b>80,000.00</b>	<b>20,000.0 0</b>		Central Administra tion	Traditiona l Authouriti es
Manage ment and Administ ration	Planning and Budget	9.Organi ze Capacity Building Worksho	Nsuta	4	Number of capacity building worksho	→			<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>		Central Administra tion	1. MLG&R D 2. RCC



		p for Staff at the District Level			ps organise d									3. Consultants
		10.Support to District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)	Nsuta	4	District Planning Coordinating Unit supported					<b>10,000.00</b>				Central Administration 1. RCC 2. NDPC
		11.Monitor and Evaluate Development Projects	District wide	4	Number of Monitoring and Evaluation exercise undertaken					<b>25,000.00</b>				Central Administration 1. RCC 2. NDPC

		12	Nsuta	1	Composi	→	16,000.00			Central	1. RCC
		Support			te Budget					Administra	2.
		to			preparati					tion	Ministry
		Composi			on						of Finance
		te Budget			on						
		Preparati			supporte						
		on			d						
		13.	Nsuta,	NA	Number	→	12,500.00		20,000.0	Physical	1. Central
		Preparati	Beposo,		of				0	Planning	Administra
		on of	Amoama		Layouts					Dept.	tion
		Layouts	ng,		prepared						2.
		and	Atonsu								MLG&R
		Educatio									D
		n on									
		planning									
		guideline									
		s									
		14.Provi	District	0	Number	→	35,000.00		25,000.0	Central	Ministry
		de	wide		of LED				0	Administra	of
		support			program					tion	Business
		to Local			mes						Developm
		Economi			supporte						ent
		c			d						

		Develop ment (LED)												
		15.Organise quarterly Public Hearing on Plan Implementation and Progress Report	District wide	8	Number of Public Hearing organised					<b>15,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>		Central Administration	1. Community Members 2. Town and Area Councils
		16.Organise pay your levy campaign quarterly	District wide		Number of training workshops organised					<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>4,000.00</b>		Finance Dept.	Central Administration

		17.Revaluation of properties in the District	District wide	NA	Number of communities with their properties re-valuated	→	24,000.0	2,000.00		Finance Dept.	Central Administration
Management And Administration	Finance and Revenue	18. Organize Stakeholder Consultation on Fee Fixing	District wide	2	Number of Stakeholder Consultations organised	→	10,000.00			Finance Dept.	Central Administration
		19.Construct Police Post/Station with landscaping	Jeduako,	NA	Number Police Station/Post Constructed	→	15,500.00			Ghana Police Service	Central Administration

		20.Provide support to Security	District wide	6,000	Number of support provided	→	30,000.00			Ghana Police Service	Central Administration
		21.Support NCCE to organise sensitization programmes on the corruption	District wide	NA	Number of NCCE programmes supported	→	5,000.00	10,000.00		NCCE	Information Service Dept.
Management and Administration	Planning and Budget	22.Organize /Public Fora on Current Develop	District wide	8	Number of Public Fora on Current Developmental Issues	→	10,000.00	25,000.00		District Assembly	1. Traditional Authorities 2. Communities

		mental Issues			organise d														y Members
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	Managem ent	Extension Programme										nt Agency (CIDA) 2. Central Administrati on	
		4. Provide support for Planting for Food and Jobs	District wide	151	Number of farmers benefited from the program me	→			<b>100,000.0 0</b>		<b>20,000.0 0</b>	Departme nt of Agricultur e	Central Administrati on
		5. Provide support for One District – One Factory	Beposo	NA	Amount of money used to support the program me	→			<b>100, 000.00</b>		<b>50,000.0 0</b>	Central Administra tion	Private Investors
Economi c Develop ment	Trade, Tourism and Industrial	6. Support 100 SMEs to Access REDF and Matching	District wide	NA	Number of SMEs that access the	→			<b>20,000.00</b>		<b>88,000.0 0</b>	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry



	Developm ent	Grant Fund Loans			REDF Fund									
		7. Organize 4 Basic Technology Improveme nt Training for Artisans and Processors	District wide	11	Number of Artisans and processor s who benefited from the program me					<b>5,000.00</b>		<b>40,000.0 0</b>	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry
		8. Organize 4 Workshops to Educate SMEs On Systematic Formalizati on	District wide	NA	Number of workshop s organised					<b>7,000.00</b>		<b>6,000.00</b>	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry
Economi c	Agricultur al Service and	9. Educate and Train Consumers	District wide	100	Percentag e of consumer					<b>10,000.00</b>		<b>14,000.0 0</b>	Departme nt of	1.Ministry of Agriculture

Development	Management	on Food Fortification to improve Balance Diet			s who benefited from the programme								Agriculture	2. Central Administration
		10. Conduct Field Enumeration and Yield Studies of Major Crops	District wide	12	Number of field enumeration and yield studies conducted	→				6,000.00		10,000.00	Department of Agriculture	1. Ministry of Agriculture 2. Central Administration
		11. Organize Annual Stakeholders Forum/Planning Session and (DADU)	District wide	13	Number of stakeholder forums and DADU meetings held	→				7,000.00	5,000.00		Department of Agriculture	1. Ministry of Agriculture 2. Central Administration

		Technical Review Meeting													
		12. Undertake Home and Farm Visit by Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs)	District wide	2,904	Number of home and farm visits embarked upon	→					15,000.00		13,749.00	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry
		13. Disseminate and sensitize FBOs & Out-Growers on Extension Information & Value	District wide	100	Percentage of farmers benefited from the programme	→					10,000.00		10,000.00	Department of Agriculture	1. Ministry of Agriculture 2. Central Administration


		Chain Concept											
		14. Identify, Update and Disseminate existing Technological and Production Packages	District wide	7,604	Proportion of farmers benefited from the technological and production packages					<b>4,000.00</b>			Department of Agriculture 1.Ministry of Agriculture 2. Central Administration
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	15. Promote the Production and Consumption of High Quality Protein Maize	District wide	100	Percentage of people benefited from the programme					<b>6,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration

		16. Train Twenty (20) Youth Groups on Non-Traditional Agriculture (Grass Cutter, Rabbit Etc.)	District wide	10	Number of youth groups trained	→	6,000.00				Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. Ashanti Development
		17. Establish Demonstrations for Crop and Livestock Farms	District wide	10	Number of demonstrations and livestock farms established	→	5,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00		Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry
		18. Supervise Field Work and	District wide	5	Number of field works organised	→	5,500.00				Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry

		Management monthly											
		19. Organize Appropriate Staff Training Agriculture staff	District wide	28	Number of training organized	→			5,000.00	4,000.00		Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	20. Link Cash Crop Farmers to Credit Sources	District wide	-	Number of cash crop farmers linked to credit source	→			15,000.00			Business Advisory Centre (BAC)	Ministry of Trade and Industry
		21. Provide Start-Up Kits to Artisans	District wide	3	Number of artisans provided with start-up kits	→			50,000.00		10,000.00	Business Advisory Centre (BAC)	Ministry of Trade and Industry

Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	22. Carry out Disease Surveillance and Vaccinate Livestock, of Dogs, Cats and Poultry Against Diseases	District wide	2,500	Number of livestock vaccinated	→	6,000.00	4,000.00		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
		23. Monitor Crops and Livestock Diseases.	District wide	650	Number of monitoring exercise organized	→	6,000.00			Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
		24. Construct Agriculture Office	Kwama ng	NA	<b>Agriculture Office constructed</b>	→	200,000.00			Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
Economic	Trade, Tourism and	25. Identify and Develop	Abaasua ,	NA	Number of tourist site	→	330,000.00			Central Administration	1. Private Investors,

Develop ment	Industrial Developm ent	Tourism Potentials.	Kwama ng Cave		identified and developed									2. Community Members
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<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION TWO: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>														
<b>Adopted District Goal: Create opportunities for all</b>														
Progra mmes	Sub- program mes	Projects/ Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome /impact indicator s	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	DONO R	Lead	Collaborati ng
Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports Managem ent	1. Construct 1No. 6- Unit Classroo m Block with disability friendly facility and landscapi ng	Bonkwae m	2	Number of 3-Unit classroo m blocks construct ed and complete d					<b>170,000.0 0</b>		<b>120,000. 00</b>	GES	1. Central Administrati on 2. Ministry of Education



		2. Construct 1No. Staff Bungalows for Assembly Staff and Teachers with disability friendly and landscaping	Nsuta	1	Number of Staff Bungalows constructed					<b>240,000.00</b>			GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports Management	3. Support to Monitoring and Supervision of Teaching and	Districtwide	104	Monitoring and supervision of teaching and learning activities supported					<b>10,000.00</b>		<b>4,000.00</b>	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education

		Learning Activities in Schools.											
		4. Support to STMIE, Girl-Child, Early Childhood, SHEP, TVET, Guidance and Counselling Programmes	Districtwide	4	STMIE, Girl-Child, Early Childhood, SHEP, TVET, Guidance and Counselling Programmes supported				<b>10,000.00</b>		<b>3,000.00</b>	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		5. Procure Office Equipment	Nsuta	100	Number of Office Equipment				<b>6,000.00</b>		<b>2,500.00</b>	GES	1. Central Administration

				nt procured								2. Ministry of Education	
		6.Organiz e In- Service Training Worksho p for Teachers	Districtw ide	209	Number of in- Service Training Worksho p for Teachers organised				<b>5,000.00</b>		<b>20,000.0 0</b>	GES	1. Central Administrati on 2. Ministry of Education
		7.Procure 1500 Dual Desk and Mono Desk,	Districtw ide	2,700.00	Number of Dual Desk and Mono Desk procured				<b>50,000.00</b>		<b>50,000.0 0</b>	GES	1. Central Administrati on 2. Ministry of Education
		8.Procure Teaching and Learning Materials	Districtw ide	NA	Number of teaching and Learning				<b>15,000.00</b>		<b>15,000.0 0</b>	GES	1. Central Administrati on 2. Ministry of Education

					Materials procured										
Social Services Delivery	Health Service	9.Comple te2No.CH Ps Compoun d with landscapi ng	Nkudjua, Amoama ng	2	Number of CHPs Compoun d construct ed					<b>30,000.00</b>			<b>30,000.00</b>	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administrati on
		10.Renov ate Birem Health Centre with landscapi ng	Birem	NA	Birem Health Centre renovated					<b>80,000.00</b>				District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administrati on
		11.Constr uct 1No. 2-Unit Semi- Detached Staff Bungalow	Nsuta	1	Number of 2-Unit Semi- Detached Bungalo ws					<b>230,000.00</b>				District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administrati on

		with landscaping.			constructed										
		12.Refurbish Clinic Building with landscaping	Issaka Akrua,	1	Clinic at Issaka Akura refurbished									District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
		13.Organize 4 Training workshops for Community Health Workers to Provide Support to Women of Reproductive Age.	Districtwide	4	Number of training workshop organised									District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration

		15.Organi ze HIV & AIDS Counsell ing and Testing (HCT) Program me Quarterly	Districtw ide	316	Number of HIV & AIDS Counsell ing & Testing (HCT) program mes organised							District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administrati on
		16.Support to HIV&AI DS Program me (DAC & DRMT) Meetings And Monitorin g)	Districtw ide	8	HIV&AI DS Program me supported							District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administrati on

		17.Organize Training Workshops on Behavioural Change for HIV& AIDS High Risk Groups	Districtwide	3	Number of training workshop organised on Behavioural Change for HIV&AIDS					<b>4,000.00</b>	<b>2,000.00</b>		District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
		18.Educate Sexually Active People on Modern Family Planning Usage.	Districtwide	51%	Percentage of sexually active people benefited from family planning usage					<b>2,000.00</b>		<b>2,500.00</b>	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration

		25.	Nsuta	40,000.00	Number of Basic Medical Equipment and Medical Consumables procured					<b>10,000.00</b>		<b>20,000.00</b>	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
		26.	District Wide	4	Number of public education organised on MTCTHIV					<b>4,000.00</b>			District Health Directorate	Ministry of Health
		27.	District Wide	8	Number of beneficia					<b>2,000.00</b>		<b>2,000.00</b>	District Health Directorate	Ministry of Health



		to access Antiretroviral Therapy			ries of ART									
Management and Administration	Planning and Budget	28. Provide support to data collection, compilation and management.	Districtwide	2,000.00	Amount of money spent on data collection, compilation and management					5,000.00	3,000.00		Planning Unit	1. Statistical Service 2. National Population Council
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	29. Desilt Rivers and Drains	Districtwide	NA	Number of rivers and drains desilted					10,000.00			Works Dept.	1. NADMO 2. Environmental Health Unit
		30. Organize Tree Planting	Districtwide	NA	Number tree planting					5,000.00		5,000.00	GES	NADMO

		exercise in the Towns and Villages			exercise organised								
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Infrastructure Development	31. Construct and drill 10 No. Boreholes with landscaping	Selected communities	3	Number of Boreholes constructed	→	100,000.00		100,000.00	District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST)	CWSA		
		32. Partner with NGOs and Private Investors to Construct Public	Districtwide	60	Number of Public and Household Latrines constructed	→	25,000.00		200,000.00	Central Administration	1. Ashanti Development 2. Private Investors		

		and Household Latrines in with landscaping.												
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	33. Daily Premises Inspection	Districtwide	365	Number of inspections with report conducted					<b>2,000.00</b>			Environmental Health Unit	Central Administration
		34. Support to Sanitation Improvement Package	Districtwide	42,000	Sanitation improvement activities supported					<b>150,000.00</b>			Environmental Health Unit	Central Administration
		35. National Fumigation	Districtwide	40,000.00	National Fumigation					<b>80,000.00</b>			Zoomlion Company Ltd.	Central Administration

					exercise supported									
		36.	Districtwide	NA	Number of waste bins procured and number of refuse dumps evacuated					<b>100,000.00</b>			1. Environmental Health Unit 2. Central Administration	1. Private Contractors 2. Zoomlion Company Ltd.
		37.	Kwaman & Beposo	NA	Number of sites acquired for liquid waste disposal					<b>7,000.00</b>			1. Environmental Health Unit	1. Private Contractors 2. Zoomlion Company Ltd.

												2. Central Administration		
<b>Social service Delivery</b>	<b>Social Welfare and Community Development</b>	38. Expand Micro Credit Facilities to Seven (7) Communities		NA	Number of beneficiaries	→				<b>35,000.00</b>		<b>150,000.00</b>	1. Ashanti Development 2. BAC	1. Ministry of Trade and Industries 2. Rural Banks
		39. Form Child Development Clubs in 20 Schools	Selected Schools		Number of Child Development clubs formed	→				<b>4,000.00</b>			Social Welfare and Community Development Dept.	Central Administration
		40. Provide support to School	Beneficiary Communities	5000.00	School Feeding Program						<b>200,000.00</b>		<b>200,000.00</b>	GES

		Feeding Program			me supported								
		41. Create Public Awareness on Child Protection in 40 Communities	Selected Communities	NA	Number of child protection awareness created	→	10,000.00		5,000.00	Social Welfare and Community Development Dept.	Central Administration		
		42. Organize Community Durbars on Children's Act, Domestic Violence Act Etc in 12	Selected Communities	3	Number of community durbars organised on Children's Act, and Domestic	→	5,000.00		5,000.00	Social Welfare and Community Development Dept.	Central Administration		

		Communi ties			Violence Act									
		43. Form Child Protection Committe es and Train LEAP Communi ty Focal Persons (LFP) in Child Protection	Beneficia ry Commun ities	30	Number of LEAP Focal Persons trained					<b>6,000.00</b>		<b>10,000.00</b>	Community Developme nt and Social Welfare	1. Central Administrati on 2. Ministry of Gender, Women, Children and Social Protection
		44. Expand Hardship Funds To Needy	Selected Commun ities	-	Number of people benefited from					<b>4,000.00</b>		<b>37,500.00</b>	Ashanti Developme nt	Central Administrati on

		People In Five (5) Selected Villages		Hardship Funds										
		45. Provide support to women artisans and other tradesmen	Districtwide	NA	Number of women artisan and tradesmen supported	→				<b>10,000.00</b>		<b>10,000.00</b>	BAC	1. Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. Central Administration
		46. Provide credit support to PWD	Districtwide	150	Number of beneficiaries to credit facilities	→				<b>20,000.00</b>			Community Development and Social Welfare	Central Administration
		47. Provide support to skill training, internship	Districtwide	100	Number of people trained to acquire skills					<b>20,000.00</b>			BAC	1. Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. NBSSI



		and modern apprenticeship											
		48. Provide support for the employment of the youth	Districtwide	293	Number of Youth employed under YEA	→			10,000.00			YEA	Ministry of employment and labour relation
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports Management	49. Provide support to sports in schools and sporting competitions	Districtwide	4	Number of sporting activities supported	→			8,000.00			GES	Central Administration

**DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION THREE: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**

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

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome/impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	1. Support re-forestation programme	Birem Jeduako and Kyekyebon	153 Hectares	Number of hectares of degraded forest reclaimed	→				10,000.00		100,000.00	Forestry Commission	1. District Assembly 2. Beneficiary Communities
		2. Formation and Inauguration	Selected Communities	12	Number of Disaster Volunteers					5,000.00			NADMO	Central Administration

		tion of Disaster Volunteer Groups			rs Group formed												
		3. Establish Community Emergency Operation Centres	Districtwide	3	Number of Community Emergency Operation Centres established									3,000.00	NADMO	Central Administration	
		4. Organize Meetings for Disaster Volunteer Groups	Districtwide	3	Number of Disaster Volunteer Groups meetings organized									3,000.00	2,000.00	NADMO	Central Administration

Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	5. Organize Seminars on Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan for Stakeholders. Eg DVGs	District wide	3	Number of Seminars on Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan for Stakeholder organised	→	10,000.00	2,000.00		NADMO	Central Administration
		6. Reshaping, spot improvement and tarring of selected feeder roads with	Ankama doa-Nkujua, Santasoku, etc Ankama doa-Nkujua	NA	Kilometres of roads rehabilitated in the District	→	200,000.00			1. Feeder Roads 2. Highways	Ministry of Roads and Transports

		landscaping													
		7. Extend electricity to 10 communities and supply low tension poles and bulbs to newly developed areas.	Kyekyebon, Kyease, Birem, Oku, Santaso, Maalu, Issa Akura, Balana, Nkujua, Aframso No. 2	NA	Number of communities benefited from electricity extension and supply of poles and bulbs					<b>200,000.00</b>			<b>25,000.00</b>	1. Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) 2. District Assembly	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum
Management And Administration	General Administration	8. Operation and Maintenance of Assembly Facilities	Nsuta, Beposo, Kwamang	3	Number of Assembly Facilities maintained					<b>78,000.00</b>				Works Dept.	Central Administration

		Quarterly												
		9.Maintenance in Office Vehicles and Equipment	Nsuta	3	Number of office vehicles and equipment maintained	→			60,000.00				Works Dept.	Central Administration
Management and Administration	Planning and Budget	10.Acquire Land Banks for development projects	Nsuta, Kwaman g, Beposo	50	Number of hectares of land banks acquired	→			50,000.00				Spatial planning department	1.Central Administration 2.Traditional Rulers
		11.Provide financial support to street	District wide	6	Number of public education organized	→			60,000.00	20,000.00			Spatial planning department	1.Central Administration 2.Traditional Rulers

		naming project 2. Organise 16 public education on develop ment control												
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<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION FOUR: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>														
<b>Adopted District Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society</b>														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline (2017)	Outcome/impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating

Management and Administration	General Administration	1.Support to District Sub-Structure	All the 7 Towns and Area Council Centres	7	Number of District Sub-Structures supported	→	40,000.00	20,000		1. Central Administration 2. Works Dept.	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
		4.Construct Fence wall and security post with landscaping around DCE Bungalow	Nsuta		Fence Wall with security post around DCE Bungalow Constructed	→	100,000.00			Central Administration	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
		8.Supply of Building Materials	District wide	60,000.00	Number of Building Materials	→	80,000.00	20,000.00		Central Administration	Traditional Authorities



		for Self-Help Projects Quarterly			supplied for Self-Held Projects									
Management and Administration	Planning and Budget	9.Organize Capacity Building Workshop for Staff at the District Level	Nsuta	4	Number of capacity building workshops organised	→			10,000.00	5,000.00			Central Administration	1. MLG&RD 2. RCC 3. Consultants
		10.Support to District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)	Nsuta	4	District Planning Coordinating Unit supported	→			10,000.00				Central Administration	1. RCC 2. NDPC

		11. Monitor and Evaluate Development Projects	District wide	4	Number of Monitoring and Evaluation exercise undertaken	→	25,000.00			Central Administration	1. RCC 2. NDPC
		12 Support to Composite Budget Preparation	Nsuta	1	Composite Budget preparation supported	→	16,000.00			Central Administration	1. RCC 2. Ministry of Finance
		13. Preparation of Layouts and Education	Beposo, Amoama ng, Atonsu	NA	Number of Layouts prepared	→	12,500.00		20,000.00	Physical Planning Dept.	1. Central Administration 2. MLG&RD

		planning guidelines													
		14.Provide support to Local Economic Development (LED)	District wide	0	Number of LED programmes supported					<b>35,000.00</b>			<b>25,000.00</b>	Central Administration	Ministry of Business Development
		15.Organise quarterly Public Hearing on Plan Implementation and Progress Report	District wide	8	Number of Public Hearing organised					<b>15,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>			Central Administration	1. Community Members 2. Town and Area Councils

		16. Organise pay your levy campaign quarterly	District wide		Number of training workshop organised	→	5,000.00	4,000.00		Finance Dept.	Central Administration
		17. Revaluation of properties in the District	District wide	NA	Number of communities with their properties re-valuated	→	24,000.0	2,000.00		Finance Dept.	Central Administration
Management And Administration	Finance and Revenue	18. Organize Stakeholder Consultation on Fee Fixing	District wide	2	Number of Stakeholder Consultations organised	→	10,000.00			Finance Dept.	Central Administration

		19.Construct Police Post/Station with landscaping	Kruwi Junction	NA	Number of Police Station/Post Constructed	→	53,500.00				Ghana Police Service	Central Administration
		20.Provide support to Security	District wide	6,000	Number of support provided	→	30,000.00				Ghana Police Service	Central Administration
		21.Support NCCE to organise sensitization programmes on the corruption	District wide	NA	Number of NCCE programmes supported	→	5,000.00	10,000.00			NCCE	Information Service Dept.

Management and Administration	Planning and Budget	22. Organize Community/Public Forum on Current Developmental Issues	District wide	8	Number of Public Forum on Current Developmental Issues organized					10,000.00	25,000.00		District Assembly	1. Traditional Authorities 2. Community Members
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### DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

**Table 5.3: Composite Annual Action Plan 2020**

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION ONE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted District Goal: Build a Prosperous Society														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline (2017)	Outcome /	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating

					impact indicators									
Management and Administration	General Administration	1. Train Revenue Collectors	District wide	20	Number of training workshops organised	→					10,000.00	5,000.00	Finance Department & Internal Audit	Central Administration
		2. Prosecute tax defaulters	District wide	11	Number of defaulters prosecuted	→						10,000.00		Finance Department & Internal Audit
Economic Development	Agricultural Service and Management	3. Provide support for Rice Extension Programme	District wide	NA	Number of rice farmers supported						25,000.00		22,500.00	Department of Agriculture 1.Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) 2. Central Administration

		4. Provide support for Planting for Food and Jobs	District wide	151	Number of farmers benefited from the programme	→	<b>100,000.00</b>		<b>20,000.00</b>	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
		5. Provide support for One District – One Factory	District wide	NA	Amount of money used to support the programme	→	<b>100,000.00</b>		<b>50,000.00</b>	Central Administration	Private Investors
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	6. Support 100 SMEs to Access REDF and Matching Grant Fund Loans	District wide	NA	Number of SMEs that access the REDF Fund	→	<b>20,000.00</b>		<b>88,000.00</b>	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry
		7. Organize 4 Basic Technology	District wide	11	Number of Artisans	→	<b>5,000.00</b>		<b>40,000.00</b>	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry



		Improvement Training for Artisans and Processors			and processors who benefited from the programme								
		8. Organize 4 Workshops to Educate SMEs On Systematic Formalization	District wide	NA	Number of workshops organised	→			7,000.00		6,000.00	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry
Economic Development	Agricultural Service and Management	9. Educate and Train Consumers on Food Fortification to improve	District wide	100	Percentage of consumers who benefited from the programme	→			10,000.00		14,000.00	Department of Agriculture	1.Ministry of Agriculture 2. Central Administration

		Balance Diet												
		10. Conduct Field Enumeration and Yield Studies of Major Crops	District wide	12	Number of field enumeration and yield studies conducted					<b>6,000.00</b>		<b>10,000.00</b>	Department of Agriculture	1.Ministry of Agriculture 2.Central Administration
		11. Organize Annual Stakeholders Forum/Planning Session and (DADU) Technical Review Meeting	District wide	13	Number of stakeholder forums and DADU meetings held					<b>7,000.00</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>		Department of Agriculture	1.Ministry of Agriculture 2.Central Administration

		12. Undertake Home and Farm Visit by Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs)	District wide	2,904	Number of home and farm visits embarked upon					<b>15,000.00</b>		<b>13,749.00</b>	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry
		13. Disseminat e and sensitize FBOs & Out- Growers on Extension Information & Value Chain Concept	District wide	100	Percentag e of farmers benefited from the program me					<b>10,000.00</b>		<b>10,000.00</b>	Departme nt of Agricultur e	1.Ministry of Agriculture 2. Central Administrati on

		14. Identify, Update and Disseminate existing Technological and Production Packages	District wide	7,604	Proportion of farmers benefited from the technological and production packages	→	<b>4,000.00</b>			Department of Agriculture	1.Ministry of Agriculture 2.Central Administration
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	15. Promote the Production and Consumption of High Quality Protein Maize	District wide	100	Percentage of people benefited from the programme	→	<b>6,000.00</b>		<b>10,000.00</b>	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
		16. Train Twenty (20) Youth	District wide	10	Number of youth	→	<b>6,000.00</b>			Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry

		Groups on Non-Traditional Agriculture (Grass Cutter, Rabbit Etc.)			groups trained									2. Ashanti Development
		17. Establish Demonstrations for Crop and Livestock Farms	District wide	10	Number of demonstrations and livestock farms established					<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>3,000.00</b>	<b>6,000.00</b>	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry
		18. Supervise Field Work and Management monthly	District wide	5	Number of field works organised					<b>5,500.00</b>			Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry

		19. Organize Appropriate Staff Training Agriculture staff	District wide	28	Number of training organized	→	5,000.00	4,000.00		Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	20. Link Cash Crop Farmers to Credit Sources	District wide	-	Number of cash crop farmers linked to credit source	→	15,000.00			Business Advisory Centre (BAC)	Ministry of Trade and Industry
		21. Provide Start-Up Kits to Artisans	District wide	3	Number of artisans provided with start-up kits	→	50,000.00	10,000.00		Business Advisory Centre (BAC)	Ministry of Trade and Industry
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and	22. Carry out Disease Surveillance and	District wide	2,500	Number of livestock	→	6,000.00	4,000.00		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration

	Managem ent	Vaccinate Livestock, of Dogs, Cats and Poultry Against Diseases			vaccinate d									
		23. Monitor Crops and Livestock Diseases.	District wide	650	Number of monitorin g exercise organized					<b>6,000.00</b>			Departme nt of Agricultur e	Central Administrati on
Economi c Develop ment	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Developm ent	25. Identify and Develop Tourism Potentials in the District	Abaasua , Kwama ng Cave	1	Number of tourist site identified and developed					<b>50,000.00</b>		<b>50,000.0 0</b>	Central Administr ation	1. Private Investors, 2. Community Members
		25. Identify and Develop Tourism	Abaasua , Kwama ng Cave	1	Number of tourist site identified					<b>50,000.00</b>		<b>50,000.0 0</b>	Central Administr ation	1. Private Investors,

		Potentials in the District			and developed									2. Community Members
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<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION TWO: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>														
<b>Adopted District Goal: Create opportunities for all</b>														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome /impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports Management	1. Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with landscaping	Koduase	2	Number of 3-Unit classroom blocks constructed and completed	<b>—————→</b>				<b>170,000.00</b>			GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education



		2. Construct 1No. 6- Unit Classroo m Block with Ancillary Facilities with disability friendly and landscapi ng	Bonkwae m	NA	Number of 6-Unit classroo m block with ancillary facilities construct ed					<b>120,000.0</b> <b>0</b>		<b>120,000.</b> <b>00</b>	GES	1. Central Administrati on 2. Ministry of Education
		5. Construct 1No. Staff Bungalow s for Assembly Staff and Teachers	Nsuta	1	Number of Staff Bungalo ws construct ed					<b>240,000.0</b> <b>0</b>			GES	1. Central Administrati on 2. Ministry of Education


		with disability friendly and landscaping												
Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports Management	6. Support to Monitoring and Supervision of Teaching and Learning Activities in Schools.	Districtwide	104	Monitoring and supervision of teaching and learning activities supported					<b>10,000.00</b>		<b>4,000.00</b>	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		7. Support to STMIE, Girl-Child- Early	Districtwide	4	STMIE, Girl-Child, Early					<b>10,000.00</b>		<b>3,000.00</b>	GES	1. Central Administration

		Child, Early Childhood, SHEP, TVET, Guidance and Counselling Programmes			Childhood, SHEP, TVET, Guidance and Counselling Programmes supported									2. Ministry of Education
		8. Procure Office Equipment	Nsuta	100	Number of Office Equipment procured					<b>6,000.00</b>		<b>2,500.00</b>	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		9. Organize In-Service Training Workshop	Districtwide	209	Number of in-Service Training Workshop for					<b>5,000.00</b>		<b>20,000.00</b>	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education

		p for Teachers			Teachers organised								
		10. Procure 2000 Dual Desk and Mono Desk,	Districtwide	2,700.00	Number of Dual Desk and Mono Desk procured				50,000.00		50,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		11. Procure Teaching and Learning Materials	Districtwide	NA	Number of teaching and Learning Materials procured				15,000.00		15,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
Social Services Delivery	Health Service	12. Complete 1No.CHPs Compound with landscaping	Kruwi.	2	Number of CHPs Compound constructed				30,000.00		30,000.00	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration

		15. Construct 1No. 2- Unit Semi- Detached Staff Bungalow with landscapi ng.	Nsuta	1	Number of 2-Unit Semi- Detached Bungalo ws construct ed					<b>230,000. 00</b>	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administrati on	
		18. Refurbish Clinic Building with landscapi ng	Issaka Akrua	1	Clinic at Issaka Akura refurbish ed				<b>60,000.00</b>		District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administrati on	
		19. Organize 4 Training workshop s for	Districtw ide	4	Number of training workshop organised				<b>4,000.00</b>	<b>2,000.0 0</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administrati on

		Communi ty Health Workers to Provide Support to Women of Reproduc tive Age.													
		21. Organize HIV & AIDS Counsell ing and Testing (HCT) Program me Quarterly	Districtw ide	316	Number of HIV & AIDS Counsell ing & Testing (HCT) program mes organised									District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administrati on
		22. Support to HIV&AI	Districtw ide	8	HIV&AI DS Program									District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health

		DS Program me (DAC & DRMT) Meetings And Monitorin g)			me supported									2. Central Administrati on
		23. Organize Training Worksho ps on Behaviou ral Change for HIV& AIDS High Risk Groups	Districtw ide	3	Number of training workshop organised on Behaviou ral Change for HIV&AI DS		<b>4,000.00</b>	<b>2,000.00</b>					District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administrati on

		24. Educate Sexually Active People on Modern Family Planning Usage.	Districtwide	51%	Percentage of sexually active people benefited from family planning usage	→	2,000.00		2,500.00	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
		25. Procure Basic Medical Equipment and Medical Consumables	Nsuta	40,000.00	Number of Basic Medical Equipment and Medical Consumables procured	→	10,000.00		20,000.00	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
		26. Organise quarterly public	Districtwide	4	Number of public education organised	→	4,000.00			District Health Directorate	Ministry of Health



		education on the preventions of MTCTHIV			on MTCTHIV									
		27. Educate HIV/AIDS people to access Antiretroviral Therapy	Districtwide	8	Number of beneficiaries of ART	→	2,000.00		2,000.00	District Health Directorate	Ministry of Health			
Management and Administration	Planning and Budget	28. Provide support to data collection, compilation and	Districtwide	2,000.00	Amount of money spent on data collection, compilation and	→	5,000.00	3,000.00		Planning Unit	1. Statistical Service 2. National Population Council			

		managem ent.			managem ent									
Environ mental Manage ment	Natural Resource Conservati on and Managem ent	30. Organize Tree Planting exercise in the Towns and Villages	Districtw ide	NA	Number tree planting exercise organised					<b>5,000.00</b>		<b>5,000.00</b>	GES	NADMO
Infrastru cture Delivery And Manage ment	Infrastruct ure Developm ent	31. Construct and drill 10 No. Boreholes with landscapi ng	Selected communi ties	3	Number of Borehole s construct ed					<b>100,000.0 0</b>		<b>100,000. 00</b>	District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST)	CWSA

		32. Partner with NGOs to Construct Public and Household Latrines	Districtwide	60	Number of Public and Household Latrines constructed					<b>25,000.00</b>		<b>200,000.00</b>	Central Administration	1. Ashanti Development 2. Private Investors
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	33. Daily Premises Inspection	Districtwide	365	Number of inspections with report conducted					<b>2,000.00</b>			Environmental Health Unit	Central Administration
		34. Support to Sanitation Improvement Package	Districtwide	42,000	Sanitation improvement activities supported						<b>150,000.00</b>			Environmental Health Unit

		35. National Fumigation	Districtwide	40,000.00	National Fumigation exercise supported														Zoomlion Company Ltd.	Central Administration		
		36. Support to Waste Management (eg. Evacuation of Refuse, Procure Waste Bins and Bulk Refuse Container)	Districtwide	NA	Number of waste bins procured and number of refuse dumps evacuated																1. Environmental Health Unit 2. Central Administration	1. Private Contractors 2. Zoomlion Company Ltd.
		37. Acquire Site for	Nsuta, Kwaman	NA	Number of sites acquired																1. Environmental	1. Private Contractors

		Liquid Waste Disposal	g & Beposo		for liquid waste disposal							ntal Health Unit 2. Central Administration	2. Zoomlion Company Ltd.
<b>Social service Delivery</b>	<b>Social Welfare and Community Development</b>	38. Expand Micro Credit Facilities to Seven (7) Communities		NA	Number of beneficiaries	→			<b>35,000.00</b>		<b>150,000.00</b>	1. Ashanti Development 2. BAC	1. Ministry of Trade and Industries 2. Rural Banks
		39. Form Child Development Clubs in 20 Schools	Selected Schools		Number of Child Development clubs formed	→			<b>4,000.00</b>			Social Welfare and Community Development Dept.	Central Administration

		40. Provide support to School Feeding Programme	Beneficiary Communities	5000.00	School Feeding Programme supported					<b>200,000.00</b>		<b>200,000.00</b>	GES	Central Administration
		41. Create Public Awareness on Child Protection in 40 Communities	Selected Communities	NA	Number of child protection awareness created					<b>20,000.00</b>		<b>5,000.00</b>	Social Welfare and Community Development Dept.	Central Administration
		42. Organize Community Durbar on Children's Act,	Selected Communities	3	Number of community durbars organised on Children's					<b>5,000.00</b>		<b>5,000.00</b>	Social Welfare and Community Development Dept.	Central Administration

		Domestic Violence Act Etc in 12 Communities			s Act, and Domestic Violence Act										
		43. Form Child Protection Committees and Train LEAP Community Focal Persons (LFP) in Child Protection	Beneficiary Communities	30	Number of LEAP Focal Persons trained					<b>6,000.00</b>			<b>10,000.00</b>	Community Development and Social Welfare	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Gender, Women, Children and Social Protection
		44. Expand Hardship Funds To	Selected Communities	-	Number of people benefited from					<b>4,000.00</b>			<b>37,500.00</b>	Ashanti Development	Central Administration

		Needy People In Five (5) Selected Villages			Hardship Funds									
		45. Provide support to women artisans and other tradesmen	Districtwide	NA	Number of women artisan and tradesmen supported					<b>10,000.00</b>		<b>10,000.00</b>	BAC	1. Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. Central Administration
		46. Provide credit support to PWD	Districtwide	150	Number of beneficiaries to credit facilities					<b>20,000.00</b>			Community Development and Social Welfare	Central Administration
		47. Provide support to skill training,	Districtwide	100	Number of people trained to acquire skills					<b>20,000.00</b>			BAC	1. Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. NBSSI



		internship and modern apprenticeship											
		48. Provide support for the employment of the youth	Districtwide	293	Number of Youth employed under YEA	→			10,000.00			YEA	Ministry of employment and labour relation
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports Management	49. Provide support to sports in schools and sporting competitions	Districtwide	4	Number of sporting activities supported	→			8,000.00			GES	Central Administration

**DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION THREE: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**

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

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome/impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	1. Support re-forestation programme	Birem Jeduako and Kyekyebon	153 Hectares	Number of hectares of degraded forest reclaimed	➔				10,000.00		100,000.00	Forestry Commission	1. District Assembly 2. Beneficiary Communities
		2. Formation and Inauguration of Disaster Volunteer Groups	Selected Communities	12	Number of Disaster Volunteers Group formed	➔				5,000.00			NADMO	Central Administration

		3. Establish Community Emergency Operation Centres	Districtwide	3	Number of Community Emergency Operation Centres established	→	3,000.00			NADMO	Central Administration
		4. Organize Meetings for Disaster Volunteer Groups	Districtwide	3	Number of Disaster Volunteer Groups meetings organised	→	3,000.00	2,000.00		NADMO	Central Administration
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	5. Organize Meetings and Seminars	Districtwide	3	Number of meetings on Disaster	→	10,000.00	2,000.00		NADMO	Central Administration

		on Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan for DVGs			Risk Reduction Action Plan for Stakeholder organised												
		6. Reshaping, spot improvement and tarring of selected feeder roads with landscaping	Ankama doa- Nkujua, Jetiase- Nsuta, Nsuta- Jansa, Santaso- Oku, etc	NA	Kilometres of roads rehabilitated in the District								200,000.0 0			1. Feeder Roads 2. Highways	Ministry of Roads and Transports
		7. Extend electricity	Nsuta, Kwaman g,	NA	Number of communi								200,000.0 0	25,000.0 0		1. Electricity Company	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum

		y to newly developed areas.	Atonsu, Beposo		ties benefited from electricity							of Ghana (ECG) 2. District Assembly	
Management And Administration	General Administration	8.Operation and Maintenance of Assembly Facilities Quarterly	Nsuta, Beposo, Kwamang	3	Number of Assembly Facilities maintained	→			78,000.00			Works Dept.	Central Administration
		9.Maintenance in Office Vehicles and Equipment Quarterly	Nsuta	3	Number of office vehicles and equipment maintained	→			60,000.00			Works Dept.	Central Administration

Management and Administration	Planning and Budget	10.Acquire Land Banks for development projects	Nsuta, Kwaman g, Beposo	50	Number of hectares of land banks acquired	→	50,000.00			Spatial planning department	1. Central Administration 2. Traditional Rulers
		11. Provide financial support to street naming project	District wide	6	Number of public education organised	→	60,000.00	20,000.00		Spatial planning department	1. Central Administration 2. Traditional Rulers

		2. Organise 16 public education on develop ment control												
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**DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION FOUR: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY**

**Adopted District Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society**

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline (2017)	Outcome/impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration	General Administration	1.Support to District Sub-Structure	All the 7 Towns and Area Council Centres	7	Number of District Sub-Structures supported	→				40,000.00	20,000		1. Central Administration 2. Works Dept.	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
		2.Supply of Building Materials for Self-Help Quarterly	District wide	60,000.00	Number of Building Materials supplied for Self-Held Projects	→				80,000.00	20,000.00		Central Administration	Traditional Authorities



Management and Administration	Planning and Budget	3.Organize Capacity Building Workshop for Staff at the District Level	Nsuta	4	Number of capacity building workshops organised	→	10,000.00	5,000.00		Central Administration	1. MLG&RD 2. RCC 3. Consultants
		10.Support to District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)	Nsuta	4	District Planning Coordinating Unit supported	→	10,000.00			Central Administration	1. RCC 2. NDPC
		11.Monitor and Evaluate Development Projects	District wide	4	Number of Monitoring and Evaluation	→	25,000.00			Central Administration	1. RCC 2. NDPC

				exercise undertaken										
		12	Nsuta	1	Composite Budget preparation supported	→				16,000.00			Central Administration	1. RCC 2. Ministry of Finance
		13.	Nsuta, Beposo, Amoaming, Atonsu	NA	Number of Layouts prepared	→				12,500.00	20,000.00	Physical Planning Dept.	1. Central Administration 2. MLG&RD	
		14.	Provi	District wide	0	Number of LED program	→				35,000.00	25,000.00	Central Administration	Ministry of Business

		to Local Economic Development (LED)			mes supported									Development
		15.Organise quarterly Public Hearing on Plan Implementation and Progress Report	District wide	8	Number of Public Hearing organised	→			15,000.00	10,000.00			Central Administration	1. Community Members 2. Town and Area Councils
		16.Organise pay your levy campaign quarterly	District wide		Number of training workshop	→			5,000.00	4,000.00			Finance Dept.	Central Administration

					organise d									
		17.Reval uation of propertie s in the District	District wide	NA	Number of communi ties with their propertie s re- valuated	→				24,000.0	2,000.00		Finance Dept.	Central Administ ration
Manage ment And Administ ration	Finance and Revenue	18. Organize Stakehol der Consulta tion meeting on Fee Fixing	District wide	2	Number of Stakehol der Consulta tions organise d	→				10,000.00			Finance Dept.	Central Administ ration
		19.Const ruct Police Post/Stat	Kruwi Junction	NA	Number Police Station/	→				53,500.00			Ghana Police Service	Central Administ ration

		ion with landscaping			Post Constructed									
		20.Provide support to Security	District wide	6,000	Number of support provided	→			30,000.00				Ghana Police Service	Central Administration
		21.Support NCCE to organise programmes on public education	District wide	NA	Number of NCCE programmes supported	→			5,000.00	10,000.00			NCCE	Information Service Dept.
Management and Administration	Planning and Budget	22.Organize Community/Public Forum Current	District wide	8	Number of Community Forum Current	→			10,000.00	25,000.00			District Assembly	1. Traditional Authorities

		Develop mental Issues			Develop mental Issues organise d														2. Communit y Members
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**DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES**

**Table 5.4: Composite Annual Action Plan 2021**

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION ONE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>														
<b>Adopted District Goal: Build a Prosperous Society</b>														
<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline (2017)</b>	<b>Outcome / impact indicators</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>				<b>Indicative Budget (GHC)</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
						<b>1<sup>st</sup></b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup></b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>GoG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>DONOR</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
Management and Administration	General Administration	1. Train Revenue Collectors	District wide	20	Number of training workshops organised	→				10,000.00	5,000.00		Finance Department & Internal Audit	Central Administration
		2. Prosecute tax defaulters	District wide	11	Number of defaulters prosecuted	→				10,000.00			Finance Department & Internal Audit	Central Administration
Economic Development	Agricultural Service and	3. Provide support for Rice	District wide	NA	Number of rice farmers supported	→				25,000.00		22,500.00	Department of Agriculture	1.Canadian International Development

	Managem ent	Extension Programme											nt Agency (CIDA) 2. Central Administrati on
		4. Provide support for Planting for Food and Jobs	District wide	151	Number of farmers benefited from the program me					<b>100,000.0 0</b>		<b>20,000.0 0</b>	Departme nt of Agricultur e  Central Administrati on
		5. Provide to support for One District – One Factory	District wide	NA	Amount of money used to support the program me					<b>100, 000.00</b>		<b>50,000.0 0</b>	Central Administr ation  Private Investors
Economi c Develop ment	Trade, Tourism and Industrial	6. Support 100 SMEs to Access REDF and Matching	District wide	NA	Number of SMEs that access the					<b>20,000.00</b>		<b>88,000.0 0</b>	Business Advisory Centre  Ministry of Trade and Industry



	Developm ent	Grant Fund Loans			REDF Fund									
		7. Organize 4 Basic Technology Improveme nt Training for Artisans and Processors	District wide	11	Number of Artisans and processor s who benefited from the program me					<b>5,000.00</b>		<b>40,000.0 0</b>	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry
		8. Organize 4 Workshops to Educate SMEs On Systematic Formalizati on	District wide	NA	Number of workshop s organised					<b>7,000.00</b>		<b>6,000.00</b>	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry
Economi c	Agricultur al Service and	9. Educate and Train Consumers	District wide	100	Percentag e of consumer					<b>10,000.00</b>		<b>14,000.0 0</b>	Departme nt of	1.Ministry of Agriculture

Develop ment	Managem ent	on Food Fortificatio n to improve Balance Diet			s who benefited from the program me							Agricultur e	2. Central Administrati on
		10. Conduct Field Enumeratio n and Yield Studies of Major Crops	District wide	12	Number of field enumerati on and yield studies conducted				<b>6,000.00</b>		<b>10,000.0 0</b>	Departme nt of Agricultur e	1. Ministry of Agriculture 2. Central Administrati on
		11. Organize Annual Stakeholder s Forum/Plan ning Session and (DADU)	District wide	13	Number of stakehold er forums and DADU meetings held				<b>7,000.00</b>	<b>5,000.0 0</b>		Departme nt of Agricultur e	1. Ministry of Agriculture 2. Central Administrati on

		Technical Review Meeting												
		12. Undertake Home and Farm Visit by Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs)	District wide	2,904	Number of home and farm visits embarked upon					<b>15,000.00</b>		<b>13,749.00</b>	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry
		13. Disseminate and sensitize FBOs & Out-Growers on Extension Information & Value	District wide	100	Percentage of farmers benefited from the programme					<b>10,000.00</b>		<b>10,000.00</b>	Department of Agriculture	1.Ministry of Agriculture 2. Central Administration

		Chain Concept											
		14. Identify, Update and Disseminate existing Technological and Production Packages	District wide	7,604	Proportion of farmers benefited from the technological and production packages	→			4,000.00			Department of Agriculture	1.Ministry of Agriculture 2.Central Administration
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	15. Promote the Production and Consumption of High Quality Protein Maize	District wide	100	Percentage of people benefited from the programme	→			6,000.00	10,000.00	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration	

		16. Train Twenty (20) Youth Groups on Non-Traditional Agriculture (Grass Cutter, Rabbit Etc.)	District wide	10	Number of youth groups trained					<b>6,000.00</b>			Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. Ashanti Development
		17. Establish Demonstrations for Crop and Livestock Farms	District wide	10	Number of demonstrations and livestock farms established					<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>3,000.00</b>	<b>6,000.00</b>	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry
		18. Supervise Field Work and	District wide	5	Number of field works organised					<b>5,500.00</b>			Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry

		Managem ent monthly															
		19. Organize Appropriat e Staff Training Agriculture staff	District wide	28	Number of training organized	→							5,000.00	4,000.00		Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry
Economi c Develop ment	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Developm ent	20. Link Cash Crop Farmers to Credit Sources	District wide	-	Number of cash crop farmers linked to credit source	→							15,000.00			Business Advisory Centre (BAC)	Ministry of Trade and Industry
		21. Provide Start-Up Kits to Artisans	District wide	3	Number of artisans provided with start- up kits	→							50,000.00		10,000.00	Business Advisory Centre (BAC)	Ministry of Trade and Industry

Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	22. Carry out Disease Surveillance and Vaccinate Livestock, of Dogs, Cats and Poultry Against Diseases	District wide	2,500	Number of livestock vaccinated	→	6,000.00	4,000.00		Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
		23. Monitor Crops and Livestock Diseases.	District wide	650	Number of monitoring exercise organized	→	6,000.00			Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	25. Identify and Develop Tourism Potentials in the District	Abaasua, Kwaming Cave	1	Number of tourist site identified and developed	→	50,000.00	50,000.00		Central Administration	1. Private Investors, 2. Community Members

**DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION TWO: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Adopted District Goal: Create opportunities for all**

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome /impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports Management	1. Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with landscaping	Asare Nkwanta	2	Number of 3-Unit classroom blocks constructed and completed	→				170,000.00			GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		2. Construct 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary	Kyekyebone	NA	Number of 6-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	→				120,000.00		120,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education



		Facilities with landscaping			construct ed								
		5. Construct 1No. Staff Bungalows for Assembly Staff and Teachers with disability friendly and landscaping	Nsuta	1	Number of Staff Bungalows construct ed	→			240,000.00			GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports Management	6. Support to Monitoring and	Districtwide	104	Monitoring and supervision of teaching	→			10,000.00		4,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration

		Supervision of Teaching and Learning Activities in Schools.			and learning activities supported								2. Ministry of Education
		7. Support to STMIE, Girl-Child, Early Childhood, SHEP, TVET, Guidance and Counselling Programmes	Districtwide	4	STMIE, Girl-Child, Early Childhood, SHEP, TVET, Guidance and Counselling Programmes supported				<b>10,000.00</b>		<b>3,000.00</b>	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education

		8. Procure Office Equipment	Nsuta	100	Number of Office Equipment procured				<b>6,000.00</b>		<b>2,500.00</b>	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		9. Organize In-Service Training Workshop for Teachers	Districtwide	209	Number of in-Service Training Workshop for Teachers organised				<b>5,000.00</b>		<b>20,000.00</b>	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		10. Procure 1500 Dual Desk and Mono Desk,	Districtwide	2,700.00	Number of Dual Desk and Mono Desk procured				<b>50,000.00</b>		<b>50,000.00</b>	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		11. Procure Teaching	Districtwide	NA	Number of teaching				<b>15,000.00</b>		<b>15,000.00</b>	GES	1. Central Administration

		and Learning Materials			and Learning Materials procured								2. Ministry of Education	
Social Services Delivery	Health Service	12. Construct 1No.CHPs Compound with landscaping	Dome	2	Number of CHPs Compound constructed					<b>100,000.00</b>		<b>30,000.00</b>	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
		15. Construct 1No. 2-Unit Semi-Detached Staff Bungalow with landscaping.	Nsuta	1	Number of 2-Unit Semi-Detached Bungalows constructed					<b>230,000.00</b>			District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration

		21. Organize HIV & AIDS Counselling and Testing (HCT) Program me Quarterly	Districtwide	316	Number of HIV & AIDS Counselling & Testing (HCT) program mes organised									District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
		22. Support to HIV&AI DS Program me (DAC & DRMT) Meetings And Monitoring)	Districtwide	8	HIV&AI DS Program me supported									District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration

		23. Organize Training Workshops on Behavioural Change for HIV& AIDS High Risk Groups	Districtwide	3	Number of training workshop organised on Behavioural Change for HIV&AI DS					<b>4,000.00</b>	<b>2,000.00</b>		District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
		24. Educate Sexually Active People on Modern Family Planning Usage.	Districtwide	51%	Percentage of sexually active people benefited from family planning usage					<b>2,000.00</b>		<b>2,500.00</b>	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration

		25.	Nsuta	40,000.00	Number of Basic Medical Equipment and Medical Consumables procured				<b>10,000.00</b>		<b>20,000.00</b>	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
		26.	Districtwide	4	Number of public education organised on MTCTHIV				<b>4,000.00</b>			District Health Directorate	Ministry of Health
		27.	Districtwide	8	Number of beneficiaries				<b>2,000.00</b>		<b>2,000.00</b>	District Health Directorate	Ministry of Health

		to access Antiretroviral Therapy			ries of ART									
Management and Administration	Planning and Budget	28. Provide support to data collection, compilation and management.	Districtwide	2,000.00	Amount of money spent on data collection, compilation and management					<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>3,000.00</b>		Planning Unit	1. Statistical Service 2. National Population Council
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	30. Organize Tree Planting exercise in the Towns and Villages	Districtwide	NA	Number tree planting exercise organised					<b>5,000.00</b>		<b>5,000.00</b>	GES	NADMO



Infrastru cture Delivery And Manage ment	Infrastruct ure Developm ent	31. Construct and drill 15 No. Boreholes with landscapi ng	Selected communi ties	3	Number of Borehole s construct ed	→	<b>100,000.0 0</b>		<b>100,000. 00</b>	District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST)	CWSA
		32. Partner with NGOs to Construct Public and Househol d Latrines	Districtw ide	60	Number of Public and Househol d Latrines construct ed	→	<b>25,000.00</b>		<b>200,000. 00</b>	Central Administrat ion	1. Ashanti Developme nt 2. Private Investors
Environ mental Manage ment	Natural Resource Conservati on and	33. Daily Premises Inspectio n	Districtw ide	365	Number of inspectio ns with report	→	<b>2,000.00</b>			Environme ntal Health Unit	Central Administrati on

Management				conducted									
	34. Support to Sanitation Improvement Package	Districtwide	42,000	Sanitation improvement activities supported	→				150,000.00			Environmental Health Unit	Central Administration
	35. National Fumigation	Districtwide	40,000.00	National Fumigation exercise supported	→				80,000.00			Zoomlion Company Ltd.	Central Administration
36. Provide support to Waste Management eg. Evacuation of Refuse, and	Districtwide	NA	Number of bulk containers procured and number of refuse dumps	→				100,000.00			1. Environmental Health Unit 2. Central Administration	1. Private Contractors 2. Zoomlion Company Ltd.	

		Procure Bulk Refuse Container			evacuated								
<b>Social service Delivery</b>	<b>Social Welfare and Community Development</b>	38. Expand Micro Credit Facilities to Seven (7) Communities		NA	Number of beneficiaries	→			<b>35,000.00</b>		<b>150,000.00</b>	1. Ashanti Development 2. BAC	1. Ministry of Trade and Industries 2. Rural Banks
		39. Form Child Development Clubs in 20 Schools	Selected Schools	5	Number of Child Development clubs formed	→			<b>4,000.00</b>			Social Welfare and Community Development Dept.	Central Administration
		40. Provide support to	Beneficiary	5000.00	School Feeding Program	→			<b>200,000.00</b>		<b>200,000.00</b>	GES	Central Administration

		School Feeding Programme	Communities		me supported															
		41. Create Public Awareness on Child Protection in 40 Communities	Selected Communities	NA	Number of child protection awareness created									20,000.00			5,000.00	Social Welfare and Community Development Dept.	Central Administration	
		42. Organize Community Durbars on Children's Act, Domestic Violence Act Etc in	Selected Communities	3	Number of community durbars organised on Children's Act, and Domestic													5,000.00	Social Welfare and Community Development Dept.	Central Administration

		15 Communi ties			Violence Act									
		43. Train LEAP Communi ty Focal Persons (LFP) in Child Protection	Beneficia ry Commun ities	30	Number of LEAP Focal Persons trained					<b>6,000.00</b>		<b>10,000.00</b>	Community Developme nt and Social Welfare	1. Ministry of Gender, Women, Children and Social Protection
		44. Expand Hardship Funds To Needy People In Five (5) Selected Villages	Selected Commun ities	-	Number of people benefited from Hardship Funds					<b>4,000.00</b>		<b>37,500.00</b>	Ashanti Developme nt	Central Administrati on

		45. Provide support to women artisans and other tradesmen	Districtwide	NA	Number of women artisan and tradesmen supported	→	10,000.00		10,000.00	BAC	1. Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. Central Administration
		46. Provide credit support to PWD	Districtwide	150	Number of beneficiaries to credit facilities	→	20,000.00			Community Development and Social Welfare	Central Administration
		47. Provide support to skill training, internship and modern apprenticeship	Districtwide	100	Number of people trained to acquire skills	→	20,000.00			BAC	1. Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. NBSSI

		48. Provide support for the employment of the youth	Districtwide	293	Number of Youth employed under YEA	→	10,000.00			YEA	Ministry of employment and labour relation
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports Management	49. Provide support to sports in schools and sporting competitions	Districtwide	4	Number of sporting activities supported	→	8,000.00			GES	Central Administration

**DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION THREE: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**

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

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome/impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	1. Support re-forestation programme	Bonkwae, Jeduako and Kyekyebon	153 Hectares	Number of hectares of degraded forest reclaimed	➔				10,000.00		100,000.00	Forestry Commission	1. District Assembly 2. Beneficiary Communities
		2. Formation and Inauguration of Disaster Volunteer Groups	Selected Communities	12	Number of Disaster Volunteers Group formed	➔				5,000.00			NADMO	Central Administration



		3. Establish Community Emergency Operation Centres	Districtwide	3	Number of Community Emergency Operation Centres established	→	3,000.00			NADMO	Central Administration
		4. Organize Meetings for Disaster Volunteer Groups	Districtwide	3	Number of Disaster Volunteer Groups meetings organised	→	3,000.00	2,000.00		NADMO	Central Administration
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	5. Organize Meetings and Seminars	Districtwide	3	Number of Meeting on Disaster	→	10,000.00	2,000.00		NADMO	Central Administration

		on Disaster Risk Reductio n Action Plan for DVGs			Risk Reductio n Action Plan for Stakehol der organise d												
		6. Reshapin g, spot improve ment and tarring of selected feeder roads with landscapi ng	Ankama doa- Nkujua, Jetiase- Nsuta, Nsuta- Jansa, Santaso- Oku, etc	NA	Kilometr es of roads rehabilita ted in the District								200,000.0 0			1. Feeder Roads 2. Highways	Ministry of Roads and Transports
Manageme nt And	General Administr ation	8.Operati on and Maintena	Nsuta, Beposo,	3	Number of Assembl								78,000.00			Works Dept.	Central Administrati on

Administration		nce of Assembly Facilities Quarterly	Kwaman g		y Facilities maintained									
		9.Maintenance in Office Vehicles and Equipment Quarterly	Nsuta	3	Number of office vehicles and equipment maintained	→				60,000.00			Works Dept.	Central Administration
Management and Administration	Planning and Budget	10.Acquire Land Banks for development projects	Nsuta, Kwaman g, Beposo Kwadjei	50	Number of hectares of land banks acquired	→				50,000.00			Spatial planning department	1. Central Administration 2. Traditional Rulers

		11.Provide support to street naming project And organise 16 public education on development control	District wide	6	Number of public education organised					<b>60,000.00</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>		Spatial planning department	1. Central Administration 2. Traditional Rulers
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**DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION FOUR: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY**

**Adopted District Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society**

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline (2017)	Outcome/impacts	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration	General Administration	1.Support to District Sub-Structure	All the 7 Towns and Area Council Centres	7	Number of District Sub-Structures supported	→				40,000.00	20,000		1. Central Administration 2. Works Dept.	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
		2.Supply of Building Materials for Self-Help Quarterly	District wide	60,000.00	Number of Building Materials supplied for Self-Held Projects	→				80,000.00	20,000.00		Central Administration	Traditional Authorities

Management and Administration	Planning and Budget	3.Organize Capacity Building Workshop for Staff at the District Level	Nsuta	4	Number of capacity building workshops organized	→	10,000.00	5,000.00		Central Administration	1. MLG&RD 2. RCC 3. Consultants
		10.Support to District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)	Nsuta	4	District Planning Coordinating Unit supported	→	10,000.00			Central Administration	1. RCC 2. NDPC
		11.Monitor and Evaluate Development Projects	District wide	4	Number of Monitoring and Evaluation	→	25,000.00			Central Administration	1. RCC 2. NDPC

				exercise undertaken									
		12	Nsuta	1	Composite Budget preparation supported	→			16,000.00			Central Administration	1. RCC 2. Ministry of Finance
		13.	Nsuta, Beposo, Amoaming, Atonsu	3	Number of Layouts prepared	→			12,500.00	20,000.00	Physical Planning Dept.	1. Central Administration 2. MLG&RD	
		14.	Provi	District wide	10	Number of LED program	→			35,000.00	25,000.00	Central Administration	Ministry of Business

		to Local Economic Development (LED)			mes supporte d									Developm ent
		15.Organ ise quarterly Public Hearing on Plan Impleme ntation and Progress Report	District wide	8	Number of Public Hearing organise d					<b>15,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>		Central Administra tion	1. Communit y Members 2. Town and Area Councils
		16.Organ ise pay your levy campaign quarterly	District wide	24	Number of training worksho p					<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>4,000.00</b>		Finance Dept.	Central Administra tion



					organise d									
		17.Reval uation of propertie s in the District	District wide	NA	Number of communi ties with their propertie s re- valuated	→				24,000.0	2,000.00		Finance Dept.	Central Administ ration
Manage ment And Administ ration	Finance and Revenue	18. Organize Stakehol der Consulta tion on Fee Fixing	District wide	12	Number of Stakehol der Consulta tions organise d	→				10,000.00			Finance Dept.	Central Administ ration
		20.Provi de support to Security	District wide	6,000	Number of support provided	→				30,000.00			Ghana Police Service	Central Administ ration

		21.Support NCCE to organise sensitization programmes on the corruption	District wide	NA	Number of NCCE programmes supported	→	5,000.00	10,000.00		NCCE	Information Service Dept.
Management and Administration	Planning and Budget	22.Organize Community/Public Fora on Current Developmental Issues	District wide	8	Number of Public Fora on Current Developmental Issues organised	→	10,000.00	25,000.00		District Assembly	1. Traditional Authorities 2. Community Members

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

#### **6.0 INTRODUCTION**

The District Assembly, with its mandate of carrying out development programmes and projects that seek to secure better livelihoods and alleviate poverty in the district, prepares a 4-year Development Plan (2018–2021). To ensure the smooth implementation of the plan and efficiently track progress of programmes and projects, there is the need for a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan to help guide the plan along the identified critical path. The Plan also helps to identify achievements, failures, constraints and the impact achieved.

Monitoring and Evaluation involves various synchronized activities aimed at achieving the goal, objectives and targets. These activities include stakeholder analysis, setting indicators and targets, collecting and analysing data and reporting. Others are preparation of M&E budget, evaluating development projects and programmes and dissemination of reports. They are carried out in participatory, interactive and collaborative manner to ensure that most important views are considered.

#### **6.1 PURPOSE OF THE MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN**

Since resources are limited, there is a growing demand in recent times for results-based M & E to promote public sector transparency and accountability. The implementation of such M & E Plan can ensure that service delivery are continually improved thereby making informed decision which will lead to social and economic development. The district monitoring and evaluation plan is basically meant to institute an effective and efficient system for tracking the progress of programmes and projects in the District. It also help to generate timely reports to RCC, NDPC and other stakeholders.

##### **6.1.1 Monitoring Matrix or Results Framework Outlining all Indicators, Baselines and Targets**

This section basically deals with the M&E indicators, type, baseline and targets that are achievable and are directly related to the DMTDP goals and objectives. The indicators are needed for measuring progress whilst targets are the sign post that will lead the District to the stated goals and objectives.

The table below shows monitoring matrix or results framework outlining all indicators, their baselines, targets etc.

**Table 6. 1: Monitoring matrix or results framework**

<b>Pillar One: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>									
<b>NMTDF Goal: Build a Prosperous Society</b>									
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 1: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability</b>									
<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>INDICATOR TYPE</b>	<b>BASELINE 2017</b>	<b>TARGETS</b>				<b>DISAGRE GATION</b>	<b>MONITORED FREQUENCY</b>	<b>RESPONSIBILITY</b>
			<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>			
Number of revenue collectors trained	Output	20	20	20	25	30	Males Females	Quarterly	Finance Department/ Environmental Health Officer
Number of defaulters prosecuted	Output	11	16	10	5	5	Males Females	Quarterly	Finance Department/ Environmental Health Officer
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 2: Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials</b>									
Number of rice extension farmers supported	Output	51	150	200	250	300	Males Females	Monthly	Department of Agriculture
Number of farmers benefited from planting	Output	151	450	500	650	700	Males Females	Monthly	Department of Agriculture

for food and jobs programme									
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 3: Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives</b>									
Amount of money used to support the One-District –One- Factory programme	Input	NA	40,000	50,000	60,000	100,000	Males Females	Monthly	Central Administration
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 4: Support entrepreneurship and SME development</b>									
Number of SMEs that access the REDF and Matching Grant Fund	Output	NA	40	40	40	40	Males Females	Monthly	Business Advisory Centre (BAC)
Number of artisans and processors benefited from the programme	Output	11	40	40	40	40	Males Females	Monthly	Business Advisory Centre (BAC)
Number of workshops organised for artisans	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Males Females	Monthly	Business Advisory Centre (BAC)
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 5: Improve production efficiency and yield</b>									
Number of consumers who benefited from the food fortification and	Output	100	200	250	300	400	Males Females	Monthly	Department of Agriculture

balance diet programme									
Number of field enumeration and yield studies conducted	Output	12	12	12	12	12	Nsuta, Beposo, Kwamang etc	Monthly	Department of Agriculture
Number of stakeholders' forums and DADU meetings held	Output	13	13	13	13	13	Males Females	Monthly	Department of Agriculture
Number of home and farm visits embarked upon	Output	2,904	3,480	3,480	3,480	3,480	Males Females	Weekly	Department of Agriculture
Number of farmers benefited from the programme	Output	100	200	250	300	400	Males Females	Monthly	Department of Agriculture
Number of farmers benefited from the technological and production packages	Output	7,604	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	Males Females	Monthly	Department of Agriculture
Number of youth groups trained	Output	10	10	10	10	10	Males Females	Monthly	Department of Agriculture

Number of demonstrations and livestock farms established	Output	6	10	10	10	10	Males Females	Monthly	Department of Agriculture
Number of field days organised	Output	5	10	10	10	10	Males Females	Monthly	Department of Agriculture
Number of farmers training organized	Output	28	32	32	32	32	Males Females	Monthly	Department of Agriculture
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 6: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth</b>									
Number of cash crop farmers linked to credit source	Output	-	200	250	300	400	Males Females	Monthly	Department of Agriculture
Number of artisans provided with start-up kits	Output	3	6	10	16	20	Males Females	Monthly	Business Advisory Centre (BAC)
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 7: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation</b>									
Number of livestock vaccinated	Output	2,148	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	Nsuta, Beposo, Kwamang etc	Monthly	Department of Agriculture
Number of monitoring exercise organized	Output	12	12	12	12	12	Males Females	Monthly	Department of Agriculture

<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 8: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development</b>									
Modern lorry park with landscaping constructed	Output	NA	1	-	-	-	Abaasua,	Monthly	Department of Agriculture
Number of tourist sites identified and developed	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Abaasua, Kwamang, Owuobuoh o etc.	Monthly	Central Administration

<b>Pillar Two: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>									
<b>LNTDP Goal: Create opportunities for all</b>									
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 1: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</b>									
INDICATORS	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2017	TARGETS				DISAGRE GATION	MONITOR ING FREQUEN CY	RESPONSIBILITY
			2018	2019	2020	2021			
Number of 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with disability friendly and landscaping constructed and completed	Output	2	2	2	2	2	Beposo, Kyebi, Dida, Atonsu, Ohemaa	Monthly	District Education Directorate



							Dida, Balana		
Number of 6-Unit Classroom Blocks with disability friendly facilities and landscaping constructed	Output	NA	-	1	1	1	Appiakrom Bonkwaem , Koduase	Monthly	District Education Directorate
Number of 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with disability friendly facilities and landscaping rehabilitated	Output	1	-	1	1	1	Beposo Ankamado a, Amoamang Asare Nkwanta	Monthly	District Education Directorate
Number of 6-Unit Institutional Latrines with disability friendly facilities and landscaping constructed	Output	2	2	-	-	-	Jeduako, Kwamang	Monthly	District Education Directorate

Number of Teacher's Bungalows with disability friendly facilities and landscaping constructed	Output	1	1	-	-	1	Nsuta Nkujua,	Monthly	District Education Directorate
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 2: Strengthen school management systems</b>									
Number of schools monitored and supervised	Output	104	104	104	014	104	All schools	Monthly	District Education Directorate
Number of STMIE, Girl-Child, Early Childhood, SHEP, TVET, Guidance and Counselling Programmes organised	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Males Females	Quarterly	District Education Directorate
Amount spent to procure Office Equipment	Input	100	3,000	3,500	3,500	4,000	Males Females	Monthly	Ghana Education Service
Number of Teachers benefitted from In-	Output	209	20	30	40	50	Males Females	Quarterly	Ghana Education Service

Service Training Workshops organised										
Number of Dual Desk and Mono Desk procured	Output	2,700	100 0	1500	2000	3000	Schools	Quarterly	Ghana Education Service	
Amount of money spent on teaching and Learning Materials.	Input	NA	400 0	5000	6000	8000	Schools	Quarterly	Ghana Education Service	
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 3: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</b>										
Number of CHPS Compound with disability friendly facilities and landscaping constructed	Output	2	1	1	1	1	Dome, Nkwabirem, Kruwi, Issaka-Akura etc	Monthly	Ghana Health Service	
Birem Health Centre with disability friendly facilities and landscaping renovated	Output	NA	1	-	-	-	Birem	Monthly	Ghana Health Service	
Number of 2-Unit Semi-Detached Bungalows with disability friendly	Output	1	1	1	-	-	Nsuta	Monthly	Ghana Health Service	

facilities and landscaping constructed									
Nurses Quarters at Birem with and landscaping completed	Output	1	1	-	-	-	Birem	Monthly	Ghana Health Service
A Clinic with disability friendly facility and landscaping at Issaka Akura rehabilitated	Output	1	1	-	-	-	Issaka Akura	Monthly	Ghana Health Service
Number of training workshop organised	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Males Females	Quarterly	Ghana Health Service
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 4: Ensure the reduction of new STIs, HIV and AIDS/ infections, especially among the vulnerable groups</b>									
Office accommodation for NHIS secured	Output	NA	1	-	-	-	Nsuta	Quarterly	Central Administration
Number of Pregnant women Counselling & Tested (HCT)	Output	316	320	350	400	500	Nsuta, Beposo, Kwamang etc.	Monthly	Ghana Health Service

Number of DAC and DRMT meetings supported	Output	8	8	8	8		Nsuta	Quarterly	Ghana Health Service
Number of training workshops organised on Behavioural Change on HIV&AIDS	Output	3	3	3	3	3	Nsuta, Beposo, Kwamang	Quarterly	Ghana Health Service
Percentage of sexually active people benefited from the family planning usage	Output	51	25	28	30	30	Districtwide	Monthly	Ghana Health Service
Amount of money spent on Basic Medical Equipment and Medical Consumables procured	Input	40,000	4,000	5000	6000	7000	Districtwide	Quarterly	Ghana Health Service
Number of public education organised on MTCTHIV	Output	4	5	5	5	5	Districtwide	Monthly	Ghana Health Service
Number of beneficiaries of ART		8							Ghana Health Service

<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 5: Improve population management</b>										
Amount of money spent on data collection, compilation and management	Input	2,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	Districtwide	Quarterly	Central Administration	
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 6: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth</b>										
Number of artisans provided with start-up kits	Output	NA	30	30	30		Districtwide	Quarterly	Business Advisory Centre (BAC)	
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 8: Promote sustainable water resource development and management</b>										
Number of rivers and drains desilted	Output	NA	2	2	2	2	Districtwide	Quarterly	Environmental Health Unit	
Number trees planting exercise organised	Output	NA	200	300	400	500	Districtwide	Quarterly	NADMO	
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 9: Diversify and expand the Tourism Industry for Economic Development</b>										
Modern lorry park with disability friendly facilities and landscaping constructed	Output	NA	1	-	-	-	Abaasua	Quarterly	Central Administration	

Number of tourist site identified and developed	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Kwamang, Beposo, Owuobuoho & Oku	Quarterly	Central Administration
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 9: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</b>									
Number of Boreholes with landscaping constructed	Output	4	5	10	10	10		Quarterly	Central Administration
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 10: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services</b>									
Number of Public Latrine with disability friendly facilities and landscaping constructed	Output	NA	1	1	1	2	Beposo, Birem, Kwamang, Dome, Jeduako Nsuta	Quarterly	District Environmental Health Unit
Number of Household Latrines constructed	Output	1,200	500	700	1000	1500	Districtwide	Monthly	District Environmental Health Unit

Number of premises inspections with report conducted	Output	365	365	365	365	365	Districtwide	Daily	District Environmental Health Unit
Sanitation improvement activities supported	Output	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	Districtwide	Quarterly	Central Administration
Amount of money used to supported National Fumigation exercise	Input	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	Districtwide	Quarterly	Central Administration
Number of waste bins procured and number of refuse dumps evacuated	Output	NA	50	50	50	50	Districtwide	Quarterly	District Environmental Health Unit
Number of sites acquired for liquid waste disposal	Output	NA	1	1	-	1	Nsuta, Beposo & Kwamang	Quarterly	Environmental Health Unit
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 11: Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions</b>									
Number of beneficiaries to MASLOC Fund	Output	NA	100	120	150	250	Districtwide	Quarterly	Department of SW &CD



Number of Child Development clubs formed	Output									Department of SW &CD
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 12: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system</b>										
Amount spent on School Feeding Programme	Input	5000	5,000	6,000	7,000	10,000	Districtwide	Quarterly		Department of SW &CD
Number of child protection awareness programmes organised	Output	NA	4	4	4	4	Districtwide	Quarterly		Department of SW &CD
Number of community durbars organised on Children's Act, Domestic Violence Act etc.	Output	3	4	4	4	4	Districtwide	Quarterly		Department of SW &CD
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 13: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly</b>										
Number of LEAP Focal Persons trained	Output	30	30	30	30	30	Males and Females	Monthly		Department of SW &CD
Number of people benefited from Hardship Funds	Output	70	70	70	70	70	Males and Females	Monthly		Ashanti Development

<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 14:</b> Promote economic empowerment of women.									
Number of women artisan and tradesmen supported	Output	NA	10	10	10	10	Female Males	Quarterly	BAC
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 15:</b> Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country									
Number of PWD benefitted to credit facilities	Output	30	40	50	60	70	Males and Females	Quarterly	Department of SW &CD
Number PWD's supported financially	Output	150	150	170	200	230	Males and Females	Quarterly	Department of SW &CD
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 16:</b> Promote the creation of decent jobs									
Number of people trained to acquire skills in income generating activities	Output	100	120	120	120	120	Males and Females	Monthly	BAC
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 17:</b> Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development									

Number of Youth employed under YEA	Output	199	293	293	293	393	Males and Females	Monthly	Youth Employment Agency
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 18: Build capacity for sports and recreational development</b>									
Number of sporting activities supported	Output	4	4	4	4	4	All Schools	Quarterly	Ghana Education Service

<b>Pillar Three: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>									
<b>LNTDP Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</b>									
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 1: Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion</b>									
INDICATORS	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2017	TARGETS				DISAGRE GATION	MONIT O RING FREQUE NCY	RESPONSIBILITY
			2018	2019	2020	2021			
Number of hectares of degraded forest reclaimed	Output	153hec	500	1,000 hec	1,500 hec	2,500 hec	Kwamang	Annually	Department of Forestry/SAL Consult LTD
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 2: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation</b>									
Number of Disaster Volunteers Group formed	Output	12	16	18	20	22	Districtwid e	Monthly	NADMO

Number of Community Emergency Operation Centres established	Output	1	1	-	-	-	Nsuta	Daily	NADMO
Number of DVG and District Disaster Management Committee meetings organised	Output	3	4	4	4	4	Zones	Quarterly	NADMO
Number of Meetings and Seminars on Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan organised for relevant stakeholder	Output	3	4	4	4	4	Nsuta	Quarterly	NADMO
Number of Public Education on Disaster	Output	2	4	4	4	4	Districtwide	Quarterly	NADMO
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 3: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services</b>									
Kilometres of feeder roads landscaping reshaped	Output	20.0km	22k m	23.5 km	15.5 km	25k m	Ankamado a- Odumase	Quarterly	Works Department
Kilometres of roads rehabilitated or spot improved	Output	6.0km	25k m	8.5k m	15.5	12k m	Atwea- Abaasua	Quarterly	Works Department
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 4: Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system</b>									

Number of communities connected to the National Grid	Output	NA	10	10	<b>10</b>	-	Kyease-Birem Santaso-Oku Gariba-Odumase etc	Quarterly	Works Department
Number of communities supplied with poles and bulbs for electricity extension	Output	NA	5	5	5	5	Districtwide	Quarterly	Works Department
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 5: Promote proper maintenance culture</b>									
Number of Assembly facilities maintained	Output	3	5	7	8	9	Districtwide	Quarterly	Works Department
Number of office vehicles and equipment repaired/maintained	Output	3	3	4	5	5	Districtwide	Quarterly	Central Administration
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 6: Develop efficient land administration and management system</b>									
Number of acres of land banks acquired	Output	50	10	10	10	10	Beposo, Nsuta, Kwamang &Atonsu	Quarterly	Central Administration

<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 7: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements</b>									
Number of communities benefitted from Street Naming and Property Addressing System	Output	NA	1	1	1	1	Beposo, Nsuta, Kwamang & Atonsu	Quarterly	Town and Country Planning
Number of Layouts prepared	Output	2	1	1	1	1	Beposo, Nsuta, Kwamang & Atonsu	Quarterly	Town and Country Planning
Number of education campaigns organised on development control	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Districtwide	Quarterly	Town and Country Planning
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 8: Enhance quality of life in rural areas</b>									
Number of low-cost houses with disability friendly and landscaping constructed	Output	NA	1	1	-	-	Districtwide	Annually	Environment Health Unit

<b>Pillar Four: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>									
<b>LNTDP Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society</b>									
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 1: Deepen political and administrative decentralization</b>									
<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>INDICATOR TYPE</b>	<b>BASELINE 2017</b>	<b>TARGETS</b>				<b>DISAGRE GATION</b>	<b>MONITO RING FREQUE NCY</b>	<b>RESPONSIBILITY</b>
			<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>			
Number of District Sub-Structures supported	Output	7	7	7	7	7	All Town and Area Councils	Quarterly	Central Administration
Number of Area Council Blocks with disability friendly facilities and landscaping constructed	Output	0	-	1		1	Atonsu Birem	Quarterly	Central Administration
Number of Senior Staff Bungalows with disability friendly and landscaping constructed	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Nsuta	Quarterly	Central Administration
Number of Junior Staff Bungalows with	Output	0	-	1		1	Nsuta	Quarterly	Central Administration

disability friendly and landscaping constructed									
Construction and completion of DCE Bungalow with disability friendly and landscaping completed	Output	1	1	-	-	-	Nsuta	Quarterly	Central Administration
Construction of DCD's Bungalow with disability friendly and landscaping completed	Output	1	1				Nsuta	Quarterly	Central Administration
Construction of 3-Storey Administration Block with disability friendly and landscaping completed	Output	1	-	1		1	Nsuta	Quarterly	Central Administration
Construction of Fence wall with disability friendly and landscaping completed	Output	NA	1	-	-	-	Nsuta	Quarterly	Central Administration



Number of Motor Bikes procured for Assembly Members	Output	NA	50				Males and Females	Annually	Central Administration
Office Vehicle procured	Output	NA	1	1			Nsuta	Quarterly	Central Administration
Amount of money spent on Building Materials supplied for Self-Held Projects	Output	40,000.00	40,000	50,000	60,000	70,000	Districtwide	Quarterly	Central Administration
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 2: Improve decentralised planning</b>									
Number of meetings organised by DPCU	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Nsuta	Quarterly	Planning Unit
Number of Monitoring and Evaluation Development undertaken	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Nsuta	Quarterly	Planning Unit
Composite Budget preparation supported	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Nsuta	Quarterly	Budget Unit
Amount of money allocated to LED programmes supported	Input	<b>5,000.00</b>	10,000	15,000	20,000	30,000	Districtwide	Quarterly	Central Administration
Number of Public Hearing organised	Output	8	15	20	25	25	Districtwide	Quarterly	Central Administration

<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 3: Strengthen fiscal decentralization</b>									
Number of training workshops organised	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Districtwide	Quarterly	Central Administration
Number of communities with their properties re-valuated	Output	NA	9	9	-	-	Nsuta, Bonkrong, Beposo, Anansu etc.	Quarterly	Budget Unit
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 4: Improve Popular participation at regional and district levels</b>									
Number of Stakeholder Consultations on Fee Fixing organised	Output	2	2	2	2	2	Districtwide	Bi-annually	Budget Unit
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 5: Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes</b>									
Number of NCCE programmes supported	Output	NA	4	4	4	4	Districtwide	Quarterly	NCCE
Number of Police Posts and Stations with landscaping constructed	Output	NA	1	1	1	-	Jeduako, Atwea, Kruwi Junction	Annually	Ghana Police Service
Amount of money spent on security	Input	6,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	Nsuta	Annually	Ghana Police Service
<b>2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 6: Improve Participation of Civil Society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development</b>									

Number of Community/Public Fora on Current Developmental Issues organised	Output	4	6	4	4	4	Districtwid e	Quarterly	Central Administration
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## **6.2.0 STRATEGY FOR DATA COLLECTION, COLLATION, ANALYSIS AND USE OF RESULTS MATRIX, IMPLEMENTATION AND M&E.**

### **6.2.1 Introduction**

Data from different sources are used to monitor and evaluate the outcome of programmes and projects in DMTDP. The collection of data in this context, would take cognizance of the indicators and activities identified in the M&E core and District indicators and matrix. These include data on physical delivery of structures, income levels, school enrolment levels, health, water & sanitation, agriculture, employment, living standards among others.

### **6.2.2 Primary Data**

Data that is not readily available would be gathered to augment existing data from secondary sources. Questionnaire would be prepared and administered to collect data on demographic, socio economic, revenue, expenditure, gender issues and other relevant data using the indicators already specified. This would be done by the joint effort of the sub-district structures, departments and the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU).

Again data on the operations of development partners such as NGO's, CBOs, Youth Groups, Civil Society Organizations would also be obtained as well as transfers to decentralized departments.

### **6.2.3 Secondary Data**

Again, data from secondary sources would be obtained from files, reports in the central administration and departments etc. Other data sources would include NGO's MDA's, CWSA, MOFA, GHS, GSS (mainly GLSS and the national population census reports) etc.

Data from all these sources would be obtained, validated and analysed to assess whether they provide the desired goals and objectives.

### **6.2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Information System**

The district has not yet received the Ghana Info database software. However, the Ministry of Finance and the Ashanti Regional Co-ordinating Council (RCC) have made available Project Monitoring Database and Budget Activate software that are being used for project monitoring and budget preparation. The parliamentary Service in collaboration with Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services, University of Ghana have provided Monitoring and Evaluation Database software for project monitoring. Also, computers and accessories and the necessary stationery have been made available to DPCU for effective data collection processing and storage.

### **6.2.5 Data Analysis**

In carrying out Monitoring and Evaluation activities, data generated would be analysed to compare results with targets thereby assessing project achievements on regular basis over the life span of the DMTDP. The DPCU in collaboration with other departments will oversee data collection, collation and analysis using varied and appropriate data collection techniques from both primary and secondary sources. This will ensure that, meaningful information obtained will form the bases of the required intervention.

DPCU will ensure the facilitation of data analysis and ensure that projects being undertaken are in line with the District Medium Term Development Plan goals and objectives. The results of the analysis will be presented in both tabular and pictorial forms which will include graphs, maps, pie charts, Bar charts among others.

### **6.2.6 Use of Results**

A centrally located database will be established for the storage and retrieval of basic data for the District. The results of the analysis would serve as the basis to design interventions for communities and also help to addressing the problems encountered in project implementation.

### **6.2.7 Data Collection Matrix**

Results Matrix would be used in data collection, Analysis and use in implementing programmes and projects. The matrix will show the indicators, data collection period, data collection method, disaggregation of data and result. This will be done in a tabular form. Data collection methods that would be used include; survey, observation, interviews and questionnaires.

### **6.2.8 Programmes and Projects Register**

This is the register for all ongoing programmes and projects in the District being funded from DACF, DDF, GETFUND, NGOs and Development Partners. This will help to assess the level and pace of progress in the ensuing years.

**Table 6. 2: Development Projects and Programmes.**

No	Project detail	Locati on	Fundin g source	Contracto r	Original contract sum	Expendit ure to date	Date Award	Date Commen cement	Date Expecte d Comple tion	Date Actu al comp letio n	Sta ge don e	Status	Remar ks
1	Construction of 1No. 6- Unit Classroom Block and 2No. 3 Seater KVIP for DA Primary	Bepos	BADE A/Mini stry of Educati on	Jakwako Constructi on Ltd.	150,000.00	70,000.00	11-Nov-09	11-Nov-09	20-Apr-10		90	On-going	Standsti ll
2	Construction of DCD's Bungalow	Nsuta	DACF	Amin and Sons Constructi on Ltd.	199,819.17	115,560.28	15-Feb-10	15-Feb-10	15-Aug-10		80	On-going	Work has delayed conside rably.
3	Construction and	Nsuta	DACF	Jacob Aborah	257,139.19	179,811.94	15-Feb-10	15-Feb-10	15-Aug-10		85	On-going	Work

	Completion of 1No. District Chief Executive's Bungalow			Const. Works Ltd.									has delayed considerably.
4	Construction of 2-Storey District Administration Block	Nsuta	DACF	Rancee Construction Co. Ltd.	1,467,693.39	633,768.19	03-Mar-10	03-Mar-10	03-Mar-12		85	On-going	On-going.
5	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Owuo buoho	GETFund	Virtue All Company Ltd.	149,727.00		03-Apr-11	15-Mar-11	15-Nov-11		80	On-going	Work is at standstill.
6	Rehabilitation of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block, Office, and Store	Amoamang	DACF	Destex Enterprise	48,863.56	30,000.00	24-May-11	24-May-11	23-September-11		80	On-going	Work has delayed considerably.
7	Siting, Construction	Balana	DDF	Mowakari Trading &	77,045.00	11,556.75	19-May-15	26-May-15	25-Sep-15		15	Terminated	Contract has

	and Drilling of 4 No. Boreholes at Maluu, Balana, Blackie and Chokosi			Const. Co. Ltd.									been termina ted
8	Construction of 1No. 3Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store and Staff Common room at Jeduako Methodist JHS.	Jeduak o	DACF	Abudu Sweet Mother Enterprise	164,817.2 1	64,237.83	13-Oct- 15	27-Jan- 16	27-May- 16		60	On- going	Project is at standsti ll
9	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound at Nkujua	Nkuju a	DACF	ZABS Const. Co. Ltd	130,267.5 3	50,186.13	13-Oct- 15	27-Oct- 16	27-Jan- 16		80	On- going	Project is in progres s.
10	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Kindergarten Block with	Atonsu	DACF	K. Hammer Ventures	169,109.3 9	39,869.03	13-Oct- 15	27-Jan- 16	27-May- 16		50	On- going	Project is in progres s



	Office and Store at Atonsu.												
11	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound at Amoamang	Amoamang	DACF	JA-MENS Construction	129,697.63	34,013.04	13-Oct-15	27-Jan-16	27-May-16		35	On-going	Project is progressing
12	Siting, Drilling and Construction of Six Number Boreholes at Yereso, Adidwan No.2, Fuseni Akuraah, Ganya, Asasebonso, Kokomba and Oku Junction.	Different Locations SEC	DDF	ZABS Const. Co. Ltd	102,160.00	50,186.00	13-Jan-16	16-Feb-16	16-May-16		50	On-going	Work is in progress
13	Construction of 1No.2-Unit Semi-	Nsuta	DDF	K. Hammer Ventures	229,871.28	138,589.60	13-Jan-16	02-Feb-16	13-Jun-16		65	On-going	Work is in

	Detached Bungalow for Health Staff												progres s
14	Construction of 1No. 4 Bedrooms Nurses Quarters	Birem	DDF	Abudu Sweet Mother Enterprise	120,660.29	44,463.71	13-Jan-16	16-Feb-16	13-May-16		70	On-going	Work is in progres s
15	Construction of 1No. Police Post at Jeduako	Jeduako	DACF	Works Department.	49,281.81	7,200.00	13-Jan-16	22-Jan-16	24-May-16		60	On-going	Work is in progres s
16	Construction of 1No. 12-UNIT 1 Storey girls Dormitory	Kwamang	GETFund	Rancee Construction Co. Ltd.	0.00	0.00		14-Dec-15	14-Jun-16		70	On-going	On-going
17	Construction of 1No. 8-Unit Boys Dormitory	Kwamang	GETFund	DCDC Construction Works	0.00	0.00		14-Dec-15	14-Jun-16		90	On-going	On-going
18	Construction of 1No. Dining	Kwamang	GETFund	May Men Construction Ltd.	0.00	0.00		14-Dec-15	14-Jun-16		60	On-going	On-going

	Hall and Kitchen												
19	Construction of 1No. Headmaster Bungalow	Kwamang	GETFund	Rancee Construction Co. Ltd.	0.00	0.00		14-Dec-15	14-Jun-16		60	On-going	On-going
20	Construction of 1No. 1 Storey Administration Block for Kwamang S.H.S	Kwamang	GETFund	MAY MEN CONSTRUCTION LTD.	0.00	0.00		14-Dec-15	14-Jun-16		60	On-going	Work is steadily progressing
21	Construction of 1No. 10-Unit Girls Dormitory for Ghana Muslim Mission S.H.S	Beposo	GETFund	Joyflax Construction Co. Ltd	0.00	0.00					90	On-going	Work is progressing
22	Extension of Electricity to Staff Bungalows	Nsuta	DACF	Aduse Electrical Eng. LTD.	67,490.90	0.00	19-Oct-16	02-Nov-16	19-Jan-17		90	On-going	On-going

23	Rehabilitation of 1No 4-unit Classroom Block with Office, Store and Staff Common Room at Presby School	Nsuta	MPCF	Nawuuna Enterprise	176,303.43	78,934.38	19-Oct-16	03-Nov-16	19-Jan-17		100	Completed	Completed
25	Emergency reshaping and Sectional gravelling of Nsuta- Jetiase Feeder Road	Nsuta	DACF	FLOROS ES LTD	52,000.00	25,000.00	10-Mar-16	17-Mar-16	10-Jun-16		40	On-going	on going

### **6.3.0 QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORTING FORMAT.**

#### **6.3.1 M&E Reporting Mechanisms**

This will be done in a two tier or levels; the implementation and at the District levels.

#### **6.3.2 M&E Reporting at Implementation Level**

The District Assembly, Departments, Agencies and Sub-structures report quarterly and at the end of the year submit annual progress reports on their activities with regards to the implementation of programmes and projects. This should be in conformity with District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) designed reporting format.

#### **6.3.3 M&E Reporting at District Level**

At this level, the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) would have to come out with the summary of information from implementers, i.e. Departments, Substructures and NGOs at the District Level. The observations and findings emanating from the monitoring and evaluation exercise carried out using NDPC reporting format will be collated. These reports will then be discussed with the implementers and the DPCU and finally submitted to the District Chief Executive, the Presiding Member, the Regional Coordinating Council and other District Assembly actors.

The monitoring report will be prepared based on the outline prescribed below in order to inform all stakeholders:

#### **6.3.4 Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format**

##### **Title page**

- Name of the District
- Time period for the M& E Report

##### **Introduction**

- Summary of achievement and challenges with the implementation of the DMTDP
- Purpose of the M&E for the stated period
- Processes involved and difficulties encountered

##### **M & E Activities Report**

- Programme/Project Status for the quarter or year
- Update on funding sources and disbursements

- Update on indicators and Targets
- Update on critical development and poverty issues
- Evaluations concluded their findings and recommendations
- Participatory M&E undertaken and their result.

### **The Way Forward**

- Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed
- Recommendations

The result will help to assess whether the target set will be achieved or not and the necessary actions needed to be taken to achieve the target. The DPCU would then brief project actors, communities and sector departments on the progress of work, observations and gaps identified. This would be done monthly and the reports will be used for the preparation of the quarterly and annual progress reports.

### **6.4.0 DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY**

Data and information on monitoring and evaluation need to be disseminated and used appropriately to direct future decisions and actions. This is intended to ensure that stakeholders and the general public are fully made aware of the achievements of the District. The effective communication leads to the provision of timely information, tailored to specific needs that targeted the right audience and provide benefits to them.

The M & E information will be discussed and shared with the relevant stakeholders and decision makers. In view of this, the DMTDP, Annual Action Plan, Quarterly Progress Reports, and Annual Progress Reports are forwarded to the relevant stakeholders such as RPCU, NDPC, DPCU, NGO's and other stakeholders.

### **6.4.1 The dissemination and communication techniques**

The following techniques would be used to target all the stakeholders and they are as follows;

- Announcement and discussions in the Local FM stations, Local Information Centres, Notice Boards etc.
- Community forums and meetings with the traditional authorities, Unit committees, area and town council members
- Holding Public Hearing with the communities in the District
- Hold workshops seminars at central locations throughout the District
- The use of social media such as WhatsApp, Facebook, twitter

- The DPCU will dialogue with the stakeholders in order to generate feedback on the performance of the District, The issues, concerns, expectations, and suggestions from the stakeholders would be considered for review.

The stakeholders whom information will be disseminated to are shown on the table below;

**Table 6. 3: Key Stakeholders and the Dissemination Technique**

NO.	STAKEHOLDER	DISSEMINATION TECHNIQUE
1.	NDPC	Submission of quarterly and annual progress reports
2.	RCC	Submission of quarterly and annual progress reports
3.	DPCU	Quarterly meetings with DPCU members
4.	Local Communities (Chiefs, Queen-Mothers, Area Council Unit Committee Members CSOs and CBOs	Meeting(s) with traditional rulers, Area Council members, Unit Committee members, Opinion leaders, CSOs and CBOs
5.	District Assembly / Assembly members	Organizing workshops for Assembly members
7.	Ministries / Departments	Meeting(s) with the Decentralized Departments
8.	Parliament / members of Parliament	Submission of copies of report for study.
9.	Political Parties	Announcement, discussion and broadcast on Local F.M. Station(s).
10.	Development Partners eg Access to Life, Ashanti Development etc Researchers/Institutions	Submission of minutes and quarterly reports.
11.	( KNUST, CRI, SRI, Consultants)	Meeting(s) with Consultants and Research Institutions
12.	Media · Printing Media – Pioneer, Daily Graphic · F.M. Stations.	Announcement, discussion and broadcast on F.M. Stations and Publication in the media

#### 6.4.2 Formation of Development Communication Committee

The District Assembly will establish an effective and efficient development communication committee that will ensure the dissemination of information on Assembly’s projects and programmes to the citizenry and bring feedback to the Assembly for redress.



The Presiding Member will be the chairperson and the Information Officer will be the Secretary.

**Table 6. 4: The Matrix below explains communication activities in the District**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Audience</b>	<b>Method / Toll</b>	<b>Time forward</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
1. Holding Public Hearings	To create awareness on the DMTDP and AAP to the public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Members,</li> <li>• Traditional Authorities</li> </ul>	Community Durbars, Fora	Quarterly	DCD / DPO Convener Development Planning Sub-Committee
2. Community Sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Members,</li> <li>• Traditional authorities</li> </ul>	Community durbars, drama	Quarterly	DCD / DPO
3. Holding Workshops	To educate the people on the DMTDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assembly member</li> <li>• Unit Committee Members</li> <li>• Heads of Department</li> </ul>	Meetings	Quarterly	DCD / DPCU
Meeting with Political Leadership	To get them to appreciate the DMTDP To update them on the status of implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DCE, Presiding member, MPs and chairpersons of the sub-committees</li> </ul>	Meetings with audio-visuals roundtable discussion and PowerPoint presentations	October to December	DPCU

### **6.5.0 EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT WITH AN EVALUATION FRAMEWORK OR MATRIX**

Evaluation is the systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed project, programme, development plan or policy, its design, implementation and results in relation to specified evaluation criteria.

The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) will undertake two major reviews or assessments of the Medium Term Development Plan.

They include;

- (1) Mid-Term Evaluation
- (2) End of Implementation Evaluation

#### **6.5.1 Mid-Term Evaluation**

This will be done by the DPCU in the mid-year that is 2019. This intervention is intended to facilitate an assessment of the level of projects implementation outlined in the plan.

#### **6.5.2 DMTDP End of Implementation Evaluation**

This will be done by the DPCU in September-November 2021. The actual work to be done will include;

- (1) The facilitation and assessment of the level of implementation of projects and activities in the Medium Term Development Plan.
- (2) The performance of the projects that have been undertaken in view of determining whether objectives and targets have been achieved.
- (3) Determine the changes the interventions have brought to bear on the people.

#### **6.5.3 Other Evaluation Methods**

- i. **Impact Assessment:** The DPCU would further conduct Social, Economic and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as well as Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to projects and policies that are economically viable, socially equitable and environmentally sustainable.
- ii. **Thematic Evaluation Studies:** Thematic Evaluation Studies would also be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the thematic policies, programmes and projects from the experiences gained during implementation of sector strategies.

- iii. **District Poverty Profiling and Mapping:** The preparation of such profiling will help know how poverty manifests itself in relation to space in the district. It will therefore inform decision making and investment of limited resources.
- iv. **Beneficiary Assessment:** Beneficiary assessment tools would also be employed to focus on understanding, the opinions of service users on the quality and relevance of the policies, programmes and projects during and after implementation.

### **6.6.0 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT**

Participatory project monitoring ensures that activities are implemented on time and with the required level of efficiency. The communities and town council leaders are involved in keeping track of the implementation and management of community and government initiated projects.

Participatory evaluation involves the assessment of impact of interventions in order to determine whether the set objectives have been achieved or not or whether there is the need to review the plans at implementation strategies.

The appropriate tools to be used in the District to monitor and evaluate the 2018-2021 DMTDP will include:

- Community Score Card (CSC)
- Citizen Report Card (CRC)
- Focus Group Discussion

#### **6.6.1 Community Score Card (CSC) Concept**

The community score card (CSC) will be the appropriate tool that will be used for participatory monitoring and evaluation.

The community score card (CSC) process is a community based monitoring tool that is a hybrid of the techniques of social audit, community monitoring and citizen report cards. The CSC process is an instrument to exact social and public accountability and responsiveness from service providers, like the citizen report card. The process is a strong instrument for empowerment as it includes an interface meeting between service providers and the community that allows for immediate feedback. The CSC process uses the “community” as its unit of analysis, and is focused on monitoring at the local facility level. It facilitates the monitoring and performance evaluation of services, projects of the District Assembly by the community themselves. It is mostly used in a rural setting, since it is a grassroots process.

It is methodology used to solicit user perceptions on quality, efficiency and transparency similar to citizen report cards.

The CSC process allows for;

- a. Tracking of inputs or expenditures.
- b. Monitoring of the quality of services/projects.
- c. Comparison of performance across facilities/Districts.
- d. Generating a direct feedback mechanism between providers and users.
- e. Building local capacity.
- f. Strengthening citizen voice and community empowerment.

#### **6.6.2 Citizen Report Card (CRC):**

The CRC is an assessment of public services from the point of view of local users. Unlike an opinion poll, the CRC survey includes feedback from those who have interacted with an agency or used a particular service. As a result, the CRC captures the experience of users instead of views from the public. The process involves gathering and disseminating citizens' feedback, as well as follow-up advocacy efforts, to facilitate improvements in public services delivery.

#### **6.7.0 STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS**

Stakeholder analysis is very essential if monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP can succeed. Participation of stakeholders will ensure that diverse shades of opinion and experience are reflected in the M&E process. It is therefore necessary to identify the various stakeholders and their respective needs and responsibilities together and determine how to involve them in all monitoring and evaluation activities.

**Table 6. 5: Stakeholder Analysis**

<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Classification</b>	<b>Needs/Interest/Responsibility</b>	<b>Involvement in M&amp;E Activities</b>
<b>NDPC</b>	Primary	Policy direction, guidelines, capacity building, etc.	M&E plan preparation, evaluations, M&E results dissemination, etc.
<b>Local Government Service Secretariat</b>	Primary	Technical assistance, job analysis, management of service etc.	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
<b>MLGRD</b>	Primary	Policy direction, guidelines, performance targets, advisory service, etc.	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
<b>DACF Secretariat</b>	Primary	Financial resources, advisory services, etc.	M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
<b>RCC</b>	Primary	Technical assistance, advisory service, capacity building, performance targets, monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes etc.	M&E plan preparation, evaluations, PM&E, data collection, supervision, project inspections, evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.

<b>District Assembly</b>	Primary	Decision making, bye-laws, deliberation and adaption of plans, programmes and projects, etc.	M&E plan preparation, M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
<b>Member of Parliament</b>	Primary	Decision making, common fund for programmes and projects, etc.	M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
<b>Traditional Authorities</b>	Primary	Advisory services, transparency and accountability, etc.	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
<b>Consultants</b>	Secondary	Technical assistance	M&E plan preparation, evaluations, PM&E, etc.
<b>CSOs/NGOs</b> - World Vision Ghana	Secondary	Advocacy, financial and material resources, transparency and accountability, etc.	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, PM&E, data collection, M&E results reporting, etc.
<b>Development Partners (DPs)</b>	Secondary	Transparency and accountability, financial and material resources, technical assistance, etc.	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, data collection, M&E results reporting, etc.

<p>Media</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Print media – Pioneer, Daily Graphic</li> <li>• FM Stations</li> </ul>	Secondary	Transparency and accountability, etc.	Project inspection, dissemination, advocacy and communication of M&E results, etc.
<b>Communities</b>	Secondary	To demand accountability and transparency, information dissemination, advocacy and support data collection.	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
<p><b>Transport Unions.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ghana Private Road Transport Union etc.</li> </ul>	Secondary	To demand accountability and transparency, information dissemination and advocacy.	M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
<b>ECG</b>	Secondary	To ensure effective energy supply and implementation of SHEP in communities.	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.

<b>Political Parties</b>	Secondary	To ensure the implementation of policies and provide alternatives.	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
<b>District Assembly Sub-Committees</b>	Primary	To monitor the implementation of planned programmes and projects.	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
<b>DPCU</b>	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preparation of District Plans</li> <li>- Monitor and Evaluate programmes and projects of the District</li> </ul>	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.



## 6.8.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION WORK PLAN AND CALENDAR

M&E work plan and calendar involves planned activities to be implemented in a specific time- frame with deadlines for all activities to be undertaken. It shows specific dates within a week, month, quarter or a year for M&E activities to be implemented.

**Table 6. 6: The District Monitoring and Evaluation Work plan and Calendar**

Activities	Timeframe				Actors	Budget
	2018	2019	2020	2021		
<b>Data collection and review meetings</b>						
Monthly field visit	Last Tuesday of every month				DPCU	6,400.00
Monthly reports	2 <sup>nd</sup> Friday of every month				DPCU	2,800.00
Quarterly review meetings	Last week of March, June, September and January.				DPCU, Other Department Heads, Assembly Members	6,000.00
Preparation of quarterly report	First week of April, July, October and January.				DPCU	6,600.00
Quarterly dissemination of reports	10 <sup>th</sup> day on ensuing month of the quarter.				DPCU,	2,000.00
<b>APR preparation and dissemination</b>						
Data collation	From 15 <sup>th</sup> January every year.				DPCU	2,000.00
Draft District APR prepared	30 <sup>th</sup> January every year				DPCU	4,000.00
Draft APR review workshop	2 <sup>nd</sup> Friday in February every year.				DPCU, Department Heads, Assembly Members, Chiefs etc.	3,000.00
Final APR submitted to RPCU/NDPC	25 <sup>th</sup> February every year.				DPCU	4,000.00
Dissemination of District APR	15 <sup>th</sup> March every.				DPCU	4,000.00
<b>DMTDP</b>						

Mid-term evaluation	11 <sup>th</sup> – 25 <sup>th</sup> January 2017	DPCU	5,000.00
Terminal evaluation	7 <sup>th</sup> February – 7 <sup>th</sup> March 2017	DPCU	5,000.00
Specific evaluation	15 <sup>TH</sup> March	DPCU	4,000.00
Participatory M&E	5 <sup>TH</sup> January	DPCU	4,000.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>58,800.00</b>

## 6.9 CONCLUSION

Lessons drawn from the review of performance of the DMTDP (2014-2017) gave us food for thought in the preparation of the current DMTDP (2018-2021). The District profile has thrown searchlight onto the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the District and their implications for development. It is therefore, expected that programmes and projects in the District Medium -Term Development Plan will be fully supervised, monitored, evaluated and periodically reviewed during implementation to measure performance systematically. Data collection, analysis and storage would be made prominent in the plan period.

It is hoped that funds would be released on time for projects and programmes to take off and that all departments and units would collaborate effectively with the District Assembly for the successful implementation of the programmes and projects.

## 6.10 FORMAT FOR PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

**Name of District:** Sekyere Central District Assembly

**Region:** Ashanti

**Name of Town/Zonal/Area Council:** Nsuta

**Date:** 21<sup>st</sup> December, 2017.

**a. Medium of Invitations:** Letters and Public Announcement

**b) Names of Special / Interest Groups & Individuals Invited:**

Chiefs of the various communities, Assembly Members, Town and Area Council Members and Unit Committee Executives, Heads of Departments, Market Women Association, Mechanics Association, Hairdressers and Beauticians Association, NGOs, and Representatives of Political Parties.

**c) Identified Representations at Hearing:** Chiefs, Media, Clergy, Non- Governmental Organisations, Opinion Leaders

**d) Total Number of People at the Hearing:** 245

**e) Gender Ratio/Percentage Represented:** Male: 171                      Female: 74

**f) Language used at the Hearing:** Twi and English

**g) Major Issues at Public Hearing:**

1. Inadequate educational and health infrastructure
2. Inadequate supply of portable water
3. Poor road network
4. High level of unemployment among the youth
5. High number of communities without electricity
7. Low Level of Tourism Development.
8. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for the assembly staff.
9. Limited support to Local Economic Development (LED)
10. Low agricultural production to feed One-District One-Factor

**h) Main controversies and major areas of complaints:**

- i. Charcoal burning and its negative impact on the environment
- ii. Rampant bush fires
- iii. Illegal chain-saw operations

iv. The activities of the Fulani Herdsmen

**i) Proposals for resolution of the above controversies and complaints:**

1. Streamlining the activities of charcoal burners.
2. Support NADMO and Community Fire Volunteers to reduce incidence of bush fires
3. The Assembly Members and Community members should volunteer information on chain saw activities.
4. District Police command would be supported to curb the activities of Fulani herdsmen.

**j) Unresolved Questions or Queries: Nil**

**k) At what level are these unresolved problems going to be resolved and why? NA**

**l) A brief Comment on General Level of Participation:**

Generally, it was very successful as the forum allowed participants to freely contribute to the discussions and their inputs were factored into the document.

**l) Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report**

Signature of:

Hon.Kwadwo Banahene Bediako.....

**District Chief Executive**

Erick Aboagye Mensah.....

**District Co-ordinating Director:**

Hon. Afoakwa Sekyere .....

**Presiding Member of Sekyere Central District Assembly**

Hon. Samuel Gyebi

**Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee**

Twene K. Donkor.....

**District Development Planning Officer:**