

**GOVERNMENT OF GHANA**  
**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND**  
**RURAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**SEKYERE EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

**DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN**  
**UNDER AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL**  
**OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL (2018-2021)**

**PREPARED BY:**

**DPCU**

**SEKYERE EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

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## ACRONYMS

AIDs	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APRs	-	Annual Progress Reports
ASSI	-	Association of Small Scale Industries
BAC	-	Business Advisory Centre
BECE	-	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CBOs	-	Community Based Organizations
CBRDP	-	Community-Based Rural Development Project
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organizations
CWSA	-	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
CWIQ	-	Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire
CWSPII	-	Community Water and Sanitation Programme II
DA	-	District Assembly
DACF	-	District Assemblies Common Fund
DCD	-	District Co-ordinating Director
DCE	-	District Chief Executive
DDF	-	District Development Fund
DEHU	-	District Environmental Health Unit
DEOC	-	District Education Oversight Committee
DFO	-	District Finance Officer
GHS	-	Ghana Health Service
DMTDP	-	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPCU	-	District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit
DPO	-	District Planning Officer
ECG	-	Electricity Company of Ghana
FBOs	-	Farmer Based Organizations
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GoG	-	Government of Ghana
GPRTU	-	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GPRS II	-	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy II
HIV	-	Human Immune Virus
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
IGF	-	Internally Generated Fund
IT	-	Information Technology

JHS	-	Junior High School
KG	-	Kindergarten
Km	-	kilometer
KVIP	-	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LED	-	Local Economic Development
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLG&RD	-	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MOFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MP	-	Member of Parliament
NCCE	-	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
OPD	-	Out Patient Department
POCC	-	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PM&E	-	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PTA	-	Parent Teacher Association
RPCU	-	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit
SDA	-	Seventh Day Adventist
SEDA	-	Sekyere East District Assembly
SHS	-	Senior High School
SMCs	-	School Management Committees
STMIE	-	Science, Technology, Mathematic and Innovation Education
SSNIT	-	Social Security and National Insurance Trust
SSSCE	-	Senior Secondary School Certificate Examination
T/ACs	-	Town-Area Councils
T&CP	-	Town and Country Planning Department
TVET	-	Technical and Vocational Education Training
UN	-	United Nations
UNICEF	-	United Nations International Cultural Education Fund
VIP	-	Village Infrastructure Project
ViP	-	Ventilated Improved Pit

- WATSAN - Water and Sanitation Committee
- WC - Water Closet
- WVI - World Vision International

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **1.0 Introduction**

In April 2017 the National Development Planning Commission issued guidelines to District Assemblies and MDAs for the preparation of a sixth District Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021 under the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) 2018-2021 of the government (Agenda for Jobs), to succeed the 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development Plans, which elapsed in December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017.

The 2018-2021 DMTDPs, unlike the previous plans which were based on thematic areas will be based on the five (5) Development Dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2018-2021) which are;

- Economic development;
- Social development;
- Environment, infrastructure and human settlements;
- Governance, corruption and public accountability; and
- Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs

### **1.1 Objective**

The main objective for the preparation of the plan is to put in place a plan document which, after its implementation would help create wealth, increase income level of the people, reduce poverty and improve the living standard of the people within the plan period.

### **1.2 Methodology**

The methods employed to gather the required data for the preparation of the plan document include;

- Reconnaissance studies
- Interface with some representatives of the people, NGOs and heads of some departments
- Organization of orientation/sensitization workshops for members of the DPCU and Urban-Area Councils and Assembly members
- Socio-economic survey (for primary data)
- Secondary data mainly from the 2010 Population and Housing Census, Annual Reports from Departments, some periodicals and past District Development Plans.

### **1.3 Process and participation by stakeholders**

The planning process began with orientation workshops for DPCU members, Heads of departments and Units and Assembly members. The DPCU held series of meetings with Urban-Area Council members and some opinion leaders, who in turn submitted action plans to the DPCU as inputs for the plan preparation.

After the draft report on the performance of the District Assembly in the implementation of the immediate elapsed DMTDP 2014-2017 and the current situation of the district, the first public hearing was organized. The objective was to enhance participation and to ensure that inputs from the stakeholders were incorporated in the draft proposal. The second public hearing was also organized on July 2018, where the draft DMTDP was subjected to critical analysis. Suggestions from the public were again factored into the final plan document.

### **1.4 Organization of the plan document**

The document has been organized into six (6) chapters. They include;

**Chapter One:** This chapter examines the performance of the Assembly in the implementation of the 2010-2013. It was found that, the performance of the Assembly was about 91 percent which was an improvement of the previous performance (61%). The reasons for the non-achievement of the objectives, problems encountered and lessons learnt were noted. This was followed by analysis of the profile of the district. Some critical areas that were examined under the profile include disaster, demographic characteristics, spatial analysis, district economy, major economic activities and others. The chapter concluded with a summary of community needs and aspirations and a harmonized identified key development issues.

**Chapter Two:** Development priorities of the district have been linked to the relevant development dimensions of Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 which include: Economic Development, Social Development, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements, governance, Corruption and Public Accountability and Ghana's role in International Affairs. Under this chapter key development issues have been subjected to POCC analysis, impact analysis and sustainability analysis.

**Chapter Three:** The district development projections, adopted goals, policy objectives and strategies have been outlined under this chapter. Projected development requirements for 2018-2021 under education, health and other social services are contained in this chapter. The

chapter also captures the adopted development issues, development dimension goals, policy objectives and strategies from Agenda for Jobs.

**Chapter Four:** Development programmes and sub-programme of the District are presented in this chapter. Development programmes and sub-programmes of the district for 2018-2021 reflecting international obligations and sustainability measures have been analysed.

Development Programmes/Sub-Programmes of Action (PoA) of the District for 2018-2021 linked to the programme-based budgeting have also been presented in this chapter. The chapter ends with an indicative financial strategy which shows the means for mobilizing and utilizing financial resources for the implementation of the DMTDP.

**Chapter Five:** Chapter five (5) contains the Annual Action Plan of the District. The Programme of Action has been phased out into Annual Action Plans for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021. For each annual action plan, the location of the programme/project, time frame (in quarters of a year), lead agency, collaborating agency, estimated cost of the projects, source of funding and agency for the monitoring and evaluation of the projects have been indicated.

**Chapter Six:** Implementation arrangements for the plan have been discussed in chapter six which is the concluding chapter of the plan document. The chapter presents: monitoring matrix or results framework outlining all indicators, their baselines and targets in relation to the results matrix of the Agenda for Jobs, strategy for data collection, collation, analysis and use of results matrix, quarterly and annual progress reporting format, dissemination and communications strategy, evaluation arrangement with an evaluation framework or matrix and participatory monitoring and evaluation arrangement.

## **1.5 Conclusion**

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

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **Performance Review and District Profile of Sekyere East District**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

This chapter focuses on the performance review and the profile of the Sekyere East District Assembly (SEDA). The chapter describes the establishment of SEDA, its Vision, Mission, Functions and core values. It again analyzes the performance review of the Assembly from 2014-2017 under the various thematic areas of Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II) and the review of the District Profile. The review also took into consideration cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS and climate change. The income and expenditure statement of the Assembly were also reviewed for the period 2014-2017. The review of the performance and profile is to enable the Assembly identify the challenges during the period under review, 2014-2017 that may have implications in the 2018-2021 plan period. Lessons learnt were also documented. The chapter ends with the identification of key development issues that need to be addressed within the 2018-2021 plan period.

#### **1.2 Vision, Mission and Functions and Core Values of SEDA**

This section of the plan details out the vision, mission and core values of the District Assembly. It again describes the functions of the Assembly.

##### **1.2.1 Vision Statement**

The vision of the Sekyere East District Assembly is “to become a highly professional socio-economic service provider that creates opportunities for human resource development in partnership with other administrative authorities and the private sector in the district”.

##### **1.2.2 Mission Statement**

The Sekyere East District Assembly exists “to ensure the harnessing of its resources for the provision of basic social services in partnership with stakeholders to improve the living standards of the people in the District”.

##### **1.2.3 Functions**

Guided by the Local Governance Act of 2016 Act 936, the functions of the Sekyere East District Assembly are as follows;

- a. To exercise political and administrative authority in the district
- b. To promote local economic development

- c. Provide guidance, give direction to and supervise other administrative authorities in the district as may be prescribed by law
- d. To be responsible for the overall development of the district;
- e. To formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
- f. Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
- g. Sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students;
- h. Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
- i. Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
- j. In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district
- k. Ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
- l. Act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district;
- m. Initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment; and
- n. Perform any other functions that may be provided under another enactment.

#### **1.2.4 Core values**

The Assembly operates on some core values. These core values are guiding principles that dictate the behaviour of staff of the Assembly in the performance of their duty. The Sekyere East District operates of the following core values:

- a. Accountability
- b. Client-oriented
- c. Creativity
- d. Diligence
- e. Discipline
- f. Equity
- g. Integrity
- h. Innovativeness
- i. Loyalty
- j. Commitment



- k. Timeliness
- l. Transparency

### **1.3 Performance Review of the DMTDP under the GSGDA II (2014-2017)**

The fifth District Medium Term Development Plans (DMTDPs) 2014-2017 prepared and implemented by Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies in Ghana expired on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017. These plans were prepared and implemented on the basis of the government policy of Ghana Shared Growth and Development and Agenda (GSGDA) II. The GSGDA II had seven main thematic areas namely,

- Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability,
- Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
- Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- Oil and Gas Development
- Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Development
- Human Development, Productivity and Employment
- Transparent and Accountable Governance.

These thematic areas formed the bedrock upon which the DMTDPs 2014-2017 were prepared and implemented during the plan period.

### **1.4 Objectives of the Performance Review**

The main objectives of the performance review exercise are to;

- a. Ascertain the extent of implementation of the programmes, projects and activities in the plan document (DMTDP 2014-2017) and other interventions implemented outside the plan.
- b. Ascertain whether the projects or programmes under each of the thematic areas were fully implemented, on-going, started but abandoned, suspended or were not started/implemented at all during the life span of the plan (2014-2017).
- c. Examine the reasons for non-implementation of some programmes and projects.
- d. Examine problems/constraints encountered during the plan implementation.

- e. Outline lessons learnt for the preparation and implementation of future plans, particularly the 2018-2021 Development Plan.

### **1.5 Performance of the Sekyere East District Assembly from 2014-2017**

This section describes the performance of the Assembly from 2014-2017 under the various thematic areas of Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II). It looks at the programme, sub-programme, broad activities, targets and the level of achievement during the plan period as shown in Table 1.1 below:

**Table 1.1 Performance of the MMDA from 2014 to 2017 under GSGDA II**

Period	<b>Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability</b>						
	<b>Policy Objective: Improve Fiscal Revenue Mobilization and Management</b>						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014-2017	Improve revenue mobilisation	Equip revenue staff with the needed logistics	Procure bicycles for revenue collectors	0	10	0	Not implemented
			Organize four (4) training programs in revenue mobilization techniques for revenue collectors	0	4	4	Fully implemented
			Cede the collection of revenue items to 3-Area Councils	0	3	1	On-going
			Organize stakeholders forum on rate fixing annually	1	4	4	Fully implemented
2014-2017	<b>Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector</b>						
	<b>Policy Objective: Expand Opportunities for Job Creation</b>						
	Facilitate the provision of training and business development service	Provide skills training and job opportunities	Organize Technical Workshop for Unemployed Youth and Women in Batik, Tie and Dye	-	100	162	Fully implemented
Organize Technical Training Workshop for Carpenters on Finishing			-	100	124	Fully implemented	

			Organize Technical Training for 100 Palm Oil Producers on Quality Improvement	-	100	200	Fully implemented
			Organize Technical Training for Cassava Processors on Quality Improvement	-	150	174	Fully implemented
			Organize Technical Workshop for Unemployed Youth and Women in Soap Making	-	150	155	Fully implemented
			Facilitate the Rehabilitation of Cassava Processing Plant at Asokore	-	1	0	Not implemented
			Facilitate the creation of jobs for Unemployed Youth	-	200	250	Fully implemented
2014-2017	<b>Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management</b>						
	<b>Policy Objective: Promote Agriculture Mechanization</b>						
	Encourage the use of improved farming practices	Provide training and improved planting materials for farmers	Organize farmers fora to disseminate improved farming technologies	-	4	4	Fully implemented
			Assist farmers access credit Facilities	-	100	80	On-going
			Educate and provide farmers with appropriate post-harvest technologies	-	500	350	On-going
			Train farmers on Agric Business and Farm	-	100	70	On-going

		Management				
<b>Policy Objective: Promote seed and planting material development</b>						
Improve crop yield	Support the distribution of seed and planting materials	Provide improved seeds for farmers in communities to improve agriculture production	-	30 communities	30	Fully implemented
		Monitor crop demonstration plots in various zones	-	4	4	Fully implemented
<b>Policy Objective: Promote Livestock and Poultry Development for Food Security and Income Generation</b>						
Improve poultry and livestock production	Provide technical and capacity building services to livestock and poultry farmers	Educate poultry and livestock farmers on identification of sick animals and the use of veterinary drugs to treat sick animals and selection of good breeds	-	200	140	On-going
		Conduct Animal health extension and livestock programme for 200 poultry and livestock farmers	-	200	260	Fully implemented
<b>Policy Objective: Extend Agric Extension Services</b>						
Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education	Increase access and improve allocation of resources to Department of Agric for extension	Organize Training for AEAs	-	9	9	Fully implemented

		service delivery taking cognisance of gender sensitivity					
<b>Policy Objective: Enhance Capacity to Mitigate and Reduce the Impact of Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability</b>							
Mitigate the impact of climate change on the environment	Support climate change and green economy activities and relief services	Support for environment, climate change and green economy programmes	-	4	4	Fully implemented	
		Organize yearly anti-bush fire campaigns in the District	-	16	12	On-going	
		Organize training programmes for farmers in 20 communities on the use of agro-chemicals	-	20 communities	30 communities	Fully implemented	
		Educate farmers in 30 communities on the impact of their activities on climate change	-	30 communities	30 communities	Fully implemented	
		Educate 200 farmers on good farming practices	-	200	340	Fully implemented	
		Organize 4 public fora in Area/Urban Councils to educate communities on the effects of water pollution/Climate change	-	4	5	Fully implemented	
		Undertake Tree Planting in 10 Communities	-	10	25	Fully implemented	

			Provide funds for the procurement of relief items	-	60,000	15,000	On-going
2014-2017	<b>Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development</b>						
	<b>Policy Objective: Accelerate the Provision of Adequate, Safe and Affordable Water</b>						
	Implement measures for effective operations, maintenance and systematic upgrading of water facilities	Rehabilitation and construction of boreholes	Drilling and mechanization of 41No. boreholes	-	41	28	On-going
			Rehabilitation of 10No boreholes	-	10	14	Fully implemented
			Rehabilitate the Assembly and Seniagya water systems	-	2	2	Fully implemented
Organize 4 capacity building workshops for WATSAN Committee members			-	4	2	On-going	
<b>Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities</b>							
Promote good hygiene practices	Promote the construction and use of modern household and institutional toilet facilities	Complete 2 No, Water Closet Toilet Facilities at Effiduase and Asokore markets	-	2	1	On-going	
		Construct 23No. Aqua Privy toilet facilities	-	23	12	On-going	
		Educate 20 largest communities on the need to use household toilets	-	20 communities	32 communities	Fully implemented	
	Construct Slaughter	Complete the Construction of Slaughter House	-	1	1	Fully implemented	

		Undertake waste disposal	Provide 2No. engineered landfill sites at Anunya and Effiduase	-	2	0	Not implemented
			Evacuate refuse District Wide	-	50,000	50,000	Fully implemented
		Undertake hygiene education	Conduct public education on good hygiene practices in 20 communities in the District	-	20 communities	40 communities	Fully implemented
2014-2017	<b>Policy Objective: Create and Sustain an Efficient and Effective Transport System that Meets User Needs</b>						
	Prioritise the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs	Road rehabilitation	Rehabilitate 85 km length of feeder roads district wide	-	85	50	On-going
			Construct Bridge at Etia and Asokore	-	2	0	Not started
			Create 10km Access Roads	-	10	5	On-going
	<b>Policy Objective: Streamline Spatial and Land Use Planning System</b>						
	Improve land use management in the District	Provide basic logistics and personnel to facilitate land use planning	Prepare/Update planning schemes for 3 Urban communities in the district	-	3	1	On-going
			Organize quarterly Statutory Planning Committee Meetings	-	16	8	On-going
			Undertake Street Naming and Property	-	1	1	On-going



			Addressing				
			Facilitate the posting of 1 substantive Physical Planning Officer	-	1	0	Not implemented
			Provide Office Equipment for Physical Planning Department	-	5	4	On-going
<b>Policy Objective: Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export</b>							
Increase electricity coverage in the District	Increase access to electricity in the District	Expand electricity in communities		-	20	12	On-going
		Connect 3 communities to National Electricity Grid		-	3	0	Not implemented
		Procure 400 complete streetlight fittings and other accessories to improve the street lighting system in the district		-	400	200	On-going
<b>Policy Objective: Increase The Use of ICT in all Sectors of The Economy</b>							
Create the enabling environment to promote the mass use of ICT	Provide institutional ICT facilities	Provide ICT facilities in 10 public schools		-	10	23	On-going
2014-2017	Thematic Area: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT						

Policy Objective: Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels							
Remove the physical, financial and social barriers and constraints to access to education at all levels	Financial support for brilliant but needy students	Provide District Education Fund	5,000	10,000	15,000	Fully implemented	
	Provision of educational infrastructure	Complete the Construction of 8 No. Public Schools	0	8	8	Fully implemented	
		Complete the Construction of Ground Floor of 2-Storey 12 Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store, Staff Common Room and Library at Effiduase Zongo	0	1	1	Fully implemented	
		Construct 10No. Public classroom blocks with Toilet Facilities and rehabilitation of 10No. classroom blocks in selected communities	0	20	15	On-going	
	Improved gender gap and access to education at all levels	Support STME Clinic annually	1,000	5,000	5,000	On-going	
Policy Objective: Improve management of education service delivery							
Ensure efficient development, deployment and supervision of	Provide teachers accommodation	Construct 5No. teachers accommodation blocks	0	5	2	On-going	

	Teachers	Award hardworking teachers	Support Best Teacher Award Scheme annually	5,000	10,000	10,000	On-going
		Monitor performance of pupils	Undertake Performance Monitoring Test for JHS 3 Students annually	0	All schools in the District	All schools in the District	On-going
20142017	Policy Objective: Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health care						
	Review and accelerate the implementation of CHPS strategy especially in under-served areas	Expand CHPs zones	Construct 4No. CHPS Compounds (Ahinsan, Ntumkumso, Motokrodua, Akokoaso)	0	4	3	On-going
	Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy	Improve health facilities	Rehabilitate Reproductive and Child Health Block ( RCH) Block at Effiduase Government Hospital	0	1	1	Fully implemented
	Policy Objective: Improve efficiency in governance and management of the Health system						
	Implement the human resource development strategy to improve production, distribution and retention of	Training of critical health personnel	Complete the Construction of Midwifery School	0	1	1	On-going

	critical staff and performance management						
Policy Objective: Enhance national capacity for the attainment of the health related MDGs and sustain the gains							
	Intensify and sustain Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI)	Improve immunization	Support National Immunization Day (NID)	0	1	1	On-going
	Scale-up the implementation of national malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS control strategic plans	Improve HIV and AIDS/STIs case management	Provide adequate support for District Response Initiative ( DRI) on HIV/AIDSs	0	1	1	On-going
Policy Objectives: Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues							
	Improve funding for disability programmes	Effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues	Support for persons with disability	0	20,000	60,000	On-going
Policy Objectives: Develop targeted economic and social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups							
	Promote the economic empowerment of women through access to land, credit, information technology and	Empower women	Support for gender programmes	1,000	5,000	10,000	On-going

	business services and networks						
2014-2017	<b>Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance</b>						
	<b>Policy Objective: Ensure Effective Implementation of Local Decentralization Policy and Programmes</b>						
	Provide favourable working conditions and environment for public and civil servants	Provide staff accommodation	Construct 3 No. bungalows for security personnel and Assembly staff	-	3	0	Not implemented
			Provide Compensation for Employees/other allowances	-	1,000,000	1,244,188.82	Fully implemented
			Support Assembly Departments Annually	-	10,000	15,000	Fully implemented
	<b>Policy Objective: Enhance peace and security</b>						
	Enhance institutional capacity of the security agencies	Fund security activities in the District	Provide Funds for Security Services	-	10,000	5,000	On-going
	<b>Policy Objective: Strengthen policy formulation, development planning, and M&amp;E processes for equitable and balanced spatial and socioeconomic development</b>						
	Institutionalise the coordination of development policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) at all		Undertake Monitoring and Evaluation of Programmes and Projects support DPCU	-	10,000	20,000	On-going
			Prepare Composite Budget annually	-	5,000	5,000	Fully implemented
		Organize 4 capacity building workshops for	-	4	1	On-going	

	levels especially among sector agencies		area and Urban Council members				
			Undertake data collection to update district socio-economic data	-	4	4	Fully implemented
			Provide Funds for Capacity Building of staff	-	20,000	10,000	On-going
			Pay professional fees to Assembly Consultants/lawyers	-	20,000	20,000	Fully implemented
<b>Policy Objective: Expand and sustain opportunities for effective citizens' engagement</b>							
	Enhance avenues for citizens' engagement with Government at all levels to ensure responsiveness and accountability from duty bearers	Self help	Provide Funds for Community Initiated Projects	-	30,000	10,000	On-going
		Public Fora	Organise eight public hearings	-	8	6	On-going

Table 1.2 and Fig 1.1 show the performance of the Assembly in respect of five thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II). The Assembly during the period under review (2014 -2017) fully implemented 43.6 percent of its planned programmes and projects, 47.4 percent were On-going and 9 percent were not implemented.

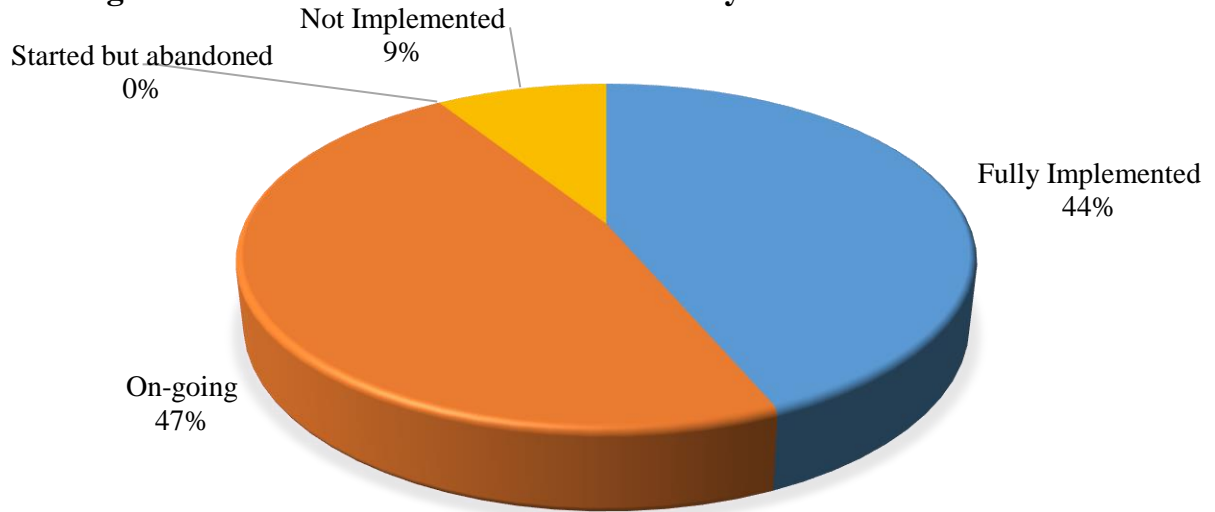
The gross performance of the Assembly as established below indicates clearly that the Assembly on the average performed well in implementing its programmes and projects towards accomplishing its set goals and objectives. The Assembly was constrained by resources and this contributed to the Assembly inability to implement about 9 percent of the projects.

**Table 1.2: The Gross Performance of Assembly under 2014-2017 DMDTP**

Thematic Areas	Planned Programmes and Projects	Status of Implementation				Percentage Level of Achievement of fully implemented programmes and projects
		Fully Implemented	On-going	Started but abandoned	Not Implemented	
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	4	2	1	-	1	50%
Enhancing the Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	7	6	-	-	1	85.7%
Accelerated Agriculture Mechanization and Sustainable Natural Resources	17	11	6	-	-	64.7%
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	23	6	13	-	4	26.1%
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	15	4	11	-	-	26.7%
Transparence and Accountable Governance	12	5	6	-	1	41.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	
<b>OVERALL PERCENTAGE OF LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES</b>		<b>43.6%</b>	<b>47.4%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9%</b>	

Source: DPCU Monitoring and Evaluation Reports (2014-2017)

**Fig 1.1 : Gross Performance of the Assembly under DMDTP 2014-2017**



### **1.6 Financial Performance of the Assembly, 2014-2017**

Tables 1.3 and 1.4 show the details of total financial releases from Government of Ghana and all Sources of Financial Resources for the Sekyere East District. From Table 1.4, the highest total revenue was recorded within the plan period was in 2016 with an amount of GH¢ 4,118,860.06. The year 2017 recorded the lowest total revenue GH¢ 1,107,701.35.



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

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries)							
Year	Requested As planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released C	Deviations		Actual Expenditure D	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2014	1,909,314.58	1,909,314.58	1,098,496.23	0.00	(810,818.35)	1,098,496.23	0.00
2015	1,169,080.00	1,169,080.82	1,089,742.52	0.00	(79,338.3)	1,089,742.52	0.00
2016	1,189,864.00	1,189,864.00	1,189,863.00	0.00	(1)	1,189,863.00	0.00
2017	182,331.00	182,331.00	617,516.38	0.00	(435,185.38)	617,516.38	0.00
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS							
Year							
2014	1,033,160.00	1,033,160.00	843,598.66	0.00	189,561.34	843,598.66	0.00
2015	947,449.00	967,449.00	396,447.00	0.00	571,002.00	396,447.00	0.00
2016	4,984,846.00	4,984,846.00	2,936,420.07	0.00	2,048,425.93	2,936,420.07	0.00
2017	3,807,494.00	3,807,494.00	184,330.90	0.00	3,623,163.10	184,330.90	0.00
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	455,990.00	455,990.00	274,817.62	0.00	181,172.38	274,817.62	0.00
2015	359,206.23	359,206.23	326,703.23	0.00	32,503.00	326,703.23	0.00
2016	444,879.00	444,879.00	368,082.60	0.00	76,796.40	368,082.60	0.00
2017	1,700,934.00	1,700,934.00	246,556.50	0.00	1,454,377.50	246,556.50	0.00

Source: Finance Department SEDA, 2017

**Table 1.4: All Sources of Financial Resources for the MDAs**

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance
GoG	2,947,474.58	1,949,129.50	998,345.08	2,149,231.51	1,464,950.53	(684,280.98)	2,090,024.00	1,189,863.00	900,161.00	1,691,805.00	594,931.98	1,096,873.02
IGF	484,570.00	282,281.10	202,288.90	403,620.00	350,519.00	(53,101.00)	444,879.10	442,694.68	2,184.42	364,152.91	169,440.58	194,712.33
DACF	2,514,210.12	940,308.24	1,573,901.88	2,675,291.77	1,648,341.85	(1,026,949.92)	3,878,707.00	1,921,977.85	1,956,729.15	4,280,695.59	289,610.75	3,991,084.84
DDF	490,876.00	653,177.43	-162,301.43	490,876.00	296,993.00	(193,883.00)		564,424.55	-564,424.55	847,087.50	53,718.04	793,369.46
UDG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Partners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GET Fund	30,000.00	25,000.00	(5,000)	-	25,000.00	25,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (please, specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,467,130.70</b>	<b>3,849,896.27</b>	<b>2,612,234.43</b>	<b>5,719,019.28</b>	<b>3,785,804.38</b>	<b>1,983,214.90</b>	<b>6,413,610.10</b>	<b>4,118,960.08</b>	<b>2,294,650.02</b>	<b>7,183,741.00</b>	<b>1,107,701.35</b>	<b>6,076,039.65</b>

**Source: Finance Department SEDA, 2017**

## **1.7 Problems/Constraints encountered during plan implementation**

The key problems and issues encountered during the implementation stage of the plan are outlined below:

1. Inadequate funding for the proposed projects/programmes
2. The implementation of programmes and projects which were not in the plan.
3. Deductions at source by the Ministry of Local Government/Common Fund Administrator
4. Many directives and administrative instructions from Accra
5. Ineffective supervision of projects by external consultants
6. Delays in the release of the common fund leading to delays in the completion of projects.
7. Contract agreements were not followed to the latter
8. Limited use of internally generated revenue in execution of projects.
9. Periodic review of the plan not done regularly
10. Inadequate monitoring and supervision of projects

## **1.8 Lessons Learnt Which Have Implications for the 2018- 2021(DMTDP)**

Lessons learnt during the implementation of the plan which have implications 2018 to 2021 include the following:

- a. Funding of programmes and projects should not be limited to the DACF alone
- b. The Plan Document must be reviewed periodically by all stakeholders
- c. Selection of projects/programmes for inclusion in the development plan must not be based on intuition or emotions
- d. The District Monitoring Team must be strengthened and resourced to perform its role.
- e. Monitoring of projects and programmes should be strictly adhered to from the beginning to the end of the programme.
- f. Evaluation of programmes/projects to assess their impact must be undertaken periodically
- g. Regular site and technical meetings must be undertaken during plan implementation.
- h. Procurement plans and cash flow analysis must precede sub projects execution
- i. Value for money analysis must be done for all Assembly projects
- j. The plan document must be marketed and project proposals prepared to seek funding from other sources

## **1.9 Summary and Conclusions**

A lot of programmes and projects were implemented in the district to improve upon the conditions of life of the people. Much progress was made in the education sector, where a lot of projects were executed whilst others are still on-going. There was a significant improvement in enrolment because of the programmes and projects undertaken

Even though agriculture is the mainstay of the district economy not much was done in the sector. The district could not do much in the health sector as few projects were implemented

The on-going projects and those projects which were not implemented and are still relevant will be rolled over to the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan for implementation. In spite of the progress made there are still much more to be done in the district to reduce poverty.

## **1.10 Analysis of Existing Situation/Compilation of the District Profile**

Sekyere East District Assembly is one of the Thirty (30) Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assemblies in the Ashanti Region. It was created in pursuance of deepening decentralization and good governance in Ghana. It was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1900 of November 2007. This section analyses the existing situation of the Sekyere East District.

### **1.10.1 Institutional Capacity Needs**

As part of efforts to assess the capacity of the District Assembly to develop and implement the DMTDP, an institutional capacity needs assessment was done. The rationale of the assessment was to ensure that the appropriate incentives, material and human resources are in place for effective DMTDP implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The staff strength, logistics and equipment as well as operational departments in the District were analysed.

#### **1.10.1.1 Staff Strength**

Since the quantity and quality of human resources of the Sekyere East District is essential to its capacity to develop and implement the DMTDP, the key staff situation of the district was analysed. Among the issues examined are the numbers of key personnel, their level of qualification and working experiences. The assessment was to ensure that the appropriate human resources are in place for effective DMTDP implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

**Table 1.5: Core Staff Positions in the District**

DESCRIPTION	REQUIRED		EXISTING	
	No. Required	Qualification Required	No. At Post	Existing Qualifications
DCD	1	Master's Degree	1	Master's Degree
Assistant Directors	4	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	3	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree
Development Planning Officers	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	1	Master's Degree
Assistant Development planning Officer	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree
DBA	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	1	Master's Degree
Budget Analyst	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree
DFO	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree
Accountants	4	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	2	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree
Head of Works	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree
District Internal Auditor	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree
Revenue Head	2	Diploma	1	Diploma
Physical Planning Officer	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree
District Director of Education	1	Master's Degree	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree
District Director of Health	1	Master's Degree	1	Master's Degree
District Director of Agriculture	1	Master's Degree	1	Master's Degree
NADMO Director	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree
Trade and Industry Head	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree
Procurement Officer	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	1	Master's Degree

**Source: SEDA, Human Resource Unit, May 2017**

Analysis from Table 1.5 shows that, the district has enough staff with the requisite qualification to carry out its planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation functions. There was therefore no need to engage the services of consultants in the plan preparation process.

### **1.10.1.2 Logistics and Equipment**

This section examines the availability of logistics and equipment which are essential in carrying out the planning functions of the assembly particularly the preparation monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP 2018-2021. It involved stocktaking of logistics and equipment that the Assembly has and

what it required. The condition or status of the available logistics and equipment also constituted a key area of interest in the assessment. The Table 1.6 gives a summary of the logistics and equipment situation of the Sekyere East District.

**Table 1.6: Logistics and Equipment Situation of the Sekyere East District**

<b>Type of equipment</b>	<b>No. Required</b>	<b>No. Existing</b>	<b>Gap/ Backlog</b>	<b>Condition of Existing Logistics and Equipment</b>
Vehicles	6	2	4	Not in good condition
Motor bikes	10	2	8	Not in good condition
Desktop computers	30	30	0	In good condition
Laptops	8	6	2	Two not in good condition
Printers	30	21	9	Not in good condition
Photocopier Machines	3	2	1	One not in good condition
Telephones (fixed)	11	0	11	
Flip Chart stands	5	0	5	
LCD (projector)	2	2	0	In good condition

**Source: SEDA, Human Resource Unit, May 2017**

From Table 1.6, it is observed that apart from Desktop computers and LCD projectors, there was a gap/backlog for all other logistics and equipment assessed. The district does not have a dedicated vehicle for monitoring and evaluation and has only two motorbikes which are not in good condition. This limits the mobility of staff. Other equipment such as laptops, printers, photocopier machines and fixed telephone lines are in backlog. The outcome of the assessment points to the fact that the assembly will have to build on its existing logistical and equipment capacity to enable it effectively perform its planning functions.

### **1.10.1.3 Operational Departments and other Decentralised Departments in the District**

The Departments in the district provide technical and professional advice/support to the District Assembly. They are actively involved in the preparation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP of the Assembly. The Assembly has all 11 departments operational as required. Below are the operational and other Decentralised Departments in the District:

**Table 1.7: Operational Departments in the District**

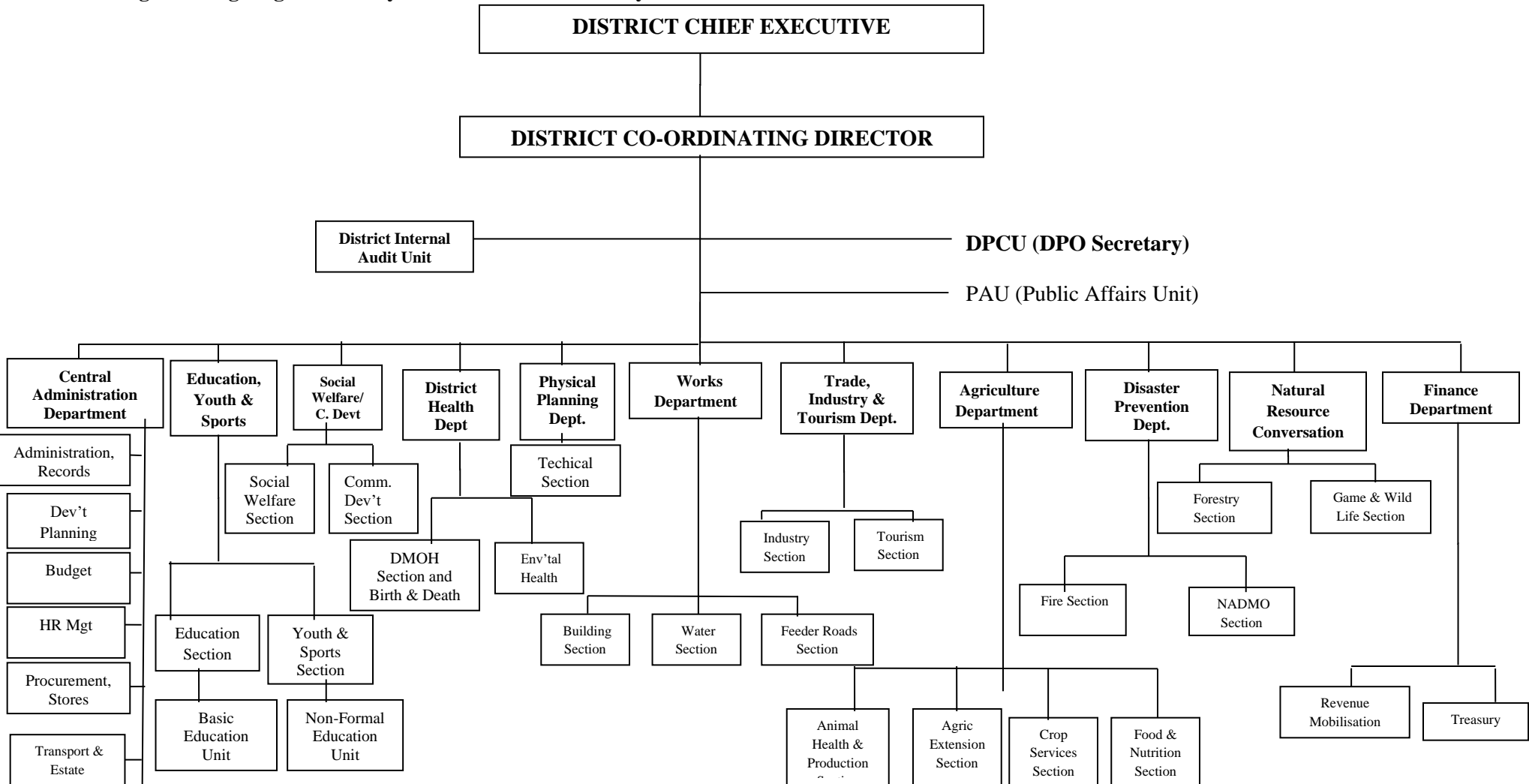
S/N	11 Operational Departments	S/N	Other Departments
1	Central Administration	1	National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE)
2	Works Department	2	Information Services Department
3	Social Welfare and Community Development	3	Birth and Death Registry
4	Physical Planning Department	4	Electoral Commission
5	Department of Trade and Industry	5	Stool Lands Administration
6	Natural Resource Conservation Department	6	Non Formal Education Division
7	Disaster Prevention Department	7	National Service Secretariat
8	Education Youth and Sports	8	Youth Employment Development Agency(YEA)
9	Department of Health	9	Ghana Immigration Service
10	Department of Agriculture	10	Ghana Police Service
11	Finance Department		

**Source: SEDA-DPCU, May 2017**

#### **1.10.1.4 Administrative Structure of Sekyere East District Assembly**

The Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) vest the executive and administrative functions of the Assembly in the District Chief Executive. The DCE is responsible for the day-to-day performance of the executive and administrative functions of the District Assembly and is responsible for the supervision of the departments of the Assembly. The District Chief Executive performs these functions through the District Coordinating Director (DCD) who is the head of the administrative machinery in the district and secretary to the assembly. The District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) of the District Assembly headed by the DCD is primarily responsible for the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of plans. Heads of Department and sub-governmental agencies operating in the district report to the DCE through the DCD. The Administrative Structure of Sekyere East District Assembly is shown in Figure 1.2.

**Fig. 1.2: Organogram of Sekyere East District Assembly**





## **1.11 Physical and Natural Environment**

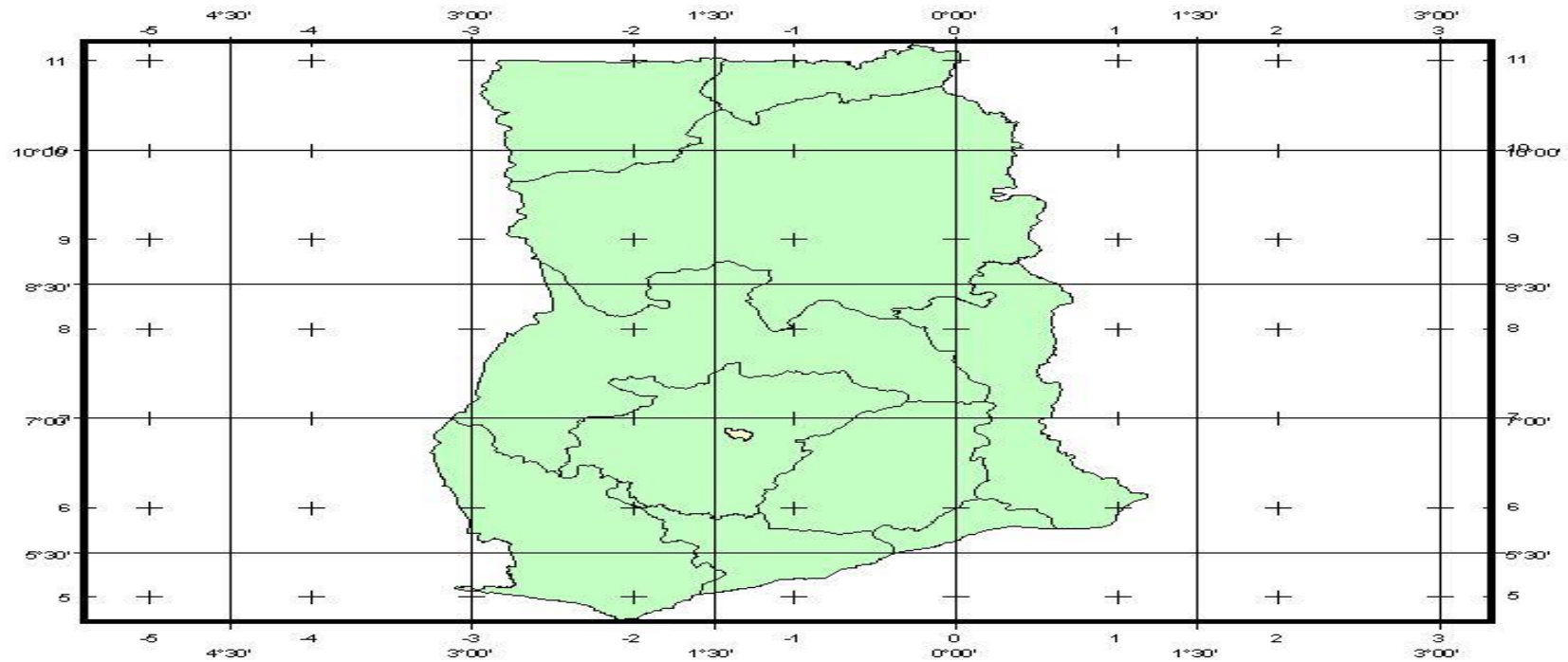
### **1.11.1 Location and Size**

The district is located in the North-Eastern part of the region, and lies between latitudes 6°45” – 6°55” North and Longitude 1°15” – 1° 25” West. The district shares boundaries with other districts like Sekyere-Kumawu to the North-East, Sekyere South to the West-West, Asante-Akim North to the South-East and Juaben Municipal Assembly to the South-West. It covers an estimated area of about 730.5sq/km with forty (43) settlements of varying sizes. Figures 1.3 and 1.4 show the location of the District in National and Regional context. Fig 1.5 shows the map of Sekyere East.

The district has twenty-six (26) electoral areas, an Urban Council, namely Effiduase-Asokore Urban Council and three Area Councils at Akwamu, Senchi-Nyamfa and Seniagya-Mponua. It also has one Parliamentary Constituency of Effiduase-Asokore.

Figure 1.3 Sekyere East District in National Context

## MAP OF SEKYERE EAST DISTRICT NATIONAL CONTEXT



### SCALE



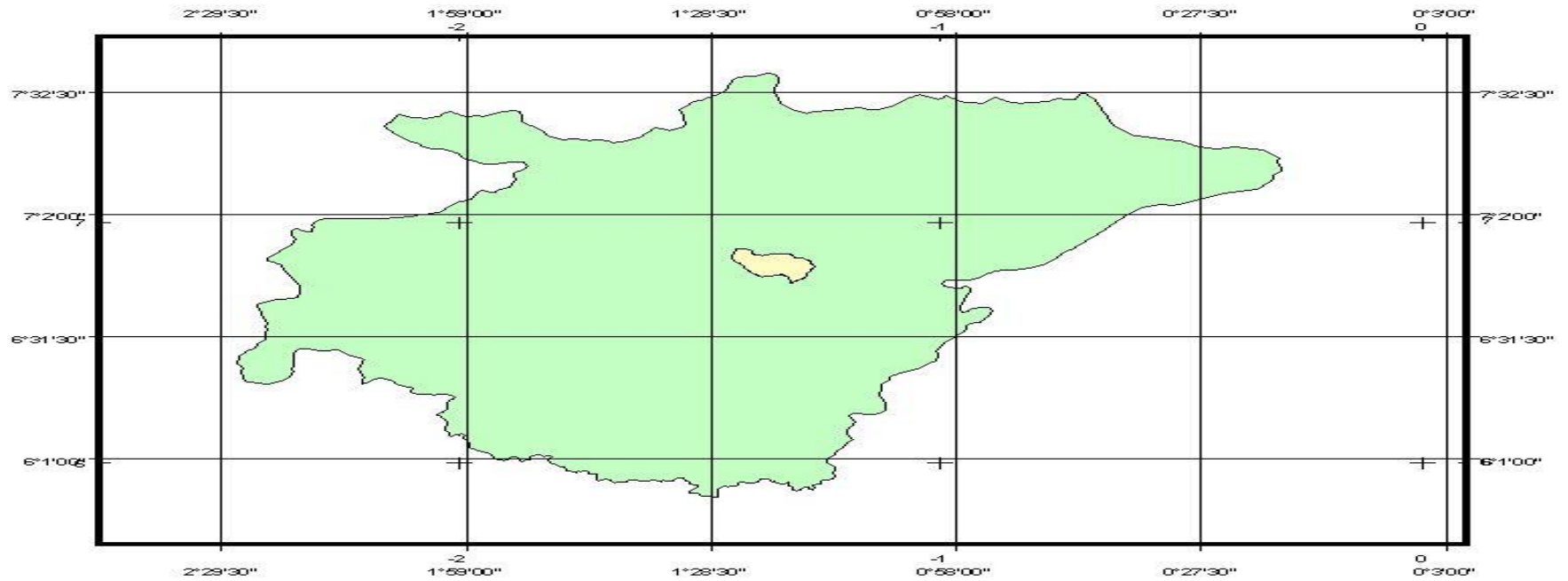
### LEGEND

-  District Boundary
-  National Boundary



Figure 1.4 Sekyere East in Regional Context

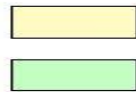
## MAP OF SEKYERE EAST DISTRICT REGIONAL CONTEXT



**SCALE**



**LEGEND**



**District Boundary**

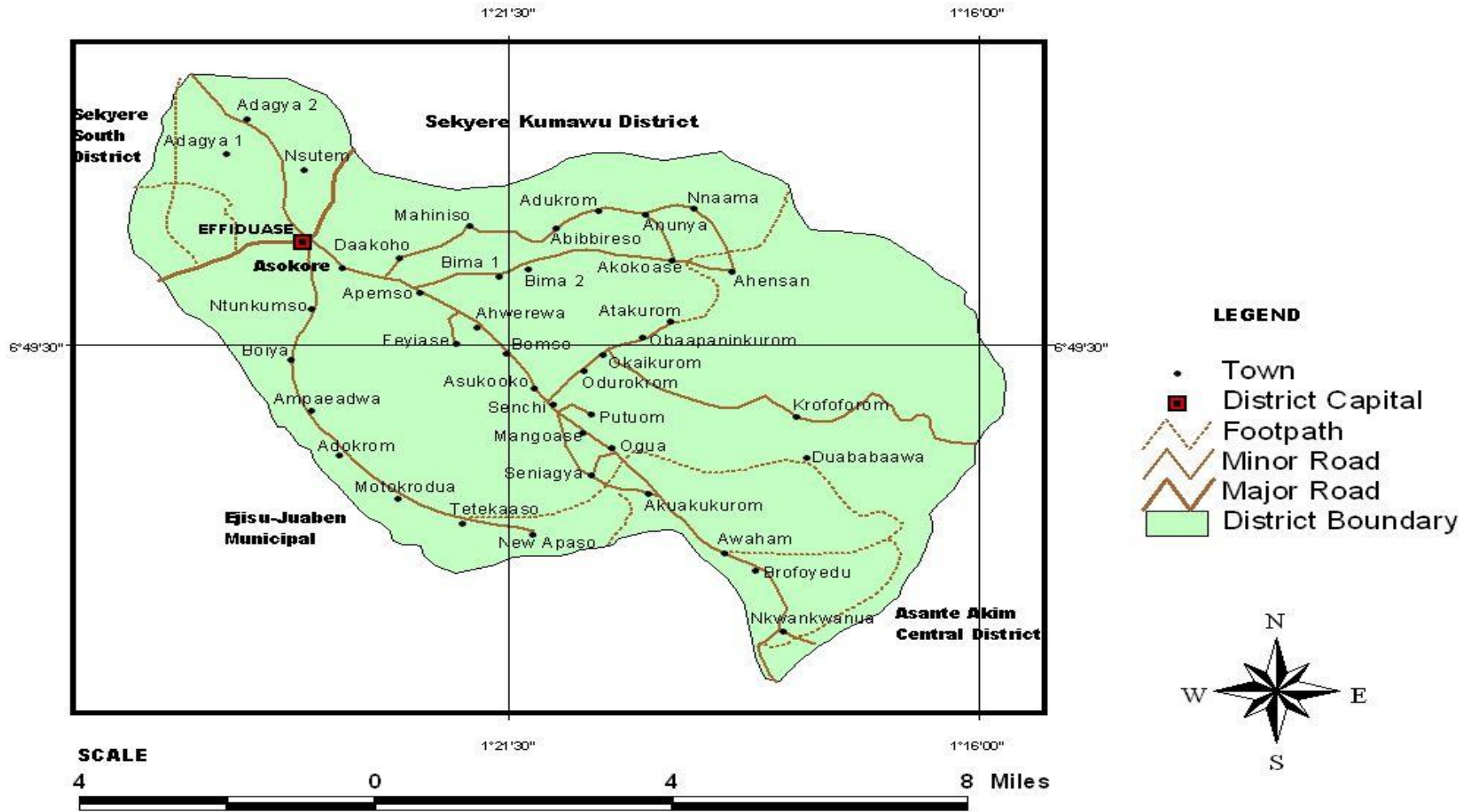
**Regional Boundary**



Figure 1.5 Sekyere East District Map

# SEKYERE EAST DISTRICT

## SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF DUMPING SITES

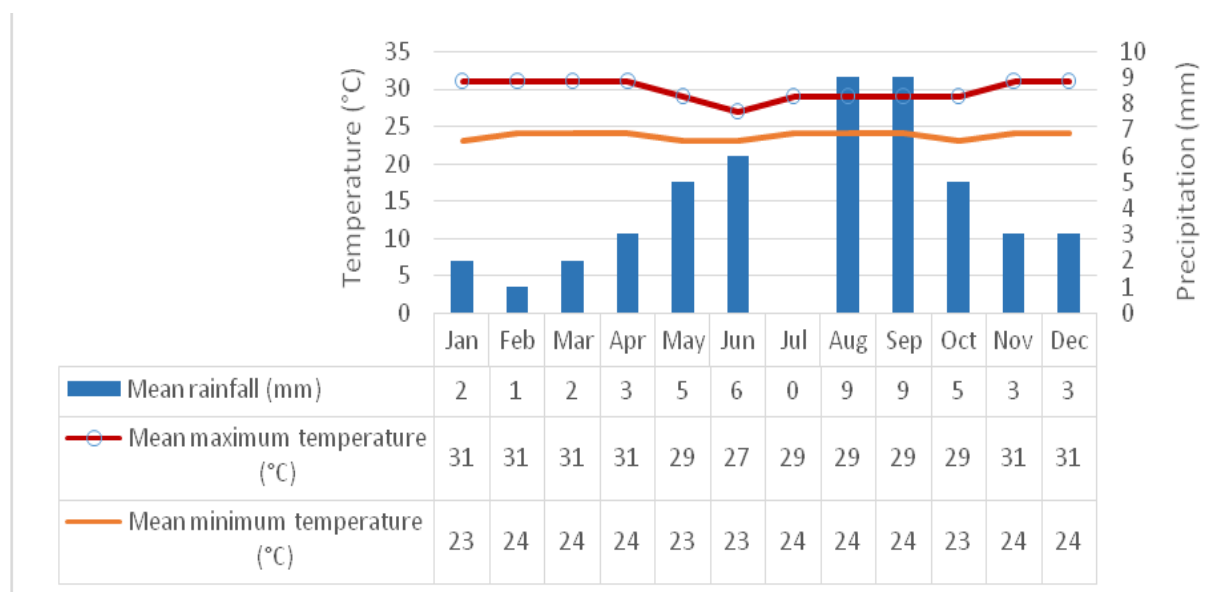


### 1.11.2 Climate

The climate of the district is wet semi-equatorial climate. Double maxima rainfall is experienced in a year. The major rainy season starts in April and ends in July, whilst the minor season begins in September and ends in early November.

The climatic conditions in the District conform to the general conditions that prevail within the middle belt of Ghana. The District experiences monthly mean temperature around 26°C, although some areas record lower figures. Maximum temperatures are between 29°C and 31°C in March and April, while minimum temperatures between 21°C and 23°C are experienced in August. Figure 1.6 which shows climate data of Effiduase indicates that June is the wettest month of the year in the first maxima; August and September months also record the wettest rainfall in the second maxima. Humidity is high during the wet months of the year and low during the dry months. Relative humidity within the District averages about 80 percent. The climatic condition is suitable for the cultivation of tree crops (cocoa, citrus), industrial crops (oil palm), root and tubers (yam, cassava, cocoyam, taro), cereals (maize, rice), fruits and vegetables (pear, banana, mango, tomatoes, garden eggs, onions, pepper, okra) legumes (groundnut, cowpea, soybean) to feed the agro based industries in the district and beyond.

**Figure 1.6 Climate Data of Effiduase**



**Source: SEDA-DPCU, May 2017**

It must be stressed however that, current trends in the climatic conditions of the district is becoming unpredictable as a result of climatic change. This has affected agriculture planning. The situation calls for measures to reduce the over-reliance on climate for agricultural production like irrigation.

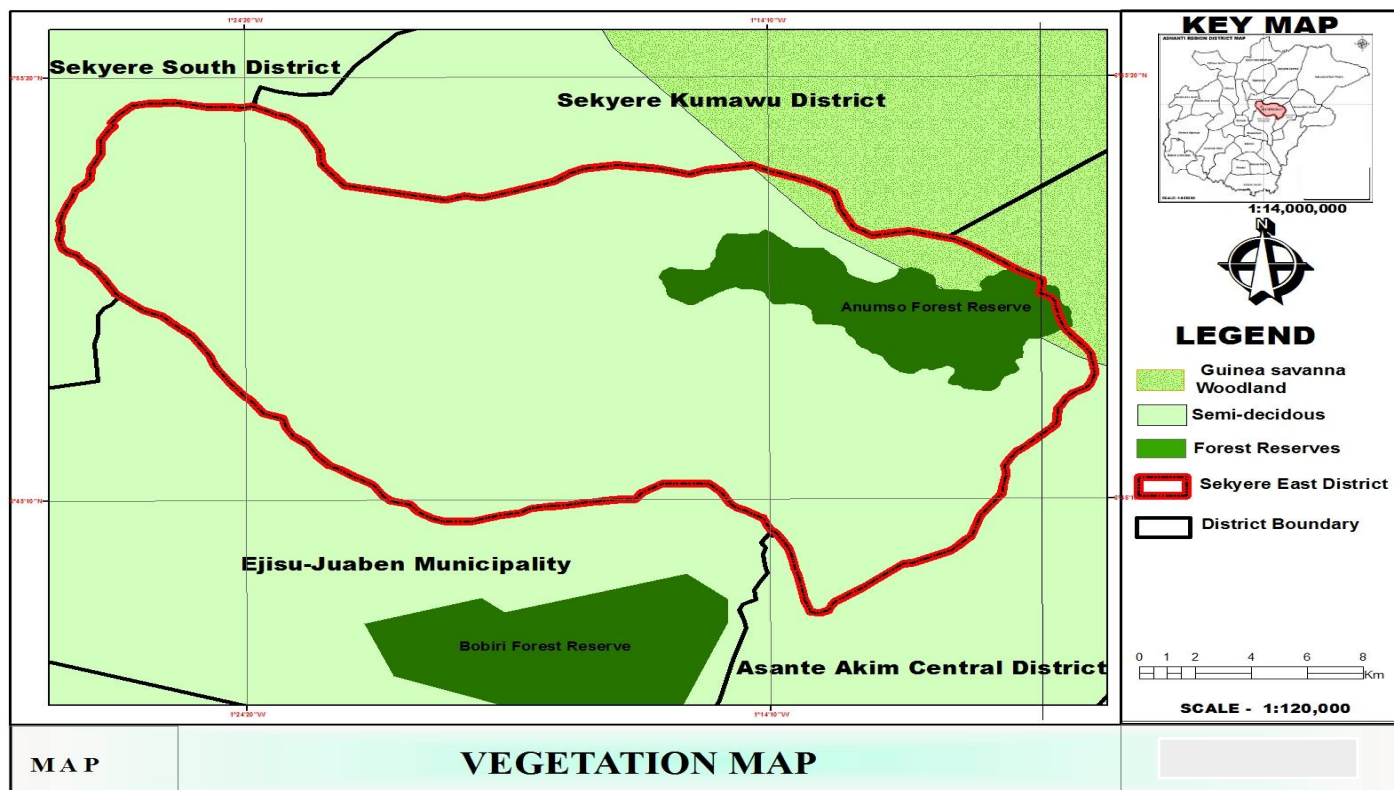
### **1.11.3 Vegetation**

The vegetation of the District is mainly one of the rain forest type and exhibits moist semi- deciduous characteristics. Thus, it supports the growth of big and tall trees of different kinds such as Wawa, Sapele, Odum and Mahogany. The nature of vegetation in the district makes the land very fertile and suitable for agricultural investments. Food and cash crops such as cocoa, citrus, oil palm, yam, cassava, cocoyam, taro, maize, rice, pear, banana, mango, tomatoes, garden eggs, onions, pepper, okra, groundnut, cowpea, soybean, and others are widely grown in the district.

As a result of the bad practices such as shifting cultivation, slash and burn method of farming and illegal logging the forest cover has gradually been destroyed and replaced by a mosaic of secondary forest. More so, uncontrolled bush burning, particularly in the smaller settlements is fast threatening the district's bio-diversity, thus putting the fertility of the soil at risk and reducing potential resources for future generations as the vegetation is fast degenerating.

There is one main forest reserve (Anunso Forest reserve) in the district which helps to preserve the vegetation and bio-diversity. Figure 1.7 presents the vegetation of the district.

**Figure 1.7 Vegetation of Sekyere East District**



Source: SEDA-DPCU, May 2017

#### 1.11.4 Relief and Drainage

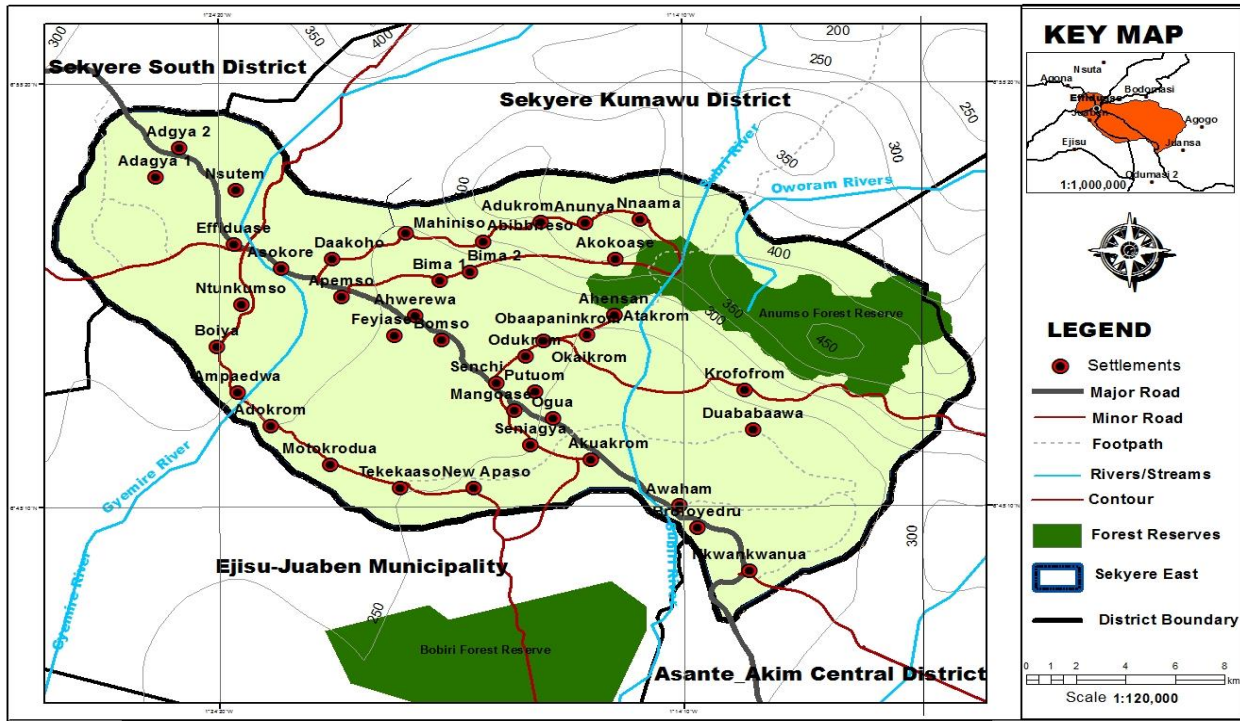
The landscape of the District is generally undulating with a highest elevation of 450 meters above sea level at the Anunso forest reserve around the Ahinsan. Oworam, Gyemire and Subiri Rivers run through the District.

The district is divided into two by a scarp running north eastwards. The southern portion of the scarp has undulating characteristics, with the highest point of 250 meters above sea level around Nkwankwanua. The north-western portion is generally low lying with an average elevation of between 100 - 150 meters above sea level.

The Oworam River flows out of the district from the scarp at the north eastern part of the district. Gyemire and Subiri rivers also flow southwards from the north. The relief and drainage of the district is shown in Figure 1.8 while Figures 1.9 and 1.10 show the cross section of the District from north to south.

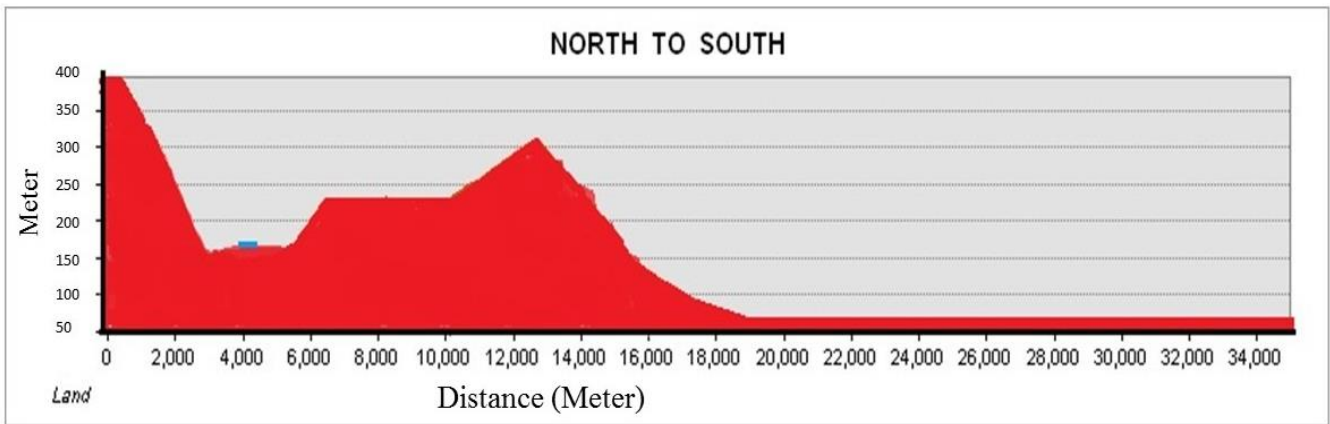


**Figure 1.8 Relief and Drainage of Sekyere East District**



**Source: SEDA-DPCU, May 2017**

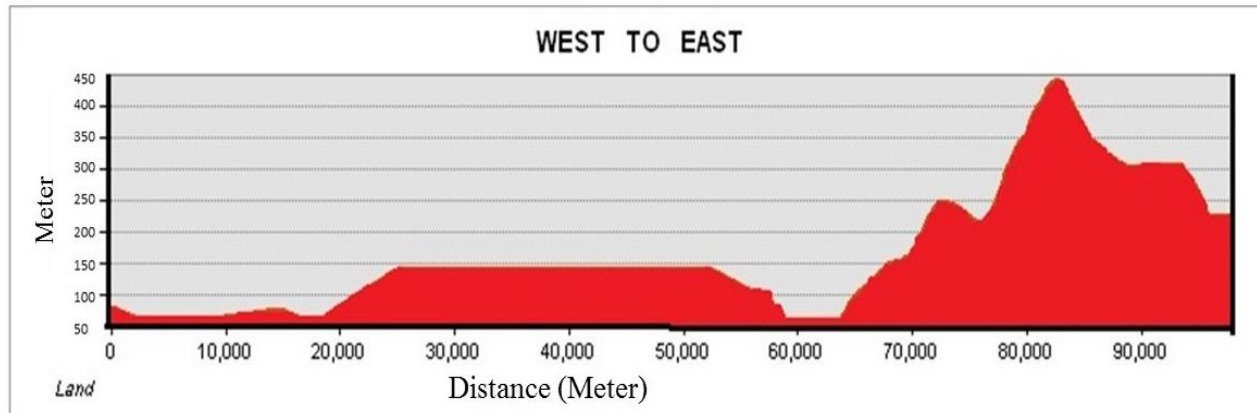
**Figure 1.9 Cross section of Sekyere East District (North to South)**



**Source: SEDA-DPCU, May 2017**



**Figure 1.10 Cross section of Sekyere East District (West to East)**



**Source: SEDA-DPCU, May 2017**

### **Implication**

The eastern part of the district is generally undulating with the lowest elevation of 250 meters above sea level. The highland covers the central to the eastern part with 450 meters above sea level as shown in Figure 2.4 with a gradient of 11m/km. The presence of the rivers in the district will help farmers along the rivers to irrigate their crops during the dry seasons. It will also enhance all year round farming making food available in the district. Settlements around the highlands such as Ahensan in the district may face challenges in cultivation of crops that do well in lowlands.

### **1.11.5 Conditions of the natural environment**

The natural environment of the District which used to be one of the purest in the region is gradually losing its purity and importance. This can be attributed to the increase in population and its attendant problems that affect the environment. The District can boast of natural environment ranging from forest reserves with rich species of flora and fauna to vast arable land that can support the production of both staple crops and cash crops.

The district is endowed with immense natural resources in the form of arable lands, forests and wildlife. The district is covered with a total arable land of about 15,000 hectares which represent about 1.6 percent of the regional total of 960,000 hectares. The farming practices carried out in the district in order to address socio-economic needs of the people stress the land and threaten its quality.

Bad farming practices such as bush burning and felling of trees for charcoal burning stress the environment and threaten the bio-diversity, thus putting the fertility of the soil at risk and reducing

potential resources for future generations. The felling of trees for charcoal burning is affecting the vegetation.

The vegetation is fast degenerating into secondary forest and derived savannah. Originally, that part of the wooded savannah sheltered the southern part of the Ashanti Region and beyond, against the effect of the harmattan and the Sahel. Large scale clearing of watersheds is likely to be one of the major causes of dwindling rainfall and consequent effect on acute water supply especially during the dry season. Logging in the district is another serious threat to the environment. The destruction of farmlands coupled with the removal of both larger and smaller trees has also destroyed the forest ecosystem.

The District is endowed with some tourist sites. The Efiefi Grove at Effiduase, Bobiri Forest Reserve at Nkwankwanua, and River Gyamire fish pond at Asokore are sources of tourism potential for the district.

The district has some mineral (gold) deposit at Ntunkumso and its environs, Attakrom and along Anunuso river banks. Sand winning activities are also widespread in the district. Areas noted for sand-winning include Odurokrom, Okaikrom, Asokore, Senchi and Effiduase.

#### **1.11.6 Conditions of the built environment**

There are forty-three (43) communities in the district. Only Effiduase, Asokore, Nkwankwanua, Seniagyya, Senchi and Ntunkumso are urban settlements.

The total stock of houses in the district is 9,654, of which the highest proportion is located in the rural localities (54.7%) compared with 45.3 percent in the urban localities.

The data further shows that there are 13,668 households in the district, 7,654 (56.0%) live in urban localities while the remaining 6,014 (44.0%) live in rural localities. The district average household per house is 1.4, this is lower than the Regional (2.0) and National (1.6) averages. The average population per house and household size in the district are 6.3 and 4.5 respectively.

There are 14,531 dwelling units in the district of which 94.1 percent is occupied and the rest is unoccupied. The compound house is the most common type of dwelling unit in the Sekyere East District. Over half (63.7%) of dwelling units in the district are compound houses. The proportion of dwelling units constituting separate or detached houses are 22.7 percent. Huts/buildings (different

compound), tent, improvised home, living quarters attached to office all constitute less than 2 percent of all dwellings. The proportion of separate detached houses is higher in rural (31.9%) than urban localities. Over two-thirds of houses in urban areas are compound houses (70.8%) compared with 54.7 percent in rural areas. (GSS, 2010 PHC)

The main materials for construction of outer walls in the district are Cement blocks/Concrete (67.4%) and Mud brick/Earth (27.4) with the other materials such as wood, metal sheet/slate/asbestos, landcrete, bamboo etc. constituting 5.1 percent. Even though the distribution in the urban and rural areas is same, with Cement blocks/Concrete and Mud brick/Earth dominating, there are more Cement blocks/Concrete dwelling units in urban localities (89.2%) than in rural localities (40.7%). 51.3 percent of dwelling units in the rural areas used Mud brick/Earth for construction. The low usage of cement blocks/concrete for construction between urban and rural areas may be due to the high cost of the material.

Roofs of dwellings (Occupied and vacant) in Sekyere East District are mainly made of metal sheets (95.1%). A little more than one percent (1.1%) use bamboo while 0.9 percent use cement/concrete. The situation in the district conforms to the National and Regional distributions with metals sheets constituting 89.6 percent at the regional level and 71.4 percent at the national level. Though metal roofs are the most common in both rural and urban areas, the proportion is slightly higher in urban (96.0%) than in rural areas (94.0%)

The foundation of most houses in settlements like Asokore, Seniagya, Senchi, Ahinsan, Oguaa and Akuakrom have been attacked by severe erosion. This condition has been caused by constant erosion from rain and stormy water resulting from poor drainage system around houses. Constant weeding and sweeping around the houses also contribute to the removal of the top soil and the erosion that ensues.

#### **1.11.7 Soils**

The soil found in the district can be grouped according to the geological formations from which they have developed. The four main geological formations are Granitic, Birrimian, Voltaian and Alluvium rocks.

Acrisol soils are formed from granitic rocks. They are clay-rich which are associated with tropical climatic condition. Acrisols form on old landscapes that have an undulating topography and humid tropical climate. Their natural vegetation is woodland, which in some areas has given way to tree

savannah maintained by seasonal burning. The age, mineralogy, and extensive leaching of these soils have led to low levels of plant nutrients, excess aluminum, and high erodibility, all of which make agriculture problematic.

Nevertheless, traditional shifting cultivation supports the growth of some crops such as tea, rubber tree, sugar cane, coffee and oil palm. Crops such as coffee and cocoa are grown in the district. The soil covers most of the areas in the district. It covers communities like Nkwakwanua, Addagya number 1 and 2 and Adukrom. Plate 1.1 shows a cross section of Acrisol soil.



**Plate 1.1 A section of Acrisol**

Lixisols are soils formed from Birrimian rocks with subsurface accumulation of low activity clays and high base saturation. They consist of strongly weathered soils in which clay has washed out of an eluvial horizon down to an argic subsurface horizon that has low activity clays and a moderate to high base saturation level. Lixisols possess an accumulation of low activity clays and high base saturation under their surface. Thus their structure is more stable than Acrisols.

On the other hand, their aggregate stability is lower than the surface soils with lower organic matter contents. Should the surface soil be directly exposed to rainwater impacts, particularly in sloping areas; there is the risk of slaking and/or erosion. Lixisols are naturally well-drained, their moisture holding capacity slightly exceeds that of Acrisols with the same content of clay and organic matter.

Common crops that are supported by Lixisols include fodder crops (straw, maize, and legumes), sugar cane, oil palm and tuber crops such as yam, cocoyam, carrots, potato, cassava and sweet potato.



**Plate 1.2 A Section of Lixisol**

A Leptosol is a very shallow soil over hard rock or highly calcareous material or a deeper soil that is extremely gravelly and/or stony. Leptosols are particularly widespread in mountain areas along streams and river valleys within the transitional zone developed from alluvial material from Voltaian shales and mudstones. The soils are suitable for rice and sugarcane production and when drained they can be put to vegetable production. It can also support crops such as maize and sorghum. Leptosols cover the highlands in the district such as Adukrom, Anunya, Nnaama and Akokoase.

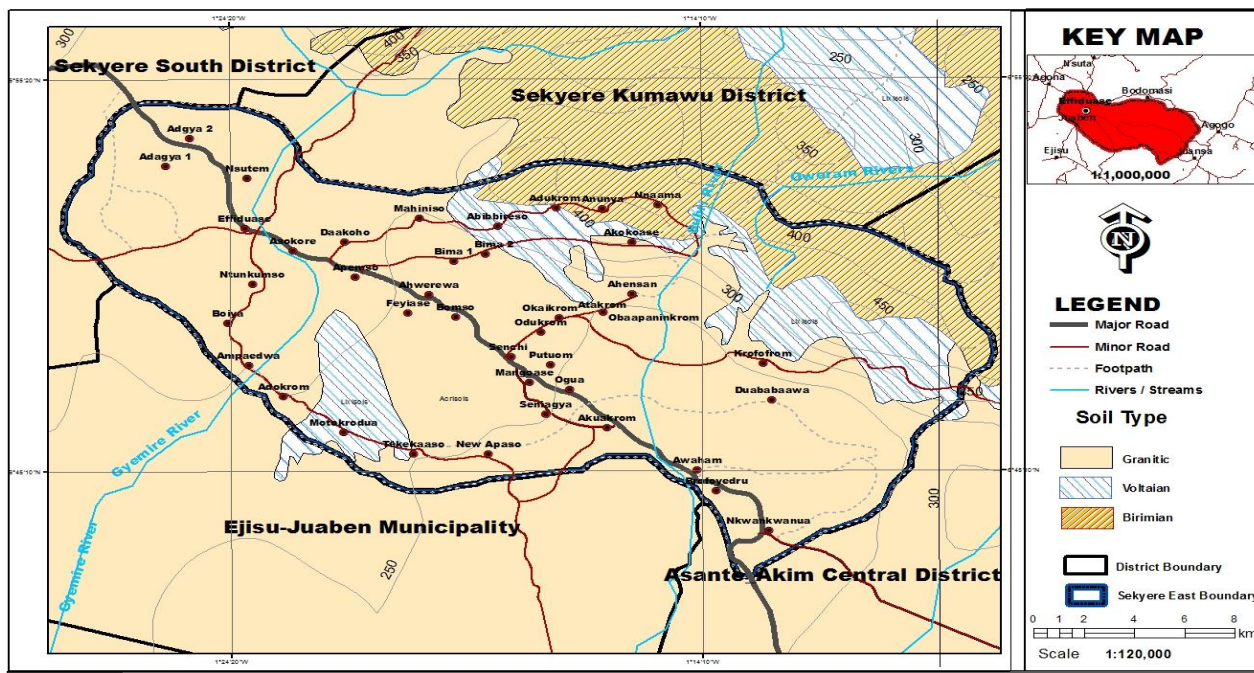


**Plate 1.3 Section of Leptosol**



The soil type present in the district is shown in Figure 1.11. Moreover, the potentials of these soils in the district are presented in Table 1.8.

**Figure 1.11 Geology and Soil of Sekyere East District**



Source: SEDA-DPCU, May 2017

**Table 1.8 Soil type and potential in the District**

Soil type	Potential
Acrisols	Can support crops like Coffee and Cocoa
Lixisols	Can support crops like Maize, Legumes, Sugar cane, oil palm, Carrot, Yam, Cassava and Potato
Leptosols	Can support crops like Maize, Sorghum, rice and vegetables

Source: Department of Agriculture, SEDA 2017

### 1.11.8 Agricultural Land Use

According to the District Agriculture Directorate, the total land area of the district (730.50 sqkm) is made up of bush fallow 365.3 sq km, forest reserve 60.8 sq km, annual crops 243.5 sq km, wild reserves 12.2 sq km, tree crops 36.5 sqkm and unreserved forest 12.2 sq km. (See table 1.9)

**Table 1.9: Agricultural land use in the District**

Land use	Area (sq km)	Percentage
Bush Fallow and others	365.3	50.0
Forest Reserve	60.8	8.3
Annual Crops	243.5	33.3
Wild Reserve	12.2	1.7
Tree Crops	36.5	5.0
Unreserved Forest	12.2	1.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>730.5</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: District Agricultural Development Unit, May 2017

### 1.11.9 Impact of Human Activities

Human activities in the district have had an important impact on the environment and on the lives of the people. Bush burning has destroyed and continues to destroy a greater part of the vegetation cover and bio-diversity, particularly around Effiduase and Asokore. Thus the fertility of the soil is at risk and reducing potential resources for future generation. In some cases, communities, human beings and farms get destroyed during bush fires.

Logging in the forest areas of the district has caused destruction to farm lands. Coupled with the removal of both large and small trees the ecosystem has been destroyed in most areas and has affected the rainfall pattern in the district.

Large scale clearing of watersheds and sand winning activities have affected rainfall in the district and have caused water shortage in the district. About 38% of communities thus experience acute water supply shortage during the dry season. The extent of degradation of the environment and its effects on

the land and water bodies has been remarkable. This, however, means that the current pace of human activities, especially farming must be closely monitored to prevent it from getting out of hand in future.

#### **1.11.10 Aesthetic Features and Land Management**

The current aesthetic features at the important settlements like Effiduase, Asokore, Senchi, Ntunkumso, Nkwankwanua and Seniagya can simply be described as bad due to the following reasons;

- There is poor drainage system and unhealthy environment in these towns.
- Lack of technical know-how on landscaping issues in the communities.
- Gully erosion has affected most parts of the towns.
- Lack of permanent staff for departments such as Town and Country Planning in the district to formulate and implement policies on aesthetic features in the communities.
- Uncontrolled movement of livestock like sheep, goats and cattle destroying landscape plants.
- Poor waste (both liquid and solid) management in the communities

The system of land tenure is predominantly the "Abusua" system, the farmer takes two-thirds of the produce, while the land owner takes one-third. These systems do not augur well for increased productivity as they serve as disincentive to the farmers. One possible advantage of the systems is the permanence of land holding. Settler farmers are allowed to hold their farms for a longer period, thus creating a situation of security and permanent settlement in the district.

#### **1.11.11 Implications of the Physical and Natural Environment for development**

The implications of the physical and natural environment for development are as follows;

- The rainfall pattern in the District encourages the cultivation and harvesting of some crops twice a year, in the major and minor seasons eg. Maize, vegetables
- The soils in the district are generally good for agriculture.
- The rivers and streams in the district cannot be relied upon for any meaningful irrigation agriculture due to their seasonal nature.
- Exploitation of the mineral deposits like sand and gravel deposits will generate employment to the unemployed youth and also improve the Assembly's IGF. However, some areas are likely to be exploited by sand winners.
- The effects of human activities on the environment are alarming, and that unwarranted destruction of the forest trees for commercial activities should be monitored closely.



- There is the need to develop appropriate planning schemes for the District to guide the physical development of the District.

### **1.11.12 Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy and Environment in General**

The district is endowed with immense natural resources in the form of arable land and forests. The total arable land in the district is about 15,000 hectares. Economically, the alarming rate at which biodiversity is lost calls for action, to arrest the situation for the present and the future generations to benefit.

The phenomenon of environmental degradation is now a serious problem in the District. Besides, the use of improper methods of farming which exposes the soils to erosion, people have continued to harvest forest resources indiscriminately thus degrading the environment. The problem associated with the soil types is that because of the torrential rains which are experienced in this area, the soils are easily leached of their nutrients. Soil erosion over the mountain slopes is also a problem since the vegetation cover has to be removed before crops are cultivated. Hence, infertility of the soil is gradually becoming a serious problem.

A Green Economy is a clean, environmentally friendly economy that promotes health, wealth and well-being. A Green Economy is dependent on sustainable development-which means growing our economies in ways that benefit, not sacrifice, social justice and equity as well as the environment. The idea is to serve the needs of the present without threatening the quality of life of future generations. Building a Green Economy is not about throwing out the old system and starting from the scratch, it's about making choices according to the full cost-not just the financial cost-of any and all activities.

The key environmental issues include:

- Water Pollution
- Soil erosion
- Drying up of streams
- Poor waste management practices
- Deforestation
- Land degradation
- Flooding

Notably, the total and cumulative effect of all these practices is being manifested in changes in the climate variable over the years.

There is evidence that about thirty years ago, portions of the district that were in fat thick and luxuriant forest have gradually been degraded and depleted to almost savanna with plant species called “acheampong”, and rivers that were flowing all year round have almost become seasonal and intermittent.

Other issues in the green economy include:

- Inefficient use of energy
- Educational and health infrastructure not favourable to the physically challenged
- Building in unapproved areas
- Most residents not aware of climate change and variability issues
- High post-harvest losses

### **1.11.13 Interventions to Address Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy**

Measures that would be put in place to address these issues include:

- ❖ Undertake tree planting in communities to reduce inter-house erosion and to serve as wind breaks
- ❖ Undertake afforestation programmes to mitigate the reduction of the forest cover
- ❖ Promote rain harvesting in houses and public buildings
- ❖ Educate the populace on the use of energy saving bulbs
- ❖ Conduct public education on the need to protect water bodies
- ❖ Educational and health infrastructure would be designed and constructed to withstand climatic hazards and be friendly to the physically challenged
- ❖ Improve on internal revenue generation by writing project proposals and undertaking PPP arrangements to undertake more projects
- ❖ Undertake educational campaigns on proper waste management practices like separation of waste and community level reuse and recycling of waste, for example feeding of sheep with cassava and plantain peels
- ❖ Intensify public education on the dangers of building on water ways
- ❖ Promote climate change education

#### **1.11.14 Water security**

Water security is defined as the capacity of a population to safeguard sustainable access to adequate quantities of acceptable quality water for sustaining livelihoods, human well-being, and socio-economic development, for ensuring protection against water-borne pollution and water-related disasters, and for preserving ecosystems in a climate of peace and political stability. (UN-Water, 2013) Water security encapsulates complex and interconnected challenges and highlights water's centrality for achieving a larger sense of security, sustainability, development and human well-being.

Many factors contribute to water security, ranging from biophysical to infrastructural, institutional, political, social and financial – many of which lie outside the water realm. In this respect, water security lies at the centre of many security areas, each of which is intricately linked to water. It is safe to state that investment in water security is a long-term pay-off for human development and economic growth, with immediate visible short-term gains.

#### **1.11.15 Water Resources**

The District is generally endowed with water resources, although the amount of water available changes markedly from season to season and year to year. Rivers like Oworam, Gyemire and Subiri run through the district. Improper use of agro-chemicals and increasing urbanization has led to increasing effluent discharges deteriorating water quality.

Soil erosion caused by poor agricultural practices is causing increased sediment loads in rivers and high levels of suspended particulates. Water resources could be adversely impacted by the projects and programmes in various ways. Some of the people in the district rely on ground water resources.

Majority of households in the district have their main source of drinking water to be Borehole/Pump/Tube well (49.0%) followed by Pipe-borne outside dwelling (19%) and Public tap/Standpipe (11.7%). 20.3 percent use other sources such as Bottled water, Unprotected spring, rain water etc. About 94.2 percent of households in the district patronize improved sources of drinking water while 5.8 percent patronize unimproved sources. The majority of urban households (27.7%) use pipe-borne outside dwelling as their main source of drinking water while majority of rural households (78.4%) use Borehole/Pump/Tube well.

5.7 percent of the households in the district do not use an improved source of drinking water-streams, unprotected wells and tanker supplies. In the district, 94.3% of the population uses an improved source of drinking-water while 10.1 percent of households in occupied dwelling units have no toilet facilities and resort to the bush, or field as places of convenience .Safe drinking water and adequate sanitation services is vital to human health. It is also acknowledged that clean drinking water and sanitation are essential to the realization of all human rights.

There is therefore the need for the District Assembly to partner Development Partners to provide financial resources, help capacity-building, and provide safe, clean, accessible and affordable drinking water and sanitation for all communities

Access to potable water in the district has not kept pace with rapid population growth, particularly in the major settlements such as Effiduase, Asokore, Senchi, Ahinsan, Okaikrom and Nkwankwanua. In the urban communities like Effiduase and Asokore people queue for water.

#### **1.11.16 Water Quality**

Sufficient water supply of appropriate quality is a key ingredient in the health and well-being of humans and for social and economic development. However, water quality is just as important as water quantity for satisfying basic human and environmental needs. Moreover, the two are inextricably linked, with poor water quality impacting water quantity in a number of ways. For example, polluted water that cannot be used for drinking, bathing, industry or agriculture may effectively reduce the amount of water available for use in a given area. In the district because of the intermittent flow of water people store water in gallons, buckets, drums etc. These containers are not frequently cleaned and thereby negatively affecting the quality of water. Wells are dug less than the approved 50 metres from manholes which leads to the pollution of water for domestic use. The monitoring of the water quality of boreholes in the district is not regularly done thereby exposing inhabitants to dangers.

##### **1.11.16.1 Key development issues in Water Security**

- Poor management of water resources
- Non-performance of WATSAN Committees
- Pollution, drying up and dwindling of water bodies
- Presence of water related hazards like drought, rainstorm, flooding and some water borne diseases like bilharzias

- Shortage of safe drinking water especially during the dry season
- Poor quality of water due to handling and storage by households
- Low water coverage in both rural and urban communities

#### 1.11.17 Interventions to Address Issues in Water Security

The key issues in water security will be addressed by the Assembly and its Development Partners. Some interventions that would be implemented during the planned period would include:

- ❖ Providing more boreholes in both rural and urban communities
- ❖ Promote the use of small scale irrigation pumps for all year cropping
- ❖ Building the capacities of WATSAN Committees to enable them manage the water facilities well
- ❖ Public education on the need to protect water bodies
- ❖ Conduct public education on proper handling and storage of water

#### 1.11.18 Natural and Man-made Disasters

The District recorded a total of One Hundred and Eighty Seven (187) fires between 2014 to 2017. The highest number of disasters recorded were rain/wind storm (90), followed by bush fires. Out of a total of 1937 people affected, only 55 were provided relief items to lessen their plight.

**Table 1.10: Natural and Man-made Disasters**

Year	No. of Bush Fires	Domestic Fires	Rain/Wind Storms	No of Beneficiaries	Total Population Affected
2014	-	3	23	2	714
2015	-	4	38	44	324
2016	79	3	3	8	405
2017	-	8	26	0	494
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1,937</b>

### 1.11.19 Natural Resource Utilization

The district has some mineral (gold) deposit at Ntunkumso and its environs, Attakrom and along Anunuso river banks. Sand winning activities are also widespread in the district. Areas noted for sand-winning include Odurokrom, Okaikrom, Asokore, Senchi and Effiduase.

### 1.12 Demographic Characteristics

Population forms the bases for any planned intervention. This section of the plan is devoted to the description of population issues in the district. Demographic issues considered include trends in population growth, age and sex structure, broad age groups and others.

#### 1.12.1 Population size and growth

The 2010 Population and Housing Census put the population of Sekyere East District at sixty two thousand, one hundred and seventy two (62,172) persons representing 1.3 percent of the Ashanti Region population of 4,780,280. The 2017 projected population of the District using the geometric growth formula with population growth rate of 2.7% is 74,918 made up of 52.5 percent females as against 47.5 percent males.

This translates into a sex ratio of 90.4 meaning there are 90 males to 100 females in the district. Analysis of the sex ratio of the district shows that sex ratio in the district is lower than the Regional and National ratios of 94.0 and 95.2 respectively. More than half of the population (54.1%) reside in the urban areas compared to (45.9%) the rural areas.

**Table 1.11 District Population 2017**

Both sexes	Sex		Sex ratio	Type of Locality	
	Male	female		Urban	Rural
74,918	35,561	39,357	90.4	40,513	34,405

Source: SEDA, 2017

#### 1.12.2 Age-Dependency

The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive portion of a population must carry. The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of people in the “dependent” ages (those under age 15 and ages 65 and older) per every 100 people of those in the “economically productive” ages (15 to 64 years) in a population.

The Sekyere East District has an age-dependency ratio of 86.2 which is higher than the Regional ratio of 72.5. In terms of sexes there is no much difference in the figures as males recorded a ratio of 93.3 and females 80.3. Among localities (urban & rural) the difference is great as the urban areas have an age-dependency ratio of 75.0 which is less than the district ratio while in the rural areas the ratio is 101.5. The high dependency ratio in the rural areas may be due to a number of economically active population migrating to the urban areas in search of jobs.

### 1.12.3 Age-Sex Structure

Figure 1.12 gives a graphical representation of age-sex structure in Sekyere East District. The figure has a broad base which narrows as the population ages. The figure also indicates that at a younger age of 0-4 to 10-14 the population decreases. However, after the age group 10-14 the population begins to reduce rapidly up to age groups 45-49 and 50-54 when it looks stable. From age groups 55-59 to 60-64 the population starts to reduce gradually. In between age groups 60-64 and 70-74 there is sharp reduction in the population and at age group 75-79 the reduction is slow to the end.

The level of reduction in the population is greater among the males than the females and this may be due to migration and death related issues. This calls for further research to find out the cause of the high attrition rate among the male population in the district.

**Table 1.12: Age Structure**

Age Group	Number of People	Percent
0-19	38,544	51.5
20-59	30,511	40.7
60+	5,863	7.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74,918</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census (projected to 2017)**

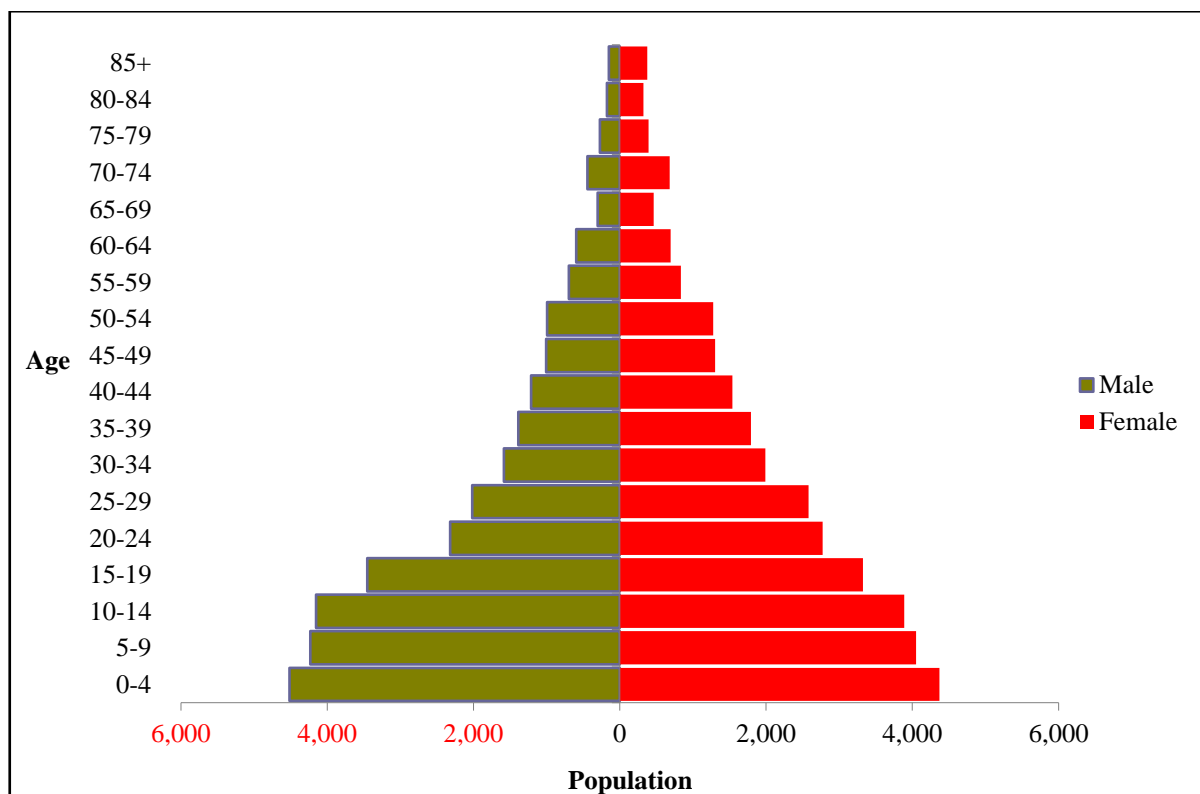
This structure will inform policy makers in the district about the provision of certain facilities that will enhance standard of living of these age cohort. For instance, the structure of the population will inform planners on the provision of certain infrastructure facilities such as education and other facilities that are demanded by these groups.

### 1.12.3.1 Implications

- Age category 0-14 -The need to provide some important social amenities like basic schools
- Age category 65+The need to provide health facilities to cater for the aged
- Age Category15-64. The high number of people within the economically active population is attributed to the high rate of in- migration because of the availability of land and market centers like Efiduase and Asokore

About 51 percent of the district population is below 20 years whilst only 7.8 percent are above 60 years. The district has a youthful population as depicted by the population pyramid below.

**Figure 1.12: Population Pyramid of Sekyere East**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 1.12.4 Fertility

Fertility is the natural capability to produce offspring it refers to the number of live births women have. Total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate are measures used to determine the rate at which births occur within a given population at a given period of time.



The Table 1.13 indicates that 5.4 percent (lowest in the region) of the deaths recorded in the Sekyere East District are as a result of accidents, violence, homicide or suicide with the remaining 94.6 percent being other causes. Whiles at the Regional level, 11.9 percent of deaths are as a result of accidents, violence, homicide or suicide.

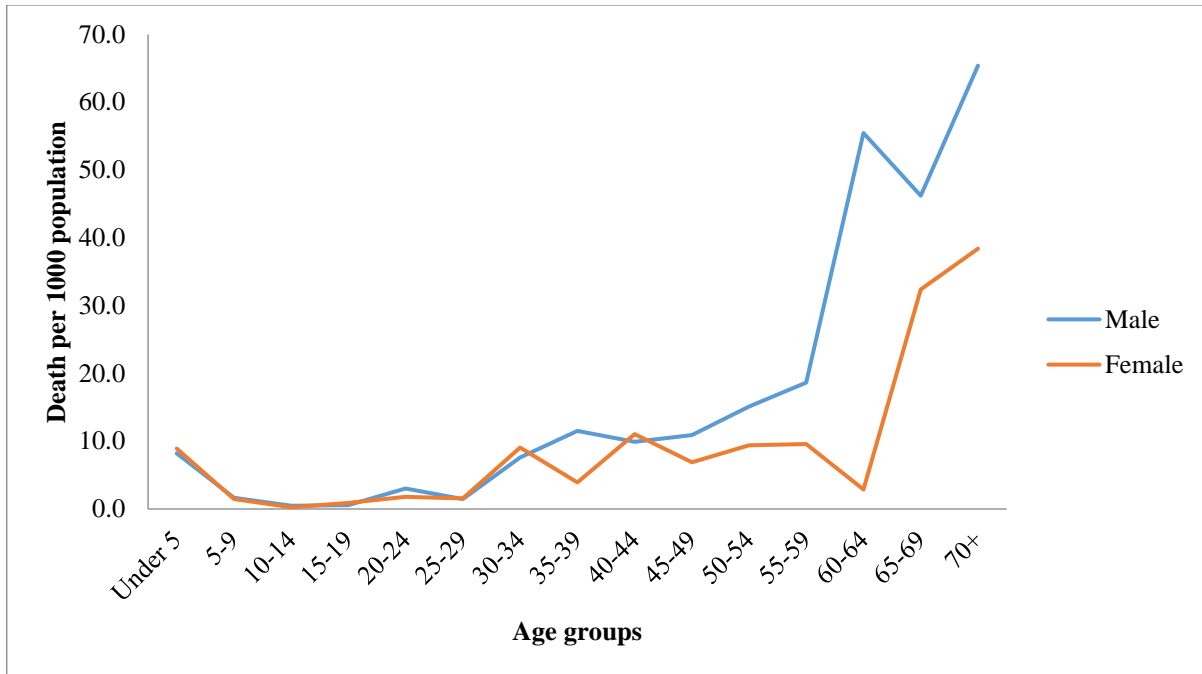
**Table 1.13: Total Population, Deaths in households, Crude Death Rate and Causes of Death by District, Ashanti Region**

District	Total population	Deaths in Households	Crude death rate (per 1000)	Death due to	
				Accident/violence/homicide/suicide	All other causes
Sekyere East	74,918	562	7.50	5.4	94.6

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

Figure 1.13 reveals the rate of death among the various age groups within the Sekyere East District as per the 2010 PHC data. The figure depicts that death rate among children (under age 5 years) is high with that of the females (8.9) being slightly higher than the males (8.2). At age cohort 25-29 the death rate among males (1.5) and females (1.5) are the same, there after the male death rate starts to rise and intensifies with increase in age whiles that of the female experiences occasional decreases at ages 35-39, 45-49 and 60-64. The district experiences a higher male death rate than female from age 45 upward and this is an indication of low life expectancy among males compared to females. Additionally the difference in death rates for males and females from age 45 and above is greater than the lower age group

**Figure 1.13: Age specific death rates**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census 9,921 of the migrants enumerated were born elsewhere in the Ashanti Region and more than a quarter (30.7%) which is the highest have been residing in the district for 1-4years followed by 18.6 percent who have been residing in the district for 10-19 years. Among those born elsewhere in another region majority were born in BrongAhafo (1,101) and Eastern (1,042) Regions and most of them have resided in the district for 1-4years constituting 34.2% and 28.8% respectively.

As a predominantly farming area, the district is a net receiver of migrants. Annually, a large number of people from the Brong Ahafo and Northern Regions of the country migrate to the district, particularly to the smaller settlements of the district to do farming. These migrant farmers constitute a large proportion of the population. Again, improvement in the road and transport sector which allows for easy accessibility from Kumasi into towns like Effiduase and Asokore and others has compelled people who, hitherto were living in Kumasi to migrate to these towns and commute from there to Kumasi for business transactions, thus leading to rapid urbanization in the district.

#### **1.12.4.1 Implications for development**

- The large pool of youth in the population calls for the provision of socio-economic facilities and services to train the people and to reduce pressure on existing facilities
- With the youth migrating to the urban areas particularly Kumasi, Accra and Effiduase in search of jobs, farming is left to the ageing farmers
- Because of the high growth rate (2.7%) there is the urgent need for the intensification of educational programmes on family planning in order to reduce the high growth rate.
- It can be inferred from the population figures that the district has sizeable productive population size. Such a large proportion of the productive population is an indication of a large potential labour force for the district if given the needed training.

#### **1.12.5 Migration**

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census 9,921 of the migrants enumerated were born elsewhere in the Ashanti Region and more than a quarter (30.7%) which is the highest have been residing in the district for 1-4years followed by 18.6 percent who have been residing in the district for 10-19 years. Among those born elsewhere in another region majority were born in BrongAhafo (1,101) and Eastern (1,042) Regions and most of them have resided in the district for 1-4years constituting 34.2% and 28.8% respectively.

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##### **1.12.5.1 Implications for development**

- It can be inferred from the population figures that the district has a sizeable productive population. Such a large proportion of the productive population is an indication of a large potential labour force for the district if given the needed training.

- With the youth migrating to the urban areas particularly Kumasi, Accra and Effiduase in search of jobs, farming is left to the ageing farmers.
- Because of the high growth rate (2.7%) there is the urgent need for the intensification of educational programmes on family planning in order to reduce the high growth rate.
- The large pool of youth in the population calls for the provision of socio-economic facilities and services to train the people and to reduce pressure on existing facilities

### **1.13 Gender Analysis**

Gender refers to the social construction of female and male identity. It can be defined as more than biological differences between men and women and includes the ways in which those differences, whether real or perceived, have been valued, used and relied upon to classify women and men and to assign roles and expectations to them. It also refers to socially constructed power relations between men and women as social categories in which women are invariably subjects to men.

#### **1.13.1: Influence on access to and control over resources**

From the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the female population in the district constituted about 52.5 percent and that of the men 47.5 percent. With a projected 2017 district population of 74,918 the total number of males and females is 35,561 and 39,357 respectively. The female population in the district is slightly higher (5 percent) more than the male population. Women in the district like their male counterparts have contributed and continue to contribute to the socio-economic and political development of the district.

#### **1.13.2: Gender and the Use of Internet**

The 2010 Population and Housing Census as shown in Table 5.1 recorded 2,617 users of internet facilities out of 41,621 population (12 years and older) in the District. This indicates that only 6.3 percent of persons 12 years and older had access to the internet which is lower than the National and Regional proportions of 7.8 percent and 8.9 percent respectively. In terms of sexes, just as at the National and Regional levels, usage of the Internet among males is higher (67.0%) than females (33.0%). Thus, for every two males who used the Internet in the District, one female used the facility.

### **1.13.3: Gender and Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer**

The 2010 PHC recorded 802 households (5.9%) of all households (13,668) in the Sekyere East District who own laptop or desktop computers. This figure is lower than the Regional and National figures of 9.3 and 7.9 percent respectively. Ownership of desktop/laptop computers may be low because of the high cost or that people have access to them in their offices and have no pressing need for them at home. More than two-thirds (71.3%) of households with laptop/desktop computers in the district are headed by males as compared to female headed households (28.7%).

### **1.13.4: Gender, Literacy and Education**

The ability to read and write is an essential component for societal development. Hence education has become a process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attributes that develop the individual's capabilities for the mutual benefit of society.

There are more female literates (50.6%) than males (49.4%) in the district. Majority of males are literate in English and Ghanaian language (74.7%) with 12.8 percent in Ghanaian language only and the least in English and French (0.2%). About two-thirds of females are literate in English and Ghanaian language (66.1%) followed by 20.7 in Ghanaian language only with the least in English and French (0.1%)

Available data indicates that majority of those currently in school are at the primary level (46.4%) followed by 18.5 percent at the JHS/JSS level with the least at the vocational/technical/ commercial level (0.3%). 45.1 percent males currently in school are at the primary level with 19.3 percent at the JHS/JSS level and the least at the vocational/technical/ commercial level (0.3%). Majority of females are at the primary level with the least at the vocational/technical/ commercial level (0.2%).

Among those who attended school in the past, 31.4 percent completed JSS/JHS followed by middle school (31.3%) with 16.1 percent completing primary school. Whiles majority of males who attended school in the past completed middle school (33.1%), majority of their female counterparts completed JSS/JHS (34.3%).

Gender differences in enrolment for formal education have narrowed slightly but continue to persist particularly at higher levels. Dropout rates for boys and literacy rates are still much lower for women than men. The continuing gender imbalance in access to education limits women's access to

employment and productivity. In urban areas, lack of qualifications and narrow range of skills limits female access to formal employment. In rural areas, lack of female education is likely to limit farm productivity.

The gender gap in education is unlikely to be adequately tackled by a concentration on education provision in isolation. Factors such as female child labour, domestic and childcare responsibilities and contraceptive provision to reduce adolescent pregnancy also need to be addressed.

#### **1.13.5: Gender and Health**

Fertility rate in the district is high (3.83) and there is no clear evidence to suggest that they are in decline. High fertility rates are linked to demographic factors such as early age of first marriage and childbirth. However, economic, social and cultural factors clearly underlie these patterns, particularly women's relative lack of education and economic opportunities. Unequal gender relations manifest themselves in decision making patterns relating to fertility, which tend to reflect male rather than female preferences.

Data shows that the females start getting married at an early age than the males in the district. For instance at age 15-19 years 6.7 percent of the females are married and 4.5 percent are in informal/consensual union/living together while 1.9 percent of the males are married and 1.0 percent in informal/consensual union/living together.

Teenage pregnancy in the District is on the increase. Therefore prompting the need for Education at schools and communities to be intensified. The District needs support to institute adolescent health programmes within the educational sector.

As long as women lack bargaining and decision making powers within sexual relationships, conventional family planning initiatives will have limited success. Greater involvement of men in family planning activities is required and other measures to encourage joint decision making in family planning practice

Women form the majority of HIV/AIDS cases in the district at present, although the proportion is falling. In 2017, the routine testing and counseling recorded fewer cases over the previous years. A total of 696 people were screened, Out of this, 92 people were positive with 57 females and 35 males. Women are extremely vulnerable to HIV/AIDS and other STD infections, because of limits on their

control of their sexuality within and outside marriage, and due to exposure to extensive sexual networking via male partners. Polygamous and/or promiscuous relationships. Women's control of their sexuality is limited by socio-cultural expectations, but underlying this are economic imperatives which push some women into sexual exchange for survival, and make women dependent on men for long-term security (particularly property rights for themselves and their children)

#### **1.13.6: Gender and the District Economy**

Women's labour participation rates are generally high throughout Ghana and the Sekyere East District is not an exception. The most striking feature, however, is that more women (70.1%) are self-employed or work as unpaid labour in agriculture, agro-based enterprises and commerce or small scale manufacturing in the informal sector, in activities with low productivity which on average yield low incomes. In the Sekyere East District women have lower access to land, credit and labour. There is also a gender difference in pricing of labour with woman's labour having a lower value. This contributes to woman earning lower incomes compared to men.

The division of labour in Sekyere East District is highly sex-segregated in both the traditional and modern wage sectors. Only a very small number of women have broken through into modern sector occupations and even fewer into managerial positions. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census a slightly higher proportion of males (68.3%) are economically active than females (68.0%). On the other hand, there is slightly higher proportion of economically not active females (32.0%) than males (31.7%). 94.8 percent of males are employed compared to 93.3 percent females.

There is a high dominance of males (8.9%) in professional occupation than females (4.9%). The service and sales occupation recorded 32.4 percent for females against 9.5 percent of the males. However a slightly higher proportion of males (43.5%) are engaged in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery than females (41.4%).

In the Sekyere East District 18.1 percent of the population is engaged in commerce. This industry employed almost a quarter of the female population (24.1%) which is more than double the proportion of males (11.0%) employed. The service sector employs 30 percent of the working population. Women predominate in the trading sector, mainly in petty trading, although a small minority of women have gained substantial market power. Most women in commerce are involved in informal, low productivity

petty trading and hawking. These activities are strongly concentrated in highly perishable, low profit goods including agricultural produce and traditionally processed goods. Women's trading activities are hindered by poor infrastructure, bad road conditions, weak marketing channels, limited storage facilities, and lack of other facilities at market places such as water and toilets.

The employment status of males and females in the Sekyere East District indicates that higher proportions of females (70.1%) are self-employed without employee(s) than males (56.7%). Also, approximately a quarter (24.7%) of the males is employees as compared to 10.4 percent of females. 82.2 percent of the employed males as compared to 91.1 percent of employed females belong to the private informal sector. A higher proportion of males (12.0%) are in the public (Government) sector as compared to 6.6 percent of the females.

#### **1.13.7: Violence against Women**

Violence against women is a subject which has received relatively little public attention in the district and, reflecting this, about which there is little information. However, violence against women is widespread, at institutional, community and domestic levels, taking a variety of forms.

#### **1.13.8: Political Participation and Representation of Women**

Women in Sekyere East District like any Ghanaian woman are effectively under the control or authority of men (initially their father or other male members of their kin group and later their husband) for much of their lives, although they may gain in status and influence with age. As a result, women's decision making role is constrained in both private and public spheres, markedly so with people of the northern extraction. However, where women do exercise political power, in the traditional framework, it is largely in parallel structures or by influencing male authorities.

On the political scene, women in the district are not left out, though they are in the minority. Out of the total of forty (38) Assembly members in the district, only 4 (10.5%) are women, while thirty-six (89.5%) are men. Of the 4 Assembly women 3 are elected and 1 appointees. Since the creation of the district no woman had ever been appointed as a District Chief Executive or elected as a Presiding Member until in 2017 when the current female DCE was appointed. Currently, there is a male Member of Parliament. None of the chairpersons of the four Area/Urban Councils is a woman. Again none of the 26 Unit Committee chairpersons is a woman. The political scene is a male dominated area and



therefore limits women who are in the majority in decision making. Again, of the five statutory sub-committees of the assembly none has its chairperson to be a woman

More men are in higher positions in the district than the females. However, the impact of women activities in the district in areas of farming, commerce, trading and others is tremendous and commendable.

#### **1.13.9: Identified key gender issues in the district**

- ❖ High illiteracy rate among young girls, particularly those in the rural areas.
- ❖ High birth rate
- ❖ Teenage pregnancy
- ❖ Single parenthood among women (about 69 percent) in the district.
- ❖ Relative to men, women generally have limited access to formal credit
- ❖ Continuing gender imbalance in access to education
- ❖ Lack of employable skills for women
- ❖ Women are highly under-represented in formal sector
- ❖ Low participation of women in decision making

#### **1.13.10: Key Interventions**

- ❖ More female participation in the District Assembly elections must be encouraged.
- ❖ Child panel should be established, well equipped and supported to protect and promote the welfare of children especially young girls in the district.
- ❖ The girl-child education sponsorship programme in the district must be continued to encourage more girls to attend and complete tertiary institutions.
- ❖ The youth should be empowered through education and training in employable skills through the collaboration between the Assembly, traditional authorities, parents/ guardians and development partners
- ❖ Female economic groups in the district should be assisted to access credit to develop their businesses
- ❖ There is a need to promote female enrolment in non-traditional vocational/technical education at post primary level in order to broaden their economic opportunities.

- ❖ Factors such as female child labour, domestic and child care responsibilities and contraceptive provision to reduce adolescent pregnancy also need to be addressed.

### **1.14 Settlement System**

The district has a total of 43 settlements. By demographic definition, there are about three towns in the district with population of more than 5000, which can be classified as urban. These are Effiduase the district capital and Asokore. The skewness in the distribution of population in favour of the urban centers has an adverse effect on the provision of social, economic and technical infrastructure which normally need a required threshold population to justify its provision. From the analysis, 56% of the district population live in the urban areas and about 44% live in the rural areas. This indicates that large proportion of the district population live in the rural areas where poverty, deprivation, illiteracy and other social vices are more pronounced. The population distribution of the settlements is shown on the map below.



### **1.14.1 Location and Distribution of Services**

An important issue in dealing with spatial organization is the distribution of services. This together with conditions of the communication and transportation systems and social factors determine the access the people have to basic services. The analysis of the service distribution was undertaken using the scalogram method/technique. This is the matrix presentation of the functional structure of settlements. This technique enables the determination of hierarchy of settlements in the districts and hence the nature of spatial integration. About 39 services were considered in the analysis covering all the sectors of the district economy, transport and communication, security, public administration, education, health, agriculture etc. The type of services and their distribution in the major 20 settlements in the district are shown in the table 1.14 below.

### **1.14.2 Hierarchy of Settlements in Terms of Functions**

From the scalogram analysis, the variety and level of services in each of the settlements was determined. Based upon these, the settlements have been ranked in a hierarchical order. The analysis revealed a weak linkage between population distribution and service distribution and skewness in the distribution of service to the detriment of the rural areas. Seniagya the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest populated settlement, ranked (third) third in service distribution has only 12 out of the 39 services considered. In terms of spatial equity, it was revealed that the services centers are concentrated in the eastern part of the district where towns like district capital Effiduase, Asokore, Seniagya and Nkwankwanua are found

The district as a whole is deficient in service facilities. Apart from Effiduase which is the district capital and Asokore with total centrality of 3239 and 1007 respectively, the rest of the settlements inadequately have certain services. This reveals that the variety, level of quantity and distribution of services in the district are not satisfactory. To objectively determine the level of deficiency in service distribution in the district, accessibility analysis was made using the accessibility analysis techniques.

**Table 1.14 Scalogram before Plan (2017)**

	Population 2017	S.H.S	Tech/Vocational	J.H.S	Primary	Pre-school	Hospital	Health Centre/clin	CHDS	Pipe Borne Water	Mechanized bore	Borehole	Hand-dug well (P)	Hand-dug well	Septic Tank	KVIP-Public	VIP	Electricity	Agric/Devt	Agric Extension	District Admn	Police Head Qtrs	Police Station	Fire Station	Magistrate Court	Talabana	Post Office	2nd Class Road	Feeder Road	Comm. Bank	Rural Bank	Urban Council	Area Council	Borehole	Hospital	Health Centre	Dist. Tribunal	Total No. of fxn	Total Cent Score	Hierarchy Level		
Weight (w)		4	3	2	4	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				3	2	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	33			
Effiduase	21,722	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x		x				x	x		x	x	x		x				28	2793.4	1 <sup>st</sup>		
Asokore	10,158	x	x	x							x	x															x											8	219.4	2 <sup>nd</sup>		
Seniagya	5,575		x	x								x	x										x															9	165.5			
Nkwankwanua	3,192	x	x	x								x	x																									9	170.7			
Ntunkumso	3,015	x	x	x			x				x	x	x								x							x										14	442.3			
Senchi	2,862		x	x								x	x														x												7	98.5	3 <sup>rd</sup>	
Okakrom	2,663		x	x																																			5	48.3		
Akokoaso	1,735		x	x			x					x	x								x							x											9	180.2	2 <sup>nd</sup>	
Ahinsan	1,722		x	x																																			5	48.3	3 <sup>rd</sup>	
Brofoyedru	1,238		x	x									x																										6	57.4		
Naama	1,207		x	x									x																										6	74.1		
Attakrom	1,182		x	x			x					x	x								x		x					x												12	330.1	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Akuakrom	1,111		x	x			x					x	x																x											10	237.4	
Awaham	1,052		x	x																																				5	48.3	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Odurokrom	998		x	x																																				6	73.3	
Oguaa	912		x	x																																				5	48.3	
Ahwerewa	751	x	x	x								x																	x											7	193.3	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Apemso	732		x	x																																				5	48.3	3 <sup>rd</sup>



**Table 1.15: Level of Hierarchy**

Level	Range of Centrality	No. of Communities	Major Communities	Total Population	Characteristics / Key Functions
1 <sup>st</sup> Order	3,000 and above	1	Effiduase	21,722	Administrative Commercial, Educational, Social
2 <sup>nd</sup> Order	1,000 and above	1	Asokore	10,158	Commercial, Social Educational
3 <sup>rd</sup> Order	300 and above	1	Seniagya	5,575	Social Agricultural
4 <sup>th</sup> Order	Below 100	40	Ntumkumso, Senchi,, Okaikrometc	32,029	Agricultural

Source: Field Survey, August, 2017

### 1.14.3 Transportation and Post Telecommunication

The major road in Sekyere East District is the road that links Effiduase to Kumasi and Kumawu. There are a number of feeder roads, which also link the towns and villages to Effiduase. The Kumasi-Effiduase road is the only first class road in the district. The extent of road development in the district is not satisfactory in terms of average road length, quality and distribution. Other roads in the district are from Effiduase to Tetekaaso, Effiduase to Asokore-Naama, Effiduase-Asokore-Nkwankwanua. Although most of the feeder roads are motorable in the dry season, they deteriorate and become unmotorable during the rainy season. Transport services in the district remain costly and poorly integrated. The main means of transport and other transactions in the district is road network. The total length of roads in the district is estimated at 277 km. About 85 percent of this length of road network is classified as feeder roads. There are only three (3) trunk roads in the district. They are the 15 km Ejisu - Effiduase road, the 25 km Asokore - Anunso road and the 8km Effiduase - Oyoko - Nsuta road.

The major vehicles found in the district are lorries, motor-bicycle, tractors and bicycles. Few lorries use the village road because of their poor condition. On Sundays, traffic volume on the

main and village roads is high because of the weekly market at Effiduase. Most of the vehicles that use the village roads are old and often hardly roadworthy. Some of the problems found in this sector were;

- a. Absence of road signs – this makes driving difficult in the district which consequently leads to accidents on the roads.
- b. Over congestion of the main lorry park in the District
- c. The on-street parking due to the absence of parking spaces along the roads
- d. The development of pot-holes gullies etc on the roads. This makes driving uncomfortable for both drivers and passengers; this problem has rendered most of the vehicles which ply on the road old and weak.

The conditions of the roads and their lengths are shown in Table 1.16.



**Table 1.16: Road Network and Road Conditions**

ROAD NAME:	LENGTH KM	Length Earth	Length gravel	Length Bitumen	Earth Good	Earth Fair	Earth Poor	Gravel Good	Gravel Fair	Gravel Poor	Bitumen Good	Bitumen Fair	Bitumen Poor
Effiduase –Motokrodua	19.00	8.50	8.00	2.50	1.50	3.00	4.00	6.40	1.00	0.60	2.50		
FeyiaseJnc. –Ntumkunso	3.80	3.80					3.80						
Bimma No.2 –Akokoaso	3.50	1.50	2.00		0.50	1.00			2.00				
Senchi–Akuakrom	3.50	0.90	2.60		0.50	0.40		1.00	1.60				
NsutemJnc. –Nsutem	0.60	0.60					0.60						
Attakrom (Okaikrom) Jnc. – Attakrom	3.50	3.50				1.40	2.10						
AhinsanJnc(Asokore Jnc) – Ahinsan	7.80	5.00	2.80			3.50	1.50	0.60	2.20				
Brofeyedu – Memnam Jnc.	4.50	4.00	0.50			3.60	0.40			0.50			
Motokrodua–Tetekaaso	4.50		4.50					2.00	25.00				
Seniagya – Oguaa Jnc.	0.60		0.60					0.30	0.30				
Senchi–Putoum	1.40	1.40					1.40						
Senchi–Wioso	19.00	9.00	10.00		2.00	4.00	3.00	5.00	3.00	2.00			
Effiduase Town Roads	35.80	32.30		3.50	3.30	18.00	11.00						
Asokore Town Roads	18.50	15.00	3.50		2.00	8.00	5.00		3.50				
Effiduase –Asamang	5.00	3.50		1.50		1.00	2.50						
Asokore–Senchi	7.50			7.50							7.00	0.50	
Senchi–Nkwankwanua	8.00	3.80	4.20		1.00	2.00	0.80	1.20	2.00	1.00			

Source: Compiled from field data May, 2017

In the small farming communities, footpaths are the only links between the villages or farms and head portorage, tractors and bicycles are used. The District Assembly's priorities in this sector include:

- a. To improve road network and condition in the district
- b. To promote efficient spatial interaction in terms of convenience, efficiency and economy and
- c. To provide road signs for efficient and safe driving

Facilities for post and telecommunications are limited in the district. The district has a post office and telephone exchange at Effiduase which links the district to other parts of the country. There is one postal agency at Effiduase which serves the neighbouring communities. All the 43 communities in the district in one way or the other can access one or all the following mobile networks:

- ❖ MTN
- ❖ Vodafone
- ❖ Airteltigo
- ❖ Glo-Ghana

#### **1.14.4 Accessibility to Services in the Sekyere East District**

Having identified the level and variety of services and facilities in the district (using the scalogram analysis) a further analysis was made to determine the accessibility of these services and facilities in the district to the people. Accessibility defines the ease with which an individual can move from an origin to a destination to enjoy a service and return.

The concept is based on time spent in getting to enjoy a service. This time is a function of the distance to be covered to reach the location of service and the means of transport. All things being equal, the further the location of the service centers, the less accessible that service is to the people. Where there are improved means of transport, people can cover distances easily and enjoy services with a reasonable time limit. The basic assumption underlying the accessibility analysis is that travelling to enjoy a service is affected by the conditions of communications channels used, time taken and distance covered.

In Sekyere East district, roads (first, second and third class) and footpaths, the main modes of transport, were considered. In all, five services were considered having in mind their relative importance in providing basic services to the people in the district. These are health services, banking, senior secondary school, and weekly market and police services.

The communities are linked by types of roads and footpaths. Currently, the total length of road is 277 km, of which 85 percent (235.5 km) are classified as feeder roads. The over concentration of roads and other facilities at Effiduase and Asokore attract population and investment into the district. Economic and social development can be measured in terms of the ease at which one can move from one destination to another and enjoy a facility or facilities and come back. This is measured by the time one can use to travel (waiting time and traveling time). In the district, some locations are more accessible than others in terms of access to health, markets and postal services. The acceptable travel time is the maximum time one has to travel to enjoy a particular facility for access to be considered adequate. (See tables 1.17 and 1.18)

**Table 1.17 Average Speed/Waiting Time**

<b>Road Class/Walk</b>	<b>Speed</b>	<b>Waiting Time</b>
Trunk Road	60 km/hr	10 minutes
Feeder Road	40 km/hr	30 minutes
Tractors Trails	20 km/hr	12 hrs
Walk	3 km/hr	-

Source: District Poverty Profiling and Mapping (Revised), 2017

**Table 1.18 Acceptable Travel Time to Access Selected Facilities and Services**

<b>Facility/Service</b>	<b>Acceptable Travel Time</b>
SSS/Vocational School	40 minutes
Hospital/Health Centre	30 minutes
Weekly Market	40 minutes
Banks	40 minutes

Agricultural Extension	30 minutes
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**Source: District Poverty Profiling and Mapping (Revised), 2017**

The range within which people can access the various facilities/services in a good (stipulated) time using the forms of transport (types of road) available to them has also been indicated (see table 1.19).

**Table 1.19 Facilities and Maximum Distances within Adequate Accessibility**

Facility/Service	Walking Distance (km)	Tractor Trail Distance (km)	Feeder Road Distance (km)	Trunk Distance (km)
SHS/Vocational School	2	1	18	34
Hospital/Health Centre	1.5	0.75	13.5	25.5
Weekly Market	2	1	18	34
Banks	2	1	13.5	34
Agricultural Extension	1.5	0.75		25.5

**Source: District Poverty Profiling and Mapping, 2017**

The table 1.19 for example, shows that in the district only those within 2 km radius from the location of a second cycle school can reach there in 40 minutes. Those traveling on the feeder roads who can reach the Senior High School (SHS) and/or Vocational institutions within the same stipulated time of 40 minutes are only those within a distance of 18 km from the location. This is due to the condition of the roads and the frequency of transport on the roads. It may be interesting to know that someone on a tractor trail would prefer walking to taking a vehicle due to the effect of long waiting time for vehicles. It is also indicated that few number of towns in the district can access all the services.

The Surface Accessibility in the District can be described as poor. The poor connection of the road network – linking remote areas, greatly affects the production and distribution of goods and services in the district. The incidence of post-harvest losses is attributed to this major problem.

#### 1.14.5. Accessibility to Health Facilities

Accessibility to health facilities in the district is skewed towards the urban and peri-urban towns with a few community and missionary clinics established in the rural and remote areas. There are ten (10) health facilities in the district as shown in table 1.20 below:

**Table 1.20: Health facilities in the District**

<b>1</b>	<b>Name of facility</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Location</b>
1	Effiduasi District Hospital	Government	Effiduase
2	Ahmadiyya Hospital	Mission	Asokore
3	Okaikrom Health Centre	Government	Okaikrom
4	Senchi Methodist Clinic	CHAG (Methodist)	Senchi
5	Ahwerewa CHPS compound	Government	Ahwerewa
6	St. Luke's Health Centre	CHAG(catholic)	Seniegya
7	Divine medical health centre	Private	Effiduase
8	Capital Clinic	Private	Effiduase
9	Akokoaso Health Centre	Government	Akokoaso
10	Nkwankwanua Health Centre	Government	Nkwankwanua

**Source: Ghana Health Service, Effiduase, May, 2017**

The spatial distribution of health facilities in the district is shown in figure 1.15 below. Five (5) out of the ten (10) health facilities in the district are located in the three urban communities of Asokore, Effiduase and Seniagya. Communities in the Afram Plain section of the district find it difficult to access health facilities because of the poor road condition.



#### **1.14.6 Agricultural Extension Services**

The important role that Agricultural Extension Officers play in the dissemination of information to farmers and the promotion of innovative ways of agricultural production cannot be over emphasized. The introduction of new breeds of animals to farmers, for increased production, extension services to improve crop yield and technical advice offered to these farmers have contributed to increases in crop and food production. The diversification of the culture from the mono-crop farming to non-traditional crops such as vegetables which have ready market is geared towards improving farmers income and soil fertility. All these have been possible as a result of the help of these extension services. However, the district has low extension service capacity in terms of staff and logistics. There is therefore the need to increase the staff strength and adequate logistical support provided to enhance extension services delivery in the district. Figure 1.16 shows Agriculture Extension Zones





#### **1.14.7 Banking Services**

Banking and non-banking financial services are available in the District. Major Banks in the District are Ghana Commercial Bank and Rural Banks such as Asokore Rural Bank and Kumawuman Rural Bank. These banks offer financial assistance to farmers, workers and businessmen in the District. These banks offer credits to their customers and handle Government Payrolls.

There are non-banking services which cover associations such as ‘Susu’ collectors. Their activities are mostly in the market places, self-employed and the informal sector. Other non-banking financial institutions include Multi Credit Savings and Loans, Bayport Financial Services and the Assemblies of God Cooperative Credit Union. The District does not have Social Security and National Insurance Trust and Internal Revenue and VAT Services. Such services are provided by the institutions in Mampong and Kumasi

#### **1.14.8 District Police Service**

The security in the District is of prime importance as the peaceful atmosphere created promotes congenial atmosphere for people to go about their duties without any threat and fear. There are currently three Police Stations in the District located at Effiduase, Asokore and Seniagya.

Surface accessibility of the police service has also improved in the district and crime rate has reduced drastically due to the vigilance of the police service.

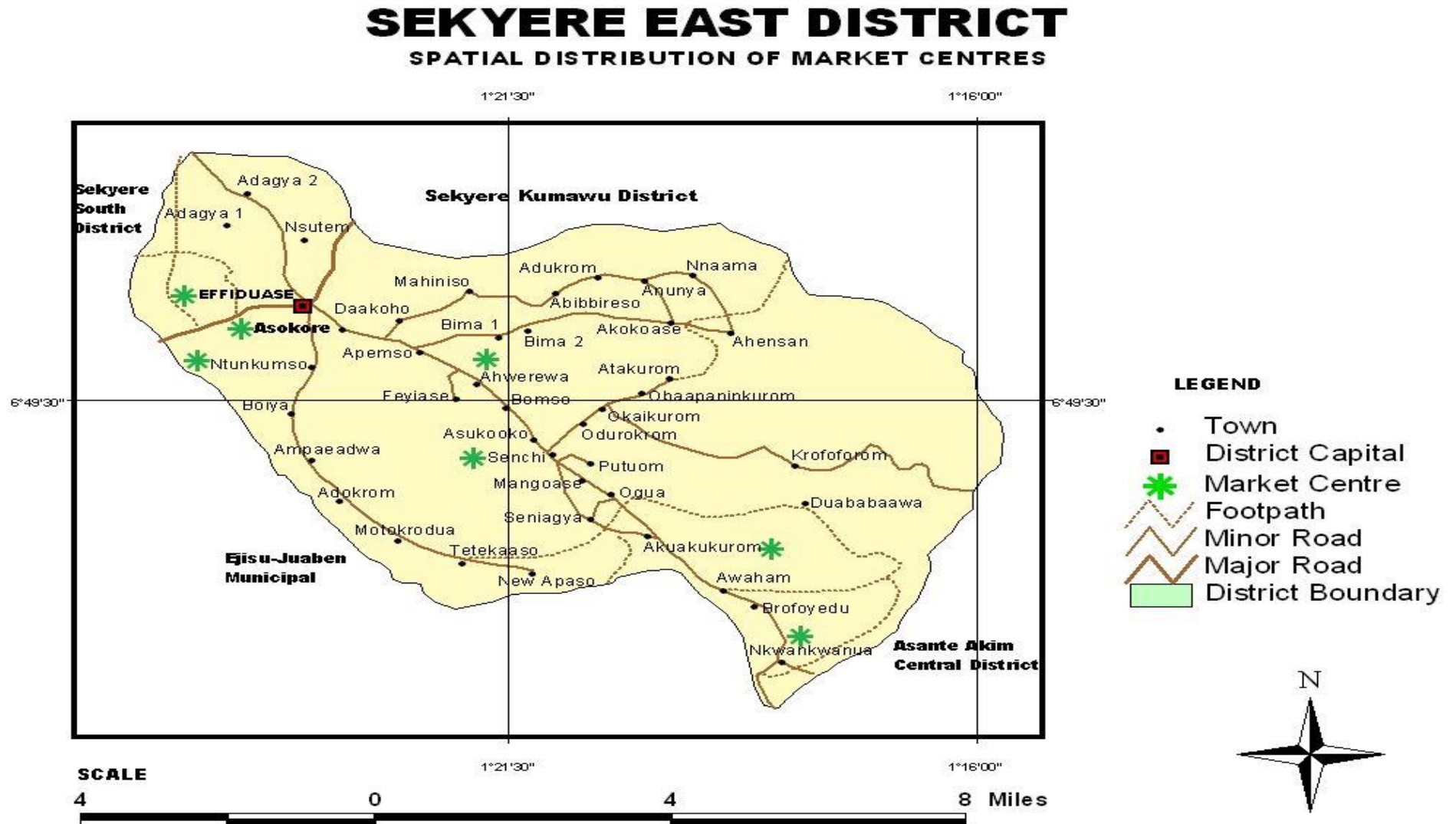
#### **1.14.9 Production and Marketing Centres**

Mainly, agricultural activities are undertaken in the rural areas where the soils are conducive for food and cash crops production. Major cash crops such as cocoa, oil palm and vegetables such as cabbage, egg plants and tomatoes are cultivated. Figure 1.11 shows spatial distribution of production centres.



The district has a host of daily markets of varying sizes. Virtually, every settlement has a market in one form or the other, with few having facilities for displaying and selling of wares. The two main daily markets are at Effiduase and Asokore. These markets also double as weekly markets, where traders within and outside the district meet to transact business. Even though there are host of markets in the district, these markets do not have improved facilities. The Asokore 40-Unit Lockable Stores, which was started in 2006 is still under construction. There is the need for the Assembly to complete the project and also improve the market structures in communities like Seniiagya, Okaikrom, Senchi, Nkwankwanua etc.

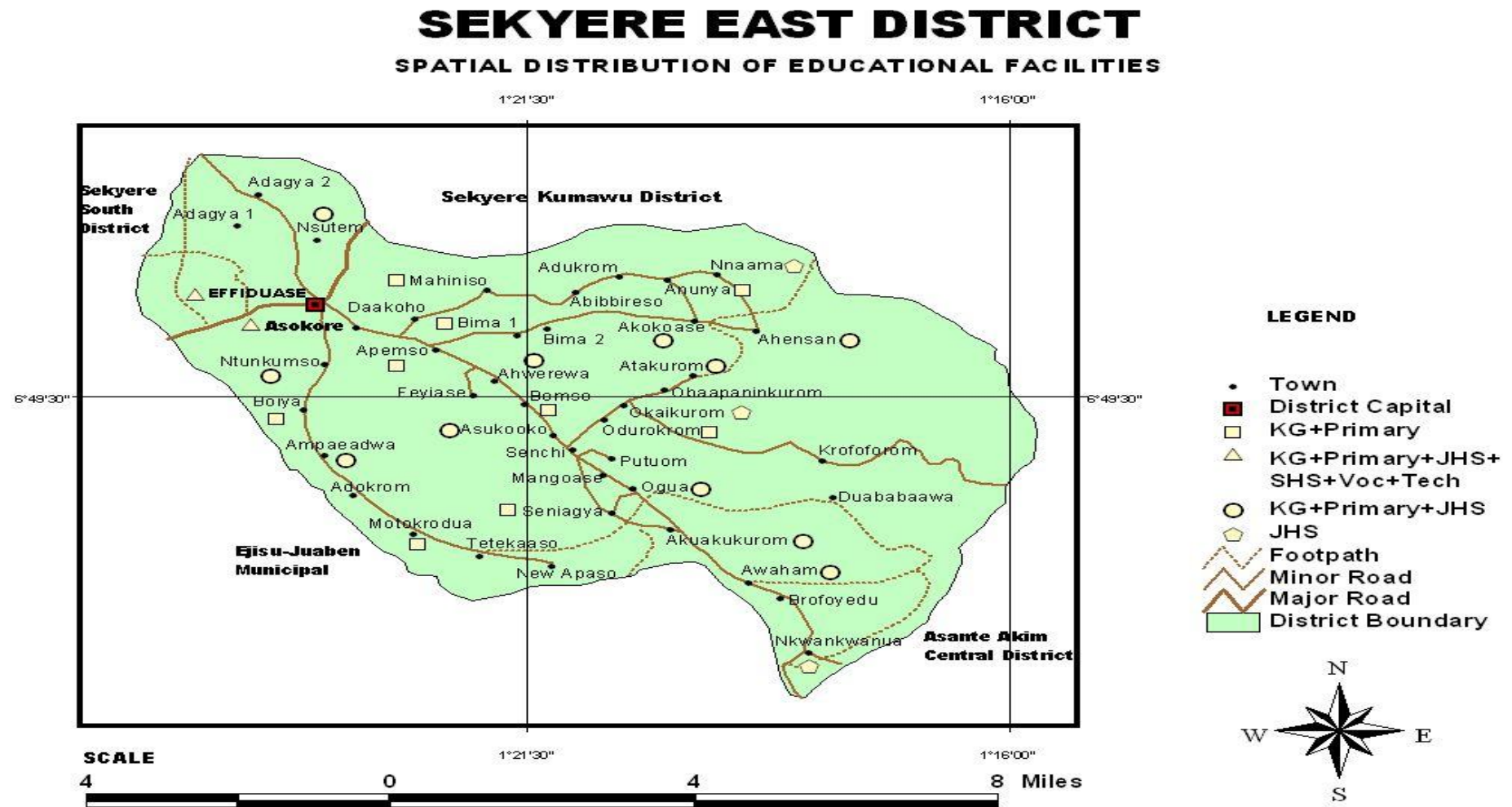
Figure 1.18: Spatial Distribution of Market Centres



#### **1.14.10 Accessibility to Education**

The socio-economic development of any people is largely effected by their educational system and the facilities available. The Sekyere East District has a number of educational facilities concentrated around the central part of the district to the disadvantage of the surrounding villages. The district has 45 pre-schools, 44 Primary Schools and 40 Junior High Schools. At the secondary level, the district has three (3) Senior High Schools, Effiduasi Senior High/Commercial, Asokore T.I. Ahmadiyya Girls Senior High, Hamdaniyya Senior High and one (1) Technical and Vocational Institute, Krobea Asante Technical/Vocational.

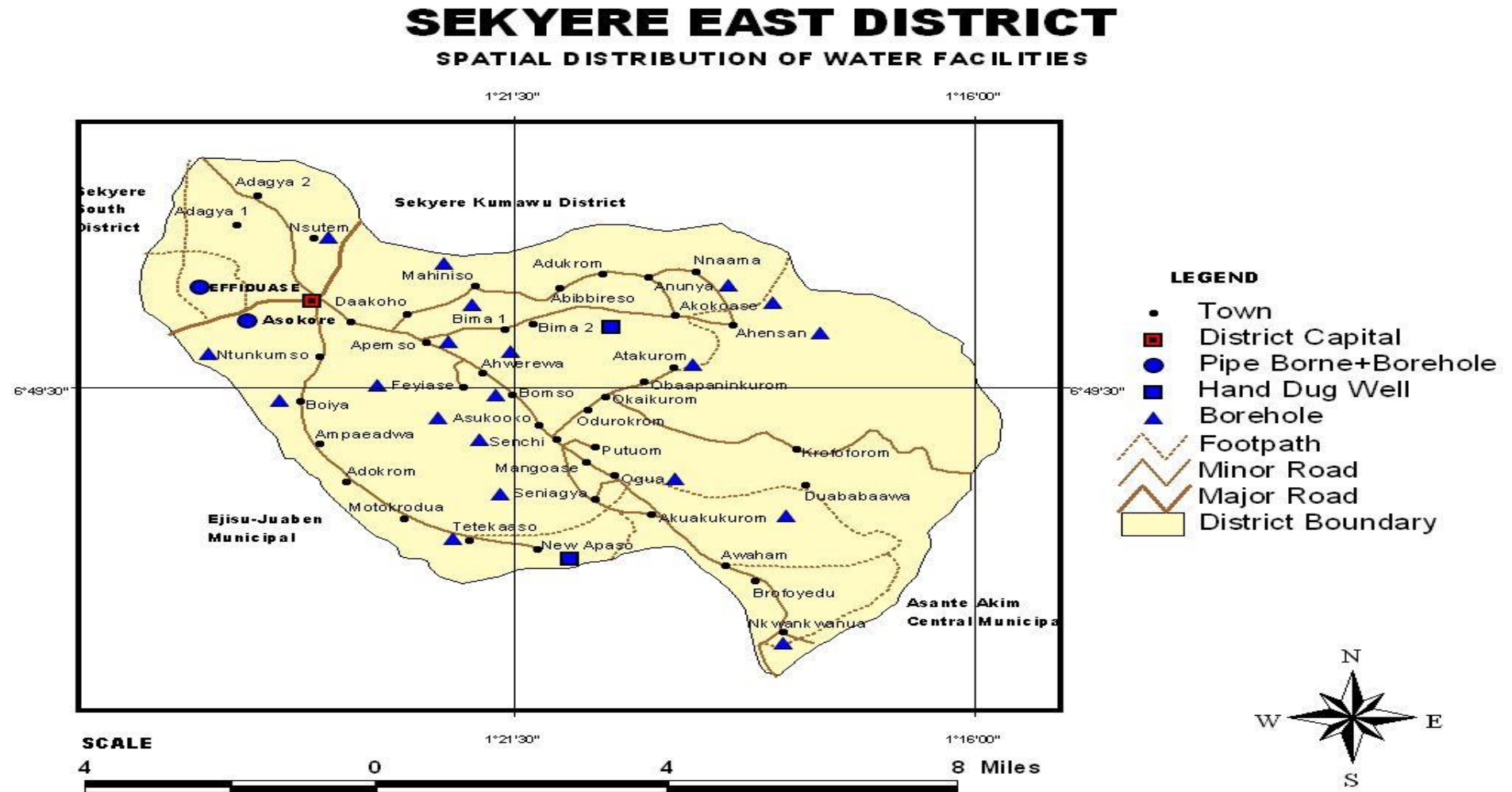
Figure 1.19: Spatial distribution of Educational Facilities



#### **1.14.11 Spatial Distribution of Water Supply**

The supply of potable water in the district is inadequate, and the district has a low water coverage of 50.1 percent. Spatial distribution of water facilities is shown in Fig 1.20 below

Figure 1.20: Spatial Distribution of Water Facilities





#### **1.14.12: Spatial Distribution of Electric Power**

About 86 percent of the settlements in the district have access to electric power from the national grid. The main towns are Effiduase, Asokore, Oguaa, Seniagya, Okaikrom, Senchi and Ntumkumso. Fig 1.21 shows settlements connected to the national electricity grid'



### **1.14.13: Spatial Distribution of Toilet Facilities**

Toilet facilities are inadequate in almost every community in the district. Provision of household toilets is not encouraging in spite of intensive education throughout the district. The current overall coverage of toilet facilities in the district is 29.1 percent and the population served is 20,200.



### **1.15 Poverty Profiling and Mapping**

The revised District Poverty Profiling and Mapping, has indicated that poverty manifests itself in a greater proportion of the district. Based on some criteria used, two main poverty pockets were identified. The criteria used to carve out the two main pockets of poverty included:

- Access to facilities and services
- Major economic activities
- Potentials available as well as constraints
- Other peculiar characteristics like cultural practices, homogeneity/heterogeneity of areas and others.

The two main pockets of poverty included:

#### **Pocket 1:**

This region forms part of the south-western portion of the district, covering Daakoho, Seniagya and other neighbourhoods.

Key Poverty Problems include:

- Large family sizes
- High illiteracy rate
- Low patronage of produce
- Unemployment
- High birth rate
- Fair access to facilities

The area enjoys fair access to facilities and services.

#### **Pocket 2:**

The region is located in the south-western part of the district covering Effiduase, Asokore, Nsutam and other towns.

Key Poverty Problems

- Unemployment
- Large family sizes
- High illiteracy rate
- Social vices

- High birth rate

The region has access to all the facilities and services.

### **1.15.1: Poverty Profiling/Mapping and Pro-Poor Programming**

In 2004 the Assembly prepared a Poverty Profiling and Mapping document for the district. This document has been revised. The document provided an invaluable insight into how poverty manifests itself among the different socio-economic groups in the district and how poverty is spatially distributed in the district. Views of stakeholders collected on poverty, its manifestations, causes, constraints and potentials when analyzed helped the Assembly to come out with various district specific pro-poor interventions.

The study revealed that poverty in the district manifests itself when:

- There are low income levels
- There is malnourishment
- The environment is unhygienic
- There is deprivation of education and others.

It was also shown that poverty in the district is caused by large family sizes, lack of employment and employable skills, lack of credit facilities, ready market for produce and among others.

The study showed that there is uneven distribution of population and facilities in the district. The south - eastern portion is densely populated and has most of the facilities, whilst the south-western and central parts of the district are sparsely populated and deprived of most facilities. Certain areas that need to be developed (development nodes) to open up the district in order to reduce poverty have been identified. (See table 1.21)

**Table 1.21 Development Nodes and Interventions**

<b>Composite Poverty Pocket</b>	<b>Community</b>	<b>Interventions</b>
Pocket 1	Seniagya and Ahinsan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved road condition</li> <li>• Provision of electric energy</li> <li>• Provide accommodation for teachers</li> </ul>

Pocket 2	Effiduase and Asokore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensification of family planning education</li> <li>• Educating the youth on social vices</li> </ul>
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Source: Sekyere East District Poverty Profiling and Mapping (Revised), 2017

## **1.15.2: Summary of Outcome of Community Level Stakeholders Dialogue**

### **1.15.2.1: Dimensions and Manifestations/Indicators of Poverty**

- a. Poor households are unable to send their children to school and have low educational status
- b. They have low access to economic infrastructure like roads markets and electricity
- c. Live in poor housing conditions
- d. There is presence of hunger and poor nutrition among poor households
- e. Poor households are characterized by poor clothing
- f. The poor is characterized by food insecurity
- g. The poor do peasant farming
- h. Poor communities/households do not have access to adequate social infrastructure like health facilities, water, sanitation and schools
- i. The poor do not have access to adequate productive assets like land Poor households are unable to access health services and have poor health status
- j. The poor are characterized by under employment or unemployment. Have no stable employment
- k. The poor do not have employable skills and lack access to wage employment.
- l. The poor do not access to institutional credit
- m. The poor have little or no support from friends or relatives

### **1.15.2.2: Causes of Poverty in the District**

- a. Lack of access to institutional credit
- b. Unsuccessful farming and other businesses
- c. High rate of post-harvest losses
- d. Lack of education and training in employable skills
- e. Large family sizes

- f. Presences of diseases and physical disabilities
- g. Lack of socio-economic infrastructure like good roads, markets health facilities, schools and good drinking water
- h. Bad life styles like polygamy, womanizing, laziness and unnecessary expenditures
- i. Low productivity and production
- j. Unrealistic market prices for farm produce and high cost of farm inputs

#### **1.15.2.3: Current Coping Mechanisms of the Poor**

- a. Livestock rearing – sheep, goats, pigs and poultry
- b. Working as farm laborers
- c. Engaging in illegal activities like illegal felling of trees
- d. Petty trading
- e. Mixed cropping
- f. Dependence on relatives – receiving remittances from relatives
- g. Child labour
- h. Non-farm ventures, e.g charcoal production
- i. Credit from middlemen (and pay in kind) especially with farmers, whilst traders are on suppliers credit
- j. Borrowing from friends
- k. Engaging in “Nnoboa”

#### **1.15.2.4: Future Coping Mechanisms of the Poor**

- a. Increased access to institutional credit for farmers and small-scale industrialist
- b. Fixing of prices of other crops as done for cocoa
- c. Training in employable skills
- d. Improved market prices for farm produce
- e. Increased access to small-scale irrigation and storage facilities
- f. Increased access to markets better roads and electricity
- g. Increased participation of communities in poverty reduction measures
- h. Increased access to family planning
- i. Subsidized farm inputs



- j. Formation of co-operatives for assistance
- k. Improved lifestyles and reduced marriages
- l. Going into non-farm ventures, bee keeping, fish farming
- m. Growing other crops like cashew and sunflower
- n. Improved school and health infrastructure
- o. Increased access to extension services
- p. Increased access to economic services and employment opportunities

### **1.16 Culture of the people in the District**

The culture of the people in the district could be seen in their way of life that distinguishes them from other people. This way of life could be seen in terms of the way they dress, the food they eat, language spoken, music and dance, art and craft, religious belief, occupation, administration and norms.

#### **1.16.1 Language and Dressing**

About 95 percent of the people in the district speak Asante-Twi. The other 5 percent of the people who are mostly migrants speak other languages besides the Asante language. Apart from the linguistic distinction, the people in the district can be identified by their dressing .For example; the use of "Kente" and other clothes is typical of the people in the district.

#### **1.16.2 Food, Music/Dance and Games**

The favorite food of most of the people in the district is "fufu". Adowa, Kete, Nnwomkoro are largely associated with the people. At funerals, festivals and other important occasions the people dance to the Adowa, Kete and Nnwomkoro. Dame and Oware games are mostly for men in the district; while ampe and antoakyire are for the girls and boys respectively.

#### **1.16.3 Religious Affiliation**

People in the district believe in the Supreme God. The district is made up of Christians, Muslims and Traditional worshipers. Table 1.22 shows the religious affiliation of people in the District. The table indicates that Christians (76.3%) are the dominant religious group in the district made up of 6.1 percent Catholic, 20.8 percent Protestant, 24.3 percent Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christians (25.1%). The Islamic religion constitutes 13.3 percent of the population whilst

1.2 percent of the population adheres to traditional religion. 8.6 percent adhere to no religion and relatively few people adhere to other religions not specified (0.7%).

Generally, majority of females (80.0%) more than males (72.0%) are Christians. On the other hand, slightly higher proportion of males (14.5%) than females (12.2%) belong to the Islamic religion.

**Table 1.22: Population by religion and sex**

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	74,918	100.0	35,561	100.0	39,357	100.0
No Religion	6,417	8.6	4,008	11.3	2,409	6.1
Catholic	4,551	6.1	2,134	6.0	2,417	6.1
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	15,563	20.8	6,916	19.4	8,647	22.0
Pentecostal/Charismatic	18,217	24.3	7,941	22.3	10,276	26.1
Other Christians	18,780	25.1	8,635	24.3	10,145	25.8
Islam	9,961	13.3	5,167	14.5	4,794	12.2
Traditionalist	909	1.2	500	1.4	409	1.0
Other (Specify)	521	0.7	260	0.7	260	0.7

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

#### **1.16.4 Traditional Set up**

Traditional Authorities command the respect of large numbers of people and communities particularly in rural areas. There is therefore the need to facilitate a permanent and institutionalized dialogue between government and chieftaincy to ensure the realization of policies. The traditional authorities in the district are dedicated to the development of their traditional areas and the education and enlightenment of their people by providing land and materials for infrastructural projects, mobilization of community for communal labour and arbitration of disputes. They also perform an essential role in support of land administration reform and the protection of the vulnerable and excluded.

They therefore offer positive contribution to the economic and social transformation of the district and must be seen as part of the decentralization process.

From the above contribution of the Traditional Authorities in the District, it can be said that there is a cordial relationship between the traditional authorities and the District Assembly which implies that development projects can be implemented successfully for the development of the district.

Chiefs sit on stools, so they are enstooled or destooled. Apart from a handful of migrant farmers and other settlers who observe patrilineal inheritance, the rest of the people practice matrilineal system of inheritance. There is (1) paramountcy and 1 sub-traditional council in the district. These are Asokore and Effiduase respectively. The Paramount chief is the head of the traditional area and is known as the "Omanhene". The implementation of the laws on customs, taboos and setting of moral behaviour are performed by him. Under the Omanhene are divisional chiefs. These are wing or sub-chiefs that assist the paramount chief in the performance of his duties. These sub-chiefs are the Kontihene (chiefs deputy) Akwamuhene, Adontehene, Nifahene, Benkumhene, Kyidomhene, Gyaasehene and Sanaahene. In some cases Nsumakwaahene and Nkosuohene also exist in the traditional set-up.

#### **1.16.4.1 The Queen Mother**

This is another important office next to the chief. Her authority is mainly limited to women. She wields greater power over the chief who is her son. She nominates a candidate to occupy the stool, and is considered the mother of all the people in the traditional area.

#### **1.16.4.2 Attendants**

The chief has many attendants who include, the linguist, who is the spokesman for the chief, drummers, horn blowers, umbrella carriers, sword bearers, court criers, gun bearers, executioners among others.

#### **1.16.4.3 Myths, Proverbs and Names**

Myths are sacred stories of the people which explain the mysteries surrounding their ceremonies, festivals, origin of things like death, creation and historical truths. Proverbs are short witty sayings which express truths and moral lessons. Names are identifiable marks of the people which humanize children. The names have meanings and appellations are attached to particular names.

#### **1.16.4.4 Sayings and Art**

Sayings of the people in the district are expressions or maxims which expose much of traditional knowledge. Experienced old people come out with compositions which give expressions to what are deep within them and actually control their actions. People in the district use artistic symbols

to tell a lot about their traditional knowledge. These artistic symbols are silent informants or communicators of the way of life of the people. These artistic symbols include the linguist staff, Akuaba doll and others.

#### **1.16.4.5 Poems and Stories**

During ceremonies, people in the district come out with poems to tell a lot about their traditional knowledge. These poems, for example throw challenge to people to be serious in life. Through stories the people grow in the knowledge of the beliefs of their communities.

#### **1.16.4.6 Attitude and Practices**

Some attitudes and cultural practices in the district include these;

##### **Libation**

The people pour libation to the gods during ceremonies to appreciate the good things they have done or to pacify them for the wrong done

##### **Beliefs in the potency of demons, witches and gods**

Majority of the people in the district believe in the potency of demons, witches and gods. This belief helps in social control as the people tend to conform to the norms of society so as to avoid misfortunes or curses from these spirits.

#### **1.16.4.7 Ancestral Worship**

The belief of the people in ancestral worship is based on the fact that the ancestors are in a new world and are closer to God. They believe that the ancestors watch over the lives of the living and are the custodians of the majority. They also believe that the ancestors can bless as well as bring calamities, depending on circumstances. Chieftaincy, which portrays much of the cultural heritage of the people hinges on ancestral worship, because the chief is said to serve as a link between society and the ancestors.

#### **1.16.4.8 Marriage Ceremony**

This is performed by the people to bring a man and a woman together as husband and wife. The bridegroom and his family present the bride price to the bride and her family. Marriage provides a socially acceptable means by which young ones are born to replenish the family and society.

#### **1.16.4.9 Naming Ceremony**

The people normally perform naming ceremonies on the 8th day after the delivery of the baby in order to welcome the newly born baby into the world. The name identifies the baby and gives him/her a sense of belonging.

#### **1.16.4.10 Funerals**

Funerals are common ceremonies among the people in the district. They are usually organized on Thursdays and Saturdays in connection with the earthly departure of a person as a way of bidding him/her farewell. Funerals in the Effiduase Traditional Area are organized on the first weekend of every month

#### **1.16.4.11 Moral and Social Values**

Moral and Social Values are upheld by the people in the district. These values include godliness, respect, hospitality, service, gratitude, loyalty, tolerance, freedom and responsibilities, truth, integrity, honesty, dedication, patriotism and others.

#### **1.16.4.12 Good Manners**

One gets, particularly the young ones, to know how to conduct oneself as the one learns to greet people, help the aged, go on errands for older people, not being quarrelsome or abusive and appreciating cleanliness. As a result, juvenile immorality is severely punished.

#### **1.16.4.13 Participation**

The peoples' participation in all the activities relating to their beliefs and cultural heritage has been positive. Participation in activities like naming, marriage, burial, funerals, festivals and other ceremonies is considered as a social responsibility that should not be frowned upon.

#### **1.16.4.14 Positive Cultural Practices Necessary to Promote Development in the district**

The district has great cultural and historical heritage in terms of festivals that can be developed for both domestic and international tourism to help promote development. A prominent tourist attraction among such festivals is Odwira Festival in Effiduase. During this Festival people from all walks of life in Ghana and outside the country troop to Effiduase to witness the famous Odwira Festival.

#### **1.16.4.15 Ethnic Conflicts and Chieftaincy Disputes likely to hamper development**

There have been pockets of chieftaincy disputes in Asokore and Effiduase traditional areas. These protracted chieftaincy disputes have hampered development in these two traditional areas. Currently however, everything seems to be normal.

#### **Implications for development**

- The people in the district have rich culture that can be tapped to enhance development of the district.
- The Traditional Authorities (the chiefs and the elders) should be brought on board in the development agenda of the Assembly.
- The high level of participation of the people in local traditional activities like festivals can be used as advantage by the traditional authorities to organize annual durbar where funds can be raised for the development of the district. The festival serves as a home-coming event for the citizens living outside their communities to contribute towards the development of their towns.

#### **1.17: Governance**

This section looks at the administrative structures put in place for the management of the district.

##### **1.17.1: The District Assembly**

The District Assembly like any other governance institution has a legislative, deliberative, executive and administrative structures and functions. The District Assembly by the mode of its creation and responsibilities has a governance role, service delivery role, planning and community development role and above all, a regulatory role. These roles are performed through established institutional structures and key personnel.

The Sekyere East District Assembly is the highest political and administrative body in the district. It is made up of forty (40) Assembly members- Twenty-six (26) elected, twelve (12) appointees, one Member of Parliament for Effiduase/Asokore Constituency and a District Chief Executive (See Table 1.23) . The Assembly exercises political and administrative authority in its area of operation. It provides guidance to and supervises all other administrative authorities in the district. In so doing, the Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions.

**Table 1.23: Composition of Assembly Members by Sex**

Members	Sex		Sex		Total	%
	Male	%	Females	%		
Elected members	23	88.46	3	11.54	26	100
Government Appointees	11	91.67	1	8.33	12	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>89.47</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10.53</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: DPCU, SEDA, May 2017

### 1.17.2: Committee System

The District Assembly operates through a committee system with overlapping membership. The principal committees of the District Assembly are the Public Relations and Complaints Committee and the Executive Committee which is responsible for the performance of the executive and administrative functions of the Assembly. The Executive Committee co-ordinates plans and programmes of the sub-committees and submits these as comprehensive plans of action to the General Assembly. It also implements resolutions of the Assembly.

The Executive Committee is chaired by the District Chief Executive who is the direct representative and appointee of the government, though his/her appointment has to be confirmed by two-thirds majority of the members of the General Assembly present. The Executive Committee has these sub-committees:

- Development Planning Sub-committee
- Social Services Sub-committee
- Works Sub-committee
- Justice and Security Sub-committee
- Finance and Administration Sub-committee
- Such other Committees and Sub-committees as the District Assembly may determine.

### 1.20.3: Departments of the Assembly

The Local Governance Act (Act 936) establishes eleven (11) departments for district assemblies which include:

- Central Administration
- Finance

- Education, Youth and Sports
- Agriculture
- Physical Planning
- Social Welfare and Community Development
- Natural Resources Conservation
- District Health Department
- Works
- Industry and Trade
- Disaster Prevention

Staffs of the departments are the technical officers of the Assembly providing the required technical expertise for local level development. Departments of the Assembly are headed by Heads of Departments who are responsible for efficient and effective performance of the functions and responsibilities assigned to the departments.

The Sekyere East District Assembly does not have the full complement of staff yet, as the Department Natural Resource Conservation Department does not exist in the district. Also the Physical Planning Department lacks a substantive head. The Municipal Physical Planning Officer from Ejisu Municipal Assembly has oversight responsibility in Sekyere East District. Independent Governance Institutions existing in the district include:

- ❖ Electoral Commission (EC)
- ❖ Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)
- ❖ National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE)
- ❖ Audit Service

### **1.17.3: Sub-District Structures**

The District Assembly has four Urban/Area Councils and 26 Unit Committees which facilitate effective communication between the Assembly and the local people. The Area/Urban Councils oversee the activities of the Unit Committees as well as assisting the Assembly in the administration of Urban and Area Councils. The four Urban /Area Councils are:

- Effiduase -Asokore Urban Council
- Akwamu Area Council



- Mponua/Seniagya Area Council
- Senchi-Nyamfa Area Council

The sub-structures are still not functioning due to lack of personnel to man the offices and most importantly, they lack office accommodation in some cases.

### **1.17.3: Traditional Authority**

There is one paramount chief and one sub-traditional council in the district. These are Asokore and Effiduase Traditional Areas respectively. Under the paramountcy are chiefs and sub-chiefs. They are custodians of lands in their respective jurisdictions. Apart from ensuring the physical development of their respective areas, they also serve as arbitrators in their areas of jurisdiction. Most people channel their grievances through the Traditional Authorities instead of coming to the District Assembly.

### **1.17.4: Social Accountability**

As an institution, the District Assembly should be accountable to the people it serves. The electorate should therefore, demand accountability from the officials of the Assembly and the Assembly members. Hence, officials and Assembly members must cultivate the culture of openness and transparency in the award of contracts for the construction of projects, collection of revenue, purchase of equipment, machinery and stationery and the distribution of development programmes and projects within the district. To be accountable to the people as well as open and transparent in all its transactions, the District Assembly has put in place some structures. These structures include;

- District Tender Committee
- Tender Evaluation Committee (Adhoc Committee)
- Budget Committee
- A client service unit
- Monitoring and Evaluation Team and others

These structures help to promote transparency, openness and accountability in the transactions of the District Assembly. The Assembly also holds forums such as public hearings, budget

hearings, fee-fixing consultations and participatory monitoring and evaluation which are platforms forms on which the Assembly accounts to the people.

#### **1.17.5: Participation of Citizenry**

In almost all the activities of the Assembly apart from the Assembly members and Unit Committee Members, beneficiary communities, C.B.Os, C.S.Os and NGOs are involved in the annual budget preparation process, all stakeholders like the GPRTU, Trade Associations, operators of restaurants, barkeepers, beauticians and other identifiable bodies are made an integral part of the discussion. They express their opinions on the rates and fees to be charged in the incoming year. By so doing, they make important inputs into the budget. The citizenry are also involved in programmes and projects implementation. The chiefs, opinion leaders and unit committee members of beneficiary communities are involved in meetings, projects inspection, monitoring and evaluation. To inform the people on the activities and performance of the Assembly so that they in turn can express their views on the activities of the Assembly, particularly on issues that border them, public hearings and peoples assemblies are organized in the district. The people are then given the opportunity to participate in the administration of the Assembly.

Again through their elected representatives at the Assembly, some community members are able to express their views on pertinent issues like armed robbery and environmental sanitation in the district. Some NGOs, particularly World Vision International has always been in partnership with the Assembly in their development agenda in the district. The District Assembly thus, coordinates the activities of the CBOs, NGOs and CSOs in the district.

#### **1.17.6: Application of Communication Strategies**

It is not enough to collect and collate information from the populace. It is also important that proposals, policies and programmes are also sold out to the general public. One effective way to reach out to people and the communities for their input into the development agenda of the district is through public hearing and discussions. From 2014 up to 201, the Assembly has organized twelve (12) of such public hearings in various communities in the district. The strategy yielded positive response from the various communities and Urban/Area Council as the people lauded the programme and made healthy contributions to the plan. Other communication

strategies that are used by the Assembly to reach out to the people and to also receive healthy responses include seminars, workshops, interviews and radio discussions. They are adopted by the Assembly to sensitize and to receive responses from the populace.

### 1.17.7 Civil Society Organisations/Non-Governmental Organisations

There are a number of civil society and non-governmental organisations in the District that complement the efforts of the Assembly in the development of the District. There is a good collaboration between Civil Society Organisations and the Assembly aimed at a collective effort in the development of the district. NGO's are potential sources in the provision of funds, materials, training and machinery for project execution. A list of NGOs in the District is shown in Table 1.24.

**Table 1.24 List of NGOs Operating in the District**

NAME OF NGO	LOCATION	FUNCTIONS	TARGET GROUP
World Vision Ghana	Effiduase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child welfare</li> <li>• Community development</li> </ul>	Children and women
Right To Play	Effiduase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Play based learning</li> </ul>	Children
Pinasol Foundation	Asokore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child welfare</li> </ul>	Children
Professional Network Association (PRONET)	Effiduase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water and Sanitation</li> </ul>	All ages
Optional Change Partnership	Effiduase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment</li> <li>• Health Education</li> <li>• Disability</li> </ul>	All ages
Centre for Community Livelihood Development	Effiduase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Sustainable livelihoods</li> <li>• Good governance</li> <li>• Advocacy</li> </ul>	All ages

**Source: SEDA, DPCU, May 2017**

### 1.17.8 Security

It is a statutory obligation of every Local Authority in Ghana to ensure that its citizens are protected to go about their normal duties without fear of intimidation or oppression. The District Chief Executive is the head of the District Security Council (DISEC) which is the highest

security body at the District level. Security agencies present in the Sekyere East District include: the Ghana Police Service, National Fire Service, Ghana Immigration Service among others.

#### **1.17.8.1 Ghana Police Service**

The District Police Service continues to discharge its statutory duties of providing safety and security for all community members and their properties. There are three police stations in the District. These are located at Effiduase, Asokore and Seniagya. The District Assembly in collaboration with the District Police Service is generally expected to maintain law and order, protect life and property by arresting and prosecuting those who fall foul of the law.

#### **1.17.8.2 Justices**

There is one (1) Magistrate Court in the District located in Effiduase which handles numerous cases ranging from criminal cases to non- criminal cases or disputes. The court is located along the main Effiduase-Agona road.

#### **1.17.8.3 District Fire Service**

The District Fire Command is located in Effiduase. The District office takes care of the whole District and supports operations in some nearby District such as Sekyere Kumawu and Sekyere Afram Plains which do not have Fire tenders.

#### **1.17.9: Local Economic Development Issues (LED)**

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

Practicing local economic development means working directly to build up the economic strength of the local area to improve the economic future and quality of life of the inhabitants.

The success of districts/communities to compete in the fast changing world today depends on them being able to adapt to the fast changing and increasingly competitive market environment.

Each district has unique local conditions that can help or hinder its economic development and these local characteristics form the seeds from which any local economic development strategy can be developed to improve local growth opportunities. To build competitiveness, the district should undertake a collaborative process to understand and act on its own strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to make the local area attractive to business, new employees and supporting institutions by creating favorable environment for business success and job creation.

#### **1.17.9.1: Strength of the District in LED**

- a. Agriculture is the major driving force for economic development in the district
- b. Availability of financial institutions
- c. Dedication of District Assembly to support economic development
- d. Existence of Business Advisory Centre
- e. Favorable climatic conditions for farming
- f. Willingness of Traditional Authorities to support economic development
- g. Availability of potential tourist attractions

#### **1.17.9.2: Weaknesses of LED**

- a. Unused business opportunities in tourism
- b. Lack of business management training
- c. Inactive Business Advisory Centre
- d. Difficulty in accessing financial support
- e. Forest depleted by chainsaw operators
- f. Lack of storage facilities
- g. Lack of funds to support LED activities

#### **1.17.9.3: Implications for development**

- a. The District Assembly should commit enough resources to support and promote LED activities in the district
- b. Untapped business opportunities, for example in tourism should be explored by the Assembly and the private sector to create jobs for the youth

- c. The overarching goal of LED is to create jobs and incomes. It is therefore crucial for the Assembly to involve employment promotion measures and organization in LED activities
- d. The construction of an industrial village in the district where the youth can be trained in skills will solve the unemployment problems in the district

### **1.18: District Economy**

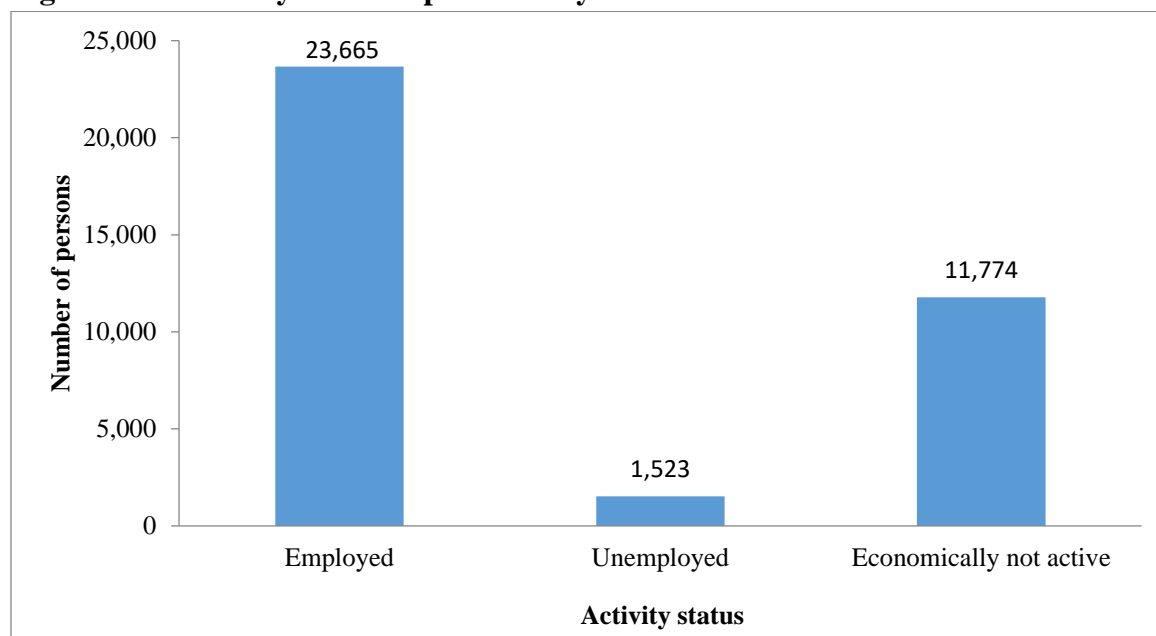
The strategy to improve production and generate gainful employment is based on creating an enabling environment to stimulate private sector activities. This will involve improvement of the capacity of the private sector to adopt an entrepreneurial approach to increase productivity and generate employment.

The economic characteristics of a district are an essential indicator of the level of economic development of the area and people's involvement in economic activities. This section examines economic activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and employment sector for persons age 15 years and older.

#### **1.18.1: Economic Activity Status**

Figure 1.23 provides information on the activity status of persons 15 years and older in the Sekyere East District. The Figure indicates that out of all persons 15 years and older in the District, 68.1 percent are economically active and 31.9 percent economically not active. Out of the economically active persons 94.0 percent are employed and 6.0 percent unemployed

**Figure 1.23: Activity status of persons 25 years and older**



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

The economically not active persons engaged in full time education (51.0%) with 22.4 percent doing home duties (household chores). The rest are pensioners (2.8%), disable/sick (5.4%), too old/young (11.2%) and 7.3 percent other not specified. Slightly higher proportion of males (68.3%) are economically active than females (68.0%). On the other hand, there is slightly higher proportion of economically not active females (32.0%) than males (31.7%). 94.8 percent of males are employed compared to 93.3 percent females.

### **1.18.2 Occupation**

Occupation refers to the type of work a person is engaged in at the establishment where he or she works. Table 1.25 provides information on the major occupation of the employed persons 15 years and older in the district. The table indicates that the main occupations of most employed people in the district are in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery (42.3%), service and sales (22.0%), and craft and related trade work (14.0%) with the least in clerical support work (1.6%).

From the Table there is a high dominance of males (8.9%) in professional occupation than females (4.9%). The service and sales occupation recorded 32.4 percent for females against 9.5 percent of the males. However a slightly higher proportion of males (43.5%) are engage in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery than females (41.4%).

**Table 1.25: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex**

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,665	100.0	10,753	100.0	12,912	100.0
Managers	435	1.8	223	2.1	212	1.6
Professionals	1,585	6.7	958	8.9	627	4.9
Technicians and associate professionals	386	1.6	254	2.4	132	1.0
Clerical support workers	310	1.3	173	1.6	137	1.1
Service and sales workers	5,212	22.0	1,024	9.5	4,188	32.4
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	10,021	42.3	4,675	43.5	5,346	41.4
Craft and related trades workers	3,322	14.0	2,039	19.0	1,283	9.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	969	4.1	947	8.8	22	0.2
Elementary occupations	1,425	6.0	460	4.3	965	7.5
Other occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

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

### 1.18.3: Industry

Table 1.26 shows the major industries by sex of employed persons 15 years and older in the Sekyere East District. From the Table majority of the population (43.0%) are employed in the agricultural forestry and fishing industry with slightly higher proportion of men (45.2%) than women (41.2%).

The Table reveals that 18.1 percent of the population is engaged in commerce. This industry employed almost a quarter of the female population (24.1%) which is more than double the proportion of males (11.0%) employed. The service sector employs 30 percent of the working population.

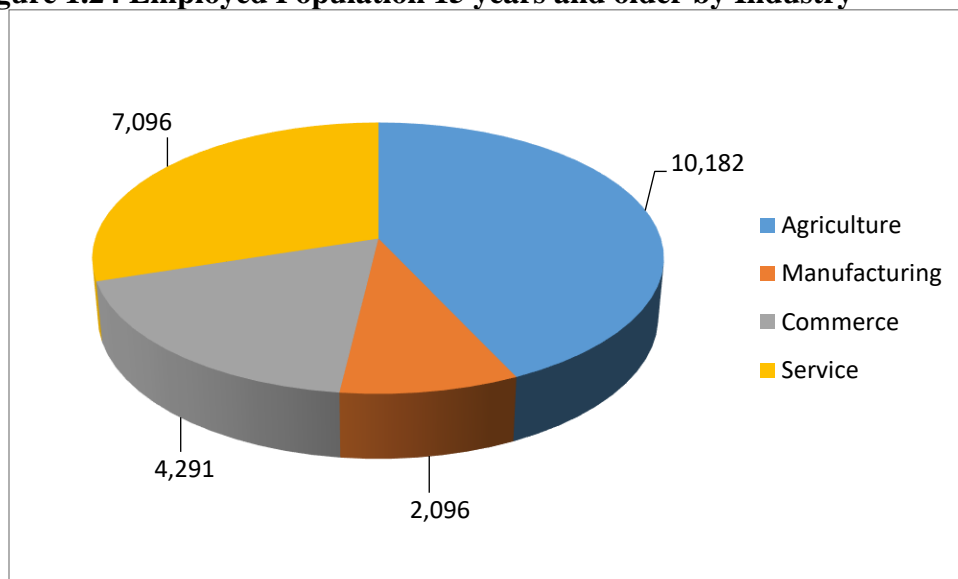
**Table 1.26: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and Sex**

Industry	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture	10,182	43.0	4,859	45.2	5,323	41.2
Manufacturing	2,096	8.9	853	7.9	1,243	9.6
Commerce	4,291	18.1	1,179	11.0	3,112	24.1
Service	7,096	30.0	3,862	16.3	3,234	13.7

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



**Figure 1.24 Employed Population 15 years and older by Industry**



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

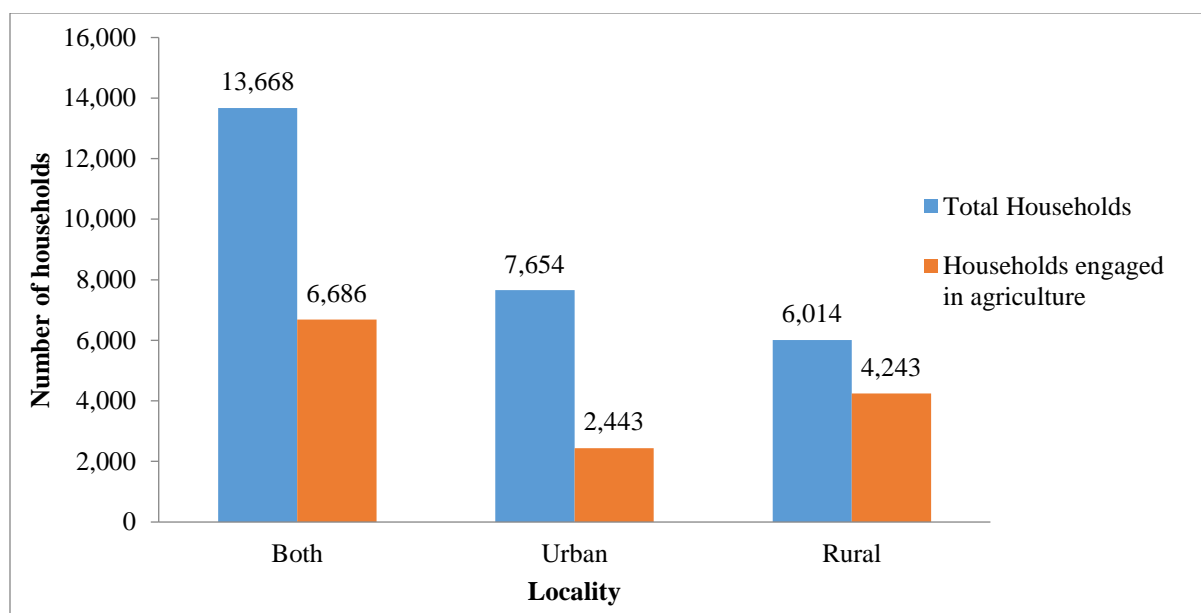
#### **1.18.4: Households in Agriculture**

An agricultural household according to the 2010 PHC is one that engages generally in agricultural activities or is said to be an agricultural household if at least one of its members engages in agricultural production even if not earning from agricultural activity alone.

This section provides a description of household members and heads of households engaged in agricultural activities. These include crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. Excluded from this discussion are those engaged in hunting and other, non-farming agricultural activities.

Figure 1.25 shows the distribution of agricultural households in the Sekyere East District by type of locality. Out of 13,668 households in the District, 6,686 are engaged in agricultural activities in the district representing 48.9 percent. This is higher than the Regional and National figures of 36.6 percent and 45.8 percent respectively.

**Figure 1.25 Percentage of households engaged in Agriculture by locality**



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

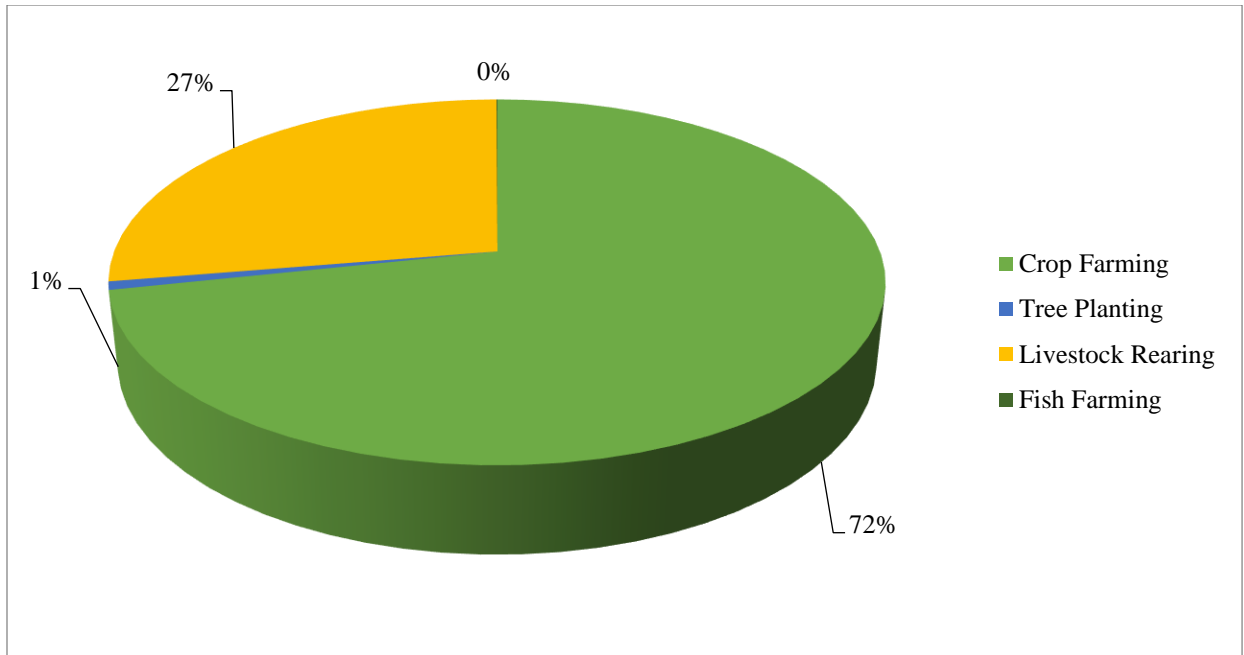
Similar to the situation at the National and Regional level, the distribution of households in agriculture in urban and rural areas of the District shows that greater proportion (70.6%) of households in rural localities are engaged in agriculture than urban localities (31.9%). This phenomenon could be attributed to the availability of vast arable land and the lack of alternative economic activities in rural localities of the district as compared with the urban localities.

**Table1.27: Type of Farming Activities**

Type of Farming Activities	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total Households	13,668	100.0	7,654	100.0	6,014	100.0
Households engaged in agriculture	6,686	48.9	2,443	31.9	4,243	70.6
Crop Farming	6,079	90.9	2,212	90.5	3,867	91.1
Tree Planting	62	0.9	30	1.2	32	0.8
Livestock Rearing	2,339	35.0	571	23.4	1,768	41.7
Fish Farming	4	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.0

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

**Figure 1.26: Type of Farming Activities**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 1.18.5 Types of Farming Activities

The highest proportion of farming households in the District are engaged in crop farming (90.9%), while about a third (35.0%) are into livestock rearing. Only 0.9 percent and 0.1 percent of farming households are engaged in tree growing and fish farming respectively (Table 1.20).

The distribution of the types of farming activities in urban and rural localities of the district shows that a little higher proportion of farming households in rural (91.1%) than in urban localities (90.5%) are engaged in crop farming. A greater proportion of farming households in rural localities (41.7%) are engaged in livestock rearing than in urban areas (23.4%).

The 2010 census data shows that the total number of livestock reared in the Sekyere East district is 62,832. There are 3,670 keepers in the district with an average of 17 animals per keeper. The most common livestock raised in the district is chicken (39,865) with 1,415 keepers and an average of 28 birds per keeper followed by goat 12,092 with 1,280 keepers and an average of 9 animals per keeper. The least number of livestock in the district is snail (12) with 2 keepers and an average of 6 snails per keeper. (Table 1.28)

**Table 1.28: Distribution of livestock and keepers**

	<b>Number of Animals</b>	<b>Number of keepers</b>	<b>Average Animal per Keeper</b>
All livestock	62,832	3,670	17
Beehives	29	6	5
Cattle	915	46	20
Chicken	39,865	1,415	28
Dove	25	2	13
Duck	861	81	11
Goat	12,092	1,280	9
Grass-cutter	49	7	7
Guinea fowl	311	23	14
Ostrich	68	4	17
Pig	1,387	61	23
Rabbit	312	30	10
Sheep	5,566	683	8
Silk worm	80	5	16
Snail	12	2	6
Turkey	95	11	9
Fish farming	1,032	6	206
Other	133	8	17

Source : 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 1.18.6 Agriculture Extension Capacity

For the agricultural sector to grow and increase production levels and productivity levels, the farmer must get easy access to extension services which will make known to him or her modern technologies to be used in farming to increase yield which will further lead to an increase in the standard of living. Difficulty in getting access to extension services means, the continuous practice/use of crude methods of farming, disease and pest control. Easy access of the farmer to extension services would keep them abreast with modern farming technologies. There is therefore the need for the farmer to get easy access to extension services. The table 1.29 below shows the agriculture extension capacity in Sekyere East District.

**Table 1.29: Agriculture Extension Capacity**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Average (zone)</b>	<b>Minimum (zone)</b>	<b>Maximum (zone)</b>	<b>Overall District</b>
Number of AEAs required per Zone	4	4.0	8	16
Number of AEAs at post	3	3	5	13
% AEAs at post compared to required	34.4%	12.5%	62.5%	40.6%
Number of female AEAs at post	1	1	1	1
% of female AEAs at post compared to total AEAs at post	38.3%	0.0%	100.0%	23.1%
Number of running motorbikes per Zone	0.5	0	2	2
Ratio of running motorbike/AEA at post	0.2	0	0.7	0.2

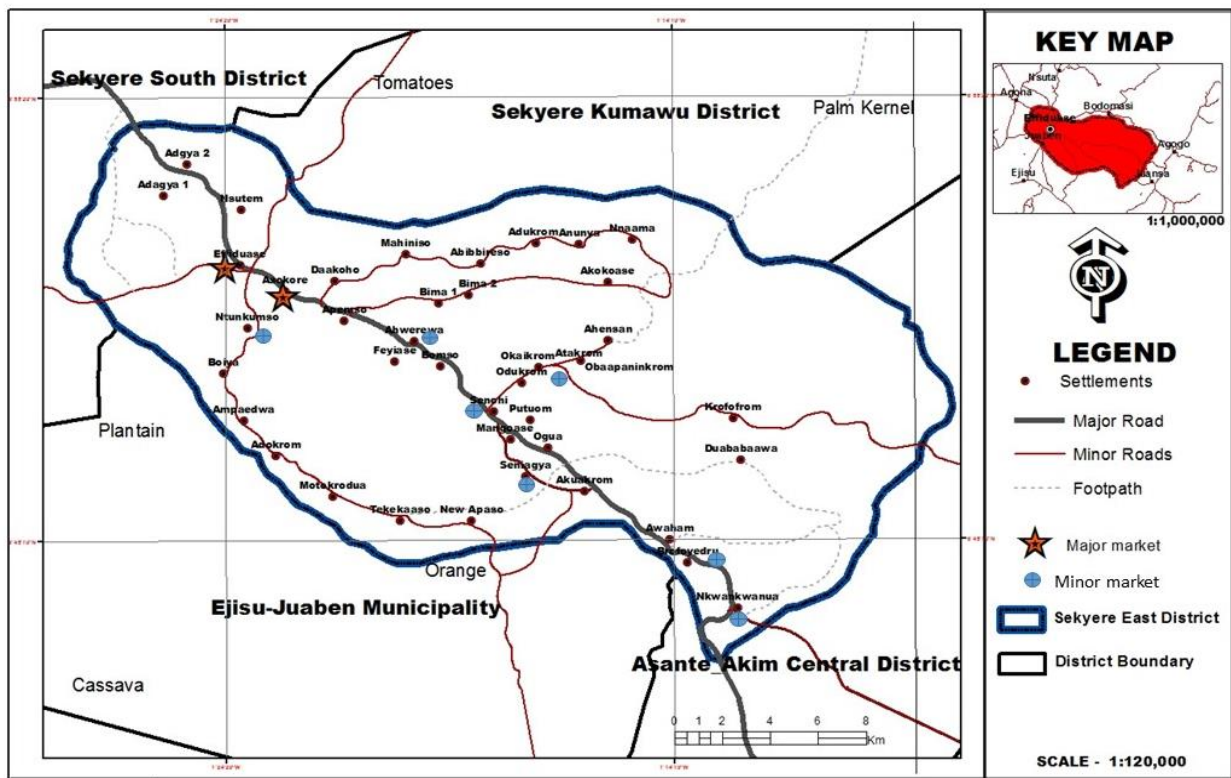
Source: MOFA. August, 2017

Low extension –farmer ratio has put a lot of pressure on the AEAs and they could not cover entire operational area. The district needs more extension officers to cover the whole district. Mobility of extension staff is very vital to extension delivery and so extension staff should be made mobile through the provision of motor bikes and early payment of T&T.

### 1.18.7: Access to Food Outlets

There are two major markets in the district at Asokore and Effiduase with almost all the other communities having smaller market centres/ food outlets. Two New market centres have been established in Ahotokrom a suburb of Effiduase resulting in an increase in the number of market centres. Almost all the 38 communities within the district have access to food outlets except Bimma and Awaham. This is because these communities are smaller and mostly subsistent farmers thus they purchase other food items from nearby bigger communities. Farmers are able to market their farm produce and access other food items from these outlets. The spatial distribution of markets facilities is shown in the figure below.

**Figure 1.27: Spatial distribution of market facilities**



Source: SEDA-DPCU, May 2017

### 1.18.8: Agriculture Input Outlet

Four input outlets are situated in Effiduase, that is crop input outlet and a livestock input outlet with Ahwerewa having one crop input outlet.

Since most of the input outlets are situated in Effiduase, the capital of the district, farmers in other communities have to travel 3km averagely to purchase agro chemicals.

**Table 1.23: Agricultural Input Outlet Distribution**

Year	Number of registered input dealers	Number of permanent input outlets and sale points		
		Crop input	Livestock input	Fisheries input
2014	4	3	1	0
2015	4	3	1	0
2016	6	5	1	0
2017	7	5	2	0

Source: MOFA, April, 2017

### 1.18.9 Major Crop Performance

The area under cultivation for the various food crops in the district have increased especially, rice. There are a lot of lowland areas thus most farmers are going into valley bottom rice production. Farmers have been introduced to improved varieties of cassava and yam through Root and Tuber Improvement Project (RTIMP). This has resulted in the increase in yield of cassava in the district.

**Table 1.30: Major crop performance from 2016-2017**

Commodity	Cultivated area (ha)		Yield (MT/ha)		Production (MT)	
	Annual - 2016	Annual - 2017	Annual - 2016	Annual - 2017	Annual - 2016	Annual - 2017
Maize	7,552.0	8,120.0	2.0	2.2	15,104.0	17,864.0
Rice (milled)	125.0	127.2	2.8	33	350.0	419.8
Cassava	7,550.0	8,122.0	14.6	15.1	110,230.0	122,642.2
Yam	15.5	16.2	10.0	12.0	155.0	194.4
Cocoyam	95.5	83.3	5.5	5.7	525.3	474.8
Plantain	1,750.0	1,755.0	12.5	12.6	21,875.0	22,113.0
Groundnut	8.0	8.2	0.23	0.25	1.8	2.1
Cowpea	9.0	9.5	0.7	0.8	6.3	7.6

Source: MOFA, Effiduase, 2017

### 1.18.10: Value of Crop Production

The value of crop production is shown in tables 1.31 below.

**Table 1.31: Value of Crop Production**

Commodity	Total Crop Production (MT)		Unit Value of Production (GH¢/MT)		Total Value of Production (GH¢)		% Change value of production
	Annual - 2016	Annual - 2017	Annual - 2016	Annual - 2017	Annual - 2016	Annual - 2017	
Maize	15,104.0	17,864.0	120	150	1,812,480	2,679,600	47.8
Rice (milled)	350.0	419.8	100	120	35,000	50,376	44.0
Cassava	110,230.0	122,642.2	60	80	6,613,800	9,811,376	48.3
Yam	155.0	194.4	80	100	12,400	19,440	56.8
Cocoyam	525.3	474.8	40	50	21,012	23,740	13.0
Plantain	21,875.0	22,113.0	30	40	656,250	884,520	34.8
Groundnut	1.8	2.1	220	250	396	525	32.6
Cowpea	6.3	7.6	80	100	504	760	50.8

Source: MOFA, Effiduase, April, 2017

### 1.18.11: Post-Harvest Losses

The agricultural sector in the district is confronted with a number of problems, including post-harvest losses. Post-harvest losses in the district are mainly caused by poor transportation network and lack of storage facilities. The percentage in post-harvest losses for major crops continues to increase steadily for some crops because of higher productivity and lack of storage facilities. However, cocoa and plantain maintain almost the same percentage due to ready market for cocoa and the prompt and various use of plantain in the local market. Inadequate storage facilities and poor post-harvest management strategies cause the increasing level of post-harvest losses. (See table 1.32) The resultant effect is that the farmers are heavily affected in terms of revenue loss.

**Table 1.32: Percentage of Post-Harvest Losses for Major Crop in the district**

Crop	Year			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Maize	20	19	18	16
Cassava	4	3	2	2
Plantain	1	1	1	2
Citrus	15	16	28	32
Oil palm	2	2	2	2



Yam	2	2	1	1
Cocoa	1	1	1	1
Rice	15	12	11	10
Groundnut	2	2	2	2

Source: District Department of Agriculture- SEDA, 2017

The results obtained from the post-harvest loss assessment indicate that, farmers lose about 10-30% of their produce during post-harvest. Because of this finding the district organized training programmes for farmers on how best they could safely store or process their farm produce. The results from the administration of technology adoption forms to farmers also showed that, farmers have taken keen interest in what AEA's taught them and they are practicing technologies demonstrated to them. About 70% of farmers have adopted technologies taught them

### **1.18.12 Key Development Problems in the Agricultural Sector**

In spite of the contribution of agriculture to the district economy it is beset with the following problems:

- ❖ Low capacity of extension services
- ❖ Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture
- ❖ High postharvest losses
- ❖ Impoverished soils leading to increased use of fertilizers
- ❖ Misapplication of agro-chemicals
- ❖ Poor road surfaces leading to farms

Agriculture in the district can perform better than the current performance if the problems identified are immediately addressed. Measures or interventions that would be put in place to address these problems will include the following:

- ❖ To improve the fertility of the soil farmers will be trained on improved methods of farming
- ❖ To reduce over dependence on rain fed agriculture, farmers will be supported to have access to irrigation facilities like small-pumping machines to help them undertake all year round agriculture.

- ❖ The number of Extension Officers would be increased and resourced with logistics to enable them perform efficiently and effectively.
- ❖ Farmers would be trained in postharvest technologies and facilitated to have access to postharvest infrastructure like storage barns, maize cribs etc

When these interventions are implemented agriculture productivity and production would be enhanced.

#### **1.18.13: Commerce**

Commerce is another economic activity in the district. It employs about 18.1 percent of the total working population in the district. The traders deal in a wide range of goods, including both imported and made-in-Ghana goods, secondhand clothes and footwear.

#### **1.18.14: Manufacturing**

Manufacturing provides employment to about 8.9 percent of the working population in the district. In spite of the abundance of agricultural raw materials, the district cannot boast of any major processing industry. Few cottage industries such as palm oil, palm kernel oil extraction, soap making, pottery and weaving exist in some communities. At Asokore, the women have formed a co-operative society where they use an extraction machine procured to extract palm oil and palm kernel oil. There exist also cassava processing plant at Asokore jointly owned by the Assembly and the Asokore Traditional Council.

#### **1.18.15: Services**

The service sector in the district also provides employment to 30.0 percent of the total working population. There are over four hotels operating in the district. The most popular ones are the Nyarko-Sefa and Kosayo Green Hotels located along the Effiduase - Oyoko road. Traditional caterers, and restaurants, drinking bars and communication centres as well as petrol dumps also abound in the district. In terms of postal services, Effiduase and Asokore have access to post offices. Also telephone services are available at Effiduase and Asokore. Ghana Telecom (GT) provides cellular mobile phone service in the district.

Financial services are provided by three banks namely, Asokore and Kumawu Rural Banks and GCB Bank. These banks have agencies located at Effiduase. Other economic activities undertaken by the people are tailoring, dress-making, hairdressing etc.

### 1.18.16: Local Trade Associations in the District

The District has over ten (10) Local Trade Associations that are linked to the Business Advisory Centre. Services that the Executives render to their members include:

- a. Negotiating with District Assembly for reasonable artisanal fees
- b. Techniques to improve product/service quality
- c. Negotiating for ( bank) financial assistance for members
- d. Training in new products/services/styles
- e. Sourcing/sharing of bulk raw materials

The Local Trade Associations in the District and their membership are indicated in table below

**Table 1.33: Local Trade Associations and Membership**

Name of Trade Association	Total Membership	Male	Female
Oil Palm Processors Association	50	2	48
Refrigeration Repairs Association	8	8	-
Effiduase Plumbers Association	17	17	-
Shoe Makers Association	12	12	-
Tailors and Dressmakers Association	66	14	52
Food Crop-Processors Association	15	11	4
Effiduase Carpenters Association	30	30	-
Plumbing Association	14	14	1
Hairdressing Association	21	-	21
Effiduase Mason Association	5	5	-

Source: Business Advisory Centre, Effiduase, 2017

### 1.18.17: Key Development Problems in the Manufacturing and Service Sectors

Key development issues of the manufacturing and service sectors include the following:

- ✓ Inadequate financial assistance. This is a major setback to their operations

- ✓ Inadequate processing machines/lack of precision tools, appropriate equipment and industrial machinery
- ✓ Unfavorable location of the plant( ( Oil Palm Processors)
- ✓ District Assembly not awarding contracts to the associations
- ✓ Low patronage of product/services
- ✓ Small size of the processing structure//plants( Oil Palm Processors)

In order to enhance the efficiency of these sectors the following intervention would be put in place by the District Assembly and its development partners:

- ❖ In collaboration with other development partners link the entrepreneurs to financial institutions to enable them access credit, which could be used to procure precision tools and other machinery
- ❖ The District Assembly will continue to involve the associations in the fee-fixing resolution so that a reasonable and acceptable level of artisanal fee will be paid.
- ❖ In respect of the location of the shops the assembly is developing an Industrial Village that would accommodate small scale businesses

#### **1.18.18 Business Advisory Centre (BAC)**

Since its inception in the district in 1997, the BAC is charged with the responsibility to offer training, advisory services and business support to existing and potential entrepreneurs. In addition it is to identify the developmental needs of the district and to transfer appropriate and viable technologies to enhance the establishment and growth of small-scale enterprises (SSES). The client base of the BAC from 2014-2017 is shown in the table below:

**Table 1.34: Client-Base of BAC from 2014-2016**

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of Individual Clients</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>
2014	564	300	264
2015	550	260	290

2016	487	290	195
2017	560	300	260

Source: Business Advisory Centre, Effiduase, 2017

### 1.18.19: Employment Status

Table 1.35 depicts the employment status by sex of employed persons 15 years and older. The Table shows that, 64.0 percent of employed persons are self-employed without employee(s) and 16.9 percent are employees while 8.2 percent are contributing family workers and 5.7 percent are self-employed with employee(s).

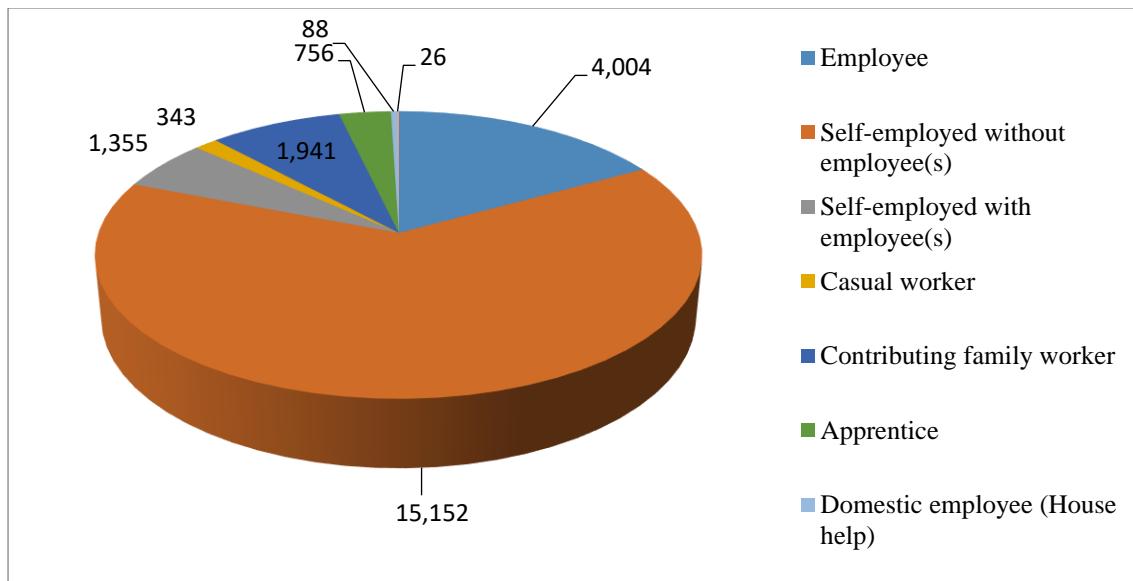
The Table further indicates that, majority (69.7%) of employed persons are self-employed (with or without employee(s)) which shows the level to which many people within the district prefer to set-up and manage their own enterprises and the need for the district to put heads together to formulate policies and programmes to promote the growth and expansion of these businesses.

**Table 1.35: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex**

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,665	100.0	10,753	100.0	12,912	100.0
Employee	4,004	16.9	2,656	24.7	1,348	10.4
Self-employed without employee(s)	15,152	64.0	6,097	56.7	9,055	70.1
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,355	5.7	733	6.8	622	4.8
Casual worker	343	1.4	250	2.3	93	0.7
Contributing family worker	1,941	8.2	647	6.0	1,294	10.0
Apprentice	756	3.2	323	3.0	433	3.4
Domestic employee (Househelp)	88	0.4	33	0.3	55	0.4
Other	26	0.1	14	0.1	12	0.1

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

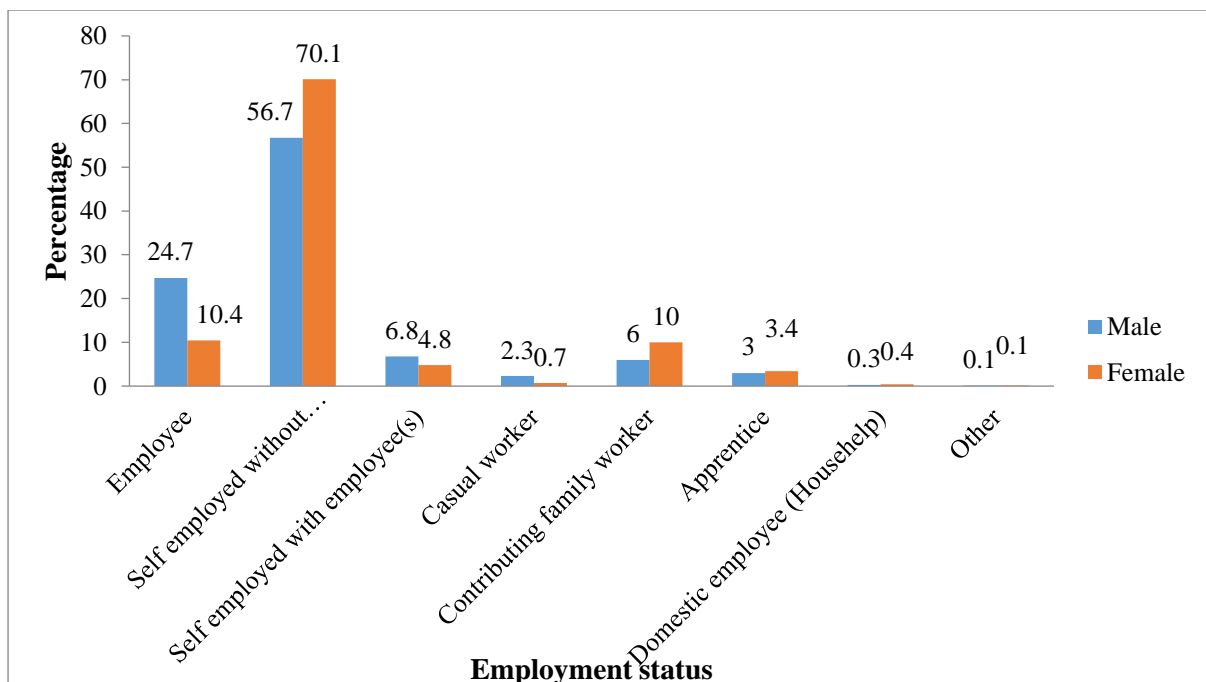
**Figure 1.28: Employment Status**



**Source: SEDA-DPCU, May 2017**

Figure 1.29 shows the employment status of males and females in the Sekyere East District. The Figure indicates that higher proportions of females (70.1%) are self-employed without employee(s) than males (56.7%). Also, approximately, a quarter (24.7%) of the males is employees as compared to 10.4 percent of females.

**Figure: 1.29 Employment status of persons 25 years and older by sex**

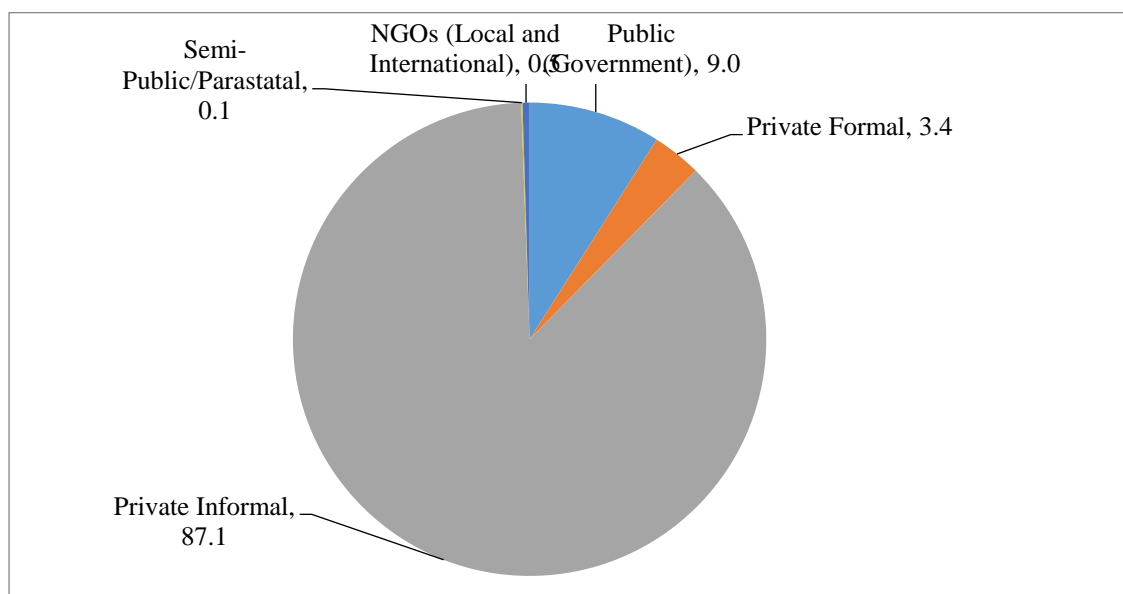


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

### 1.18.20: Employment Sector

Figure 1.30 shows the employment sector to which the employed persons 15 years and older belong to by sex. From the Figure, 87.1 percent of the employed population belongs to the private informal sector followed by 9.0 percent in the public sector with the least in the Semi-Public/Parastatal sector (0.1%).

**Figure: 1.30 Employment sector of persons 25 years and older**



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

82.2 percent of the employed males as 91.1 percent of employed females belong to the private informal sector (Table 1.36). A higher proportion of males (12.0%) are in the public (Government) sector as compared to 6.6 percent of the females.

**Table 1.36: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex**

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,665	100.0	10,753	100.0	12,912	100.0
Public (Government)	2,135	9.0	1,286	12.0	849	6.6
Private Formal	795	3.4	523	4.9	272	2.1
Private Informal	20,601	87.1	8,835	82.2	11,766	91.1
Semi-Public/Parastatal	21	0.1	16	0.1	5	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	113	0.5	93	0.9	20	0.2
Other International Organisations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

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

### 1.18.21: Key Development Problems of Unemployment and Under-employment

- Non-availability of job opportunities;
- Lack of employable skills
- Farming/agriculture being unattractive to the youth; and

- d. Inadequate vocational and technical institutions in the District

To solve the problem of unemployment and underemployment, the under listed interventions would be put in place by the District Assembly and its development partners. These interventions would include:

- a. Providing skill training for the unemployed youth and linking them to financial institutions to access start-up capital
- b. Supporting the youth in apprenticeship training.

#### **1.18.22: Implications to Development**

- ❖ Poverty reduction, Particularly among farmer groups
- ❖ Higher productivity
- ❖ Employment creation
- ❖ Improved marketing approach through FBO linkages

#### **1.18.23: Food Security**

The food security situation in the District is good. High productivity in staple crop production like maize, cassava, cocoyam and cowpea have had a good impact on the food security of the District. Seasonal variability due to climatic changes did not greatly affect food production and supply all year round. The only threat to food security is inadequate storage facilities and bushfires which often destroy the food crops and cause great damage to farm lands during the dry season. The Department of Agriculture is currently undertaking a programme called the Planting for Food and Jobs Programme (PFJ). The campaign is designed to encourage all citizens (both urban and rural) to take up farming as a full or part-time activity. It is aimed at boosting food production in the country and creating jobs. The campaign will involve the production of maize, rice, soybean, sorghum and vegetables.

The programme will be anchored on five pillars namely:

- a. Provision of improved seeds;
- b. Supply of fertilizers;
- c. Provision of dedicated extension services;
- d. Marketing and e-Agriculture and
- e. Monitoring.

The District envisages that the Planting for Food and Jobs programme will further strengthen the food security situation of the District.



### **1.18.23.1: Key Development Issues in Food Security**

The key development issues in food security include the following:

- a. Deplorable road condition leading to high transportation cost
- b. High post-harvest losses because of inadequate storage facilities and improved knowledge in post-harvest management
- c. Misapplication of agro-chemicals
- d. Lack of irrigation facilities-leading to the farmers inability to undertake all year farming
- e. Natural and man-made disasters like bush-fire, wind/rain storm, floods and outbreak of diseases/pests

### **1.18.23.2: Strategies/ way forward of food security and emergency preparedness**

- a. Develop effective post- harvest management strategies, particularly storage facilities at individual and community levels i.e. Silos, warehouses, improved cribs.
- b. Develop appropriate irrigation schemes for different categories of farmers to ensure production throughout the year.
- c. Introduce high yielding and short duration crop varieties.
- d. Strengthen early warning systems to provide information on natural disaster e.g. floods, bushfire, shortage of food outbreak of pests and diseases (Avian flu, Swine flu, etc)
- e. Improving road condition to improve accessibility will lead to reduction in post-harvest losses.
- f. Target the vulnerable with special programmes (Planting for Food and Jobs) that will enhance their diversification opportunities.
- g. Training of farmers in proper application of agro-chemicals

### **1.18.23.3: Nutrition**

Eating a healthy and a balanced meal is necessary to provide energy for human growth especially for children. Women and children are the most vulnerable and the need for them to consume adequate nutritious food to maintain health and ensure proper growth and development is important. The district has over the years performed various activities aimed

at improving the nutritional needs of these vulnerable population. These activities include: Vitamin A supplementation, Iodized Salt Survey, Exclusive Breastfeeding, Child Health Promotion, Nutrition Surveillance, Adolescents Advocacy, Healthy Life Style and School Health.

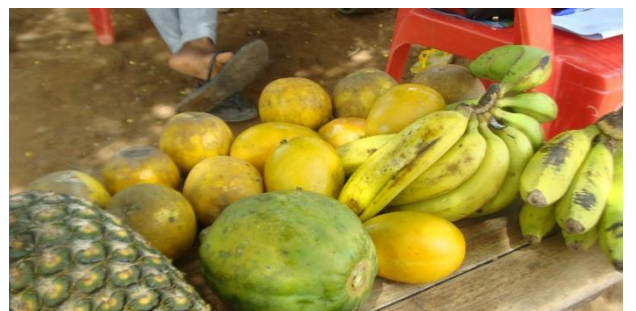
The Ghana Health Service runs a supplementation programme that is aimed at providing macro and micronutrients to targeted groups for good health and optimal growth. The two main supplementation programmes are the vitamin A supplementation for children 6-59 months and lactating women within 8 weeks postpartum. Also available is the iron foliate supplementation for pregnant women.

Food demonstrations are carried out in various communities in the District in efforts to improve maternal and child nutrition through choosing and preparing nutritious foods using locally available food stuffs.

During the food demonstrations mothers and caregivers are taught on;

- Various food groups
- Iron and vitamins rich foods
- Combination of the various food groups for a 4-star diet
- Preparation of wean mix

**Picture 4: Food Demonstration Exercise 2017**



Source: GHS, SEDA, December, 2017

Capacity of Community Health Officers (CHOs) has been built on how to counsel on appropriate feeding practices. CHO's are now also capable of changing behaviour's on appropriate feeding practices and can support children with nutritional problems.

Dormant mother support groups in the District have been activated and trained on Infant and Young Child Feeding. Eight mother support groups with a total membership of 146 have been made active and are helping improve maternal and child health through breast feeding and infant feeding in their communities.

**Picture 5: Mother to Mother Support Groups Meeting**



**Source: GHS, SEDA, December, 2017**

### **1.19 Social Services**

Social services are a range of public services provided by the state through its agents which aim to create more effective organisations, build stronger communities and promote equality and opportunity. Social Services serve as a vehicle and tool for the enhancement of development of every community. This section of the document gives a brief situational description of social services such as Education, Health, Water and Sanitation, Housing etc. in the Sekyere East District.

#### **1.19.1: Education**

The socio-economic development of any people is largely effected by their educational system and the facilities available. The Sekyere East District has a number of educational facilities concentrated around the central part of the district to the disadvantage of the surrounding villages

##### **1.19.1.1: Basic School Level**

The district has 45 public pre-schools, 44 Primary Schools and 40 Junior High Schools. Table 1.37 shows the Basic School Enrolment from 2014-2017.

**Table 1.37: Public Basic School Level Enrolment in the district 2010-2013**

Year	2014			2015			2016			2017			No. of Schools
	B	G	TOTAL	B	G	TOTAL	B	G	TOTAL	B	G	TOTAL	
KG	1,698	1,645	<b>3,343</b>	1,538	1,418	<b>3,008</b>	1,834	1,684	<b>3,518</b>	1,724	1,625	<b>3,349</b>	45
Primary	4,352	4,264	<b>8,616</b>	4,211	3,989	<b>8,200</b>	4,328	4,180	<b>8,508</b>	4,281	4,235	<b>8,516</b>	44
JHS	2,059	1,976	<b>4,035</b>	2,090	1,986	<b>4,076</b>	2,098	2,010	<b>4,108</b>	2,304	2,174	<b>4,478</b>	40
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,109</b>	<b>7,885</b>	<b>15,994</b>	<b>7,839</b>	<b>7,393</b>	<b>15,284</b>	<b>8,260</b>	<b>7,874</b>	<b>16,134</b>	<b>8,309</b>	<b>8,034</b>	<b>16,343</b>	<b>129</b>

Source: District Education Directorate, Effiduase 2018

From the table, pre-school enrolment declined (10%) from 2014 to 2015 and increased significantly to 3,518 in 2016 and declined to 3,349 in 2017. Primary school enrolment also decreased significantly (4.8%) from 2014 to 2015 and increased to 8,508 in 2016 and 8,516 in 2017, while that of Junior High School increased marginally by 1% from 2014 to 2015 and increased to 4,108 in 2016 and 4,478 in 2017. The overall Basic school enrolment declined from 2014 to 2015 by 4.4% whilst enrolment increased to 16,134 in 2016 and 16,343 in 2017. The share of female enrolment in basic school rose from 7,885 in 2014 to 8,309 in 2017.

#### 1.19.1.2: Private Basic School Level Enrolment in the district 2014-2017

The private basic school level enrolment for the period under review is shown in the table 1.38 below. Enrolment at KG increased from 1,384 in 2014 to 1,571 in 2015 which is about 13.5 percent increment. At the primary level, the highest enrolment (4,710) was in 2016. Enrolment at primary increased significantly from 2,395 in 2014 to 3,271 in 2015 an increase of 36.6 percent.

**Table 1.38: Private Basic School Level Enrolment in the district 2014-2017**

Year Level	2014			2015			2016			2017			No. of Schools
	B	G	TOTAL	B	G	TOTAL	B	G	TOTAL	B	G	TOTAL	
KG	672	639	<b>1,384</b>	794	777	<b>1,571</b>	938	536	<b>1,474</b>	786	772	<b>1,558</b>	23
Primary	1,171	1,224	<b>2,395</b>	1,641	1,630	<b>3,271</b>	2,386	2,324	<b>4,710</b>	1,766	1,814	<b>3,580</b>	23
JHS	591	499	<b>1,090</b>	408	387	<b>795</b>	1,520	1,503	<b>3,023</b>	427	439	<b>866</b>	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>2434</b>	<b>2362</b>	<b>4,869</b>	<b>2843</b>	<b>2794</b>	<b>5,637</b>	<b>4844</b>	<b>4363</b>	<b>9,207</b>	<b>2979</b>	<b>3025</b>	<b>6,004</b>	<b>61</b>

Source: District Education Directorate, Effiduase 2018

### 1.19.1.3: Teachers in Public Basic Schools

The teacher population in the public basic schools is as shown in table 1.39 below. In 2014, there were 981 teachers made up of 799 trained and 182 untrained teachers in all basic schools, whilst in 2017, there were 927 teachers made up of 831 trained and 96 untrained teachers in all basic schools. The proportion of classroom teachers that have had proper professional training is an essential input for quality education. The percentage of trained teachers increased marginally (6%) from 2014 to 2015 in all basic schools but decreased to 814 in 2016 and increased marginally to 831 in 2017.

**Table 1.39: Teachers in Public Basic Schools**

Level	2014				2015				2016				2017			
	Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
KG	13	82	9	63	20	126	11	43	20	121	7	55	14	125	7	36
Primary	152	120	45	21	166	136	41	14	153	133	49	17	158	140	15	13
JHS	274	158	35	9	276	123	23	10	258	129	18	4	263	131	25	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>49</b>

Source: Ghana Education Service, Effiduase, 2018

**Table 1.40: Teachers in Basic Private Primary Schools**

Level	2014				2015				2016				2017			
	Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
KG	1	2	8	36	2	1	9	39	0	2	42	30	1	7	2	37
Primary	18	6	99	31	12	5	105	27	18	4	68	67	45	4	97	35
JHS	12	1	49	9	22	3	52	4	31	4	42	3	45	3	33	7
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>79</b>

Source: Ghana Education Service, Effiduase, 2018

#### 1.19.1.4: Educational Performance

The performance of pupils at the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) declined considerably from 88.1 percent in 2014 to 64.3 percent in 2015. The performance however increased to 69.5 percent in 2016 and declined to 63.9 in 2017 (See table 1.41).

**Table 1.41: Performance of pupils BECE in the District**

Year	Total no. of Candidates	Number Passed	%	Number Failed	%
2014	1478	1302	88.1	176	11.9
2015	1393	896	64.3	4997	35.7
2016	1435	997	69.5	438	30.5
2017	1483	947	63.9	536	36.1

Source: District Education Directorate, Effiduase, 2018

#### 1.19.1.5: The Use of ICT Facilities in Schools

Forty Two (42) out of the Fifty-Five (55) JHS in the district have 276 computers, whilst Forty Seven (47) primary schools have 87 computers. Though the District has made efforts to improve ICT infrastructure over the years, the available computers are inadequate in relation to the enrolment levels at the primary schools and JHS.

#### 1.19.1.6: Coverage School Feeding Programme

The Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) was initiated in 2005 within the context of Comprehensive Africa Development Programme (CAADP) Pillar III, and in response to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The objectives of the programme are to increase school enrolment, attendance and retention; and to provide children in public primary schools and kindergarten with one hot nutritious meal on every school going day in order to reduce malnutrition.

Available data indicates that, the number of children benefitting from the programme increased by 13 percent from 10,016 pupils in 2014 to 11,412 in 2017. This is made up of 5,744 boys and 5,668 girls in 47 schools.

#### 1.19.1.7: Key Development Issues in Education

Key development issues affecting the education sector include:

- ❖ Dilapidated and congested classrooms/ schools under trees
- ❖ Poor academic performance in basic schools.
- ❖ Inadequate teaching materials.
- ❖ Inadequate ICT Facilities in schools
- ❖ Inadequate accommodation for teachers
- ❖ Lack of Libraries
- ❖ Lack of sanitary facilities in schools
- ❖ Inadequate support for brilliant but needy students
- ❖ Presence of untrained teachers

The Assembly and its development partners would undertake the under-listed interventions to enhance effective teaching and learning. They would include

- ❖ Construct and rehabilitate classrooms
- ❖ Provide ICT facilities in basic and secondary schools
- ❖ Construct science resource centre
- ❖ Provide sanitary facilities for schools
- ❖ Continue and sustain the District Education Fund.

### **1.20: Health Care**

Health they say is wealth and thus the District Health Directorate has the mandate oversee the management of the health sector towards the improvement of the health system and the general well-being of people living within Sekyere East District.

For effective management the district has been demarcated into four sub-districts. They are Effiduase, Mponua, Asokore and Nyamfa. These four sub-districts have further been divided into 26 functional CHPS zones according to electoral areas. There are ten (10) governmental and non-governmental health facilities in the district. Five (5) of these facilities are Government controlled (the Effiduase District Hospital, Okaikrom Health Centre, Akokoaso Clinic Ahwerewa CHPS Compound and Akuakrom Health Centre) whilst the remaining five

are owned by the Ahmadiyya Mission, the Methodist Mission, the Catholic Church and two privately owned clinics. All the ten facilities provide curative care on 24 hours basis. The District Hospital at Effiduase and the Asokore Ahmadiyya Hospital have laboratory facilities. In addition to its traditional services, the District Hospital provides eye care services to the general public. Surgical procedures are performed at the Effiduase and Ahmadiyya hospitals.

### 1.20.1 Human Resource

The total health staff strength in the District stands at 617. This is made up of permanent, Community Health Workers and casuals from the Government, CHAG/Mission and Private facilities. See Table 42. Analysis of the staff strength indicates that there is pressure on the health personnel in the district given a Doctor-Patient ratio of 1: 8,019 and a Midwife to patient ratio of 1:301

**Table 1.42: Human Resource Staff strength**

Category	No. At post			No. On study leave	Without Pay
	Government	Private	CHAG/ Mission		
Director	1			0	
Doctors	3	3	3		1
Dental Surgeon	1			0	
Optometrist	1			0	
P A (Dental)	1			0	
P A (Medical)	3	1	4	0	
P A (Anaesth)	2	1	1	0	
PNO (Matron)	1			0	
General Nurses	67	6	16	8	1
Ophthalmic Nurses	1			0	
ENT	1				
Staff Nurse Psychiatry	5	0	0	0	
Midwives	50	1	13	1	
Community Health Nurses	57		8	6	
Staff Nurse (CHN)			1	0	
Comm. Men. H. Officer	1			0	
Enrolled Nurses	81	8	14	7	2



Health Assistant	11	12	10	1	
All others	61	27	43	1	1
Sub Total	346	59	105	24	5
Community Health workers	48				
Casuals	41	-	8		
Grand Total	435	69	113	24	5
<b>Total Staff Strength = 617</b>					
Doctor Patient Ratio:			1:8,019		
Midwife WIFA			1: 301		

**Source: District Health Directorate, SEDA, 2017**

### 1.20.2 Top Ten Diseases

The table 43 shows the Top ten diseases in the District between 2015 and 2017. Malaria continues to be the topmost cause of OPD attendance. It worthwhile to note that the implementation of the various interventions to curb the menace of malaria is making significant impact, hence the significant reduction in malaria case over the three-year period i.e. 38,560 (2015), 29,189 (2016) and 24,406 (2017). Anaemia has seen consistent increase which calls for intervention to intensify education on good nutritional practices among individuals particularly children under-five and pregnant mothers.

**Table 1.43: Top 10 causes of OPD Morbidity**

2015		2016		2017	
Disease	No.	Disease	No.	Disease	No.
Malaria	38560	Malaria	29189	Malaria	24406
Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	25701	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	19452	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	16267
Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	15966	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	13816	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	11763
Skin Diseases	9492	Anaemia	8883	Anaemia	9547
Diarrhoea Diseases	8803	Skin Diseases	7427	Skin Diseases	7057
Anaemia	8419	Diarrhoea Diseases	7415	Hypertension	6883
Hypertension	8013	Hypertension	7212	Diarrhoea Diseases	6797
Ulcer	4829	Intestinal Worms	4623	Intestinal Worms	4688
Intestinal Worms	4124	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	3912	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	4106

Acute Eye Infection	3872	Ulcer	3649	Acute Eye Infection	3002
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**Source: District Health Directorate, SEDA, 2017**

### **1.20.3 Reproductive and Child Health**

The “Reproductive and Child Health Services” are series of planned activities which seek to promote the health of mothers and children including those of the school going age, the adolescent and to meet reproductive needs of the populace. It also seeks to reduce maternal and infant morbidity and mortality as well as improve adolescent health (MDG 4, 5).

To achieve the above, various services are rendered by health staff in the District to promote and maintain the health status of the various age groups stated above since they are the vulnerable in society. The main strategies employed in the District include:

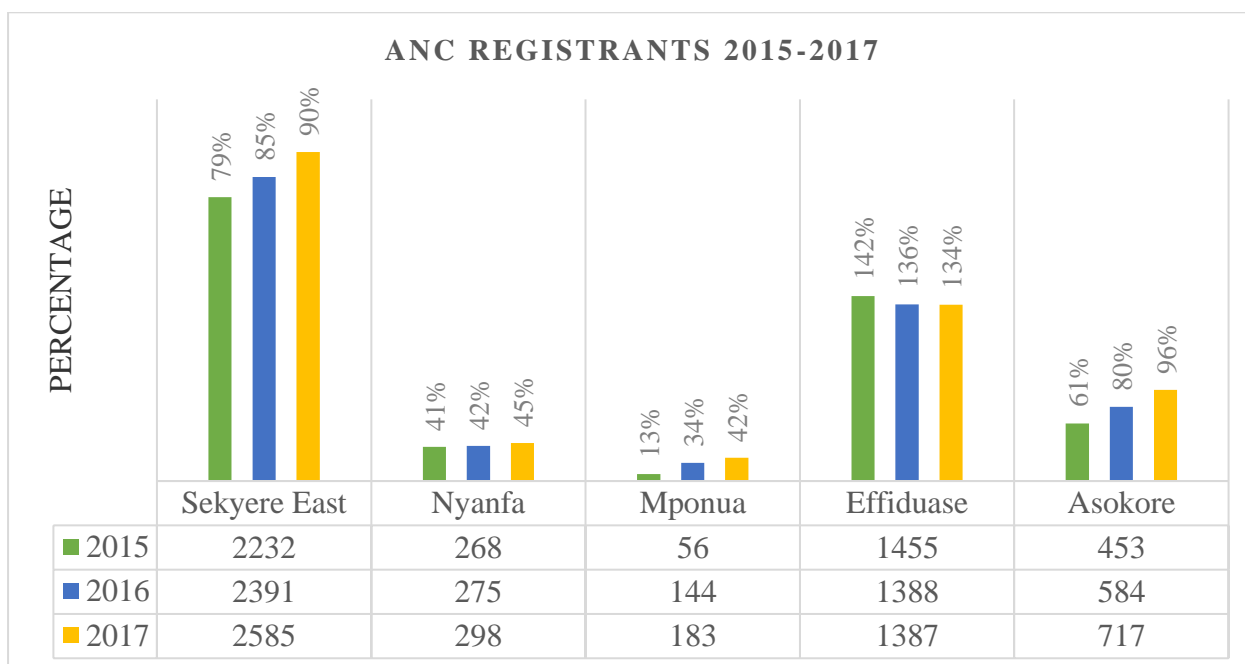
- a. Delivering integrated RCH services at all levels both at static, outreach points and within the CHPS zones.
- b. Build capacity of staff to deliver quality clinical and public health services.
- c. Audit all maternal Deaths and implement recommendations.
- d. Collaborate with other health agencies in the promotion of reproductive and child health.

### **1.20.4 Safe Motherhood**

The components of Safe Motherhood are Antenatal care, skilled delivery, postnatal care, Family planning, Prevention and management of post abortion, prevention and treatment of reproductive infections (RTI) including STIs (HIV/AIDS etc), management of reproductive cancers, discourage harmful traditional practices that affect the reproductive health and health education. Adequate care during pregnancy is important for the health of the mother and the optimal development of the baby.

The Figure 31 shows the District’s performance for 2015, 2016 and 2017 in ANC registrants. From the Figure, ANC coverage increased steadily to 90% in 2017 compared to 85% in 2016 and 79% in 2015. Coverage was higher at Effiduase Sub-districts because it has the district hospital that also serves clients from sister districts. Continuous education in the communities on importance of ANC and access ANC services need to be intensified.

**Figure 31: ANC Registrants 2015-2017**

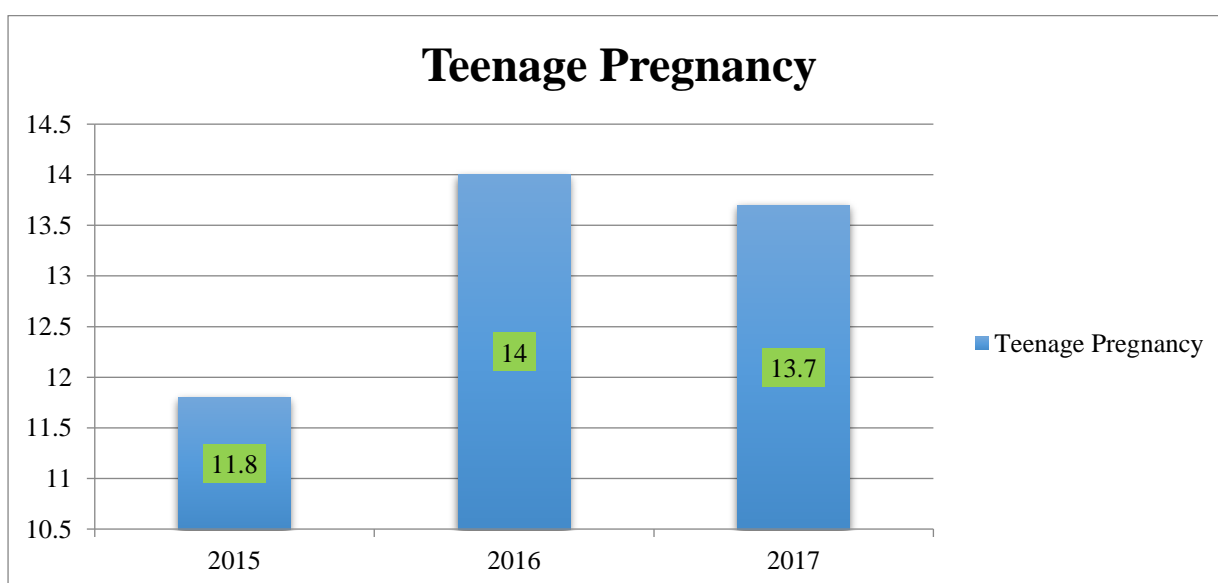


Source: District Health Directorate, SEDA, 2017

### 1.20.5 Teenage Pregnancy

Teenage pregnancy in the district slightly decreased towards the end of 2017. In 2015 teenage pregnancy stood at (11.8%), 2016 (14%) and in 2017(13.7%). Education at schools and communities has been intensified. An Adolescent corner has been created at the Effiduase District Hospital which will be extended to other sub-districts.

**Figure 32: Teenage Pregnancy 2015-2017**

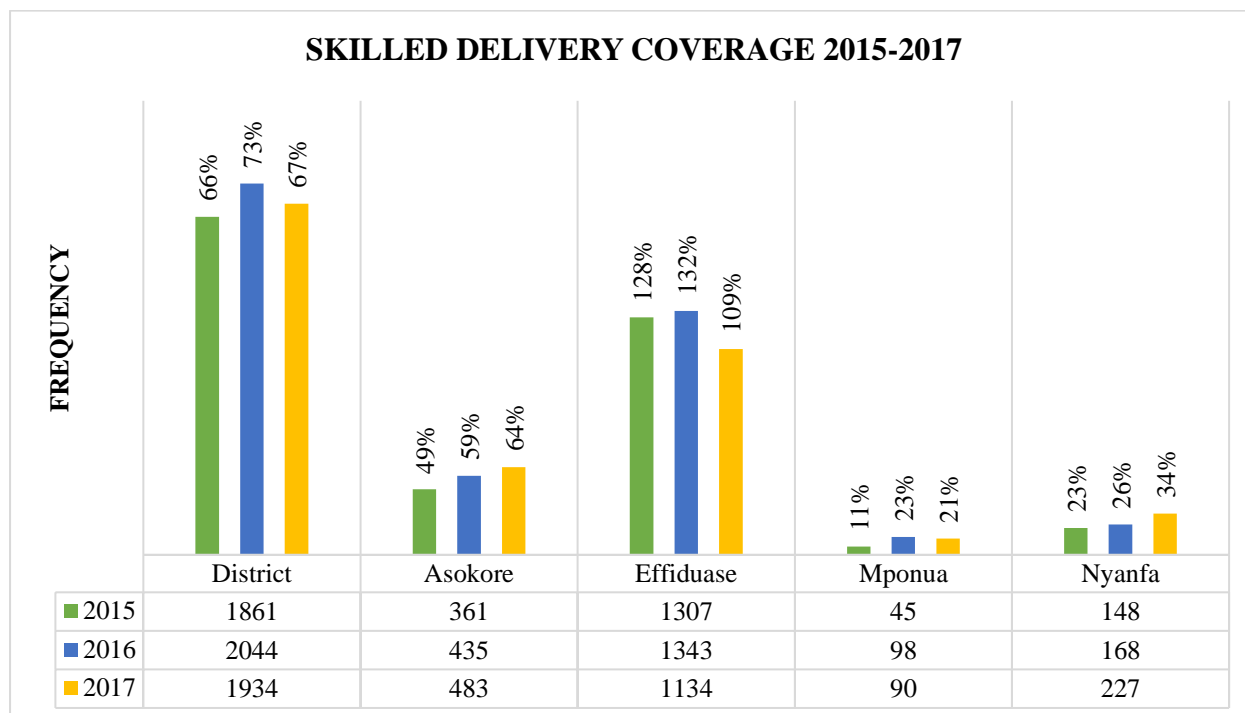


Source: District Health Directorate, SEDA, 2017

### 1.20.6: Skilled Delivery

The skilled delivery coverage in the district declined from 73 percent in 2016 to 67 percent in 2017. Some clients delivered in nearby district and at TBAs despite the continuous education the district is embarking. The district is using the Assembly Men to support the education.

**Figure 33: Skilled Delivery 2015-2017**

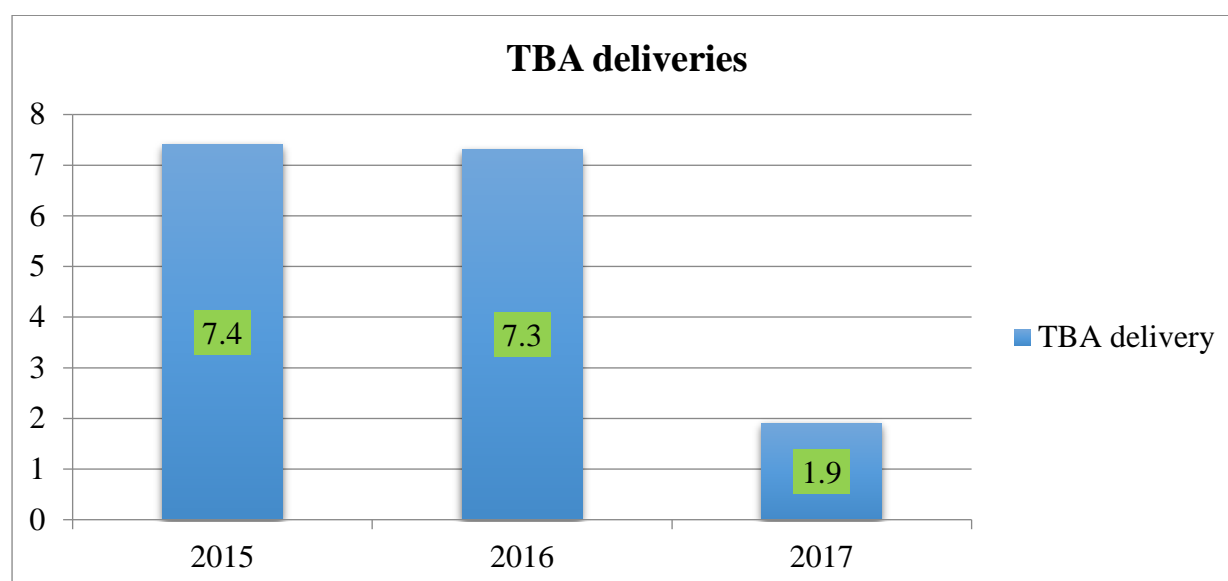


**Source: District Health Directorate, SEDA, 2017**

### 1.20.7: TBA Delivery from 2015-2017

Data shows that pregnant women in the District still delivered at TBAs between 2015-2017. In 2015 (7.4%), in 2016 (7.3) and in 2017(1.9) women delivered at TBAs. Continuous education on skilled delivery in the communities and at ANC was intensified which has yielded a reduction in TBA deliveries in 2017.

**Figure 34: TBA deliveries 2015-2017**



Source: District Health Directorate, SEDA, 2017

### 1.20.8: Maternal Death Rate

The district did not record maternal deaths in 2017. This was a result of the steady improvement from five (5) in 2015 and two (2) in 2016. The district worked assiduously with other stakeholders especially MEBCI to attain zero maternal death in 2017.

**Table 1.44: Maternal Death Rate 2015-2017**

Maternal mortality Rate						
Sub districts	2015		2016		2017	
	Death	0/100,000 LB	Death	0/100,000 LB	Death	0/100,000 LB
Effiduase	4	266	2	100	0	0
Asokore	1		0			
Nyanfa	0		0			
Mponua	0		0			
<b>Dist.Total</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>2</b>			

Source: District Health Directorate, SEDA, 2017

### 1.20.9 HIV/AIDS Situation

HIV/AIDS cases increased significantly in 2017 compared to 2016. This is attributed to the introduction of the new ART services at the Effiduase District Hospital hence more cases are reported and referred to the centre for treatment and continuity of care. The table below depicts HIV situation from 2015-2017.

**Table 1.45: HIV/AIDS cases reported 2015-2017**

<b>Data</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Clients receiving HIV pretest information(HTC)	2383	1848	1976
Clients tested for HIV(HTC)	2130	1828	1976
Clients tested HIV positive(HTC)	130	78	168
ANC Registrants (PMTCT)	1625	1667	599
Pregnant women receiving HIV pre-test information	1634	1434	544
Pregnant women tested for HIV (PMTCT)	1312	1351	471
Pregnant women tested HIV positive (PMTCT)	10	14	13
Total New Cases	140	92	181
New clients receiving HIV care	27	34	113

**Source: District Health Directorate, SEDA, 2017**

### **1.20.10 Challenges facing the Health Sector in the district**

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

- a. Inadequate residential accommodation for the health personnel
- b. Inadequate medical equipment.
- c. Inadequate health infrastructure in the district
- d. Lack of motorbikes at the CHPS zones to support service delivery
- e. Inadequate funds for service delivery
- f. Delay in NHIS Claims reimbursement
- g. Inadequate health personnel

### **1.21: Information Communication Technology**

This section discusses ICT usage in the Sekyere East District in the context of: the ownership of mobile phones, household ownership of fixed telephone lines and desktop/laptop computers and the use of the internet.

#### **1.21.1: Ownership of Mobile Phones**

Mobile phones were once the tool of rich and busy executives who could afford. Mobile phones are now the ICT that is reshaping and revolutionizing communications globally. Its impact on the economic activities of nations, businesses, and small entrepreneurs is impressive.

According to the 2010 PHC, 19,943 persons representing 47.9 percent of persons 12 years and older in the Sekyere East District own mobile phones. This proportion is slightly higher than the National proportion of 47.7 percent and lower than the Ashanti Regional proportion of 56.1 percent. Similar to the National and Regional proportions, the proportion of males (12 years and older) owning mobile phones is higher (50.6%) than females (49.4%) in the district. (Table 1.79)

### 1.21.2 Use of Internet

The 2010 Population and Housing Census as shown in Table 1.46 recorded 2,617 users of internet facilities out of 41,621 population (12 years and older) in the District. This indicates that only 6.3 percent of persons 12 years and older had access to the internet which is lower than the National and Regional proportions of 7.8 percent and 8.9 percent respectively. In terms of sexes, just as at the National and Regional levels, usage of the Internet among males is higher (67.0%) than females (33.0%). Thus, for every two males who used the Internet in the District, one female used the facility.

**Table 1.46: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and Sex**

I C T Indicators	Number		Percent		Number		Percent	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 12 years and older			Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility			
Total	41,621	100.0	19,943	100.0	2,617	100.0		
Male	19,014	45.7	10,087	50.6	1,754	67.0		
Female	22,607	54.3	9,856	49.4	863	33.0		
Percentage of Population 12 years and older having mobile phone					47.9			
Percentage of Population 12 years and older using internet facility					6.3			

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

### 1.21.3: Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

The use of fixed line telephones appears to be on the decline with the onset of mobile phone technology. Table shows that, out of 13,668 households, there were 41 households with fixed telephone lines in the Sekyere East District in 2010. This represents only 0.3 percent of total households. The low rate recorded for use of fixed telephone lines may be due to the investment and expansion of the mobile telecommunication companies in the district and the subsequent decline in investment in fixed telephony. More than half of households with fixed telephone lines (51.2%) are male headed whiles female headed households recorded 48.8 percent.

#### 1.21.4: Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Computers (Desktop/laptop) are useful for accessing and processing information. Computers are now commonly used for writing letters and reports, printing books, newspapers, and magazines, drawing pictures and diagrams, doing statistics, mathematics and handling financial records, controlling traffic lights, flying aeroplanes, making and playing music and video, sending messages anywhere in the world and other services.

The 2010 PHC recorded 802 households (5.9%) of all households (13,668) in the Sekyere East District who own laptop or desktop computers. This figure is lower than the Regional and National figures of 9.3 and 7.9 percent respectively. Ownership of desktop/laptop computers may be low because of the high cost or that people have access to them in their offices and have no pressing need for them at home. More than two-thirds (71.3%) of households with laptop/desktop computers in the district are headed by males as compared to female headed households (28.7%)

**Table 1.47: Households having desktop/laptop computers, fixed telephone lines and Sex of head**

	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
			Households having desktop/laptop computers		Households having fixed telephone lines	
Number of households						
Total	13,668	100.0	802	100.0	41	100.0
Male	7,522	55.0	572	71.3	21	51.2
Female	6,146	45.0	230	28.7	20	48.8
Percentage of households having desktop/ laptop computers			5.9			
Percentage of households having fixed telephone lines			0.3			

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

#### 1.22: Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection

Vulnerability is a term used to describe exposure to hazards and shocks. People are more vulnerable if they are more likely to be badly affected by events outside their control.

Vulnerability defines the characteristics of a person or group and their situation that influence their capacity to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the impact of a hazard. It involves a combination of factors that determine the degree to which someone's life, livelihood, property and other assets are put at risk by a discrete and identifiable event (or series or cascade of such events) in nature and society.



It helps in policy formulation to address challenges and problems of these vulnerable groups which invariably include women, children in difficult circumstances (child poverty, child abuse, children in conflict with the law, child trafficking, child labour, orphans and vulnerable children), people in disaster prone areas, the aged, the poor, subsistence food crop farmers, people living with disabilities (PLWDAs) and people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIVs), orphans and the unemployed.

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

### **1.22.1 People affected by Risks and Shocks.**

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

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

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

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

### **1.22.2 Subsistence Farming**

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

In times of bumper harvest as a result of good rains, there is also glut on the market and the farmers are compelled to sell their produce at the prevailing market prices since there are no price controls or storage facilities. The farmers also do not have access to information in relation to prices of produce outside the District or Region to enable them have better returns on their investment.

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

### **1.22.3 Abused Children**

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

Children are also identified in the district as belonging to the vulnerable group. Some children in the district are neglected by their biological parents who fail to send them to school. With the increase in video and game centers in the district, children are found more comfortable at these centers moving from one center to the other. Others also roam about in the community without any care from anybody, not even close relatives. From 2014, cases that have been registered and handled by the Social Welfare Department are indicated in Table 1.48.

**Table 1.48: Cases Registered**

<b>Type of Abuse</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
Child Maintenance	50	40	10	16	116
Paternity Cases	2	4	4	44	54
Child Welfare	6	12	14	4	36
Custody	8				8
Family Welfare	32	16	10	16	74
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>288</b>

**Source: Social Welfare and Community Development Department, SEDA-December, 2017**

Cases of child maintenance top all the child abuse cases recorded by the Social Welfare/Community Development Department. This calls for intensive public education on the need for child care and protection and the implications of parental neglect on the future of the children and the society in at large. Intensive education should be embarked on by the district on the need for parents to take the welfare of their children seriously. The Social Welfare/Community Development Department should be strengthened to enable them adequately address the increasing child related issues in the district. The Department is however constrained with funding for child welfare issues.

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

- a. First, most of the relationships are out of marriage or not under the three main legitimate marriage under ordinances in Ghana. The fathers refuse to fulfil their duty as such because they think they are not bound by law to do so to their wards.
- b. Divorce is one reason why parents fail to maintain their child. One party fails to maintain their children when the children are in the custody of the other party. Parental duty and responsibility is not clearly spelt out in moments of divorce.
- c. Moreover, most of the couples are immature as mothers and fathers. They have not developed the skills, experience and exposure to act as mothers and fathers, thereby, preventing them to maintain their children properly.

Human sociological formation starts from early stages of childhood hence children should be given the enabling environment and encouragement by parents and other stakeholders to grow. Studies worldwide have revealed that investment in holistic childhood care and

development of children before birth to eight (8) years covering care, infant stimulation, social and cognitive development, health, nutrition and early learning yield the highest rate of returns of any child's development activity at later stages in the life cycle. Priority should therefore be given to children by parents and other stakeholders in childcare and development.

In order to eradicate issues with child care and protection, child development related departments like the Social Welfare/Community Development Department should therefore be strengthened to continue to organise programmes concerned with child care in the District. Some of these programmes include; social education of the children's rights, sensitization on child labour and educating parents on the need to educate their wards.

#### **1.22.4 Physically Challenged/Persons with Disability**

Disability as defined by the World Health Organisation is a "restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being". It describes a functional limitation or activity restriction caused by impairment. Disabilities are descriptions of disturbances in function at the level of the person. Examples of disabilities include difficulty in seeing, speaking or hearing; difficulty moving or climbing stairs; difficulty grasping, reaching, bathing, eating, toileting etc.

In planning evidence is needed to make informed decisions on policies and programmes. Understanding the numbers and knowing the characteristics of people with disabilities can help in addressing barriers and provide services that allow people with disabilities to participate more effectively in national development.

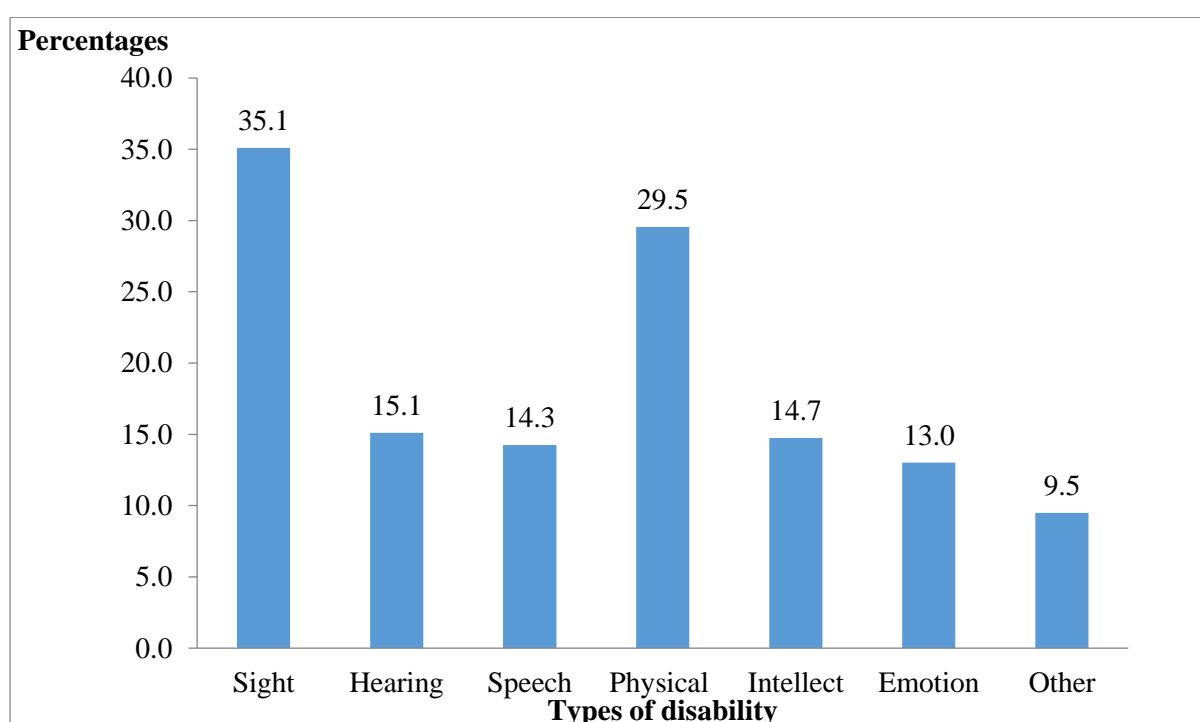
##### **1.22.4.1: Population with Disability**

As shown in Table 1.92, there are 1,621 persons with some form of disability in the Sekyere East District which constitutes 2.6 percent of the total population of the District. This proportion is the same as the Ashanti Regional proportion (2.6%), but lower than the National proportion (3.0%). The proportion of persons with disability in the District is higher among females (2.7%) than males (2.5%) the same as the National and Regional proportions with females dominating with 3.1 percent and 2.7 percent respectively while males recorded 2.9 percent and 2.5 percent respectively.

#### 1.22.4.2: Type of Disability

The proportion of persons with disability by type of disability is shown in Figure 1.35. The most common type of disability in the Sekyere East District is sight or visual impairment (35.1%) followed by physical disability (29.5%). The distribution of the various types of disability in the District is also quite similar to the National and Regional figures with sight and physical disability dominating. For instance, at the National level, sight and physical disability constitute 40.1 percent and 25.4 percent respectively whereas at the Regional level, sight is 40.2 percent and physical is 25.9 percent.

**Figure 1.35: Types of disability**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The sex distribution of type of disability shows sight and physical disability dominating with 32.2 percent and 28.2 percent respectively among the male disabled population and 37.6 percent and 30.7 percent respectively among female disabled population. (Table 1.92)

#### 1.22.4.3 Registration of Persons with Disability

The disabled in society according to the Department of Social Welfare/Community Development of Sekyere East District are part of the people who are excluded in society. As a result, the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development holds monthly meetings with disabled persons to register new members and renew the registration of old members to assess their needs and how the Assembly can improve their wellbeing. Currently,

there are 277 registered persons with disability in the District made up of 124 males and 153 females. A detailed breakdown of registered persons with disability between 2014 to 2017 is shown in Table 1.49.

**Table 1.49: Registration of Persons with Disability**

Type of Disability	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Difficulty in Seeing	50	28	78	50	36	866	52	38	90	34	34	68
Difficulty in Moving	89	115	204	110	131	241	114	135	249	51	90	141
Difficulty in Hearing	25	19	44	23	26	49	28	29	57	26	11	37
Difficulty in Learning	8	4	12	8	4	12	9	5	14	11	16	27
Multiple	7	4	11	9	10	19	9	10	19	2	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>1187</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>277</b>

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, SEDA, Dec-2017

#### 1.22.4.4 Persons with Disability Common Fund

As part of efforts to lessen the burden of persons with disability in the District, the person's disability fund has been used to support PWDs in income generation activities, educational support activities and the payment of medical expenses. The number of beneficiaries of the fund between 2014 to 2017 is shown in Table 1.50.

**Table 1.50: Distribution of Persons with Disability Common Fund**

Activity supported	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Income Generation	24	18	42	23	18	41	42	28	70	4	2	6
Educational Support	19	4	23	10	2	12	15	6	21	3	1	4
Medical Support	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, SEDA, Dec-2017

#### 1.23 Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)

Science, technology and innovation (STI) are key drivers of economic and social development. STI policies that are well integrated into national development strategies and combined with institutional and organizational changes can help raise productivity, improve

firm competitiveness, support faster growth and create jobs. Science involves the investigation and experimentation in order to widen peoples' understanding of the natural world. Technology involves the application of scientific knowledge to practical talks in commerce, industry etc.

The application of Science and Technology is seen in most sectors of the district's economy. For example, the Agriculture Department in the district trains Agric Extension Agents and farmers on modern farming practices and technology such as improved varieties on maize and cassava, training on animal improvement technologies, education of poultry and livestock farmers on the identification of sick animals and the use of veterinary services, training of farmers on identifying diseased crop through mobile phone applications. The health directorate also uses modern health equipment in health delivery in the district.

In the Sekyere East district, mobile phones, radio/information centers and television are means of communication as compared to the traditional method of gong gong drums, the use of computers and laptops at offices as compared to the old type writers. The District has built an Information Communication Technology centre in Effidase but it is yet to be furnished and put to use. In various schools across the District, computer labs have been established and training in ICT has been institutionalised in the education sector.

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

- a. Low literacy in the use of STI
- b. Lack of capital makes it difficult for some individuals and institutions to adopt the modern technology for development.
- c. Inadequate research into the application of STI

#### **1.24 Summary of Key Development Issues Identified from the Performance Review and District Profiling**

The key development issues identified under the performance review and the District profiling has been summarised and categorised under the thematic areas of the GSGDA II (2014-2017) as shown in Table 1.51:

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

Thematic Areas Under GSGDA II(2014-2017)	Development Problems/Gaps
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability	1. Low internally generated funds
	2. Unwillingness of rate payers to pay tax
	3. Inadequate data on all revenue items
	4. Overdependence on external sources of funding (DACF, DDF)
	5. Untimely released of Funds
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	6. Low quality of products
	7. Inadequate skills training centers
	8. Inadequate market for products
	9. High unemployment
	10. Low access to credit
	11. Limited use of improved technology
	12. Low industrial development
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	13. Low agriculture production/productivity
	14. Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture
	15. Lack of Storage Facilities
	16. Inadequate number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs)
	17. Limited Access to Credit
	18. High post-harvest losses
	19. lack of ready market for produce
	20. High cost of Farming Inputs
	21. Bushfires
	22. Indiscriminate used of agro-chemicals
	23. Deforestation
	24. Limited knowledge in climate change and impact
	25. Illegal logging of trees
	26. Pollution of water bodies
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	27. Inadequate number of boreholes
	28. Inadequate toilet facilities
	29. Inadequate market infrastructure
	30. Inadequate access to electricity



	31. Poor drainage system
	32. Low water coverage
	33. Non-enforcement of building codes
	34. Lack of substantive physical Planning Officer
	35. Inadequate Refuse Containers
	36. Poor road conditions and road networks
	37. Poor settlement layout or planning schemes
	38. Inadequate use of ICT in offices and schools
	39. Uncontrolled development in the peri-urban areas
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<b>Education</b>
	40. Inadequate accommodation for teachers
	41. Lack of sanitary facilities in some schools
	42. Inadequate furniture, teaching and learning materials at the basic level
	43. Inadequate support for brilliant but needy students
	44. Inadequate classroom blocks
	<b>Health</b>
	45. Inadequate residential accommodation for the health personnel
	46. Inadequate medical equipment.
	47. Inadequate health infrastructure in the district
	48. Lack of motorbikes at the CHPS zones to support service delivery
	49. Over aged vehicle which break down often
	50. Inadequate funds for service delivery
	51. Delay in NHIS Claims reimbursement
52. Disability	
53. Inadequate funding for disability programmes and social protection interventions	
Transparent and Accountable Governance	54. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for DA Staff.
	55. Poor performance of sub-district structures
	56. inadequate reliable data for planning, budgeting and revenue

	mobilization
	57. Inadequate and over aged vehicles for the DA
	58. Lack of residential accommodation for security services

Source: SEDA- DPCU, June 2017

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **DEVELOPMENT ISSUES**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

Chapter two of the plan document identifies development issues with implication for 2018-2021. Community needs and aspirations which were captured through community visit form a key input into chapter two. In this chapter, community needs and aspirations will be harmonised with identified development problems/issues from the performance review and profiling. Identified key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021 will also be harmonised with Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021. This is to ensure continuity of relevant on-going projects and programmes. Adopted issues are then prioritised through the application of POCC, impact and sustainability analysis.

#### **2.2 Identification of development issues with implication for 2018-2021**

##### **2.2.1 Community Needs and Aspirations**

A District wide needs assessment was done to capture community needs and aspirations of all forty-three (43) communities in the District. This was done on Area Council basis. Twenty-four (24) communities which had action plans submitted their action plans while the remaining eighteen (18) were visited to solicit and capture their community needs. Table 2.1 summarises community problems, development needs and aspiration as captured through field visits.

**Table 2.1: Community Problems/issues, Development Needs and Aspirations**

<b>Community Problems/Issues</b>	<b>Development Needs and Aspirations</b>
1. Poor Road Conditions	Rehabilitation/ Reshaping of Roads
2. Inadequate Classroom blocks	Construction/renovation of classroom blocks
3. Lack of/Inadequate Toilet Facilities	Construction of Toilet Facilities
4. Inadequate Refuse Containers	Provision of Refuse Containers
5. Limited access to Electricity	Extension of Electricity and Connection to National Grid
6. Inadequate Supply of Water	Construction of new boreholes and maintenance/mechanization of existing ones
7. Lack of Community Market Structures	Provision of Market Structures
9. Inadequate of Health Facilities	Provision of Health Facility
10. Inadequate street bulbs and light poles	Provision of Street Bulbs and light poles
11. High rate of Youth Unemployment	Provision of Jobs for the youth
12. Inadequate ICT Centers to train the youth in ICT skills	Provision of ICT centers
13. Inadequate Desk for pupils	Provision of Desk to pupils
14. Inadequate teachers accommodation	Provision of teachers accommodation
15. Inadequate access to credit	Provision of soft loans at moderate interest rates
16. Inadequate skills training	Provision of skills training

**Source: SEDA-Field Survey DPCU, May 2018**

### **2.2.2 Harmonization of community needs and aspirations with identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from the Review of Performance and Profile)**

This section harmonizes community needs and aspirations as identified in section 2.2.1 with the summarized key development issues as identified in chapter one. Community needs and aspirations are matched against the summarized key development issues and scored. This was done to establish the relationship between community needs and aspirations and key development issues. A strong relationship signals a strong harmony of community needs and aspirations and key development issue, which have implications for 2018 – 2021 while a

weak or no relationship signal new or emerging concerns which need to be considered. The results of the analysis are presented in Table 2.2. With an average score of 1.86, it is concluded that, there is strong harmony between the community needs and aspirations and key development issues

**Table 2.2: Harmonization of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2014-2017**

<b>NO</b>	<b>Community needs and aspirations</b>	<b>Identified development gaps/problems/issues (from Performance and Profile</b>	<b>Score</b>
1	Poor Road Conditions	Poor road conditions and road networks	2
2	Inadequate Classroom blocks	Inadequate classroom blocks	2
3	Lack of/Inadequate Toilet Facilities	Inadequate toilet facilities	2
4	Inadequate Refuse Containers	Inadequate Refuse Containers	2
5	Limited access to Electricity	Inadequate access to electricity	2
6	Inadequate Supply of Water	Low water coverage	2
7	Lack of Community Market Structures	Inadequate market infrastructure	2
8	Inadequate of Health Facilities	Inadequate health infrastructure	2
9	Inadequate street bulbs and light poles	Inadequate access to electricity	1
10	High rate of Youth Unemployment	High unemployment	2
11	Inadequate ICT Centers to train the youth in ICT skills	Inadequate use of ICT in offices and schools	1
12	Inadequate Desk for pupils	Inadequate furniture, teaching and learning materials at the basic level	2
13	Inadequate teachers accommodation	Inadequate accommodation for teachers	2
14	Inadequate access to credit	Limited Access to Credit	2
15	Inadequate skills training	Inadequate skills training centers	2
	<b>Total Score</b>		<b>28(av. 1.86)</b>

**Source: SEDA-DPCU, May 2018**

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

The harmonized key development issues with implication for 2018-2021 are presented in a matrix (Table 2.3) under GSGDA II (2014-2017) thematic areas.

**Table 2.3: Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021**

Thematic Areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leakages in revenue mobilization</li> </ul>
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate managerial and technical skills</li> <li>• Poor entrepreneurial culture</li> <li>• Obsolete technology</li> <li>• Inadequate job creation</li> <li>• Limited access to finance</li> <li>• Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills</li> <li>• Unreliable and expensive utilities especially water and energy</li> <li>• Lack of adequate market information</li> <li>• Inadequate job creation</li> <li>• Low productivity</li> <li>• Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector</li> </ul>
Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low level of agriculture mechanisation</li> <li>• High cost of agriculture machinery and equipment</li> <li>• Limited access to market information</li> <li>• Inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain</li> <li>• Seasonal variability in food supply and prices</li> <li>• High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall</li> <li>• Limited access to extension services, especially by woman agriculture operators</li> <li>• Inadequate access to appropriate financial products.</li> <li>• Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields.</li> <li>• Unsustainable exploitation of natural</li> </ul>

	<p>resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frequent droughts floods forest and other fire outbreaks.</li> <li>• Negative attitudinal and behavioural orientation towards proper waste disposal</li> <li>• Limited investment in waste management and Infrastructure</li> <li>• Limited awareness of climate change and its impacts</li> </ul>
<p>Infrastructure and Human Settlement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks</li> <li>• Inadequate ICT infrastructure base</li> <li>• Poor quality of ICT services</li> <li>• Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning and implementation particularly in the urban areas</li> <li>• Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning</li> <li>• Inadequate access to quality and affordable water.</li> <li>• Lack of maintenance of water systems</li> <li>• Poor disposal of waste.</li> <li>• Poor hygiene practices and inadequate hygiene education</li> </ul>
<p>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level</li> <li>• Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care (e.g. urban and rural as well as rich and poor)</li> <li>• Low levels of Technical/vocational skills</li> <li>• Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</li> <li>• Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities</li> <li>• Low awareness of and regard for the rights of children</li> <li>• High incidence of violation of children's rights</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of laws on the rights of children</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High stigmatization and discrimination</li> <li>• Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</li> </ul>
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-functioning sub-district structures</li> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure at the MMDA level especially the newly created districts</li> <li>• Inadequate basic infrastructure and social services in deprived areas</li> <li>• Inadequate enforcement of provisions in the Children’s Act 1998, Act 560</li> <li>• Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies</li> </ul>

**Source: SEDA-DPCU, May 2018**

#### **2.2.4 Harmonization of key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021 with Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021**

This section of the plan document harmonizes the key issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021 with issues of the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021. This is to ensure the continuity of projects and programmes commenced under GSGDA II, 2014-2017. (See Table 2.4)



**Table 2.4: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs**

<b>GSGDA II, 2014-2017</b>		<b>Agenda for Jobs 2018-2021</b>	
<b>THEMATIC AREAS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>
<b>Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leakages in revenue mobilization</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others</li> </ul>
<b>Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor tourism infrastructure and services</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate job creation</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited access to finance</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited access to credit for SMEs</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low skills development</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unreliable and expensive utilities especially water and energy</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High cost of electricity</li> <li>Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of adequate market information</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor marketing systems</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited access to long-term finance</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited availability of medium- and long-term financing</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low productivity</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products</li> </ul>

<b>Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low level of agriculture mechanisation</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited application of science and technology</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seasonal variability in food supply and prices</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seasonal variability in food supply and prices</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Erratic rainfall patterns</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to extension services, especially by woman agriculture operators</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak extension services Delivery</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate access to appropriate financial products</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of credit for agriculture</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unsustainable exploitation of natural resources</li> </ul>	<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destruction of forests and farmlands</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frequent droughts floods forest and other fire outbreaks</li> </ul>	<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High incidence of wildfires</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negative attitudinal and behavioural orientation towards proper waste disposal</li> </ul>	<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited investment in waste management and Infrastructure</li> </ul>	<b>Environment, Infrastructure and</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor sanitation and waste management</li> </ul>

		<b>Human Settlement</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited awareness of climate change and its impacts</li> </ul>	<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation action</li> </ul>
<b>Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks</li> </ul>	<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate ICT infrastructure base</li> </ul>	<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor quality of ICT services</li> </ul>	<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor quality ICT services</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning and implementation particularly in the urban areas</li> </ul>	<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scattered and unplanned human settlements</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning</li> </ul>	<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate access to quality and affordable water</li> </ul>	<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate access to water services in urban areas</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of maintenance of water systems</li> </ul>	<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate maintenance of facilities</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor disposal of waste</li> </ul>	<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor hygiene practices and inadequate hygiene education</li> </ul>	<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor hygiene practices</li> </ul>
<b>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level</li> </ul>	<b>Social Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care (e.g. urban and rural as well as rich and poor)</li> </ul>	<b>Social Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low levels of Technical/vocational skills</li> </ul>	<b>Social Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low levels of technical and vocational skills</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</li> </ul>	<b>Social Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities</li> </ul>	<b>Social Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low awareness of and regard for the rights of children</li> </ul>	<b>Social Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High incidence of violation of children's rights</li> </ul>	<b>Social Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High incidence of children's rights violation</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak enforcement of laws on the rights of children</li> </ul>	<b>Social Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High stigmatization and discrimination</li> </ul>	<b>Social Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and discrimination</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</li> </ul>	<b>Social Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups</li> </ul>

<b>Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-functioning sub-district structures</li> </ul>	<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ineffective sub-district structures</li> </ul>
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**Source: SEDA-DPCU, May 2018**

Table 2.5 shows the adopted development dimensions and Issues which relate to relevant projects and programmes initiated under GSGDA II and relevant new development issues from Agenda for Jobs.

**Table 2.5: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of DMTDP**

<b>DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021</b>	<b>ADOPTED ISSUES</b>
<p><b>Economic Development</b> Build a prosperous Society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others</li> <li>• Low volume of production</li> <li>• Limited availability and accessibility of economic data</li> <li>• Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</li> <li>• Limited access to credit for SMEs</li> <li>• Low skills development</li> <li>• High cost of electricity</li> <li>• Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply</li> <li>• Poor marketing systems</li> <li>• Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure</li> <li>• Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain</li> <li>• Limited availability of medium- and long-term financing</li> <li>• Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products</li> <li>• Limited application of science and technology</li> <li>• Seasonal variability in food supply and prices</li> <li>• Erratic rainfall patterns</li> <li>• Weak extension services Delivery</li> <li>• Lack of credit for agriculture</li> <li>• High cost of aquaculture inputs</li> <li>• Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</li> <li>• Poor storage and transportation systems</li> <li>• Poor tourism infrastructure and services</li> </ul>
<p><b>Social Development</b> Create opportunities for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools</li> <li>• Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare</li> <li>• Poor quality of healthcare services</li> <li>• Low levels of technical and vocational skills</li> <li>• Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</li> <li>• Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities</li> <li>• Low awareness of child protection laws and</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>policies</li> <li>• High incidence of children’s rights violation</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</li> <li>• Weak implementation of policies and regulations on child labour</li> <li>• Child neglect</li> <li>• Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society</li> <li>• Weak social protection systems</li> <li>• High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and discrimination</li> <li>• Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups</li> <li>• High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth</li> <li>• Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</li> <li>• Inadequate access to water services in urban areas</li> <li>• Inadequate maintenance of facilities</li> <li>• High prevalence of open defecation</li> <li>• Poor hygiene practices</li> <li>• Poor sanitation and waste management</li> </ul>
<p><b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b> Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destruction of forests and farmlands</li> <li>• High incidence of wildfires</li> <li>• Negative impact of climate variability and change</li> <li>• Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</li> <li>• Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation action</li> <li>• Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</li> <li>• Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country</li> <li>• Poor quality ICT services</li> <li>• Scattered and unplanned human settlements</li> <li>• Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning</li> <li>• Inappropriate farming practices</li> <li>• Vulnerability to climate change</li> <li>• Loss of trees and vegetative cover</li> <li>• Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</li> <li>• High rate of rural-urban migration</li> <li>• Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and</li> </ul>

	services
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b> Maintain a stable, united and safe society	• Ineffective sub-district structures
	• Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation
	• Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy
	• Expenditure decisions taken at the central government level
	• Implementation of unplanned expenditures
	• Interference in utilisation of statutory funds allocation
	• Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for the security services
	• Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers

Source: SEDA- DPCU, MAY 2018



### **2.3 Prioritization of Development Issues**

After the identification and adoption of the key development issues in the previous section, this section seeks to prioritize these adopted issues. The issues are subjected to the analysis of the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) of the District. This will facilitate the identification of issues with potentials and opportunities to be addressed as priorities while considering other measures to address those with constraints and challenges. The issues are further subjected to impact and sustainability analysis to ensure internal consistency/compatibility. (See Tables 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9)

**Table 2.6: POCC Analysis for Economic Development**

S/N	Adopted Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DA has the authority to levy</li> <li>• Existence of sub-district structures in support of revenue collection.</li> <li>• Availability of Revenue Unit and revenue collectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of legal instruments</li> <li>• Availability of Land valuation Board for property revaluation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of enforcement of bye-laws against tax evaders</li> <li>• Inadequate revenue staff</li> <li>• High poverty level</li> <li>• Low public education on payment of taxes</li> <li>• Low involvement of the public in the fee fixing resolution by Assembly members</li> <li>• Low motivation for revenue collectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inability of the Assembly to recruit permanent revenue collectors</li> <li>• Delay in the release of statutory funds</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The well-trained and highly motivated revenue collectors with the support of the Area Councils and effective revenue task force can help mobilize enough revenue for development. Even though a number of constraints exist, when more revenue collectors are recruited, pay your levy/tax campaign embarked upon and requisite training provided for revenue collectors, there is the tendency to increase revenue mobilized in the district.</p>					
2.	Poor marketing system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of land and local building materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support from DACF ,DDF, and other development partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficulty in moving traders from old markets to new market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate/late release of funds</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Construction and rehabilitation of market facilities is a viable project. Significant potentials and opportunities exist to support the</p>					

projects. Constraints can be addressed by mobilization and educating the people. Challenges can be managed by mobilizing enough financial resources.

3	Limited access to finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of Village Savings and Loans groups</li> <li>• Existence of financial institutions/non-bank institutions</li> <li>• Existence of MOFA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support from DACF</li> <li>• Support from donors in agriculture production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of education on micro credit management</li> <li>• Lack of collateral security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High interest rate</li> <li>• Untimely release of funds</li> </ul>
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**Conclusion:** Significant potentials and opportunities exist to support the scheme. Constraints can be addressed by mobilizing and training the village savings and loans groups. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with the financial and non-financial institutions to provide soft loans at moderate interest rates for SMEs.

4	Low skills development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of Large Labour Force</li> <li>• Existence of Business Advisory Centers</li> <li>• Existence of master trades me/women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NBSSI</li> <li>• YEA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequacy of funds for establishment of training centers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of academic qualifications</li> <li>• High school dropout rate</li> </ul>
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**Conclusion:** With right education, sensitisation and awareness creation coupled with strong political will, the constraint and challenge can be eliminated as the prevailing potentials and opportunities offer a successful programme/project implementation.

5	Lack of credit for agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of Village Savings and Loans groups</li> <li>• Existence of financial institutions/non-bank institutions</li> <li>• Availability of Department of Agric</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support from DACF</li> <li>• Support from donors in agriculture production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of education on micro credit management</li> <li>• Lack of collateral security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High interest rate</li> <li>• Untimely release of funds</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Significant potentials and opportunities exist to support the scheme. Constraints can be addressed by mobilizing and training the village savings and loans groups. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with the financial and non-financial institutions to provide soft loans at moderate interest rates for SMEs.</p>					
6	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of Demonstration farms.</li> <li>• Availability of agriculture extension agents</li> <li>• Availability of Department of Agric</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of CSIR in the Kumasi</li> <li>• Improved seedlings available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High illiteracy level</li> <li>• Unwillingness to change old methods of farming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate support from MOFA</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Availability improved seedlings presents an opportunity to use demonstration farms to train farmers on seed viability to induce the needed change</p>					
7	Poor storage and transportation systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of local construction materials;</li> <li>• Availability of Technical expertise</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government's food security programme</li> <li>• Support from development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate agric extension service agents</li> <li>• Attitude of farmers in adopting improved technology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Untimely release of funds for the construction of silos</li> </ul>

		on post-harvest storage and preservation.	partners		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost of storage facilities</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Availability of personnel from MOFA and the local construction materials coupled with funds could be used as resources for the construction of storage facilities</p>					
8	Weak extension services delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of Cocoa board</li> <li>• Existence of District Agriculture Department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of Agricultural Training Institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate logistics</li> <li>• Inability of DA to recruit extension agents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate supply of agriculture extension staff</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Since the district is agrarian in nature, enough funds from the DACF should be directed in training of extension officers who will be bounded to serve the district in order to promote production and productivity.</p>					
9	Erratic rainfall patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of surface water</li> <li>• Presence of water bodies that can be used for small irrigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical assistance from MOFA and irrigation Development Authorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of funds for irrigation development especially for vegetable cultivation</li> <li>• Seasonal nature of most rivers in the district</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Untimely release of support from external donors</li> <li>• Irregular rainfall</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> With the availability of water bodies and assistance from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, when irrigation facilities are developed, farmers are assured of water supply throughout the farming seasons.</p>					

Source: SEDA- DPCU, May 2018

**Table 2.7: POCC Analysis for Social Development**

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

	stigmatisation and discrimination	<p>trained staff to handle HIV cases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of CBOs and NGOs to support and create awareness on HIV/AIDS</li> <li>• Existence of District AIDS Committee</li> </ul>	Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate HIV/AIDS education</li> </ul>	<p>Ghana AIDS Commission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural beliefs</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Increasing funding for HIV/AIDS activities will help the existing health institutions scale-up education to demystify beliefs that lead to stigmatization</p>					
4	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of District Office of YEA</li> <li>• Existence of District Office of Business Advisory Centers (BAC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of National Youth Employment Programme</li> <li>• Existence of Development Partners</li> <li>• Introduction NABCO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of Skills training Centers</li> <li>• Inadequate Funds</li> <li>• Low literacy Rate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate Funds</li> <li>• Lack of National Employment Policy</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The potentials and opportunities exist to ensure a successful project implementation. The challenges can be addressed through the pooling of resources by all stakeholders. The constraints can be addressed by providing the needed funds to establish skills training centres in the District</p>					
5	Low levels of technical/vocational skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of Business Advisory Centers</li> <li>• Existence of Krobea Asante</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NBSSI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low interest in technical and vocational training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequacy of funds for establishment of training</li> </ul>

		tec/voc institute			centers
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Potentials and opportunities exist in the District to support the programme. Constraints can be addressed by encouraging the youth to read technical/vocational programmes at SSCE/WASSCE level. Constraints can be overcome by counseling the youth to appreciate the importance of tech/voc skills</p>					
6	Poor sanitation and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of District Environmental and Sanitation Strategy Action Plan(DESSAP)</li> <li>Existence of District Environmental Health Department</li> <li>Existence of District Sanitation Bye-laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of National Environmental Sanitation Policy</li> <li>Support from DACF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ineffective functioning of sub-district structures</li> <li>Inadequate logistics to organise regular Hygiene Education</li> <li>Poor environmental culture of the people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Untimely release of funds</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The Existence of District Environmental and Sanitation Strategy Action Plan (DESSAP), the District Environmental Health and District Sanitation Bye-laws presents a good opportunity for proper sanitation management. Constraints can be addressed by educating and enforcing sanitation by laws</p>					
7	Increasing demand for household water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of DWST and CWSA</li> <li>High water table</li> <li>Existence of District Water and Sanitation Plan</li> <li>Existence of WATSAN committees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Willingness of NGOs to support</li> <li>National Water and Sanitation Policy</li> <li>Public private partnership in water delivery</li> <li>Presence of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor maintenance culture</li> <li>Inability of some communities to pay their 5% counterpart funding</li> <li>Weak WATSAN committees</li> <li>Pollution of water bodies in the district</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delay in the release of funds</li> <li>High cost of maintenance</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Willingness of community members to contribute funds</li> </ul>	<p>Ghana Water Company Limited in the Kumasi Metropolis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GOG support in water delivery</li> <li>• Availability of Drilling Firms</li> <li>• Availability of Water Technologists</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Willingness of District Assembly and communities to pay their counterpart funding coupled with timely release of funds will help improve upon the access to potable water in the District.</p>					
8	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of Department of Social Welfare/Community Development</li> <li>• Support from DA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of child and family welfare policy</li> <li>• Existence of NGOs that support children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak Community Child Protection Committees</li> <li>• Weak District Child Protection Committees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate Funds and untimely released of funds</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The availability and timely released of funds would help organize programmes and support social protection programmes targeting children</p>					

Source: SEDA- DPCU, May 2018

**Table 2.8: POCC Analysis for Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement**

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

3	Poor waste disposal practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of District Environmental and Sanitation Strategy Action Plan(DESSAP)</li> <li>• Existence of District Environmental Health Department</li> <li>• Existence of District Sanitation Bye-laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of National Environmental Sanitation Policy</li> <li>• Support from DACF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate logistics to organise regular Hygiene Education</li> <li>• Poor environmental culture of the people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Untimely release of funds</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Promotion of environmental education will help promote the health status of the people. When the bye-laws are enforced it will help prevent the problems associated with environmental sanitation. Constraints can be addressed by educating and mobilizing the people. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with government and development partners.</p>					
4	Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased interest in the use of ICT</li> <li>• Existence of District Works Department</li> <li>• Availability of electricity in most communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government policy on developing ICT</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low level of Knowledge in ICT</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost of ICT infrastructure</li> <li>• Inadequate funds</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Even though constraints and challenges exist, right training and orientation together with the potentials and opportunity that exist, construction of community library and ICT centers in the District is feasible.</p>					

5	Scattered and unplanned human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traditional authorities as custodians of lands</li> <li>• Existence of Physical Planning Department</li> <li>• Existence of Spatial and Technical Planning Committee</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of Survey Department and Existence of Lands Commission</li> <li>• Support from development partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of layout in some communities</li> <li>• Disputes and litigation over land ownership</li> <li>• Cost of preparing a planning schemes</li> <li>• Poor house numbering and identification system.</li> <li>• Inadequate logistics for regular site inspections</li> <li>• Lack of equipment for the Physical Planning Department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cumbersome land acquisition procedures</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The poor settlement layouts can be managed through the preparation of planning schemes and collaboration between the Physical Planning Department and the Traditional Authorities. Potentials and Opportunities exist to ensure proper demarcation of land and provision of layouts</p>					
6	Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of ECG in the District</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of national grid</li> <li>• Presence of Ghana Grid Company Limited (GRIDCO)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of development schemes for settlements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bureaucracy in obtaining extension contracts</li> <li>• High cost of Electricity extension</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The constraints can be addressed through the self-help spirit whilst the challenge can be managed through dialogue with the utility service provider and the preparation of development schemes for settlements.</p>					

**Source: SEDA- DPCU, May 2018**

**Table 2.9: POCC Analysis no Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability**

S/ N	Adopted Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	Ineffective functioning of sub-district structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of Area Councils</li> <li>• Existence of Assembly Members and Unit Committees</li> <li>• Availability of qualified staff at the DA and national service personnel</li> <li>• Existence of District Assembly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government Policy on Decentralization</li> <li>• Existence of a Legislative Instrument backing the establishment of the sub-district structures</li> <li>• Support from Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funds and logistics</li> <li>• Low morale of the staff of the Area Councils</li> <li>• Low internally generated funds by Area Councils</li> <li>• Lack of interest to work by some Area Council staff due to non-payment of allowances</li> <li>• Lack of co-ordination between the DA and the Area Council Members/Unit Committees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate support from Central Government and non-payment of some staff of the Area Councils</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Even though a number of constraints exist, the strengthening of area councils by adequately resourcing them will help overcome the constraints</p>					
2.	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for the security services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of District Works Department</li> <li>• Support from the DA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support from Central Government</li> <li>• Availability of DACF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low internally generated funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate Funds</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The potentials and opportunities exist to ensure its successful implementation the constraints and challenges can be overcome by appealing to ordinary citizens to support the security services.</p>					

**Source: SEDA- DPCU, May 2018**

### 2.3.1 Impact Analysis

The impacts of the issues considered as priorities from the POCC analysis are assessed with the following criteria:

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

The criteria in Table 2.10 was used in scoring. The results of the impact analysis are shown in Tables 2.11a, 2.11b, 2.11c, 2.11c.

**Table 2.10: Scale for Scoring Prioritized Issues**

<b>DEFINITION</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0
Negative relationship (conflict situation)	-1

**Table 2.11a: Priority Setting to Economic Development**

S/N	Criteria Development Issues	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs	Impact on a different population group	Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues	Total	RANK
1	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	2	2	2	1	7	1 <sup>st</sup>
2	Poor tourism infrastructure and services	2	1	2	1	6	4 <sup>th</sup>
3	Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation	2	2	2	1	7	1 <sup>st</sup>
4	Limited access to credit for SMEs	2	2	1	0	5	8 <sup>th</sup>
5	Low skills development	2	2	0	0	4	13 <sup>th</sup>
6	High cost of electricity	2	2	1	0	5	8 <sup>th</sup>
7	Poor marketing systems	2	2	0	0	4	13 <sup>th</sup>
8	Limited availability of medium- and long-term financing	2	2	0	0	4	13 <sup>th</sup>
9	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products	2	2	1	0	5	8 <sup>th</sup>
10	Limited application of science and technology	2	2	2	0	6	4 <sup>th</sup>
11	Seasonal variability in food supply and prices	2	2	1	2	7	1 <sup>st</sup>
12	Erratic rainfall patterns	2	2	1	1	6	4 <sup>th</sup>
13	Weak extension services Delivery	2	1	2	1	6	4 <sup>th</sup>
14	Lack of credit for agriculture	2	1	1	1	5	8 <sup>th</sup>
15	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	2	1	2	0	5	8 <sup>th</sup>

Source: SEDA- DPCU, May 2018

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

1. Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
2. Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation
3. Seasonal variability in food supply and prices
4. Poor tourism infrastructure and services
5. Limited application of science and technology
6. Erratic rainfall patterns
7. Weak extension services Delivery
8. Limited access to credit for SMEs

9. High cost of electricity
10. Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products
11. Lack of credit for agriculture
12. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
13. Poor marketing systems
14. Limited availability of medium- and long-term financing
15. Low skills development

**Table 2.11b: Priority Setting for Social Development**

S/N	Criteria Development Issues	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs	Impact on a different population group	Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues	Total	RANK
1	Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools	1	2	1	1	5	9 <sup>th</sup>
2	Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare	2	2	2	1	7	1 <sup>st</sup>
3	Poor quality of healthcare services	2	2	2	1	7	1 <sup>st</sup>
4	Low levels of technical and vocational skills	2	2	1	1	6	6 <sup>th</sup>
5	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	2	2	1	0	5	9 <sup>th</sup>
6	Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities	2	2	1	1	6	6 <sup>th</sup>
7	Low awareness of child protection laws and policies	0	2	0	2	4	12 <sup>th</sup>
8	High incidence of children's rights violation	0	2	0	2	4	12 <sup>th</sup>
9	Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children	0	2	0	2	4	12 <sup>th</sup>
10	Weak implementation of policies and regulations on child labour	0	2	0	2	4	12 <sup>th</sup>
11	Child neglect	0	2	0	2	4	12 <sup>th</sup>
12	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society	1	2	0	0	3	20 <sup>th</sup>
13	Weak social protection systems	1	2	2	2	7	1 <sup>st</sup>
14	High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and	0	1	1	2	4	12 <sup>th</sup>



	discrimination						
15	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups	0	0	1	2	3	20 <sup>th</sup>
16	High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth	2	2	2	1	7	1 <sup>st</sup>
17	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	2	2	2	1	7	1 <sup>st</sup>
18	Inadequate access to water services in urban areas	2	2	2	0	6	6 <sup>th</sup>
19	Inadequate maintenance of facilities	0	2	1	0	3	20 <sup>th</sup>
20	High prevalence of open defecation	0	2	2	1	5	9 <sup>th</sup>
21	Poor hygiene practices	1	2	1	0	4	12 <sup>th</sup>
22	Poor sanitation and waste management	1	2	1	0	4	12 <sup>th</sup>

Source: SEDA- DPCU, May 2018

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

1. Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare
2. Poor quality of healthcare services
3. Weak social protection systems
4. High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth
5. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
6. Low levels of technical and vocational skills
7. Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities
8. Inadequate access to water services in urban areas
9. Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools
10. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
11. High prevalence of open defecation
12. Low awareness of child protection laws and policies
13. High incidence of children's rights violation
14. Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children
15. Weak implementation of policies and regulations on child labour

16. Child neglect
17. High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and discrimination
18. Poor hygiene practices
19. Poor sanitation and waste management
20. Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society
21. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups
22. Inadequate maintenance of facilities

**Table 2.11c: Priority Setting for Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>Criteria</b> <b>Development Issues</b>	<b>Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency</b>	<b>Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs</b>	<b>Impact on a different population group</b>	<b>Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>RANK</b>
1	Destruction of forests and farmlands	0	2	2	0	4	4 <sup>th</sup>
2	High incidence of wildfires	1	2	2	1	4	4 <sup>th</sup>
3	Negative impact of climate variability and change	1	2	2	1	6	1 <sup>st</sup>
4	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	0	2	2	0	4	4 <sup>th</sup>
4	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation action	0	2	2	1	4	4 <sup>th</sup>
6	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	2	2	2	0	6	1 <sup>st</sup>
7	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country	2	1	1	0	4	4 <sup>th</sup>
8	Poor quality ICT services	2	1	1	0	4	4 <sup>th</sup>
9	Scattered and unplanned human settlements	1	2	1	0	4	4 <sup>th</sup>
10	Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning	1	2	1	0	4	4 <sup>th</sup>
11	Inappropriate farming practices	0	2	2	0	4	4 <sup>th</sup>
12	Vulnerability to climate change	0	2	2	0	4	4 <sup>th</sup>
13	Loss of trees and vegetative cover	0	2	1	0	3	14 <sup>th</sup>
14	High rate of rural-urban migration	1	1	1	0	3	14 <sup>th</sup>
15	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	2	2	1	0	5	3 <sup>rd</sup>

Source: SEDA- DPCU, May 2018

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

1. Negative impact of climate variability and change
2. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
3. Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services
4. Destruction of forests and farmlands
5. High incidence of wildfires
6. Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
7. Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation action
8. Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country
9. Poor quality ICT services
10. Scattered and unplanned human settlements
11. Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning
12. Inappropriate farming practices
13. Vulnerability to climate change
14. Loss of trees and vegetative cover
15. High rate of rural-urban migration

**Table 2.11d: Priority Setting for Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability**

S/N	Criteria Development Issues	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs	Impact on a different population group	Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues	Total	RANK
1	Ineffective sub-district structures	1	2	2	0	5	6 <sup>th</sup>
2	Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation	2	2	2	0	6	1 <sup>st</sup>
3	Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy	2	2	1	1	6	1 <sup>st</sup>
4	Expenditure decisions taken at the central government level	2	2	2	0	6	1 <sup>st</sup>
5	Implementation of unplanned expenditures	2	2	2	0	6	1 <sup>st</sup>
6	Interference in utilisation of	2	2	1	0	5	6 <sup>th</sup>

	statutory funds allocation						
7	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for the security services	0	1	0	0	1	8 <sup>th</sup>
8	Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers	2	2	2	0	6	1 <sup>st</sup>

**Source: SEDA- DPCU, May 2018**

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

1. Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation
2. Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy
3. Expenditure decisions taken at the central government level
4. Implementation of unplanned expenditures
5. Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers
6. Ineffective sub-district structures
7. Interference in utilisation of statutory funds allocation
8. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for the security services

**Table 2.12: Sustainable prioritized issues as categorized under themes and goals**

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION</b>	<b>FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021</b>	<b>ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES</b>
<b>Economic Development</b>	Strong and resilient economy	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
	Agriculture and rural development	Seasonal variability in food supply and prices
	Tourism and creative arts development	Poor tourism infrastructure and services
	Tourism and creative arts development	Limited application of science and technology
	Tourism and creative arts development	Erratic rainfall patterns
	Agriculture and rural development	Weak extension services Delivery
	Private sector development	Limited access to credit for SMEs
	Energy and petroleum	High cost of electricity
	Agriculture and rural development	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products
	Agriculture and rural development	Lack of credit for agriculture
	Agriculture and rural development	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
	Agriculture and rural development	Poor marketing systems
	Private sector development	Limited availability of medium- and long-term financing
Tourism and creative arts development	Low skills development	
<b>Social Development</b>	Health and health services	Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare
	Health and health services	Poor quality of healthcare services
	Social protection	Weak social protection systems
	Employment and decent work	High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth
	Employment and decent work	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
	Employment and decent work	Low levels of technical and vocational skills

	Employment and decent work	Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities
	Water and environmental sanitation	Inadequate access to water services in urban areas
	Education and training	Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools
	Employment and decent work	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
	Water and environmental sanitation	High prevalence of open defecation
	Child and family welfare	Low awareness of child protection laws and policies
	Child and family welfare	High incidence of children's rights violation
	Child and family welfare	Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children
	Child and family welfare	Weak implementation of policies and regulations on child labour
	Child and family welfare	Child neglect
	Health and health services	High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and discrimination
	Water and environmental sanitation	Poor hygiene practices
	Water and environmental sanitation	Poor sanitation and waste management
	Disability and development	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society
	Health and health services	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups
	Water and environmental sanitation	Inadequate maintenance of facilities
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	Water resource management	Negative impact of climate variability and change
	Transport infrastructure (road, rail, water and air)	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	Rural development management	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services
	Mineral extraction	Destruction of forests and farmlands

	Deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	High incidence of wildfires
	Environmental pollution	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
	Climate variability and change	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation action
	Information communication technology	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country
	Information communication technology	Poor quality ICT services
	Human settlements and housing	Scattered and unplanned human settlements
	Human settlements and housing	Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning
	Deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Inappropriate farming practices
	Climate variability and change	Vulnerability to climate change
	Climate variability and change	Loss of trees and vegetative cover
	Rural development management	High rate of rural-urban migration
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Local government and decentralisation	Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation
	Local government and decentralisation	Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy
	Local government and decentralisation	Expenditure decisions taken at the central government level
	Local government and decentralisation	Implementation of unplanned expenditures
	Local government and decentralisation	Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers
	Local government and decentralisation	Ineffective sub-district structures
	Local government and decentralisation	Interference in utilisation of statutory funds allocation
	Human security and public safety	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for the security services

Source: SEDA- DPCU, May 2018

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, POLICY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

Chapter three of the plan document focuses on development projections, adoption of goals, policy objectives and strategies from the National Development Policy Framework (Agenda for jobs). To ascertain the additional social, economic and infrastructure services that should be provided within the medium term, development projections for 2018 to 2021 in relation to the adopted issues will be stated in this chapter. Sustainable development goals will be adopted in relation to the dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs. The chapter will conclude with the adoption of relevant corresponding policy objectives and strategies of the Agenda for Jobs based on the sustainable prioritized adopted development issues.

#### **3.2 Projected Development Requirements for 2018-2021**

Projections have been made for the plan period to set the overall scope for the future development effort of the district, with much emphasis on population, education and health and their implications for development.

##### **3.2.1 Population Projections**

The issue of population is very crucial; this is because population is the determinant and consequence of development. Human resources and needs vary according to the size, composition and distribution of the population. This is why demographic data needs to be updated for future estimates. Projecting the population therefore is the tool and the fundamental basis for development planning.

Assumptions made to ensure good basis for the projection are that:

- The ratio of the district population will grow at a constant rate throughout the plan period, and
- Migration rate in the district will be insignificant

For the population projection for the four (4) year period, the Geometric method of calculating population growth was used. The following formula and variables have been considered.



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

Where,

$P_1$  is the population for planned year (future)

$P_0$  is the present (base) population

1 = is constant factor

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

r = Rate of growth

Using the 2010 population as the base year and 2.7 percent annual growth rate of the district population, the 2018 and 2021 total population for the district is estimated at 76,941 and 83,343 respectively.

The projected district population for (2018-2021) is shown as below:

**Table 3.1: Projected District Population (2018-2021)**

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTALS
2018	36,521	40,420	76,941
2019	37,507	41,511	79,019
2020	38,520	42,632	81,152
2021	39,560	43,783	83,343

Source: SEDA-DPCU, May 2018

The projected population of twenty major settlements in the district, using 2010 as the base year is shown in Table 3.2.

**Table 3.2: Projected Population for Twenty (20) Major Settlements in the District**

Settlement	Year	2010	2018	2019	2020	2021
Effiduase		20,546	25,427	26,113	26,818	27,542
Asokore		13,074	16,180	16,617	17,065	17,526
Seniagya		3,557	4,402	4,521	4,643	4,768
Nkwankwanua		2,620	3,242	3,330	3,420	3,512
Ntumkumso		2,712	3,356	3,447	3,540	3,635
Senchi		2,310	2,859	2,936	3,015	3,097
Okaikrom		2298	2,844	2,921	3,000	3,081
Akokoaso		1,057	1,308	1,343	1,380	1,417
Ahinsan		1,281	1,585	1,628	1,672	1,717
Brofoyedru		917	1,135	1,165	1,197	1,229
Naama		1,064	1,317	1,352	1,389	1,426
Attakrom		731	905	929	954	980

Akuakrom	737	912	937	962	988
Awaham	880	1,089	1,118	1,149	1,180
Odurokrom	809	1,001	1,028	1,056	1,084
Oguaa	765	947	972	999	1,025
Ahwerewa	669	828	850	873	897
Apemso	693	858	881	905	929
Bomso	611	756	777	798	819
Asukorkor	573	709	728	748	768
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57,904</b>	<b>71,660</b>	<b>73,593</b>	<b>75,583</b>	<b>77,620</b>

Source: SEDA-DPCU, May 2018

### 3.2.2 Labour Force

The active labour force of the district as at the year 2010 stood at 25,188. The district's potential labour force for the plan period as shown in Table 3.3 is expected to rise from 31,171 in 2018 to 33,765 in 2021.

**Table 3.3: Projected Labour Force for 2018-2021**

Year	Population	Labour force
2010 (Baseline)	62,172	25,188
2018	76,941	31,171
2019	79,019	32,013
2020	81,152	32,877
2021	83,343	33,765

Source: SEDA-DPCU, May 2018

### 3.2.3 Projection of School Age Population

Table 3.4 shows the projected population for children of the school going age. The projection covers the preschool, basic (primary, JHS) and Senior High School level.

**Table 3.4: Projection for School Age Population in the District**

		2017/18	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
<b>Age 4-5</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,784</b>	<b>9,021</b>	<b>9,265</b>	<b>9,515</b>
	Male	4,391	4,509	4,631	4,756
	Female	4,393	4,512	4,634	4,759
<b>Age 6-11</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>23,917</b>	<b>24,562</b>	<b>25,226</b>	<b>25,907</b>
	Male	12,424	12,759	13,104	13,458
	Female	11,493	11,803	12,122	12,449
<b>Age 12-14</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,418</b>	<b>9,672</b>	<b>9,933</b>	<b>10,202</b>
	Male	4,900	5,033	5,169	5,308
	Female	4,518	4,640	4,765	4,894
<b>Age 15-17</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,681</b>	<b>3,780</b>	<b>3,883</b>	<b>3,987</b>
	Male	1,153	1,184	1,216	1,248
	Female	2,529	2,597	2,667	2,739

Source: SEDA-DPCU, May 2018

### 3. 2.4 Threshold Population for Services (Standards)

The threshold population for services is shown in Tables 3.5.

**Table 3.5: Threshold Population for Services (Standards) and Projected Service Needs**

District Central Hospital	30,000
Health Centre	10,000
Health Post/CHPS Compound	5,000
Water point (borehole/well/pipe)	300
Hand-dug well	150
KVIP	400 : 50 persons per squat hole
VIP	8 persons squat hole
WC	8 persons per squat hole
Nursery/Primary/J.H.S.	2,000
S.H.S./Vocational	30,000
Police Station	20,000
Bank	70,000
Post Office	70,000
Postal Agency	3,000
Circuit Court	50,000

**Source: SEDA-DPCU, May 2018**

### 3.2.5 Service Projections

There is strong correlation between population growth and demand for basic social services and amenities. For development planning to be an effective tool in addressing problems, future demand for social services and amenities should be determined and proper strategies developed to achieve these demands. The table 3.6 shows the existing social services, acceptable National Standards and the future requirements for the district by 2021.

**Table 3.6: Projection of Service Needs (2018-2021)**

Service	Existing (2014-2017)			Remarks
	Acceptable National Standard	Existing	Back Log	
Nursery/Kindergarten	50 per class	136	55	Needs 55 new classrooms
Primary	40	402	246	Needs 246 new classrooms
J.H.S	40	141	255	. Needs 114 new classrooms
S.H.S	35	4	-	
Hospital	2	2	-	
Health Centre/clinics	7	7	-	
Health Post/CHPS	15	1	14	
Post Office	1	1	-	
Potable water Points	250	116	134	
Sanitation toilet	1056 squat holes	437 squat holes	619 squat holes	

**Source: SEDA-DPCU, May 2018**

### 3.3 Adoption of District Development Goals

To ensure uniformity in development, goals have been adopted from the National Medium Term Policy Framework-Agenda for Jobs to reflect the development aspirations of the District. Table 3.7 shows a matrix of development dimensions, development issues and adopted goals from Agenda for Jobs.

**Table 3.7: Adoption of District Development Goals**

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	ADOPTED GOALS
<b>Economic Development</b>	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Build a Prosperous Society
	Seasonal variability in food supply and prices	Build a Prosperous Society
	Poor tourism infrastructure and services	Build a Prosperous Society
	Limited application of science and technology	Build a Prosperous Society

	Erratic rainfall patterns	Build a Prosperous Society
	Weak extension services Delivery	Build a Prosperous Society
	Limited access to credit for SMEs	Build a Prosperous Society
	High cost of electricity	Build a Prosperous Society
	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products	Build a Prosperous Society
	Lack of credit for agriculture	Build a Prosperous Society
	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Build a Prosperous Society
	Poor marketing systems	Build a Prosperous Society
	Limited availability of medium- and long-term financing	Build a Prosperous Society
	Low skills development	Build a Prosperous Society
<b>Social Development</b>	Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare	Create opportunities for all
	Poor quality of healthcare services	Create opportunities for all
	Weak social protection systems	Create opportunities for all
	High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth	Create opportunities for all
	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	Create opportunities for all
	Low levels of technical and vocational skills	Create opportunities for all
	Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities	Create opportunities for all
	Inadequate access to water services in urban areas	Create opportunities for all
	Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools	Create opportunities for all
	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	Create opportunities for all
	High prevalence of open defecation	Create opportunities for all
	Low awareness of child protection laws and policies	Create opportunities for all
	High incidence of children's rights violation	Create opportunities for all
	Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children	Create opportunities for all
	Weak implementation of policies and regulations on child labour	Create opportunities for all
	Child neglect	Create opportunities for all
	High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and discrimination	Create opportunities for all

	Poor hygiene practices	Create opportunities for all
	Poor sanitation and waste management	Create opportunities for all
	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society	Create opportunities for all
	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups	Create opportunities for all
	Inadequate maintenance of facilities	Create opportunities for all
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	Negative impact of climate variability and change	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
	Destruction of forests and farmlands	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
	High incidence of wildfires	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation action	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
	Poor quality ICT services	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
	Scattered and unplanned human settlements	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

	Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
	Inappropriate farming practices	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
	Vulnerability to climate change	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
	Loss of trees and vegetative cover	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
	High rate of rural-urban migration	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation	Maintain a stable, united and safe society
	Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy	Maintain a stable, united and safe society
	Expenditure decisions taken at the central government level	Maintain a stable, united and safe society
	Implementation of unplanned expenditures	Maintain a stable, united and safe society
	Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers	Maintain a stable, united and safe society
	Ineffective sub-district structures	Maintain a stable, united and safe society
	Interference in utilisation of statutory funds allocation	Maintain a stable, united and safe society
	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for the security services	Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Source: SEDA-DPCU, May 2018

### 3.4 Adoption of objectives and strategies from the NMTDPF 2018-2021

Based on the sustainable prioritized adopted development issues, relevant corresponding policy objectives and strategies of the Agenda for Jobs have been adopted. Table 3.8 presents the adopted goals, development issues, adopted policy objectives and strategies.

**Table 3.8: Adoption of objectives and strategies from the NMTDPF 2018-2021**

<b>ADOPTED GOALS</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT ISSUES</b>	<b>POLICY OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>
Build a Prosperous Society	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eliminate revenue collection leakages</li> <li>• Strengthen revenue institutions and administration</li> </ul>
	Seasonal variability in food supply and prices	Improve production efficiency and yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety</li> <li>• Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme</li> </ul>
	Poor tourism infrastructure and services	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence</li> </ul>
	Limited application of science and technology	Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimize cost in all operations</li> </ul>
	Erratic rainfall patterns	Improve production efficiency and yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information</li> </ul>
	Limited access to credit for SMEs	Support entrepreneurs and SME development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs</li> <li>• Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements</li> </ul>
	High cost of electricity	Ensure energy availability and reliability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tackle the corporate governance deficiencies in the energy sector that contribute to inefficiency, waste, and poor services</li> </ul>



	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen research into large-scale breeding and production of livestock across the country</li> </ul>
	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Improve production efficiency and yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro-ecological zones</li> </ul>
	Poor marketing systems	Promote a demand-driven approach to agriculture development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain</li> </ul>
	Limited availability of medium- and long-term financing	Improve business financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen oversight responsibilities for privately-financed micro finance institutions</li> </ul>
	Low skills development	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions</li> </ul>
Create opportunities for all	Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare</li> </ul>
	Poor quality of healthcare services	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand and equip health facilities</li> </ul>
	Weak social protection systems	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish effective institutional arrangements for implementation of national social protection policy</li> </ul>
	High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth	Improve human capital development and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accelerate implementation of a comprehensive National Employment policy and Labour Intensive public works</li> </ul>

			policy
	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	Promote the creation of decent jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship</li> </ul>
	Low levels of technical and vocational skills	Promote the creation of decent jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship</li> </ul>
	Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities	Promote the creation of decent jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and implement tailored business sector support services to business units</li> </ul>
	Inadequate access to water services in urban areas	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems</li> </ul>
	Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels</li> </ul>
	High prevalence of open defecation	Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation</li> </ul>
	Low awareness of child protection laws and policies	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase awareness of child protection</li> </ul>
	High incidence of children's rights violation	Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking</li> </ul>
	Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish an inter-sectoral framework for collaboration, implementation and accountability for child protection and family welfare issues</li> </ul>
	Weak implementation of policies and regulations on child labour	Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour and child protection</li> </ul>

	Child neglect	Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, setting up family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and caregivers</li> </ul>
	High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and discrimination	Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensify education to reduce stigmatization</li> </ul>
	Poor hygiene practices	Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase and equip front-line staff for sanitation</li> </ul>
	Poor sanitation and waste management	Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services</li> </ul>
	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fully implement Labour Regulations of 2007, notably Regulations 12, 13 (Establishment of Disablement Unit)</li> </ul>
	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups	Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB</li> </ul>
	Inadequate maintenance of facilities	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems</li> </ul>
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Negative impact of climate variability and change	Promote sustainable water resources development and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake tree planting along banks of all major water bodies and tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities</li> </ul>
	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism</li> <li>• Promote private sector participation in</li> </ul>

			construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services
Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	Enhance quality of life in rural areas		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing</li> <li>• Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into rural areas</li> </ul>
Destruction of forests and farmlands	Ensure sustainable extraction mineral resources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner</li> </ul>
High incidence of wildfires	Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local bye-laws on wildfire</li> </ul>
Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	Reduce environmental pollution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to energy technologies</li> </ul>
Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation action	Enhance climate change resilience		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge</li> </ul>
Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country	Expand the digital landscape		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools</li> </ul>
Poor quality ICT services	Enhance application of ICT in national development		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure</li> <li>• Improve telecommunications accessibility</li> </ul>
Scattered and unplanned human settlements	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)</li> </ul>
Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning</li> </ul>
Inappropriate farming practices	Combat deforestation, desertification		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen implementation of Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded</li> </ul>

		and soil erosion	areas within and outside forest reserves
	Vulnerability to climate change	Enhance climate change resilience	• Develop climate-responsive infrastructure
	Loss of trees and vegetative cover	Reduce greenhouse gases	• Accelerate implementation of Ghana REDD+ Strategy (2016-2036)
	High rate of rural-urban migration	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	• Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agrobased industries • Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development
Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation	Improve decentralized planning	• Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting • Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning
	Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	• Review and harmonize financial sector legislation
	Expenditure decisions taken at the central government level	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	• Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs
	Implementation of unplanned expenditures	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	• Improve service delivery at MMDA level
	Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	• Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs
	Ineffective sub-district structures	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	• Strengthen sub-district structures
	Interference in utilisation of statutory funds allocation	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	• Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs
	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for the security services	Enhance security service delivery	• Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities

Source: SEDA-DPCU, May 2018

### 3.5 Medium Term Development Plan Objectives Compound Matrix

**Table 3.9 Compound Matrix: Analysis of Plan Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions**

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues <sup>1</sup>					Institutional			
Plan Objectives	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air Quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Land Degradation	Crises & Conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to Democratic Principles	Human Rights	Access to Information
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
Improve production efficiency and yield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Improve production efficiency and yield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Support entrepreneurs and SME development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ensure energy availability and reliability	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues <sup>1</sup>					Institutional			
Plan Objectives	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air Quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Land Degradation	Crises & Conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to Democratic Principles	Human Rights	Access to Information
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Promote a demand-driven approach to agriculture development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Improve business financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
Improve human capital development and management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
Promote the creation of decent jobs	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues <sup>1</sup>					Institutional			
Plan Objectives	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air Quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Land Degradation	Crises & Conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to Democratic Principles	Human Rights	Access to Information
Environmental Components																		
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	0
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0



Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues <sup>1</sup>					Institutional			
Plan Objectives	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air Quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Land Degradation	Crises & Conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to Democratic Principles	Human Rights	Access to Information
Promote sustainable water resources development and management	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0
Reduce environmental pollution	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
Enhance climate change resilience	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0
Expand the digital landscape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Enhance application of ICT in national development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
Reduce greenhouse gases	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues <sup>1</sup>					Institutional			
Plan Objectives	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air Quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Land Degradation	Crises & Conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to Democratic Principles	Human Rights	Access to Information
Environmental Components																		
Improve decentralized planning	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Enhance security service delivery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0

Source: SEDA-DPCU, May 2018

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **FORMULATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

In the previous chapter, goals, policy objectives and strategies were adopted in line with governments Medium Term Policy Framework (Agenda for Jobs 2018-2021). Chapter four of the plan document presents the formulation of development programmes and sub-programmes for the medium term reflecting international obligations and sustainability measures. The chapter also presents the composite programme of action for the District linked to programme-based budgeting and reflecting international obligations and sustainability measures. The chapter concludes with an indicative financial strategy for the medium term.

#### **4.2 Formulation of Development Programmes and Sub-programmes**

This section deals with the formulation of development programmes and sub-programmes of the Sekyere East District. The formulation of development programmes and sub-programmes was done in relation to the adopted dimensions, issues, policy objectives and strategies and based on the mandate and functions of the District Assembly. Table 4.1 shows a matrix of development dimensions, programmes and sub-programmes.

**Table 4.1: Development Dimensions, Programmes and Sub-programmes**

<b>ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>SUB-PROGRAMMES</b>
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eliminate revenue collection leakages</li> <li>• Strengthen revenue institutions and administration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management and Administration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finance and Revenue Mobilization</li> </ul>
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade, Industry and Tourism Services</li> </ul>
Improve production efficiency and yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture Services and Management</li> </ul>
Support entrepreneurs and SME development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs</li> <li>• Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade, Industry and Tourism Services</li> </ul>
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade, Industry and Tourism Services</li> </ul>
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Health Services and Management</li> </ul>
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand and equip health facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Health Services and Management</li> </ul>

Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish effective institutional arrangements for implementation of national social protection policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Service Delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Welfare and Community Services</li> </ul>
Promote the creation of decent jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade, Industry and Tourism Services</li> </ul>
Promote the creation of decent jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade, Industry and Tourism Services</li> </ul>
Promote the creation of decent jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and implement tailored business sector support services to business units</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade, Industry and Tourism Services</li> </ul>
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure Delivery and Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management</li> </ul>
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Service Delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education Youth and Sports and Library</li> </ul>
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Service Delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Health and Sanitation</li> </ul>
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase awareness of child protection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Service Delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Welfare and Community Services</li> </ul>
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Service Delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Welfare and Community Services</li> </ul>
Ensure effective child protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish an inter-sectoral</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Service Delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Welfare and Community</li> </ul>

and family welfare system	framework for collaboration, implementation and accountability for child protection and family welfare issues		Services
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour and child protection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Service Delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Welfare and Community Services</li> </ul>
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, setting up family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and caregivers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Service Delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Welfare and Community Services</li> </ul>
Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensify education to reduce stigmatization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Service Delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Welfare and Community Services</li> </ul>
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase and equip front-line staff for sanitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Service Delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Health and Sanitation</li> </ul>
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Service Delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Health and Sanitation</li> </ul>
Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Service Delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Welfare and Community Services</li> </ul>
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure sustainable financing of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure Delivery and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Works, Rural Housing and</li> </ul>

for all	operations and maintenance of water supply systems	Management	Water Management
Promote sustainable water resources development and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake tree planting along banks of all major water bodies and tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural Resource Conservation</li> </ul>
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism</li> <li>• Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure Delivery and Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban Roads and Transport Services</li> </ul>
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing</li> <li>• Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into rural areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure Delivery and Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management</li> </ul>
Ensure sustainable extraction mineral resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural Resource Conservation</li> </ul>
Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local bye-laws on wildfire</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural Resource Conservation</li> </ul>
Reduce environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural Resource Conservation</li> </ul>

	energy technologies		
Enhance climate change resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural Resource Conservation</li> </ul>
Expand the digital landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure Delivery and Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management</li> </ul>
Enhance application of ICT in national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure</li> <li>• Improve telecommunications accessibility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure Delivery and Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management</li> </ul>
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure Delivery and Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical and Spatial Planning</li> </ul>
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure Delivery and Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical and Spatial Planning</li> </ul>
Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen implementation of Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural Resource Conservation</li> </ul>
Enhance climate change resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop climate-responsive infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural Resource Conservation</li> </ul>
Reduce greenhouse gases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accelerate implementation of Ghana REDD+ Strategy (2016-2036)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural Resource Conservation</li> </ul>
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro based industries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade, Industry and Tourism Services</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development</li> </ul>		
Improve decentralized planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting</li> <li>• Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management and Administration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning, Budgeting and Coordination</li> </ul>
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management and Administration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finance and Revenue Mobilization</li> </ul>
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve service delivery at MMDA level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management and Administration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Administration</li> </ul>
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen sub-district structures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management and Administration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Administration</li> </ul>
Enhance security service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management and Administration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Administration</li> </ul>

Source: SEDA-DPCU, May 2018

### **4.3 Formulation of District Composite Programme of Action (PoA)**

This section of the report looks at the Programme of Action for all the programmes/sub-programmes including monitoring, evaluation and communications from 2018 to 2021. The PoA consist of a matrix of the development dimension, adopted goals, adopted objectives, strategies, programmes and sub-programme, sets of projects or activities to address the adopted issues, outcome/impact indicators, timeframe, indicative budget and implementing agencies. Table 3.7 shows the Composite Programme of Action for Sekyere East District for the period 2018-2021.

**Table 4.2: Composite Programme of Action (PoA) 2018-2021**

<b>Development Dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>														
<b>Adopted Goal(s): BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>														
<b>Adopted Objectives</b>	<b>Adopted Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sub Programme</b>	<b>Project/Activity</b>	<b>Outcome/Impact Indicators</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>				<b>Indicative Budget</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
						<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>GoG GHC</b>	<b>IGF GHC</b>	<b>Donor GHC</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages  Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organise 16 Social Accountability Forums (Town Hall Meetings)	Improved social accountability	—————▶					10,000		Cent. Admin	DPCU
				Organise 4 training programmes in revenue mobilisation techniques for Revenue Collectors (Training and Capacity Building)	Improved performance of revenue collectors	—————▶				30,000			Finance	Cent. Admin
				Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the district annually	Informed bases for revenue projection	—————▶				60,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
				Organize four (4) Pay Your Levy Campaigns annually	Increased revenue	—————▶					20,000		Finance	Cent. Admin
				Provide incentives packages and logistical support to revenue staff annually	Incentives packages provided						10,000		Finance	Cent. Admin

				Procure ten (10) bicycles for revenue collectors	Improved efficiency in revenue mobilisation					5,000		Finance	Cent. Admin
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Develop four (4) tourist sites in the District	Increased revenue from tourism					40,000		Natural resource Dept.	Cent. Admin
	Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Establish tourism clubs in 50 educational institutions in the District	No. of clubs established					2,000		GES	Natural resource Dept.
Improve production efficiency and yield	Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information	Economic Development	Agriculture Services and Management	Build capacity of 200 farmers in the use of meteorological information	Capacity of farmers to use meteorological information						10,000	Dept. of Agric	Cent. Admin.
	Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization	Economic Development	Agriculture Services and Management	Increase access and improve allocation of resources for extension service delivery	No. of farmers with access to extension services						40,000	Dept. of Agric	Cent. Admin.
				Provision of agricultural inputs to 5,000 farmers under the PFJ programme	No. of farmers supported						20,000	Dept. of Agric	Cent. Admin.
				Celebrate Farmers Day Annually	No. of farmers days celebrated					80,000		Dept. of Agric	Cent. Admin.

Improve post-harvest management	Provide incentives to the private sector and district assemblies to invest in post – harvest activities	Economic Development	Agriculture Services and Management	Construct two warehouses in the District	2no. warehouses constructed						500,000	WD	Dept. of trade
Support entrepreneurs and SME development	Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Link 100 MSMEs to MASLOC	No. of MSMEs supported by MASLOC					4,000		Central Adm.	Dept. of Trade
				Facilitate the provision of training and business development services	Training and buseness development services provided				20,000	10,000		Dept. of trade	Central Adm.
				Promote and facilitate financial and technical resources to support small scale businesses	No. of MSMEs supported					10,000		Dept. of trade	Central Adm.
				Support BAC to promote Local Economic Development (LED) activities annually	BAC provided with financial and logistical support					20,000		Dept. of trade	Central Adm.

Support entrepreneurs and SME development	Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Encourage PPP and introduce local content arrangements in all Assembly activities	No. of PPP projects executed						1,000		Central Adm.	Dept. of Trade
Promote the creation of decent jobs	Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Engage 200 youth under various modules of the youth employment programme	No. of youth engaged						5,000		YEA	Central Adm.
				Facilitate the engagement of 1,000 graduate under NABCO	No. of graduates engaged						5,000		Central Adm.	
				Provide training in entrepreneurial skills development for 500 people	Training provided						5,000		Dept. of Trade	Central Adm.
				Provide vocational skills training for ten (10) women groups	Training provided						5,000		Dept. of Trade	Central Adm.

				Facilitate the establishment of an industry under 1D1F programme	Processing factory established						10,000		Dept. of Trade	Central Adm.
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**Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Adopted Goal(s): CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL**

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub Programme	Project/Activity	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG GHC	IGF GHC	Donor GHC	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare  Expand and equip health facilities	Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services and Management	Construct and completion of four (4) CHPS compounds with nurses quarters and mechanized boreholes in the District	Improved access to health services					700,000			Works Dept.	GHS
				Purchase of Seven (7) motor bikes for CHPS CompoundS	Improved mobility of health staff						35,000		Central Adm.	GHS



				Provide adequate health equipment, logistics in health delivery	Health equipment supplied					<b>200,000</b>			GHS	CA
				Procure 1No. vaccine refrigerator	Vaccine refrigerator procured					<b>3,000</b>			GHS	Central Adm.
				Support National Immunization day annually	National Immunization Day (NID) supported					<b>20,000</b>			Central Adm.	GHS
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Establish effective institutional arrangements for implementation of national social protection policy	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Services	Support social welfare and community development department	Improved social welfare services					<b>20,000</b>			Central Adm.	SW&CD
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Services	Support to persons with disability	Persons with disability supported					<b>500,000</b>			SW&CD	CA
				Provide support for implementation of	LEAP implementation						<b>10,000</b>		SW&CD	CA

				the LEAP programme	supported									
				Support brilliant but needy student (District Education Fund)	Brilliant but needy students supported					<b>100,000</b>			GES	Central Adm.
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Service Delivery	Education Youth and Sports and Library	Construction and completion of 15 classroom blocks	No. of classroom block constructed					<b>2,000,000</b>			WD	GES
				Rehabilitation of 5 dilapidated classroom blocks	All dilapidated classroom blocks renovated					<b>130,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>		WD	GES
				Supply 2000 No mono and dual desk for pupils	No. of mono and dual desk supplied					<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>800,000</b>		GES	Central Adm.
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation	Social Service Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation	Adopt and implement all CLTS protocols	No. of communities declared ODF							<b>30,000</b>	DEHU	Central Adm
				Strengthen the District Implementation	Improved performance of Discs team							<b>5,000</b>	DEHU	WVI

				Committee on CLTS										
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Increase awareness of child protection	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Services	Sensitization of the general public on the child and family welfare policy	Increased awareness on child and family welfare issues						<b>10,000</b>		SW&CD	WVI
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Services	Build capacity of social protection institutions in the District	Improved performance of social welfare institutions					<b>10,000</b>			SW&CD	WVI
				Support to Girl Child Education Programme	No of Girl Child supported					<b>10,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>		GES	Central Adm.
				Sensitize ten (10) girls' clubs on carrier guidance and reproductive health annually.	No. of girl clubs sensitized						<b>5,000</b>		GES	GHS
				Organise my first day at school annually	First Day at School Held						<b>20,000</b>		GES	Central Adm.
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Establish an inter-sectoral framework for collaboration,	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Services	Build capacity of the District Child Protection	Improved performance of the DCPC						<b>5,000</b>		SW&CD	WVI

	implementation and accountability for child protection and family welfare issues			Committee (DCPC)										
				Build capacity of community child protection committees	Improved performance of CCPCs							<b>40,000</b>	SW&CD	WVI
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour and child protection	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Services	Educate 40 communities on the effects of child labour	No. of child labour education campaigns done						<b>10,000</b>		SW&CD	WVI
Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	Intensify education to reduce stigmatization	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Services	Organise 30 public educations on stigmatization and discrimination against PLWHAs	Public education on stigmatization and discrimination against PLWHAs organised					<b>40,000</b>			GHS	Central Adm

				Support to Malaria Control Programmes annually	Malaria Control Programmes supported					<b>10,000</b>			GHS	Central Adm
				Monitor nutritional status of children of school going age to prevent malnutrition	Children of school going age nutritional status monitored						<b>10,000</b>		GHS	Central Adm
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Increase and equip front-line staff for sanitation	Social Service Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation	Build capacity of 25 Environmental Health Assistants (EHAs) annually	Improved performance of EHAs						<b>10,000</b>		HR	Central Adm
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services	Social Service Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation	Encourage PPPs in waste management	No. of waste management PPPs						<b>1,000</b>		DEHU	Central Adm
				Procure 8 No. refuse containers	8 No refuse containers procured						<b>80,000</b>		DEHU	Central Adm.
				Evacuation of refuse dumps	Refuse evacuated					<b>500,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>		DEHU	Central Adm.
				Procure 1No cesspool emptier	Cesspool emptier procured					<b>50,000</b>			Central Adm.	DEHU

				Construct animal pen for the District	Animal pen constructed					<b>30,000</b>			WD	DEHU
				Construction and completion of 7No. toilet facilities and 4No. institutional latrines	No. of public toilets and institutional latrine constructed					<b>1,000,000</b>			DEHU	Central Adm.
				Undertake Hygiene Education and Food vendor screening annually	Hygiene Education and screening of Food vendor undertaken						<b>10,000</b>		DEHU	Central Adm.
				Educate the public on the good environment sanitation practices	Public education on good environment sanitation practices conducted						<b>10,000</b>		DEHU	Central Adm.
				Carry out School Hygiene Education (SHEP) programme in 60 basic schools	Carry out School Hygiene Education (SHEP) programme in basic schools						<b>10,000</b>		DEHU	Central Adm.
				Develop and gazette environment and sanitation byelaws	Sanitation byelaws reviewed and enforced						<b>10,000</b>		DEHU	Central Adm.
				Fumigate refuse dump sites in the	Waste fumigated					<b>10,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>		DEHU	Central Adm.

				District										
Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Services	Intensify HIV/AIDS and TB education among the youth	Increased awareness on HIV/AIDSs and TB					<b>10,000</b>			DHD	Central Adm

**Development Dimension: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT**

**Adopted Goal(s): Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment**

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub Programme	Project/Activity	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG GHC	IGF GHC	Donor GHC	Lead	Collaborating
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Ensure transparency and accountability of WATSAN committees	Increase in revenue							3,000	DEHU	WVI
				Build capacity of WATSAN in 40 committees	Improved performance of WATSAN committee							10,000	DEHU	WVI
				Construction and mechanization of 10 boreholes	No. of boreholes mechanized					250,000			WD	DEHU
				Maintenance of boreholes in the District	No boreholes rehabilitated					50,000			WD	Central Adm.
				Construction of two (2) small town water systems	No. of small town water systems rehabilitated					50,000			WD	DEHU



Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Urban Roads and Transport Services	Construction of Effiduase and Asokore town roads	Improved road infrastructure					<b>6,000,000</b>			WD	Central Adm
				Construction of Asokore-Tetekasso road	Improved road infrastructure					<b>9,000,000</b>			WD	Central Adm
				Reshaping of all feeder roads in the District	Improved road infrastructure					<b>150,000</b>			WD	Central Adm
				Construction of footbridge	Foot bridge constructed					<b>80,000</b>			WD	Central Adm.
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into rural areas	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Provide market structures in three (3) communities	No. of market structures provided					<b>200,000</b>			WD	Central Adm
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Extension of electricity to newly built up areas	Electricity coverage extended					<b>10,000</b>			WD	Central Adm

	cost housing													
				Connect 2 communities to the national grid	Electricity coverage extended					<b>200,000</b>			WD	Central Adm.
				Provide 400No. Street bulbs and accessories and 400No. light poles	Electricity coverage extended					<b>500,000</b>			WD	Central Adm
				Support self-help projects in the District	No. of self-help projects supported					<b>200,000</b>			WD	Central Adm
Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local bye-laws on wildfire	Environmental management	Natural Resource Conservation	Education on disaster prevention and mitigation in 30 communities	Education/sensitization reports						<b>10,000</b>		NADMO	Central Adm
				Planting of trees to serve as wind breaks in schools and communities	No. of trees planted						<b>10,000</b>		Dept. of Agric	Central Adm

				Organize anti-bush fire campaigns annually	No. of Anti-Bush Fire Campaigns conducted						<b>10,000</b>		NADMO	Central Adm
				Promote Afforestation in the District	No of hectares of degraded forest restored						<b>10,000</b>		Dept. of Agric	NADMO
Enhance climate change resilience	Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge	Environmental management	Natural Resource Conservation	Encourage the practice of climate-smart agriculture	Improved agriculture yield						<b>10,000</b>		Dept. of Agric	Central Adm
Expand the digital landscape	Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Provide ICT facilities in 10 public schools	Improved access to ICT in schools						<b>40,000</b>		Central	GES
Enhance application of ICT in national development	Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Equip and utilize District ICT center	Increased application of ICT					<b>50,000</b>			Central Adm	GES
				Organizing STMIE clinics annually	STMIE clinics conducted annually						<b>20,000</b>		GES	Central Adm

				Construct Science resource center for the District	Effiduase					<b>300,000</b>			WD	GES
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Prepare layouts for Effiduase and Asokore towns	Improved settlement structure					<b>50,000</b>			PPD	Central Adm
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Facilitate the posting of a substantive physical planning officer	Physical planning officer at post						<b>1,000</b>		Central Adm	PPD
				Undertake street naming and property addressing exercise	Street naming and property addressing undertaken					<b>100,000</b>			PPD	CA

**Development Dimension: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY**

**Adopted Goal(s): MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY**

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub Programme	Project/Activity	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG GHC	IGF GHC	Donor GHC	Lead	Collaboration - Rating
Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize 4 stakeholders forums for fee fixing resolutions	Increased revenue						40,000		Cent. Admin	Finance
				Undertake quarterly District wide monitoring and evaluation	Monitoring reports					80,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
				Organize quarterly DPCU meetings	Minutes of DPCU meetings						16,000		Cent. Admin	Finance
				Preparation of medium term development plan (MTDP 2022-2025)	MTDP submitted						40,000		Cent. Admin	Finance

Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Improve service delivery at MMDA level	Management and Administration	General Administration	Preparation of composite budget annually	Composite budget submitted						40,000		Cent. Admin	Finance
				Undertake mid-year budget review	Budget reviewed						20,000		Cent. Admin	Finance
				Organize capacity building programs for staff and Assembly members	Improved service delivery					200,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
				Procure office stationary and equipment	Improved service delivery					200,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
				Undertake other recurrent expenditures of the Assembly	Other recurrent cost met					200,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
				Construct 2No. semidetached staff bungalows	Improved service delivery					500,000			WD	Cent. Admin
				Procure 2No. pick-ups	Improved service delivery					200,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
				Procure motorbikes for 38 Assembly members	Improved service delivery					100,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
				Pay ex-gratia of Assembly members	Ex-gratia of Assembly Members paid					50,000			Cent. Admin	Finance

				Complete 1No. 10 unit guest house	10 unit guest house completed					350,000			WD	Central Adm.
				Renovation of offices of Dept. of Agric	Offices of Agric Dept renovated					100,000			WD	Central Admin
				Renovation of District Assembly Annex	DA annex renovated					100,000			WD	Central Admin
				Renovation of Health Director's bungalow	Health Director's bungalow renovated					100,000			WD	Central Admin
				Renovation of National Fire Service building	National Fire Service building renovated					50,000			WD	Central Admin
				Maintenance of official vehicles and grader	Vehicles maintained					150,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
				Payment of utility bills	Utility bills paid					40,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
				Organize sub-committees' and Executive committee meetings quarterly	Minutes of meetings						100,000		Cent. Admin	Finance
				Organize General Assembly meetings	Minutes of meetings						100,000		Cent. Admin	Finance
				Pay compensation of mechanized and non-mechanized staff	Compensation paid					5,000,000	100,000		Central Adm.	Finance

				Celebrate national days	National days celebrated						100,000		Central Adm.	Finance
				Procure value books	Value book procured						30000		Finance dept.	Central Adm.
				Create and manage Assembly Website	Assembly website functional						1,000		Central Adm.	Finance Dept.
Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Support Physical Planning Department	Improved settlement structure					<b>40,000</b>			Cent. Admin	Finance
				Organize quarterly statutory planning and technical committee meetings	Minutes of meetings						<b>10,000</b>		Cent. Admin	Finance
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and Administration	General Administration	Support four (4) sub District structures annually	Sub district structures strengthened					<b>100,000</b>			Cent. Admin	Finance
Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and	Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct District Police Headquarters	Improved security services					<b>500,000</b>		<b>200,000</b>	WD	Cent. Admin



	training infrastructure facilities													
				Construct police post	Improved security services					<b>150,000</b>			WD	Cent. Admin
				Provide financial and logistical support for security services	Security services supported						<b>20,000</b>		Cent. Admin	Finance

#### 4.4 Prioritization Programme Matrix

The broad programmes have been prioritized using the following criteria:

- i. Impact nationally (economic, social, environment);
- ii. Impact spatially (e.g. nationwide/ selected region);
- iii. Have reliable source of funding;
- iv. Have identified target group(s).

Each criteria was awarded a score ranging from 0-3 against each broad activity. Where 3 means Very strong results or impact, 2 means Average results, 1 means Weak results and 0 means No results. The result of the analysis is present in the matrix below.

**Table 4.3: Prioritization Programme Matrix**

PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Rank
	Social impact	Economic Impact	Environmental Impact	Spatial Impact		
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	3	3	3	3	12	1 <sup>ST</sup>
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	3	3	2	2	10	3 <sup>RD</sup>
Agriculture Services and Management	2	3	2	2	9	6 <sup>TH</sup>
Public Health Services and Management	3	3	3	1	10	3 <sup>RD</sup>
Social Welfare and Community Services	3	3	1	0	7	12 <sup>TH</sup>
Education Youth and Sports and Library	3	3	1	1	8	11 <sup>TH</sup>
Environmental Health and Sanitation	1	2	3	3	9	6 <sup>TH</sup>
Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	3	1	3	3	10	3 <sup>RD</sup>
Urban Roads and Transport Services	2	3	3	3	11	2 <sup>ND</sup>
Natural Resource Conservation	1	2	3	3	9	6 <sup>TH</sup>
Physical and Spatial Planning	0	0	3	3	6	6 <sup>TH</sup>
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	2	2	1	1	6	6 <sup>TH</sup>
General Administration	2	2	0	0	4	13 <sup>TH</sup>

**Source: SEDA-DPCU, May 2018**

#### 4.5 Preparation of Indicative Financial Strategy

This section of the plan document deals with the preparation of an indicative financial strategy. An indicative financial plan deals with the means of mobilizing and utilizing financial resources for the implementation of the DMTDP.

As experienced in the previous plan period (2014-2017), the likelihood of the Assembly's available resources not meeting the required resources for the implementation of the DMTDP is very high. This has necessitated the preparation of an Indicative Financial Strategy on how to mobilize and utilize financial resources to implement the plan.

The amount of revenue that would be generated from the different sources of the Assembly during the plan period to finance the plan has been forecasted (See Table 4.4 and 4.4a). The main sources of revenue of the Assembly include IGF, DACF, DDF, Direct Government Transfers and other Subventions. As indicated in Table 4.5, the total revenue that will accrue to the Assembly within the plan period will be GH¢ 28,648,498.82 while total expenditure is estimated at GH¢ 34,054,000.00. This leaves a funding gap of GH¢ 5,405,501.18. Strategies aimed at financing the gap are presented in section 4.5.1.

**Table 4.4 Projections of Internally Generated Funds from 2018-2021**

Item	2018 (GH¢)	2019 (GH¢)	2020 (GH¢)	2021 (GH¢)
Rent	5,546.20	6,100.82	6,710.90	7,381.99
Lands	37,306.50	41,037.15	45,140.87	49,654.95
Miscellaneous	33,718.30	37,090.13	40,799.14	44,879.06
Licenses	82,577.00	90,834.70	99,918.17	109,909.99
Rate	56,306.34	61,936.97	68,130.67	74,943.74
Fines	105,117.10	115,628.81	127,191.69	139,910.86
Fees	90,226.18	99,248.80	109,173.68	120,091.05
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>410,797.62</b>	<b>451,877.38</b>	<b>497,065.12</b>	<b>546,771.63</b>

Source: SEDA-DPCU, May 2018

**Table 4.4a: Total Composite Revenue Projections from 2018-2021**

Year Funding Source	2018 (GH¢)	2019 (GH¢)	2020 (GH¢)	2021 (GH¢)	Total (GH¢)
IGF	410,797.62	451,877.38	497,065.12	546,771.63	1,906,511.75
DACF	4,708,765.15	5,179,641.66	5,697,605.83	6,267,366.41	21,853,379.05
DDF	890,552.30	979,607.53	1,077,568.28	1,185,325.11	4,133,053.22
DONORS	162,800.00	179,080.00	196,988.00	216,686.80	755,554.80
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,172,915.07</b>	<b>6,790,206.57</b>	<b>7,469,227.23</b>	<b>8,216,149.95</b>	<b>28,648,498.82</b>

Source: SEDA-DPCU, May 2018

**Table 4.5: Summary of Indicative Financial Strategy for the Plan Period (2018- 2021)**

Programme	Total Cost (2018-2021) GHC	Expected Revenue					Gap	Summary of resource mobilization strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG GHC	IGF GHC	Donor GHC	Others GHC	Total Revenue GHC			
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	<b>135,000</b>	90,000.00	45,000.00			<b>135,000.00</b>			
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	<b>132,000</b>	72,000.00	60,000.00			<b>132,000.00</b>			
Agriculture Services and Management	<b>650,000</b>	80,000.00		507,554.80		<b>587,554.80</b>	62,445.20		
Public Health Services and Management	<b>1,045,000</b>	949,940.00	75,000.00			<b>1,024,940.00</b>	20,060.00		
Social Welfare and Community Services	<b>805,000</b>	750,000.00	55,000.00			<b>805,000.00</b>			
Education Youth and Sports and Library	<b>4,200,000</b>	3,160,000.00	799,599.75			<b>3,959,599.75</b>	240,400.00		
Environmental Health and Sanitation	<b>826,000</b>	540,000.00	251,000.00	35,000.00		<b>826,000.00</b>			
Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	<b>1,273,000</b>	1,260,000.00		13,000.00		<b>1,273,000.00</b>			
Urban Roads and Transport Services	<b>16,580,000</b>	11,580,000.00				<b>11,580,000.00</b>	5,000,000.00		
Natural Resource Conservation	<b>40,000</b>		40,000.00			<b>40,000.00</b>			
Physical and Spatial Planning	<b>151,000</b>	125,000.00	1,000.00			<b>126,000.00</b>	25,000.00		
Planning, Budgeting	<b>266,000</b>	160,000.00	68,912.00			<b>228,912.00</b>	37,088.25		

and Coordination									
General Administration	<b>7,951,000</b>	7,219,492.27	511,000.00	200,000.00		<b>7,930,492.27</b>	20,507.73		
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,054,000.00</b>	<b>25,986,432.27</b>	<b>1,906,511.75</b>	<b>755,554.80</b>		<b>28,648,498.82</b>	<b>5,405,501.18</b>		

Source: SEDA-DPCU, May 2018

#### **4.5.1. Financing the GAP**

The District Assembly would have to mobilize additional resources to make up the financial shortfall. The following are some of the strategies the Assembly would adopt to make up the shortfall.

- a) The Assembly should double its efforts in the collection of Internally Generated Funds by intensifying tax education, widening the tax net to cover all aspects of the informal sector and creating of database on all revenue items in the district. It should also block all revenue leakages.
- b) Investment proposals and business plans need to be prepared to attract investors into the district as well as seek funding for some proposed projects in the areas of roads, water and sanitation etc.
- c) In the areas of environmental sanitation, the Assembly should go into public-private partnership (PPP) with prospective private developers. Interested private developers would be allowed to build and operate public toilets for some agreed specific and transfer ownership to the Assembly.
- d) Encourage Private Public Partnership.
- e) Constant organization and education of community members on high communal spirit. This would encourage them to actively contribute towards development projects in their respective communities as well as attend communal labour in their numbers
- f) Other measures include:
  - ✓ Floating district Bonds;
  - ✓ Introducing user fees or community contributions; and
  - ✓ Organizing Fund raising.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (2018-2021)

#### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter of the plan document looks at the preparation of the Annual Action Plans of the Assembly. The Annual Action Plan is a specific set of activities/operations designed to achieve an objective over a defined period of time, mostly one year. It involves the phasing out of the Composite Action Plan year by year within the plan period.

#### 5.2 Annual Action Plans

The Composite Programme of Action (POA) 2018-2021 has been phased into annual action plans, beginning from 2018 up to 2021 (See table 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4)

These annual action plans show the programmes and projects that would be implemented from 2018 up to 2021. The Annual Action Plans (AAPs) indicate the activities/operations to be undertaken, their location, baseline and output indicators, quarterly time schedules, indicative budgets and implementing agencies.

The criteria used in the selection of programmes and projects for the Annual Action Plans includes the following:

1. Critical projects that require immediate implementation.
2. On-going projects.
3. Unimplemented projects under the previous plan which needed to be implemented
4. Projects with short growth periods.
5. Projects with low costs which could conveniently be accommodated by the Municipal Assembly in the first year's budget.
6. Government's priority/flagship programmes
7. Donor, NGO, CBO funded projects which must be implemented.

**Table 5.1: 2018 Annual Action Plan**

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Programme/Sub Programme	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GOG GHC	IGF GHC	Donor GHC	Lead	Collaborating
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organize four (4) Social Accountability Forums (Town Hall Meetings)	Effiduase Senchi Seniagya Ahensan		Four (4) town hall meetings organised	→					10,000		Cent. Admin	DPCU
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organize training programmes in revenue mobilization techniques for Revenue Collectors (Training and Capacity Building)	District Administration		Revenue collectors trained			→		7,500			Finance	Cent. Admin
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the district annually	District wide		Revenue data collected and updated	→				15,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organize Pay Your Levy Campaigns annually	District wide		Pay your levy campaign organized	→					5,000		Finance	Cent. Admin
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Provide incentives packages and logistical support to revenue staff annually	District Administration		Logistics and incentive provided for revenue staff			→			5,000		Finance	Cent. Admin
Agriculture Services and Management	Build capacity of 50 farmers in the use of meteorological information	Selected communities		Capacity of farmers to use meteorological information				→			2,500	Dept. of Agric	Cent. Admin.



Agriculture Services and Management	Increase access and improve allocation of resources for extension service delivery	District Administration		No. of farmers with access to extension services	→				10,000	Dept. of Agric	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture Services and Management	Provision of agricultural inputs to 1,200 farmers under the PFJ programme	District wide		No. of farmers supported	→				5,000	Dept. of Agric	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture Services and Management	Celebrate Farmers Day Annually	District wide		No. of farmers days celebrated	→			20,000		Dept. of Agric	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture Services and Management	Construct one (1) warehouse in the District	Effiudase		1no. warehouses constructed	→				250,000	WD	Dept. of trade
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Engage 50 youth under various modules of the youth employment programme	District wide		No. of youth engaged	→			1,000		YEA	Central Adm.
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Facilitate the engagement of 1,000 graduate under NABCO	District wide		No. of graduates enagegd	→			1,000		Centra l Adm.	
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Provide training in entrepreneurial skills development for 150 people	District wide		Training provided	→			3,000		Dept. of Trade	Central Adm.
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Provide vocational skills training for ten (10) women groups	Selected communities		Training provided	→			1,000		Dept. of Trade	Central Adm.
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Facilitate the establishment of an industry under 1D1F programme	District Administration		Processing factory established	→			10,000		Dept. of Trade	Central Adm.
<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>											
Public Health Services and Management	Completion of 1No. CHPs compound and drilling and	Ntunkums o		CHPs compound	→			58,095.0		WD	GHS

	mechanization of borehole			completed				2				
Public Health Services and Management	Completion of 1No. CHPs compound	Motokrodua		CHPs compound completed	→			36,805.99			WD	GHS
Public Health Services and Management	Construction of 1No CHPs compound	Ahensan		CHPs compound constructed	→			200,000			WD	GHS
Public Health Services and Management	Construction of 1No CHPs compound	Nkwankwanua		CHPs compound constructed	→			200,000			WD	GHS
Public Health Services and Management	Procure equipment for Ntunkumso and Motokroda CHPS compounds	Motokrodua Ntunkumso		Health equipment supplied	→			200,000			GHS	Central Adm.
Public Health Services and Management	Procure 1No. vaccine refrigerator	District Adm.		Vaccine refrigerator procured	→			3,000			GHS	Central Adm.
Public Health Services and Management	Support National Immunization day annually	District wide		National Immunization Day (NID) supported	→			5,000			Central Adm.	GHS
Social Welfare and Community Services	Support social welfare and community development department	District Administration		Improved social welfare services	→			5,000			Central Adm.	SW&CD
Social Welfare and Community Services	Support to persons with disability	District wide		Persons with disability supported	→			100,000			SW&CD	CA
Social Welfare and Community Services	Provide support for implementation of the LEAP programme	District wide		LEAP implementation supported	→			2,500			SW&CD	CA
Social Welfare and	Support brilliant but needy	District		Brilliant but	→			25,0			GES	Central

Community Services	student (District Education Fund)	wide		needy students supported					00				Adm.
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Completion of 1No 3 unit classroom, office & store	Ntunkumso		Improved access to educational facilities	→				9,62 5.42			WD	GES
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Completion of 1 No 4 – unit K.G block	Effiduase		Improved access to educational facilities	→				16,3 52.0 0			WD	GES
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Completion 1 No. 2- Unit classroom Block & Renovation of 3-unit classroom block	Effiduase		Improved access to educational facilities	→				57,4 89.2 8			WD	GES
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Completion of 1 No. KG block	Anunya		Improved access to educational facilities	→				26,7 82.6 4			WD	GES
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Completion of 1 No. KG block	Nkwankw anua		Improved access to educational facilities	→				41,8 49.0 0			WD	GES
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Completion of 1 no. 3-unit classroom block with office, store & 4-seater toilet facility	Naama		Improved access to educational facilities	→				63,9 87.0 2			WD	GES
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with store, office and ICT center	Okaikrom		Improved access to educational facilities	→				200, 000			WD	GES
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with store, office and ICT center	Odurokrom		Improved access to educational facilities	→				200, 000			WD	GES
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with store, office and ICT center	Mahinso		Improved access to educational facilities	→				200, 000			WD	GES

Education Youth and Sports and Library	Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with store, office and ICT center	Motokrod ua		Improved access to educational facilities	→			200,000			WD	GES
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with store, office and ICT center	Apemso		Improved access to educational facilities	→			200,000			WD	GES
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Procure and supply 200 dual and mono desk for pupils	District wide		200 dual and mono desk procured and supplied	→			30,000			GES	Central Adm.
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Organize STMIE clinic	Effiduase		STMIE clinic organized	→			5,000			GES	Central Adm.
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Support to Girl Child Education Programme	District wide		No of Girl Child supported	→			10,000			GES	Central Adm.
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Sensitize ten (10) girls' clubs on carrier guidance and reproductive health annually	Selected schools		No. of girl clubs sensitized	→				1,200		GES	GHS
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Organise my first day at school annually	District wide		First Day at School Held	→				5,000		GES	Central Adm.
Social Welfare and Community Services	Build capacity of the District Child Protection Committee (DCPC)	District Administration		Improved performance of the DCPC	→				1,000		SW&CD	WVI
Social Welfare and Community Services	Build capacity of community child protection committees	District wide		Improved performance of CCPCs	→					10,000	SW&CD	WVI
Social Welfare and Community Services	Educate 10 communities on the effects of child labour	Selected communities		No. of child labour education campaigns done	→				2,000		SW&CD	WVI
Social Welfare and	Organise 10 public	Selected		Public education	→			10,0			GHS	Central

Community Services	educations on stigmatization and discrimination against PLWHAs	communities		on stigmatization and discrimination against PLWHAs organised				00				Adm
Social Welfare and Community Services	Support to Malaria Control Programmes annually	District wide		Malaria Control Programmes supported	→			5,000			GHS	Central Adm
Social Welfare and Community Services	Monitor nutritional status of children of school going age to prevent malnutrition	District wide		Children of school going age nutritional status monitored	→			2,000			GHS	Central Adm
Social Welfare and Community Services	Intensify HIV/AIDS and TB education among the youth	District wide		Increased awareness on HIV/AIDS and TB	→			2,500			DHD	Central Adm
<b>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT</b>												
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Build capacity of 25 Environmental Health Assistants (EHAs) annually	District Administration		Improved performance of EHAs	→			10,000			HR	Central Adm
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Encourage PPPs in waste management	District wide		No. of waste management PPPs	→			1,000			DEHU	Central Adm
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Evacuation of refuse dumps	District wide		Refuse evacuated	→			500,000			DEHU	Central Adm.
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Completion of 1No. 20-seater Aqua Privy toilet	Brofoyedru		20-seater aqua-privy completed	→			97,200			WD	DEHU
Environmental Health and	Completion of 1No. 2 unit	Asokore		2 unit Water	→			3,89			WD	DEHU

Sanitation	Water Closet Toilet for Ambulance Office			Closet Toilet for Ambulance completed				4				
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Undertake Hygiene Education and Food vendor screening annually	District wide		Hygiene Education and screening of Food vendor	→				2,500		DEHU	Central Adm.
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Educate the public on the good environment sanitation practices	District wide		Public education on good environment sanitation practices conducted	→				2,500		DEHU	Central Adm.
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Carry out School Hygiene Education (SHEP) programme in 15 basic schools	Selected schools		Carry out School Hygiene Education (SHEP) programme in basic schools	→				2,500		DEHU	Central Adm.
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Fumigate refuse dump sites in the District	District wide		Refuse dumps fumigated	→				10,000		DEHU	Central Adm.
Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Completion of drilling and mechanization of 3No. boreholes	Asokore Okaikrom Akuakrom		3No. boreholes completed	→				75,033.95		WD	Central Adm.
Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Drilling and mechanization of 1No. borehole	Apemso		Borehole completed	→				25,000		WD	Central Adm.
Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Maintenance of boreholes in the District	Selected communities		No boreholes rehabilitated	→			10,000			WD	Central Adm.
Public Works, Rural	Construction of 1No. 40	Asokore		40 lockable	→				27,90		WD	Central

Housing and Water Management	lockable stores			stores completed				8.84				Adm
Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Extension of electricity to newly built up areas	District wide		Electricity coverage extended				10,000			WD	Central Adm
Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Connect 2 communities to the national grid	Buoya Addokrom		Electricity coverage extended				10,000			WD	Central Adm
Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Provide 100No. Street bulbs and accessories and 100No. light poles	District wide		Electricity coverage extended				200,000			WD	Central Adm
Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Support self-help projects in the District	District wide		No. of self-help projects supported				50,000			WD	Central Adm
Urban Roads and Transport Services	Construction of Effiduase and Asokore town roads	Effiduase Asokore		Improved road infrastructure				15,000,000			WD	Central Adm
Urban Roads and Transport Services	Construction of Asokore-Tetekasso road	Asokore Tetekaaso		Improved road infrastructure				9,000,000			WD	Central Adm
Urban Roads and Transport Services	Reshaping of all feeder roads in the District	District wide		Improved road infrastructure				90,000			WD	Central Adm
Urban Roads and Transport Services	Construction of footbridge	Asokore		Foot bridge constructed				80,000			WD	Central Adm.
Natural Resource Conservation	Education on disaster prevention and mitigation in 15 communities	Selected communities		Education/sensitization reports					2,500		Disaster prevention	Central Adm
Natural Resource Conservation	Planting of trees to serve as wind breaks in schools and communities	District wide		No. of trees planted					4,000		Dept. of Agric	Central Adm
Natural Resource Conservation	Organize anti-bush fire campaigns annually	District wide		No. of Anti-Bush Fire					3,000		NAD MO	Central Adm

				Campaigns conducted									
Natural Resource Conservation	Promote Afforestation in the District	District wide		No of hectares of degraded forest restored	—————→					2,000		Dept. of Agric	NADM O
Natural Resource Conservation	Encourage the practice of climate-smart agriculture	District wide		Improved agriculture yield	—————→					2,500		Dept. of Agric	Central Adm
<b>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>													
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize stakeholders forums for fee fixing resolutions	Effiduase		Stakeholders forum on fee fixing resolution organized	————→					10,000		Centra l Adm.	Finance
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Undertake quarterly District wide monitoring and evaluation	District wide		4 M&E undertaken	—————→					20,000		Centra l Adm.	Finance
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize quarterly DPCU meetings	District Administration		4 DPCU meetings held	—————→					4,000		Centra l Adm.	Finance
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Preparation of composite budget annually	District Administration		Composite budget submitted	————→					10,000		Cent. Admin	Finance
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Undertake mid-year budget review	District Administration		Budget reviewed	——→					5,000		Cent. Admin	Finance
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Support Physical Planning Department	District Administration		Improved settlement structure	—————→				10,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize quarterly statutory planning and technical committee meetings	District Administration		Minutes of meetings	—————→					2,500		Cent. Admin	Finance



General Administration	Organize capacity building programs for staff and Assembly members	District Administration		Improved service delivery	→	50,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Procure office stationary and equipment	District Administration		Improved service delivery	→	50,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Undertake other recurrent expenditures of the Assembly	District Administration		Other recurrent cost met	→	50,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Renovation of offices of Dept. of Agric	Effiduase		Offices of Agric Dept renovated	→	100,000			WD	Central Admin
General Administration	Renovation of National Fire Service office	Effiduase		Office of National Fire Service renovated	→	50,000			WD	Central Admin
General Administration	Renovation of District Assembly Annex	Effiduase		DA annex renovated	→	100,000			WD	Central Admin
General Administration	Renovation of Health Director's bungalow	Asokore		Health Director's bungalow renovated	→	50,000			WD	Central Admin
General Administration	Maintenance of official vehicles and grader	District Administration		Vehicles maintained	→	40,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Payment of utility bills	District Administration		Utility bills paid	→	10,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Organize sub-committees' and Executive committee meetings quarterly	District Administration		Minutes of meetings	→		25,000		Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Organize General	District		Minutes of	→		25,000		Cent.	Finance

	Assembly meetings	Administration		meetings								Admin	
General Administration	Pay compensation of mechanized and non-mechanized staff	District Administration		Compensation paid	→				2,000,000	30,000		Central Adm.	Finance
General Administration	Celebrate national days	District Administration		National days celebrated	→					40,000		Central Adm.	Finance
General Administration	Procure value books	District Administration		Value book procured	→					7,000		Finance dept.	Central Adm.
General Administration	Create and manage Assembly Website	District Administration		Assembly website functional	→					1,000		Central Adm.	Finance Dept.
General Administration	Support four (4) sub District structures annually	District wide		Sub district structures supported	→				25,000			Cent. Admin	Finance

**Table 5.2: 2019 Annual Action Plan**

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Programme/Sub Programme	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GOG GHC	IGF GHC	Donor GHC	Lead	Collaborating
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organize four (4) Social Accountability Forums (Town Hall Meetings)	Effiduase Senchi Seniagya Ahensan		Four (4) town hall meetings organised	→					10,000		Cent. Admin	DPCU
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organize training programmes in revenue mobilization techniques for Revenue Collectors (Training and Capacity Building)	District Administration		Revenue collectors trained			→		7,500			Finance	Cent. Admin
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the district annually	District wide		Revenue data collected and updated	→				15,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organize Pay Your Levy Campaigns annually	District wide		Pay your levy campaign organized	→					5,000		Finance	Cent. Admin
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Provide incentives packages and logistical support to revenue staff	District Administration		Logistics and incentive provided for			→			5,000		Finance	Cent. Admin

	annually			revenue staff								
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Procure ten (10) bicycles for revenue collectors	District Administration		Improved efficiency in revenue mobilisation	→				5,000		Finance	Cent. Admin
Agriculture Services and Management	Build capacity of 50 farmers in the use of meteorological information	Selected communities		Capacity of farmers to use meteorological information		→			2,500		Dept. of Agric	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture Services and Management	Increase access and improve allocation of resources for extension service delivery	District Administration		No. of farmers with access to extension services	→				10,000		Dept. of Agric	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture Services and Management	Provision of agricultural inputs to 1,200 farmers under the PFJ programme	District wide		No. of farmers supported	→				5,000		Dept. of Agric	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture Services and Management	Celebrate Farmers Day Annually	District wide		No. of farmers days celebrated	→			20,000			Dept. of Agric	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture Services and Management	Construct one (1) warehouse in the District	Effiudase		Ino. warehouses constructed	→				<b>250,000</b>		WD	Dept. of trade
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Develop two (2) tourist sites in the District	Selected areas		Increased revenue from tourism	→			20,000			Natural resource Dept.	Cent. Admin
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Establish tourism clubs in 10 educational institutions in the District	Selected schools		No. of clubs established	→			2,000			Natural resource Dept.	Cent. Admin

Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Engage 50 youth under various modules of the youth employment programme	District wide		No. of youth engaged	→		1,000		YEA	Central Adm.
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Facilitate the engagement of 350 graduates under NABCO	District wide		No. of graduates engaged	→		1,000		Central Adm.	
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Provide training in entrepreneurial skills development for 150 people	District wide		Training provided	→		3,000		Dept. of Trade	Central Adm.
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Provide vocational skills training for ten (10) women groups	Selected communities		Training provided	→		1,000		Dept. of Trade	Central Adm.
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Facilitate the establishment of an industry under 1D1F programme	District Administration		Processing factory established	→		<b>10,000</b>		Dept. of Trade	Central Adm.
<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>										
Public Health Services and Management	Construction of 1No CHPs compound	Ahensan		CHPs compound constructed	→		200,000		WD	GHS
Public Health Services and Management	Construction of 1No CHPs compound	Nkwankw anua		CHPs compound constructed	→		200,000		WD	GHS
Public Health Services and Management	Purchase of four (4) motor bikes for CHPS Compounds	Selected CHPs		Four (4) motor bike purchased and distributed	→		<b>20,000</b>		Central Adm.	GHS

Public Health Services and Management	Support National Immunization day annually	District wide		National Immunization Day (NID) supported	→	5,000			Central Adm.	GHS
Social Welfare and Community Services	Support social welfare and community development department	District Administration		Improved social welfare services	→	5,000			Central Adm.	SW&CD
Social Welfare and Community Services	Support to persons with disability	District wide		Persons with disability supported	→	100,000			SW&CD	CA
Social Welfare and Community Services	Provide support for implementation of the LEAP programme	District wide		LEAP implementation supported	→	2,500			SW&CD	CA
Social Welfare and Community Services	Support brilliant but needy student (District Education Fund)	District wide		Brilliant but needy students supported	→	25,000			GES	Central Adm.
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Construction of 1 No 3 unit classroom, office & store	Akokoaso		Improved access to educational facilities	→	200,000			WD	GES
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Completion of 1 No 3 – unit classroom block	Effiduase D/A 3		Improved access to educational facilities	→	200,000			WD	GES
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Rehabilitation of 2 dilapidated classroom blocks	Effiduase Asokore		All dilapidated classroom blocks renovated	→	70,000			WD	GES

Education Youth and Sports and Library	Procure and supply 500 dual and mono desk for pupils	District wide		500 dual and mono desk procured and supplied	→		30,000			GES	Central Adm.
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Organize STMIE clinic	Effiduase		STMIE clinic organized	→		5,000			GES	Central Adm.
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Support to Girl Child Education Programme	District wide		No of Girl Child supported	→		10,000			GES	Central Adm.
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Sensitize ten (10) girls' clubs on carrier guidance and reproductive health annually	Selected schools		No. of girl clubs sensitized	→			1,200		GES	GHS
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Organise my first day at school annually	District wide		First Day at School Held	→			5,000		GES	Central Adm.
Social Welfare and Community Services	Build capacity of the District Child Protection Committee (DCPC)	District Administration		Improved performance of the DCPC	→			1,000		SW&CD	WVI
Social Welfare and Community Services	Monitor activities of community child protection committees (CCPCs)	District wide		Improved performance of CCPCs	→			10,000		SW&CD	WVI
Social Welfare and Community Services	Educate 10 communities on the effects of child labour	Selected communities		No. of child labour education campaigns done	→			2,000		SW&CD	WVI
Social Welfare and Community Services	Organise 10 public educations on stigmatization and	Selected communities		Public education on stigmatization	→		10,000			GHS	Central Adm

	discrimination against PLWHAs			and discrimination against PLWHAs organised								
Social Welfare and Community Services	Support to Malaria Control Programmes annually	District wide		Malaria Control Programmes supported	→			5,000			GHS	Central Adm
Social Welfare and Community Services	Monitor nutritional status of children of school going age to prevent malnutrition	District wide		Children of school going age nutritional status monitored	→			2,000			GHS	Central Adm
Social Welfare and Community Services	Intensify HIV/AIDS and TB education among the youth	District wide		Increased awareness on HIV/AIDS and TB	→			2,500			DHD	Central Adm
<b>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT</b>												
Social Welfare and Community Services	Adopt and implement all CLTS protocols	District wide		No. of communities declared ODF	→				10,000		DEHU	Central Adm
Social Welfare and Community Services	Strengthen the District Implementation Committee on CLTS	District Administration		Improved performance of Discs team	→				5,000		DEHU	WVI
Social Welfare and Community Services	Sensitization of the general public on the child and family welfare policy	District wide		Increased awareness on child and family welfare issues	→			10,000			SW&CD	WVI



Social Welfare and Community Services	Build capacity of social protection institutions in the District	District Administration		Improved performance of social welfare institutions	→			10,000			SW&CD	WVI
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Build capacity of 15 Environmental Health Assistants (EHAs) annually	District Administration		Improved performance of EHAs	→			10,000			HR	Central Adm
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Encourage PPPs in waste management	District wide		No. of waste management PPPs	→			1,000			DEHU	Central Adm
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Evacuation of refuse dumps	District wide		Refuse evacuated	→			500,000			DEHU	Central Adm.
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Procure 8 No. refuse containers	District wide		8 No refuse containers procured				80,000			DEHU	Central Adm.
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Construct animal pen for the District	Effiduase		Animal pen constructed				30,000			WD	DEHU
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Construction of 1No. 10 seater Aqua Privy toilet	Anunya		1No. 10 seater Aqua Privy toilet completed	→			100,000			WD	DEHU
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Construction of 1No. 10 seater Aqua Privy toilet	Addokrom		1No. 10 seater Aqua Privy toilet completed	→			100,000			WD	DEHU
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Construction of 6-seater institutional latrine	Efiduase Kokoase		6-seater institutional	→			40,000			WD	DEHU

				latrine completed								
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Construction of 6-seater institutional latrine	Asokore Meth. primary school		6-seater institutional latrine completed	→			40,000			WD	DEHU
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Undertake Hygiene Education and Food vendor screening annually	District wide		Hygiene Education and screening of Food vendor	→			2,500			DEHU	Central Adm.
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Educate the public on the good environment sanitation practices	District wide		Public education on good environment sanitation practices conducted	→			2,500			DEHU	Central Adm.
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Carry out School Hygiene Education (SHEP) programme in 15 basic schools	Selected schools		Carry out School Hygiene Education (SHEP) programme in basic schools	→			2,500			DEHU	Central Adm.
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Develop and gazette environment and sanitation bye-laws	Dist. Adm		Sanitation byelaws reviewed and enforced	→			10,000			DEHU	Central Adm.
Environmental Health and	Fumigate refuse dump sites	District		Refuse dumps	→			10,000			DEHU	Central

Sanitation	in the District	wide		fumigated								Adm.
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Ensure transparency and accountability of WATSAN committees	District wide		Increase in revenue	—————→				3,000	DEHU	WVI	
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Build capacity of WATSAN in 10 committees	Selected communities		Improved performance of WATSAN committee	—————→				10,000	DEHU	WVI	
Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Drilling and mechanization of 3No. boreholes	Asokore South Effiduase South Effidase Zongo		3No. boreholes completed	—————→			75,03 3.95		WD	Central Adm.	
Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Maintenance of boreholes in the District	Selected communities		No boreholes rehabilitated	—————→	10,00 0				WD	Central Adm.	
Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Construction of one (1) small town water systems	Okaikrom		No. of small town water systems rehabilitated	—————→	50,00 0				WD	DEHU	
Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Extension of electricity to newly built up areas	District wide		Electricity coverage extended	—————→	10,00 0				WD	Central Adm	
Public Works, Rural	Connect 2 communities to	District		Electricity	—————→	10,00				WD	Central	

Housing and Water Management	the national grid	wide		coverage extended				0				Adm
Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Provide 100No. Street bulbs and accessories and 100No. light poles	Buoya Addokrom		Electricity coverage extended	→			200,000			WD	Central Adm
Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Support self-help projects in the District	District wide		No. of self-help projects supported	→			50,000			WD	Central Adm
Urban Roads and Transport Services	Reshaping of all feeder roads in the District	District wide		Improved road infrastructure	→			90,000			WD	Central Adm
Physical and Spatial Planning	Prepare layouts for Effiduase and Asokore towns	Effiduase Asokore		Improved settlement structure	→			50,000			PPD	Central Adm
Physical and Spatial Planning	Facilitate the posting of a substantive physical planning officer	District Administration		Physical planning officer at post	→				1,000		Central Adm	PPD
Physical and Spatial Planning	Undertake street naming and property addressing exercise	District Administration		Street naming and property addressing undertaken	→			100,000			PPD	CA
Natural Resource Conservation	Education on disaster prevention and mitigation in 15 communities	Selected communities		Education/sensitization reports	→				2,500		Disaster prevention	Central Adm
Natural Resource	Planting of trees to serve as	District		No. of trees	→				4,000		Dept.	Central

Conservation	wind breaks in schools and communities	wide		planted							of Agric	Adm
Natural Resource Conservation	Organize anti-bush fire campaigns annually	District wide		No. of Anti-Bush Fire Campaigns conducted	→				3,000		NAD MO	Central Adm
Natural Resource Conservation	Promote Afforestation in the District	District wide		No of hectares of degraded forest restored	→				2,000		Dept. of Agric	NADM O
Natural Resource Conservation	Encourage the practice of climate-smart agriculture	District wide		Improved agriculture yield	→				2,500		Dept. of Agric	Central Adm
<b>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>												
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize stakeholders forums for fee fixing resolutions	Effiduase		Stakeholders forum on fee fixing resolution organized	→				10,000		Centra l Adm.	Finance
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Undertake quarterly District wide monitoring and evaluation	District wide		4 M&E undertaken	→				20,000		Centra l Adm.	Finance
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize quarterly DPCU meetings	District Administration		4 DPCU meetings held	→				4,000		Centra l Adm.	Finance
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Preparation of composite budget annually	District Administration		Composite budget submitted	→				10,000		Cent. Admin	Finance

Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Undertake mid-year budget review	District Administration		Budget reviewed	→		5,000		Cent. Admin	Finance
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Support Physical Planning Department	District Administration		Improved settlement structure	→	10,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize quarterly statutory planning and technical committee meetings	District Administration		Minutes of meetings	→		2,500		Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Organize capacity building programs for staff and Assembly members	District Administration		Improved service delivery	→	50,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Procure office stationary and equipment	District Administration		Improved service delivery	→	50,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Undertake other recurrent expenditures of the Assembly	District Administration		Other recurrent cost met	→	50,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Maintenance of official vehicles and grader	District Administration		Vehicles maintained	→	40,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Construct 1No. semidetached staff bungalows	District Administration		Improved service delivery	→	250,000			WD	Cent. Admin
General Administration	Complete 1No. 10 unit guest house	Asokore		10 unit guest house completed	→	350,000			WD	Central Adm.

General Administration	Payment of utility bills	District Administration		Utility bills paid	→	10,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Organize sub-committees' and Executive committee meetings quarterly	District Administration		Minutes of meetings	→		25,000		Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Organize General Assembly meetings	District Administration		Minutes of meetings	→		25,000		Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Pay compensation of mechanized and non-mechanized staff	District Administration		Compensation paid	→	2,000,000	30,000		Central Adm.	Finance
General Administration	Celebrate national days	District Administration		National days celebrated	→		40,000		Central Adm.	Finance
General Administration	Procure value books	District Administration		Value book procured	→		7,000		Finance dept.	Central Adm.
General Administration	Create and manage Assembly Website	District Administration		Assembly website functional	→		1,000		Central Adm.	Finance Dept.
General Administration	Support four (4) sub District structures annually	District wide		Sub district structures supported	→	25,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Provide financial and logistical support for	District wide		Security services	→		20,000		Cent.	Finance

	security services			supported								Admin	
General Administration	Construct police post	Nkwankw anua		Security services supported	→				150,0 00			WD	Cent. Admin



**Table 5.3: 2020 Annual Action Plan**

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Programme/Sub Programme	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GOG GHC	IGF GHC	Donor GHC	Lead	Collaborating
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organize four (4) Social Accountability Forums (Town Hall Meetings)	Effiduase Senchi Seniagya Ahensan		Four (4) town hall meetings organised	→					10,000		Cent. Admin	DPCU
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organize training programmes in revenue mobilization techniques for Revenue Collectors (Training and Capacity Building)	District Administration		Revenue collectors trained			→		7,500			Finance	Cent. Admin
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the district annually	District wide		Revenue data collected and updated	→				15,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organize Pay Your Levy Campaigns annually	District wide		Pay your levy campaign organized	→					5,000		Finance	Cent. Admin
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Provide incentives packages and logistical support to revenue staff	District Administration		Logistics and incentive provided for			→			5,000		Finance	Cent. Admin

	annually			revenue staff								
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Procure ten (10) bicycles for revenue collectors	District Administration		Improved efficiency in revenue mobilisation	→				5,000		Finance	Cent. Admin
Agriculture Services and Management	Build capacity of 50 farmers in the use of meteorological information	Selected communities		Capacity of farmers to use meteorological information		→			2,500		Dept. of Agric	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture Services and Management	Increase access and improve allocation of resources for extension service delivery	District Administration		No. of farmers with access to extension services	→				10,000		Dept. of Agric	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture Services and Management	Provision of agricultural inputs to 1,000 farmers under the PFJ programme	District wide		No. of farmers supported	→				5,000		Dept. of Agric	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture Services and Management	Celebrate Farmers Day Annually	District wide		No. of farmers days celebrated	→			20,000			Dept. of Agric	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture Services and Management	Construct one (1) warehouse in the District	Effiudase		Ino. warehouses constructed	→				<b>250,000</b>		WD	Dept. of trade
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Develop two (2) tourist sites in the District	Selected areas		Increased revenue from tourism	→			20,000			Natural resource Dept.	Cent. Admin
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Establish tourism clubs in 10 educational institutions in the District	Selected schools		No. of clubs established	→			2,000			Natural resource Dept.	Cent. Admin

Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Engage 50 youth under various modules of the youth employment programme	District wide		No. of youth engaged	→		1,000		YEA	Central Adm.
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Facilitate the engagement of 100 graduate under NABCO	District wide		No. of graduates enaged	→		1,000		Centra l Adm.	
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Provide training in entrepreneurial skills development for 150 people	District wide		Training provided	→		3,000		Dept. of Trade	Central Adm.
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Provide vocational skills training for ten (10) women groups	Selected communities		Training provided	→		1,000		Dept. of Trade	Central Adm.
<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>										
Public Health Services and Management	Purchase of three (3) motor bikes for CHPS Compounds	Selected CHPs		Three (3) motor bike purchased and distributed	→		<b>15,000</b>		Centra l Adm.	GHS
Public Health Services and Management	Support National Immunization day annually	District wide		National Immunization Day (NID) supported	→	5,000			Centra l Adm.	GHS
Social Welfare and Community Services	Support social welfare and community development department	District Administration		Improved social welfare services	→	5,000			Centra l Adm.	SW&C D
Social Welfare and Community Services	Support to persons with disability	<b>District wide</b>		Persons with disability	→	100,000			SW& CD	CA

				supported								
Social Welfare and Community Services	Provide support for implementation of the LEAP programme	District wide		LEAP implementation supported	→			2,5000			SW&CD	CA
Social Welfare and Community Services	Support brilliant but needy student (District Education Fund)	District wide		Brilliant but needy students supported	→			25,000			GES	Central Adm.
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Completion of 1 No 3 – unit classroom block	Asokore		Improved access to educational facilities	→			200,000			WD	GES
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Rehabilitation of 2 dilapidated classroom bocks	Effiduase Asokore		All dilapidated classroom bocks renovated	→			70,000			WD	GES
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Procure and supply 500 dual and mono desk for pupils	District wide		500 dual and mono desk procured and supplied	→			30,000			GES	Central Adm.
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Organize STMIE clinic	Effiduase		STMIE clinic organized	→			5,000			GES	Central Adm.
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Support to Girl Child Education Programme	District wide		No of Girl Child supported	→			10,000			GES	Central Adm.
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Sensitize ten (10) girls' clubs on carrier guidance and reproductive health annually	Selected schools		No. of girl clubs sensitized	→				1,200		GES	GHS

Education Youth and Sports and Library	Organise my first day at school annually	District wide		First Day at School Held					5,000		GES	Central Adm.
Social Welfare and Community Services	Build capacity of the District Child Protection Committee (DCPC)	District Administration		Improved performance of the DCPC					1,000		SW&CD	WVI
Social Welfare and Community Services	Monitor activities of community child protection committees (CCPCs)	District wide		Improved performance of CCPCs					10,000		SW&CD	WVI
Social Welfare and Community Services	Educate 10 communities on the effects of child labour	Selected communities		No. of child labour education campaigns done					2,000		SW&CD	WVI
Social Welfare and Community Services	Organise 10 public educations on stigmatization and discrimination against PLWHAs	Selected communities		Public education on stigmatization and discrimination against PLWHAs organized					10,000		GHS	Central Adm
Social Welfare and Community Services	Support to Malaria Control Programmes annually	District wide		Malaria Control Programmes supported					5,000		GHS	Central Adm
Social Welfare and Community Services	Monitor nutritional status of children of school going age to prevent malnutrition	District wide		Children of school going age nutritional status monitored					2,000		GHS	Central Adm
Social Welfare and	Intensify HIV/AIDS and TB	District		Increased					2,500		DHD	Central

Community Services	education among the youth	wide		awareness on HIV/AIDs and TB								Adm
<b>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT</b>												
Social Welfare and Community Services	Adopt and implement all CLTS protocols	District wide		No. of communities declared ODF	→					10,000	DEHU	Central Adm
Social Welfare and Community Services	Strengthen the District Implementation Committee on CLTS	District Administration		Improved performance of Discs team	→					5,000	DEHU	WVI
Social Welfare and Community Services	Sensitization of the general public on the child and family welfare policy	District wide		Increased awareness on child and family welfare issues		→				10,000	SW&CD	WVI
Social Welfare and Community Services	Build capacity of social protection institutions in the District	District Administration		Improved performance of social welfare institutions	→				10,000		SW&CD	WVI
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Build capacity of 15 Environmental Health Assistants (EHAs) annually	District Administration		Improved performance of EHAs	→					10,000	HR	Central Adm
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Encourage PPPs in waste management	District wide		No. of waste management PPPs	→					1,000	DEHU	Central Adm
Environmental Health and	Evacuation of refuse dumps	District		Refuse	→				500,0		DEHU	Central

Sanitation		wide		evacuated				00				Adm.
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Construction of 1No. 10 seater Aqua Privy toilet	Akokoaso		1No. 10 seater Aqua Privy toilet completed	—————→			100,000			WD	DEHU
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Construction of 1No. 20 seater Aqua Privy toilet	Naama		1No. 10 seater Aqua Privy toilet completed	—————→			200,000			WD	DEHU
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Construction of 6-seater institutional latrine	Efiduase R/C JHS		6-seater institutional latrine completed	—————→			40,000			WD	DEHU
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Construction of 6-seater institutional latrine	Asokore St. Paul's R/C		6-seater institutional latrine completed	—————→			40,000			WD	DEHU
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Undertake Hygiene Education and Food vendor screening annually	District wide		Hygiene Education and screening of Food vendor	—————→				2,500		DEHU	Central Adm.
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Educate the public on the good environment sanitation practices	District wide		Public education on good environment sanitation practices conducted	—————→				2,500		DEHU	Central Adm.
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Carry out School Hygiene Education (SHEP)	Selected schools		Carry out School Hygiene	—————→				2,500		DEHU	Central Adm.

	programme in 15 basic schools			Education (SHEP) programme in basic schools								
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Fumigate refuse dump sites in the District	District wide		Refuse dumps fumigated	—————→				10,000		DEHU	Central Adm.
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Ensure transparency and accountability of WATSAN committees	District wide		Increase in revenue	—————→				3,000		DEHU	WVI
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Build capacity of WATSAN in 10 committees	Selected communities		Improved performance of WATSAN committee	—————→				10,000		DEHU	WVI
Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Drilling and mechanization of 5No. boreholes	Nkwankw anua Seniagya Bomso Addokro m Attakrom		4No. boreholes completed	—————→				120,000		WD	Central Adm.
Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Maintenance of boreholes in the District	Selected communities		No boreholes rehabilitated	—————→			10,000			WD	Central Adm.
Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Rehabilitation of one (1) small town water systems	Seniagya		No. of small town water systems rehabilitated	—————→			50,000			WD	DEHU



Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Extension of electricity to newly built up areas	District wide		Electricity coverage extended	→	10,000			WD	Central Adm
Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Provide 100No. Street bulbs and accessories and 100No. light poles	Buoya Addokrom		Electricity coverage extended	→	200,000			WD	Central Adm
Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Support self-help projects in the District	District wide		No. of self-help projects supported	→	50,000			WD	Central Adm
Urban Roads and Transport Services	Reshaping of all feeder roads in the District	District wide		Improved road infrastructure	→	90,000			WD	Central Adm
Physical and Spatial Planning	Prepare layouts for Effiduase and Asokore towns	Effiduase Asokore		Improved settlement structure	→	50,000			PPD	Central Adm
Physical and Spatial Planning	Facilitate the posting of a substantive physical planning officer	District Administration		Physical planning officer at post	→		1,000		Central Adm	PPD
Physical and Spatial Planning	Undertake street naming and property addressing exercise	District Administration		Street naming and property addressing undertaken	→	100,000			PPD	CA
Natural Resource Conservation	Education on disaster prevention and mitigation in 15 communities	Selected communities		Education/sensitization reports	→		2,500		Disaster prevention	Central Adm

Natural Resource Conservation	Planting of trees to serve as wind breaks in schools and communities	District wide		No. of trees planted	→		4,000		Dept. of Agric	Central Adm
Natural Resource Conservation	Organize anti-bush fire campaigns annually	District wide		No. of Anti-Bush Fire Campaigns conducted	→		3,000		NAD MO	Central Adm
Natural Resource Conservation	Promote Afforestation in the District	District wide		No of hectares of degraded forest restored	→		2,000		Dept. of Agric	NADM O
Natural Resource Conservation	Encourage the practice of climate-smart agriculture	District wide		Improved agriculture yield	→		2,500		Dept. of Agric	Central Adm
<b>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>										
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize stakeholders forums for fee fixing resolutions	Effiduase		Stakeholders forum on fee fixing resolution organized	→		10,000		Centra l Adm.	Finance
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Undertake quarterly District wide monitoring and evaluation	District wide		4 M&E undertaken	→		20,000		Centra l Adm.	Finance
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize quarterly DPCU meetings	District Administration		4 DPCU meetings held	→		4,000		Centra l Adm.	Finance
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Preparation of composite budget annually	District Administr		Composite budget	→		10,000		Cent. Admin	Finance

		ation		submitted								
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Undertake mid-year budget review	District Administration		Budget reviewed	→				5,000		Cent. Admin	Finance
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Support Physical Planning Department	District Administration		Improved settlement structure	→			10,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize quarterly statutory planning and technical committee meetings	District Administration		Minutes of meetings	→				2,500		Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Organize capacity building programs for staff and Assembly members	District Administration		Improved service delivery	→			50,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Procure office stationary and equipment	District Administration		Improved service delivery	→			50,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Undertake other recurrent expenditures of the Assembly	District Administration		Other recurrent cost met	→			50,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Procure motorbikes for 38 Assembly members	District Administration		Improved service delivery	→			100,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Pay ex-gratia of Assembly members	District Administration		Ex-gratia of Assembly Members paid	→			50,000			Cent. Admin	Finance

General Administration	Maintenance of official vehicles and grader	District Administration		Vehicles maintained	→	40,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Construct 1No. semidetached staff bungalow	District Administration		Improved service delivery	→	250,000			WD	Cent. Admin
General Administration	Procure 1No. pick-up for the District	District Administration		Improved service delivery	→	100,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Payment of utility bills	District Administration		Utility bills paid	→	10,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Organize sub-committees' and Executive committee meetings quarterly	District Administration		Minutes of meetings	→		25,000		Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Organize General Assembly meetings	District Administration		Minutes of meetings	→		25,000		Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Pay compensation of mechanized and non-mechanized staff	District Administration		Compensation paid	→	2,000,000	30,000		Central Adm.	Finance
General Administration	Celebrate national days	District Administration		National days celebrated	→		40,000		Central Adm.	Finance
General Administration	Procure value books	District Administration		Value book procured	→		7,000		Finance dept.	Central Adm.

		ation										
General Administration	Create and manage Assembly Website	District Administration		Assembly website functional	→					1,000		Central Adm. Finance Dept.
General Administration	Support four (4) sub District structures annually	District wide		Sub district structures supported	→	25,000						Cent. Admin Finance
General Administration	Construct District Police Headquarters	Effiduase		District Police Headquarters constructed	→	500,000		200,000				WD Cent. Admin
General Administration	Provide financial and logistical support for security services	District wide		Security services supported	→			20,000				Cent. Admin Finance
General Administration	Construct police post	Ntunkumo		Security services supported	→	150,000						WD Cent. Admin

**Table 5.4: 2021 Annual Action Plan**

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Programme/Sub Programme	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GOG GHC	IGF GHC	Donor GHC	Lead	Collaborating
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organize four (4) Social Accountability Forums (Town Hall Meetings)	Effiduase Senchi Seniagya Ahensan		Four (4) town hall meetings organised	→					10,000		Cent. Admin	DPCU
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organize training programmes in revenue mobilization techniques for Revenue Collectors (Training and Capacity Building)	District Administration		Revenue collectors trained			→		7,500			Finance	Cent. Admin
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the district annually	District wide		Revenue data collected and updated	→				15,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organize Pay Your Levy Campaigns annually	District wide		Pay your levy campaign organized	→					5,000		Finance	Cent. Admin
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Provide incentives packages and logistical support to revenue staff	District Administration		Logistics and incentive provided for			→			5,000		Finance	Cent. Admin

	annually			revenue staff								
Agriculture Services and Management	Build capacity of 50 farmers in the use of meteorological information	Selected communities		Capacity of farmers to use meteorological information						2,500	Dept. of Agric	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture Services and Management	Increase access and improve allocation of resources for extension service delivery	District Administration		No. of farmers with access to extension services						10,000	Dept. of Agric	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture Services and Management	Provision of agricultural inputs to 1,000 farmers under the PFJ programme	District wide		No. of farmers supported						5,000	Dept. of Agric	Cent. Admin.
Agriculture Services and Management	Celebrate Farmers Day Annually	District wide		No. of farmers days celebrated				20,000			Dept. of Agric	Cent. Admin.
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Establish tourism clubs in 10 educational institutions in the District	Selected schools		No. of clubs established				2,000			Natural resource Dept.	Cent. Admin
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Engage 50 youth under various modules of the youth employment programme	District wide		No. of youth engaged					1,000		YEA	Central Adm.
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Facilitate the engagement of 100 graduate under NABCO	District wide		No. of graduates engaged					1,000		Central Adm.	
Trade, Industry and	Provide training in	District		Training					3,000		Dept.	Central

Tourism Services	entrepreneurial skills development for 150 people	wide		provided								of Trade	Adm.
Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Provide vocational skills training for ten (10) women groups	Selected communities		Training provided					1,000			Dept. of Trade	Central Adm.
<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>													
Public Health Services and Management	Support National Immunization day annually	District wide		National Immunization Day (NID) supported					5,000			Central Adm.	GHS
Social Welfare and Community Services	Support social welfare and community development department	District Administration		Improved social welfare services					5,000			Central Adm.	SW&CD
Social Welfare and Community Services	Support to persons with disability	District wide		Persons with disability supported					100,000			SW&CD	CA
Social Welfare and Community Services	Provide support for implementation of the LEAP programme	District wide		LEAP implementation supported					2,500			SW&CD	CA
Social Welfare and Community Services	Support brilliant but needy student (District Education Fund)	District wide		Brilliant but needy students supported					25,000			GES	Central Adm.
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Completion of 1 No 3 – unit classroom block	Tetekaaso		Improved access to educational facilities					200,000			WD	GES












Education Youth and Sports and Library	Construction of science resource centre	Effiduase		Improved access to educational facilities	→	150,000			WD	GES
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Provide ICT facilities in 10 public schools	Selected schools		Improved access to ICT in schools	→		40,000		Central	GES
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Equip and utilize District ICT center	Effiduase		Increase application of ICT	→	50,000			Central Adm	GES
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Rehabilitation of 2 dilapidated classroom blocks	Effiduase Asokore		All dilapidated classroom blocks renovated	→	70,000			WD	GES
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Procure and supply 200 dual and mono desk for pupils	District wide		200 dual and mono desk procured and supplied	→	30,000			GES	Central Adm.
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Organize STMIE clinic	Effiduase		STMIE clinic organized	→	5,000			GES	Central Adm.
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Support to Girl Child Education Programme	District wide		No of Girl Child supported	→	10,000			GES	Central Adm.
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Sensitize ten (10) girls' clubs on carrier guidance and reproductive health annually	Selected schools		No. of girl clubs sensitized	→		1,200		GES	GHS
Education Youth and Sports and Library	Organise my first day at school annually	District wide		First Day at School Held	→		5,000		GES	Central Adm.

Social Welfare and Community Services	Build capacity of the District Child Protection Committee (DCPC)	District Administration		Improved performance of the DCPC	→			1,000		SW&CD	WVI
Social Welfare and Community Services	Monitor activities of community child protection committees (CCPCs)	District wide		Improved performance of CCPCs	→			10,000		SW&CD	WVI
Social Welfare and Community Services	Educate 10 communities on the effects of child labour	Selected communities		No. of child labour education campaigns done	→			2,000		SW&CD	WVI
Social Welfare and Community Services	Organise 10 public educations on stigmatization and discrimination against PLWHAs	Selected communities		Public education on stigmatization and discrimination against PLWHAs organized	→		10,000			GHS	Central Adm
Social Welfare and Community Services	Support to Malaria Control Programmes annually	District wide		Malaria Control Programmes supported	→		5,000			GHS	Central Adm
Social Welfare and Community Services	Monitor nutritional status of children of school going age to prevent malnutrition	District wide		Children of school going age nutritional status monitored	→			2,000		GHS	Central Adm
Social Welfare and Community Services	Intensify HIV/AIDS and TB education among the youth	District wide		Increased awareness on HIV/AIDSs and	→		2,500			DHD	Central Adm

				TB								
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT												
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Build capacity of 15 Environmental Health Assistants (EHAs) annually	District Administration		Improved performance of EHAs	→					10,000		HR Central Adm
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Encourage PPPs in waste management	District wide		No. of waste management PPPs	→					1,000		DEHU Central Adm
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Evacuation of refuse dumps	District wide		Refuse evacuated	→				500,000			DEHU Central Adm.
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Procure 1 No cesspool emptier	District Administration		Cesspool emptier procured	→				50,000			Central Adm. DEHU
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Undertake Hygiene Education and Food vendor screening annually	District wide		Hygiene Education and screening of Food vendor	→					2,500		DEHU Central Adm.
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Educate the public on the good environment sanitation practices	District wide		Public education on good environment sanitation practices conducted	→					2,500		DEHU Central Adm.
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Carry out School Hygiene Education (SHEP)	Selected schools		Carry out School Hygiene	→					2,500		DEHU Central Adm.

	programme in 15 basic schools			Education (SHEP) programme in basic schools								
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Fumigate refuse dump sites in the District	District wide		Refuse dumps fumigated	—————→			10,000		DEHU	Central Adm.	
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Ensure transparency and accountability of WATSAN committees	District wide		Increase in revenue	—————→			3,000		DEHU	WVI	
Environmental Health and Sanitation	Build capacity of WATSAN in 10 committees	Selected communities		Improved performance of WATSAN committee	—————→			10,000		DEHU	WVI	
Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Maintenance of boreholes in the District	Selected communities		No boreholes rehabilitated	—————→		10,000			WD	Central Adm.	
Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Extension of electricity to newly built up areas	District wide		Electricity coverage extended	—————→		10,000			WD	Central Adm	
Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Provide 100No. Street bulbs and accessories and 100No. light poles	Buoya Addokrom		Electricity coverage extended	—————→		200,000			WD	Central Adm	
Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	Support self-help projects in the District	District wide		No. of self-help projects supported	—————→		50,000			WD	Central Adm	

Urban Roads and Transport Services	Reshaping of all feeder roads in the District	District wide		Improved road infrastructure	→	90,000			WD	Central Adm
Urban Roads and Transport Services	Construction of Senchi-Attakrom to Wraponso road	District wide		Improved road infrastructure	→	5,000,000			WD	Central Adm
Natural Resource Conservation	Education on disaster prevention and mitigation in 15 communities	Selected communities		Education/sensitization reports	→		2,500		Disaster prevention	Central Adm
Natural Resource Conservation	Planting of trees to serve as wind breaks in schools and communities	District wide		No. of trees planted	→		4,000		Dept. of Agric	Central Adm
Natural Resource Conservation	Organize anti-bush fire campaigns annually	District wide		No. of Anti-Bush Fire Campaigns conducted	→		3,000		NADMO	Central Adm
Natural Resource Conservation	Promote Afforestation in the District	District wide		No of hectares of degraded forest restored	→		2,000		Dept. of Agric	NADMO
Natural Resource Conservation	Encourage the practice of climate-smart agriculture	District wide		Improved agriculture yield	→		2,500		Dept. of Agric	Central Adm
<b>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>										
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize stakeholders forums for fee fixing resolutions	Effiduase		Stakeholders forum on fee fixing resolution organized	→		10,000		Central Adm.	Finance

Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Undertake quarterly District wide monitoring and evaluation	District wide		4 M&E undertaken			20,000		Central Adm.	Finance
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize quarterly DPCU meetings	District Administration		4 DPCU meetings held			4,000		Central Adm.	Finance
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Preparation of composite budget annually	District Administration		Composite budget submitted			10,000		Cent. Admin	Finance
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Undertake mid-year budget review	District Administration		Budget reviewed			5,000		Cent. Admin	Finance
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Support Physical Planning Department	District Administration		Improved settlement structure		10,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize quarterly statutory planning and technical committee meetings	District Administration		Minutes of meetings			2,500		Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Organize capacity building programs for staff and Assembly members	District Administration		Improved service delivery		50,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Procure office stationary and equipment	District Administration		Improved service delivery		50,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Undertake other recurrent expenditures of the	District Administration		Other recurrent cost met		50,000			Cent.	Finance

	Assembly	ation									Admin	
General Administration	Maintenance of official vehicles and grader	District Administration		Vehicles maintained	→		40,000				Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Payment of utility bills	District Administration		Utility bills paid	→		10,000				Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Organize sub-committees' and Executive committee meetings quarterly	District Administration		Minutes of meetings	→			25,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Organize General Assembly meetings	District Administration		Minutes of meetings	→			25,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Pay compensation of mechanized and non-mechanized staff	District Administration		Compensation paid	→		2,000,000	30,000			Central Adm.	Finance
General Administration	Celebrate national days	District Administration		National days celebrated	→			40,000			Central Adm.	Finance
General Administration	Procure value books	District Administration		Value book procured	→			7,000			Finance dept.	Central Adm.
General Administration	Create and manage Assembly Website	District Administration		Assembly website functional	→			1,000			Central Adm.	Finance Dept.

General Administration	Support four (4) sub District structures annually	District wide		Sub district structures supported	→	25,000			Cent. Admin	Finance
General Administration	Provide financial and logistical support for security services	District wide		Security services supported	→		20,000		Cent. Admin	Finance



## CHAPTER SIX

### IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

#### 6.1 Introduction

This section of the plan document deals with implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Sekyere East District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021). It is extremely important to institute measures to keep track of and assess the implementation and management of development projects. Monitoring and Evaluation are a critical component of the planning process which provide feedback. Monitoring and Evaluation also form an integral part of management information system thereby making re-planning easier. Monitoring provides inputs into internal reporting systems with the aim of enhancing co-ordination, permitting problems to be anticipated at early stages and taking corrective actions and putting forward suggestions to eliminate problems and bottlenecks during project implementation. This chapter present the monitoring matrix/results framework of the District, arrangements for data collection and analysis, dissemination and communication strategy as well as how participatory monitoring and evaluation will be conducted.

#### 6.2 Monitoring Result Matrix

Monitoring is a continuing function that uses systematic collection of data on specific indicators to provide the management and the main stakeholders of an ongoing intervention with indications of the extent of achievement of objectives and progress in the use of allocated funds. It is also a system of continuous documentation, analysis and communicating information about the performance of a project to decision makers and/or implementers. Monitoring is very important in project/programme implementation as it;

- ✓ It checks the efficiency and effectiveness of project implementation, by providing a continuous oversight on whether a programme/project is proceeding according to plan.
- ✓ Tracks indicators and means of verification (are we doing it right)
- ✓ It keeps track of performance to identify the strengths and shortcomings of a programme/project and recommend corrective measures to ensure that expected targets and objectives are achieved.
- ✓ It minimizes the risk of failure

The monitoring/results matrix of the District is shown in Table 6.1. The monitoring/result matrix is a framework that links goals and objectives to indicators and targets. It also classifies the indicator types (input, output, outcome or impact) and shows baseline data for each indicator and the data sources and frequency of monitoring the indicators. It further shows who is responsible for collecting the monitoring data of each indicator.

**Table 6.1: Monitoring Matrix/Results Framework**

<b>Development Dimension: Economic Development</b>										
<b>Goal as adopted in DMTDP: Build a prosperous Society</b>										
<b>Policy Objective 1: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability</b>										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Percentage increase in IGF	Total percentage increase in internally generated revenue	Output	12%	15%	20%	25%	30%	-	Quarterly Annually	Finance Dept.
Improved social accountability	Number of town hall meetings organized annually	Output	2	4	4	4	4	Males Females Groups	Quarterly Annually	Central Adm. DPCU
Capacity of revenue collector built	Number of Revenue Collectors trained	Output	10	15	20	25	30	Males Females	Annually	Central Adm.
Stakeholders involved in rate fixing	Number of Stakeholders involved in Rate Fixing	Output	50	100	150	150	200	Males Females Groups	Annually	Central Adm
Pay Your Levy Campaigns Organized	Number of Pay Your Levy Campaigns Organized	Output	-	1	1	1	1	Males Females Communities	Annually	Finance Dept.
<b>Objective 2: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development</b>										
Tourist sites	Number of tourist	Output	-	1	1	1	1	-	Annually	Central

developed	sites developed									Admin
Tourism clubs established	Number of tourism clubs established in schools	Output	0	10	10	15	15	Males Females	Quarterly Annually	GES Natural Resource Dept.
Objective 3: Improve production efficiency and yield										
Capacity of farmers in the use of metrological information	No. of farmers trained in the use of metrological information	Output	0	50	50	50	50	Males female		
Access to Agric Extension Agents	% increase access to Agric Extension Agents (AEAs)	Outcome	-	20	30	40	50	Male Female Farmers	Monthly/ Quarterly	Agric. Dept.
Farmers assisted with farm inputs	Number of farmers assisted	Output	200	1,000	2,000	4000	5,000	Males Females Communities	Quarterly	Agric. Dept.
Objective 4: Improve post-harvest management										
Warehouses constructed	Number of warehouses constructed	Output	0	1	0	1	0	-	Quarterly	Agric. Dept.
Objective 5: Support entrepreneurs and SME development										
MSMEs supported by MASLOC	Number of MSMEs linked to MASLOC	Output	-	25	25	25	25	Males Females Groups	Quarterly	Dept. of trade
Training and business	Number of businesses	Output	-	50	70	100	150	Males Females	Quarterly	Dept. of

development services provided	receiving training and business development services							Groups		trade
PPP projects executed	Number of PPP projects facilitated and executed	Output	3	5	5	7	7	Indigenes Migrants	Quarterly	Dept. of trade
Objective 6: Promote the creation of decent jobs										
Youth engaged in YEA modules	Number of youth engaged in the various modules of YEA	Output	50	50	50	50	50	Males Females Modules Age	Quarterly	Central. Adm.
Graduates engaged in NABCO	Number of graduates engaged in NABCO	Output	0	350	250	200	200	Males Females Modules Age	Quarterly	Central. Adm.
Training and skills development provided	Number of people trained in entrepreneurial skills development	Output	-	100	100	150	150	Males Females Age	Quarterly	Dept. of trade
Vocational skills training provided	Number of women groups given vocational skills training	Output	-	2	2	3	3	Age Communities Type of training	Quarterly	Dept. of trade

<b>Development Dimension: Social Development</b>										
<b>Goal as adopted in DMTDP: Create Opportunities for all</b>										
<b>Policy Objective 1: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</b>										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Improved access to health services	Number of health facilities provided	Output	2	1	1	1	1	Rural Urban	Quarterly	Work Dept.
Improved mobility of health staff	Number of motorbikes distributed	Output	-	0	4	3	0	Rural Urban	Annually	GHS
Health equipment procured and supplied	Number of health facilities supplied with equipment	Output	1	2	2	2	2	Rural Urban	Annually	GHS
<b>Objective 2: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly</b>										
Persons with disability supported	Number of PWDs supported to undertake income generating activities	Output	-	40	60	70	100	Males Females Ages	Annually	SW&CD
LEAP implementation supported	Number of LEAP beneficiaries in the District	Output	69	100	100	100	100	Males Females Ages	Annually	SW&CD
Brilliant but needy students supported	Number of brilliant but needy students supported	Output	-	100	100	100	100	Males Females Ages	Annually	GES
<b>Objective 3: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</b>										

Schools constructed	Number of public schools constructed	Output	-	5	3	2	1	-	Annually	WD
Schools renovated	Number of public schools rehabilitated	Output	-	0	2	2	2	-	Annually	WD
School furniture procured	Number of mono and dual desk supplied	Output	-	500	500	500	500			
Objective 4: Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services										
Open defecation free communities achieved	Number of communities declared open defecation free	Output	0	3	6	8	10	Rural Urban	Quarterly	DEHU
Household latrines coverage	% increase in household latrines	Output	0	5	10	15	20	Rural Urban	Quarterly	DEHU
Capacity of EHAs built	Number of EHAs attending capacity building programs	Output	0	10	15	20	25	Males Female	Quarterly	DEHU
PPPs in waste management encouraged	Number of waste management PPPs	Output	3	5	10	15	20	Rural Urban	Quarterly	DEHU
Refuse containers procured	Number of refuse containers procured	Output	0	0	8	0	0	-	Quarterly	DEHU
Refuse dump sites evacuated	% of refuse dump sites evacuated	Output	0	80	100	100	100	Urban Rural	Quarterly	DEHU
Cesspool emptier procured	Number of cesspool emptier procured	Output	0	0	1	0	0	-	Quarterly	DEHU

Toilet facilities constructed	Number of toilet facilities constructed	Output	-	0	3	2	2	Rural Urban	Quarterly	DEHU
Institutional latrines constructed	Number of schools provided toilet facilities	Output	-	0	2	2	0	-	Quarterly	DEHU
Hygiene Education and screening of Food vendor undertaken	Number of registered food vendors	Output	-	50	50	50	50	Male Female Urban Rural	Quarterly	DEHU
Waste fumigated	Number of refuse dumps fumigated	Output	-	10	10	10	10	Rural Urban	Quarterly	DEHU
Objective 5: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system										
Child right protected	Percentage change in the number of reported cases of child abuse	Output	-	10	15	20	25	Male Female Age Type of abuse	Quarterly	DEHU
Objective 6: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all										
Increase in water coverage	Percentage increase in water coverage	Output	52%	10	15	20	25	Rural Urban	Quarterly	DEHU



<b>Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>										
<b>Goal as adopted in DMTDP: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment</b>										
<b>Policy Objective 1: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</b>										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Increase in water coverage	Percentage increase in water coverage	Output	52%	10	10	10	10	Rural Urban	Quarterly	DEHU
<b>Objective 2: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport</b>										
Proportion/ length of roads constructed/rehabilitated	Major tarred roads Feeder Roads	Output	35km	40	45	50	60	Rural Urban	Quarterly	WD
<b>Objective 3: Enhance quality of life in rural areas</b>										
Functional weekly market centers established	Number of market stalls constructed	Output	-	0	0	0	3	-	Quarterly	WD
Improved electricity coverage	Number of communities connected to the national grid	Output	39	0	2	2	0	-	Quarterly	WD
Self-help projects supported	Number of community self-initiated projects supported	Output	-	10	10	10	10	Urban Rural	Quarterly	WD
<b>Objective 3: Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion</b>										
Tree planting undertaken	Number of trees planted	Output	-	500	500	500	500	Schools Communities	Quarterly	NADMO

Anti-bush fire campaigns undertaken	Number of campaigns undertaken	Output	-	10	10	10	10	-	Quarterly	NADMO
Afforestation promoted	% hectares of degraded forest restored	Output	-	5	10	10	10	-	Quarterly	NADMO
Objective 4: Enhance climate change resilience										
Practice of climate smart agriculture encouraged	Number of farmers adopting climate smart technologies	Output	-	50	50	50	50	-	Quarterly	NADMO
Objective 5: Expand the digital landscape										
Application of ICT increased	Number of ICT facilities provided for schools	Output	-	2	2	3	3	-	Quarterly	GES
Objective 6: Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements										
Improved settlement structure	Number of community layouts prepared	Output	-	0	1	1	0	-	Quarterly	PPD
Physical Planning Officer at post	Number of substantive Physical Planning Officers posted to the District	Output	-	0	1	0	0	-	Annually	Central Adm.
Street naming and property addressing undertaken	All streets and structures assigned addresses in the District	Outcome	-	-	-	-	-	-	Annually	PPD

<b>Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>										
<b>Goal as adopted in DMTDP: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society</b>										
<b>Policy Objective 1: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</b>										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Objective 1: Strengthen fiscal decentralization										
Composite budget submitted	Submit four (4) composite budgets by October 30 <sup>th</sup> annually	Outcome	-	1	1	1	1	-	Annually	Central Adm.
Objective 2: Deepen political and administrative decentralization										
Staff accommodated	Number of staff accommodation built and renovated	Outcome	-	3	3	3	3	-	Annually	WD
Improve mobility of Assembly staff	Number of pickups procured	Output	-	0	1	1	0	-	Annually	Central Adm.
Improved working environment	Number of office buildings renovated	Output	-	2	2	2	2	-	Annually	WD
Sub District structures strengthened	Number of substructures supported	Output	-	4	4	4	4	-	Annually	Central Adm.
Objective 3: Enhance security service delivery										
Improved security services	District police headquarters constructed	Outcome	-	-	-	-	-	-	Annually	Central Adm.

### 6.3 Arrangements for Data Collection, Collation, Analysis and use of Results

It is not realistic to expect that any one data collection tool or mechanism will satisfy all needs. Different stakeholders may use different tools or may use the same tools differently. This section of the plan presents the arrangements for data collection, collation, analysis and use of results. The collection of data by the DPCU takes cognizance of the indicators and activities identified in the M&E core indicators and the monitoring matrix/results framework. Table 6.2 shows the data collection matrix for the plan period.

**Table 6.2: Data Collection Matrix**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Data Collection period</b>	<b>Data Collection method</b>	<b>Data collection disaggregation</b>	<b>Results</b>
% increase in IGF	December annually	Desk review of reports	Sources of funds Budgeted and actual	30% increase in IGF
Number of town hall meetings organized	December annually	Desk review of reports	Attendance Male Female	16 town hall meetings organized
Number of revenue collectors trained	December annually	Desk review of reports	Males Females	Capacity of 30 revenue collectors built
Number of stakeholders involved in rate fixing	October annually	Desk review of reports	Attendance Males Females	600 stakeholders involved in rate fixing
Number of tourist sites developed	December annually	Field visits	-	Four tourist sites developed
Number of tourism clubs established	December annually	Survey covering all school in the District	Male Female	Tourism clubs established in 50 schools
Number of farmers trained in use of metrological information	December annually	Desk review of reports	Male Female	200 farmers trained in the use of climate data
% increase access to Agric Extension Agents (AEAs)	December annually	Survey covering all farmers in the district	Male Female Urban Rural	50% increase in access to AEAs
Number of farmers assisted with farm inputs	December annually	Desk review of reports	Male Female Urban Rural	12,000 farmers assisted with farm inputs

Number of warehouses constructed	December annually	Field visits	-	Two ware houses constructed
Number of MSMEs linked to MASLOC	December annually	Desk review of reports	Male Female Groups	100 MSMEs linked to MASLOC
Number of businesses receiving training and business development services	December annually	Desk review of reports	Male Female Groups	370 businesses received training and business development services
Number of PPP projects facilitated and executed	December annually	Desk review of reports	Indigenes Migrants	24 PPP projects executed
Number of youth engaged in the various modules of YEA	December annually	Desk review of reports	Males Females Modules Age	200 youth engaged in YEA modules
Number of graduates engaged in NABCO	December annually	Desk review of reports	Males Females Modules Age	1,000 graduates engaged in NABCO
Number of health facilities provided	December annually	Field visits	Rural Urban	Four help facilities provided
Improved mobility of health staff	December annually	Field visits	Rural Urban	Seven motorbike distributed to CHPs compounds
Number of health facilities supplied with equipment	December annually	Field visits	Rural Urban	8 health facilities supplied with equipment
Number of PWDs supported to undertake income generating activities	December annually	Field sample survey	Male Female Ages	270 PWDs supported in income generating activities
LEAP implementation supported	December annually	Desk review of reports	Males Females Age	400 LEAP beneficiaries supported
Number of brilliant but needy students supported	December annually	Desk review of reports	Males Females Age	400 brilliant but needy students supported

Number of mono and dual desk supplied	December annually	Field survey	Urban Rural	2,000 mono and dual desk supplied
Number of communities declared open defecation free (ODF)	December annually	Desk review of reports	Rural Urban	27 communities declared ODF
% increase in household latrines	December annually	Field survey	Rural Urban	50% increase in household latrines
Number of refuse containers procured	December annually	Field survey	Rural Urban	8 refuse containers procured and distributed
% of refuse dump sites evacuated	December annually	Field survey	Urban Rural	All refuse dump sites evacuated
Percentage change in the number of reported cases of child abuse	December annually	Desk review of reports	Male Female Ages	25 percent reduction in reported cases of child abuse
Percentage increase in water coverage	December annually	Field survey	Rural Urban	25% increase in water coverage
Proportion/ length of roads constructed/ rehabilitated	December annually	Field visits	Rural Urban	60% length of roads constructed/ rehabilitated
Functional weekly market centers established	December annually	Field visits	-	3 market stalls constructed
Improved electricity coverage	December annually	Field visits	Rural Urban	Four communities connected to the national grid
Number of community self-initiated projects supported	December annually	Field visits	Rural Urban	40 community self-help projects supported

## **6.4 Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format**

The Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports (APR), gives an assessment of the status of implementation of programmes and projects outlined in the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) for the various quarters within the year and during every year within the plan period to inform stakeholders involved in the implementation of projects and programmes.

The annual report shows the result of the assessment of the performance indicators towards achievement of a specific target associated with (2018-2021) NMTDF Goals and objectives.

The reports Format for Quarterly and Annual Progress reports are indicated below;

### **Title Page**

- ✓ Name of the MMDA
- ✓ Time period for the M&E report

### **Introduction**

- ✓ Summary of achievements 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 conducted; their findings and recommendations
- ✓ Participatory M&E undertaken and their results

### **The Way Forward**

- ✓ Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed
- ✓ Recommendations

## **6.5 Dissemination and Communication Strategy**

The significance of decentralization is to bring government close to the people at the grass root. Over the years most people are either not aware of the programmes, projects and activities of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs). In such situations people see such programmes, plans as foreign and therefore do not own them. This defeats the basic principle of decentralization which seeks to involve the local people in every facet of life that directly affects them at the sub-national level.

The Dissemination and Communication Strategy has been adopted as a tool to ensure not only transparency and accountability but participatory planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This section of the plan takes a look at the communication strategy to disseminate the DMTDP as quarterly and annual progress report.

It also deals with the awareness creation strategies on the expected roles of stakeholders in the implementation of the District programmes, projects and activities. Strategies for the promotion of dialogue and generation of feedback on the performance of the District have also been outlined. Finally, efforts at the promotion of access and management of expectations of the public concerning the services of the District have also been highlighted.

### **6.5.1 Dissemination of the District Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021, Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports**

Even though the preparation of the DMTDP was participatory with the involvement of all major stakeholders such as the Departments of the District Assembly, Assembly Members, Area Councils, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and others, it is imperative to adopt some strategies to effectively disseminate the DMTDP(2018-2021) to all stakeholders.

The dissemination at the DMTDP and the Annual Progress Report (APR) will be done through diverse ways to reach all groups of people in the district and other relevant stakeholders.

At the National and Regional levels Copies of the DMTDP and APRs will be circulated to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Ministry of Local Government



and Rural Development (MLGRD), the Local Government Service Secretariat and the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) and other relevant national stakeholders.

At the local levels the following strategies would be adopted:

- Public hearings: After the analysis of the performance review and current situation of the district, the first public hearing was organized. The first public hearing afforded the stakeholders and community members the opportunity to make invaluable inputs into the current situation. Second public hearing was organized on the final document. This also gave the citizenry another opportunity to examine the DMTDP in terms of the programmes and projects to be implemented in the next four years and activities to embark upon during the plan period.
- Heads of department, NGOs and Traditional Authorities: Copies of the plan document would be distributed to these groups of people to facilitate the plan implementation
- Issue out summarized reports and distributed to all Assembly Members, Unit Committees and Area Councils.
- Organize focus group discussions of the reports at the Area Council Level
- Discussions on Local Information Centres and use of District Information Service Department
- Publication on Public Notice Boards: Copies of the summarized plan and APR will be posted on public notice boards such as the District Assembly, Palaces and Post Offices.

### **6.5.2 Creation of Awareness on the Expected Roles of Stakeholders in the Implementation of the Programmes and Projects of the Assembly**

In order to successfully implement the DMTDP there is the need for all stakeholders to be abreast with their respective roles and responsibilities. These awareness creations would be done through the following:

- Meeting with stakeholders to discuss their roles and responsibilities (i.e. Assembly members, unit committees, service providers, private entrepreneurs, traditional leaders etc.) using participatory planning approach. Participatory planning will afford the communities the opportunity to participate, follow transparent criteria and process for prioritization and to hold local government accountable for the implementation of the plan. The District Assembly cannot do it all, nor can it address the needs of

community members. Involving groups and other stakeholders are critical to the successful attainment of the Assembly's goals, objectives and activities that have been articulated in the development plan.

- Formation of local Project implementation Committees. At the local and community level, communities would be encouraged and allowed to form local project implementation committees to be responsible for the organization of the people for communal labour, projects implementation, monitoring and inspection of projects and attending site meetings together with members of the DPCU. Reports from these direct beneficiary communities would put recalcitrant contractors working on projects in various communities in the district on their toes to deliver quality work.

### **6.5.3 Promotion of Dialogue and Generation of Feedback on the Performance of the District**

In order to succeed, there is the need for feedback on the performance of the district from the citizens. To ensure these, there would be frequent dialogue both formal and informal between the Assembly and the communities. Such a healthy relationship would ensure rapid and sustainable development in the district. Regular interactions with stakeholders would create a platform for dialogue and generation of feedback. The Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation approach would be adopted. Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation is a good outlet to interact with stakeholders especially beneficiaries of service provision.

This approach creates a positive learning environment and deepens public consultation. This would generate feedback on the performance of the district. This would also help release creativity in people and would enable the people to take active role in community projects. This strategy creates the platform for interface between service providers and beneficiaries where concerns of both parties would be brought forward for discussion and appropriate solutions found.

### **6.5.4 Promotion of Access and Management of Expectations of the Public on Services of the Assembly**

In order to promote access and management of expectations of the public, the Assembly would put in place strategies to help the public know the vision and mission statements of

the Assembly as well as its functions, responsibilities, service standards and others. This can be achieved through:

- Promotion of the establishment of more information centres for information dissemination.
- Creation of Assembly website.
- Create awareness about priority projects of the Assembly.
- Public desks would be created at the four area councils in the district for the public to have easy access to information and also submit concerns.
- At the District Assembly level, the public can contact the reception, registry and offices of some departments and units, including the NCCE, Information Service, Social Welfare and Community Development, Non-Formal Education, Notice boards and others.
- Visitors and clients can contact any of these offices and departments for any information they wish to know on services of the District Assembly.

The matrix below outlines the communication strategies that the Sekyere East District intends to adopt in order to disseminate its' District Medium Term Development Plan which spans from 2018-2021.

**Table 6.3 Communication Activity Matrix**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Audience</b>	<b>Method/Tool</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Community sensitization on the DMTDP (2018-2021)	To create awareness on DMTDP	Community Members and Traditional Authorities	Community Durbars, Public Hearings and Meetings	Quarterly	DPCU and the Development Planning Sub-Committee
Meeting with Political leadership	To get them to appreciate and adopt the DMTDP  To update them on the status of implementation of programmes and projects in DMTDP	MP, DCE, Presiding Member and Chairpersons of all the Sub-Committees of the Assembly	Round-table discussions and power point presentations on current situation of the DMTDP.	Quarterly	DPCU
Participatory Planning to engage communities on level of	To increase the knowledge of the local people on the level of	Community Members and Traditional Authorities	Community Durbars, Public Hearings and Meetings	Quarterly	DPCU and the Development Planning Sub-Committee

implementation of the plan.	implementation of the DMTDP.				
Publication of projects and programmes in the media for award of contract	Compliance with the Public Procurement Act	The General Public	Project Procurement	Annually	Management Staff and F&A Convener and Works Sub Committee Convener
Partnerships with NGOs to increase investments.	To increase participation with other NGOs to promote Local Economic Development (LED).	Non-Governmental Organizations	Publication of annual reports on programmes and projects and district development strategies.  Develop proposals for funding	Quarterly	DPCU
Participatory monitoring and evaluation	To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the projects and programmes  To determine the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and the impact of activities	Management Staff of the District Assembly, Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities, project beneficiaries	Site Meetings with contractors and project beneficiaries, town hall meetings	Quarterly	DPCU, Assembly Members, Traditional Authority and project beneficiaries
Create avenue for public complaints, feedback and suggestions	To strengthen the public relations and complaints unit of the assembly to provide feedbacks and suggestions on the DMTDP for the purpose of re-planning.	DCE, PM  Town & Area councils, Assembly Members, NGOs, CSOs	Designate a desk officer for public relations  Create awareness on the Client Service Center	Within the Plan Period	DCE, PM, DCD and DPCU

## **6.6 Evaluation**

There would be strong commitment on the part of the DPCU to conduct impact evaluations. These would involve quarterly, mid-term and terminal evaluations of the DMTDP 2018-2021 to assess the performance of all programmes and projects contained therein. These would enable all the development actors to determine the level of performance whether the original objectives have been achieved or not and to assess the overall changes caused by these interventions. In addition, the DPCU would examine the development effectiveness of these programmes and projects with reference to the “Agenda for Jobs”. All these would serve to improve the management of programmes and projects and further provide insights for effective programmes design and implementation. To enrich the process, the DPCU would undertake quarterly, mid-term and terminal evaluation through the following methods;

### **6.6.1 Strategic Evaluation**

This would be done when particular issues require deeper understanding of such issues to reduce the range of uncertainties associated with the options for redressing them. It would also be required whenever the urgency of an issue poses high risk to stakeholders or has generated conflicting views. The strength of this is that, it facilitates the fashioning of an acceptable working agreement among the concerned parties.

### **6.6.2 Impact Assessment**

This is necessary in any programme and project implementation process. It is a comprehensive tool for assessing the impact of the implemented programmes and projects on the lives of the beneficiaries in terms of their social, economic and environmental ramifications. It will therefore be undertaken to enhance sustainable development and ensure that policies, programmes and projects are economically viable, socially equitable and environmentally friendly and sustainable.

### **6.6.3 Beneficiary Assessment**

This is very crucial in programme and project implementation. People are the object of all development efforts. It is therefore necessary to understand the mood of the beneficiaries of the interventions in terms of quality, effectiveness as well as relevance of the policies programmes and projects during and after implementation. The DPCU will therefore carry out studies with the help of questionnaires to assess the satisfaction of beneficiaries on some projects and programmes.

**Table 6.4: Evaluation Matrix**

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub-Questions			
<b>Relevance</b>	Has the project/programme promoted a broad development policy objective like poverty eradication, sustainable use of natural resources or women's empowerment?	Has the project or programme contributed to the achievement of larger public policy objectives/priorities?	Data on the impact of the programme/project on the people	Progress reports  Interview with beneficiaries of the project	Field visit to communities  Face to face interview
<b>Efficiency</b>	How has the project/programme effectively produced the intended outputs and associated outcomes?	Has the project/programme economically converted inputs into results, outcomes and impacts?	Has there been project extension/ is it as a result of over or under expenditure	Evaluation reports  Annual progress report	Field visit to communities  Interviews
<b>Effectiveness</b>	Did the projects/programmes contribute to the implementation outcome/results?  Who are the main beneficiaries?	What influence did project/program process have on long term outcome?	What outcome/results does the projects/programmes intend to achieve  What changes can be observed  What percentage of project results has been	Development partners  Beneficiaries of project  Progress report	Field visits  Interview  Review of secondary data

			achieved		
<b>Impact</b>	Did the program contribute to the intended outcomes in the short, medium and long term?	<p>What intended Outcomes were produced</p> <p>To what extent can changes be attributed to the program</p>	<p>What implication does the project outcome have on the target beneficiaries</p> <p>How can this be measured in the short, medium and long term</p>	<p>Document review</p> <p>Progress reports</p>	<p>Observation</p> <p>Interviews with beneficiaries</p>
<b>Sustainability</b>	<p>Were projects/programmes designed to have sustainable results?</p> <p>What issues emerged during implementation to threat sustainability</p>	<p>Are beneficiaries of the project enlightened on sustainability issues?</p> <p>What corrective measures were adopted?</p>	<p>What anticipated sustainability threats emerged during implementation</p> <p>What corrective measures did the implementing agency consider?</p>	<p>Evaluation reports</p> <p>Progress reports</p>	<p>Interview with implementation agencies</p> <p>Document review</p> <p>Beneficiaries</p>

## **6.7 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation [PM&E]**

Participation in development is generally accepted as a process that is fundamental to addressing issues of ownership and sustainability. With increased emphasis on the importance of participation in development, there is also a growing recognition that monitoring and evaluation of development and other community-based initiatives should be participatory. The DPCU would constructively engage the partnership of NGOs, CBOs, FBOs and communities in the monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP 2018-2021.

Through PM&E, the DPCU would capture the perception of stakeholders and assess the degree to which the interventions have met their expectation/aspirations particularly that of the poor and vulnerable in the district. As part of the process, the DPCU would draw community stakeholders as part of the monitoring team in the monitoring of activities within their jurisdictions. The DPCU in collaboration with some NGOs would institute the necessary local structures and provide capacity building for local community members where necessary.

The DPCU would employ the following PM&E tools and methodologies for analysis and particularly impact assessment.

- ✓ Community Score Cards
- ✓ Citizen Report Cards
- ✓ Participatory Expenditure Tracking of Social Expenditure
- ✓ Focus Group Discussion
- ✓ Questionnaire Administration