

SEKYERE KUMAWU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



2018-2021 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN *DRAFT*

UNDER THE

**MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY
FRAMEWORK, 2018-2021. AN AGENDA FOR JOBS:
CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
FOR ALL.**

PREPARED BY DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADF:	Agricultural Development Fund
AEA:	Agric Extension Agent
AAB:	Affirmative Action Bill
AFP:	Acute Flaccid Paralysis
AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AME:	African Methodist Episcopal
SKDA:	Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly
BAC:	Business Advisory Centre
BDT:	Basic Design and Technology
BECE:	Basic Education Certificate Examination
BNI:	Bureau of National Investigation
CA:	Central Administration
CBD:	Central Business District
CBOs:	Community Based Organizations
CD:	Coordinating Director
CFA:	Common Fund Administrator
CHPS:	Community-Based Health Planning and Services
CHRAJ:	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CNC:	Centre for National Culture
COCOBOD:	Ghana Cocoa Board
CSOs:	Civil Society Organizations
CWSA:	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA:	District Assembly
DACF:	District Assemblies Common Fund
DBMS:	Data Base Management System
DC:	District Coordinator
DCD:	District Coordinating Director
DCT:	District Communication Team
DDF:	District Development Fund
DESSAP:	District Environmental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan

DMHIS:	District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme
DMTDP:	District Medium Term Development Plan
DoA:	Department of Agriculture
DOVSU:	Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit
DPCU:	Development Plan Coordinating Unit
DPO:	District Planning Officer
DSW:	Department of Social Welfare
EC:	Electoral Commission
ECCD:	Early Care and Childhood Education
EHSD:	Environmental Health Sanitation Department
EPI:	Expanded Programme on Immunization
F&A:	Food and Agriculture
FBO:	Farmer Based Organization
GDO:	Gender Desk Officer
GES:	Ghana Education Service
GETFund:	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GHS:	Ghana Health Service
GIS:	Ghana Immigration Service
GNFS:	Ghana National Fire Service
GOG:	Government of Ghana
GPS:	Ghana Police Service
GPS:	Ghana Post Service
GSGDA:	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GTB:	Ghana Tourist Board
GYEEDA:	Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency
HIV:	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
HIPC:	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
ICT:	Information and Communication Technology
IGF:	Internally Generated Fund
INSET:	In-Service Training

ISD:	Information Services Department
JHS:	Junior High School
KG:	Kindergarten
KVIP:	Kumasi Ventilated-Improved Pit
LEAP:	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LED:	Local Economic Development
LIC:	Local Investment of Capital
MA:	District Assembly
MCD:	District Coordinating Director
MCE:	District Chief Executive
MHD:	District Health Directorate
MHMT:	District Health Management Team
MLGRD:	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MOFA:	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MoE:	Ministry of Education
M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MP:	Member of Parliament
MSE:	Medium-Scale Enterprise
MTDP:	Medium Term Development Plan
MTTD:	Motor Traffic and Transport Department
MWST:	District Water and Sanitation Unit
NADMO:	Natural Disaster Management Organization
NAVTCO:	National Vocational Training Centre
NBSSI:	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCCE:	National Commission on Civic Education
NDPC:	National Development Planning Commission
NDPM:	National Disaster and Prevention Management
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIA:	National Health Insurance Authority
NHIS:	National Health Insurance Scheme
NMTDPF:	National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework

OPD:	Out Patient Department
PFJ	Planting for Food and Jobs
PNCB:	Prisons and Narcotic Control Board
PNDCL:	Provisional National Defense Council Law
POCC:	Potential Opportunity Constraints Challenges
PPP:	Policies, Programmes and Projects
PWDs:	Persons with Disabilities
RCC:	Regional Coordinating Council
SBEs:	Small Business Enterprises
SDA:	Seventh Day Adventist
SHS:	Senior High School
SSNIT:	Social Security and National Insurance Trust
SKDA	Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly
SPED:	Special Education
SIC:	State Insurance Company
SIF:	Social Investment Fund
STI:	Science, Technology and Innovation
STIs:	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TAs:	Traditional Authorities
TCP:	Town and Country Planning
TV:	Television
TVET:	Technical/Vocational Education Training
UCC:	University of Cape Coast
UDG:	Urban Development Grant
URD:	Urban Roads Department
VCT:	Voluntary Counseling Initiative
WASSCE:	West African Senior School Certificate Examination
WATSAN:	Water and Sanitation Committee
WC:	Water Closet
WD:	Works Department
YF:	Yellow Fever

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Legal Basis for the Plan

Section 1, 10 and 11 of the National Development Planning (System) Act 1994 (Act 480) and Section 83 (1a & 1b) of the Local Governance Act, empowers the District Assembly to prepare Medium Term Development Plans in a participatory manner involving all stakeholders in consultation with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). This is in accordance with the Civil Service Law, 1993 (PNDC). Under these enactments, the Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly (SKDA) was thus required to conduct a thorough performance review of the implementation of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA 2014-2017), examine its vision, mission, objective and other relevant variables that impacted on the operations of the assembly to serve as the basis for preparing the MTDP for a planning period of four years, 2018-2021.

Background of the Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly

The Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly (SKDA) was established on 15th day of March, 2012 by Legislative Instrument (LI) 2171. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the Sekyere Kumawu District has a total population of 65,402, with the female population constituting 52.6% and males forming 47.4%. The District population in 2018 is estimated at 86,535 with a growth rate of 3.5%. About 62.4% of the employed population is engaged in agriculture, forestry while 10.3% are in whole sale and retail trade. The road network linking all the zonal centers of the District is in a larger part motorable. However, roads from the zonal centers to the outlying settlements are limited. The District has 6 Senior High Schools. 2 of them are private and the 4 are public. There are 23 private basic schools and 26 public basic schools.

The Assembly has one hospital under construction, one polyclinic, two private clinics, six public health centres and four CHPS Centres. There is only one final approved disposal site at Temate. The remaining major towns have unapproved dumping sites. The physical development without planned layouts continues to be a major challenge thereby denying communities of elaborate drainage systems. The key development issues include inadequate health facilities, inadequate

classroom blocks, inadequate electricity coverage, poor roads and drainage systems, inadequate market facilities, inadequate sanitation facilities and inadequate water supply.

Process of developing the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan and participation by Key Stakeholders.

Based on the guidelines from NDPC, a participatory approach was used by SKDA in the preparation of the MTDP. The District Chief Executive, Coordinating Director, heads of departments, assembly members, traditional authorities and trade associations as well as NGOs, area councils and civil society were involved in the preparation of the MTDP. Information was obtained from all the departments in the District. The first stage in the process of putting together the 2018-2021 plan was to review the past 2014-2017 plan. The issues emerging from the review process were essential feedback in compiling the new 2018-2021 plan. This was followed by an update of the District Profile which essentially entailed data and information community meetings, departmental inputs, the Assembly's own data collection exercises and the recent 2010 Population and Housing Census. The community aspirations which were the basis for developing programmes and projects were derived from extensive interfaces organized by the Assembly with members of the various communities.

Public Hearing and Stakeholder Issues

In line with the guidelines provided by the National Development Planning Commission, a validation meeting for the plan was held on 19th June, 2018 at Oyoko Methodist Church. This was based on a series of Community Technical Interface (public hearings) in all Area Councils from February to April, 2018. These public hearings involved representations from the Assembly, Assembly Members, Small Businesses, Transport Unions, the Traditional Authority, CBOAs, NGOs, Corporate Entities and Security Agencies. The essence of the exercise was to ensure community ownership of plans and to avoid a shopping list approach in plan preparation, the community representatives went through a prioritisation process facilitated by the Planning Team to ensure that real pertinent issues were considered as inputs to the plan. After the plans had been formulated another meeting was held at the District Assembly Hall on 2nd August, 2018 where the plan was adopted by the General Assembly.

The Strategic Inspiration of the MTDP

This Medium Term Development Plan takes inspiration from the Government's Medium Term Vision under the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP) 2017-2024 which is *to create an optimistic, self confident and prosperous nation, through the creative exploitation of our human and natural resources, and operating within a democratic, open and fair society in which mutual trust and economic opportunities exists for all.*

Within this context of CPESDP for 2017-2024 and in appreciation of the four year Medium Term Planning Period of MMDAs and MDAs, the *Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, 2018-2021* document has been developed to guide planning in the 2018-2021 plan period under the following themes:

- Economic development;
- Social development;
- Environment, infrastructure and human settlements;
- Governance, corruption and public accountability; and
- Strengthening Ghana's role in International Affairs.

Through these themes, the charge to the government is to initiate and implement a set of transformative policies to build one of the most business-friendly and people-centred economies in Africa, capable of delivering quality jobs and prosperity for all Ghanaians. In this regard, expenditure will be prioritised in favour of policies, programmes and projects in the following strategic areas:

- Restoring the economy;
- Transforming agriculture and industry;
- Strengthening social protection and inclusion;
- Revamping economic and social infrastructure; and
- Reforming public service delivery institutions.

Development Agenda relevant to the MTDP 2018-2021

As per the functions of the district assembly, programmes, projects and activities in the current plan, four out of the five themes of the 2018-2021 Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) have been selected, namely:

1. Economic Development
2. Social Development
3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
4. Governance , Corruption and Public Accountability

Out of these four themes, four goals and their corresponding objectives have also been adopted to feature prominently in this document namely;

Adopted NMTDPF Goals	Adopted NMTDPF Objectives
Build a prosperous society	Improve production efficiency and yield
	Improve postharvest management
	Enhance climate change resilience
	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability
	Strengthen fiscal decentralisation
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment.	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services
	Enhance quality of life in rural areas
	Enhance application of ICT in national development
	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all
	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation
	Reduce greenhouse gases
	Enhance climate change Resilience
	Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services

	Ensure efficient transmission And distribution system
	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements
Build a prosperous society	Improve decentralized Planning
	Support entrepreneurs and SME development
	Promote the creation of decent jobs
	Promote culture in the development process
Build a prosperous society	Harness demographic dividend
Create opportunities for all Ghanaians	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels
	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system
	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly
	Ensure the rights and entitlements of children
	Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure
	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
	Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality
	Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups
Maintain a stable, united and safe society.	Enhance security service delivery
	Deepen political and administrative decentralisation
	Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue
	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels
	Deepen democratic governance
	Promote discipline in all aspects of life
	Build an effective and efficient Government machinery
	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination

Indicative Financial Strategy.

The financial strategy for the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan for Sekyere Kumawu

District Assembly has essentially considered the following categories of funding sources:

- Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
- Traditional funding sources such as the District Assembly Common Fund, District Development Facility, Road Fund, Government of Ghana Funding (GOG)
- New Expected Funding Sources in line with current Government Policy such as 1 Million Dollar Constituency Fund and Zongo Development Fund.
- Donor Funding

The key strategies to improve the IGF include but are not limited to:

- Partnering with the private sector to introduce a software which would automate the billing system.
- Develop an efficient system for update of revenue data
- Vigourous enforcement of Assembly's bye laws on rate and fee paying
- Introduction of on street parking
- Introduction of vehicle clamping
- Restructuring the penalty system for unauthorised structures
- Rotation of revenue collectors
- Expenditure controls through the GIFMIS System

Against this background, the projected IGF figures for the plan period is 11.5% as against 52.9% for the DACF indicating clearly the Assembly's commitment to enhancing the IGF. It is also realised from the projections that the total cost of the Development Plan is estimated at GHC 25,083,706.01. **The projected funding sources for the plan period are shown below.**

Funding Source	2018 (GHC)	2019 GHC)	2020 GHC)	2021 GHC)	Total GHC)	Percentage (%)
IGF	615,500.00	748,570.00	766,007.00	758,472.00	2,888,549.00	11.5
GOG	-	1,204,988.00	1,222,451.00	1,228,200.00	3,655,639.00	14.6
DACF	2,968,725.50	3,369,764.00	3,464,118.00	3,464,118.00	13,266,725.50	52.9
DDF	576,934.00	525,000.00	539,700.00	530,250.00	2,171,884.00	8.7
MPCF	646,958.01	570,000.00	585,960.00	575,700.00	2,378,618.01	9.5
PWD	-	162,785.00	167,343.00	164,413.00	494,541.00	1.9
Other Donors (CIDA)	-	75,000.00	77,000.00	75,750.00	227,750.00	0.9
TOTAL					25,083,706.01	100

The table overleaf shows the indicative financial plan for 2018-2021.

Financial Plan of the 2018-2021 MTDP

Programme	Total Cost	GOG	IGF	Donor	Others (DDF, Constituency Fund, Zongo Devt. Fund, Urban Roads, DACF.)	Total Revenue	Gap	Summary of Resource Mobilisation Strategy	Alternative Course of Action
	2018-2021								
Economic Development	2,340,426.00	1,501,009.30	268,635.06	21,180.75	201,985.21	1,992,810.32	347,615.68	Proposal writing, donor conference to solicit funds from Corporate Social Responsibility of Institutions	In the absence of adequate funding, Assembly may be compelled to review scope of projects or roll project to the next Medium Term Planning Period
Social Services Delivery	9,680,851.00	6,229,995.42	1,114,979.91	87,911.50	838,347.22	8,271,234.05	1,409,616.95		
Environmental Management	775,195.01	500,336.42	89,545.02	7,060.25	67,328.40	664,270.09	110,924.92		
Governance	10,053,191.00	6,472,093.70	1,158,308.15	91,327.75	870,925.48	8,592,655.08	1,460,535.92		
Spatial Development	2,234,043.00	1,436,449.67	257,080.86	20,269.75	193,297.67	1,907,097.95	326,945.05		
TOTAL	25,083,706.0	16,139,884.5	2,888,549.00	227,750.0	2,171,884.00	21,428,067.5	3,655,638.52		
% of total revenue	-	75.32	13.48	1.06	10.14	100.00	14.6	-	-

Expected Outcomes at the end of 2018-2021

3 industries established by the end of the plan period (2018-2021). 1 each annually from 2019 to 2021 to create employment and establish linkage with agriculture and commerce
1 advocacy programme held annually from 2018-2021 for inclusive and enhanced business development.
15 youth supported annually with start-up capital in SMEs to enhance their productivity
1 market provided annually from 2019 to 2021 to enhance trade in the District.
14 markets provided with access to support services for horticulture, food and other industrial crops for the plan period.
1,000, 1,100, 1,200, 1,400 consumers trained and educated on food nutrition annually respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
500 farmers or producers with access to organic products annually for the plan period to improve yield production.
2 critical infrastructure such as roads and water for agriculture development provided annually for the plan period to enhance socioeconomic development of the citizenry.
54,000 farmers provided with access to extension services for the dissemination of technological packages by 2021. 12,000, 13,000, 14,000, 15,000 respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021 for improved yield production.
240, 300, 340 380 farmers trained on standardisation as part of advisory services by the DADU conducted respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021 for improved yield production.
20 farmers awarded with prizes and encouraged to enhance yields annually for the plan period.
80% change, 100% Change, 120% Change, 150% Change of yield produced from the planting of seeds and the application of agro inputs respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
80 extension officers available by 2021 to enhance agric productivity. 20 available annually from 2018 to 2021.
2,000, 3,000, 4,000, 5,000 output levels respectively of farmers that adopted new technology through FBOs respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 for improved yield production
22 Bags/Acre in 2018 and 25 Bags/Acre annually from 2019 to 2021 for yields due the adoption of improved rice variety
60,70,80 and 90 women and men engaged in commercial and block farming for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively for improved yield production..
150, 200, 250, 300 jobs created for the youth engaged in farming and food security respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 to increase employment.
Increase in yield due to Planting for Food and Jobs field visits: 2018: Rice (22 Bags/Acre) , Maize (12 Bags/Acre) 2019:Rice (25 Bags/Acre) , Maize (12 Bags/Acre) 2020: Rice (25 Bags/Acre) , Maize (12 Bags/Acre) 2021: Rice (25 Bags/Acre) , Maize (12 Bags/Acre)
50 FBOs trained in Post-Harvest Management by the end of the plan period. 8, 12, 14 and 16 trained respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 to reduce post-harvest losses for the plan period.
1 warehouse constructed annually for storage and price stabilization of agricultural

produce to reduce post harvest losses for the plan period
400,500,600 and 700 producers and traders trained in post-harvest handling respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 to reduce post-harvest losses.
1,000, 2,000, 4,000 5,000 farmers with improved record keeping respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 for improved farm management.
Demonstrations on maize, rice etc. established under the Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) Policy to enhance productivity of selected crops: 2018: Maize 8, Rice 3 2019: Maize 8, Rice 3 2020: Maize 8, Rice 3 2021: Maize 8, Rice 3
80 framers by 2021. : 15,20,25,30 farmers engaged in bee keeping for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 to improve yield production.
3,670, 3,820, 4,240, 4,500 farmers engaged in the rearing of livestock in the District respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 to improve livestock production.
Livestock and poultry vaccinated against diseases to increase livestock production 2018: Sheep (PPR) = 600, Goat (PPR) = 800 2019: Sheep (PPR)= 650, Goat (PPR) = 850 2020: Sheep (PPR)= 650, Goat (PPR) = 850 2021: Sheep (PPR)= 700, Goat (PPR) = 900
1 potential tourist site identified annually to increase IGF for development annually for the plan period.
5% increase in tourist arrivals annually for Bomfobiri wildlife reserve to boost tourism for the plan period
1 tourism development plan prepared by 2019 to provide a blue print for tourism
2,4,5, 1 schools with tourism clubs to enhance tourism education respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
1,2,1,1 new primary and JHS classroom blocks provide respectively for 2018,2019, 2020 and 2021 to enhance school enrolment
1 Teacher's Quarter provided annually from 2019 top 2021 to provide good accommodation and motivation for teachers.
1000, 1200, 500 and 200 furniture provided to increase enrolment respectively for 2018,2019, 2020 and 2021.
100% of works completed at the District Director ate of Education by 2019 to ensure good working environment of staff.
48 supervision conducted by Education Directorate annually for the plan period to ensure efficient service delivery.
1 STME Camp organized annually for the plan period to enhance the learning of of science and mathematics.
5, 5, 5 and 4 teachers trained and equipped in ICT to improve their knowledge base in ICT respectively for 2018 , 2019, 2020 and 2021.
1 teachers trained in special education annually to build their capacity in special education for the plan period annually
1 orientation programme held for newly trained teachers annually for the plan period build their capacity.

1 teacher award as best teacher and BEC student conducted annually for the plan period to motivate teachers and students.
1 of workshops or seminars held on culture practices conducted annually for the plan period to improve culture practices.
1 Inter school competition organized annually to improve sporting activities for the plan period.
1 refresher training workshop for Science and Mathematics Teacher Organised to increase the knowledge base in Science and Maths
1 quiz for primary and JHS annually for the plan period to increase the knowledge base of students
1 INSET on Science and Maths organised annually for the plan period
40 of teachers posted to needy communities annually for the plan period to enhance service delivery
2000 of textbooks, exercises books and other teaching and learning supplied to schools annually for the plan period to enhance teaching and learning.
150 T&L materials supplied and used annually for the plan period to enhance teaching and learning
1 World Literacy Day commemorated annually to improve literacy among school children for the plan period
2 monitoring visits to literacy classes annually to improve literacy education for the plan period
2 CHPS compounds constructed in 2018 and 1 annually from 2019 to 2021 to enhance health care delivery.
Works completed on District Hospital constructed by 2019 to enhance health care delivery.
6%, 4%, 2% change in number of patients with access to clinical services to make health care delivery accessible for 2018, 2019 and 2020 respectively.
1 No. semi-detached nurses quarters constructed by 2019 to provide adequate accommodation for health staff.
1 No. DDHS bungalow constructed to provide adequate accommodation for DDH by 2019
1 No. permanent office accommodation constructed for DHMT to provide adequate accommodation for DHMT constructed by 2019
5 and 3 motorbikes procured for improved service delivery for 2019 and 2020 respectively.
1 No. CHPS orientation conducted for CHOS for DHMT annually to build the capacity of the Health workers for the plan period.
1 No. review meetings held annually to monitor health care activities for the plan period.
1 No. CHPS review meeting held annually to monitor health care activities for the plan period.
2 No. community durbars held annually to enhance stakeholder participation for the plan period.
2 No. staff review meeting held conducted annually for the plan period.
1 No. staff trained in computer usage and proper data management annually to improve data management and computer usage for the plan period.
1 No. of health workers trained on EPI, FP, HP format annually to build the capacity of health workers on EPI, FP, HP for the plan period.
1 No. data validation meeting held for all in-charge annually to improve data quality for the plan period.

1 No. monitoring and supervision visits to facilities annually to enhance health care delivery for the plan period.
1 No. critical staff posted and trained annually for the plan period.
200 No. number of children immunized on polio annually to reduce infant mortality for the plan period.
2 outreach programme organised on stigmatization to reduce stigmatization
1 seminar held for high risk groups annually to increase knowledge about HIV for the plan period.
1 counselling and testing sessions organised for high vulnerable groups annually to reduce HIV infection for the plan period
1 World AIDS day commemorated annually to reduce HIV infection for the plan period.
4 DAC and DRMT meeting held annually for to strengthen the structure for the implementation of the District HIV Response the plan period
10,5,10,5 Quantities of antiretroviral drugs provided to PLWHIV to make antiretroviral drugs readily available respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
1,2,1,1 incentives provided for the private sector for water management annually to improve water management for the plan period
1 No. septic emptier vehicle procured to enhance sanitation by 2019.
1 No. Small Town Water Facilities constructed in 2019 and 2021 to make potable water accessible
2 boreholes constructed annually for the plan period to make potable water accessible.
1 dam constructed annually for 2021 to improve irrigational activities
1 broken down boreholes rehabilitated constructed to make potable water accessible annually for 2021
1 District Sanitation Plan prepared annually from to serve as a guide to sanitation improvement in the district from 2019 to 2021
10 water and sanitation committees formed and trained annually to enhance water management for the plan period.
4 monitoring visits to facilities conducted annually to improve water delivery for the plan period.
1 in-service training for Environmental Health Officers organized annually to build their capacity in water management for the plan period.
10 sanitary equipment and disinfectants procured annually to ensure improvement in sanitation for the plan period.
1 hygiene education organized annually to enhance public knowledge in hygiene for the plan period.
400, 450, 450 and 500 physically challenged with access to basic necessities to enhance inclusiveness respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
400, 450, 450 and 500 of people benefitted from the LEAP Programme to improve livelihoods respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021
4 child panel meeting held annually to enhance the provision of adequate protection and security for children for the plan period
150, 200, 250, 250 child abuse cases investigated and addressed to enhance the provision of adequate protection and security for children respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
10 day care centres inspected annually to enhance the provision of adequate protection and

security for children for the plan period
4 outreach programmes on social education campaign annually to promote access to social service for the vulnerable and marginalized groups for the plan period
2 rehabilitation centres constructed for people with disabilities each in 2018 and 2021 to promote access to social services for PWDs
4 outreach programme organized annually to promote access to social service for the vulnerable and marginalized groups for the plan period
4 monitoring and evaluation visits to communities on social protection programme held annually to promote access to social service for the vulnerable and marginalized groups for the plan period
4 outreach programme organized annually to promote access to social service for the vulnerable and marginalized groups for the plan period
1 training programme organized annually for staff to build upon the capacity of staff for the plan period.
Number of wildlife education durbars in communities held annually to educate the public on wildlife protection for the plan period
108, 110, 112 and 114 monitoring visits to disaster prone areas conducted respectively to safeguard such areas from disasters for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
7,8,10,10 capacity building programme organised for NADMO staff to build upon the capacity of staff respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021
8,10,11 and 13 outreach programmes organised on flooding to give the public fore knowledge flooding related issues to respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021
4 public education on diseases held annually to enlighten the public on disease prevention and control measures for the plan period
4 education on pest and diseases held annually to educate the public on pest and disease control measures for the plan period
250, 300, 400 trees planted to prevent windstorm respectively for 2018, 2019 and 2020
150, 100, 70, 50 domestic and bush fire cases addressed to reduce the incidence of bush fires respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
1909, 250, 300, 350 disaster volunteer group formed and trained to enhance the provision of security respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
6,9,10,10 NADMO staff trained to build their capacity respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
1 solar energy panel in the district annually to ensure alternative power supply for the plan period
1 biogas facility to reduce over reliance on trees for firewood in the District by 2019
1 sensitisation programme on compliance of NSDF held each for 2019 and 2020
4 and 1 structures or building put up by the private sector for rent to provide accommodation for staff respectively for 2019 and 2020
2 local plans prepared for major communities 2018 and 2021
K25,6,8,4 streets named and property addressed to aid property identification respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
4 technical subcommittee meetings held annually to reduce pending building permit applications for the plan period.
4 statutory planning committee meetings held annually to study and approve building permits and plans for the plan period.

4 routine inspections and enforcement exercises undertaken annually to reduce to construction of unauthorized structures for the plan period.
4 intervention implemented in Zongo Communities annually for the plan period.
1 capacity building programmes organised for staff of the assembly annually to build the capacity of staff for the plan period.
1 capacity building programmes for assembly members annually to build the capacity of assembly members for the plan period.
5 security cases recorded in the district annually for the plan period.
4 meetings of the district sub structure held annually to strengthen the sub structures for the plan period.
District Medium term Development Plan adopted and approved by 2021 to serve as a blueprint for the development of the district for the plan period
District Composite Annual Budget prepared and approved annually by Assembly to guide the spending process of the district Assembly for the plan period.
1 National Celebrations held in the District annually by Assembly for the plan period.
2,1,1 sets of equipment and logistics supplied to the Physical Planning Department to promote the activities of the PPD respectively for 2019, 2020 and 2021.
3,2,4,2 potentials for LED identified and implemented to enhance the promotion of local content by respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
1 vehicle procured annually to enhance movement of field officers for 2019 and 2020
4 DPCU meeting held and activities carried out annually to co-ordinate the activities of the various departments and undertake monitoring and evaluation exercises for the plan period.
4 monitoring and evaluation visits to projects sites undertaken annually to ensure project's execution are as planned for the plan period.
10 of MPs projects by the end of 2021. (3,3,2,2 projects initiated and implemented by the MP respectively for 2019, 2020 and 2021)
7 self- help projects (2,2,1,1 self-help projects initiated and implemented respectively for 2019, 2020 and 2021 by the Assembly) to promote local economic development
At least 2 Town Hall meetings held in the District annually to promote community engagement and participation for the plan period.

Organization of the 2018-2021 MTDP Document

The Sekyere Kumawu Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021) is structured into seven chapters:

Chapter 1: Performance Review and Profile/Current Situation/Baseline

This covers the:

- i. Description of the vision, mission, core values and functions.
- ii. Analysis of the performance of the DAs in implementing programmes and projects under the seven GSGDA II (2014-2017) themes and other interventions from 2014 to 2017.
- iii. Analysis of current sector development situation and profile of the MA.
- iv. A summary of key development problems/issues/gaps identified from the situation analysis.

Chapter 2: Development Issues for 2018-2021

This includes prioritised development issues linked to the relevant development dimensions of Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 which are:

- i. Economic Development
- ii. Social Development
- iii. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
- iv. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- v. Ghana's role in International Affairs

Chapter 3: Development Projections, Adopted Goals, Policy Objectives and Strategies.

This entails:

- Projected development requirements for 2018-2021.
- Adopted development issues, Development Dimension goals, Policy objectives and strategies from Agenda for Jobs.

Chapter 4: Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly:-

This includes:

- Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the DA for 2018-2021 reflecting international obligations and sustainability measures
- Development Programmes/Sub-Programmes of Action (PoA) of the DA for 2018-2021 linked to the programme-based budgeting and reflecting international obligations and sustainability measures
- Indicative Financial Strategy.

Chapter 5: Annual Action Plan of the District Assembly

This entails:

- Annual Action Plans for 2018,2019,2020 and 2021 developed from the Programme of Action, as a basis for the District Budget.
- Structure plans, local plans etc.

Chapter 6: Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

This should include:

- i. Monitoring matrix or results framework outlining all indicators, their baselines and targets in relation to the Results matrix of the Agenda for Jobs.
- ii. Strategy for data collection, collation, analysis and use of results matrix, implementation, and M&E.
- iii. Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format.
- iv. Dissemination and Communications Strategy.
- v. Evaluation Arrangement with an Evaluation Framework or Matrix.
- vi. Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement.

Chapter 7: Concluding Remarks.

CHAPTER 1: PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND DISTRICT PROFILE

1.1 Vision Statement

To become a well-developed District Assembly that provides and facilitates excellent services to its people to ensure improvement in the quality of life of its people.

1.2 Mission Statement

The Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly exists to facilitate the improvement in the quality of life of the people in close collaboration with the private sector and other development partners in the District through:

- Mobilization;
- Reduction of unemployment;
- Provision of basic socio-economic development within the context of good governance;
- And provision of adequate environmental facilities.

1.3 Functions of Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly

In accordance with Section 6 (3) of PNDCL 207, the following are the functions of the District.

- (a) Be responsible for the overall development of the District and shall ensure the preparation and submission to the Central Government for approval, the development plan and budget for the District.
- (b) Formulate programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization and utilization of human, physical, financial and other resources of the District.
- (c) Promote and support productive activity and social development in the District and remove any obstacles to initiative and development.
- (d) Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the District.
- (e) Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide District works and services in the District.
- (f) In co-operation with appropriate national and local security agencies be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the District.

- (g) Ensure ready access to the courts and public tribunals in the District for the promotion of justice.
- (h) Initiate, sponsor or carry out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by this law or any other enactment and
- (i) Perform such other functions as may be referred to it by the Government.

1.4 Core Values

The District Assembly has some core values that guide behaviour of staff and community. These core values ensure that staff are people oriented, integrity focused, committed to achieve organisational goals, mission statement and vision. The values also strive for excellence, transparency, accountability and good leadership.

The following list shows the list of the core values and their sub-components.

1. People Oriented Approach

- ❖ Treat people with respect and dignity
- ❖ Welcome diversity and diverse opinions
- ❖ Help our fellow employees improve their skills
- ❖ Recognise and reward accomplishment
- ❖ Foster team work and collaboration

2. Integrity in the performance of duties

- ❖ Be honest, forthright and trustworthy
- ❖ Use straight talk, no hidden agenda
- ❖ Respect ethics, law and regulation

3. Commitment in achieving organisational goals, mission and vision

- ❖ Honour commitments to the people's representatives and the community as a whole
- ❖ Accept personal responsibility to meet commitments, be accountable.

4. Quest for excellence in the discharge of duties.

- ❖ Improve performance continually
- ❖ Stress quality, productivity, growth, best practice and measurements
- ❖ Always strive to be the best

5. Selflessness approach to work

- ❖ Employees shall take decisions solely in terms of the public interest and not for any financial or other material benefit for themselves, their family or their friends

6. Transparency in decisions

- ❖ Employees shall be open as possible about all decisions and restrict access to information only when the wider public interest clearly demands that the information should not be released.

7. Accountability on resources allocated

- ❖ Employees shall be responsible to government and the public for their decisions and must submit themselves to whatever security as appropriate to their office.

8. Good Leadership

- ❖ Employees shall strive to excel in all their endeavours, be example to others and encourage others to follow their professional footsteps.

1.5 Performance Review of the 2014-2017 DMTDP

It is required that the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) collect data and information to review the District's performance from 2014 to 2017 to ascertain *progress made and lessons learnt*. This review was based on the programmes and projects under the thematic areas of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II), 2014-2017. The GSGDA II had seven (7) thematic areas;

1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic stability
2. Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector
3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
4. Oil and Gas Development
5. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements
6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment
7. Transparent and Accountable Governance

The assessment of performance, largely covers;

- i. The extent of implementation of all broad projects/activities under the programmes and sub-programmes as well as achievement of the policy objectives in relation to the indicators from 2014 to 2017 with respect to the appropriate thematic areas of GSGDA II.
- ii. Statement on income and expenditure of the MMDA.
- iii. Statement on the problems/issues/challenges identified during implementation and actions taken to address them.
- iv. Relevant lessons for the next planning phase

1.5 Performance by Thematic Area

1.5.1 Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-economic Stability

In order to achieve the goal and objectives under Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-economic Stability, a total number of 39 programmes and projects were formulated for implementation.

28 representing 71.8% were fully implemented, 8 projects representing 20.5% are ongoing or partially completed while 3 of the projects representing 7.7% were not implemented. Therefore overall performance for this thematic area is 82.1%.

Table 1.1: Status of Programmes/Projects Implementation: Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-economic Stability

Implementation Status	Number of Projects	Percentage (%)
Fully Implemented	28	71.8
Partially Implemented/ Ongoing	8	20.5
Not Implemented	3	7.7
Total	39	100.00

Source: DPCU-SKDA, 2017

Table 1.2: Summary of District Performance from 2014-2017 (Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability)

District Objective: To Ensure Efficient Revenue Generation and Management

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To ensure efficient revenue generation and management						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objective /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Management and Administration	Finance	Train Revenue Collectors in Revenue Mobilization Strategies	Nil	15	15	Fully Implemented
	Management and Administration	Finance	Organize One-day Training Workshop for Accounts & Budget Staff	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
	Management and Administration	Finance	Organize Market tolls Education Campaigns for all the 3 Town/Area Councils	Nil	3	3	Fully Implemented
	Management and Administration	Finance	Undertake Revaluation of Properties	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
			Organize Participatory Fee fixing Meeting	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented

			Organize Fee Fixing Approval Meeting and Gazetting of Fees	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
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PERIOD	Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To ensure efficient revenue generation and management						
	Programmes/ Projects	Sub Programmes	Broad Objective /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Management and Administration	Finance	Monitor Revenue Collection	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
	Management and Administration	Finance	Organize Revenue Mop Up exercise and Prosecute Defaulters	Nil	0	0	Not Implemented
	Management and Administration	Finance	Create and Update Revenue Data	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, rural housing and water management	Construction of Lockable stores (Phase 1) at Kumawu	Nil	100%	20%	On-going
	Management and Administration	Finance	Develop Financial Management	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented

			Software				ted
	Management and Administration	Finance	Organise Capacity Building and Training Programme on Financial Management and Reporting	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To ensure efficient revenue generation and management						
	Programmes/ Projects	Sub Programmes	Broad Objective /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2015	Management and Administration	Finance	Create and Update revenue data	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, rural housing and water management	Rehabilitation of 1 No. Market	Nil	100%	60%	On-going
			Construction of 1 No. Lockable stores	Nil	100%	55%	On-going
	Management and Administration	Finance	Monitor Revenue Collection	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
			Organize Revenue Mop Up exercise and	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented

			Prosecute Defaulters				
	Management and Administration	Finance	Undertake Revaluation of Properties	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
			Organize Participatory Fee fixing Meeting	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
			Organize Fee Fixing Approval Meeting and Gazetting of Fees	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To ensure efficient revenue generation and management						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objective /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2016	Management and Administration	Finance	Valuate landed properties in communities	Nil	2	1	Not Implemented
	Management and Administration	Finance	Create and Update revenue data	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
	Management and Administration	Finance	Monitor Revenue Collection	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
	Management and Administration	Finance	Organize Revenue Mop Up exercise and Prosecute Defaulters	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented

	Management and Administration	Finance	Undertake Revaluation of Properties	Nil	0	0	Not Implemented
			Organize Participatory Fee fixing Meeting	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
			Organize Fee Fixing Approval Meeting and Gazetting of Fees	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
	Management and Administration	Finance	Organise Capacity Building and Training Programme on Financial Management and Reporting	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To ensure efficient revenue generation and management						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objective /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2016	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, rural housing and water management	Rehabilitation of I No. Market	Nil	100%	70%	On-going
			Construction of 1 No 14unit Lockable stores	Nil	100%	70%	On-going
			Construction of	Nil	100%	60%	On-going

			10unit lockable stores and pavement of market				
2017	Management and Administration	Finance	Create and Update revenue data	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
	Management and Administration	Finance	Monitor Revenue Collection	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
	Management and Administration	Finance	Organize Revenue Mop Up exercise and Prosecute Defaulters	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
	Management and Administration	Finance	Undertake Revaluation of Properties	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
			Organize Participatory Fee fixing Meeting	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
			Organize Fee Fixing Approval Meeting and Gazetting of Fees	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented

1.5.2 Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

Within the ambit of the national objective of enhancing private sector participation in the national economy, the District prioritized 17 projects to build the capacity and support local entrepreneurs to expand and increase their productivity. However, due to inadequate funds, more than one-third (6) of these projects were not implemented. Currently, five of these projects are yet to be completed as referenced by the performance summary table.

Table 1.3: Status of Programmes/ Projects Implementation: Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

Implementation Status	Number of Projects	Percentage (%)
Fully Implemented	6	35.3
Partially Implemented/ Ongoing	5	29.4
Not Implemented	6	35.3
Total	17	100.00

Source: DPCU-SKDA, 2017

Table 1.4: Summary of District Performance from 2014-2017 (Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector)

District Objective: To Promote Sustainable Partnership between Private Sector and District Assembly

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To Promote Sustainable Partnership between Private Sector and District Assembly						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objective /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Support skills training of 25 artisans	Nil	25	25	Fully Implemented
			Support 10 Small Scale Businesses to Access Credit Loans	Nil	10	10	Fully Implemented
	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Provide 2 Industrial Sites for Artisans	Nil	2	1	On-going
	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Create Awareness on Development of Tourist Sites by Private Investors	Nil	1	0	Not Implemented
			Develop 2 Major Tourist Sites in the District	Nil	2	0	Not implemented
	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Formation of credit unions in 3 communities	Nil	3	3	Fully Implemented
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Create Awareness on Development of Tourist Sites by Private Investors	Nil	1	0	Not implemented
			Develop 3 Major	Nil	3	0	Not

			Tourist Sites in the District				implemented
	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Provide 2 Industrial Sites for Artisans	Nil	2	1	On-going
	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism	Support training of 25 skills artisans	Nil	25	25	Fully Implemented

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To Promote Sustainable Partnership between Private Sector and District Assembly						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objective /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Create Awareness on Development of Tourist Sites by Private Investors	Nil	1	0	Not implemented
			Develop 2 Major Tourist Sites in the District	Nil	2	0	Not implemented
	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Support training and income generating activities of 30 PWDs	Nil	30	30	Fully Implemented
			Train 3 women groups in soap making	Nil	3	1	On-going
			Support training of	Nil	15	15	Fully

			carpenters in T&J				implemented
2017	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Train 25 women and youth in CBT in cassava processing	Nil	25	5	On-going
			Train 25 women and youth in CBT in palm oil extraction	Nil	25	10	On-going

1.5.3 Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management

The District Assembly under the national development framework planned to manage its natural resources sustainably to ensure increased agricultural productivity, profitability and farmer income. These underpinning objectives under the thematic area were to be achieved with 52 strategic programmes/ sub-programmes and projects. The projects were aimed at general agricultural production, agro-based industry and natural resource management, especially forestation and reforestation.

The District planned to improve extension services delivery by organizing field visits, workshops and seminars. Improved crop varieties were planned to be distributed to farmers to increase crop production. There were also attempts to facilitate farmers' access to credit facilities. Cumulatively, there were no major achievements for these strategies.

The District's economy is largely based on farming, non-timber forest resource gathering, and logging and lumbering. Thus for the District to achieve accelerated development, the environment sector needs to be given a critical attention.

The District Assembly cannot achieve sustainable development if emphasis is placed only on socio-economic development to the detriment of the environment and natural resource management.

It is against this backdrop that the District Assembly and its stakeholders took exceptional interest in the sustainable development and harnessing of the natural resources to ensure that the depletion rate of 1% per annum was reduced.

It is encouraging to note that the District performed creditably under the sub sector. It achieved about 80% of its objectives for the planned years. Activities such as recruitment and training of forest guards, education campaigns, alternative livelihood projects and enforcement of traditional sanctions and bye-laws were implemented to enhance sustainability of the environment

32 out of the 52 programmes and projects were fully implemented.

Table 1.5: Status of Programmes/Projects Implementation: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management

Implementation Status	Number of Projects	Percentage (%)
Fully Implemented	32	61.5
Partially Implemented/ Ongoing	20	38.5
Not Implemented	0	0
Total	52	100.00

Source: DPCU-SKDA, 2017

Table 1.6: Summary of District Performance from 2014-2017 (Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management)

Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

PERIOD	Thematic Area Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To Promote Modernized Agriculture to Sustain the Natural Environment and Increase Production						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objective /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Train Farmers on Improved Agricultural Practices	Nil	100	100	Fully Implemented
			Conduct Yield Studies on Selected Crops	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
			Support Cocoa Mass Spraying Exercise	Nil	4	4	Fully Implemented
			Organize Farmers' Fora in Communities on Value Chain Development	Nil	3	3	Fully Implemented
			Organize Soil Management Training for Farmers	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented

			Organize Annual Vaccine Of Animals (Sheep,cattle,dogs etc.	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
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Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To Promote Modernized Agriculture to Sustain the Natural Environment and Increase Production						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objectives /Activities	Indicators	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Baseline (2013)							
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Organize Sensitization workshops on Improve Seed Adaptation for Farmers	Nil	500	400	Partially Implemented
			Train Farmers on Reduction Methods	Nil	50	50	Fully Implemented
			Organize Annual Education Through Media on Food Security	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
			Procure logistics for Dept. of Agric	Nil	20,000.00	5,000.00	Partially Implemented

			Organize workshop on Prevention of illegal chain-saw activities and preservation of forest	Nil	2	2	Fully Implemented
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PERIOD	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To Promote Modernized Agriculture to Sustain the Natural Environment and Increase Production						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objectives /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, rural housing and water management	Organize workshops on Water Resources Preservation	Nil	2	2	Fully Implemented
	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Organize Durbars to Sensitize Communities on Environmental Protection	Nil	9	9	Fully Implemented
			Organize Annual Tree Planting Exercise	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented

2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Train Farmers on Improved Agricultural Practices	Nil	70	70	Fully Implemented
			Support Cocoa Mass Spraying Exercise	Nil	4	4	Fully Implemented
			Organize Farmers' Fora in Communities on Value Chain Development	Nil	4	4	Fully Implemented

PERIOD	Thematic Area Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To Promote Modernized Agriculture to Sustain the Natural Environment and Increase Production						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objectives /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2015	Economic Development Post Harvest Lost Management Preservation of Water Resources & Wetlands	Agricultural Services and Management	Organize Annual Vaccine Of Animals (Sheep,cattle,dogs etc.	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
			Organize Sensitization workshops on Improve Seed Adaptation for Farmers	Nil	500	450	Partially Implemented
			Organize Annual Vaccine Of Animals (Sheep,cattle,dogs etc.	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
			Train Farmers on Reduction	Nil	50	45	Partially

			Methods				Implemented
			Organize Annual Education Through Media on Food Security	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
			Organize Stakeholder workshop on Soya bean Production and Utilization	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
			Organize workshops on Water Resources Preservation	Nil	2	2	Fully Implemented

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To Promote Modernized Agriculture to Sustain the Natural Environment and Increase Production						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objectives /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2015	Economic Development Prevention of Illegal Lumbering Modern Agriculture Technology Transfer	Agricultural Services and Management	Organize Durbars to Sensitize Communities on Environmental Protection	Nil	9	8	Partially Implemented
			Organize Annual Tree Planting Exercise	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
			Organize workshop on Prevention of illegal chain-saw activities and	Nil	3	3	Fully

			preservation of forest				Implemented
			Organize Technology Adoption Workshop for Farmers	Nil	2	2	Fully Implemented

Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

PERIOD	Thematic Area Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To Promote Modernized Agriculture to Sustain the Natural Environment and Increase Production						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objectives /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Train Farmers on Improved Agricultural Practices	Nil	70	70	Fully Implemented
			Support Cocoa Mass Spraying Exercise	Nil	4	4	Fully Implemented
			Organize Farmers' Fora in Communities on Value Chain Development	Nil	2	2	Fully Implemented

			Organize Annual Vaccine Of Animals (Sheep,cattle,dogs etc.	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
			Organize Sensitization workshops on Improve Seed Adaptation for Farmers	Nil	500	350	Partially Implemented

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To Promote Modernized Agriculture to Sustain the Natural Environment and Increase Production						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objectives /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Train Farmers on Reduction Methods	Nil	50	40	Partially Implemented
			Organize Annual Education Through Media on Food Security	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
			Organize workshops on Water Resources Preservation	Nil	2	2	Fully

							Implemented
			Organize Durbars to Sensitize Communities on Environmental Protection	Nil	4	2	Partially Implemented
			Organize Annual Tree Planting Exercise	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
			Organize workshop on Prevention of illegal chain-saw activities and preservation of forest	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
			Organize Technology Adoption Workshop for Farmers	Nil	2	2	Fully Implemented

Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

PERIOD	Thematic Area Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To Promote Modernized Agriculture to Sustain the Natural Environment and Increase Production						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objectives /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Train Farmers on Improved Agricultural Practices	Nil	60	25	On-going
			Support Cocoa Mass Spraying Exercise	Nil	3	1	On-going
			Organize Farmers' Fora in Communities on Value Chain Development	Nil	2	1	On-going
			Organize Annual Vaccine Of Animals (Sheep, cattle, dogs etc).	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
			Organize Sensitization workshops on Improve Seed Adaptation for Farmers	Nil	500	250	On-going

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To Promote Modernized Agriculture to Sustain the Natural Environment and Increase Production						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objectives /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Train Farmers on Reduction Methods	Nil	50	20	On-going
			Organize Annual Education Through Media on Food Security	Nil	1	-	On-going
			Procure logistics for Dept. of Agric	Nil	Ghc 8000.00	-	On-going
			Construct 1No. 3 Bedroom Bungalow for District Director of Agriculture	Nil	1	-	On-going
			Organize workshops on Water Resources Preservation	Nil	2	1	On-going

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To Promote Modernized Agriculture to Sustain the Natural Environment and Increase Production						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objectives /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Organize Durbars to Sensitize Communities on Environmental Protection	Nil	4	1	On-going
			Organize Annual Tree Planting Exercise	Nil	1	-	On-going
			Organize workshop on Prevention of illegal chain-saw activities and preservation of forest	Nil	1	-	On-going

1.5.4 Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement

Mobilizing for accelerated infrastructure, energy and human settlement development was one of the key strategic objectives of the Sekyere Kumawu District's strive to better the living conditions of her people. In this direction, 48 programmes were planned for implementation. Of this 20 were actualized. The District Assembly planned to sensitize communities on the socio-economic benefits of tourism, and market its tourism potentials for private sector participation. However, these objectives could not be achieved as a result of some of the constraints and challenges identified during the stakeholder interface.

Table 1.7: Status of Programmes/Projects Implementation: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement

Implementation Status	Number of Projects	Percentage (%)
Fully Implemented	20	41.7
Partially Implemented/ Ongoing	18	37.5
Not Implemented	10	20.8
Total	48	100.00

Source: DPCU-SKDA, 2017

Table 1.8: Summary of District Performance from 2014-2017 (Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development)

INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development						Remarks	
	Policy Objectives: To Accelerate Infrastructure and Spatial Development							
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objectives /Activities	Indicators				
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement			
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Procure and Install Streetlights	Nil	GHC 40,000.00	GHC 5,000.00	Partially Implemented	
			Procure Low Tension Poles	Nil	200	50	Partially Implemented	
	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport services	Reshape 25km Feeder Roads	Nil	25km	25km	Fully Implemented	
			Spatial planning	Preparation of Development Schemes/Layouts for Selected Communities	Nil	4	0	Not implemented
			Organize Sensitization Meetings on Spatial Planning and Building Regulation in Selected Communities	Nil	4	0	Not implemented	

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To Accelerate Infrastructure and Spatial Development						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objectives /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Evacuation /Clearing of Refuse Dump Sites in selected communities	Nil	6	6	Fully Implemented
			Acquisition and Development of Final Waste Disposal Sites	Nil	2	1	Partially Implemented
			Construction of toilet facility	Nil	1	1	On-going
			Procure 1No. Wheel Loader	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
			Procure 1No. Cesspit Emptier	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
			Organize Screening Exercise for Food Vendors/Handlers	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
			Mechanization of boreholes	Nil	5	3	Partially Implemented
			Monitoring of Water and Sanitation Facilities	Nil	25	25	Fully Implemented

INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development						Remarks	
	Policy Objectives: Infrastructure and Spatial Development							
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objectives /Activities	Indicators				
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement			
2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Extension of electricity to selected needy communities	Nil	10	7	Partially Implemented	
			Procure Low Tension Poles	Nil	200	50	Partially Implemented	
	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport services	Reshape and Maintenance of feeder roads	Nil	25Km	25Km	Fully Implemented	
			Spatial planning	Preparation of Development Schemes/Layouts for Selected Communities	Nil	4	0	Not Implemented
			Organize Training on Lumpmis (GIS)for Staffs	Nil	3	3	Fully Implemented	
			Organize Sensitization Meetings on Spatial Planning and Building Regulation in Selected Communities	Nil	4	0	Not Implemented	

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To Accelerate Infrastructure and Spatial Development						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objectives /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2015	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Maintenance of Sanitary Facilities in all Town & Area Councils	Nil	4	4	Fully Implemented
			Rehabilitation of Toilet Facilities	Nil	4	4	Fully Implemented
			Organize Screening Exercise for Food Vendors/Handlers	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
			Mechanization of boreholes	Nil	20	14	Partially Implemented
			Monitoring of Water and Sanitation Facilities		30	30	Fully Implemented
			Support for DWST Activities		GHC 10,000.00	GH10,000.00	Fully Implemented

INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: Infrastructure and Spatial Development						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objectives /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2016	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Extension of electricity to selected communities	Nil	9	4	Partially Implemented
			Procure Low Tension Poles	Nil	100	40	Partially Implemented
	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport services	Reshape and Maintenance of Feeder roads	Nil	25Km	25Km	Fully Implemented
	Management and Administration	General Administration	Provision of internet facility at the Central Administration offices	Nil	1	0	Not Implemented
	Infrastructure Development and Management	Spatial planning	Preparation of Development Schemes/Layouts for Selected Communities	Nil	4	0	Not Implemented
			Organize Sensitization Meetings on Spatial Planning and Building Regulation in Selected Communities	Nil	4	2	Partially Implemented

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To Accelerate Infrastructure and Spatial Development						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objectives /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2016	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Maintenance of Sanitary Facilities in all Town & Area Councils	Nil	6	2	Partially Implemented
			Maintenance of Sanitary Facilities	Nil	9	9	Fully Implemented
			Organize Screening Exercise for Food Vendors/Handlers	Nil	1	1	Fully Implemented
			Mechanization of boreholes	Nil	2	2	Fully Implemented
			Monitoring of Water and Sanitation Facilities	Nil	25	25	Fully Implemented
			Support for DWST Activities	Nil	GHC 5,000.00	GHC 5,000.00	Fully Implemented

INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To Accelerate Infrastructure and Spatial Development						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objectives /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Extension of electricity to selected communities	Nil	12	-	Not Implemented
			Procure Low Tension Poles	Nil	100	-	On-going
	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport services	Reshape and Maintenance of Feeder roads	Nil	25Km	-	On-going
	Management and Administration	General Administration	Provision of internet facility at the Central Administration offices	Nil	1	-	Not Implemented
	Infrastructure Development and Management	Spatial Planning	Preparation of Development Schemes/Layouts for Selected Communities	Nil	4	0	Not Implemented
			Organize Sensitization Meetings on Spatial Planning and Building Regulation in Selected Communities	Nil	4	0	Not Implemented

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To Accelerate Infrastructure and Spatial Development						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objectives /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2017	Social Services Delivery						
		Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Maintenance of Sanitary Facilities	Nil	3	3	Fully Implemented
			Organize Screening Exercise for Food Vendors/Handlers	Nil	1	-	On-going
			Mechanization of boreholes	Nil	20	6	On-going
			Monitoring of Water and Sanitation Facilities	Nil	15	7	On-going
			Support for DWST Activities	Nil	GHC 30,000.00	GHC 0.00	On-going

1.5.5 Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Under this thematic area, a total of 25 programmes and projects were planned for implementation. Whilst fourteen were implemented

Table 1.9: Status of Programmes/Projects Implementation: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Implementation Status	Number of Projects	Percentage (%)
Fully Implemented	55	55
Partially Implemented/ Ongoing	41	41
Not Implemented	4	4
Total	100	100.00

Source: DPCU-SKDA, 2017

Table 1.10: Summary of District Performance from 2014-2017 (Human Development, Productivity and Employment)

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To develop a skilled Human Resource Base for Employment and Productivity						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objectives /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTD P Target	Achievement		
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	1. Promotion of Girl and Boy Child Education	-	4	2	Partially Implemented
			2. Support For SME Students	-	4	2	Partially Implemented
			3. Organize SPAM in School Communities	-	5	5	Fully Implemented
			Provide 1000 mono dual desks to basic schools	-	1000	1000	Fully Implemented
			1. Support for Sports Activities	4	1	1	Fully Implemented
			1. Construction of 3No. 3unit Pre-school classroom blocks at Temate, Islamic Benevolent and Wonoo	-	3	2	Ongoing
			2. Completion of abandoned classroom block at Akrokyere	-	1	1	Ongoing
3. Rehabilitation of 3No. 4-unit JHS Blocks at Oyoko, Akrofosso, Besoro	-	3	3	Fully Implemented			

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To ensure efficient revenue generation and management						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objectives /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	1. Support My First Day at School	-	1	1	Fully Implemented
			2. Support Best Teacher Award Day Celebration	-	1	0	Not Implemented
			3. Support for Independence Anniversary Celebration & Debate	-	1	1	Fully Implemented
	Public Health Services and management		1. Construction of 1No. CHPs compound at Bahankra	-	1	0	Not Implemented
			2. Rehabilitate and convert Akrofonso Comm. Center to a Health Post	-	1	1	Fully Implemented
			1. Support for District Responsive Initiative on Malaria	-	1	1	Fully Implemented
			1. Support for District Responsive Initiative on Immunization	-	1	1	Fully Implemented
			1. Form HIV/ AIDS and Peace clubs in public JHS	-	10	10	Fully Implemented
			2. Organise workshops for school based SHEP Coordinators on School HIV Alert Model	-	1	1	Fully Implemented
			Economic Development	Trade, Industry and	1. Organize Savings and	-	2

		Tourism Services	Investment Workshops For Women Groups				
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PERIOD	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To develop a skilled Human Resource Base for Employment and Productivity						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objectives /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	1. Organize Hospital Welfare Services	-	4	4	Fully Implemented
			2. Monitoring of Day Care Centres	-	4	4	Fully Implemented
			3. Organize quarterly Social Education Campaigns	-	1	1	Fully Implemented
			4. Support for Activities of People with Disability	-	1	1	Fully Implemented
			5. Undertake Case Work on Child Maintenance, Custody and Family Welfare/Reconciliation	-	4	4	Fully Implemented
			6. Organize Counselling and Visits to Police Stations	-	8	8	Fully Implemented
			7. Organize Bi-Quarterly Child Panel Meetings on Civil and Quasi Judicial Cases of Children	-	50,000	15,000.00	Partially Implemented
			8. Assist Communities to Initiate Self Help Project				

2015	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	1. Promotion of Girl and Boy Child Education	-	4	2	Partially Implemented
			2. Support for SME Students	-	2	2	Fully Implemented
			3. Support District Education Fund	-	14,000.00	9,500.00	Partially Implemented
			4. Organize SPAM in School Communities	-	5	5	Fully Implemented

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To develop a skilled Human Resource Base for Employment and Productivity						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objectives /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	1. Construction of 1 No 3 Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities(SUT) at Bahankra	-	1	0.4	Ongoing
			2. Construction of 1 No. 3Unit Preschool classroom block at Kumawu Islamic Benevolent	-	1	0.3	Ongoing
			3. Renovation of 1No. 4unit classroom block at Bodomase Methodist JHS	-	1	0.5	Ongoing
			4. Construction of 3unit block with sanitary facilities for Kumawu Adventist JHS	-	1	0.2	Ongoing
			5. Construction of 1 No. Preschool at Woraso Presby Primary	-	1	0.5	Ongoing
			6. Rehabilitation of JHS Block at Sekyere Saviour school	-	1	0.2	Ongoing
			Construction of 1 No 2unit KG Block at Nkwanta AME school	-	1	0.2	Ongoing
			1. Support for Sports Activities	-	1	1	Fully Implemented

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To develop a skilled Human Resource Base for Employment and Productivity						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objectives /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	1. Support My First Day at School	-	1	1	Fully Implemented
			2. Support Best Teacher Award Day Celebration	0	1	0	Not Implemented
			3. Support for Independence Anniversary Celebration & Debate	-	1	1	Fully Implemented
	Public Health Services and management		Construction of 1No. CHPS Compounds at Temate and Akrofonso	-	2	0.2	Ongoing
			Support for District Responsive Initiative on Malaria	-	1	1	Fully Implemented
			Support for District Responsive Initiative on Immunization	-	1	1	Fully Implemented
			1. Construction of 1No. semi-detached quarters for health personnel at Kumawu	-	1	0.3	Ongoing
			1. Support for District Responsive Initiative on HIV/AIDS	-	1	1	Fully Implemented
Social		1. Organize Hospital Welfare	-	4	4	Fully	

		Welfare and community services	Services	-	4	4	Implemented
			2. Monitoring of Day Care Centres	-	4	4	Fully Implemented
			3. Organize quarterly Social Education Campaigns	-	1	1	Fully Implemented
			4. Support for Activities of People with Disability	-	1	1	Fully Implemented
			5. Undertake Case Work on Child Maintenance, Custody and Family Welfare/Reconciliation	-	4	4	Fully Implemented
			6. Organize Counselling and Visits to Police Stations				Fully Implemented

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To develop a skilled Human Resource Base for Employment and Productivity						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objectives /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Organize Bi-Quarterly Child Panel Meetings on Civil and Quasi Judicial Cases of Children	-	8	8	Fully implementation Partially Implemented
			Assist Communities to Initiate Self Help Project		40,000.00	16,000.00	
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	1. Promotion of Girl and Boy Child Education	-	3	1	Partially Implemented
			2. Support for SME Students	-	3	2	Partially Implemented
			3. Support District Education Fund	-	14,000.00	5,700.00	Partially Implemented
			4. Organize SPAM in School Communities	-	4	4	Partially Implemented Fully Implemented

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To develop a skilled Human Resource Base for Employment and Productivity						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objectives /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	1. Procure 300 mono and 300 dual desks for primary and JHS schools	-	600	600	Fully Implemented
			2. Procure 50 hexagonal desks and 300 chairs for KG	-	350	350	Fully Implemented
		1. Support My First Day at School	4	1	1	Fully Implemented	
		2. Support Best Teacher Award Day Celebration	0	1	1	Fully Implemented	
	3. Support for Independence Anniversary Celebration & Debate	4	1	1	Fully Implemented		
		1. Support for Sports Activities	-	1	1	Fully Implemented	
	Public Health Services and	1. Construction of CHPs Compound at Bahankra and Abotanso	-	2	0.4	Ongoing	

		management	1. Support for District Responsive Initiative on Malaria & other Epidemics	-	1	1	Fully Implemented
			1. Conduct immunisation at outreach points	-	1	1	Fully Implemented
			1. Support for District Responsive Initiative on HIV/AIDS	-	1	1	Fully Implemented

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To develop a skilled Human Resource Base for Employment and Productivity						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objectives /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2016	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	1. Organize Hospital Welfare Services	-	4	4	Fully Implemented
			2. Monitoring of Day Care Centres	-	4	4	Fully Implemented
			3. Organize quarterly Social Education Campaigns	-	4	4	Fully Implemented
			4. Support for Activities of People with Disability	-	1	1	Fully Implemented
			5. Undertake Case Work on Child Maintenance, Custody and Family Welfare/Reconciliation	-	1	1	Fully Implemented
			6. Organize Counselling	-	4	4	Fully Implemented
				-	8	8	Fully Implemented
				-	153,89	110,000.00	Partially Implemented
					1.55		

			and Visits to Police Stations 7. Organize Bi-Quarterly Child Panel Meetings on Civil and Quasi Judicial Cases of Children 8. Assist Communities to Initiate Self Help Project				
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PERIOD	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To develop a skilled Human Resource Base for Employment and Productivity						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objectives /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	1. Organize Town/Hall meetings	-	4	0	
		Education, youth & sports and Library services	2. Promotion of Girl and Boy Child Education	-	3	0	Ongoing
			3. Support For SME Students	-	4	0	Ongoing
				-	18,000.00	0	Ongoing
			4. Support District Education Fund	-	5	0	Ongoing
			5. Organize SPAM in School Communities				
		1. Rehabilitation of 1 No. 2Unit KG Block at Kumawu Anglican 2. Rehabilitation of 1 No. 4 Unit Classroom Block at Akrofonso 3. Rehabilitation of 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block at Asekyerewa	-	1	0.5	Ongoing	
			-	1	0.4	Ongoing	
			-	1	0.6	Ongoing	
			-	1	0.5	Ongoing	

			4. Rehabilitation of 1No. 4unit classroom block at Oyoko Methodist				
			1. Support for Sport Activities	4	1	1	Fully Implemented

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To develop a skilled Human Resource Base for Employment and Productivity						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objectives /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	1. Support My First Day at School	-	1	-	Ongoing
2. Support Best Teacher Award Day Celebration			-	1	-	Ongoing	
3. Support for Independence Anniversary Celebration & Debate			-	1	1	Not implemented	
2017	Public Health Services and management	1. Support for District Responsive Initiative on Immunization		-	1		Ongoing
			Construction of CHPs compound at Dadease	-	1	0.6	Ongoing
			Construction 1No. 2bedroom semidetached	-	1	0.4	Ongoing
	Provision of Accommodation for						

	Health Personnel		Health personnel quarters at Kumawu				
	Organize HIV/AIDS Outreach Programmes		1. Support for District Responsive Initiative on HIV/AIDS	-	1	1	Fully Implemented

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To develop a skilled Human Resource Base for Employment and Productivity						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objectives /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	1. Organize Hospital Welfare Services	-	4	2	Ongoing
			2. Monitoring of Day Care Centres	-	4	2	Ongoing
			3. Organize quarterly Social Education Campaigns	-	1	1	Fully Implemented
			4. Support for Activities of People with Disability	-	1	1	Fully Implemented
			5. Undertake Case Work on Child Maintenance, Custody and Family Welfare/Reconciliation	-	4	2	
			6. Organize Counselling and Visits to Police Stations	-	8	3	Ongoing
			7. Organize Bi-Quarterly Child Panel Meetings on Civil and Quasi Judicial Cases of Children	-	400,00 0.00	0.00	Ongoing

			8. Assist Communities to Initiate Self Help Project				
	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Construction 1No. 2bedroom semidetached Health personnel quarters at Kumawu	-	1	0.4	Ongoing

1.5.6 Transparent and Accountable Governance

Of the 45 activities programmed to improve good governance in the district, attempts were made to implement 39. The District, for instance, planned to construct office block for police and ended up by achieving its target.

The District also planned to construct 3 No. office blocks for the Area Councils to enhance local level governance, but only 1 was constructed at Bodomase. It was also decided that for the District to create the enabling environment and attract the needed investors, lands were to be acquired in all communities as land banks. Nothing was done to achieve this laudable objective.

In striving to attain transparent and accountable governance, a number of problems confronted the District, which eventually led to the low performance at the sub sector. Problems such as inadequate qualified personnel, low level of institutional coordination, inadequate logistics, inadequate office and residential accommodation were some of the mitigating factors.

Table 1.11: Status of Programmes/Projects Implementation: Transparent and Accountable Governance

Implementation Status	Number of Projects	Percentage (%)
Fully Implemented	24	53.3
Partially Implemented/ Ongoing	15	33.3
Not Implemented/ Abandoned	6	13.3
Total	45	100.00

Source: DPCU-SKDA, 2017

Table 1.12: Summary of District Performance from 2014-2017 (Transparent & Accountable Governance)

District Objective: To strengthen the Sub Structures of the DA to Promote Community Participation and Women Empowerment

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Transparent & Accountable Governance						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To strengthen the Sub Structures of the DA to Promote Community Participation and Women Empowerment						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objective /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Management and Administration	Human Resource	Construction Of 1 No 3 Bedroom Storey Staff Quarters	Nil	100%	60%	On-going
			Construction of 1 No.2 storey 2 Unit Staff Quarters	Nil	100%	10%	On-going
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Construction of Area/Town Council Offices	Nil	3	1	Partially implemented
			Furnish Town and Area Council Offices	Nil	3	1	Partially implemented
			Support sub-structures activities	Nil	3	0	Not implemented
			Organize Training Workshops for Town and Area Councils' Members	Nil	3	0	Fully implemented
	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitor and Evaluate District Assembly Projects and Programmes	Nil	4	4	Fully implemented
			Organise Midyear Plan (Annual Action Plan) and Budget Review	Nil	1	1	Fully implemented
			Organise Quarterly Stakeholder Meetings	Nil	4	2	Partially implemented

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Transparent & Accountable Governance						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To strengthen the Sub Structures of the DA to Promote Community Participation and Women Empowerment						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objectives /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	Design for the construction of Assembly building	NIL	1	0	Not implemented
			Procure Office Consumables	NIL	15,000	15,000	Fully implemented
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Organise Quarterly Social Accountability Fora	Nil	4	1	Partially implemented
			Support Traditional Council Activities	Nil	4	4	Fully implemented
2015	Management and Administration	General Administration	Construction of 1 No. 2 storey. District Police Head Quarters	NIL	100%	100%	Completed
			Support Security Services	NIL	1	1	Fully implemented
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Organise Quarterly Social Accountability Fora	Nil	4	1	Partially implemented
			Support Traditional Council Activities	Nil	4	4	Fully implemented
	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitor and Evaluate District Assembly Projects and Programmes	Nil	4	4	Fully implemented
		Human Resource	Organise Capacity Training Programmes for District Assembly Staff	Nil	2	2	Fully implemented
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Organise Quarterly Stakeholder Meetings	Nil	4	4	Fully implemented	

	Management and Administration	General Administration	Procure Office Consumables	Nil	15,000	15,000	Fully implemented
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PERIOD	Thematic Area: Transparent & Accountable Governance						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To strengthen the Sub Structures of the DA to Promote Community Participation and Women Empowerment						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objective /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2015	Management and Administration	General Administration	Construction Of 1 No 3 Bedroom Storey Staff Quarters	Nil	100%	60%	On-going
			Construction of 1 No.2 storey 2 Unit Staff Quarters	Nil	100%	10%	On-going
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Organize 2 Days Workshop to Empower Women in Local Level Governance	NIL	2	0	Not implemented
			Organize a Day Workshop on Gender Equality and Girl Child Development	NIL	1	1	Fully implemented
			Organization of training workshop for Assembly members	NIL	1	1	Fully implemented

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Transparent & Accountable Governance						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To strengthen the Sub Structures of the DA to Promote Community Participation and Women Empowerment						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objectives /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2016	Social Welfare and community services	Social Welfare and community services	Organise Quarterly Social Accountability Fora	Nil	4	1	Partially implemented
			Support Traditional Council Activities	Nil	4	4	Fully implemented
	Management and Administration		Organise Midyear Plan(Annual Action Plan)and Budget Reviews	Nil	1	1	Fully implemented
		General Administration	Construction Of 1 No 3 Bedroom Storey Staff Quarters	Nil	100%	100%	On-going
			Construction of 1 No.2 storey 2 Unit Staff Quarters	Nil	100%	30%	Abandoned
		General Administration	Procure Double Cabin Pick Up for M & E	Nil	1	0	Not implemented
		Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitor and Evaluate District Assembly Projects and Programmes	Nil	4	4	Fully implemented
		General Administration	Procure Office Consumables	Nil	15,000	15,000	Fully implemented
		Human Resource	Organise Capacity Training Programmes for District Assembly Staff	Nil	2	1	Fully implemented
		General Administration	Construction Of Office Block For Department Of The Assembly (Phase 1)	Nil	100%	100%	Fully implemented

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Transparent & Accountable Governance						Remarks
	Policy Objectives: To strengthen the Sub Structures of the DA to Promote Community Participation and Women Empowerment						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad Objective /Activities	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2017	Management and Administration	General Administration	Create and furnish clients' office	Nil	1	1	Fully implemented
		Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	Organise midyear plan(Annual Action Plan)and Budget Reviews	Nil	1	1	Fully implemented
		General Administration	Construction Of Office Block For Department Of The Assembly (Phase 2)	Nil	100%	60%	On-going
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Organise Quarterly Social Accountability Fora	Nil	4	2	Partially implemented
	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitor and Evaluate District Assembly Projects and Programmes	Nil	4	4	Fully implemented
		Human Resource	Organise Capacity Training Programmes for District Assembly Staff	Nil	1	1	Fully implemented
		General Administration	Construction Of 1 No 3 Bedroom Storey Staff Quarters	Nil	100%	60%	On-going
			Construction of 1 No.2 storey 2 Unit Staff Quarters	Nil	100%	10%	On-going
			Construction of Assembly building	NIL	1	0	Not implemented

1.5.7 Overall Performance Review (All thematic Areas)

Finally, the overall performance assessment of the district on the implementation of the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSGDA) 2014-2017 clearly revealed that out of the 301 programmes/projects, only 9.6 percent (29 projects/programmes) were not implemented while 35.5 percent (107 projects/programmes) were partially implemented or are ongoing. This means that more than 50 percent (54.8%) of the projects/ programmes were implemented. Table 1.11 and figure 1.3 show, at a glance, the overall performance assessment of the district.

Table 1.13: Overall Performance

Implementation Status	Number of Projects	Percentage (%)
Fully Implemented	165	54.82
Partially Implemented/ Ongoing	107	35.54
Not Implemented/ Abandoned	29	9.63
Total	301	100.00

Source: DPCU-SKDA, 2017

Overall District Performance Assessment of GSGDA II

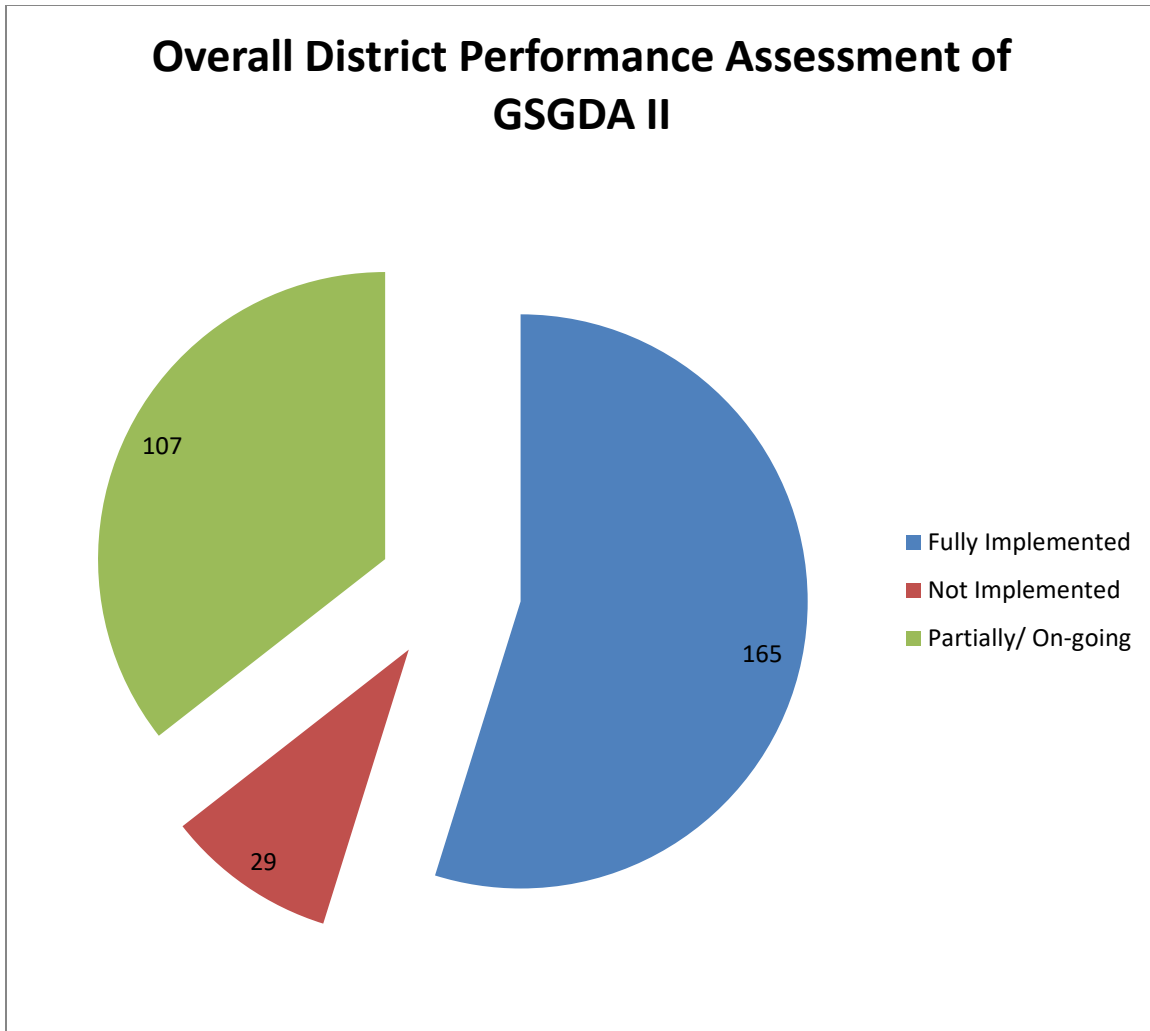


Fig. 1.2
Source: DPCU-SKDA, 2017

1.6 Revenue/ Expenditure Performance

1.6.1 District Micro Economy

The District Assembly planned to improve upon its revenue generation machinery to mobilize enough funds to undertake development projects to leverage the implementation of the GSGDA 2014 -2017.

Table 1.14: Total releases from Government of Ghana

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (i.e., wages and salaries)							
Year	Requested As planned A (GHC)	Approved As per ceiling B (GHC)	Released C (GHC)	Deviations		Actual Expenditure D (GHC)	Variance (C- D)
				A-B	B-C		
2014	1,527,671.11	1,428,771.71	676,771.50	752,000.21		676,771.50	0.00
2015	1,201,665.20	1,100,765.01	223,221.66	877,543.35		223,221.66	0.00
2016	1,299,624.79	1,210,478.98	695,318.16	515,160.82		695,318.16	0.00
2017	1,358,722.33	1,357,942.46	428,094.71	1,929,847.75		815,174.64	0.00
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS							
Year							
2014	704,002.00	614,432.00	619,950.22	5,518.20		556,759.66	63,190.56
2015	752,333.00	609,415.00	229,190.89	380,224.11		276,643.43	47,452.54
2016	662,541.00	589,067.00	44,193.84	544,873.16		83,841.27	39,647.43
2017	695,896.00	617,314.00	167,650.90	449,663.10		67,650.90	100,000.00
GOODS AND SERVICES							
Year							
2014	455,321.00	368,400.00	284,601.76	83,798.24		240,557.32	44,044.44
2015	401,221.65	363,009.84	277,170.41	85,839.43		295,304.38	1,866.03
2016	564,443.00	432,118.00	387,572.71	44,545.29		395,453.48	(7,880.77)
2017	475,886.00	459,000.00	513,018.70	242,121.06		509,436.39	3,582.31

Finance Dpt.-SKDA, 2017 Annual Report

Revenue and expenditure projections were scantily made in the 2014-2017 MTDP. Additionally, no assumptions were made for revenue mobilization and expenditures. Thus, revenue and expenditure for the past four years were merely based on the ability of staff to collect from known sources such as market tolls, while expenditure was based on the prudent management by the authority.

The District planned to increase its internally revenue generation by 30% from 2014 to 2017 **Tables 1.15** below depict the flow/trends in revenue and expenditure patterns between 2014 and 2017.

As indicated earlier, the District Assembly could not define assumptions for its expenditures within the four-year plan period. It is, therefore, difficult to make any meaningful analysis of the DA's expenditure pattern for the past four years. However, table 1.14 above shows expenditure actual in respect of Personnel Emoluments, Capital Expenditure and Goods and Services.

Table 1.15: All Sources of Financial Resources

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned (GHC)	Actual received (GHC)	Variance (GHC)	Planned (GHC)	Actual received (GHC)	Variance (GHC)	Planned (GHC)	Actual received (GHC)	Variance (GHC)	Planned (GHC)	Actual received (GHC)	Variance (GHC)
GoG	1,428,772	1,129,667	(299,105)	1,100,765	223,222	(877,543)	1,210,479	695,318	(515,161)	1,357,942	84,359	1,273,584
IGF	368,400	284,602	(83,798)	363,010	277,170	(85,839)	432,118	387,573	(44,545)	459,000	279,926	179,074
DACF	2,511,988	848,680	(1,663,309)	2,333,330	1,881,191	(452,138)	3,116,829	1,860,562	(1,256,267)	2,630,503	277,571	2,352,932
DDF	466,549	450,635	(15,914)	1,170,743	322,656	(848,087)	725,969	612,433	(113,537)	734,437	0.00	734,437
Total	4,775,709	2,713,583	2,062,126	4,967,88	2,704,240	2,263,608	5,485,395	3,555,886	1,929,510	5,181,882	641,856	4,540,026

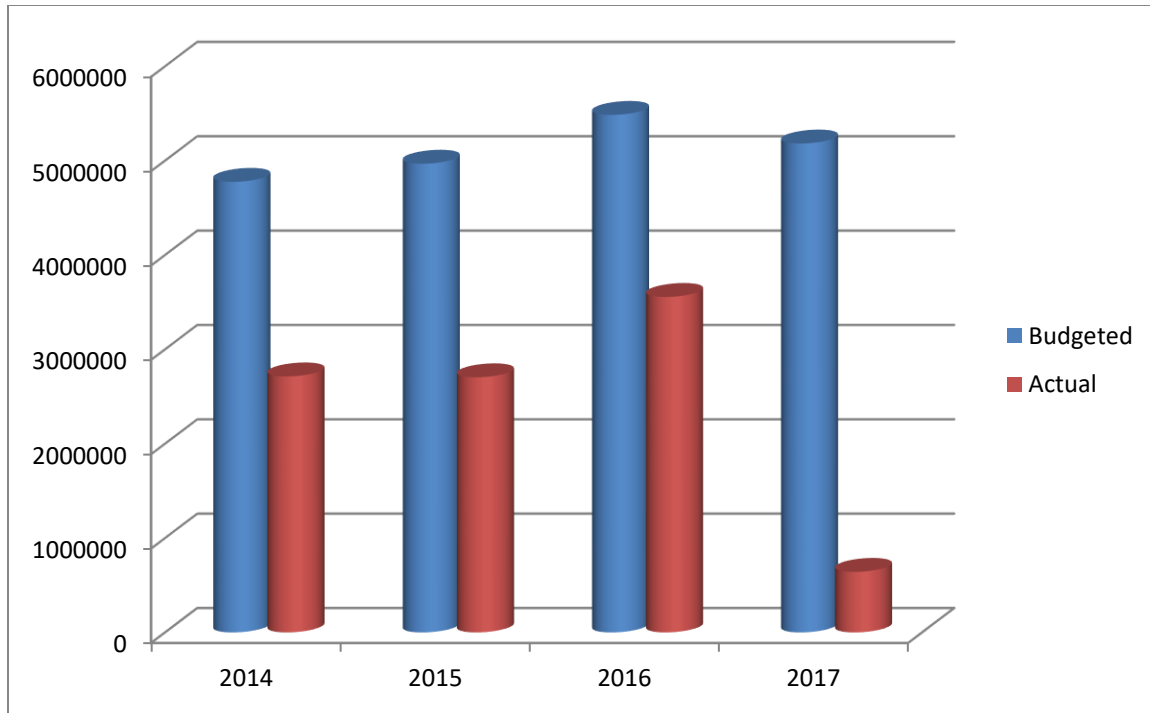


Fig 1.2: Budgetary allocation vrs Actual Receipts

From the figure above, it can be inferred that throughout the plan period, budgeted amounts were in excess of amounts received with the best performing and worst years being 2016 and 2017 respectively. It is expected that the situation would improve in subsequent plans.

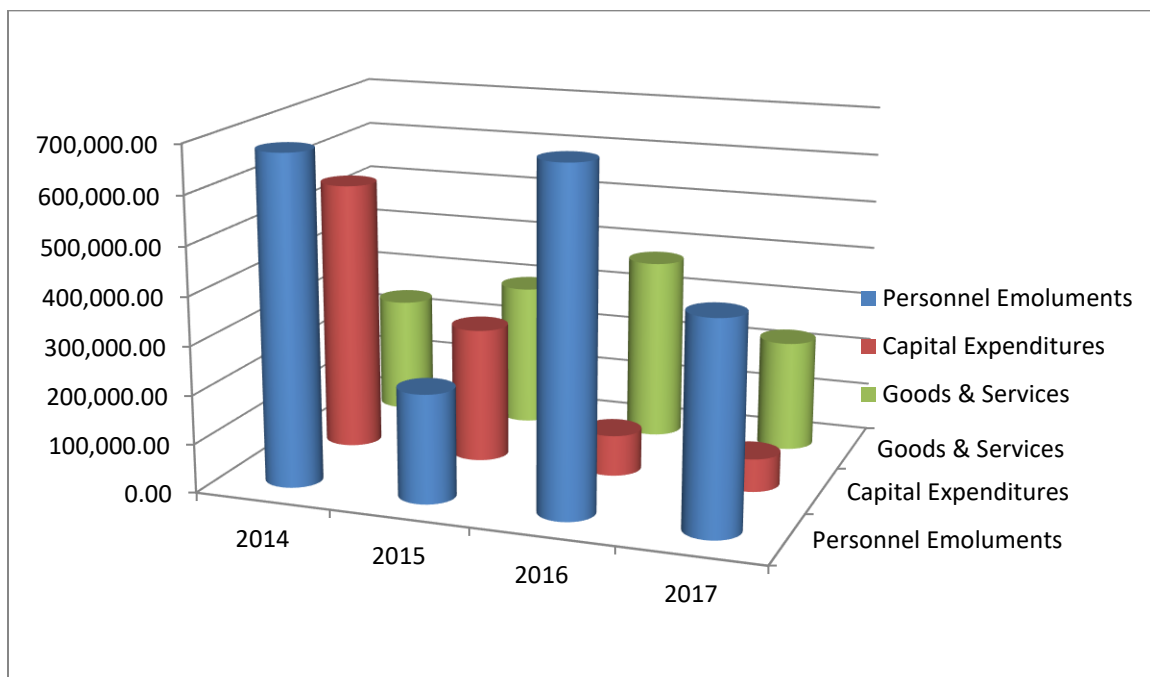


Fig. 1.3 Actual Expenditure (Emoluments vrs Capital expenditure vrs Goods & Services)

Figure 1.3 also shows that capital expenditure was drastically low in 2016 and 2017 indicating that community infrastructure provision at the latter part of the plan was problematic. This is partly due to the less than GHC1,000,000.00 received as inflows for 2017 to be spent by all sectors may account for such low performance. In the case of 2016 a bulk of expenditure went into goods and services to the detriment of capital investment leading to uneven distribution of resources. Such issues must be addressed in subsequent plans to ensure that the citizenry get the full benefits of the Assembly's interventions.

1.7 Problems Encountered during Implementation

In the Assembly's strenuous efforts geared towards the implementation of the NMTDPF, numerous problems were encountered which stymied and precluded, with varying degrees, efforts to advance progress. Notable among these are:

❖ Untimely release of funds

The manner in which funds or resources were released to the Assembly partly accounted for the non-implementation/ completion of some programmes and projects. Because funds were not released timely, programmes and projects took much longer time than their scheduled periods for completion. The implication was that projects costs far exceeded estimated budgets because of inflation. This affected the number of projects implemented within the plan period.

❖ Commitment to unplanned programs/projects

There were some instances where projects not captured in the plan were implemented because of political control of development activities in the District.

❖ Inadequate logistics

It is an undeniable fact that effective monitoring and supervision ensures quality output and value for money. This vital component of plan implementation was not very effective due to

logistical constraints. The inadequate and over aged Assembly vehicles coupled with high cost of fuel made constant monitoring of projects very difficult.

Other problems worth mentioning are;

- ❖ Parallel implementation of programmes and projects by sector departments
- ❖ Over dependence on the District Assemblies Common Fund for project implementation
- ❖ Imposition of projects for political considerations
- ❖ Inadequate financial resources, both local and external, affected the implementation of all key projects
- ❖ Poor performance of some contractors in terms of quality and delivery
- ❖ High cost of Monitoring and Evaluation exercises due to undue delays in project completion period
- ❖ High incidence of revenue leakage affected revenue performance

1.8 Lessons Learnt

- ❖ Political interference has an adverse effect on project implementation
- ❖ Ineffective local participation strategies affects project ownership
- ❖ Irregular quarterly meetings of decentralized and non decentralized departments affects monitoring of projects and programmes.
- ❖ Too many programmes and projects formulated for implementation during the four-year period affected the level of achievement.
- ❖ Realistic targets are required for the projects and programmes to ensure effective evaluation
- ❖ Unregulated lobbying of projects leads to unequal spatial distribution of development projects which were skewed to the more urbanized and endowed communities

1.9 District Profile

This section discusses the current situation of the District.

1.9.1 Institutional Capacity Needs

It is essential to assess the Institutional Capacity Needs of the members of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) to ascertain their capabilities in the planning and implementing processes of the DMTDP. This is to ensure that adequate material and human resources are available for the MTDP. The first step in the assessment of Institutional Capacity was to brief the departmental heads on the indicators. This was followed by independent scoring of the indicators by the heads. The third step involved the collation, analysis and interpretation of the ensuing results by the departments.

This was based on a score range of (1 to 4) for low performance, (5 to 7) for average performance and (8 to 10) for high performance.

At the end of the exercise, the total score generated from all the 11 departments was 725 and this was divided by the 11 departmental heads to calculate an average total score of 65.9. To achieve the capacity index for the District Assembly, the average total score (65.9) was divided by the number of indicators (11) to obtain 5.99. This indicates that the Assembly has average capacity to implement the Medium Term Development Plan.

The table below shows the scoring arrangement and indicators used in the capacity needs assessment of the MPCU Members.

Table 1.16: Capacity needs of the District Assembly

Indicators	Score = 1	Score = 5	Score = 10
1. Qualifications of personnel	Most staff do not have the required education	Some staff have the required education	All staff have the required education
2. Staff Compliment	There are numerous key positions that are unfilled	Most key positions are filled but there are still gaps	All positions in the DPCU positions are filled
3. M&E Skills & Knowledge	Most staff do not have the requisite M&E skills and	Some staff have requisite M&E skills and	All staff have requisite M&E skills and knowledge

	knowledge	knowledge	
4. Availability of Funds	Funds available do not meet basic cost requirements	Funds available to meet basic costs, but will not allow DPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	Funds available meet basic costs, as well as enable DPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan
5. Utilization of Funds	Resources are spent at the discretion of management and not in pre-approved areas	Some resources are spent as approved by the DA, but management continues to direct some funds inappropriately	Resources are spent as budgeted in accordance with the DMTDP
6. Timely Access to Funds	Funds released 12 months behind schedule	Funds released 6 months behind schedule	Funds released on schedule
7. Leadership	Leadership is not able to address development needs due to low motivation, corruption, or lack of qualification	Leadership can complete short term tasks, but is not dynamic or able to envision the medium to long term development	Leadership is dynamic and motivates the DA staff and members to work together for long term development
8. Management	The full complement of management is not available, and what is present does not have the skills to direct DPCU activities	Partial complement of management but not able to handle all functions e.g. planning, budgeting, financial reporting, M&E, etc.	There is a full complement of management and technically skilled to handle all functions
9. Workload	Workload is so high that staff must work overtime to complete even basic administrative tasks	Workload forces staff to work overtime to complete planning and M&E functions	Staff can complete all jobs within regular working hours
10. Motivation/Incentives	Basic central government motivation/incentives exist but are not accessible	Some central government motivation/incentives are accessible (training, maternity leave, overtime payment, etc.)	Central government motivation/incentives are easy to access and development partners' incentives also exist

11. Equipment/ Facilities	Office space, furniture, and other facilities are woefully inadequate	Office space is adequate, but furniture and other facilities are lacking for some staff	All staff have access to appropriate office space, furniture and other facilities
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The organizational structure of the Assembly is such that the General Assembly is at the apex with the District Chief Executive immediately below. Under the District Chief Executive is the position of District Coordinating Director who coordinates the functions being executed by the various line departments. Human resource capacity, (disaggregated into sex, age, staff strength and qualifications),

DEPARTMENT	SEX	AGE	QUALIFICATION
Central Administration	Male	47	MA. Development Studies, Bsc Planning. Post Grad. Dip. Urban Management, Planning and Finance.
Planning	Male	33	PG. Dip. Stats., Cert. Urban Planning B.A Psychology,
Education	Male	58	MA Education
Agriculture	Male	51	Msc. Agric
Social Development	Male	31	BA, Social work
Works	Male	46	Msc. Civil Eng.
Physical Planning	Male	39	Msc. Planning
Budget	Male	31	B.A Econs
*Chairman of DPSC	Male	44	MLSC
Finance	Male	37	Chartered Accountant
Health	Female	47	Msc. Food & Nutrition
Environmental Health	Male	59	Cert. Env.
NADMO	Male	39	SSCE
*Civil Society Rep	Male	41	Msc. Health
*Trad. Council	Male	58	MSLC

*These are not Departments but representatives of relevant stakeholders.

Office space among the DPCU members is adequate and the Planning Unit which is the secretariat to the committee is adequately resourced with computers. The challenge however is the vehicle for monitoring. The Assembly would require 1 No. Double Cabin Pickup and a van to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation activities of the MPCU Members. Refreshers courses should also be conducted for the members to ensure efficient and effective monitoring of Assembly's plans.

In terms of infrastructural needs it has been realized that Potable water supply in the entire District is highly inadequate. Good drinking water was identified as one of the top priority needs of the people in the District. On the basis of the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) public water supply standard of 300 people to one stand pipe/borehole the District's water requirements are such that by the year 2021, 267 additional water points will be needed in the District in addition to the existing 53.

In terms of educational needs, the existing number of nursery and primary schools are 55 each for both categories of schools which technically is more than enough for the population for the plan period. The inference drawn here is that in the past schools have been provided based on proximity to settlements but not due to population thresholds because the small settlements which make up the threshold are usually far apart thereby making commuting to the schools by the children impossible. The same principle also applies for the JHS where the existing 45 schools for 2018 are far beyond the needed 35 schools by 2021. Based on this concept the Assembly should still provide basic schools (ie nursery, primary, JHS and SHS/Technical/Vocational schools) where necessary to cater for the educational needs of the communities.

1.9.2 Physical and Natural Environments

1.9.2.1 Location and size

Sekyere Kumawu District (formerly Sekyere Afram Plains District) is one of the 43 administrative and political Districts in the Ashanti Region of Ghana. It was among the Thirty-Two (32) districts established in the country in 2008 through legislative Instrument (LI) 1838. The district was inaugurated on Friday 29th February, 2008. Before then, it was part of Sekyere East District. The Administrative capital is Kumawu. In 2012, the Afram Plains part of the District was carved out and the old name of the District was given to the new District. This led to the adoption of the new name "Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly" (through LI 2171).

The Sekyere Kumawu District is located between Latitudes 0° 20⁰ and 1° 20' North and Longitudes 0° 45⁰ and 1° 15⁰ west. It covers an estimated land area of 576.58 square kilometres, which forms 6.2 percent of the total land size of the Ashanti Region. The District shares common boundaries with other Districts in the region. These are the Sekyere Central District to the west, Sekyere East and Asante Akim North districts to the South and the Sekyere Afram Plains District to the east. Kumawu, the capital is about 54 kilometres north-east of Kumasi, the regional capital.

Figures 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5 present the district in the national context, regional context and the district

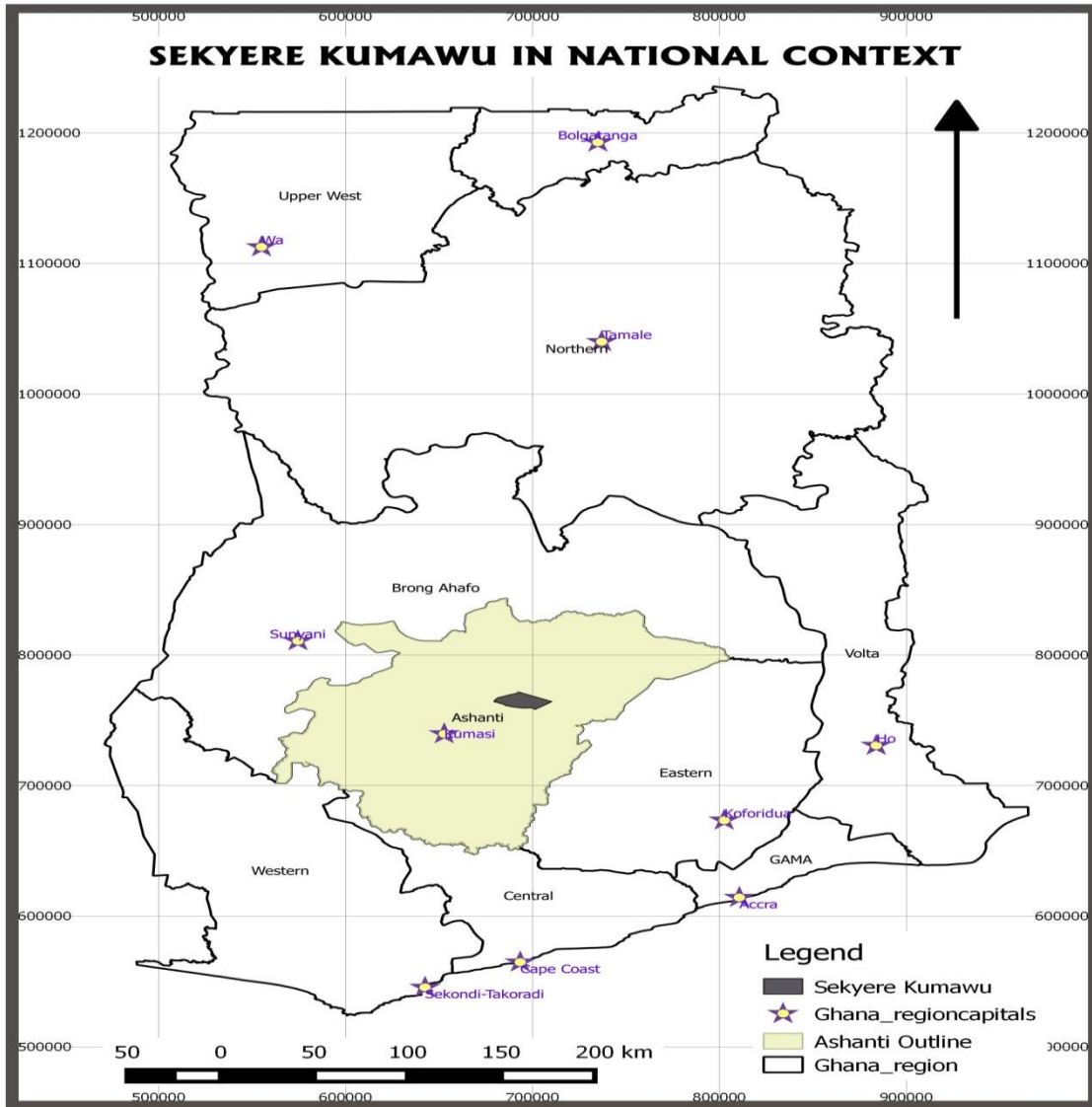


Figure 1.3 Sekyere Kumawu District in National Context

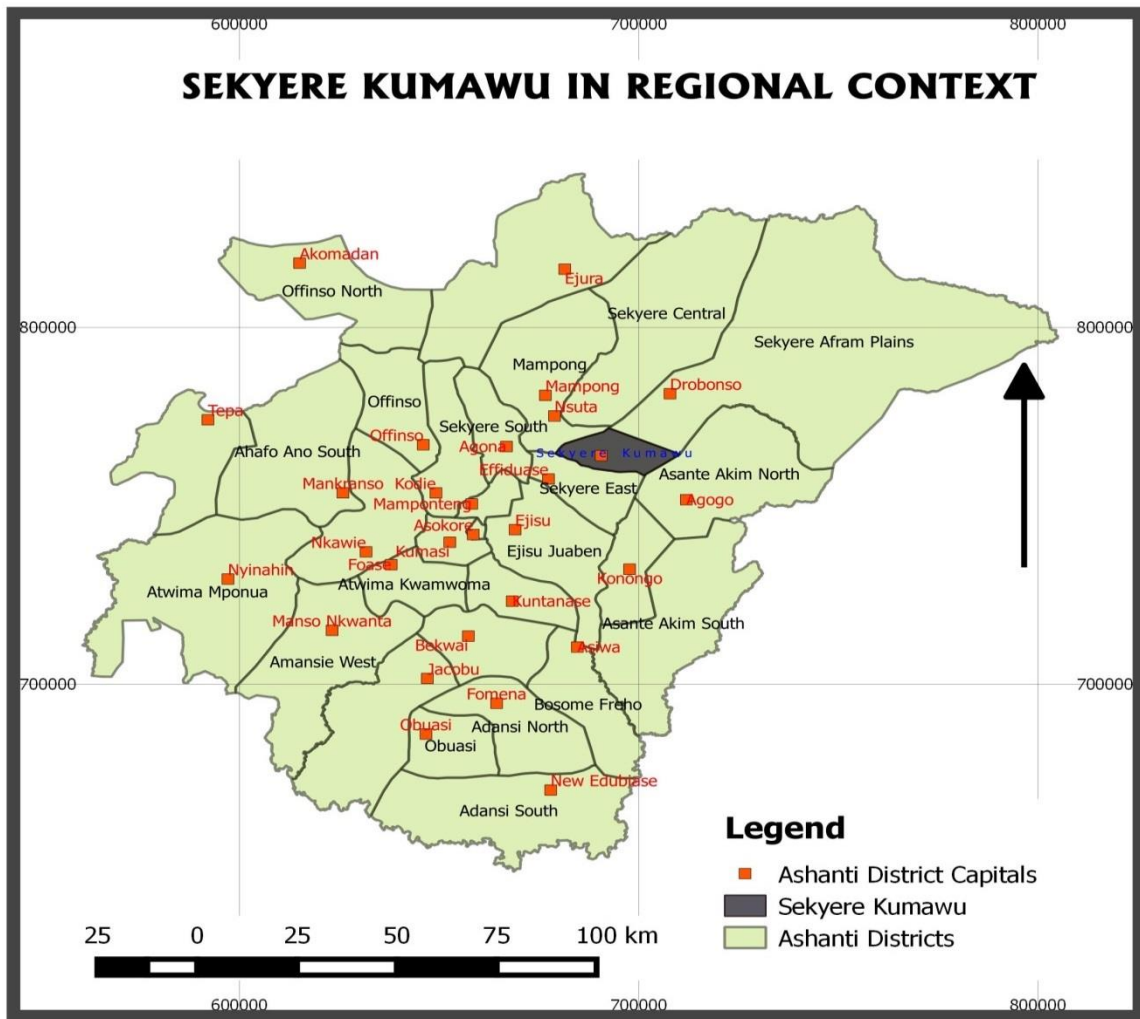


Figure 2.4 Sekyere Kumawu District in Regional Context

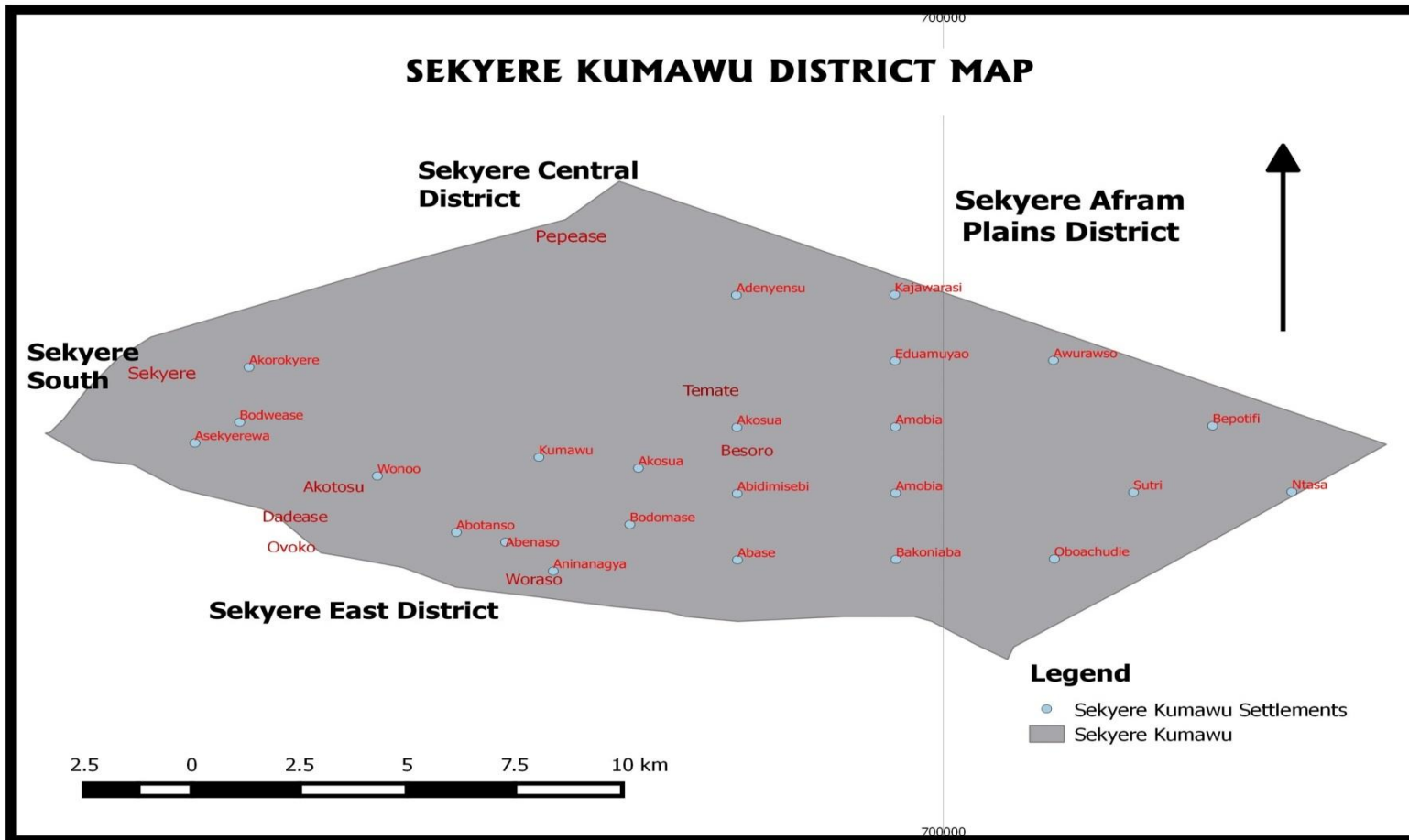


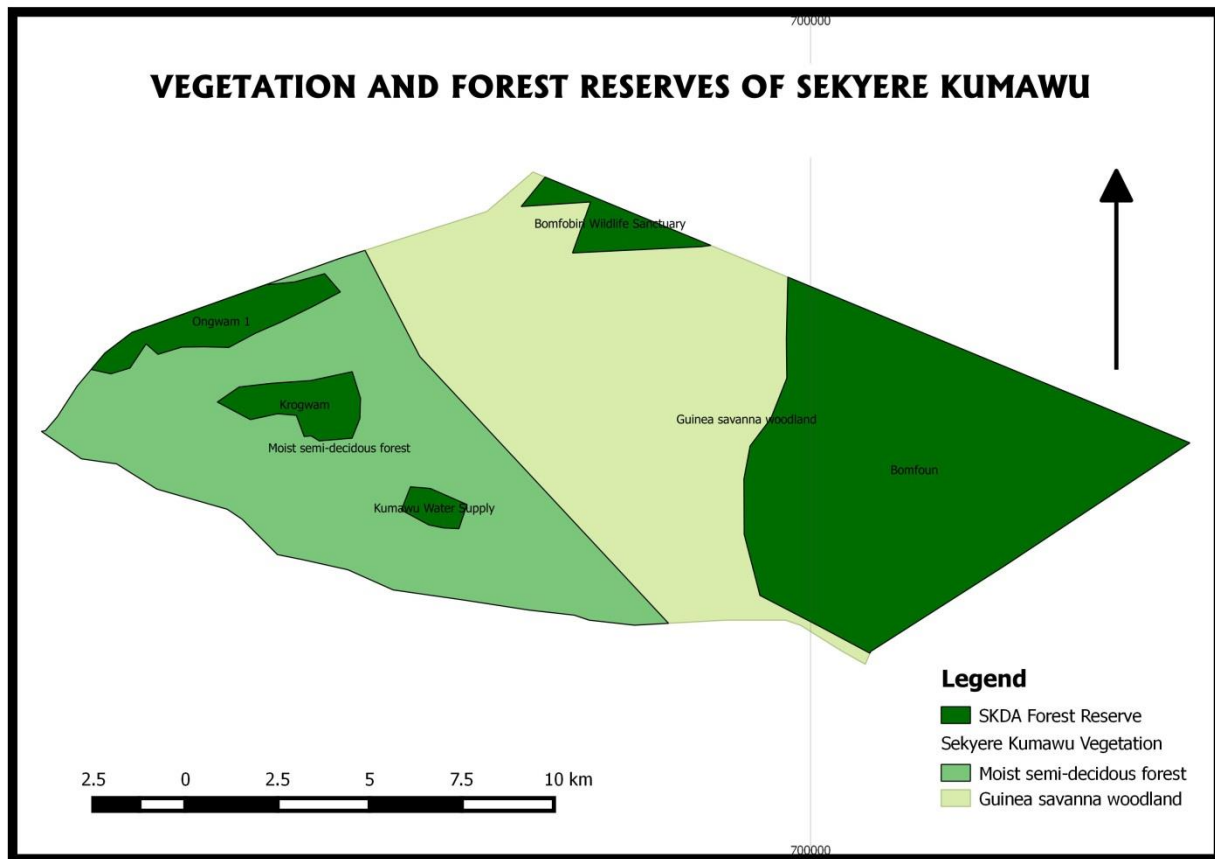
Figure 3.5 Sekyere Kumawu District Map.

1.9.2.2 Climate

The Climatic condition in the District conforms to that of the Middle Belt of Ghana, which is the Forest and Savannah-Transitional Zones. The District has a monthly mean temperature of 24°C. Rainfall comes in two seasons a year, March-April and the major one in June-October. The District has relatively high humidity. Large scale of clearing of water sheds, particularly around Kumawu is likely to be one of the major causes of dwindling rainfall and effect of acute water supply especially during the dry season. Logging is also another threat to the environment. Removal of larger and smaller tree is also having a negative impact on the Ecosystem.

1.6.2.3 Vegetation and Forest Reserves

Figure 1.6: Vegetation Types and Forest Reserves



Source: T&CPD – SKDA, 2017

1.9.2.4 Relief and Drainage

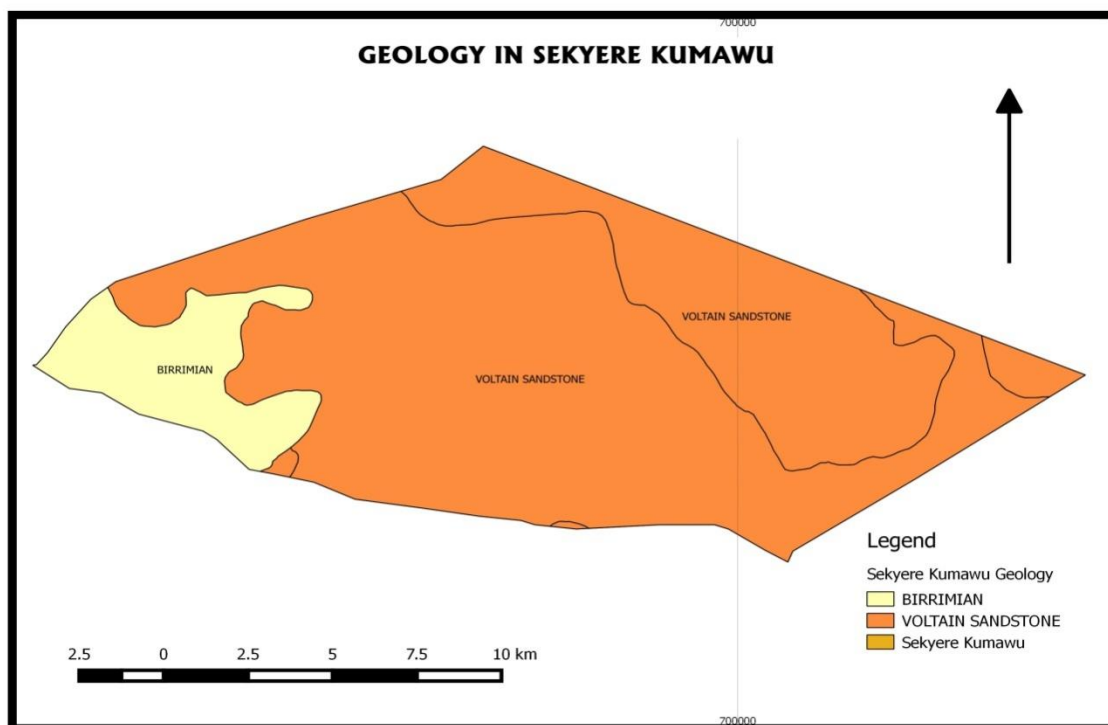
The District is divided into two (2) by a Kwahu scarp running westwards. The southern portion of the scarp has undulating characteristics, with the highest point of about 400 meters at Woraso, around Kumawu. In the south-west portion is the heavily dissected down slope of the Wenchi-Koforidua scarp with hills rising to 330 meters. Overlooking the Ongwam and Boumfum Valleys, a gentle slope extends to the north-east, rising to about 105 meters above sea level.

The northern part of the district, which lies within the basin of the Volta River, is drained by Afram, Ongwam and Boumfum Rivers. Most of the rivers are sea land in nature. They overflow their banks during the rainy season and may disappear entirely in the dry season. Even in the case of river Afram it may become a chain of pools during the dry season.

1.9.2.5 Geology

The main geological formations that cover the district are the Birrimian and Voltain Sandstone types. The Birrimian types are found at Southern part of the district whiles the Voltain sandstone are found mostly at the Northern part. These are volcanic rocks, which have been solidified from molten materials (lava). Below is a map showing the main rock formations in Sekyere Kumawu District.

Figure 1.7: Geology in Sekyere Kumawu



Source: T&CPD – SKDA, 2017

1.9.3 Soil

The soil found in the District can be divided into grouped according to the geological formation from which they have developed. The four main geological formations are, Granitic, Birimian, Voltarian' and Alluvium rocks. These formations are subdivided into Associations

1.9.3.1 Soil developed over Granite Rocks

1.9.3.2 Soil Developed Over Alluvium

These are of two main Associations. They are Denteso-Sene and Dukusen-Poramba Associations. The Denteso-Sene soils are found along streams and river valleys within the transitional zone developed from fine-grained voltarian sandstone.

Agricultural Value

The Denteso-Sene soils can be used for the production of vegetables, rice and sugarcane. The Dukusen-Bramba soils are suitable for rice and sugarcane production and when drained they can be put to vegetable production.

1.9.3.3 Soils Developed Over Birrimian Rocks

These soils are mainly of the Bekwai-Oda Compound Association. They are well drained to moderately well drained upland simple association of Bekwai-Nzema, Kokofu, Akomadan and Afrancho series. They are imperfectly to very poorly drained lowland, simple association of Temeng and Oda series.

Agricultural Value

The upland deep to moderately deep concretionary to free soils are suitable for plantation, cocoyam, cassava, maize legumes and vegetables. Plantation crops like oil palm, cocoa, coffee, citrus and pear also do well on these soils.

1.9.3.4 Soils Developed Over Voltarian Rocks

These are of eight associations and include Bediesi-Suatawa, Yaya-Pimpimso, Damongo-Tanoso, Ejura-Denteso, Kimtampo-Techiman, Kintampo, Nyankpala-Kpelesawgu-volta and Kowani-Kesele.

Agricultural Value

The Bediesi-Suatawa is extensively used to produce wide range of crops such as maize, yam, cassava, plantain, cowpea and groundnut.

The soils of Yaya-Pimpimso are generally shallow and are therefore considered poor for agricultural production. The Damongo-Tanoso soils are low to medium in fertility. The Ejura-Denteso soils are good agricultural soils suited for both hand and machine cultivation. They are used extensively for the production of maize, yams, cassava, groundnut, tobacco, keraf, sorghum, millet, soya beans, cowpea etc. The Kintampo-Techiman soils are not suitable for crop production. They are better utilized for rough grading, soils of Nyankpala-Kpelesawgyu-Volta Association are marginal soils for crop production due to their shallow depth. The Kowani-Kesele series are shallow in depth. They are also gravelly and so not suitable for cultivation. The Kintampo Association soils are found on flat-topped low lying hills with completely bare rocky surfaces. The soils are not suitable for agriculture.

1.9.3.5 Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy and Environment in General.

The Sekyere Kumawu District seeks to implement the National Climate Change Policy which has the vision “to ensure a climate resilient and climate compatible economy while achieving a sustainable development through equitable low-carbon economic growth for Ghana.”

The Assembly therefore takes inspiration from the above national vision to establish a climate-resilient society - a society that can rely on effective early warning and response systems, where everyone has a broad understanding of climate hazards, and where the emphasis is on disaster preparedness and prevention rather than on disaster response. In this regard, the District plans for a green economy that will have climate change considerations high on her agenda. The key strategy is to appreciate climate change as a cross cutting issues and streamline them in the various plans to be rolled out in the plan. The broad strategy is therefore to ensure accurate, timely and relevant information on climate change issues and linking and harmonizing existing climate change initiatives and opportunities, improve knowledge and understanding of climate change issues in order to obtain broad based support for, and participation in climate change activities. The specific interventions include;

- Where feasible solar energy for electricity generation shall be adopted in areas where CHPs compounds are sited, especially where they are not connected to electricity.

- Construction of climate resilient infrastructures such as drains, roads, schools, health facilities
- Reducing logging and intensify tree planting to create afforestation
- Protecting water log areas and prohibition of logging and farming activities in such areas. Activities include tree planting along rivers and major roads.
- Protect water sheds by planting trees in such areas.
- Modernization of agriculture as a way to increase yield requires a transformation of current agricultural practices and, for example, application and development of new crop varieties that are better suited to the changing climate conditions
- Equipping NADMO to respond quickly to disasters.
- Educating the public and school children on disaster prevention.
- Clean-up exercise to reduce filth and Constructing drains to speed up drain water.
- Judicious use of paper in the offices
- Provide extension services for farmers through the intensification of sustainable agricultural practices such as conservation agriculture and farmers to be educated on organic farming aimed at reducing environmental degradation, while at the same time sustaining the livelihood of the majority of people. Technical assistance will be made available to farmers to engage in sustainable farming practices.

1.9.4 Water Security

Water is essential to the existence of man and other living things. Lack of portable water, occurrence of drought or flood exposes man to water borne and sanitation related diseases. A critical analysis of data collected in 2014 by the Assembly on water and sanitation facilities in the district vis-avis the population revealed that access to potable water is woefully inadequate. According to the District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST) the District has a total of 74 boreholes, out of which 21 are not functional Leaving 53 functional ones.. The District has two Small Water Town Projects at Pepease and Abotanso. Also, Kumawu, Konongo and Kwahu water project popularly known as the “3K Project” is under construction when completed will benefit 26 communities within the district. By planning standards, one borehole is supposed to serve 300 people. The implication is that, the 53 functional boreholes are serving 74,558 people in the district. This means that one borehole serves 1,406 people.

The negative effect of the situation is that people are compelled to fetch water from streams to prepare their household chores. It is therefore not a surprise that 3 diseases out of the top ten diseases in the district are water related diseases. These are Diarrhea, skin diseases and ulcers and intestinal worm's diseases which are ranked 5, 6 and 8 respectively in the 10 top diseases in the district. Also the existing water facilities are always overstretched by the people. This has accounted for about 21 boreholes that have presently broken down.

It must be noted that various houses also have boreholes that have been constructed for household usage and therefore the impression that one borehole serves 1,406 people may not be accurate.

1.9.5 Natural and Man-Made Disasters

Broad disaster prevention strategies include; Periodic education by NADMO, the Ghana National Fire Service, ECG and other relevant organizations to help prevent disasters in the district, resourcing NADMO adequately to prevent and control disasters and development of a disaster map and plan to provide a blue print in the prevention of disasters.

Other specific strategies to manage disasters include.

1.9.5.1 Flooding

Serious disasters like flooding has not been experienced in the district but measures are in place to prevent such occurrences. These include;

1. Ensuring that houses are not built within or close to water ways through non-issuance of permit to houses in such areas.
2. Provision of adequate drains to control storm water

1.9.5.2 Wind storms

3. Tree planting exercise conducted strategically to serve as wind breaks for buildings.

1.9.5.3 Fire Outbreaks

4. Faulty electrical wiring to be prevented to avoid fire outbreaks in homes.

5. Fire prevention education by NADMO and the Ghana National Fire Service in farms and forest areas especially during dry season

1.9.6 Natural Resource Utilization

Natural resource utilisation is usually observed in the areas of logging agricultural ventures, forests and wildlife.

1.9.6.1 Logging

As a result of extensive and uncontrolled logging activities, most of the timber trees are gradually being lost and the massive harvesting of the timber has led to ecological challenges and this calls for effective and efficient strategies at afforestation. This is to be done mainly in the areas of teak cultivation and other forest trees to protect the degraded forests.

1.9.6.2 Agricultural ventures and charcoal making

The exploitation of the arable land in the district to meet socio-economic needs of the inhabitants has adversely affected the fragile environment. The slash and burn farming method, commonly practiced is associated with uncontrolled bush burning and excessive felling of trees for charcoal burning particularly in the forest zones is fast threatening the bio-diversity, thus putting the fertility of the soil at risk and reducing potential resources of generation yet unborn. Measures such as afforestation and stringent enforcement of bye laws are to be applied to address such challenges.

The fertile soils in the District are suitable for cultivating varieties of agricultural produce like cocoa and typical forest food crops like plantain, banana, cassava, cocoyam and maize. Vegetable cultivation is also widespread. Agriculture occupies most of the land use. However, certain areas are devoted to forestry and community settlements.

1.9.6.3 Forests and wildlife

The district is blessed with many tourist sites such as the Bomfobiri Wildlife Sanctuary, Bonfuom Forest Reserve. The Bomfobiri Wildlife Sanctuary which covers an area of about 4921 hectares has several species of buffaloes, monkeys, bush dogs and crocodiles (in the Ongwam River).

Figure 1.8: Bomfobiri Waterfalls



Source: DPCU-SKDA, 2017

1.9.7 Population

The population size and its age-sex composition have implications for the wellbeing of the people in the district. Population change is mainly due to fertility, mortality and migration levels which are also influenced by age-sex composition

1.9.7.1 Population size, structure and composition

The population of the district, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 65,402. Females constitute 52.6 percent and males represent 47.4 percent. More than half (52.8%) of the population is rural. The district has a sex ratio of 90.0. The population of the district is youthful (49.0%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (4.9%). The total age dependency ration for the District is 96.8, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (104.0) than that of females (90.6).

1.9.7.2 Population Projection (2017-2021)

It is projected that the population of the District with a growth rate of 3.5 percent would increase from projected population figure of 83,559 in 2017 to 96116 by 2021. The projected annual population of the District from 2014 to 2017 is indicated in Table 1. 12.

Table 1.17 Medium Term Population Projection (2018-2021)

POPULATION	2010	2018 (Projected)	2019 (Projected)	2020 (Projected)	2021 (Projected)
MALE	30981	40,992	42,452	43,964	45,530
FEMALE	34421	45,543	47,166	48,846	50,586
TOTAL	65402	86,535	89,618	92,810	96,116

Source: DPCU-SKDA, 2017

There would be the need therefore to put in place socio-economic infrastructure programmes to take care of the increasing population.

1.9.8 Sex-age structure

About 42.5 percent of the population is in the 0-14 year's age group, 50.8 percent are in the 15-64 years age group and the remaining 6.7 percent are in the 65 years and older year age group. Among the male population 46.1 percent are in 0-14 year age group, 49.0 percent are 15-64 years of age and 4.9 percent are 65+ years of age; their female counterparts are 39.3 percent, 52.4 percent and 8.3 percent, respectively. In the rural locality, 43.1 percent of the population are in 0-14 year age cohort compare to 41.8 percent of their urban counterparts; 50.3 percent are 15-64 years of age compared to 51.4 percent in that age group among the urban population; and 6.6 percent are aged 65 older year group compare to 6.8 percent among the urban population in that age group.

1.9.8.1 Sex ratio

The sex ratio for the district is 90.0 males to 100 females. This means that for every 100 women, there are 90 males. There are more males among the population aged 0-19 years as depicted by sex ratios of over 100 as follows: 0-4 years of age 102.7, 5-9 years of age 108.5, 10-14 years of

age 105.5 and 15-19 years of age 106.0. The sex ratio are below 100 for the age groups 20-24 years and higher indicating that females outnumber their male counterparts.

Table 1.18: Population in the Sekyere Kumawu District by age, sex and type of locality

Age group	Sex						Type of Locality			
	Both Sexes	Male		Female		Sex ratio	Urban		Rural	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	65,402	30,981	47.4	34,421	52.6	90	30,872	100.0	34,530	100.0
0 – 4	9,680	4,904	16.0	4,776	14.0	102.7	4,270	14.0	5,410	15.7
5 – 9	9,253	4,816	16.0	4,437	13.0	108.5	4,280	14.0	4,973	14.4
10 – 14	8,858	4,547	15.0	4,311	13.0	105.5	4,357	14.0	4,501	13.0
15 – 19	6,907	3,554	11.0	3,353	10.0	106	3,386	11.0	3,521	10.2
20 – 24	4,991	2,138	7.0	2,853	8.0	74.9	2,403	8.0	2,588	7.5
25 – 29	4,193	1,809	6.0	2,384	7.0	75.9	1,950	6.0	2,243	6.5
30 – 34	3,464	1,600	5.0	1,864	5.0	85.8	1,643	5.0	1,821	5.3
35 – 39	3,015	1,321	4.0	1,694	5.0	78	1,424	5.0	1,591	4.6
40 – 44	2,818	1,325	4.0	1,493	4.0	88.7	1,340	4.0	1,478	4.3
45 – 49	2,464	1,084	3.0	1,380	4.0	78.6	1,187	4.0	1,277	3.7
50 – 54	2,392	1,023	3.0	1,369	4.0	74.7	1,147	4.0	1,245	3.6
55 – 59	1,567	669	2.0	898	3.0	74.5	698	2.0	869	2.5
60 – 64	1,428	661	2.0	767	2.0	86.2	702	2.0	726	2.1
65 – 69	1,048	408	1.0	640	2.0	63.8	506	2.0	542	1.6
70 – 74	1,330	446	1.0	884	3.0	50.5	617	2.0	713	2.1
75 – 79	762	291	1.0	471	1.0	61.8	380	1.0	382	1.1
80 – 84	600	195	1.0	405	1.0	48.1	266	1.0	334	1.0
85 – 89	328	95	0.0	233	1.0	40.8	162	1.0	166	0.5
90 – 94	236	67	0.0	169	0.0	39.6	114	0.0	122	0.4
95 – 99	68	28	0.0	40	0.0	70	40	0.0	28	0.1
All Ages	65,402	30,981	100.0	34,421	100.0	90	30,872	100.0	34,530	100.0
0-14	27,791	14,267	46.1	13,524	39.3	105.5	12,907	41.8	14,884	43.1
15-64	33,239	15,184	49.0	18,055	52.4	84.1	15,880	51.4	17,359	50.3
65+	4,372	1,530	4.9	2,842	8.3	53.8	2,085	6.8	2,287	6.6
Age-	96.8	104		90.6			94.4		98.9	

dependency
ratio

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.9.9 Dependency ratio

Age dependency ratio refers to the ratio of people in the “dependent” ages (those under 15 years and those 65 and older) to those in the working age population (15-64 years). The age-dependency is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the working age productive portion of a population should carry even though some people defined as “dependent” are producers and some people in the “productive” ages are economically dependent (Population Handbook, 2011).

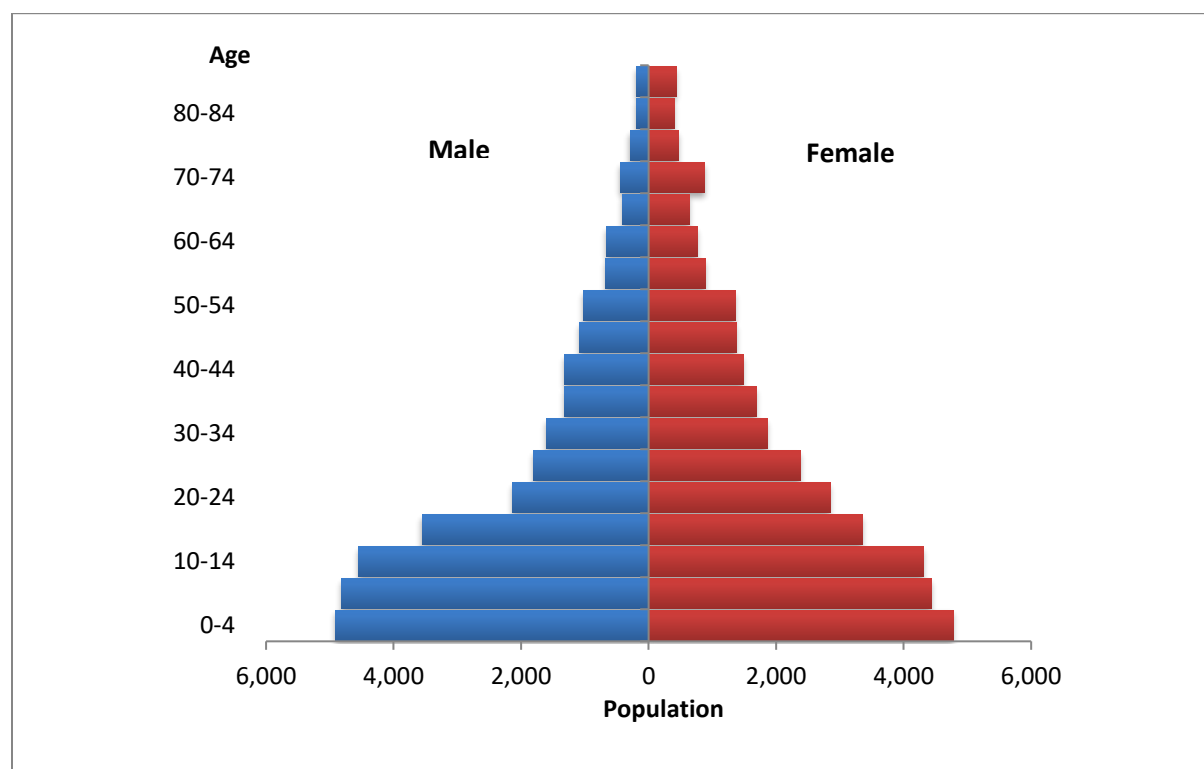
The age dependency ratio is 96.8 for the district which is higher than the regional average of 72.5. There is a slight difference in the estimates for males (104.0 and females (90.6). The age-dependency ratio of urban locality is 94.4 and that of the rural locality is 98.9.

1.9.10 Population Pyramid of Age-Sex Structure

A population pyramid shows age-sex structure of a population and the shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality and migration. Figure 1.10 shows population pyramid of the Sekyere Kumawu district. Females dominate in the district except for age groups (0-4 years, 5-9 years, 10-14 years, and 15-19 years) where males dominate. The broad base of the pyramid indicates a youthful population of many children and youth. The shape narrows from age 50-54 and shrinks significantly from age 85-89 and older which gives it the conical shape.

The level of reduction in the population is greater among males especially from the age group 15-19 years to 20-24 years. This situation applies to the females from the age group 10-14 years to 15-19 years.

Figure 1.9 Population pyramid of age - sex structure, Sekyere Kumawu District



Source Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The shape of the pyramid (broad base and narrow at the top) is indication that the district has a youthful population. About 53.1 percent of the population is under 20 years. This has implications for policy planning and provision of social amenities, such as, educational facilities, recreational and health facilities. This age structure depicts a built-in momentum for growth of the population. Thus, when those currently under 15 years eventually reach reproductive age, there will be a rapid population growth. However, if the socio-economic potentials of the youth are properly harnessed and directed through quality education, training and skills development, they would contribute tremendously to accelerate the development of the district and Ghana as a whole. Furthermore, the broad base of the population pyramid also implies that there are few people working to support a larger population who are under 15 years of age as well as those 65 years and older.

1.9.11 Fertility

Fertility is the number of live births a woman could have during her entire reproductive age (15-49 years). It refers to the actual production of offspring, rather than the physical capability to

produce, which is fecundity. Fertility level is influenced by many socio-economic factors, such as locality, nutrients and education.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended childbearing if she were to pass through all her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15–49 years in a given year. Another measure of fertility is the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) which indicates estimated total average births per 1,000 people. The rate is considered crude since the population is not at risk of giving birth (that is, all men and women outside the childbearing ages) is included in the calculation as denominator.

Table 1. 14 depicts the reported total fertility rate (TFR), general fertility rate (GFR) and crude birth rate (CBR) for the Sekyere Kumawu district in 2010. The district has a total of 15,021 females aged between 15-49 years, the reproductive years of most females. They represent 43.6 percent of the female population in the district.

Table 1.19: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	4,780,380	1,274,380	122,878	3.3	96.4	25.7
Atwima Mponua	119,180	26,558	3,758	4.6	141.5	31.5
Amansie West	134,331	31,578	4,095	4.2	129.7	30.5
Amansie Central	90,741	19,924	2,763	4.7	138.7	30.4
Adansi South	115,378	26,243	3,421	4.4	130.4	29.7
Obuasi District	168,641	48,834	3,745	2.7	76.7	22.2
Adansi North	107,091	25,080	2,866	3.9	114.3	26.8
Bekwai District	118,024	28,480	2,897	3.5	101.7	24.5
Bosome Freho	60,397	13,882	1,657	4.0	119.4	27.4
Asante Akim South	117,245	26,249	3,374	4.4	128.5	28.8
Asante Akim Central District	71,508	18,316	1,775	3.2	96.9	24.8
Ejisu Juaben District	143,762	36,555	3,768	3.4	103.1	26.2
Bosumtwi	93,910	23,731	2,595	3.5	109.4	27.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	23,148	2,411	3.4	104.2	26.6
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	514,640	39,366	2.6	76.5	22.8
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	40,087	4,006	3.4	99.9	26.9
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	27,141	4,055	5.0	149.4	33.3
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	22,221	2,636	3.9	118.6	28
Offinso District	76,895	19,060	2,225	4.0	116.7	28.9
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	34,683	3,757	3.7	108.3	27.6
Kwabre East	115,556	31,777	3,261	3.4	102.6	28.2
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	23,200	2,541	3.9	109.5	27
Mampong District	88,051	21,517	2,213	3.5	102.8	25.1
Sekyere East	62,172	15,308	1,751	3.8	114.4	28.2
Sekyere Kumawu	65,402	15,021	1,913	4.4	127.4	29.2
Sekyere Central	71,232	15,961	1,884	4.0	118	26.4
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	20,985	2,339	3.8	111.5	27.4
Offinso North	56,881	13,416	1,891	4.7	141	33.2
Asokore Mampong District	304,815	88,026	7,097	2.8	80.6	23.3
Asante Akim North	69,186	16,707	1,892	3.8	113.2	27.3
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	6,052	926	5.0	153	32.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years

** Number of live births per 1,000 populations

The district recorded 1,913 births in the last 12 months preceding the Census Night by females aged 15-49 years old. The total fertility rate is 4.4 births per woman. This means that if females in the district are to experience childbirth throughout their reproductive years then each female is likely to have an average of four (4) children by the end of her childbearing age. The total fertility rate in the district of 4.4 is higher than the regional TFR of 3.3, and it is one of the districts with a high rate in the region.

The Sekyere Kumawu district has a general fertility rate of 127.4. This is much higher than the regional average of 96.4. The crude birth rate is 29.2, which is also higher than the regional rate of 25.7.

1.9.12 Children Ever Born and Children Surviving

Table 2.4 shows that, the 20-24 years age group is the prime age of reproduction even though those in the 12-14 and 15-19 age group are ripe for reproduction, the total number of children ever born in both age groups (446) is less than that of the 20-24 years age group (2,655).

The children ever born are 74,915 and proportion of males is slightly higher (50.1) than that of females (49.9%). Females aged 60 years and older had given birth to the highest proportion (33.1%) of the children ever born. On the other hand, those aged 12- 14 years has less than one percent of children ever born.

Table 1.20: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born and children surviving

Age Group	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	23,405	74,915	37,558	37,357	64,341	32,053	32,288
12 - 14	2,508	4	1	3	4	1	3
15 - 19	3,353	442	207	235	400	180	220
20 - 24	2,853	2,655	1,294	1,361	2,459	1,189	1,270
25 - 29	2,384	5,007	2,617	2,390	4,620	2,392	2,228
30 - 34	1,864	6,037	2,992	3,045	5,603	2,752	2,851
35 - 39	1,694	7,216	3,685	3,531	6,708	3,430	3,278
40 - 44	1,493	7,615	3,861	3,754	6,958	3,530	3,428
45 - 49	1,380	7,808	3,958	3,850	7,033	3,541	3,492
50 - 54	1,369	8,075	3,975	4,100	7,011	3,461	3,550
55 - 59	898	5,230	2,575	2,655	4,444	2,153	2,291
60 +	3,609	24,826	12,393	12,433	19,101	9,424	9,677

Source Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

A total of 64,341 or 85.9 percent of 74,915 children ever born by females aged 12 – 49 years in the district survived. This means that the survival rate for the district (85.9) is slightly lower than that of the region (90.8). In terms of sex of the surviving children, the percentage of males is slightly lower (49.8%) than that of females (50.2%). Female children have higher survival rate (86.4) than their male counterparts (85.3). Females in the age group 12-14 years have the highest

children survival rate (100.0%) and the lowest survival rate is among those in the age group 60 years and older. The number of children surviving increases as age increases.

1.9.13 Mortality

Table 1.16 presents deaths that occurred in households and crude death rate in the Sekyere Kumawu district. A total of 681 deaths occurred in households in the district with a crude death rate of 10.4 deaths per 1,000 people. This is higher than the regional crude death rate of 5.8. The district has the highest CDR in the region. Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate in Sekyere Kumawu District and Ashanti Region, 2010.

Table 1.21: Total population, deaths in households & crude death rate by district

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	4,780,380	27,948	5.8
Atwima Mponua	119,180	639	5.4
Amansie West	134,331	957	7.1
Amansie Central	90,741	855	9.4
Adansi South	115,378	778	6.7
Obuasi District	168,641	748	4.4
Adansi North	107,091	837	7.8
Bekwai District	118,024	1,031	8.7
Bosome Freho	60,397	512	8.5
Asante Akim South	117,245	982	8.4
Asante Akim Central District	71,508	433	6.1
Ejisu Juaben District	143,762	891	6.2
Bosumtwi	93,910	617	6.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	493	5.4
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	8,110	4.7
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	878	5.9
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	680	5.6
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	472	5
Offinso District	76,895	455	5.9
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	976	7.2
Kwabre East	115,556	526	4.6
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	630	6.7
Mampong District	88,051	620	7
Sekyere East	62,172	466	7.5
Sekyere Kumawu	65,402	681	10.4
Sekyere Central	71,232	545	7.7
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	700	8.2
Offinso North	56,881	290	5.1
Asokore Mampong District	304,815	1,571	5.2
Asante Akim North	69,186	465	6.7
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	110	3.9

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Causes of death

About 6.8 percent (one of the lowest in the region) of deaths in the district were as a result of accidents, violence, homicide or suicide and the remaining 93.6 percent were caused by other factors. The regional percentage of deaths as a result of accidents, violence, homicide or suicide is 11.9 percent.

Table 1.22: Causes of death

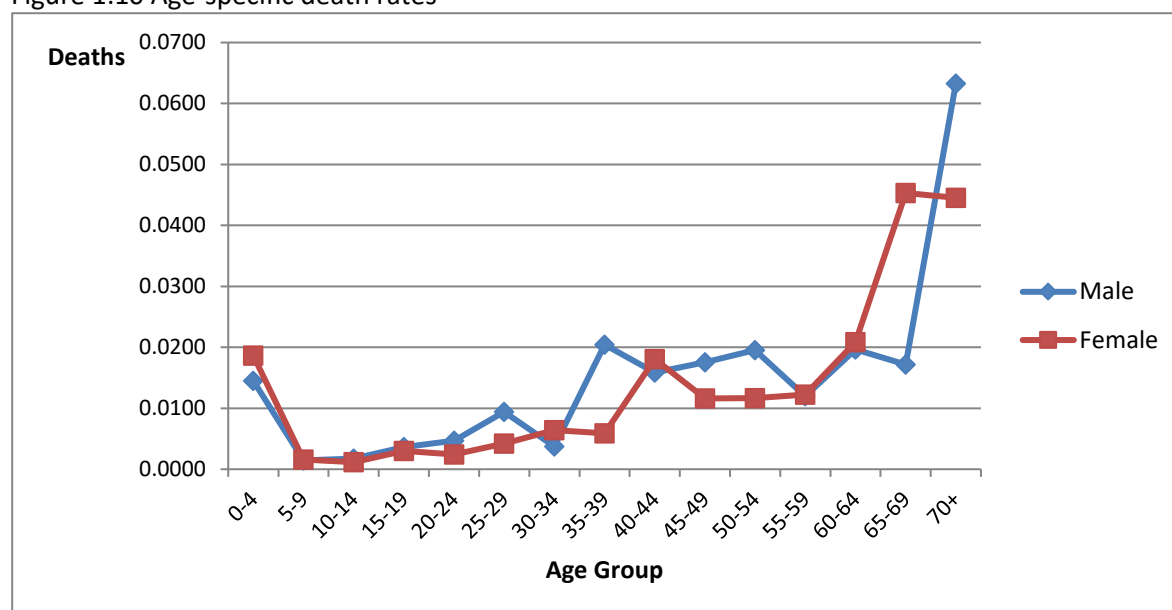
District	Total Deaths	Death due to			
		Accident/violence/ homicide/suicide		All other causes	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Districts	27,948	3,329	11.9	24,619	88.1
Sekyere Kumawu	681	46	6.8	635	93.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age-specific death rate

Figure 1.11 shows the death rate among the age groups in the district. The death rate among female children (under age 5 years of age) is higher compared with that of male children (1.4). At age cohort 25-39 years, the death rate among males is very high as compared with that of their female counterparts, thereafter, the male death rate starts to rise steadily as age increases while that of females occasionally increases at ages 40 - 44 years, 60 – 64 years and 65-69 years. The district experiences a higher male death rate than females from age 15 years upward, an indication of low life expectancy among males compared to females. Additionally, the difference in death rates for males and females from age 45 years and older is greater than the lower age groups.

Figure 1.10 Age-specific death rates



Source Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.9.14 Spatial Distribution of Population

Spatial distribution of population looks at the extent to which the population has been distributed in the various settlements in the district. This helps to determine where social services and infrastructural facilities are to be located. A critical look at the population distribution of the Sekyere Kumawu District reveals that the population is sparsely distributed with a larger proportion of the population residing in rural areas. According to the PHC 2010, 34,530 (52.8%) of the population lives in the rural areas and 30,872 (47.2%) are found in the urban areas of the District. The rural areas should however be considered more in planning for social services for the District.

Table 1.23 Population distribution in some selected settlements

COMMUNITIES	Population Size				
	2010 (PHC)	2014 (Projected)	2015 (Projected)	2016 (Projected)	2017 (Projected)
Kumawu	13,345	15,352	15,899	16,466	17,052
Bodomase	7,045	8,104	8,393	8,692	9,002
Woraso	3,265	3,756	3,890	4,028	4,172
Oyoko	5,222	6,007	6,221	6,443	6,673
Sekyere	3,451	3,970	4,111	4,260	4,411
Dadease	5,066	5,831	6,041	6,251	6,473

Banko	3,036	3,493	3,617	3,746	3,881
Pepease	1,701	1,961	2,027	2,099	2,174
Abotanso	2,631	3,027	3,135	3,246	3,362
Wonoo	967	1,112	1,152	1,193	1,236

Source: DPCU-SKDA, 2017

1.9.15 Population Density

The population density talks about the average number of persons per land area. This is computed by dividing the total population of 65,402 by the total land area of 576.58sqkm. The district has a population density of 113.4 persons per squares kilometres. This is relatively higher than the National population density which stands at 103.4 persons per square kilometer. It is however relatively lower than the Regional density which pegs at 196.0 persons per square kilometer.

1.9.16 Household Size, Composition and Headship

1.9.16.1 Household Size

Table 2.8 shows household size by type of locality in the district in 2010. The district has t household population of 64,469 representing 1.4 percent of that of the region and the total household of 14,185 also accounting for 1.3 of the region. The average household size is 4.6 as compare 4.2 for the region. In the district, 30,290 (47.0%) of the total population live in urban locality compared to 34,179 (53.0%) in rural locality. About 51.6 percent of the households are in rural locality and 48.4 percent are in urban locality. The average household size for the urban is 4.5 and that of the rural is 4.7.

Table 1.24: Household size by type of locality

Category	Region	District		Urban		Rural	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Household population	4,671,982	64,469		30,290	47.0	34,179	53.0
Number of households	1,126,205	14,185		6,860	48.4	7,325	51.6
Average household size	4.2	4.6		4.5		4.7	

Source Ghana Statistical Service, Population and Housing Census, 2010

1.9.16.2 Household Composition

Table 1.20 shows the household population by composition and sex. Children (sons and daughters) form the highest proportion of household population (41.4%), followed by household heads (22.0%) and grandchild (14.9%). The proportions of sons/daughters in-law and step children are the same (0.5% each). The least among them is adopted/foster children (0.3%). In all categories, males outnumber females in household composition in the district.

Household composition show more male heads (26.2%) than their female counterparts (18.3%). Also, the percentage of male children (45.4%) is higher than that of females (39.6%). The proportions of males also exceeds that of females among grand-children and other relatives, while the proportion of female spouses (14.8%) is higher than that of males (1.0%). Adopted or foster children are less than one percent (0.3%) and therefore not a common component of households in the district.

Table 1.25: Household population by composition and Sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	64,469	100.0	30,553	100.0	33,916	100.0
Head	14,185	22.0	7,990	26.2	6,195	18.3
Spouse (wife/husband)	5,320	8.3	309	1.0	5,011	14.8
Child (son/daughter)	26,684	41.4	13,260	43.4	13,424	39.6
Parent/Parent in-law	604	0.9	58	0.2	546	1.6
Son/Daughter in-law	352	0.5	138	0.5	214	0.6
Grand child	9,605	14.9	4,861	15.9	4,744	14.0
Brother/Sister	2,414	3.7	1,343	4.4	1,071	3.2
Step child	338	0.5	163	0.5	175	0.5
Adopted/Foster child	185	0.3	90	0.3	95	0.3
Other relative	3,718	5.8	1,719	5.6	1,999	5.9
Non-relative	1,064	1.7	622	2.0	442	1.3

Source Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.9.16.3 Household Structure

Household structure is a classification of ties of affiliations of persons in a household to the head of household. Table 1.21 shows household structure in Sekyere Kumawu in 2010. Households with single parent extended form the highest proportion (24.3%), followed by nuclear (head, spouse(s) and children) (22.7%), extended (head, spouse/s, children and head's relatives) (19.0%) and single parent nuclear (12.0%). Among female-headed households, the proportions of single parent extended (27.5%) and single parent nuclear (13.1%) are higher than that among

male-headed households (20.6% and 10.8%) respectively. And, in male-headed households, the proportions of nuclear (head, spouse/s and children) (24.7%), extended (head, spouse/s, children and head's relatives) (20.0%) and head only (5.7%) are higher than that among female-headed households (20.9%, 18.2% and 2.3%) respectively.

Table 1.26: Household population by structure and sex of household head

Structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	64,469	100.0	30,553	100.0	33,916	100.0
Nuclear Family						
Head only	2,503	3.9	1,728	5.7	775	2.3
Head and a spouse only	870	1.3	434	1.4	436	1.3
Nuclear (head, spouse(s) children)	14,640	22.7	7,552	24.7	7,088	20.9
Single parent Nuclear	7,735	12.0	3,290	10.8	4,445	13.1
Extended Family						
Extended (head, spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	12,272	19.0	6,102	20.0	6,170	18.2
Extended + non relatives	869	1.3	431	1.4	438	1.3
Head, spouses & other composition	1,990	3.1	1,022	3.3	968	2.9
Single parent Extended	15,645	24.3	6,308	20.6	9,337	27.5
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,623	2.5	674	2.2	949	2.8
Head and other composition but no spouse	6,322	9.8	3,012	9.9	3,310	9.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.9.17 Marital Status

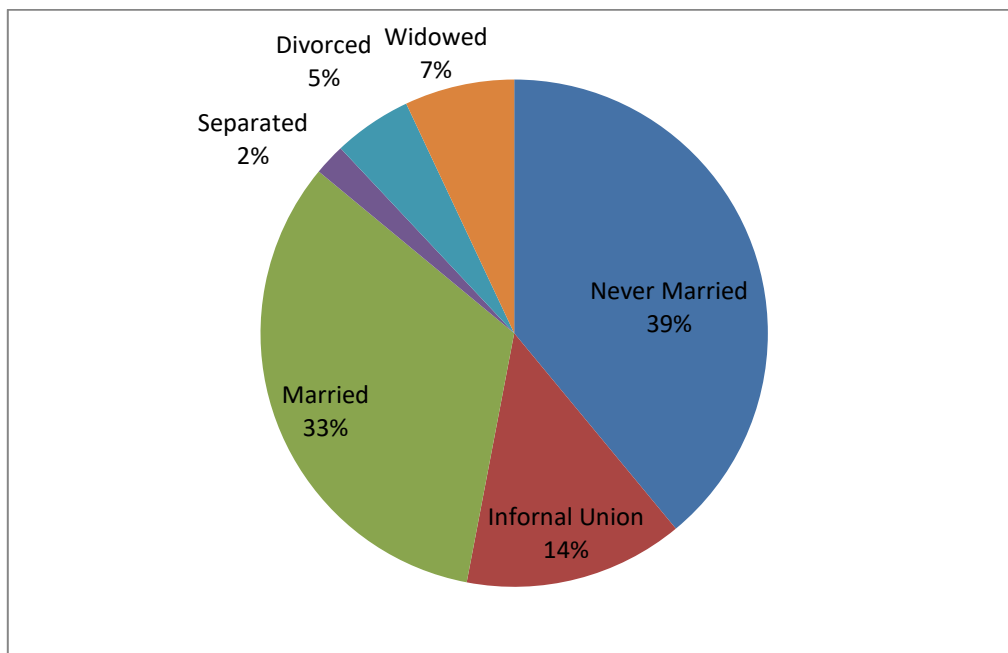
Marriage is a highly valued social institution in Ghana. It is one of the determinants of an individual's social standing and also an indicator of social responsibility, trust and achievement. Among Ghanaians, every adult unless afflicted by serious illness or deformity is expected to marry. Voluntary celibacy is frowned upon in Ghanaian society. In view of this, most adults would therefore wish to get married at one time or the other and this is more so with females. Among the ethnic groups in Ghana, marriage is considered obligatory, a function that must be performed within an individual's lifetime (Nukunya, 2003).

The 2010 PHC classified "marital status" into six categories, namely; never married, living together/consensual union, married, separated, divorced and widowed. Marriage includes persons in any of the following types of marriage: civil, traditional and common law or consensual union. Information on marital status was collected from people 12 years and older in the 2010 PHC.

Figure 1.12 shows that a higher proportion of persons 12 years and older in the district have never married (39%), followed by those married (33%) and those in informal/consensual

union/living together (13.7%). The least proportion are those separated (2.3%), followed by those divorced (5.3%) and the widowed (6.8%).

Figure 1.11 Population 12 years and older by marital status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.9.17.1 Marital Status by Sex and Age

Table 2.11 presents the marital status by sex and age of persons 12 years and older in the district in 2010. The proportions among the age groups that are married increases from 2.6 percent in the 15-19 years age group to 60.9 percent among the 45-49 years age group and then declines steadily to 34.3 percent among the 65 years and older age group. Among the never married, the proportion is highest among the 12-14 years age group (96.5%) and declines steadily with age to 2.1 percent among the 55-59 years age group, increase to 3.2 percent among the 60-64 years age group and declines to 2.7 percent among the 65+ years age group. The trend is similar among females but among males the proportion continues to rise among the 65+ years age group. A higher proportion (42.3%) of the widowed occurred in age 65 years and older while the highest proportion (16.0%) of the divorced occurred in the 55-59 age group.

Table 1.27: Marital status by sex and age of population 12 years and older

Sex/Age-group	Total		Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
	Number	Percent						
Both Sexes								
All	42,736	100.0	39.1	13.7	32.8	2.3	5.3	6.8
12-14	5,125	100.0	96.5	0.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,907	100.0	91.2	4.2	4.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	4,991	100.0	59.2	20.6	17.5	1.4	1.1	0.3
25 - 29	4,193	100.0	31.4	27.9	36.0	2.0	2.4	0.3
30 - 34	3,464	100.0	13.4	26.9	52.8	2.3	3.3	1.3
35 - 39	3,015	100.0	7.9	23.0	58.3	3.2	6.0	1.7
40 - 44	2,818	100.0	5.2	20.3	58.3	4.4	8.0	3.8
45 - 49	2,464	100.0	3.9	16.3	60.9	4.8	9.1	5.0
50 - 54	2,392	100.0	2.8	12.3	57.7	4.6	13.0	9.5
55 - 59	1,567	100.0	2.1	9.6	54.9	4.0	16.0	13.4
60 - 64	1,428	100.0	3.2	8.5	52.3	4.8	14.3	16.9
65+	4,372	100.0	2.7	3.7	34.3	3.2	13.8	42.3
Male								
Total	19,331	100.0	48.5	12.0	33.3	1.6	3.1	1.5
12-14	2,617	100.0	96.3	0.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,554	100.0	96.6	0.8	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	2,138	100.0	80.9	9.6	8.7	0.5	0.2	0.0
25 - 29	1,809	100.0	49.1	22.8	26.4	0.7	0.8	0.2
30 - 34	1,600	100.0	20.9	26.5	48.9	1.3	1.9	0.5
35 - 39	1,321	100.0	11.7	22.7	58.8	3.0	3.6	0.2
40 - 44	1,325	100.0	7.8	21.3	61.3	3.1	5.4	1.2
45 - 49	1,084	100.0	6.0	20.0	64.5	3.3	5.5	0.6
50 - 54	1,023	100.0	4.3	14.5	67.4	3.7	7.6	2.4
55 - 59	669	100.0	3.7	13.8	68.0	2.8	9.0	2.7
60 - 64	661	100.0	3.8	12.4	66.1	5.3	9.5	2.9
65+	1,530	100.0	4.1	6.5	62.6	3.9	10.7	12.3
Female								
Total	23,405	100.0	31.4	15.1	32.4	2.8	7.2	11.1
12-14	2,508	100.0	96.9	1.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,353	100.0	85.4	7.7	5.8	0.6	0.4	0.1
20 - 24	2,853	100.0	42.9	28.8	24.1	2.1	1.7	0.4
25 - 29	2,384	100.0	18.0	31.7	43.3	3.0	3.5	0.5
30 - 34	1,864	100.0	7.0	27.2	56.2	3.2	4.5	1.9
35 - 39	1,694	100.0	4.9	23.1	57.9	3.4	7.8	2.9
40 - 44	1,493	100.0	2.9	19.4	55.7	5.6	10.3	6.2
45 - 49	1,380	100.0	2.2	13.3	58.1	6.0	11.9	8.4
50 - 54	1,369	100.0	1.8	10.7	50.5	5.3	17.1	14.8
55 - 59	898	100.0	0.9	6.6	45.1	4.9	21.2	21.4
60 - 64	767	100.0	2.7	5.1	40.4	4.4	18.4	28.9
65+	2,842	100.0	1.9	2.3	19.1	2.9	15.4	58.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Higher proportions of males have never married (48.5%) and married (33.3%) than the proportions of females (31.4% and 32.4%, respectively). And higher proportions of females are

in informal/consensual union/living together (15.1%), widowed (11.1%), divorced (7.2%) and separated (2.8%) than the proportions among males (12.0%, 1.5%, 3.1% and 1.6%, respectively). Males who have never married form 48.5 percent being the highest proportion and widows constitute the least percentage of 1.5 percent. On the other hand, the females who are married represent the highest proportion (32.4%) relative to least proportion of 2.8 percent for those who have separated. Widows form 11.1 percent which is slightly higher than that of widows (1.5%). This could be explained by the fact, many females outlive their husbands. It is also because males usually marry females who are relatively younger and in polygamous relationships, one deceased husband could leave behind about three widows. Another reason for a comparatively higher percentage of males than females aged 65 years and above are married could be attributed to the fact that many males than their female counterparts at older ages remarry when their spouses pass away.

The majority of males in the following age cohorts are never married category: 12-14 (96.3%); 15-19 (96.6%); 20-24 (80.9%); and 25-29 (49.1%). However, males who are married constitute majority in the age cohorts within 30 years and above (30-65 years or more). In the case of females, majority of those who have never married are in the age cohorts 12 – 24 years.

On the contrary, females who are married constitute a higher percentage for all age cohorts 25-64 years; increases with advancing age, reaches a peak at 35-39 years of age (72.0%) and declines steadily to 22.3 percent among those 65 years and older. Therefore, the tendency for females to marry early is higher than their male counterparts. For instance, just 10.5 percent of males aged 20-24 years are married compared with 31.5 percent among females in that age group. However, widows (57.9%) are the highest proportion of females aged 65 years and older compared with 12.3 percent among their male counterparts.

1.9.17.2 Marital Status and Level of Education

Many socio-economic factors influence the decision of people in getting married and education is one of them. Table 1.23 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. A total of 42,736 out of the total population of 64,469 representing 66.0 percent is aged 12 years and older. In terms of sex composition, the population aged 12 years and older comprised 45.2 males and 54.8 percent females. The majority of persons in this category, 12 years and older (80.4%) have been to school while 19.6 percent have never been to school. The

table further shows that 67.0 percent of the population has attended basic, secondary (8.5%) and tertiary (0.9%).

A high proportion of those who have never married (74.2%) have basic school education (primary/JSS/JHS). There is slightly higher percentage of males who have basic education (68.7%) than that of their female counterparts (65.5%). About 78.9 percent of persons who are in informal/consensual union/living together have basic school education. There is a difference between males (76.4%) and females (80.4%) in this category.

The proportion of persons who have never been to school is highest among the widowed (64.7%); and it is higher among females (67.6%) than among males (38.8%). The least proportion (6.5%) of those who have never been to school is among the never married group; there is slightly higher proportion of males (7.1%) than females (5.8%).

About 1.5 percent of persons who are married have bachelor's degrees or post graduate education. The proportion of married males is relatively higher (2.9%) than their female counterparts (0.3%). There is also a relatively higher proportion of the males educated up to the tertiary level (1.0%) than females (0.1%) living together or in consensual union (Table 3.5).

Table 1.28: Marital status and level of education of persons 12 years and older by sex

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc./ Tech/ Comm.	Post middle/ secondary/ certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	42,736	100.0	19.6	67.0	8.5	1.1	2.8	0.9
Never married	16,724	100.0	6.5	74.2	14.8	1.0	2.7	0.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	5,854	100.0	11.6	78.9	5.8	1.3	1.9	0.4
Married	14,013	100.0	27.0	61.2	5.0	1.3	4.0	1.5
Separated	979	100.0	21.7	70.5	3.8	1.7	2.1	0.2
Divorced	2,281	100.0	32.9	61.7	2.8	0.8	1.4	0.4
Widowed	2,885	100.0	64.7	32.2	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.0
Male								
Total	19,331	100.0	13.2	68.7	11.0	1.4	3.9	1.7
Never married	9,385	100.0	7.1	72.8	15.3	1.1	2.6	1.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,313	100.0	9.1	76.4	8.1	1.9	3.5	1.0
Married	6,433	100.0	21.9	60.8	6.6	1.6	6.2	2.9
Separated	314	100.0	15.9	69.7	6.1	3.5	4.8	0.0

Divorced	597	100.0	18.6	69.7	6.5	1.5	2.2	1.5
Widowed	289	100.0	38.8	48.8	7.3	2.4	2.8	0.0
Female								
Total	23,405	100.0	24.9	65.5	6.5	0.9	1.9	0.3
Never married	7,339	100.0	5.8	75.9	14.1	1.0	2.8	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,541	100.0	13.3	80.4	4.3	0.9	1.0	0.1
Married	7,580	100.0	31.4	61.5	3.7	1.0	2.0	0.3
Separated	665	100.0	24.4	70.8	2.7	0.9	0.9	0.3
Divorced	1,684	100.0	38.0	58.8	1.5	0.5	1.1	0.0
Widowed	2,596	100.0	67.6	30.4	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.0

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

Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

² Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

³ Post Middle/ Sec. Cert./Diploma/Teacher training/College of education/Agric./ Nursing, University Diploma, HND, etc.

1.9.17.3 Marital Status and Economic Activity

Table 1.24 shows marital status of persons 12 years and older and economic activity status in the Sekyere Kumawu district. Economic activity status is grouped into economically active (employed and unemployed) and economically not active. About 66.0 percent of the population 12 years and older are economically active and 34.0 percent are economically not active. Among the economically active, 96.9 percent is employed and 3.1 percent is unemployed. The proportion of the economically active population is slightly higher among females (66.3%) than that among males (65.7%). However, a higher proportion of the females are unemployed (2.4%) compared to the proportion among males (1.7%). With the exception of the never married (35.1%), all the other categories of the marital status have more than half of their members being employed. Those in the informal relation (loose union) has the highest proportion (3.1%) of the unemployed. Whiles 62.2 percent of the never married are economically not active. A similar trend is among the sexes.

Table 1.29: Marital status and economic activity of persons 12 years and older by sex

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
All	42,736	100.0	27,329	63.9	887	2.1	14,520	34.0
Never married	16,724	100.0	5,870	35.1	457	2.7	10,397	62.2

Informal/Consensual union/Living together	5,854	100.0	4,936	84.3	178	3.0	740	12.6
Married	14,013	100.0	12,195	87	180	1.3	1,638	11.7
Separated	979	100.0	811	82.8	21	2.1	147	15.0
Divorced	2,281	100.0	1,809	79.3	35	1.5	437	19.2
Widowed	2,885	100.0	1,708	59.2	16	0.6	1,161	40.2
Male								
All	19,331	100.0	12,376	64.0	325	1.7	6,630	34.3
Never married	9,385	100.0	3,637	38.8	228	2.4	5,520	58.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,313	100.0	2,144	92.7	31	1.3	138	6.0
Married	6,433	100.0	5,713	88.8	50	0.8	670	10.4
Separated	314	100.0	264	84.1	5	1.6	45	14.3
Divorced	597	100.0	463	77.5	7	1.2	127	21.3
Widowed	289	100.0	155	53.6	4	1.4	130	45.0
Female								
All	23,405	100.0	14,953	63.9	562	2.4	7,890	33.7
Never married	7,339	100.0	2,233	30.4	229	3.1	4,877	66.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,541	100.0	2,792	78.8	147	4.2	602	17.0
Married	7,580	100.0	6,482	85.5	130	1.7	968	12.8
Separated	665	100.0	547	82.3	16	2.4	102	15.3
Divorced	1,684	100.0	1,346	79.9	28	1.7	310	18.4
Widowed	2,596	100.0	1,553	59.8	12	0.5	1,031	39.7

Source: Ghana Statistic Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.20 Nationality

Nationality refers to the country to which a person belongs or owes allegiance. A distinction is made between Ghanaians and other nationals. Ghanaian nationals are classified as by birth, dual nationality and by naturalization. Table 1.25 shows the population of the district by nationality and sex. Ghanaians are 98.2 percent of the population in the district as follows, Ghanaians by birth 96.0 percent, Ghanaians of dual nationality (1.6%) and Ghanaians by naturalization 0.6 percent. The other nations or non-Ghanaians are 1.7 percent made up of 0.8 percent ECOWAS nationals, 0.4 percent are from other African countries and 0.5 percent are from outside Africa. The pattern is the same for the sexes.

Table 1.30: Nationality of population by sex

Nationality	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	65,402	100.0	30,981	100.0	34,421	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	62,799	96.0	29,731	96.0	33,068	96.1
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	1,073	1.6	483	1.6	590	1.7
Ghanaian by naturalisation	388	0.6	185	0.6	203	0.6

ECOWAS	526	0.8	281	0.9	245	0.7
African other than ECOWAS	331	0.5	161	0.5	170	0.5
Other	285	0.4	140	0.5	145	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.9.18 Religious Affiliation

Table 2.15 shows the population by religion and sex in the district. Christians form majority (82.2%), followed by those with no religion (8.5%), Islam (7.5%) and traditionalist (1.4%).

Disaggregation of Christians is as follows: the Pentecostal/Charismatic (28.1 %), Protestants (Anglican/Lutheran, etc.) (24.0%), Catholics (5.7%) and other Christians (24.4%).

There are more Christians among females population (85.6%) than there are among males population (78.2%). The proportions among males who have no religion (11.5%), Islam (8.2%) and traditionalists (1.6%) are higher than their female counterparts (5.8%, 6.8% and 1.2%, respectively).

Table 1.31: Population by religion and sex

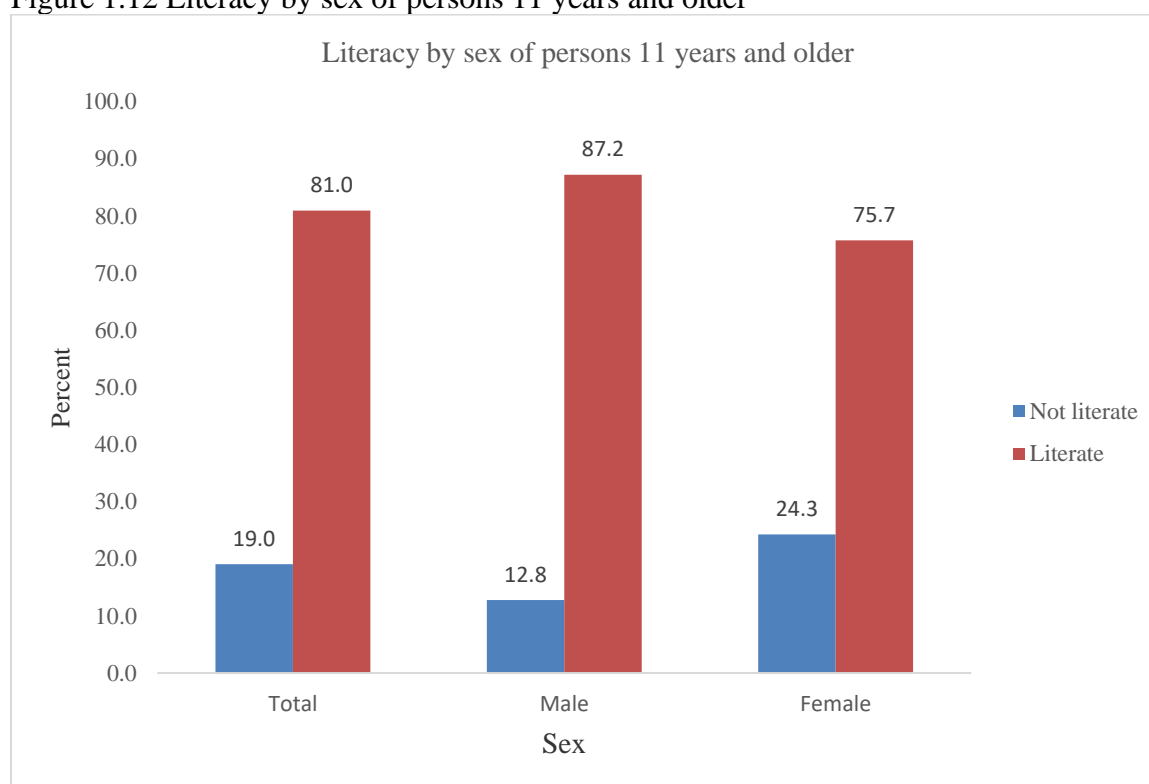
Religion	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	65,402	100.0	30,981	100.0	34,421	100.0
No religion	5,559	8.5	3,561	11.5	1,998	5.8
Catholic	3,707	5.7	1,802	5.8	1,905	5.5
Protestants (Anglican/Lutheran etc.)	15,683	24.0	6,896	22.3	8,787	25.5
Pentecostal/Charismatic	18,379	28.1	8,139	26.3	10,240	29.7
Other Christian	15,932	24.4	7,373	23.8	8,559	24.9
Islam	4,902	7.5	2,553	8.2	2,349	6.8
Traditionalist	935	1.4	507	1.6	428	1.2
Other	305	0.5	150	0.5	155	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.9.19 Literacy and Education

Literacy and education are important for successful community development. Education is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes that develop individual capacities for well-being and social development. There is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth (United Nations Development Programme, 2011). Literacy refers to a person’s ability to read and write in a language. Figure 1.13 indicates that 81 percent of the population 11 years and older are literate in one language or the other with 19 percent being not literate. Among the male population, 87.2 percent are literate compare to 75.7 percent of the literate female population 11 years and older in the district.

Figure 1.12 Literacy by sex of persons 11 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.16 indicates that 73.1 percent of the population 11 years and older in the district are literate in both English and a Ghanaian language, 17.8 percent are literate in Ghanaian language only and 8.4 percent are literate in English only. Those who are literate in French are 0.8 percent. All the age group shows a higher proportion of their members being literate in both English and Ghanaian language for both males and females.

Table 1.32: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

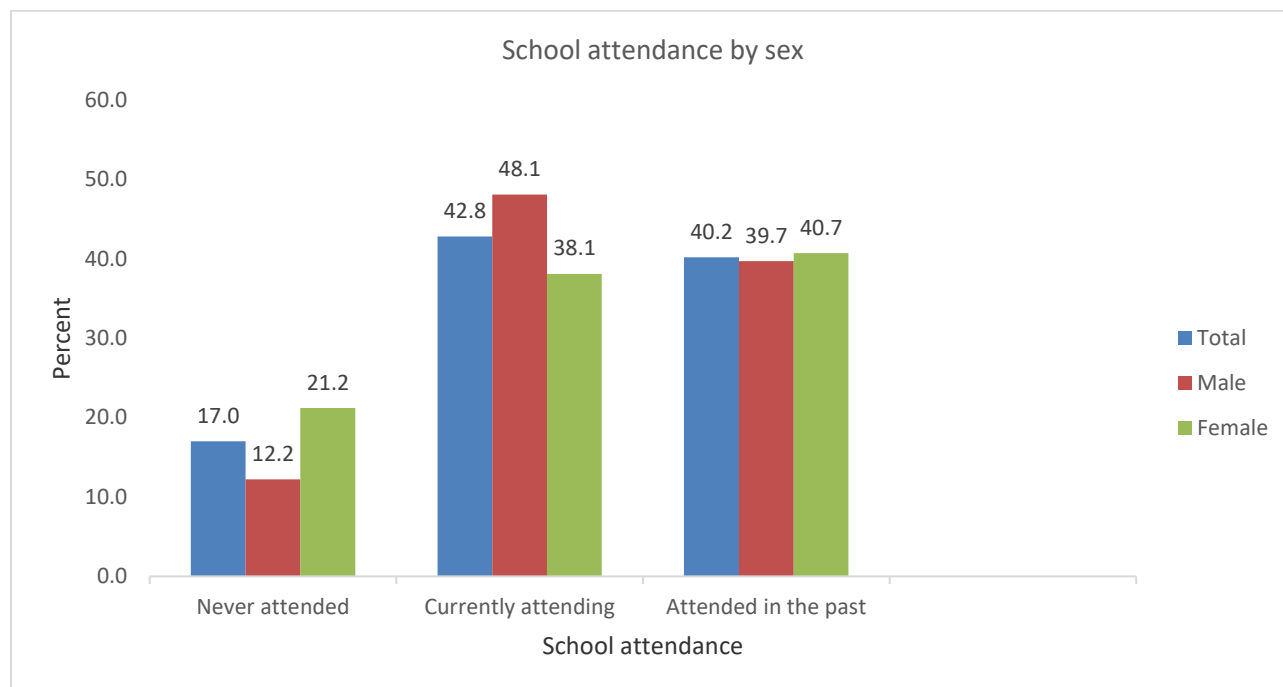
Literacy status	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language	Other
Both sexes									
Total	8,453	35,921	100.0	8.4	17.8	73.1	0.1	0.7	0.0
11-14	236	6,527	100.0	13.5	14.1	71.9	0.0	0.5	0.0
15-19	454	6,453	100.0	7.9	8.1	83.3	0.1	0.6	0.0
20-24	689	4,302	100.0	7.8	14.5	76.9	0.1	0.7	0.0
25-29	720	3,473	100.0	8.9	20.6	69.7	0.0	0.8	0.0
30-34	638	2,826	100.0	8.3	24.2	66.5	0.2	0.7	0.0
35-39	634	2,381	100.0	7.9	26.7	64.3	0.3	0.9	0.0
40-44	493	2,325	100.0	6.0	27.2	66.1	0.1	0.6	0.0
45-49	450	2,014	100.0	6.3	23.8	69.4	0.1	0.4	0.0
50-54	471	1,921	100.0	6.8	21.0	71.6	0.1	0.5	0.0
55-59	379	1,188	100.0	4.5	22.9	71.5	0.0	1.0	0.0
60-64	569	859	100.0	4.1	16.8	78.5	0.0	0.7	0.0
65+	2,720	1,652	100.0	4.0	21.5	73.5	0.2	0.8	0.0
Male									
Total	2,585	17,607	100.0	7.9	13.5	77.7	0.1	0.7	0.0
11-14	116	3,362	100.0	13.0	13.7	72.8	0.1	0.4	0.0
15-19	203	3,351	100.0	7.6	7.0	84.6	0.1	0.7	0.0
20-24	269	1,869	100.0	7.1	11.0	80.9	0.2	0.8	0.0
25-29	266	1,543	100.0	8.4	15.9	74.8	0.1	0.8	0.0
30-34	277	1,323	100.0	7.9	18.9	72.0	0.4	0.9	0.0
35-39	248	1,073	100.0	7.8	20.8	69.8	0.4	1.2	0.0
40-44	205	1,120	100.0	4.8	19.8	74.2	0.3	0.9	0.0
45-49	151	933	100.0	7.0	15.8	76.4	0.1	0.8	0.0
50-54	139	884	100.0	6.8	13.2	79.1	0.2	0.7	0.0
55-59	93	576	100.0	4.2	15.1	79.9	0.0	0.9	0.0
60-64	110	551	100.0	3.4	10.7	84.8	0.0	1.1	0.0
65+	508	1,022	100.0	3.1	12.6	83.4	0.2	0.7	0.0
Female									
Total	5,868	18,314	100	8.8	21.9	68.7	0.1	0.6	0.0
11-14	120	3,165	100	14.1	14.4	70.9	0.0	0.6	0.0
15-19	251	3,102	100	8.3	9.2	81.9	0.2	0.5	0.0
20-24	420	2,433	100	8.3	17.2	73.8	0.1	0.6	0.0
25-29	454	1,930	100	9.4	24.3	65.5	0.0	0.8	0.0
30-34	361	1,503	100	8.7	28.9	61.6	0.1	0.6	0.0
35-39	386	1,308	100	8.0	31.5	59.8	0.2	0.6	0.0
40-44	288	1,205	100	7.1	34.1	58.5	0.0	0.2	0.0
45-49	299	1,081	100	5.6	30.8	63.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
50-54	332	1,037	100	6.8	27.7	65.2	0.0	0.4	0.0
55-59	286	612	100	4.9	30.2	63.7	0.0	1.1	0.0
60-64	459	308	100	5.2	27.6	67.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
65+	2,212	630	100	5.4	35.9	57.5	0.2	1.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Education

Figure 1.13 shows that 17 percent of the population 3 years and older in the district are have no formal education. The figure further shows that 42.8 percent of the population are currently attending school whilst 40.2 percent have attended in the past.

Figure 1.13 School attendance by sex of population 3 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.16 shows population 3 years and older in the district currently attending school and attended in the past and levels. Among those currently in school, 47.6 percent are in primary school, 19.4 percent are in JSS, 17.9 percent are in kindergarten, 7.2 percent are in SHS and 6.4 percent are in nursery. Less than 1.0 percent is in tertiary institutions. Among females, higher proportions are in lower levels of education (nursery 7.0%, Kindergarten 17.9% and primary 48.1%) than the proportions among males (nursery 5.9%, kindergarten 17.8% and primary 47.2%). At higher levels of education, proportions among males (JSS/JHS 19.6%, SSS/SHS 7.6% and tertiary 1.6%) are higher than those among females (JSS/JHS 19.1%, SSS/SHS 6.7% and tertiary 0.6%).

For past attendance, 35.5 percent of the relevant population completed middle school, 34.1 percent had JSS/JHS education, 15.8 percent were in primary school and 5.3 percent had SSS/JHS education. Among females, higher proportions reached primary school (19.6%) and

JSS/JHS (37.0%) than their male counterparts. At higher levels of education, the proportions among males are higher than the proportions among females.

Table 1.33: Population of 3 years and older by level of education and school attendance

Level of Education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	25,533	100.0	13,521	100.0	12,012	100.0	23,978	100.0	11,148	100.0	12,830	100.0
Nursery	1,642	6.4	798	5.9	844	7.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	4,559	17.9	2,403	17.8	2,156	17.9	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	12,158	47.6	6,381	47.2	5,777	48.1	3,787	15.8	1,270	11.4	2,517	19.6
JSS/JHS	4,946	19.4	2,652	19.6	2,294	19.1	8,178	34.1	3,429	30.8	4,749	37.0
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	8,507	35.5	4,245	38.1	4,262	33.2
SSS/SHS	1,839	7.2	1,034	7.6	805	6.7	1,280	5.3	698	6.3	582	4.5
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	534	2.2	396	3.6	138	1.1
Voc./Tech./Comm.	76	0.3	49	0.4	27	0.2	414	1.7	229	2.1	185	1.4
Post middle/secondary certificate	75	0.3	37	0.3	38	0.3	497	2.1	328	2.9	169	1.3
Tertiary	238	0.9	167	1.2	71	0.6	781	3.3	553	5.0	228	1.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.9.20 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

A migrant is a person whose current place of residence is different from his or her place of birth or previous place of residence. There are two types of migration, namely, internal and external. Internal migration refers to the movement of people between geographical boundaries (administrative district) within national borders while external migration is the movement of people across geographical boundaries outside their national borders. Internal migration can be analysed in terms of intra and inter-regional movements. This is measured by information on place of birth as against place of enumeration.

Table 1.17 shows the distribution of the population by birthplace and duration of residence in the district. The total number of migrants enumerated in the district in 2010 is 14,794 and they represent 22.6 percent of the total population. The migrants born elsewhere in the region are 49.7 percent of the total, those born elsewhere in another region are 48.8 percent and those born outside Ghana are 1.5 percent. Of those born in other regions, the majority (2,656) were born in the Northern, Upper East (1,296) and Brong-Ahafo (1,078) regions.

In terms of duration of stay in the district, the majority of the migrants (52.4%) have spent less than five years in the district. Over half (55.6%) of the migrants born outside Ghana have spent less than five years in the district whereas 11.2 percent has stayed for more than 20 years. With regard to migrants born in the region, about 51.0 percent have spent over five years in the district.

Table 1.34: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Percent	Duration of residence (%)				
			Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
All	14,794	100.0	14.0	38.4	19.6	14.8	13.2
Born elsewhere in the region	7,357	49.7	15.7	33.3	18.5	15.8	16.7
Born elsewhere in another region:							
Western	597	4.0	13.6	40.7	17.9	20.8	7.0
Central	236	1.6	18.2	34.3	13.1	21.6	12.7
Greater Accra	307	2.1	18.2	43.3	17.9	13.4	7.2
Volta	208	1.4	22.1	39.4	12.0	13.9	12.5
Eastern	545	3.7	14.9	32.1	20.2	15.2	17.6
Brong Ahafo	1,076	7.3	17.3	35.4	15.7	18.6	13.0
Northern	2,456	16.6	8.6	54.4	24.0	7.7	5.4
Upper East	1,296	8.8	11.3	34.7	21.8	17.5	14.7

Upper West	493	3.3	5.7	51.7	29.2	8.1	5.3
Outside Ghana	223	1.5	13.9	41.7	13.0	20.2	11.2

Source Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Gender Equality

1.9.21 Female and Male Gender Roles

Women's gender roles in the District have been stretched beyond traditional limits to meet the new domestic, social and economic needs of the family and local community. Many women are now taking the main role in domestic decision-making and working in whatever way they can to provide an income for their families, even where men are present in the household. Women have been at the forefront of emergency care and social recovery efforts at community level, often playing active public roles to influence and mobilise support. Individually and collectively, women have with some notable successes, fulfilled their customary peace-building role, using their multiple relationships within the cultural system of social organisation to influence the traditional power structures in the District .

Men's gender roles have tended to contract along with their responsibility for family upkeep. Overall, men dominantly remain in control of the political domain and women remain excluded although they are making some inroads in recent times. Men have reduced economic and decision-making power in the home. There is still inequality in work and wages. A greater number women remain in a lot of unpaid women's work such as child care and domestic work. In spite of these, there are great hope. More girls are in school now compared to 2000s. The percentage of women getting paid for their work is on the increase. Many men are no longer the only breadwinners but their wives as well.

1.9.22 Gender Challenges for Women

Although some changes to gender roles have occurred, the basic values attached to gender identities remain unchanged. Women and girls continue to be considered legal minors (in customary law) and generally inferior to men and boys. Women and girls are largely vulnerable to domestic violence and human trafficking. Outside the household, there has been little, if any, transformation in the gendered dimensions of social institutions. Despite their increased economic role, their valued peace-building strategies and contributions to cultural activities,

women have not gained much membership of community or cultural institutions involved in political decision-making in the District .

The existing gender ideology remains within which politics is exclusively male dominated. Women’s desire to be taken seriously as political players is undermined by the scarcity of women who have the time, resources and forbearance to attempt a career in politics.

In the area of Agriculture, there are some challenges being faced by women. Key among them include limited or small land holdings in the agricultural sector which limits their economic potential.

Currently only 34% of staff of the Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly are women, indicating a wide gender gap in the staff.

Table 1.35: Departmental Staff in Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly (Gender Distribution)

No.	Department	Distribution		Total	Percentage Female
		Male	Female		
1	Central Administration	20	7	27	35
2	Environmental Health Department	7	10	17	59
3	Physical Planning Department (Parks and Gardens)	2	0	2	0
4	Works Department	5	0	5	0
5	Social Development Department	4	7	11	64
6	Agriculture Department	6	1	7	14
7	BAC (Trade	1	0	1	0
8	Finance Department	3	0	3	0
Total		48	25	73	34

The total staff strength of the Nine Departments as at 31st December, 2017 was Seventy-three (73). It consists of 48 males and 25 females.

Ratios

The analysis of the ratio is indicated below:

Total Male	-	48	0.66	66%
Total Female	-	<u>25</u>	<u>0.34</u>	<u>34%</u>
	-	73	1.00	100

Senior Staff

Senior Male	-	16	0.84	84%
Senior Female	-	<u>3</u>	<u>0.16</u>	<u>16%</u>
Total	-	<u>19</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>100%</u>

Junior Staff

Junior Male		28	0.52	52%
Junior Female -		<u>26</u>	0.48	48%
Total	-	<u>54</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>100%</u>

The analysis revealed that 84% of the senior staff are males while 16% are females.

The junior staff is also made up of 52% males and 48% females.

With respect to community representatives operating within the District Assembly System; Member of Parliament, District Chief Executive, Assembly Members etc, only 11% of them were women. This does not augur well for female political representation at the Assembly since the women constitute 54% of the entire population.

Table 1.36: Gender Breakdown of Community Representatives at the Assembly

Honourable Members	Total	Males	Females
Member of Parliament	1	1	0
District Chief Executive	1	1	0
Government Appointees.	11	8	3
Elected Assembly Members	25	24	1
Unit Committee Members	75	68	7
Total	113	101	12

1.9.23 Settlement System and Linkages

Human settlement exists to perform some functions in the development process. They are essential means for development and nation building. The district is made up of about 33 Settlements/communities/villages with varying population sizes.

In terms of ranking in respect of facilities available, the District capital Kumawu ranks first, According the 2010 population and Housing census, only four (4) communities (Kumawu, Bodomase, Oyoko and Dadease) can be regarded as Towns with population above 5,000 representing 47.2% of the total population. The remaining 52.8% constitute settlements with population below 5,000

The communities are linked by types of roads, footpaths and tractor trails. Communities in the north eastern portion of the Sekyere Kumawu are linked mostly by footpaths and tractor trails, even though that portion of the land has greater percentage of land surface in the district. The over concentration of roads and other facilities at Kumawu and Bodomase attract population and investments into the District.

1.9.24 Settlement Hierarchy

Settlements are classified according to the functions they perform in development process. The number and levels of facilities and services available in a settlement determine the function of the settlement thus serving as the basis for determining the hierarchy of settlements. One important tool used in this exercise is the scalogram. A scalogram provides at a glance all the functions or services available in each settlements with their total centrality index based on which a ranking is performed. To carry out this exercise, 20 settlements and 23 functions were selected. After the ranking it was brought to the fore that Kumawu, the district capital emerged first position with total functions of 13. Bodomase and Oyoko followed in second and third positions with total functions of 11 and 9 respectively. Table 1.30 provides more information on the settlement hierarchy of the Sekyere Kumawu District.

Table 1.37: Functional Hierarchy of Settlements (2017)

Services Settlement	Population	Tertiary Inst.	SHS	JHS	Primary Sch.	Hospital	Health Centre	Clinic	1 st Class Road	2 nd Class Road	Feeder Road	Post Office	Postal Agency	Pipe Born Water	Borehole	Hand dug well	Weekly Market	Electricity	Commercial Bank	Rural Bank	Circuit Court	Police Head Quarters	Police Station	Police Post	Total No. of Functions	% of functions	Total Centrality Index	Level of Hierarchy
Kumawu	13,345		X	X	x		x			x		x			x		x	x		x	X	x	x		13	10.7	431	1 st
Bodomase	7,045		X	X	x			x		x		x			x		x	x		x			x		11	9.0	231	2 nd
Oyoko	5,222		X	X	x		x			x					x	x		x					x		9	7.4	127.7	3 rd
Banko	3,036		X	X	x		x				x				x			x		x					8	6.6	99.7	4 th
Dadease	5,066		X	X	x					x					x			x		x					7	5.7	72.7	5 th
Sekyere	3,451			X	x			x			x				x			x							6	4.9	59.7	7 th
Besoro	4,296			X	x			x		x					x			x							6	4.9	57.7	8 th
Aseyerewa	1,079			X	x						x				x	x		x							6	4.9	51.4	10 th
Abotanso	2,631			X	x					x					x	x		x							6	4.9	49.4	11 th
Wonoo	967			X	x					x					x	x		x							6	4.9	49.4	11 th
Pepease	1,701			X	x					x						x									4	3.3	36.7	14 th
Woraso	3,265			X	x					x					x			x							5	4.1	32.7	15 th
Akrokyere	1,374			X	x					x					x			x							5	4.1	32.7	15 th
Akrofonso	1,372				x						x				x			x							4	3.3	28.8	17 th
Temate	791			X	x					x	x				x			x							6			
Aseyere	1,079			X	x					x	x				x			x							6			
Akosua Nkwanta	980										x																	
Bahankra	788				x					x	x														3			
Mobia Gyasehene	728																											
Bomen	1,337																											
Total No. of Settlements with Service		-	5	17	20	-	4	4	-	11	9	2	-	-	18	6	2	14	-	5	1	1	3	-	122	100.0		
Total Centrality		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
Frequency Weight		-	20	5.9	5	-	25	25	-	9.1	11.1	50	-	-	5.6	16.7	50	7.1	-	20	100	100	33.3	-				

1.9.25 Surface Accessibility to Services

Economic and social development can be measured in terms of the ease at which one can move from one destination to another and enjoy a facility or facilities and come back. This is measured by the time one can use to travel (waiting time and traveling time). In the district some locations are more accessible than others in terms of access to health, market, 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.

Table 1.38: Average speed/waiting time

Road Class/Walk	Speed	Waiting Time
Trunk	60km/hr	10 minutes
Feeder Roads	40km 1hr.	30 minutes
Tractor Trails	20km 1hr	12 hrs
Walk	2km 1hr	-

Source: District Poverty Profiling and Mapping 2004 (Sekyere East/ Kumawu)

Table 2.18 Acceptable travel to access selected facilities

Facility/Service	Acceptable Travel Time
SHS/Vocational School	40 minutes
Hospital/Health Centre	20 minutes
Weekly Market	40 minutes
Banks	40 minutes
Agricultural Extension	30 minutes

Source: District Poverty Profiling and Mapping 2004 (Sekyere East/ Kumawu)

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 below in Table 2.19

Table 1.39: Accessibility the various facilities

Facility/Service	Walking Distance(Km)	Tractor Trail Distance(Km)	Feeder Rd. Distance(Km)	Trunk Distance
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

Table 1.33 for example, shows that in the district only those within 2km radius from the location of second cycle school can reach there in 40minutes. Those travelling on the feeder roads who can reach the Senior High School or Vocational Institution within the same stipulated time of 40minutes are only those within a distance of 18km from the location.

It may be interesting to know that someone on tractor trail would prefer walking to taking a vehicle due to the effect of long waiting time of vehicles.

1.9.26 Community Flows

The district is blessed with abundant natural resources in terms of fertile soil which is supportive for production of a variety of crops like cocoa, maize, oil palm, vegetables, rice, plantain and a lot of others. The major economic activities in the district are crop farming, wood carving and agro-processing settlements like Bahankra, Abotanso, Woraso, Banko, Akrofosso and Sekyere for production of maize, rice, yams, plantain and charcoal. However, due to the lack of market for the produce, produce are sold at cheaper prices and these serve as disincentive for farmers. In south western part of the district, towns like Kumawu, Bodomase and Woraso are noted for the production of vegetables like tomatoes, cabbage, onion and others. Cane products are also produce in commercial quantities at Sekyere and Banko.

1.9.27 The Space Economy

There are 3 service centres in the district, which perform economic, political and social functions to themselves and the peripheral communities. Unfortunately, the core and peripheral communities are not integrated. The core centres cannot adequately serve themselves let alone support the peripheries. The peripheries cannot support the core with the necessary raw materials due to some problems which include inadequate road lengths and poor road conditions and network.

Kumawu and Bodomase can serve the space economy of the district. These two towns are easily accessible but cannot be easily accessed by road from the North-East portion of the district. . The economic sector-Agriculture, manufacturing, transportation and service sectors are not interrogated. The economic and social conditions of Kumawu, Bodomase, Dadease and Oyoko can also support other communities such as Banko, Oyoko, Dadease are relatively better than the rest of the service centres.

1.9.27.1 Markets

Almost every settlement in the district has a market of varying sizes in one form or the other, with few having facilities for displaying and selling of wares. Two main daily markets are at Kumawu and Bodomase. These two markets also double as weekly markets, where traders within and outside the district meet to transact business.

1.9.27.2 Financial Services

Financial services in the district are provided by two main banks namely Kumawuman Rural Bank with its headquarters in Kumawu and Asokore rural bank .The Kumawuman Rural bank also has a branch in Bodomase, while Asokore rural has a branch in Dadease.

1.9.27.3 Electricity Supply

About 90%, of the settlement/communities have access to electric power from the national grid. The main towns that are connected to the national electrification projects includes Kumawu, the District Capital, Bodomase, Oyoko, Dadease, Asekyerewa, Sekyere and others.

1.9.27.4 Linkage with other District

The district shares boundaries with 4 districts and it is linked economically, socially and spatially with all four districts, Sekyere East, the mother district, Sekyere Central, Asante Akim North and Sekyere Afram Plains District. In terms of economic activities, trade relationship in these four districts is very strong. This is evident by commodities that flow among the districts. Residents within each of the four district commute from one district to the other. In terms of social activities residents in each district enjoy facilities and services like health, education, social centre and other from other districts. Spatially, the road linking the Sekyere East, Sekyere Central is in good condition. These roads are first class.

1.9.28 Conditions of the Built Environment

Generally speaking most houses in the district are compound with few detached and semidetached in the larger settlements Kumawu, Oyoko, Banko, Sekyere and others. Houses are built with landcrete and few plastered walls. Roofing in smaller settlements is done with leaves, while few other houses are done with roofing sheets. The foundations of most houses in settlements such as Banko, Temate and Wonoo have been attacked by severe erosion. The condition has been caused by constant erosion from rain and stormy water resulting from poor drainage around houses. Constant weeding and sweeping around houses have contributed to the removal of the topsoil thereby exposing houses to erosions. Most houses have no toilet facilities attached to them and the inmates depended on the public places of convenience. Few houses have kitchen and the main courtyard is normally used as kitchen. Bathrooms are normally provided in the building plan but after approval, improvised structures serving as bathroom are erected just behind the houses. The resultant problem created by the bathroom is that the waste water (sludge) is not channelled into any proper drainage system and this serves as breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

1.9.29 Nature of Physical Development

Physical planning and development in the district can be best described as poor and uncoordinated to the great extent. Almost all the towns including the district capital are without planning schemes and even where one exists, it is not properly applied on the grounds. For instance towns like Oyoko, Bodomase have approved old layout but new sites are not covered. Developers develop without building plans and development permits. Report from the Town and

Country Planning unit of the Assembly indicates that since the creation of the Assembly in 2008 only handful of developers have submitted their building applications for approval.

Development control problems in the District include:

1. Inadequate and substantive staff for the unit
2. Inadequate financial and logical support
3. Inadequate and outmoded schemes of some communities
4. Lack of planning schemes for some communities
5. Unauthorized development structures
6. Operation of quack surveyors and draughtsman
7. Encroachment on public right of space (Nature reserves, open space Roads, Cemeteries, Water courses and others)
8. Inadequate office space
9. Poor public knowledge about physical development and planning

1.9.30 Aesthetic Features and Land Management

The aesthetic features of the district are generally beautiful when viewed from a far particularly its vegetations and hills. Major towns like Kumawu, Bodomase, Abotanso and Woraso are surrounded by hills and beautiful vegetations. However, cursory look indicates that as a result of gully erosion most of the buildings have their foundations hanging.

Most of the towns also have poor drainage system. Also lack of technical know-how on landscaping issues in the communities affected them negatively. Uncontrolled movement of livestock by Fulani herdsmen have also kept on destroying landscape plants and vegetation in the district.

The land Management system in the district is mainly Abusa system where the farmer takes two-thirds of the produce while the land owner takes one-third. This system does not augur well for increased productivity as they serve as disincentive to the farmers. However one advantage of the system is that settlers are allowed to hold their farms for longer period. This creates a situation of security and creation of permanent settlement in the farming areas of the district.

1.9.31 Implications for Development

The physical and natural environments discussed implied that:

- The Rivers and streams in the district cannot be relied upon for any meaningful irrigation agriculture due to their seasonal nature
- The soils in the district are generally good for agriculture
- The effects of human activities on the environment are alarming. For example unwarranted destruction of the forest trees and felling of trees for commercial charcoal burning should be monitored closely.
- The Government and the District Assembly must pay more attention to develop the road network of the district.

1.9.32 Impact of Human Activities

Human activities in the district have an adverse 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 the bio-diversity in the district. Thus, the fertility of the soil is at risk and reducing potential resources for future generation. Tree felling for commercial charcoal burning in the Northern portion of the district is another potential activity that has caused and continues to cause great destruction to the vegetation cover in the district. Due to tree felling for charcoal burning, the vegetation in the area has fast degenerated into secondary forest and dried savannah.

1.9.33 Sanitation

According to the UN policy, toilet facilities should meet three main criteria. These are;

- There should be privacy in usage.
- The facility should be odorless.
- The facility should be covered.

Based on the forgoing criteria and the health risk associated with toilet facilities, there is a radical shift from the provision of public toilet. The emphasis now is on encouraging and sensitizing households to construct their own toilet facilities. Consideration is however given to the construction of public toilet for certain places such as market, lorry parks, hospitals, health centres, clinics, schools, etc.

The data collected revealed that household toilet facilities in the district are woefully inadequate considering the rapid population growth in major settlements like Kumawu, Bodomase, Banko and Oyoko.

Table 1.40: Distribution, access and percentage coverage of household toilet facilities in the district on Town/Area Council basis

No.	Town/Area Council	Population (2010 - Projected)	Type of Toilet Facility			Population Covered (Access)	Percentage Coverage
			WC	VIP	KVIP		
1	Kumawu	25,621	31	62	20	1,744	6.8
2	Bodomase	26,491	40	45	30	2,180	8.2
3	Bira Onwam	24,119	61	70	60	4,048	16.8
Total		76,231	132	199	120	7,972	31.8

Source: DPCU – SKDA, 2017 u

It is clear from the above analysis that the Bira Onwam Area Council has the highest access to household toilet facility with percentage coverage of 16.8 followed by Bodomase Area Council with 8.2 percent and Kumawu with 6.8 percent This is nothing to write home about. Households should be encouraged to construct their own toilet facilities. This can be done through the provision of subsidies and enforcement of bye laws such as providing room for toilet in building plans.

1.9.34 Housing

One of the major problems confronting Ghana is housing and Sekyere Kumawu District is no exception. According to the 2010 PHC, the housing stock in the district is 10,120 representing 1.7 percent of the total houses in the Region. The number of households living in these houses is 14,185, which is 1.2 percent of the total percentage of households in the region. The average household in the district is 1.4. per house which is lower than the regional figure (2.0). Also the average household size (4.6) for the district is higher than the regional figure (4.2), while the population per house in the district is 6.5 is also lower than the regional figure (8.3)

At the urban locality, population per house stands at 7.0 with 6.0 in the rural localities. Average household size for the urban localities is 4.5 persons and 4.7 persons for rural areas. The Average household per house for both localities is 1.4.

The Assembly and development partner should however collaborate to provide more and adequate housing facilities in the district to attract more workers into the district.

Table 1.41: Stock of houses and households by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	%	Rural	%
Total population	24,658,823	4,780,380	65,402	30,872	47.2	34,530	52.8
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	64,469	30,290	47.0	34,179	53.0
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	10,120	4,393	43	5,727	56.6
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	14,185	6,860	48	7,325	51.6
Average households per house	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.6		1.3	
Population per house	7.3	8.3	6.5	7.0		6.0	
Average household size	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.5		4.7	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.9.35 Culture

The culture of the people in the district could be viewed from different dimension that differentiates them from other people. This could be seen in terms of their dressing, the food they eat, language spoken, music and dance, art and craft, religious belief, occupation, administration and norms.

1.9.35.1 Language and Dressing

Close to 95 percent of the people in the district speak Asante-Twi. The remaining 5 percent of the people who are mainly migrants speak other languages in addition to the Asante language. Besides, the languages spoken, the people in the district can be identified by their dressing. The use of Kente is typical of the people during important occasion like festivals, outdoorings etc.

1.9.35.2 Food, Music/Dance and Games

The cherished food of the people in the district is Fufu. Adowa, Kete, Nwomkoro are largely liked to the people. At funeral, festivals and other important occasions, the people dance to the

Adowa, Kete and Nwomkoro. Dame and Oware are also patronized by the males both young and old ones, while ampe are also enjoyed by the females.

1.9.35.3 Chieftaincy and Inheritance

The supremacy of God among the people cannot be underestimated as far as the belief of the people is concerned. The people are incurably religious. This can be seen in daily lifestyles. In all important occasions, libations are pouring before the function. Chieftaincy is an institution practiced by the people; chiefs sit on stool, so they are enstooled or destooled. Matrilineal system of inheritance is what the people practices with few migrants farmers who also observe patrilineal system of inheritance.

1.9.35.4 Traditional Set Up

The district has only one Paramouncy which is in Kumawu. The paramount chief is the head of the traditional area and is known as “Omanhene”. The implementation of the laws on customs, taboos and setting of moral behavior are vested in him. Under the Omanhene are divisional chiefs. They assist the paramount chief in the performance of his duties. These sub-chiefs of divisional chiefs are Krontihene (chief’s deputy) Akwamuhene, Adontenhene, Nifahene, Benkumhene, Kyidomhene, Gyaasehene and Sanaahene.

1.9.35.5 Town/Village Chief

In the district, they are leaders of the various clans, lineages and family (Abusuapanin). They assist the town/village chief in performing his duties. They settle family disputes and are the custodians of family lands and properties.

1.9.35.6 The Queen Mother

The queen mother is one important figure when it comes to the traditional set up. She occupies next important office after 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 when it becomes vacant.

1.9.35.7 Attendants

The chief has many attendants who include linguist, drummers, horn blowers, umbrella carriers, executioners, gun bearers and a host of others.

1.9.35.8 Ethnic Diversity

At a glance, the district is quite homogenous in terms of ethnicity particularly in the southern part where the indigenous people (the Ashantis) and other Twi speaking Akans groups who are in the majority co-exist with the few Northern tribal groups like Dagabaas, Kotokolis, Fulani and others. In the northern part of the indigenous land owners, the Akan co-exist with the predominant migrant farmers mostly Moshies, kokombas and the krachies.

1.9.35.9 Communal Spirit

The communal spirit among the people manifest itself in corporate as well as in the individual level. For instance community members attend ceremonies like marriage, funeral and naming. Donations are usually made to help in the settlement of expenses that are incurred in organizing such ceremonies. Families like together in their family house and eat together. Communal work is done to either clean the environment or build schools, community duties for themselves. The “Nnoboa” system whereby farmers come together to help each other in turns is practiced in some communities in the district.

1.9.35.10 Festivals

The District has a great and historical festival called ‘*Papa nantwi*’ which is celebrated biennial in Kumawu. It is believed that, this festival came about as result of preparing men for war, where an animal (cow) are slaughtered and those who were strong would go and cut a piece. Those who will be able to cut a piece of the meat and survive the beatings would be deemed fit for war. This festival has come to stay and during the period people from far and near troop to Kumawu to witness the festival.

Apart from this, “*Akwasidea*” is also celebrated after every 40 days on the traditional calendar. Naming ceremonies, marriage and funerals are also important celebrations in the District. These celebrations are considered as a social responsibility and require the active participation of the people of the District.

1.9.35.11 Traditional Knowledge

The traditional about the people can be heard and expressed by listening to their myths, proverbs, names, saying, art, songs, poems and stories.

a. Myths, Proverbs and Names

Myths are short sacred stories of the people which explain the mysteries surrounding their concepts like ceremonies, festivals, origin of things like death, creation, procreation. Proverbs on their hands, are short with saying when express truths and moral lessons. Names are identified marks of the people which humanize children. Every name given to a child has meaning and has an impact on the child.

b. Saying and Art

Sayings of the people in the district are expressed in maxims. 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 have a lot of artistic impressions or symbols that tell a lot about their traditional knowledge. Some of these symbols are “Gye Nyame”, “Sankofa”, etc.

c. Poem and Stories

Poem and stories are usually told during certain ceremonies by the people in the communities. These poems and stories talk a lot of about their traditional Knowledge and throws challenge to people to be serious in life.

1.9.36 Attitude and Practices

Some of the attitudes and cultural practices in the district include libation, Belief in the potency of demons, witches, and gods, Ancestral worship, marriage ceremonies, naming ceremonies, funeral etc. All these attitudes and cultural practices go long way in shaping the lifestyle of people in the district.

1.9.37 Community Participation

The people's participation in all activities relating to their beliefs and cultural practices has on a positive note. Participation in all kinds of activities like naming and marriage ceremonies, burial, funerals etc. are considered as a social responsibility, which should not be frowned upon.

1.9.38 Positive Cultural Practices that Promote Development

“Papa Nantwi” festival in Kumawu is a great and historical heritage that can be developed for both domestic and international tourism to help promote development. During this festivals people from far and near troop to Kumawu to witness the festival.

1.9.39 Negative Cultural Practices that Hamper Development

Chieftaincy disputes in some selected communities in the district hampers development. For example protracted chieftaincy dispute at Kumawu has not helped the district as a whole because it is only one Paramouncy in the district.

1.9.40 Implication for Development

- The people in the district have rich cultural heritage when tap can enhance development or the district.
- As a matter of urgency, all the communities that have protracted chieftaincy disputes need to be solved particularly Kumawu Township where it has the seat of Paramouncy.
- The traditional authorities should be brought on board if the district is to be developed.

1.9.41 Governance.

This section focuses on the administrative structures put in place for the management of the district.

1.9.41.1 Administration Structures

1.9.41.2 The District Assembly

The District Assembly as a governance institution has a legislative, deliberative, executive and administrative structures and functions. The District Assembly by the mode of its creation and responsibilities has 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. By law, the Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly is the highest political and administrative body in the district. It is made up of 36 Assembly Members comprising of 23 elected Members and 11 Government appointees 1 Member of Parliament for Kumawu Constituency and a District Chief Executive. The Assembly exercises political and administrative authorities within its area of jurisdiction. It provides guidance to and supervises all other administrative authorities in the district. By so doing, it exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions.

1.9.41.3 Committee Systems

The District Assembly operates through a committee system. A member of a committee can however belong to more than one committee, except that the Presiding Member of the Assembly is not a Member of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee is responsible for the performance of the executive and administrative function of the Assembly. The Executive Committee is made up of the various sub-committees of the Assembly, co-ordinates plans and programmes of the Sub-Committees and submits these as comprehensive plans of action to the Assembly. It also implements resolutions of the Assembly.

The Executive Committee is chaired by the District Chief Executive who is the direct representative of and appointee of the Government, though he/she has to be confirmed by the two-thirds majority of Members of the General Assembly present. The Executive Committee has sub-committees as follows

1. Development Planning Sub committee

2. Social services sub committee
3. Works sub committee
4. Justice and Security sub committee
5. Finance and Administration Sub committee

1.9.41.4 Departments

The department serves as Technocrats/Expertise base for the Assembly through the provision of technical advice and active participation during planning and implementation of development programmes and projects of the Assembly.

The departments under the District Assembly as provided under the Local Government Act, Act 462 include;

- Central Administration
- Finance
- Education, Youth and Sports
- Agriculture
- Physical (Spatial) Planning
- Social Welfare & Community Development
- Natural Resources Conservation, Forestry, Game & Wildlife Division
- District Health Department
- Works
- Industry & Trade
- Disaster Prevention

All the departments listed above exist in the district and are well established except the Department of Trade and Industry. Also some of existing departments do not have substantive staff and as a result those working here are officers from the other District such as Sekyere East and Ejisu-Juaben District Assembly who oversight responsibility in Sekyere Kumawu.

1.9.41.5 Sub-District Structures

The District Assembly has 1 urban council, 2 Area Councils and 78 Unit Committees which facilitate effective communication between the Assembly and the various communities. These

Town/Area Councils oversee the activities of the unit committees as well as assist the Assembly in the administration of the towns. The three (3) Urban /Area Councils in the district are:

- Kumawu Urban Council
- Bodomase Area Council
- Bira Onwam Area Council

Almost all the area councils are not functional due to lack of personnel to man them. They are therefore assisted by officers from the Central Administration whenever the Area Councils meet.

1.9.41. 6 Traditional Authority

The District has one Paramouncy, which is the Kumawu Traditional Council. Under the Paramouncy are sub-chiefs. The traditional authorities ensure physical development of their respective areas as well as to serve as arbitrators in their area of jurisdiction whenever there is any misunderstanding among the people. They channel their grievances through the chiefs for amicable settlement.

1.9.41.7 Accountability

For the District Assembly to ensure accountability, transparency and probity, certain structures have been put in place. Structures like District Tender Committee, District Tender Review Board, Procurement Unit, Ad-hoc Tender Evaluation Committee, Budget Preparation Committee Monitoring and Evaluation Team among others. The essence of these structure are to ensure that the District Assembly is accountable to people they serve. Hence officials and Assembly Members must cultivate the culture of openness and transparency in award of contracts for the construction of projects, collection of revenue, purchase of equipment, machinery and stationary and the distribution of development programmes and projects within the district. To ensure openness and accountability the Assembly has put in place the under listed structures.

- District Tender Committee
- District Tender Review Board
- District Procurement Committee
- District Tender Evaluation Committee
- District Budget Preparation Committee
- District Monitoring & Evaluation Team & Others

These structures are to ensure that transparency, openness and accountability are promoted in the district.

1.9.41.8 Participation of Citizenry

Major stakeholders like G.P.R.T.U. Trade Association, operators of restaurants, bar keepers, beauticians and other identification bodies are made an integral part of the Assembly's discussion. They express their opinions on rates and fees to be charged in the coming year. By so doing, they make important inputs into the budget. The citizenry are also involved in programmes and projects implementation. For instance opinion leaders such as chiefs, unit committee members as well as beneficiary communities are involved in meetings, projects inspection, monitoring and evaluation.

Also events like public hearing and peoples assemblies are organised in the district at some communities for the people to express their views about governance.

Again, through their elected representatives at the Assembly, some community members are able to express their views on issues like armed robbery, Fulani herdsmen and environmental sanitation in the district.

1.9.41.9 Application of Communities Strategies/Public Hearing

For proposals, policies and programmes to be sold out to the general public, one effective way to reach out to people and the communities for their inputs into the development agenda of this district is through public hearing and discussions. By so doing, members of the public views are solicited. Other communication strategies that are used by the Assembly to reach out to the people and also receive their response include seminars, workshops and interviews. These mediums are adopted to sensitize and to receive responses from the citizenry.

1.9.42 Security

There are five (5) police stations in the district. They are located at Kumawu, Bodomase, Oyoko, Sekyere and Banko. These stations have numerical strength of 23 personnel in totality. When one considers the population coupled with the land size of the district, one can see that the staff strength is woefully inadequate. To ensure that there is peace and harmony in the district, the

Assembly is making an effort to construct a police station at other communities such as Woraso. Besides, the assembly collaborates with the security agencies in maintaining law and order. The Assembly provides logistics and technical support necessary to assist the police to carry out their duties. The Assembly also resources the Disaster Management of the Assembly by providing the management with funds to purchase needy items to assist people who are affected by disaster in the district. The organisation also organises education on disaster for the people in the district.

1.9.43 Local Economic Development.

In a bid to promote industrial activities and upgrade the skills of industrialist, the Business Advisory Centre of the National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI) in collaboration with the Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly has organized and trained a number of artisans and apprentices on group development and financial management to help improve their skills and also prepare them to adequately source for funds from various institutions. A complementary effort is to strategise effectively to use available local resources and diversify the local economy, especially in the countryside, to reverse the trend of migration to the urban areas.

In appreciation of the fact that this category of business actors in the District are observed as one of the key pivots around which the economy revolves, an analysis was conducted to identify the potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges with respect to the various issues confronting them. The results are shown in the table below.

Table 1.42: Local Economic Development Issues

No	Issues	Potential	Opportunity	Constraints	Challenges
1	Inadequate knowledge and access to contemporary entrepreneurial skills and opportunities	Knowledge, Relationship (networking), loyalty of customers	Training Access to loans	Inadequate funding Pricing Branding power	Lower prices Creating assumption of goods being inferior
2	Dormant industries	Availability of raw materials Availability of land Availability of machines	Job opportunities Provision of machinery Provision of funds Sensitization of	Lack of funds Irregular power supply Lack of savings culture	Competition from other institutions High prices of goods Purchasing power of consumers Unskilled labour

			staff		
3	Inadequate utilization of resource endowment of District	Opening of small scale industries Tourist attractions	Provision of raw materials Creation of employment	Lack of funds Limited skills Unfavourable policies and bye-laws	Provision of raw materials Ready market for produce
4	Absence of industries to process raw materials	Availability of raw materials Availability of land Availability of labour	Creating of jobs Training	Unavailability of skilled labour Unavailability of credit Irregular power supply	Capital Machinery and equipments
5	Inability to market District as a competitive tourist destination	Labour Land	Creating of jobs Creation of income Creation of other industries i.e. hotels, restaurants etc. Promoting our cultural identity	Financial resources Cultural practices Maintenance of tourist sites Upgrading of tourist sites.	Poor advertisement Lack of funds

1.9.44 Economy of the District

1.9.44.1 The Local Economy

Table 2.21 shows the economic status of the population 15 years and older in the district. About 72.8 percent are economically active and 27.2 percent are economically not active. Among the economically active population, 96.8 percent are employed and 3.2 percent are unemployed.

Among males, a higher proportion (73.4%) is economically active than the proportion among females (72.3%). And among the economically active males, a higher proportion (97.4%) are employed compared to the proportion among females (96.3%).

Table 1.43: Population 15 years and older by economic activity status and sex

Activity Status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	37,611	100.0	16,714	100.0	20,897	100.0
Economically active	27,383	72.8	12,271	73.4	15,112	72.3
Employed	26,506	96.8	11,949	97.4	14,557	96.3
Worked	24,433	92.2	11,146	93.3	13,287	91.3
Did not work but had job to go back to	1,885	7.1	719	6.0	1,166	8.0
Did voluntary work without pay	188	0.7	84	0.7	104	0.7
Unemployed	877	3.2	322	2.6	555	3.7

Worked before, seeking work and available	314	35.8	114	35.4	200	36.0
Seeking work for the first time and available	563	64.2	208	64.6	355	64.0
Economically not active	10,228	27.2	4,443	26.6	5,785	27.7
Did home duties (household chore)	2,154	21.1	619	13.9	1,535	26.5
Full time education	4,745	46.4	2,636	59.3	2,109	36.5
Pensioner/Retired	212	2.1	168	3.8	44	0.8
Disabled/Sick	948	9.3	375	8.4	573	9.9
Too old/young	1,487	14.5	360	8.1	1,127	19.5
Other	682	6.7	285	6.4	397	6.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the economically not active population, 46.4 percent are in full time education while the pensioners/retired forms the least proportion (2.1%). The majority of the economically not active population among the males (59.3%) is in full time education compared to 36.5 percent of their female counterparts. Higher proportions among the economically not active females do home duties (26.5%) and are too old/young (19.5%) to work than their male counterparts (13.9% and 8.1%, respectively). Among the unemployed, 64.2 percent are seeking for work for the first.

Table 1.36 shows economic activity status by age group and sex in the district. The proportion of the population employed is lowest among the 15-19 years age group (28.3%) and increases steadily with age to a high of 93.3 percent among the 45-49 years age group and declines steadily to 57.4 percent among the 65 years and older age group. This is not surprising as majority of persons within the age group 15-24 years are in school and therefore not working. The trend in proportion rises steadily with advancing age, peaks at 45-49 years and declines also steadily. There is no marked variation between males and females except that the peaks are at different age groups: males at 45-49 years and females at 40-44 years.

The proportion of the economically not active population decreases steadily from 69.1 percent among the 15-19 years age group to a low of 6.0 percent among the 45-49 years age group and increases steadily to 42.2 percent among the 65 and older age group.

Table 1.44: Economic status of population 15 years and older by age and sex

Age Group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
All	37,611	100.0	26,506	70.5	877	2.3	10,228	27.2
15-19	6,907	100.0	1,958	28.3	176	2.5	4,773	69.1
20-24	4,991	100.0	3,077	61.7	288	5.8	1,626	32.6
25-29	4,193	100.0	3,444	82.1	161	3.8	588	14.0
30-34	3,464	100.0	3,075	88.8	70	2.0	319	9.2

35-39	3,015	100.0	2,733	90.6	54	1.8	228	7.6
40-44	2,818	100.0	2,608	92.5	31	1.1	179	6.4
45-49	2,464	100.0	2,300	93.3	16	0.6	148	6.0
50-54	2,392	100.0	2,204	92.1	15	0.6	173	7.2
55-59	1,567	100.0	1,424	90.9	9	0.6	134	8.6
60-64	1,428	100.0	1,173	82.1	42	2.9	213	14.9
65+	4,372	100.0	2,510	57.4	15	0.3	1,847	42.2
Male								
All	16,714	100.0	11,949	71.5	322	1.9	4,443	26.6
15-19	3,554	100.0	1,040	29.3	72	2.0	2,442	68.7
20-24	2,138	100.0	1,293	60.5	89	4.2	756	35.4
25-29	1,809	100.0	1,547	85.5	60	3.3	202	11.2
30-34	1,600	100.0	1,472	92.0	21	1.3	107	6.7
35-39	1,321	100.0	1,238	93.7	28	2.1	55	4.2
40-44	1,325	100.0	1,229	92.8	11	0.8	85	6.4
45-49	1,084	100.0	1,027	94.7	5	0.5	52	4.8
50-54	1,023	100.0	959	93.7	7	0.7	57	5.6
55-59	669	100.0	621	92.8	4	0.6	44	6.6
60-64	661	100.0	541	81.8	23	3.5	97	14.7
65+	1,530	100.0	982	64.2	2	0.1	546	35.7

Table 1.45: Economic status of population 15 years and older by age and sex (cont'd)

Age Group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female								
All	20,897	100.0	14,557	69.7	555	2.7	5,785	27.7
15-19	3,353	100.0	918	27.4	104	3.1	2,331	69.5
20-24	2,853	100.0	1,784	62.5	199	7.0	870	30.5
25-29	2,384	100.0	1,897	79.6	101	4.2	386	16.2
30-34	1,864	100.0	1,603	86.0	49	2.6	212	11.4
35-39	1,694	100.0	1,495	88.3	26	1.5	173	10.2
40-44	1,493	100.0	1,379	92.4	20	1.3	94	6.3
45-49	1,380	100.0	1,273	92.2	11	0.8	96	7.0
50-54	1,369	100.0	1,245	90.9	8	0.6	116	8.5
55-59	898	100.0	803	89.4	5	0.6	90	10.0
60-64	767	100.0	632	82.4	19	2.5	116	15.1
65+	2,842	100.0	1,528	53.8	13	0.5	1,301	45.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The trends in proportions of the economically not active in the age groups among males and females are slightly different. Among males, the proportion is lowest among the 35-39 years age group (4.2%), increases to 6.4 percent among the 40-44 years age group, decreases to 4.8 percent among the 45-49 years age group and then increases steadily to 35.7 percent among the 65 and older years group. Among females, the trend is similar to that of the district except that the lowest proportion is among the 40-44 years age group and increases steadily.

a. Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work a person is engaged in at the establishment where he or she is employed. The occupation of the people is very important when it comes to economic activities and this section covers the employed population categorized in their respective occupations. Table 1.37 shows occupation of employed population in the district. The major occupation is skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery accounting for 61.9 of the employed population. This is followed by the service and sales workers (14.2%) and craft and related trades (10.4%). The least occupation is clerical support (0.7%), followed by technicians and associate professionals (1.0%) and managers (1.3%). In all other occupations, the proportions among employed males are higher than the proportions among employed females.

However, females who engaged in service and sales occupation (21.6%) and managers (1.5%) are higher than the proportions among employed males (5.2% and 1.1%) respectively

b. Industry

Industry refers to the type of product produced or service rendered at the respondent's work place. Table 1.38 presents the employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex in the district. About 62.4 percent of the employed population are in the agricultural, forestry and fishery industry, followed by 10.3 percent who are in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, 6.5 percent in manufacturing industry, 4.3 percent in education, 3.7 percent in accommodation and food service industry and 3.1 percent in construction industry. In many of the remaining industries, the proportions are less than 0.5 percent each.

Table 1.46: Occupation of employed population 15 years and older by sex

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	26,506	100.0	11,949	100.0	14,557	100.0
Managers	351	1.3	128	1.1	223	1.5
Professionals	1,137	4.3	704	5.9	433	3.0
Technicians and associate professionals	278	1.0	190	1.6	88	0.6
Clerical support workers	184	0.7	118	1.0	66	0.5
Service and sales workers	3,763	14.2	619	5.2	3,144	21.6
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	16,415	61.9	7,473	62.5	8,942	61.4
Craft and related trades workers	2,755	10.4	1,621	13.6	1,134	7.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	705	2.7	692	5.8	13	0.1
Elementary occupations	913	3.4	402	3.4	511	3.5
Other occupations	5	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the employed males, higher proportions are in agriculture/forestry/fishery industry (63.8%), construction (6.7%), education (5.6%) and transport and storage (4.9%) than the proportions among employed females (61.2%, 0.2%, 3.1% and 0.1%, respectively).

Table 1.47: Industry of employed population 15 years and older by sex

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	26,506	100.0	11,949	100.0	14,557	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	16,537	62.4	7,625	63.8	8,912	61.2
Mining and quarrying	18	0.1	14	0.1	4	0.0
Manufacturing	1,716	6.5	703	5.9	1,013	7.0
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	12	0.0	11	0.1	1	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	53	0.2	23	0.2	30	0.2
Construction	827	3.1	804	6.7	23	0.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,733	10.3	616	5.2	2,117	14.5
Transportation and storage	609	2.3	590	4.9	19	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	993	3.7	102	0.9	891	6.1
Information and communication	17	0.1	13	0.1	4	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	68	0.3	30	0.3	38	0.3
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	118	0.4	41	0.3	77	0.5
Administrative and support service activities	69	0.3	47	0.4	22	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	213	0.8	162	1.4	51	0.4
Education	1,129	4.3	674	5.6	455	3.1
Human health and social work activities	204	0.8	93	0.8	111	0.8
Arts entertainment and recreation	80	0.3	79	0.7	1	0.0
Other service activities	1,020	3.8	292	2.4	728	5.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	90	0.3	30	0.3	60	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

And, among employed females, higher proportions are wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (14.5%), manufacturing (7.0%), accommodation and food service industry (6.1%) and other service activities (5.0%) than the proportions among employed males (5.2%, 5.9%, 0.9% and 2.4%, respectively).

c. Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Table 1.40 indicates the employment status of employed population 15 years and older in the district. About 68.7 percent are self-employed without employees, followed by contributing family workers (13.3%) and employees (10.0%). Domestic employees and casual workers recorded one percent each, while other employment status had 0.1 percent.

Among females, higher proportions are self-employed without employees (72.2%), contributing family worker (15.3%) and apprentice (3.3%) than the proportions among males (64.5%, 10.9% and 2.7%, respectively). Among males, higher proportions (64.5%) are self-employed without employees, followed by employees (15.1%, self-employed with employees (3.4 %) and casual worker (2.9%).

Table 1.48 Employment status of population 15 years and older by sex

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	26,506	100.0	11,949	100.0	14,557	100.0
Employee	2,662	10.0	1,800	15.1	862	5.9
Self-employed without employee(s)	18,221	68.7	7,710	64.5	10,511	72.2
Self-employed with employee(s)	707	2.7	404	3.4	303	2.1
Casual worker	417	1.6	350	2.9	67	0.5
Contributing family worker	3,523	13.3	1,300	10.9	2,223	15.3
Apprentice	800	3.0	324	2.7	476	3.3
Domestic employee (House help)	158	0.6	55	0.5	103	0.7
Other	18	0.1	6	0.1	12	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

d. Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. The employment sectors covered in the 2010 PHC are public, private formal, private informal, semi-public/parastatal, NGOs and international organizations. Table 1.41 indicates the employment sectors of the

employed population, 15 years and older in the district. Overwhelming majority of the employed are in the private informal sector (91.8%), followed by public (Government) sector (5.4%) and private formal sector (2.3%).

Among females, a higher proportion is employed in the private informal sector (94.6%) than that of the males (88.3%). The proportion of males that are employed in the public (government) sector (7.7%) and private formal sector (3.3%) are higher than the females (3.5% and 1.5 percent).

Table 1.49: Employment sector of employed population 15 years and older by sex

Employment Sector	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	26,506	100.0	11,949	100.0	14,557	100.0
Public (Government)	1,435	5.4	921	7.7	514	3.5
Private Formal	615	2.3	399	3.3	216	1.5
Private Informal	24,328	91.8	10,555	88.3	13,773	94.6
Semi-Public/Parastatal	15	0.1	9	0.1	6	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	112	0.4	64	0.5	48	0.3
Other International Organisations	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

e. Major Economic Activities

The main economic activities in the district centers on farming, small scale processing of agriculture produce, trades like hair dressing, tailoring, carpentry, service and others.

f. Agriculture

About 61.9 percent of total active labour force in the district is engaged in agricultural production as indicated earlier. The farmers are into both food and cash crops farming. The structure of agriculture in the district is peasant in nature and the farmers rely on traditional labour intensive method of production and the weather. Livestock and poultry production is done on small scale at times under free range system.

Crops Production

The district has a total cultivable land of about 40,360hac (as at 2013). Out of this figure only 26,566.90 hectares representing 65.82 percent is under cultivation. This means that about 34.1 percent (13,793.1 hectares) of land is uncultivated. For the district to derive its full potential in the agricultural sector there is the need to put in place sufficient mechanisms to address these issues. Information available also indicates that the average farm size in the district as at 2013 is 0.7 hectares with an average farm distance of 3.0 kilometers which is quite far.

Major food crops grown by farmers are maize, cassava, plantain, cocoyam and yam. Cash crops are grown on a smaller scale in the district. Some of these cash crops include cocoa, rice, and palm nut. Vegetables such as tomatoes, garden eggs, pepper and onions are also cultivated. **Table 2.27** below shows the production levels of some of the major crops in the district.

Table 1.50: Crop Production levels of some major crops in the district (2016) - Metric Tonnes

Major Crop	Yield (2016) –MT
Maize	4211.0
Cassava	515450.0
Plantain	33174.0
Cocoyam	411.9
Yam	1119.9
Rice	7.3

Source: Dpt. Of Agric, Kumawu, 2017

Certain farming practices are adopted by farmers in the production of the above mentioned crops. These farming practices include mixed farming, mixed cropping, mono cropping and crop rotation.

Information from MOFA indicates that mixed cropping is the predominant farming practice in the district. About 68 percent of the farmers practicing adopt this method. This can be attributed to the advantages derived from the practice such as the assurance of food security in case of failure of one particular crop. The information further reveals that agro forestry however, is not encouraging and need to be encouraged in the district to maintain the forest reserves and good environment. There is therefore the need to formulate policies that will encourage farmers to go into agro forestry.

Table 2.28 below throws more light on the type of farming practices in the district and the percentage of farmers that adopt a particular practice.

Table 1.51: Type of farming practices in the district

Type Of Farming	Percentage (2016)
Mixed Farming	0.01
Mixed Cropping	68.98
Mono Cropping	31.0
Crop Rotation	0.01
Agro-Forestry	0.0
Total	100

Sources: MOFA, SKDA, 2017

livestock Productions

The major livestock productions in the district are poultry, sheep, goat, cattle, rabbit, grass-cutter and pigs. This agricultural sub-sector of the district is not well developed. This is due to the substantial amount of capital required for investment. Farmers in this sector therefore operate on a smaller scale. For instance, the total number of commercial poultry farms in the district in 2009 was 20. Certain interventions such as provision of credit facilities and subsidies among others should be put in place to absorb more investment into this particular sub-sector since it is a very high potential for growth in the district.

Table 1.44 provides details of the average production levels of the major livestock in the district

Table 1.52: Average production levels of major livestock in the district

Type of Livestock	Average Production (2016)
Poultry	64498
Sheep	35322
Goat	47463
Cattle	2207
Rabbit	109
Grass-Cutter	347
Pigs	573

Source: MOFA, SKDA, 2017

Figure 1.15: Some major livestock in the district



farmer ratio in the district is 1:3866. This is not encouraging as compared to the national ratio of 1:1500. There is urgent need for more and effective Extension Service Officers in order to address this situation.

Major Problems of the Agricultural Sector

The major problems confronting the agricultural sector in the district are bulleted below;

- Poor road network, especially in the Afram basin.
- Low price for farm produce.
- Lack of credit facilities for farmers.
- Lack of appropriate agro-processing machinery.
- Inadequate water for domestic and agricultural purposes.
- Low extension farmer ratio.

- Lack of storage facilities.
- Lack of transport for agricultural technical staff.
- Erratic rainfall pattern.
- Low adoption of agricultural technologies by farmers.
- Late reportage of animal ill health.
- Untimely funding of agricultural activities.
- Low level irrigation development.
- Misuse of agro-chemicals by farmers.
- Poor linkage of farmers to buyers, processors and other stakeholders.

g. Commerce and Service

This sector of the district both employs about 21.6 percent of the active labour force. Major activities under this sector of the district economy is trading, banking and teaching. Trading activities in the district is mainly retail with wide range of goods and services including both imported and made-in-Ghana goods, second hand clothing and foot ware.

There is 1 hotel and 2 guest houses operating in the district. They are Manhattan hotel, located in Kumawu, No. 10 Downing Street Guest House at Nkwanta and Dankari Guest House located in Besoro. Traditional caterers, restaurants operators, drinking bars, petrol dumps and postal services are also available in some towns such as Kumawu, Bodomase, Oyoko, Banko etc.

Financial services are also provided by two rural banks namely Asokore Rural Bank and Kumawuman Rural Bank. These two banks have branches and agencies in Kumawu, Dadease, Bodomase and others. Other economic activities undertaken by the people are tailoring, dress-making and hairdressing.

h. Manufacturing/Industry

This sector of the district economy employs about 13.1 percent of the labour force. Despite abundance of agricultural raw materials, the district cannot boast of any major processing industry. However few cottage industries such as palm oil, palm kernel oil extraction, soap making, shoe making, batik tie and dye pottery, carpentry, blacksmithing and 'kente' weaving exist in some communities. A considerable amount of clay deposits are found at Woraso. Sand

winning activities are also wide spread in the district. Some of the areas noted for these activities are Sekyere, Asekyerewa, Akrofosso, Woraso and Banko.

Figure 1.16: Some major industries in the district



4. SHOE MAKING & LEATHER WORKS

1.9.45 District Finance

The Assembly has accounts with the Kumawuman Rural Bank, Kumawu Branch and National Investment Bank, Adum Branch (in respect of relevant programmes and projects).

The District Co-ordinating Director and the District Finance Officer are the signatories to both accounts.

The main sources of income to the Assembly, however, are the Internally Generated Fund (IGF) and Government Grants. The IGF is made up of rates, lands fees and fines, licenses, rates investment and miscellaneous.

a. Internally Generated Funds (2014-2017)

The Local Government Act, (Act 462) enjoins District Assemblies to levy sufficient rates to provide for part of its total expenditure. Sekyere Kumawu District is not an exception. In addition to the District Assemblies’ Common Fund (DACF), the district also generates revenue

internally for its developmental programmes and projects. The Assembly raised GHC 1,229,271.02 during the plan period.

b. Revenue Base

The Assembly performs numerous functions that requires fund .As a result,it has been authorized and mandated to raise revenue internally to cater for its expenditure requirement to supplement the District Assemblies Commonfund .The major source of the IGF are the following;

- Rates
- Lands
- Fees/fines
- Investment

c. External Sources

Central Government Grants and the interventions from external donors constitute the external sources of the Assembly. The grants include the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), the Ceded Revenue and the Reimbursements (salaries/wages). The interventions are made up of the District Development Fund, Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFUND) and others.

The external source of revenue is the major and highest source for development in the District as almost all development programmes/projects are funded from it.

d. Expenditure/Prudent Fiscal Management

In the case of expenditure from the Internally Generated Fund (IGF), the Assembly complies with all the financial regulations governing expenditure with Public Funds. The following measures are put in place:

1. Expenditure are incurred in accordance with the Rules and Regulations governing the operations of District Assemblies. These are the Financial Administration Act, 2003 (Act 654), Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663), Internal Audit Agency Act 2003 (Act 658), Financial Administration Regulation (FAR) of 1979,(L.I 1234), Financial administration Decree (FAD) of 1979 (SMCD 221), Financial Memorandum of Local Government Act 54 of 1961 and the Local Government of Act 1993 (Act 462).
2. Although the Expenditure are incurred in accordance with the above stated Rules and Regulations, the assembly also has its own internal control systems in place for proper

financial management. All claims and expenditure are addressed to the District Chief Executive through the District Coordinating Director. However, claims with smaller values below One Hundred Cedis (GH¢100.00), especially those which are of routine nature, are authorized by the District Coordinating Director for payment. After approval by the District Chief Executive or the District Coordinating Director, the claim is sent to the District Finance Officer who prepares Payment Vouchers and sent to the Internal Auditor for pre-auditing. After satisfying himself of the payment vouchers appropriateness, the Internal Auditor passes the Payment voucher for the cheque to be written which is receipted by the recipients and all store items are routed through the stores for proper documentations and taken in custody after delivery.

3. In the case of development Programmes and Projects, all procedures stated in the Tender Board Regulations (L.I 1616) and the new procurement Act of 2003 (Act 663) are strictly complied with in awarding contracts.
4. It is worthy of note that before the beginning of each Financial Year, Revenue and Expenditure Estimates are prepared and approved by the General Assembly and signed by the Presiding Member and the District Coordinating Director to guide the Administration in the Revenue Collection and the direction of Expenditure. Before the Estimates are prepared, Fee Fixing Resolutions are prepared and approved by the General Assembly and Gazette.
5. In addition to this, Supplementary Estimates for the utilization of the District Assemblies' Common Fund are also prepared and approved by the General Assembly in the course of the year, using the Guidelines provided by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development. The Common Fund Budgets are signed by the Presiding Member, the District Coordinating Director and the District Chief Executive and duly endorsed by the Ashanti Regional Coordinating Council before implementation.

1.9.46 Food Security

Food security in the district continues to be threatened by high food prices and inflation, low household income, persistent high levels of unemployment and the additional negative effects of variations in domestic production (SKDA-Department of Agric Annual Report, 2017). The rapidly growing population poses another dimension to the question of food security in the district.

Concerning domestic production, in addition to the seasonal pattern of production, there is considerable fluctuation in annual food production levels. The district is not self-sufficient in food production. It is self-sufficient in cassava, yam and plantain. The self-sufficiency in maize is usually close to 100% and only small volumes of maize are imported (from neighbor districts, particularly Asante Akim Agogo). Due to a poor road system, rural and urban areas are badly connected and it is difficult to ensure food availability in sufficient quantities all year round all over the district; the food supply can be overabundant in rural areas while there is a shortage of food in urban areas. Furthermore about 20-30% of the production is lost because of poor traditional post harvest management of food crops.

Throughout the district, poverty is the main limitation to food access and fluctuations in prices are a major constraint. Adequate access to meat and fish is restricted to the medium and high income groups. The situation is aggravated by growing and poorly managed urbanization, with the development of slums and the spread of unemployment.

The population vulnerable to food insecurity is mainly settlers located at the periphery of the capital, Kumawu- such as on the Kumawu-Pepease road (4miles apart) and the Kumawu-Agogo main road (6miles before reaching Agogo).. Due to the poor road infrastructure, the price of foods transferred from production areas such as Bahankra and the Sekyere enclave, which are distributed by a multiplicity of small scale merchants, are quite expensive.

1.9.47 Nutrition Security

The district's diet largely relies on starchy roots (cassava, yams), fruit (plantain) and cereals (maize, rice). Starchy roots and cereals still supply almost three quarters of the dietary energy and diversity of the diet remains low. The dietary supply meets population energy requirements, but the share of protein and of lipids in the dietary energy supply is lower than recommendations. Rapid urbanization has modified food consumption patterns in urban areas, with an increasing demand for imported food, especially wheat and rice. Over the last decade, prevalence of undernourishment has decreased considerably. However, food insecurity persists, mainly due to unstable production, insufficient purchasing power and problems of physical access due to a lack of road infrastructure in most parts of crop growing areas in the district.

Under-nutrition is associated with widespread micronutrient deficiencies. Although recent data are not available, iodine deficiency disorders may be still prevalent. The proportion of households using adequately iodized salt remains unacceptably low. Anemia affects more than three quarters of young children and almost half of women of childbearing age. Food-based approaches and iron and folic supplementation programmes have been implemented to combat iron deficiency anemia but impact has not been measured.

A number of development policies and strategies have set out objectives to improve nutrition of women and children. The GSGDA recognizes that hunger and malnutrition play an important role in human survival, health and development, and therefore focused on strategies for improving nutrition and food security.

The DMTDPs set out to achieve the following objectives:

- Ensure adequate intake of food, micronutrients and other nutrients by individual
- Improve household food security
- Strengthen preventive measures against nutrition related diseases
- Increase adoption of appropriate breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices
- Enhance participatory approaches in interventions in food/nutrition projects .

Regarding interventions to improve infant and young child feeding, the following programmes emanating from the GSGDA are being implemented:

- Baby-Friendly Health Facility Initiative

- Community based nutrition behaviour change communication (BCC) strategy
- Mother-to-mother support groups for promoting optimal breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices
- Community-based growth promotion projects.

Child malnutrition in deprived communities is being fought through nutrition rehabilitation services and the Supplementary Feeding and Health and Nutrition Education Programme.

The school feeding programme based on locally grown food has been introduced by the government. The long term objective is to create the foundation for community based development in Ghana to eliminate hunger and poverty. It also aims at facilitating entry points for community based strategies to reduce short-term hunger and malnutrition and improve school enrolment, attendance and performance and also strengthen food production systems.

1.9.48 Social Services

1.9.48.1 Education

The Ghana Education Service has oversight responsibility over the day to day administration of education in the district. The District Assembly however, plays a facilitative role through the provision of certain basic infrastructure and the creation of enabling environment for the progress of education in the district.

Type of Educational Facilities in the District

The socio-economic development of any district is largely depended on the quality of its educational delivery. This is inherent in the quality and adequacy of educational facilities and infrastructure within the district. In all the district has 55 Kindergarten, 55 Primary Schools, 45 Junior High Schools, 4 Senior High Schools, 1 Vocational/Technical School, 2 tertiary 6 ICT Centres and 3 Libraries..

A survey conducted in 2014 in the district revealed that some of the basic schools have educational facilities such as classrooms, urinals and toilet facilities. However ancilliary facilities such as computer laboratories, water tanks, football pitches, furniture, kitchen, staff common

rooms and new classroom blocks need to be provided to create conducive atmosphere for teaching and learning.

The survey also revealed that Amadu, Akaka, Soboyo and Mobia communities in the Temate Electoral Area ought to be provided with basic school facilities to spare the pupils from travelling as far as Temate/Nkwanta to access education. This has however resulted in the increased enrolment in the A.M.E Zion Educational Complex in Nkwanta

The Assembly should however make plans of increasing and improving the educational facilities in the District to hold the growing population of the school-going age. The siting of educational facilities should also be considered in order to provide for communities/settlements which lack these facilities. Table 1.47 Provides analysis of the types of educational facilities in the district.

Table 1.53: Educational Facilities in the district

No.	Level	No. of Facilities		
		Public	Private	Total
1	K. G	38	17	55
2	Primary	38	17	55
3	Junior High School	34	11	45
4	Senior High School	3	1	4
5	Vocational/Technical	1	0	1
6	Tertiary	0	2	2
6	ICT	3	3	6
7	Library	3	-	3

Source: GES, SKDA, 2017

School Enrolment

Basic School Enrolment

The total enrolment in basic schools in the district for the 2013/2014 academic year is 17,823 of which 9,362 corresponding to 53.0 percent are boys and 8,461 representing 47.0 percent are girls. Out of the total basic school enrolment of 17,823, 4,323 which represent 24.0 percent are in the pre-school (KG). This is made up of 51.0 percent (2,196) boys and 49.0 percent (2,127) girls. Also 9,807 (55.0%) pupils constituting 53.0 percent of boys (5,170) and 47.0 percent of girls

(4,637) are in the Primary School. Thus, the total enrolment in the Junior High School is 3,693 (21.0%) comprising of 1,996 (54.0%) boys and 1,697 (46.0%) girls.

It could be observed from above that girls' enrolment in all levels of basic education is generally lower than the boys' enrolment. Regardless of the gap between boys and girls enrolment in basic schools in the district is very narrow which explains that girls' participation in basic schools in the district is encouraging.

Table 2.30 and figure 1.16 below provide more detailed analysis on basic school enrolment in the district for both private and public basic schools.

The total enrolment in Senior High School and Vocational/Technical School in the district as at 2013/2014 academic year is 4,775 constituting of 57 percent (2,736) males and 43 percent (2,039) females. Out of this number, 4,738 (99%) comprising of 57 percent (2,701) males and 56.7 percent (2,037) females are in the Senior High School. The remaining 37 (1.0%) consisting of 96 percent (35) males and 4.0 percent (2) females are in the Technical/Vocational School.

It is clear from this analysis that the boys-girls enrolment in the basic schools follows the same trend in boys-females' enrolment in Senior High School in the district. The data also indicates that parents are gradually accepting the need to educate their girl child which is a great potential for the district in addressing the issue of gender inequality and ensuring full participation of both sexes in active decision making for sustainable development.

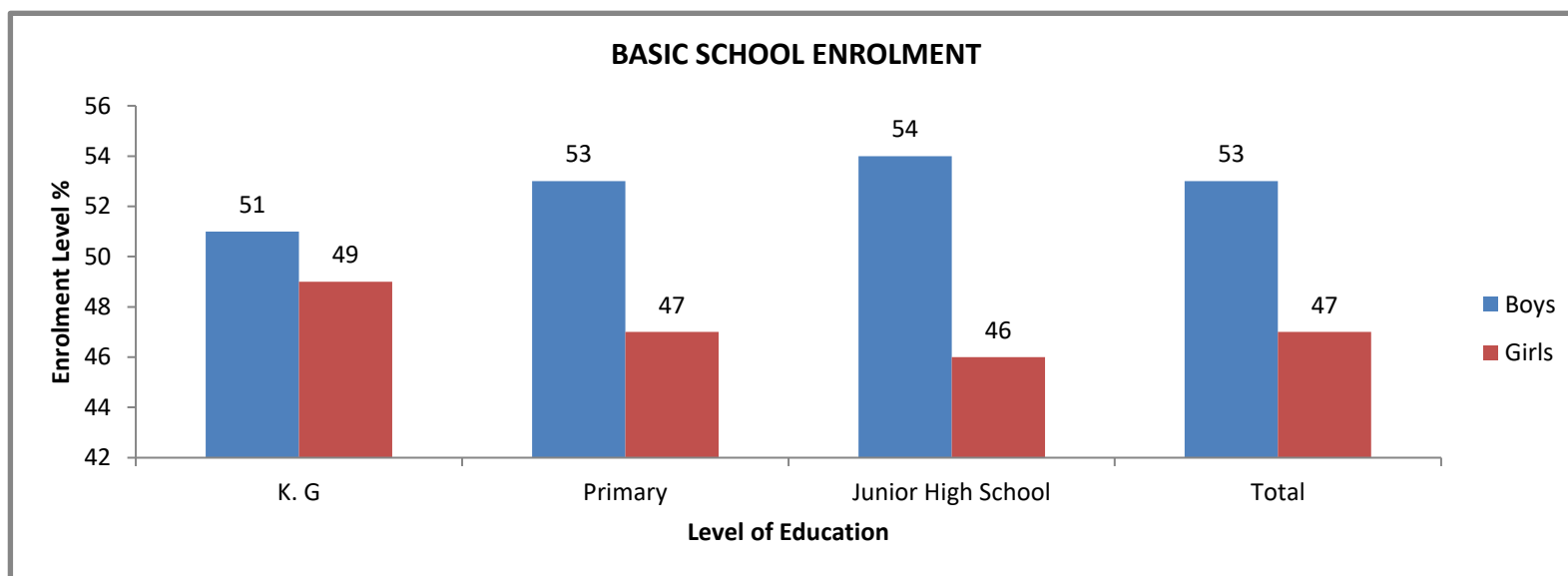
Table 2.31 and Figure 1.17 present analysis of Senior High School and Technical/Vocational School in the both public and private institutions in the district.

Table 1.54: 2016/2017 Academic year Basic School Enrolment

No.	Level	Enrolment (2013/2014)												Total Enrolment	
		Public				Private				Total					
		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	K. G	1760	52	1,644	48	436	47	483	53	2,196	51	2,127	49	4,323	24
2	Primary	4211	53	3,687	47	959	50	950	50	5,170	53	4,637	47	9,807	55
3	Junior High School	1,743	54	1,456	46	253	51	241	49	1,996	54	1,697	46	3,693	21
TOTAL		7,714	53	6,787	47	1,648	50	1,674	50	9,362	53	8,461	47	17,823	100

Source: GES, SKDA, 2017

Figure 1.55: Basic School Enrolment

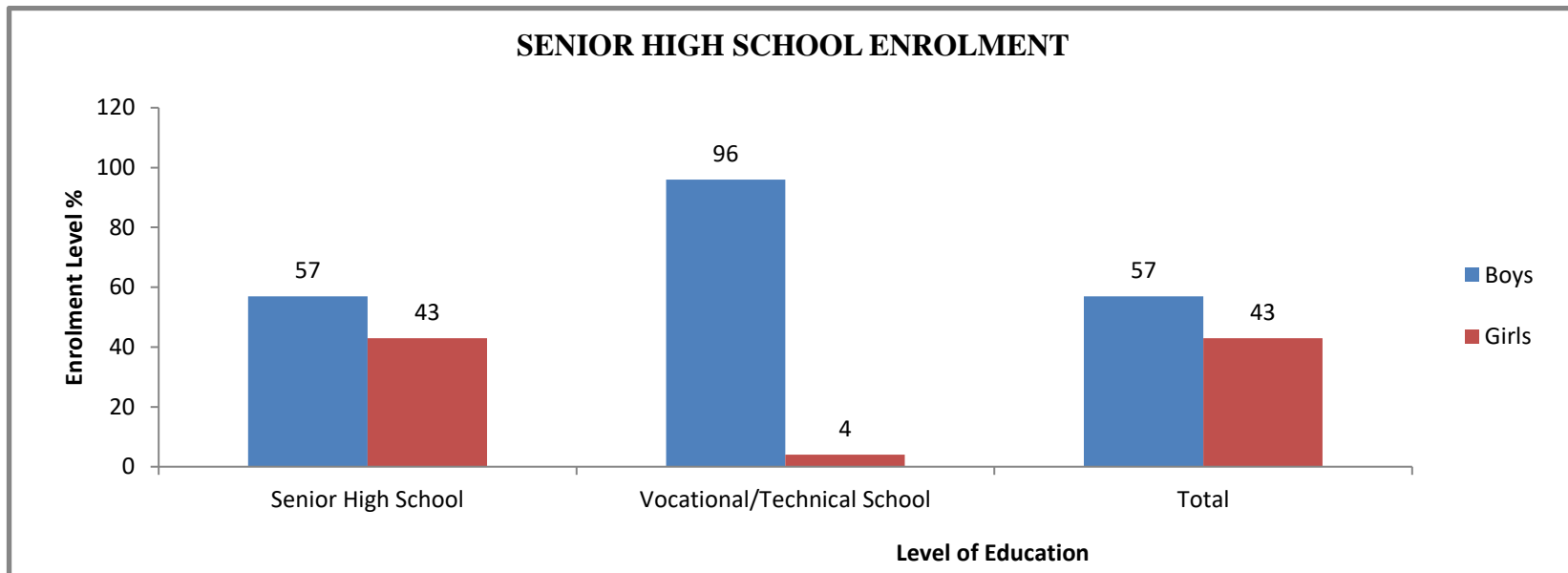


Source: GES, SKDA, 2017 Fig. 1.18

Table 1.56 2016/2017 academic year Senior High/Vocational/Technical School Enrolment

No.	Type	Enrolment												Total Enrolment	
		Public				Private				Total					
		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		No.	%
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
1	Senior High School	2,588	58	1,869	42	113	40	168	60	2,701	57	2,037	43	4,738	99
2	Vocational/Technical School	35	95	2	5	0	0	0	0	35	96	2	4	37	1
TOTAL		2,623	58	1,871	42	113	40	168	60	2,736	57	2,039	43	4,775	100

Source: GES, SKDA, 2017



Source: GES, SKDA, 2017

Figure 1.19: Senior High School Enrolment

Number of Teachers

Data gathered revealed that the district has a total number of 1,324 teachers. In effect, the teacher-pupils' ratio in the district is 1:16 and the teacher-students ratio is 1:18 which show that teachers are more than available in the district. There is an issue however, to do with the geographical distribution of teachers in the district in that greater percentages of these teachers are located in the Southern part of the district to the neglect of the Northern part. There is the need to put in place certain conscious mechanisms in the form of incentives such as allowances and accommodations among others to attract teachers to these deprived areas.

Of the total number of teachers 60.0 percent corresponding to 792 teachers are trained whilst the remaining 40.0 percent corresponding to 532 teachers are untrained. In general, it could be concluded that the district has more trained teachers than untrained teachers and for that matter the issue of trained teachers should be taken on a lighter weight. However, further analysis indicates that trained teachers in the district are skewed in terms of the level of school (i.e. Pre-School, Primary, JHS or SHS), type of school (i.e. Secondary or Vocational/Technical), type of institution or ownership (i.e. private or public) and geographical distribution or location (i.e. Southern or Northern part). With respect to the level of school the JHS has the highest proportion of trained teachers of 253 followed by primary with 239 teachers. Thus, the vocational level has the lowest number of trained teachers of 6 teachers.

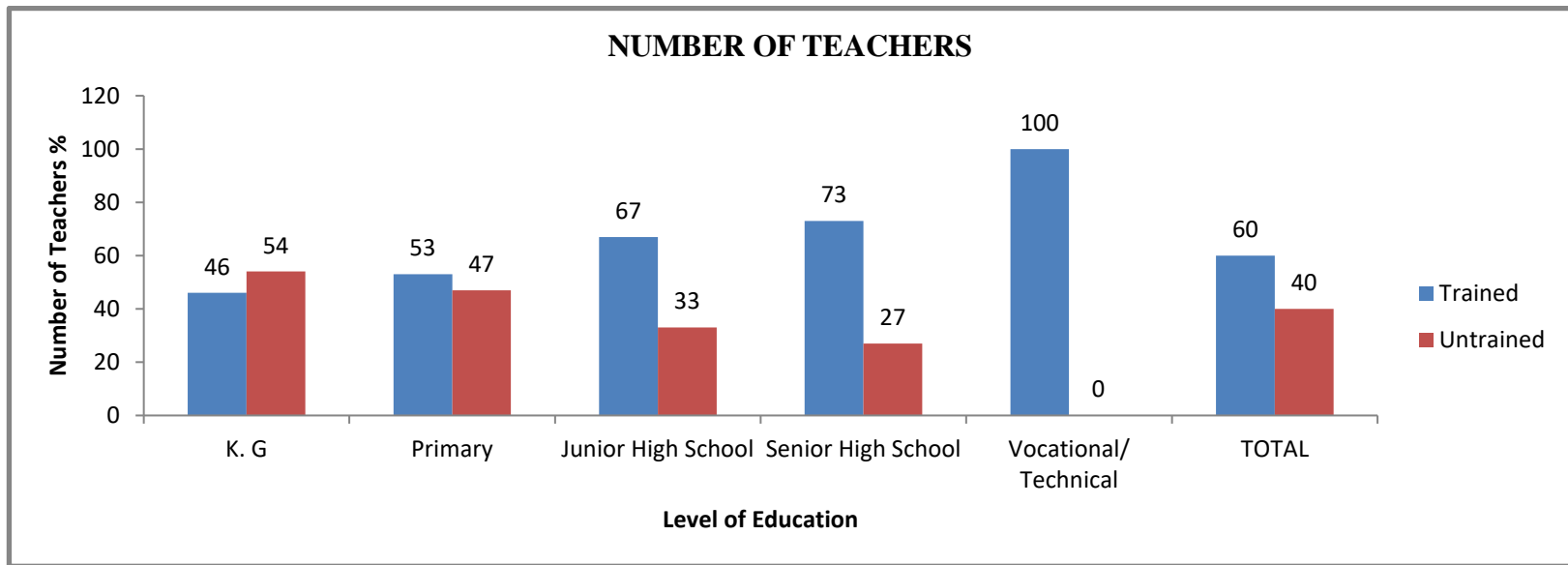
It is also obvious from the analysis that whereas the public institution (school) has 68.0 percent trained teachers the private sector has only 16.0 percent trained teachers. This situation calls for immediate intervention from the government. This could be in the form of intensive training workshop to abreast these untrained teachers with the vital professional and pedagogical skills required to promote quality teaching and effective learning.

Table 2.33 provide detailed analysis of the teacher situation in the district.

Table 1.57: Number of Teachers (2016/2017 academic year)

No.	Level	No. of Teachers												Total Teachers	
		Public				Private				Total					
		Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	K. G	101	51	98	49	3	11	25	89	104	46	123	54	227	17.1
2	Primary	233	66	120	34	6	6	93	94	239	53	213	47	452	34.1
3	Junior High School	248	75	83	25	5	10	43	90	253	67	126	33	379	28.6
4	Senior High School	188	76	60	24	2	17	10	83	190	73	70	27	260	19.6
5	Vocational/ Technical	6	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	100	0	0	6	0.5
TOTAL		776	68	361	32	16	9	171	91	792	60	532	40	1324	100

Source: GES, SKDA, 2013



Source: GES, SKDA, 2017

Figure 1.21 Number of Teachers

Classroom blocks

The district has 80 N^o 3 unit, 263 N^o 6 unit and 124 N^o 3 unit classroom blocks for public K.G. Primary and Junior High Schools respectively as shown in table 1.51 below. Comparing these figures to the number of public K.G. Primary and Junior High schools in the district (i.e. 55, 55 and 45 respectively) it is apparent that these classroom blocks are woefully inadequate. Notwithstanding this, most of these classrooms especially in the Northern part are dilapidated and in very poor conditions. There is the need to provide additional stock of classroom blocks and rehabilitate existing ones that are in very poor conditions.

Table 1.58 Public classroom blocks

No.	Level	Number
1	K.G. (3-unit)	80
2	Primary (6-unit)	263
3	JHS (3-unit)	124

Source: GES, SKDA, 2017

Circuits in the District

There are 5 circuits in the district. Table 2.35 below gives names of circuits in the district and the number of schools under each circuit.

Table 1.59: Circuit, number of schools and enrolment level (2016/2017 academic year)

No.	Name of Circuit	No. of Schools/Enrolment Under Circuit												Total	
		KG			Primary School			JHS			No.	Enrolment			
		No.	Enrolment			No.	Enrolment			No.			Enrolment		
			Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	Kumawu	17	710	735	1,445	17	1,744	1,586	3,330	13	731	646	1,377	47	6,152
2	Bodomase	9	384	340	724	9	982	843	1,825	9	420	318	738	27	3,287
3	Dadease	11	440	396	836	11	1030	974	2,004	11	364	331	695	33	3,535
4	Banko	10	348	332	680	10	880	778	1,658	7	325	263	588	27	2,926
5	Besoro	6	314	367	681	6	534	456	990	5	156	139	295	17	1,966
Total		53	2196	2170	4,366	53	5,170	4,637	9,807	45	1,996	1,697	3,693	151	17,866

Source: GES, SKDA, 2017

It could be observed from the above table that there are seven (7) and five (5) Junior High School in the Banko and Besoro Circuits respectively. It is therefore possible that these Junior High Schools in these circuits cannot contain the enrolments levels of pupils from the primary schools. To curb this situation more JHS should be provided in these areas. It is also highly recommended that most of the schools should be considered for the School Feeding Programme to boost the enrolment level in these deprived areas.

Furniture Situation in the District

The total number of furniture in the district does not commensurate with the number of enrolment in the various schools. There is the need to provide additional furniture stock. Table 1.53 shows the furniture situation in the district on circuit basis.

Table 1.60: Furniture Situation Based on Circuits

No.	Name of Circuit	No. of Furniture Available					
		KG		Primary		JHS	
		Seating Place	Writing Place	Seating Place	Writing Place	Seating Place	Writing Place
1	Kumawu	1203	909	3179	3,179	670	670
2	Bodomase	517	425	1206	1,206	525	525
3	Dadease	422	332	1210	1210	682	682
4	Banko	269	269	532	532	455	455
5	Besoro	622	444	1362	1362	233	233
Total		3033	2379	7489	7489	2565	2565

Source: GES, SKDA, 2017

School Feeding Programme & Capitation Grant

The Sekyere Kumawu District school feeding programme cover fifteen schools. These schools are;

- 1.Kumawu Anglican primary
- 2.Kumawu Benevolent Islamic Basic
- 3.Kumawu R/C primary
- 4.Kumawu presby primary
- 5.Woraso D/A primary
- 6.Bodomase Methodist Ka/primary

- 7.Woraso D/A kG/primary
- 8.Woraso presby kG/primary
- 9.Sekyere D/A Saviour kg/primary
- 10.Banko D/A KA/Primary
- 11.Besoro D/A primary
- 12.Oyoko D/A primary
- 13.Nkwanta A.M.E. Zion primary
- 14.Sekyere D/A Basic school
- 15.Bodomase D/A Primary

Table 1.61: capitation grants for the period 2013 to 2016 academic years:

No	Period	Year	Amount GH¢	Total Amount (Grant)
1	1 ST TRANCHE	2012/2013	35,328.83	99,945.01
	2 ND TRANCHE	2012/2013	35,328.83	
	3 rd TRANCHE	2012/2013	29,287.35	
2	1 ST TRANCHE	2013/2014	21,892.50	65,677.50
	2 ND TRANCHE	2013/2014	21,892.50	
	3 rd TRANCHE	2013/2014	21,892.50	
3	1 ST TRANCHE	2014/2015	21,921.00	65,763.00
	2 ND TRANCHE	2014/2015	21,921.00	
	3 rd TRANCHE	2014/2015	21,921.00	
4	1 ST TRANCHE	2015/2016	21,921.00	65,763.00
	2 ND TRANCHE	2015/2016	21,921.00	
	3 rd TRANCHE	2015/2016	21,921.00	
GRAND TOTAL				297,148.51

Source: DDE-SKDA, 2017

Problems and Challenges of Education

- Some of the classroom blocks are dilapidated and in need of urgent maintenance
- Large number of unqualified Teachers

- Unpaid salaries
- Inadequate office equipment

1.9.49 Health Care

Health Facility

In all, there are 16 health facilities in the district. This is made of 6 health centres, 6 CHPs compounds, 1 Private Eye Clinic, 2 maternity homes and 1 Polyclinic. In effect, there is no true hospital in the district. There is, however, a construction of a multi-purposed district hospital and was initially expected to be completed by the end of 2016. The Hospital, when completed, will also serve surrounding districts such as Sekyere Afram Plains, Sekyere Central and Sekyere South District Assemblies. Notwithstanding the on-going construction of the district hospital, other levels of health facilities in the district are also inadequate. This calls for additional health facilities of other levels to ensure adequate health delivery.

Table 1.62: Health Infrastructure

Category	No.	Remarks
Hospitals	0	Under construction
Polyclinic (Gov.)	1	With 2 Resident Doctors
Gov. Health Centres	5	Only 1 has PA
Private HCs & MHs	2	1 Maternity
Private Eye Clinic	1	Specialized in eye care
CHAG Health Centre	1	Christian Health Assoc. Of Ghana operating facility
CHPs Compounds	6	Functional/ operational

Source: DHD, SKDA, 2017

Staff Strength

The staff strength in the district is shown in table 2.39 below.

Table 1.63: Staff strength

Staff Category	Number
District Director of Health Services	1
Medical Doctors	1

Optometrist (Dr.)	1
Physician Assistant	1
Anaesthetist	1
General Nurses	20
Midwives	16
Enrolled Nurses/ HAT	66
Pharmacy Technicians	1
Technical Officers	8
Field Technicians	4
Community Health Nurses	55
Other staff	21
Total	196

Source: DHD, SKDA, 2017

Common diseases in the District

The most common disease in the district is malaria with 8,950 (28% of OPD) reported cases as at end of 2016. This can be partly explained by the insanitary conditions in most communities resulting in the breeding of mosquitoes.

State of health delivery

The state of health delivery and performance in the district in 2016 is shown in table 2.40 below.

Table 1.64: State of health delivery

No.	Indicator	Performance
1	Population	66,038
2	WIFA (23% of Population)	17,632
3	Expected delivery (4% of population)	2,642
4	Total deliveries	801
5	Live Birth	792
6	Still Birth	9
7	Below 2.5kg	64
8	Over 2.5kg	0
9	Infant death (0-1 month)	0
10	Infant death (1-11month)	3
11	Maternal Death	0

12	Maternal Death Audited	0
13	Mode of Delivery (Normal)	801
14	Mode of Delivery (c/s)	0
15	Mode of Delivery (vacuum)	0
16	Mode of Delivery (Forceps)	0
17	% of supervised delivery (total deliveries/expected delivery x 100)	30.3%
18	% of still birth (still birth/total deliveries x 100)	1.1%
19	% of weight < 2.5kg (weight < 2.5kg/live birth x 100)	8.0%
20	Maternal Mortality Ratio (Maternal Death/Live Birth x 100)	0%
21	% of c/s/total deliveries x 100)	0%
22	% of vacuum (vacuum/total deliveries x 100)	0.0%

Source: DHD, SKDA, 2017

HIV/AIDS

The district has set up a Multi-Sectoral HIV/AIDS Project (MSHAP) office. There is also an MSHAP Plan in place. This plan is the blueprint for the decentralized response to the fight against HIV/AIDS in the district. The district has been receiving support from the Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC). In addition to the support from GAC, the Assembly also contributes 0.5 % of its share of the Common Fund to the MSHAP Account. It has provided support to PLHIV Associations in the district.

Knowledge of HIV/AIDS is high, except that it has not been translated into positive Behaviourial change. People still engage in high risk sexual behavior. However, the practice of high risk sexual behaviour still remains high with low condom use and multiple sexual partners. Indeed there is a big gap between knowledge on HIV/AIDS and its effects and the people's readiness to change their negative lifestyles.

Behaviourial change takes a long time to effect. It is a difficult and a gradual process achieved through vigorous and a sustained education over a long period of time. In pursuit of effecting a positive behavioural change therefore, the DAC, NGOs and CBOs are currently working in the district on HIV/AIDS in collaboration with GHS.

From 2008 to 2009, HIV/AIDS cases have been reported in the district. Data gathered from the District Directorate of Health gives the situation of disease in the district obtained through PMTCT, CT and during "Know Your Status Campaigns". The district has no sentinel survey

centre. Stigma is also quite high. The implication for development is grievous as the human resource which is the most critical stands being wiped out. The human being is the object of development and must be protected at all cost. This therefore calls for intensified and concerted effort by all stakeholders in the provision of education through regular durbars to demystify the condition. Awareness creation should be carried out amongst herbalists, bone setters and spiritualists on the disease.

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

Know Your Status Campaign

Counseling and Testing

Prevention from Mother to Child Transmission

Screening of Blood Donors

Opportunistic Infections and STIs

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

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

The following are the STI cases reported in the district;

1. Gonorrhoea
2. Syphilis
3. Hepatitis B

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

District Health Insurance Scheme

National Insurance Scheme Background

The Sekyere East District Health Insurance Scheme (its geographical area spans the entire area of Sekyere Kumawu) is one of the 165 recognized Health Insurance Schemes in the country. The Scheme was given its certificate to commence business on 4th February, 2005. Since then, the Scheme has been doing what it has been mandated to do and it is governed by the National Health Insurance Act 852(2012) and the Legislative Instrument (LI) 1809.

MIS-Membership

In line with District Office POW for 2016 to increase active membership enrolment to 41% of the District population, the District Office embarked on a series of activities to boost membership drive to achieve the membership target of 74,519. These include:

During the period under review, the District Office set a target to register and renew (active) membership of 74,519 members. The total figure for active membership as at 31st December, 2016 was 46,508 representing 62.41% of the target. Registration of indigents including LEAP beneficiaries was 957, representing 2.05% of the annual target. The total number of school children registered in Primary, Junior High and Senior High Schools was 23,059.

New Membership Registration, Renewal and estimated total active membership and the various categories have been attached for study.

Accounts-PREMIUM

The District Office was able to mobilize an amount of GH¢ 212,791.00 as against the annual target of GH¢ 285,942.34 representing 74.41%.

IGF

The District Office also mobilized an amount of GH¢ 239,889.00 by way of IGF during the Year and had a balance brought forward of GH¢ 48,544.30. The Accounts Balances at the end of the year 2016 are listed below:

1. The Administration Accounts-GH¢ 48,544.30
2. Claims Accounts-GCB GH¢ 8,147.94
3. Remittance Account-GCB GH¢ 1,726.00

Claims

The District Office received a total indebtedness of GH¢ 2,097,963.01 from 21 credentialed Facilities from the period January to May, 2016. All the Claims were vetted and an amount of GH¢ 26,838.90 was deducted and issued vetting reports to the Service Providers accordingly. The District Office paid claims from January to March, 2016 leaving April and May, 2016 to be settled. The Scheme was directed to send all claims from June, 2016 to the Regional CPC which was complied with by the Scheme and the Service Providers.

Service Providers

Table 1.65: The Scheme does business with the following Credentialed Service Providers:

	NAME OF FACILITY	FACILITY TYPE	LOCATION
1	EFFIDUASE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL	Hospital	EFFIDUASE
2	OYOKO HEALTH CENTER	Health centre	OYOKO
3	ASEKYEREWAWA HEALTH CENTER	Health Centre	ASEKYEREWAWA
4	BODOMASE HEALTH CENTER	Health Centre	BODOMASE
5	AHMADIYYA MUSLIM HOSPITAL	Hospital	ASOKORE
6	KUMAWU HEALTH CENTRE	Health Centre	KUMAWU
7	DAWIA HEALTH CENTER	Health Centre	DAWIA
8	SENCHI METHODIST CLINIC	Clinic	SENCHI
9	ST. LUKE HEALTH CENTRE	Health Centre	SENIAGYA
10	BANKO HEALTH CENTRE	Health Centre	BANKO
11	OKAIKROM HEALTH CENTRE	Health Centre	OKAIKROM
12	ST. VINCENT CLINIC	Clinic	DROBONSO
13	WORASO HEALTH CENTRE	Health Centre	WORASO
14	JESUS CARES VOLUNTARY CLINIC	Clinic	BESORO
15	ANYINOFI HEALTH CENTRE	Health Centre	ANYINOFI
16	PEACE AND COMFORT MATERNITY HOME	Maternity Home	BODOMASE
17	SEKYERE HEALTH CENTRE	Health Centre	SEKYERE
18	DIVINE GRACE MEDICAL CENTER	Hospital	EFFIDUASE

19	DAWIA HEALTH CENTRE	Health Centre	DAWIA
20	AKOKOASO HEALTH CENTER	Health Center	AKOKOASO
21	WESPHALIAN HOSPITAL COMPLEX	Hospital	OYOKO
22	NKWANKWANUA HEALTH CENTER	Health Center	NKWANKWANUA
23	HAMIDU CHPS COMPOUND	CHPS Compound	HAMIDU
24	AHWEREWA CHPS COMPOUND	CHPS Compound	AHWEREWA

The total indebtedness to service providers (for Sekyere Kumawu catchment area) stands at GHC 136,130.41 as at the end of January, 2017

Human Resource

The District Office worked with 16 Staff during the year. With regards to the Security Guard, the District Office had to continue to fall on the services of one local personnel who was paid wages at the District level and this has been the practice since the demise of the Scheme's Security Guard in August, 2014.

Table 1.66: Staff strength

NO.	NAME	RANK	Staff Number
	EXISTING STAFF		
1	PETER ATTA-MENSAH	Manager	444
2	ALEXANDER NIMAKO	P.R.O	449
3	VIDA NTIM	Claims Officer	445
4	MICHAEL ASARE-BAAH	Accountant	447
5	JOSEPH SEKYERE	Assist P.R.O	3737
6	DANIEL OWUSU	Assist Accountant	453
7	MARY AFUA NTI	Data Entry	450
8	JANE SEREBOUR	Data Entry	458
9	BOCOTHWAY EVA ADOMA	Accounts Assistant	455
10	MAVIS MENSAH	Data Entry Clerk	460
11	OBENG KWAKU	Assistant MIS	462

12	BOAKYE RICHARD	Clerk	467
13	IBRAHIM ISSAKA	Office Clerk	457
14	AMPONSAH EMMANUEL	Data Entry	451
15	JOSEPH ADJEI	Driver	459
16	AGARTHA OMANI	Cleaner	463
17	PATRICIA OMANI	Cleaner	464

Problems and challenges of Health sector

The problems and challenges facing the health sector in the district are bulleted below.

- Inadequate staff accommodation
- No referral facility within the district
- Inadequate medical equipment
- High incidents of anaemia among pregnant women
- High teenage pregnancy/birth rate
- Inadequate laboratory services (Low TB detection rate)
- Inadequate transport services

1.9.50 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Most of the settlements in the district have access to both post offices and telephone services. Some of telephone services available in the district include, Tigo, MTN, Airtel, Vodafone and GLO. However Besoro and its environs currently have some network challenges.

1.9.51 Poverty Inequality and Social Protection

Manifestation of Levels and Locations of Poor and Function Regions 39

Before the creation of the district from the Mother District, Sekyere East and its subsequent split, District Poverty Profiling and Mapping in 2004 indicated that poverty manifests itself in a

greater proportion in the district. Based on some criteria of URD, six main poverty pockets were identified. The criteria used to carve the six 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 six main pockets of poverty included:

Pockets 1:

Key Poverty Problems

- Poor road network and condition
- Poor access to facilities and services
- Large family sizes
- High illiteracy rate
- Unemployment and
- High birth rate

It is the region of hard core poverty due to the factor mentioned above. Bahankra, Ongwam

Pockets 2:

Key Poverty Problems

- Poor road network and condition
- Poor access to facilities and services
- Large family sizes
- High illiteracy rate
- High birth rate

This is almost the middle part of the district covering Bahankra, Ntarentare, Pepease and Asekyerewa

Pockets 3:

Key Poverty Problems:

- Large family sizes
- High illiteracy rate

- Low patronage of produce
- Unemployment
- High birth rate
- Fair access to facilities

The area enjoy fair access to facilities and services

Pockets 4:

Key Poverty Problems

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

The region is located in the south western part of the district covering Oyoko, Dadease and other towns. The region has access to all the facilities and services

Functional Region

From the identified pockets, two locations can be identified as functional regions. These are pocket 5 and 6. The two regions form part of the south-western portion of the district. The regions cover Kumawu, Bodomase and Woraso (pocket 5) Oyoko and Dadease pocket 6. This is the region where economic and social interactions take place in the district. The people in the two regions enjoy all the services available in the district. The regions together form the core region serving the peripheral region (other pockets).

Poverty Profiling/Mapping and Pro-Poor Programming

In the year 2004, the Mother District Sekyere East was tasked to prepare a Poverty Profiling and Mapping document for the district, the document provided an insight into how poverty manifests itself among the different socio-economic groups in the district by then and how poverty was spatially distributed in the district.

Views of stakeholders collated on poverty, its manifestation, 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
- There are unhygienic environment
- 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 others.

The composite poverty map also shown that there was uneven distribution of population and facilities in the district. The south-western portion is densely populated and has most of the facilities, whilst the northern and central parts of the district are sparsely populated and deprived of most facilities.

Using tools like the composite poverty map analysis and a scalogram, certain areas that need to be developed to open up the district in order to reduce poverty have been identified.

Table 1.67: Poverty Profiling/Mapping and Pro-Poor Programming

Composite Poverty Pocket	Community	Interventions
POCKET 1	Hamidu & Dawia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Improvement road condition and network * Improve educational facilities * Provision of health centre * Provision of electrical energy (Solar and bio-energy) * Provision of Agric extension services
POCKET 2	Anyinofi & Drobonso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Improve road accessibility and network * Upgrade health centre * Provision of electricity energy * Improve educational facilities e.g. Provision of accommodation for teachers. * Provide boreholes and water facilities * Provision of Agric extension services * Provide credit to farmers
POCKET 3	Seniagya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Improve road condition and network * Provision of electricity energy

		* Provide accommodation for teachers
POCKET 4	Sekyere	* Provision of potable water * Improve health facility * Provide teachers quarters
POCKET 5	Kumawu	* Provision of potable water * Intensification of family planning education * Educating the youth on social vices
POCKET 6	Effiduase	* Intensification of family planning education * Educating the youth on social vices

When one looks at the table above for development nodes and interventions, only pocket 4 and 5 falls within the Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly.

Implications for Development

- Bye-laws and regulations on development control in the district should be enforced
- The Assembly in collaboration with the traditional authorities should ensure that all the important settlements like Kumawu, Bodomase, Banko, Woraso, Besoro and other have proper base maps and layouts to control spatial development.
- The road network in the north-eastern and central portions of the Afram Plains should attract much attention of the Assembly and other development partners
- The proposals in the 2004 District Poverty Profiling and Mapping by Mother District, Sekyere East should be implemented.

1.9.52 Vulnerability Analysis

Department of Social Welfare and Community Development is one of the decentralized departments charged with the responsibility of championing the course of the vulnerable groups.

Some of the identifiable vulnerable groups in the district include:

- The Physically challenge
- Children
- And Women

Some children are considered as most vulnerable group in the district. This is because their biological fathers fail to send them to school. Sizable number of them also roam about in the communities without been cared by anybody, not even their extended family members. Some of the identifiable problems confronting the children are:

- (a) Inadequate care, maintenance and supervision of children by their parents
- (b) Broken homes
- (c) Single parenthood in the case of females
- (d) Child delinquency
- (e) Lack of Juvenile calls for children in conflict with the law

Also some of the problems of the vulnerable groups in the district are:

- (a) Lack of skill training for the physically challenge to make them more employable
- (b) Lack of support to get up business in the case of those who have already acquired some skills
- (c) Discrimination among disable persons
- (d) Difficulty in getting life partners in marriage.

Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD)

Early childhood care and development is a range of services to promote survival, growth, development and protection of young children up to the age of six years. These services are nurseries and kindergartens.

Problems of the ECCD in the District

Some of the problems identified in the district in early childhood care and development are as follows:-

- Poverty among most parents. Some of the children are not fed at home before they leave for the centres, which also do not feed them.
- Inadequate facilities such as furniture, accommodation and others in most centers.
- Lack of and inadequate trained staff, particularly at the private centers'.

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

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

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

1.9.53 Science, Technology and Innovation.

The District lacks adequate ICT facilities to facilitate communication between and among people as well as providing the people with a vast array of new communication capabilities. Numerous benefits ranging from social, economic, political, cultural, educational, health and most importantly greater access to information, communication and fast business transactions are yet to be effectively enjoyed by the citizenry.

1.9.54 Summary of Identified Issues under GSGDA II

The identified issues from the performance review and district profile were also summarized as follows under the Thematic Areas of the GSGDA II :

Summary of issues of GSGDA II

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Identified issues (from performance review and profile)
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low level of Internally Generated Fund 2. Untimely release of DACF
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High cost of borrowing 2. Inadequate access to subsidies for farmers 3. Lack of vibrant co-operative societies 4. High rate of unemployment and under employment
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low price of farm products 2. High rate of post harvest loses 3. Low agricultural productivity 4. Low technological know how 5. Poor environmental management/deforestation

Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor road network and bridges 2. Inadequate potable water 3. Inadequate sanitation facilities 4. Poor drainage system
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of managerial and entrepreneur skills for SME 2. Inadequate and dilapidated educational infrastructure 3. Poor performance of students in the BECE 4. Low level of educational enrolment 5. Inadequate number of trained teacher 6. Low literacy rate 7. Inadequate vocational/technical centres 8. High prevalence of malaria and water borne disease 9. Poor perception on the use of family planning methods 10. Low level of awareness and use of family planning methods
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate accommodation for decentralized departments 2. Poor and inadequate logistics for both central administrative & decentralized depts.. 3. Inadequate staff for decentralized department 4. Lack of permanent office accommodation for the District Assembly 5. Lack of motivation to attract and retain staff at area council

1.9.55 Identification of development issues with implication for 2018-2021

On the basis of the summarised key development issues above, the prioritised development issues for 2018-2021 were determined by harmonizing Community needs and aspirations with the identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from the Review of Performance and Profile.

No.	Community Needs and Aspirations
1	Inadequate modernized toilet facilities
2	Poor sanitation
3	Nuisance of stray animals
4	Inadequate school furniture
5	Limited coverage of school feeding programme
6	Inadequate basic and pre-schools infrastructure
7	Inadequate teachers' bungalows
8	Low level of girl child education
9	Insufficient stationeries in schools
10	Inadequate ICT centres in schools
11	Lack of vocational and technical schools
12	Inadequate health facilities

13	Inadequate bungalows for health personnel
14	Inadequate potable water
15	Inadequate speed rumps on roads
16	Lack of link roads (by-pass)
17	Poor conditions of road networks
18	Lack of community centres
19	Inadequate playing fields
20	Inadequate planning schemes/layout
21	Large sizes of electoral area
22	Inadequate number of teachers and nurses
23	Inadequate police stations
24	Inadequate coverage of electricity
25	Inadequate street lighting
26	Limited coverage of telecommunication
27	Inadequate information centres
28	Low agricultural productivity
29	Inadequate market structures
30	Youth unemployment

1.9.56 Community Needs Assessment

Extensive Community-Technical Interface conducted in the various area councils and meetings of the technical staff of the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) revealed the following issues.

1.9.57 Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Development Issues from Performance Review and Compilation of Profile

The Community Needs and Aspirations were linked to the Identified Key Development Gaps/ Problems/ Issues from Performance and Profile to ascertain the relationships that exists between them. In the process the community problems were slightly modified or harmonized as shown in the attached table. The scaled used for the harmonization exercise was 2: strong linkage, 1: Medium linkage and 0: no linkage.

No.	Community Needs and Aspirations	Identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Performance and Profile)	Score
1	Inadequate modernized toilet facilities	Inadequate sanitation facilities	2
2	Poor sanitation	Poor environmental management/deforestation	2

3	Nuisance of stray animals	Poor environmental management/deforestation	1
4	Inadequate school furniture	Inadequate School Infrastructure	2
5	Limited coverage of school feeding programme	Limited coverage of school feeding programme	2
6	Inadequate basic and pre-schools infrastructure	Inadequate and dilapidated educational infrastructure	2
7	Inadequate teachers' bungalows	Inadequate and dilapidated educational infrastructure	2
8	Low level of girl child education	Low level of educational enrolment	1
9	Insufficient stationeries in schools	Poor performance of students in BECE	2
		Inadequate number of trained teachers	2
10	Inadequate ICT centres in schools	Inadequate ICT centres in schools	2
11	Lack of vocational and technical schools	Inadequate vocational/technical centres	2
12	Inadequate health facilities	Inadequate health facilities	2
		Low level of awareness and use of family planning methods	1
13	Inadequate bungalows for health personnel	Inadequate bungalows for health personnel	1
14	Inadequate potable water	Inadequate potable water	2
		High prevalence of malaria and water borne disease	1
15	Inadequate speed rumps on roads	Poor drainage System	0
16	Lack of link roads (by-pass)	Poor drainage System	0
17	Poor conditions of road networks	Poor road networks and bridges	2
18	Lack of community centres	Poor recreational infrastructure	2
19	Inadequate playing fields	Poor recreational infrastructure	2
20	Inadequate planning schemes/layout	Inadequate planning schemes/layout	2
21	Large sizes of electoral area	Lack of motivation to attract and retain staff at area council.	2
22	Inadequate number of teachers and nurses	Inadequate accommodation for decentralized departments	2
		Inadequate staff for decentralized departments	1
		Poor and inadequate logistics for both central administration & decentralized departments	1
		Lack of permanent office accommodation for the District Assembly	0
23	Inadequate police stations	Inadequate police stations	2
24	Inadequate coverage of electricity	Inadequate coverage of electricity	2
25	Inadequate street lighting	Inadequate coverage of electricity	2
26	Limited coverage of telecommunication	Limited coverage of	2

		telecommunication.	
27	Inadequate information centres K	Inadequate information centres	2
28	Low agricultural productivity	Low price of farm products	2
		High rate of post-harvest loses	2
		Low agricultural productivity	2
		Low technological know how	2
		High rate of unemployment and underemployment	2
29	Inadequate market structures	Low level of internally generated fund	1
30	Youth unemployment	High cost of borrowing	1
		Inadequate access to subsidies for SM	1
		Lack of vibrant co-operative societies	1
		Lack of managerial and entrepreneur skills for SME	1

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

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	1. Low level of Internally Generated Fund
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	2. High cost of borrowing 3. Inadequate access to subsidies for SMEs 4. Lack of vibrant co-operative societies 5. Lack of managerial and entrepreneur skills SME
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	6. Low price of farm products 7. High rate of post-harvest loses 8. Low agricultural productivity 9. Low technological know how 10. Poor environmental management/deforestation
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Development	11. Poor road network and bridges 12. Inadequate potable water 13. Inadequate sanitation facilities 14. Poor drainage system 15. Limited coverage of telecommunication 16. Inadequate planning schemes/layout 17. Inadequate coverage of electricity 18. Poor state of recreational infrastructure

	19. Inadequate information centres
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<p>20. Inadequate and dilapidated educational infrastructure</p> <p>21. Poor performance of students in the BECE</p> <p>22. Low level of educational enrolment</p> <p>23. Inadequate ICT centres in schools</p> <p>24. Inadequate number of trained teachers</p> <p>25. Inadequate school furniture</p> <p>26. Inadequate vocational/technical centres</p> <p>27. High prevalence of malaria and water-borne disease</p> <p>28. Inadequate bungalows for health personnel</p> <p>29. Inadequate health facilities</p> <p>30. Low level of awareness and use of family planning methods</p> <p>31. High rate of unemployment and underemployment</p>
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<p>32. Inadequate accommodation for decentralized departments</p> <p>33. Poor and inadequate logistics for both central administration & decentralized departments</p> <p>34. Inadequate staff for decentralized departments</p> <p>35. Lack of permanent office accommodation for the District Assembly</p> <p>36. Lack of motivation to attract and retain staff at all council.</p> <p>37. Inadequate police stations</p>

Table 1.68: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	Development Dimensions	ISSUES
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	Low level of Internally Generated Fund	Economic Development	1. Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others 2. Narrow tax base
	Inadequate market centres		Poor marketing systems
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	High cost of borrowing	Economic Development	High cost of capital
	Inadequate access to subsidies for SMEs		Limited access to credit by SMEs
	Lack of vibrant co-operative societies		Limited number of skilled industrial manpower
	Lack of managerial and entrepreneur skills for SME		
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Low price of farm products	Economic Development	Seasonal variability in food supply and prices
	High rate of post-harvest loses		1. Poor storage and transportation systems 2. Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain
	Low agricultural productivity		Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
	Low technological know how		Limited application of science and technology
	Poor environmental management/deforestation	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	Development Dimensions	ISSUES
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Inadequate and dilapidated educational infrastructure	Social Development	Poor quality of education at all levels
	High prevalence of malaria and water-borne disease		Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
	Inadequate vocational/technical centres		Negative perception of TVET
	Inadequate health facilities		Gaps in physical access to quality health care
	Inadequate school furniture		Inadequate funding source for education
	Inadequate number of trained teachers		High number of untrained teachers at the basic level
	Inadequate bungalows for health personnel		
	Low level of educational enrolment		Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics
	Inadequate ICT centres in schools		
	Poor performance of students in the BECE		Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools
	Low level of awareness and use of family planning methods		Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services
	High rate of unemployment and under employment		High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	Development Dimensions	Development Dimensions	ISSUES
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Development	Poor road network and bridges	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	Poor drainage system		Poor drainage system
	Limited coverage of telecommunication		Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country
	Inadequate planning schemes/layout		Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs
	Inadequate coverage of electricity		Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
	Inadequate potable water	Social Development	Poor quality of drinking water
	Inadequate sanitation facilities		Poor sanitation and waste management
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Inadequate accommodation for decentralized departments	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	Weak implementation of administrative decentralization
	Poor and inadequate logistics for both central administration & decentralize departments		Weak capacity of local governance practitioners
	Inadequate staff for decentralized departments		
	Lack of permanent office accommodation for the District Assembly		
	Lack of motivation to attract and retain staff at Area Council		Ineffective sub-district structures
	Inadequate police station		Inadequate personnel
	Untimely release of DACF		Inadequate and delays in central government transfers

Table 1.69: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ADOPTED ISSUES
Economic Development	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
	Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain
	Limited application of science and technology
	Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber
	Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain
	Seasonal variability in food supply and prices
	Poor storage and transportation systems
	Vulnerability to climate change
	High cost of capital
	Limited access to credit by SMEs
	Poor marketing systems
Economic Development	Narrow Tax Base
	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
	High youth unemployment
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country
	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response.
	Poor drainage system
	Poor quality of drinking water
	Poor sanitation and waste management

	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs
Social Development	Gaps in the governance regime for emerging areas in the creative and cultural industries
	Negative perception of TVET
	Poor quality of education at all levels
	Inadequate funding source for education
	High number of untrained teachers at the basic level
	Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics
	Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools
	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure
	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
	Gaps in physical access to quality health care
	High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons
Governance, Corruption and Accountability.	Weak implementation of administrative decentralization
	Weak capacity of local governance practitioners
	Ineffective sub-district structures
	Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels
	Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state

CHAPTER 2: DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FOR 2018-2021

2.1 Introduction

This Chapter covers the prioritisation of development needs of the Assembly which are based on stakeholder involvement. Here the adopted issues for the plan were developed through the analysis of the synergy between the thematic areas, and harmonized issues which were analysed in terms of the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) of the District . In other words, the various problems identified in the course of the survey were subjected to POCC analysis. These adopted issues (including pertinent crosscutting issues) were also prioritised in this chapter using the following parameters;

- Impact on a large proportion of the citizens especially, the poor and vulnerable
- Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunization of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development, etc.;
- Significant multiplier effect on the local economy – attraction of enterprises, job creation, increases in incomes and growth, etc
- Impact on Even Development (the extent to which it addresses inequality)

2.2 Prioritization of Development Issues

This covers the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) of the District which were the basis for strategies, goals, objectives and development programmes and hence the development focus and strategic direction This also shows the adopted issues, goals and strategies for the medium term development plan which are based on the synergy between the National Development Policy Framework, Development Programmes and the National Thematic areas.

2.3 Key Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC)

In assessing the readiness of Sekyere Kumawu District with respect to tackling its development problems, its POCC were examined in relation to each of the **medium term development policy framework** thematic areas. In other words, the various problems identified in the course of the

survey were subjected to POCC analysis under the Agenda for Jobs themes; Economic Development, Social Development, Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement. Governance, corruption and accountability.

2.1 Application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC)

Programme: Economic Development

Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	<p>Willingness of the communities to pay tax</p> <p>Adequate numbers of revenue staff.</p> <p>Availability of relevant Authority Acts and gazetted bye-laws</p> <p>Availability of District Finance and Budget Offices</p> <p>-Existence of markets</p>	<p>Good case studies on fiscal management from other Assemblies.</p> <p>Presence of financial consultants in the regions that can be recruited to address financial management system.</p>	<p>Lack of proper monitoring of revenue collectors</p> <p>Inadequate database of revenue items</p> <p>Inadequate training and logistics for revenue staff</p>	<p>Deductions at source on DACF.</p> <p>Apathy on the part of rate payers to assist the Assembly on financial issues</p> <p>High inflation rates</p> <p>Untimely release of funds from Government and Development Partners</p>
<i>Strategy: Eliminate revenue collection leakages by developing database and utilizing the presence of revenue collectors and improving upon their methods of revenue collection</i>				
Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls	<p>Availability DDF which can be used to finance consultancy services for financial management.</p> <p>Adequate numbers of budget and accounts staff</p>	<p>Availability of financial consultants in the regions that can be recruited to address issues of fiscal management.</p> <p>Good case studies on financial management from other sister Assemblies.</p>	<p>Potential distortions of Budget implementation due to political influences</p> <p>Inadequate logistics for budget staff</p> <p>Non-existence of adequate database to assist in effective projections on revenue and expenditure items.</p>	<p>Unexpected deductions at source on DACF.</p> <p>Unexpected request from Central Government to finance projects</p> <p>High inflation rates</p> <p>Untimely release of funds from Government and Development Partners</p>

<i>Strategy: Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914) and the PFM Act, Act 2016 (Act 921)</i>				
Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
High youth unemployment	<p>Existence of the Business Advisory Center (BAC) to provide training for youth</p> <p>Availability of SMEs and Associations to mentor the youth</p> <p>Presence of Successful entrepreneurs as role models</p> <p>Availability of agricultural/natural resources for development into small scale businesses.</p>	<p>Availability of credit facilities</p> <p>Good case studies on Small Business Finance in the regions and beyond.</p> <p>Existence of NBSSI at the Regional Level.</p> <p>Existence of the One District One Factory Policy</p>	<p>Low industrial and agricultural development</p> <p>Inadequate budgetary allocation by Assembly for managerial and technical skills development by SMEs.</p> <p>Inability of most SMEs to fund their own training</p> <p>High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth and people with special needs.</p>	<p>Inadequate enabling environment for the Small Scale entrepreneur to thrive</p> <p>Limited employment of youth due to unattractive nature of agriculture and industry.</p> <p>Limited link between Agriculture and Industry</p>
<i>Strategy: Create opportunities for effective youth engagement.</i>				
Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	<p>Availability of fertile soils</p> <p>Existence of agriculture Extension Officers</p> <p>Availability of Farmer Associations.</p> <p>Youthful Population</p>	<p>Case Studies from the Regions and beyond.</p> <p>Strong self-help spirit among the citizenry</p>	<p>Over-reliance on the climate</p> <p>Subsistence farming</p> <p>Land tenure system</p>	<p>High coast of agricultural inputs and technology</p> <p>Inadequate credit facilities</p>
<i>Strategy: Strengthen extension services.</i>				
Vulnerability to climate change	<p>Existence of engineering department</p> <p>Existence of agriculture Extension Officers</p> <p>Availability of Farmer Associations</p>	<p>Good Case Studies on adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>Preasence of USAID and other International Organisations</p>	<p>Limited training for engineers and other technical officers on climate resilient infrastructure.</p> <p>Limited knowledge on the part of FBOs on adaptation issues</p>	<p>Obsolute engineering and architectural considerations that are unable to ensure climate resilient infrastructure</p> <p>High poverty of farmers makes them vulnerable to climate change due</p>

				to high cost and ignorance on adaptation measures
<i>Strategy: Promote improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge</i>				
Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	<p>Obsolete knowledge on contemporary climate change issues by agriculture Extension Officers.</p> <p>Availability of Farmer Associations</p>	<p>Availability of NDPC to give technical backstopping/ training on climate change issues.</p> <p>Preasence of USAID and other International Organisations</p>	Financial constraints in strengthening institutional capacity for mitigation measures.	Apathy on the part of some farmers on climate change issues
<i>Strategy: Promote climate-resilience policies for especially women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture</i>				

Programme: Spatial Development

Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Existence of Works Department	<p>Availability of the Ghana Road Fund to finance Feeder roads.</p> <p>Availability of UDG and DACF to fund road projects</p>	<p>Non-existence of Planning schemes and layouts</p> <p>Absence of Urban Roads Department</p> <p>Encroachment on road network</p> <p>High cost of compensation in the road sector</p>	No Government subvention on urban roads due to absence of Urban Roads Department
<i>Strategy: Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism.</i>				
Poor quality ICT services	Availability of customers and SMEs engaged in ICT, Branches of some Telecom	Existence of large Telecom Firms operating in the Regions	Low income levels, Limited appreciation of ICT by the	High cost of installations and tariffs Inadequate ICT

	Firms operating in the Districtity		citizenry as a facilitator of development	infrastructure base
<i>Strategy: Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony</i>				
Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response.	Existence of NADMO Office Availability of CBOs that can be mobilized on disaster management issues	Existence of Regional NADMO Office. Existence of network of NADMO Offices in the Region	Lack of an effective and decentralized multi-hazard early warning system Inadequate staff at the NADMO Office. Low budgetary allocation for Disaster Management issues and plans Limited enforcement on environmental and building regulations Inadequate training on the part of Assembly staff and residents on disaster management issues	Low budgetary allocation for NADMO Activities Limited use of ICT in disseminating warnings at the regional level
<i>Strategy: Strengthen capacity of the NADMO to perform its functions effectively and educate the public on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction</i>				
Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Existence of District Works and Physical Planning Offices	Availability of DDF, DACF etc that can be used to fund the upgrade or	Non-existence of Planning schemes/ layouts Inadequate staff, training and	Ineffective institutional framework for effective coordination of

	Existence of building regulations	development of new planning schemes. National Street Naming and Property Addressing Project	logistics at the District Works and Physical Planning Offices. Poor enforcement of building and planning regulations. Encroachment on public lands	human settlements development at the Regional and National levels
<i>Strategy: Develop planning schemes/ layouts and enforce building regulations</i>				
Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	Existence of District Works and Town Planning Offices	Availability of NGOs availability of rural Housing Fund	Low income levels lack of maintenance,	High cost of building materials. Limited integration of Green Economy issues in planning
<i>Strategy: Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide</i>				
Increasing demand for household water supply	Existence of District/ Community Water and Sanitation Teams Existence of local water supply company	DACF/DDF Existence of community Water and Sanitation Agency	Poor road network to various villages Low incomes and affordability issues Lack of maintenance of water systems	High cost of infrastructure Inadequate funding for water services
<i>Strategy: Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems</i>				
Poor sanitation and waste management	Presence of Environmental Health Unit Presence of District Water & Sanitation Team	Availability of CWSA DACF/DDF Donor support	Low income levels inadequate sites disposal Weak enforcement of existing	Ineffective National Sanitation Policy

	(DWST)		sanitation laws, building regulation and planning schemes. Limited investment in waste management and infrastructure	
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Strategy: Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan

Programme: Social Development

Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor quality of education at all levels	Existence of G.E.S Availability of educational institutions Strong community participation in schools	Existence of Donor support GETFUND, DACF, World Vision International	Poor culture of maintenance. Low income levels Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs, Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level	High illiteracy rate Financial constraints Inadequate number of teachers

Strategy: Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs and expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels

Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Availability of polyclinic District Health Directorate Private Health Practitioners	DACF/DDF Donor support	Refusal of health personnel to be posted to villages Inadequate Health facilities	Inadequate health personnel and logistics
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Strategy : Expand and equip health facilities and strengthen the district and sub-district health systems

High incidence of HIV and	Availability of health facilities	DACF/DDF Donor support	Inadequate HIV/AIDS	Dwindling financial support
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AIDS among young persons	and District Health Directorate	Support from GAC National Aids Policy	Counseling Centers	for HIV/AIDS patients
<i>Strategy: Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes and establish reliable funding source for HIV activities.</i>				
Strengthen and effectively implement existing social	Presence of DPCU, Department of Social Welfare and Community Development Assembly sub structures.	Presence of LEAP Disability Fund Associations of PWDs National School Feeding Programme Presence of NGOs and CBOs operating in the Districtity. National policies and guidelines on participation in development planning	Inadequate number, training and logistics for Social Welfare and Community Development Department. Limited coordination on social protection programmes at the District level Inadequate number, training and logistics for Social Welfare and Community Development Department. Inadequate data on youth, gender and vulnerability dimensions.	Financial constraints on social protection issues
<i>Strategy: Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes, expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups and mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets</i>				
Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	Presence of Department of Social Welfare Presence of LEAP	Presence of the Children's Act. National School Feeding Programme Presence of	Inadequate number, training and logistics for Social Welfare Department. Limited coordination on	Financial constraints on social protection issues Inadequate data on vulnerable children.

		religious bodies.	childrens issues	
<i>Strategy: Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant</i>				
Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	Presence of Department of Social Welfare, Presence of LEAP	Presence of the Children's Act. National School Feeding Programme Presence of religious bodies.	Inadequate number, training and logistics for Social Welfare Department. Limited coordination on vulnerability issues	Financial constraints on social protection issues Inadequate data on vulnerable people.
<i>Strategy: Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups</i>				
High incidence of children's rights violation	Presence of WAJU/ Ghana Police Service. Presence of Department of Social Welfare,	Presence of UNICEF, USAID and other International Organisations	Ineffective/ inadequate Civil Society organisations on childrens issues Limited data on vulnerable children Ignorance of the public on child right issues	Ineffective laws on childrens rights violation.
<i>Strategy: Introduce District Integrated Social Services Programmes for children, families and vulnerable adults and promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, setting up family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and caregivers</i>				
Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	Presence of institutions in the District that can fund sports infrastructure projects through corporate social responsibility. Existence of youth groups Existence of	Presence of National Sports Council and National Youth Authority that can give technical support.	Encroachment on areas demarcated for sports infrastructure. Inadequate financial base of the Assembly to support sports infrastructure. Poor maintenance	Limited attention on the national level to provide local sports infrastructure

	sports clubs		culture for sports infrastructure	
<i>Strategy: Enforce development of designated sports and recreational land use in all communities</i>				

Programme: Governance

Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure (for the police)	Presence of Security Agencies, CBOs, CSOs DISEC, Traditional Authority, Assembly System	Other Security Agencies outside the District.	Past negative history on community and citizen involvement in public safety	Weak structures and policies for effective participation of citizens on security issues.
<i>Strategy: Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry and rehabilitate and increase number of custodial facilities and rehabilitation centres.</i>				
Ineffective sub-districts	Availability of land for Zonal Council Offices Availability of some skeleton staff at some of the Zonal Councils	National Decentralization Policy Local Governance (2016) Act 936,	Inadequate staff at the Zonal Council Level Unwillingness of District Assembly to release power and functions to the sub structures Financial constraints	Incomplete Decentralisation Process
<i>Strategy: Strengthen sub-district structures</i>				
Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure Poor service delivery at the local level	Availability of Assembly land, Availability of Assembly facilities that can be further developed or enhanced	DACF, DDF etc, Donor support for training and logistics.	Financial Constraints. Inadequate logistics, equipment, training, office and residential space etc.	Financial constraints

<i>Strategy: Strengthen sub-district structures</i>				
Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels	Availability of CSOs to facilitate local citizen engagement. Policy on the town hall concept in the Districtity	Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) National Decentralization Policy	Financial challenges to organize at least two town hall meetings annually.	Apathy on the part of some community members on social accountability issues Financial demands on the part of the citizenry to participate in social accountability activities
<i>Strategy: Organize regular town hall meetings and meet-the-press series periodically around key government initiatives.</i>				
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	Presence of groups/ associations of rate payers. Availability of CSOs to facilitate local citizen engagement. Presence of the SPEEFA programme. Policy on the town hall concept in the Districtity	Guidelines of National Development Planning Commission. Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) National Decentralization Policy	Financial challenges to engage citizens at the unit committee and Area council levels in planning and budgeting.	Apathy on the part of some community members on planning and budgeting meetings. Financial demands on the part of the citizenry to participate in planning and budgeting meetings.
<i>Strategy: Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability</i>				
Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state	Presence of NCCE to sensitize the public on their civic responsibility to the Districtity.	Presence of National Events such as Independence Day, Republic Day that can be used to enhance	Political and civic apathy Political polarization Ineffective	large section of the Ghanaian public disenchanted with the delivery of public services which has left

	Presence of relevant subjects in the school curriculum that can be used to inculcate the patriotic spirit among the youth.	the patriotic spirit.	advocacy Strategies	them unwilling to defend the country
<i>Strategy: Implement interventions to promote attitudinal change and instill patriotism in the citizenry, especially amongst children and the youth</i>				
Weak coordination of the development planning system	Presence of the DPCU which contains the relevant departments for coordination of development planning at the District level	Presence of the RPCU which contains the relevant departments for coordination of development planning at the regional level. Local Governance (2016) Act 936, Presence of Regional Statistical Office.	Inadequate funding for coordinating functions of the DPCU Full complements of the departments and units of the DPCU not available. Inadequate population data at the local levels	Incomplete decentralisation process.
<i>Strategy: Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management systems of MDAs and MMDAs</i>				

Even though there are numerous development problems facing the Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly, the potentials and opportunities have been used to minimize the constraints and challenges. This will pave way for the District to meet its developmental needs. Impact Analysis

The impacts of the issues considered as priorities from the POCC analysis were assessed based on 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 scale used for the analysis was as follows.

- 1 - Negative Impact
- 0 - No Impact
- 1 - Low Impact
- 2 - Moderate impact
- 3 - Significant Impact

Adopted Issues/ Problems under Agenda for Jobs.	Parameters				Total Score	Ranking
	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;	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g. attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.	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.	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.		
Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	2	3	3	2	10	13 TH
Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain	2	3	3	2	10	13 TH
Limited application of science and technology	2	3	3	2	10	13 TH
Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber	3	2	3	1	9	33 RD
Poor marketing systems	2	2	2	1	8	38 th
High cost of capital	3	2	213	2	10	13 TH
Limited access to credit	3	3	3	2	11	2 nd

by SMEs						
Seasonal variability in food supply and prices	2	2	3	2	9	33 RD
Poor storage and transportation systems	2	2	3	1	8	38 TH
Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain	3	2	3	1	9	33 RD
Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	3	2	3	2	10	13 TH
Negative perception of TVET	3	2	3	3	11	2 nd
Poor quality of education at all levels	3	2	3	2	10	13 TH
Inadequate funding source for education	3	2	3	2	10	13 TH
High number of untrained teachers at the basic level	3	2	3	2	10	13 TH
Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics	3	2	3	2	10	13 TH
Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools	3	2	3	2	10	13 TH
Poor quality and inadequate road	3	3	3	1	10	13 TH

transport network						
Poor drainage system	3	3	3	2	11	2 nd
Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country	3	2	3	2	10	13 TH
Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	3	2	3	1	9	33 RD
Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	3	3	3	2	11	2 nd
Poor quality of drinking water	3	3	3	3	12	1 ST
Poor sanitation and waste management	3	3	3	3	12	1 ST
Weak implementation of administrative decentralization	3	2	3	2	10	13 TH
Weak capacity of local governance practitioners	3	2	3	3	11	2 nd
Ineffective sub-district structures	3	2	3	3	11	2 nd
Vulnerability to climate change	3	2	3	3	11	2 nd
Narrow Tax Base	3	3	3	2	11	2 nd
Revenue under performance due to	3	3	3	2	11	2 nd

leakages and loopholes, among others						
Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response.	2	3	3	2	10	13 TH
High youth unemployment	3	2	3	3	11	2 nd
Gaps in the governance regime for emerging areas in the creative and cultural industries	3	2	3	2	10	13 TH
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	2	2	3	3	10	13 TH
Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	2	2	3	2	9	33 RD
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	3	2	3	3	11	2 nd
ST	3	2	3	3	11	2 nd
Inadequate ownership and accountability for	2	3	3	2	10	13 TH

national development at all levels						
Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state	2	3	3	2	10	13 TH

Table 2.2:

2.5 Sustainability Analysis of the Issues (Internal Consistency/Compatibility)

The prioritised issues with positive significant impacts were subjected to strategic environment analysis. This involves assessing the internal consistency/compatibility of the prioritised issues to determine how they relate to or support each other to achieve the objectives of the DMTDP. Where the relationship is positive, it draws attention to the fact that the issues should be addressed holistically. On the other hand, where the relationship is negative, there is a need to reconsider the issues adopted.

The exercise conducted revealed that all the issues support each other with no negative relationships or impacts observed. The details of the analysis are shown in the table below.

6.Negative perception of TVET	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7.Poor quality of education at all levels	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8.High number of untrained teachers at the basic level	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
9.Low participation of females in learning of STME	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
10.Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
11.Poor drainage system	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
12.Inadequate spatial plans	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
13.Poor quality of drinking water	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
14.Poor sanitation and waste management	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
15.Weak	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+

The conduct of the sustainability analysis has led to sustainable prioritised issues, which is presented in the table below:

Table 2.3: Sustainable Prioritised Issues as Categorized Under Themes and Goals

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS-AREAS OF 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUDSUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
Economic Development	Agriculture and rural development	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
		Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain
		Limited application of science and technology
		Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber
		Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain
		Seasonal variability in food supply and prices
		Poor storage and transportation systems
	Climate variability and change	Vulnerability to climate change
	Strong and resilient economy	High cost of capital
		Limited access to credit by SMEs
Poor marketing systems		
Economic Development	Strong and resilient economy	Narrow Tax Base
		Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
		High youth unemployment
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Transport infrastructure: road, rail, water and air	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	Information communication technology (ICT)	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country

	Disaster management	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response.
	Water and environmental sanitation	Poor drainage system
		Poor quality of drinking water
		Poor sanitation and waste management
Energy and petroleum	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Human settlements and housing	Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs
Social Development	Population management	
	Culture for national development	Gaps in the governance regime for emerging areas in the creative and cultural industries
	Education and training	Negative perception of TVET
		Poor quality of education at all levels
		Inadequate funding source for education
		High number of untrained teachers at the basic level
		Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics
Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools		
Social protection	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	

	Sports and recreation	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure
	Health and health services	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
		Gaps in physical access to quality health care
		High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons
Governance, Corruption and Accountability.	Human security and public safety	
	Local government and decentralisation	Weak implementation of administrative decentralization
		Weak capacity of local governance practitioners
		Ineffective sub-district structures
		Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels
Attitudinal change and patriotism	Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state	

CHAPTER 3: DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, SUB-GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 Introduction

This chapter covers the projected development requirements for 2018-2021 as well as the adopted development issues, thematic goals, objective and strategies from NMTDPF, 2018-2021.

3.2 Development Projections for 2018-2021

The development projections serve as a prelude to know the future populations for each year in the four-year medium term planning period. It represents the overall scope within which the development of the District would take place since it provides information on the expected needs or services such as health, education, water etc with respect to established population thresholds.

a) Population Size and Growth Rate

The 2010 Population and Housing Census put the population of Sekyere Kumawu District at 65,402 with males constituting 47.4% and females 52.6%. The population currently has a growth rate of 3.5 percent. The District also has 7.3 percent share in the total regional population.

b) Population Projection

The yearly population of Sekyere Kumawu District has been projected for the next ten (10) years (2010-2021). The projection is based on the formula:

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

Where:

P_o = Previous population

P_t = projected population

r = Rate of growth (0.035)

e = 2.718282

t = Time in years

The assumption is that the growth rate of 3.5% or 0.030 will be constant throughout the plan period. The projections have been done yearly so the time difference for each yearly projection is

1 year and in line with national trends, a female: male ratio of 53:47 (52.6% female and 47.4% male) shall be applied on the projected population figures to determine the male and female populations for the various years.

Projected Populations from 2018 to 2021

The projected population with 2017 serving as the base year is shown in the table below.

Table 3.1: Projected Population from 2018 to 2021

2018 (Projected)	2019 (Projected)	2020 (Projected)	2021 (Projected)
86,535	89,618	92,810	96,116

Source: DPCU Projection, (2018)

3.3 Projection of Needs

The population increment over the years requires equally matching social and economic facilities and services, which must be equitably distributed. Against this background, efforts should be directed towards the provision of facilities such as schools, health, water and housing needs.

3.3.1 Health Needs

Health is one of the basic inputs to human development and as indicated by the demographic projection, the population of the District will grow significantly within the plan period. This situation calls for an assessment of the demand for health services and facilities. To decentralize health in the country, the Primary Health Care (PHC) delivery system was introduced. This system lays emphasis on preventive, curative and rehabilitative measures as they are needed. The system is operationalized at three levels, by which health services are made available to the people, namely: levels A B and C. The table below indicates the required population threshold to make each level functional.

Table 3.2: Population Threshold for Health Facilities

Health Facility	Population Threshold
CHPS Compound	5000
Health Centre	25,000
Poly Clinic	50,000
District Hospital	200,000

Based on the above standards, the health needs of the District were estimated throughout the plan period (2018 -2021). The results are shown in the table below. By the end of the year 2021, additional 13 CHPS Compounds are to be provided in addition to the existing 6. In terms of Health Centers, it is also projected that the Assembly has an excess of 5 health centers and would not require any additional health centers between 2018 and 2021. With respect to the polyclinic it has been projected that the Assembly would require an additional polyclinic. In view of the projected populations it has also been realized that within the 2018-2021 plan period, the Assembly would not qualify for a hospital.

Table 3.3: Estimated Health Needs of the Sekyere Kumawu District for 2018-2021

Year	Pop.	CHPS Compound				Health Centre				Polyclinic				District Hospital			
		EX	ND	BL	AN	EX	ND	BL	AN	EX	ND	BL	AN	EX	ND	BL	AN
2018	86,535	6	17	11	11	8	3	-5	-5	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
2019	89,618		18	1	12		4	1	-5		2	0	1	0	0	0	0
2020	92,810		19	1	13		4	0	-5		2	0	1	0	0	0	0
2021	96,116		19	0	13		4	0	-5		2	0	1	0	0	0	0

Source: DPCU Projection, (2018)

NOTE:

- EX – Existing Facility
- ND – Needed Facility
- BL – Backlog
- AN – Accumulated Need

These abbreviations shall be used in the ensuing tables for other service projections.

3.3.2 Potable Water Needs

Potable water supply in the entire District is highly inadequate. Good drinking water was identified as one of the top priority needs of the people in the District. On the basis of the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) public water supply standard of 300 people

to one stand pipe/borehole the District’s water requirements are indicated in the table below where it is realized that by the year 2021, 267 additional water points will be needed in the District in addition to the existing 53.

Table 3.4: Estimated Potable Water Needs of the Sekyere Kumawu District. 2018-2021

Year	Pop.	Water Points			
		EX	ND	BL	AN
2018	86,535	53	289	236	236
2019	89,618		299	10	246
2020	92,810		309	10	256
2021	96,116		320	11	267

Source: DPCU Projection, (2018)

3.3.3 Projection of Educational Needs

Education plays an essential role in the social, cultural, political and economic development of the District. It provides the ability of people to read and write, and thus take initiative towards development in general. Due to its importance, the major aim of the country’s educational policy is to expand and consolidate facilities for education to ensure increase in the intake of children in the school going age in order to improve the School Participatory Rate (SPR) in the country.

Manpower constitutes a potential resource, which needs to be tapped fully in order to ensure its fullest and most productive utilization. It is in recognition of this vital role that the Sekyere Kumawu District’s future educational facilities and teacher requirements are estimated to see what sorts of interventions are needed. The projections are thus made on the following assumptions:

- i. That the factors that influence population changes, that is fertility; mortality and migration will remain constant.
- ii. With government’s intention to provide Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education and Free Senior High School Education it is envisaged that the School Participatory Rate will increase over the years for the various educational levels.

- iii. It is expected that over the plan period adequate infrastructure like staff accommodation, water and electricity would have been extended to other settlements and these would attract personnel including trained teachers into the Sekyere Kumawu District .
- iv. That parents will encourage their children to go to school.

3.3.4 Demand for School

Table 3.5: School Facility and Population Threshold

School Facility	Population Threshold
Nursery and Primary	5000
JHS	10,000
S.H.S/Technical/Vocational	20,000

Table 3.6: Projection of Basic Education and SHS/Vocational/ Technical Requirements for the Sekyere Kumawu District 2018-2021

Year	Pop.	Nursery				Primary				JHS				S.H.S/Technical/Vocational			
		EX	ND	BL	AN	EX	ND	BL	AN	EX	ND	BL	AN	EX	ND	BL	AN
2018	86,535	55	17	-	-	55	17	-	-	45	9	-	-	5	4	-1	-1
2019	89,618		18	1	-		18	1	-		9	0	-		4	0	-1
2020	92,810	For	19	1	-		19	1	-		9	0	-		5	1	0
2021	96,116		19	0	-		19	0	-		10	1	-		5	0	0

From the above table, it would be realized that the existing number of nursery and primary schools are 55 each for both categories of schools are more than enough for the plan period. The inference drawn here is that in the past schools have been provided based on proximity to settlements but not due to population thresholds because the small settlements which make up the threshold are usually far apart thereby making commuting to the schools by the children impossible. The same principle also applies for the JHS where the existing 45 schools for 2018 are far beyond the needed 35 schools by 2021. Based on this concept the Assembly should still provide basic schools (ie nursery, primary, JHS and SHS/Technical/Vocational schools) where necessary to cater for the educational needs of the communities.

3.4 Adopted Goals, Objective and Strategies from NMTDPF, 2018-2021

Following the previous exercise in the last chapter to harmonise key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021 with those of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2018–2021) under the Long-term national development plan (LTNDP 2018 – 2021), a further exercise was conducted to develop adopted issues for the Medium Term Development Plan. This was done by linking the DMTDP Goals 2018-2021 to the DMTDP Sub-goals 2018-2021. The output of the exercise is shown below.

Table 3.7: DMTDP Goals 2018-2021 linked to DMTDP Sub-goals and Adopted Issues

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	DMTDP SUB-GOALS (2018-2021)	ADOPTED ISSUES
Build a prosperous society	Enhance agricultural productivity	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
		Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain
		Limited application of science and technology
		Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber
		Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain
		Seasonal variability in food supply and prices
		Poor storage and transportation systems
	Improve revenue and expenditure management	Narrow Tax Base
Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others		
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment.	Improve road and drainage infrastructure	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
		Poor drainage system
	Enhance the level and quality of ICT services	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country
	Improve coverage of water supply	Poor quality of drinking water

	Enhance responsiveness to disaster occurrences	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response.
	Improve the level of waste management services	Poor sanitation and waste management
	Provide street lights in urban and rural areas	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
	Expand the coverage of spatial plans	Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs
Build a prosperous society	Create sustainable employment opportunities for the youth	
	Develop tourist potential in the District	Gaps in the governance regime for emerging areas in the creative and cultural industries
Create opportunities for all Ghanaians	Enhance the quality of educational service delivery	Negative perception of TVET
		Poor quality of education at all levels
		Inadequate funding source for education
		High number of untrained teachers at the basic level
		Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics
		Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools
	Improve coverage of social protection programmes	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
	Enhance the quality of health service delivery	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
		Gaps in physical access to quality health care
	Reduce the incidence of HIV/ AIDS to minimum or zero level.	High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons

	Ensure optimum functionality of sub structures	Ineffective sub-district structures
	Ensure adequate capacity building of Assembly staff for enhanced service delivery.	Weak implementation of administrative decentralization
		Weak capacity of local governance practitioners
		Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure
		Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels
		Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state

3.5 Adoption of Objectives and Strategies

The objectives and strategies of the national framework were linked to the goals as shown in the tables overleaf to ensure consistency of the Medium Term Development Plan with national policies and framework.

Table 3.8: Goals Linked to DMTDP Objectives and Strategies

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP FOCUS AREA 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Build a Prosperous Society	Strong and Resilient Economy	- Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eliminate revenue collection leakages 2. Strengthen revenue institutions and administration 3. Diversify sources of resource mobilization administration
		- Narrow tax base		
		- Poor marketing systems		
	Private Sector Development	- High cost of capital	Improve business financing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restructure the existing state-sponsored microfinance schemes including MASLOC to provide credit for SMEs
		- Limited access to credit by SMEs	Support entrepreneurship and SME development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs 2. Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements
	Industrial Transformation	- Limited number of skilled industrial manpower	Ensure improved skills development for industry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors 2. Create an information portal and set up a task force to assist the youth and artisans in making their products and services visible on a local, national, and global scale
	Agriculture and Rural Development	- Seasonal variability in food supply and prices	Improve production efficiency and yield	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme 2. Implement Government's flagship intervention of 'One village One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation, especially in the Afram Plains and Northern Savannah 3. Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information
		- Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields		

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP FOCUS AREA 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Build a Prosperous Society	Agriculture and Rural Development	- Poor storage and transportation systems	Improve post-harvest management	1. Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative 2. Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers
		- Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain	Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	1. Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations 2. Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain
		- Limited application of science and technology		

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP FOCUS AREA 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Create Opportunities for All	Education and Training	- Poor quality of education at all levels	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1. Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs 2. Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education 3. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels 4. Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalisation 5. Enhance quality of teaching and learning
		- High number of untrained teachers at the basic level		
		- Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools		
		- Low participation of females in learning of science, technology,		

		engineering and mathematics		
		- Negative perception of TVET		
		- Inadequate funding source for education		
Health and Health Services	- Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and universal health coverage (UHC)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care 2. Expand and equip health facilities 3. Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy 	

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DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP FOCUS AREA 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Create Opportunities for All	Health and Health Services	- Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non- communicable and emerging diseases	Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services 2. Intensify implementation of malaria control programme 3. Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases 4. Intensify efforts for polio eradication 5. Accelerate implementation of the national strategy for elimination of yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer, filariasis and neglected tropical diseases
	Population Management	- Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	Improve population management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programmes 2. Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health 3. Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare.
	Employment and Decent Work	- High levels of unemployment and under- employment amongst the youth	Improve human capital development and management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship 2. Strengthen cooperative system for the development of business-oriented ventures
	Water and Sanitation	- Poor quality of drinking water	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems 2. Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery
- Poor sanitation and waste management		Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide public education on solid waste management 2. Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity 3. Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation 	

				<p>4. Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation</p> <p>5. Improve the management of existing waste disposal sites to control GHGs emissions</p>
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DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP FOCUS AREA 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment	Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air	- Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expand and maintain the national road network 2. Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links
	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	- Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country	Expand the digital landscape	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools (citizen digital index)
	Human Settlements and Housing	- Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) 2. Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide
	Energy and Petroleum	- Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	- Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expand the distribution and transmission networks
	Drainage and Flood Control	Poor drainage system	- Address recurrent devastating floods	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construct storm drains in Accra and other cities and towns to address the recurrent devastating floods. 2. Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs

	Protected Areas	Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber	- Protect existing forest reserves	1. Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems
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DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP FOCUS AREA 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Maintain A Stable, United and Safe Society	Local Government and Decentralization	- Weak implementation of administrative decentralization	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs 2. Strengthen sub-district structures 3. Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels 4. Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting 5. Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level 6. Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)
		- Weak capacity of local governance practitioners		
		- Ineffective sub-district structures	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	
		- Inadequate and delays in central government transfers		

	Human Security and Public Safety	- Inadequate personnel	Enhance security service delivery	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry2. Enhance the proportion of security persons on frontline duties
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CHAPTER 4: DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

4.1 Introduction

This chapter covers Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the Assembly for 2018-2021, Development Programmes/Sub-Programmes of Action of the Assembly for 2018-2021 linked to the programme-based budgeting and the Indicative Financial Strategy.

4.2 Review and formulation of Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes

The standard programmes and sub-programmes of the programme based composite budgeting processes currently being implemented in the Assembly were adopted after linking them to the programme based programmes and sub-programmes of the Assembly as follows;

1 Table 4.1: Linking Programme and Sub- programmes for 2018-2021 to the Programme Based Budgeting of the Assembly

Programme of the District Assembly for 2018-2021	Sub-Programme of the District Assembly for 2018-2021	Adopted Programme under Programme-Based Budgeting for 2018-2021	Adopted Sub-Programme under Programme-Based Budgeting for 2018-2021
Governance	Finance and Administration	Management and Administration	General Administration
	Development Planning		Finance
Social Development	Education facility and services enhancement	Social Services Delivery	Human Resource
	Health facility and services enhancement		Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation
	Sanitation and waste management improvement		Education, youth & sports and Library services
	Social welfare and community development		Public Health Services and management
Spatial Development	Roads and drainage development	Infrastructure Development and Management	Environmental Health and sanitation Services
			Birth and Death Registration Services
			Social Welfare and community services
			Urban Roads and Transport services

Spatial Development	Spatial planning and development	Infrastructure Development and Management	Spatial planning
	Water service delivery		Public Works, rural housing and water management
Economic Development	Agriculture productivity enhancement.	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management
	Market Development		Trade, Industry and Tourism Services
	Tourism development		
Environmental Management		Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management
			Natural Resource Conservation and Management

4.3 Prioritisation of programmes

The Prioritisation Programme Matrix was used to prioritise the programmes using the scale below;

Table 4.2: Scale used for Prioritisation Matrix

Definition	Score
Very strong results or impact	3
Average results	2
Weak results	1
No results	0

The output of the exercise is shown overleaf where in terms of ranking a participatory approach was developed with DPCU members and Spatial Development was ranked highest, followed by Economic Development, Environmental Management, Social Development and Governance. These were logically ranked similarly with their corresponding adopted programme based budgeting programmes for uniformity and synergy between the planning and budgeting processes.

Table 4.3: Prioritisation Programme Matrix

PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Rank
	Social impact (educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)		
Governance	2	2	2	2	8	5 th
Social Development	3	2	2	2	9	4 th
Spatial Development	3	3	3	3	12	1 st
Economic Development	2	3	3	3	11	2 nd
Environmental Management	2	2	3	3	10	3 rd

4.4 Formulation of Programme of Action (PoA)

This stage of the plan deals with the packaging of the Medium Term Programmes which take inspiration from the adopted development issues. It therefore entails broad composite Programme of Actions (PoAs) which cover the 4-year plan period covering the 2018-2021 plan period to ensure realistic interventions. The PoA consists of the development dimension (thematic area), adopted goals, adopted objectives, strategies, programmes and sub-programme. Others include the sets of projects or activities to address the adopted issues, outcome/impact indicators, time frame, indicative budget and implementing agencies, both lead and collaborating. This is to assist in the monitoring and evaluation of the plan. The PoAs were developed based on projections of needs related to population, water, health, education and housing needs and were designed under the various thematic areas. The criteria adopted for selection include: Projects with low initial financial investment, Projects with quick and high returns to resource inputs, projects that immediately increase agricultural production, projects which generate immediate non agricultural investment, projects which enhance community participation, projects which

tend to support the provision of deficient basic infrastructure and projects that help to improve both the built and natural environment.

Thematic area: Economic Development																
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a prosperous society																
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Program Mes	Sub Program Mes	Projects	Outcome/Impact Indicator	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency			
						2018	2019	2020	2021	IGF	GOG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating		
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Management and Administration	Finance	Develop and regularly update data on ratable items	Number of revenue leakages identified and eliminated	●	→				20,000			Finance dept	Central Administration	
	Diversify sources of resource mobilization	Management and Administration	Finance	Training of Revenue Collectors and Assembly staff	Number of new revenue items identified and mobilised	●	→				20,000			Finance dept	Central Administration	
				Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Completion and paving of 10unit lockable stores and stalls	10unit lockable stores and stalls completed and paved	●	→					70,000.00		Works	DA
				Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Construction 10 unit lockable stores and pavement of Market at Woraso	10 unit lockable stores constructed	●	→					153,000.00		Works	DA
				Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Rehabilitation of Kumawu market	First Phase of Kumawu market rehabilitated	●	→					207,407.00		Works	DA

Ensure energy availability and reliability	Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public works, rural housing and water management	Extension of Electricity to Needy Communities	Number of new communities connected to the national grid						5,000,000		ECG	Central Administration (CA)
Ensure improved skills development for Industry	Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism services	Training of Groups in Income Generating Activities and Artisans	Number of skill development centres established and groups trained in income generating activities						15,000	35,000	BAC	CA, COMMUNITY DEVT, ARTISANS, GROUPS
Improve Access to Land for Industrial Development	Facilitate access to dedicated land in every region for the establishment of multi-purpose industrial parks, sector specific industrial enclaves, and	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism services	Provision of Rural Enterprise Fund	Number of industrial parks established and number of Rural Technology Facility established.							20,000	BAC	CA

	enterprise free zones													
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Build competitiveness of existing industries by supporting them with a stimulus package	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism services	Facilitate Land acquisition for industries	Number of stimulus packages such as land provided for local industries	●	→			10,000			CA	BAC
	Implement One district, one factory initiative	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism services	Establish One Processing Factory	Number of Industries established in the District	●	→				5,000,000		CA	MT&I
Ensure improved skills development for industry	Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism services	Organize business counselling for 50start-ups	No. of business personnel trained		→				1,500		BAC	CA

	sectors													
		Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Train 25 poultry farmers in CBT in poultry	No. of poultry farmers trained						3,000		BAC	CA
		Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism services	Organize employment generation and skills training for the youth	No. of youth trained						10,000		BAC	CA
		Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Train 25 women and youth in CBT in cassava processing	No. of women and youth trained						3,000		BAC	CA
		Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism services	Train 25 women and youth in catering and hygiene	No. of women and youth trained						2,000		BAC	CA
		Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism services	Train 25 mater craft men and artisans in mechanics	No. of mater craft and artisan men trained						2,000		BAC	CA

			Agricultural Services and Management	Train 25 women and youth in CBT in palm oil extraction	No. of women and youth trained						3,000		BAC	CA
Enhance Business Enabling Environment	Develop communication, advocacy and public-private dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholder engagement	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism services	Organise trade Shows in the District	Number of Advocacy shows or programmes organised for inclusive and enhanced business development.						12,000		CA	BAC
Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism services	Support Youth SMEs with Startup Kits	Number of Youth in SMEs supported with startup capitals						20,000	40,000	BAC	AFDB/IFAD
Enhance Domestic Trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism services	Construction of a modern market	Number of market infrastructure constructed to promote domestic trade.					150,000			DWD	CA

Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Generate and provide regular market information to improve distribution of food stuff	Number of markets with access to support services for horticulture, food and other industrial crops							1,200.00	MOFA	DA
	Facilitate and support the establishment of stakeholder controlled marketing companies for grains and selected products, including a Cashew Marketing Authority	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Educate and train consumers on appropriate food combinations of available foods to improve nutrition	Number of consumers trained and educated on food nutrition.							1,500.00	MOFA	DA
	Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers access the growing world demand for organic	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Educate farmers on proper use of agrochemicals	Number of farmers or producers with access to organic products.					1,000.00			MOFA	DA

	products													
	Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Develop and implement sustained awareness creation programme on environment and land degradation at all levels	Number of critical infrastructure such as roads and water for Agriculture development.							3,000.00	MOFA	DA
	Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Identify, update and disseminate existing technological packages home and farm visits, monitoring.	Number of farmers with access to extension services for the dissemination of technological packages.							32,400.00	MOFA	DA

		Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Conduct supervision, monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes by DDA and DCE annually	Number of monitoring visits made to farms by the DDA and DCE.							1,200.00	MOFA	DA
	Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Train farmers and traders on grading and standardization systems for agricultural commodities	Number of farmers trained on Standisation as part of Advisory services by the DADU.							1,000.00	MOFA	DA
		Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Office Administration (Utilities, stationery, vehicle running and maintenance)	Number of Management meetings held by the DADU					24,000.00			MOFA	DA

		Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Organise District farmers day	Number of Farmers awarded with Prices	●	→	40,000.00			MOFA	DA	
Improve production efficiency and yield	Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Promotion and production of pineapple	Levels of yield produced from the planting of seeds and the application of agro inputs	●	→		1,900.00		MOFA	DA	
	Reinvigorate extension services	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Organise field days	Number of extension services officers in the District	●	→	●	→	2,400.00		MOFA	DA
		Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Disseminate extension information through FBOs	Level of output of farmer that adopted new technology through FBOs	●	→	●	→		6,000.00		MOFA
	Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Introduce improved crop varieties (high yielding, short duration)	levels of yields due the introduction of improved crop varieties	●	→		3,000.00		MOFA	DA	

				disease and pest resistance and nutrient fortified.										
		Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Introduce new varieties and improved techniques for producing rice.	levels of yields due the adoption of improved rice variety						3,000		MOFA	DA
				Sensitize, promote and establish fish production activities in the three (3) zones in the district	No. of fish production programs sensitized and promoted						4,000		MOFA	DA
				Organize three 3 day training to build capacity of 17 extension officers in the district on	No. of extension officers trained						550		MOFA	DA

				basic knowledge in agriculture										
				Organize one (1) meeting session and link cash crop farmers to credit source yearly	No. of meeting organized						600		MOFA	DA
				Organize one (1) meeting session to facilitate contractual agreement between cash crop producers and industry	No. of meetings organized						4,000		MOFA	DA
				Organize 3 day training to build capacity of 17 extension officers in the district on basic	No. of training workshops on aquaculture organized						3,000		MOFA	DA

				knowledge in aquaculture										
				Develop and pilot one (1) SLM base farmer field school curriculum in Kumawu	No. of sustainable land management field school established					4,500		MOFA	DA	
				Facilitate the dissemination and adoption of SLM technologies at the farm level	No. of SLM technologies adopted					4,250		MOFA	DA	
	Promote commercial and block farming	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Adoption of improved technologies by men and women along the value chain.	Number of women and men engaged in commercial and block farming					3,000.00		MOFA	DA	

	Implement Government's flagship intervention of 'One village One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation, especially in the Afram Plains and Northern Savannah	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Promote and strengthening Planting for Food and Jobs(PFJ) project	Number jobs created for the youth engaged in Farming and food security	●	→					7,000.00	MOFA	DA
		Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Facilitate the implementation of One Village One Dam Policy in the District.	Number of dams constructed in the District.	●	→					50,000.00	MOFA	DA
		Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Organization of field days on PFJ fields	levels of yield due to PFJ field visits	●	→					7,000.00	MOFA	DA
Improve Post-Harvest Management	Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	FBO development	Number of FBOs trained in post-harvest management	●	→	●	→			2,000.00	MOFA	DA

	distribution														
	Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Construction of One Warehouse in the District	Number of warehouse constructed for storage.								120,000	MOFA	DA
	Implement commodities trading centres (i.e. Modern Farmers' Market) across all MMDAs focusing on grains, vegetables and tubers marketing	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Train producers, processors and traders in post-harvest handling	Number of producers and traders trained in post-harvest handling								3,000.00	MOFA	DA

Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Training on good record keeping for crop farmers	Number of Farmers with improved record keeping						1,000.00		MOFA	DA
				Organise monthly technical review meetings and trainings for staff.	Number of technical review meeting held						6,000.00		MOFA	DA
	Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Establishment of demonstrations on maize, rice and soya bean under PFJ	Number of demonstrations on maize, rice etc. established under PFJ							7,000.00		MOFA

Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Promote off-farm activities with particular focus on promoting bee keeping.	Number of farmers engaged bee keeping	● →	● →					3,000.00	MOFA	DA
	Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Link Youth in Agriculture to Financial Institutions within the District for startup capitals	Number of youth in agriculture with access to start up capitals	● →	● →					10,000	MOFA	DA
	Support the youth to have access to land	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Facilitate Youth access to land	Number of youth with access to land for farming		● →			10,000				MOFA

	Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for development	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Facilitate and support improvement in livestock housing by farmers as well as good record keeping	Number of farmers engaged in the rearing of livestock in the District.	●	→	●	→			3,000.00	MOFA	DA
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Conduct active disease surveillance in both crops and livestock	Incidence of diseases that affect crops and livestock	●	→		→			1,600.00	MOFA	DA
				Vaccination of livestock and poultry against scheduled diseases	Number of livestock and poultry vaccinated against diseases	●	→		→			2,800.00	MOFA	DA
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Organise stakeholders for a on the Tourist Potentials in the District	Number of potential tourist sites identified for development	●	→	●	→	20,000			CA	Stakeholders

	sites to meet internationally acceptable standards			collaborate with stakeholders to develop Bomfobiri wildlife Reserve	Number of visits to Bomfobiri wildlife reserve					10,000			CA	GTB, Stakeholders
	Mainstream tourism development in district development plans	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Prepare Tourism Development Plan	Tourism Development plan in place					45,000			CA	GTB, Stakeholders
	Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Form Tourism Clubs in Schools	Number of schools with Tourism clubs					10,000			CA	GTB, Stakeholders

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all Ghanaians

Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub Program Mes	Program mes/Proj ects	Outcome/I mpact Indicator	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	IGF	GOG	Donor	Lead	Collaborati ng
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 & sports and Library services	Supply of 1500 dual and mono desk	No. of dual and mono desk supplied						16,732		CA	Works
				Upgrading and rehabilitation of feeder roads in	No. of km road upgraded and rehabilitated						40,000		CA	Works

				10 communit ies										
Social Service Delivery.	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Rehabilita tion of 1No. 3unit classroom block	1No. 3unit classroom block rehabilitate d							106,84 3		CA	Works	
Social Service Delivery.	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Create and update Human resource database	Human resource database created and updated							25,000		CA	Works	
Social Service Delivery.	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Rehabilita tion of 1No. 4unit classroom block	1No. 3unit classroom block rehabilitate d							99,975. 20		CA	Works	
Social Service Delivery.	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Constructi on of 2- unit classroom block	2-unit classroom block constructed							110,00 0.00		CA	Works	
Social Service Delivery.	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Rehabilita tion of 1No. 4- unit classroom block at Savior Mission JHS	1No. 4-unit classroom block rehabilitate d							40,000. 00		CA	Works	

		Social Service Delivery.	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Rehabilitation of 1No. 3unit classroom block	1No. 3unit classroom block rehabilitated						105,000.00		CA	Works
		Social Service Delivery.	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Construction of 1No. 3unit classroom block with office and store at Woraso D/A JSS	1No. 3unit classroom block with office and store constructed						170,000.00		CA	Works
		Social Service Delivery.	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Construction of 1No. 3unit KG Block	1No. 3unit KG Block constructed						110,000.00		CA	Works
		Social Service Delivery.	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Rehabilitation of 1No. 3unit classroom block with office and store	1No. 4unit classroom block with office and store rehabilitated						50,000.00		CA	Works
		Social Service Delivery.	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Rehabilitation 1No. 2unit KG Block	1No. 2unit KG Block rehabilitated						53,107.80		CA	Works

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all Ghanaians														
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)														
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and universal health coverage (UHC)	Expand and equip health facilities	Social Service Delivery.	Public Health Services and management	Constructi on of CHPs compound	No. of CHPs compounds constructed in the three communities	→					188,179		CA	Works
				Procurem ent of health equipment for CHPs compound	Health equipment procured	→					10,000.00		CA	Works
				Constructi on of 1No 2 bed room semidetac hed Health personnel quarters at Kumawu	1 no. 2 bedroom semidetach ed health personnel quarters completed	→					14,366		CA	Works
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity	Social Service Delivery.	Environm ental Health and sanitation Services	Constructi on of 14 Aqua Privy Toilet at Sekyere	Toilet constructed	→					125,000.00		Works	CA
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity	Social Service Delivery.	Environm ental Health and sanitation Services	Constructi on 1No. 3 seater WC Toilet facility at Woraso Health	1No. 3 seater WC Toilet facility constructed	→					50,000.00		Works	CA

				centre										
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity	Social Service Delivery.	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Rehabilitation of 6 toilet facilities	6 toilet facilities rehabilitated	→					22,000.00		Works	CA
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity	Social Service Delivery.	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Undertake evacuation of refuse	Evacuation of refuse undertaken	→					80,000.00		EHD	CA
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity	Social Service Delivery.	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Undertake hygiene education in all the 4 SHS in the district	No. of hygiene education undertaken	→					20,000.00		EHD	CA
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity	Social Service Delivery.	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Undertake inspection of Eating premises	No. of Eating premises undertaken	→					18,707		EHD	CA
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation	Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity	Social Service Delivery.	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Drilling and mechanization of 2No Boreholes	2 no. of mechanized boreholes drilled at Oyoko	→					21,293		EHD	CA

services														
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity	Social Service Delivery.	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Construction of 1 no. 14 seater Aqua Privy Toilet	1 No. 16 seater Aqua privy toilets constructed at Oyoko Aburaso Zongo	→					41,688		EHD	CA
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity	Social Service Delivery.	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Completion of 1No. 20 seater Water Closet toilet	1No. 20 seater Water Closet toilet completed	→					80,000		EHD	CA
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity	Social Service Delivery.	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Undertake medical screening of food vendors	No. of food vendors/ handlers screened	→					40,000		EHD	CA
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity	Social Service Delivery.	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Procure refuse containers	No. of refuse containers procured	→					55,000		EHD	CA
Improve access to improved and reliable environment	Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity	Social Service Delivery.	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Undertake refuse collection exercise	No. of refuse collection exercises undertaken	→					8,000		EHD	CA

al sanitation services														
Thematic area: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements.														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment.														
Protect existing forest reserves	Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Undertake the formation of 22 Disaster Volunteer Groups	No. of Volunteer Groups formed						4,000		CA	
				Undertake public education on domestic and bush fires	No. of public education on bush fires undertaken						12,000		CA	

Thematic area: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements.														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment.														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Program Mes	Sub Program Mes	Projects	Outcome/Impact Indicator	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	IGF	GOG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance climate change resilienc	Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Mainstream Climate Smart Agriculture in the Districtity	Increased sustainability of practices and yield in the Agric sector.						30,000		Agric Dept	FBOs, Central Admin, Donors.
Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Implement Planting for Food and Jobs Creation Policy	% change in jobs created in the Agric Sector, Average productivity of selected crops (Mt/H)					1,840,000			Agric Dept	FBOs, Central Admin, Donors.
Thematic area: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements.														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment.														
Address current devastating floods	Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs.	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport services	Construction of culverts at various communities.	% change in flooding in affected areas					10,256,672	1,325,876	10,120,112	Works Dept	Central Admin Dept, Assembly Members, Unit Committees etc
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport services	Opening up of unengineered Roads/Grasscutting in all Electoral Areas	% change in road connectivity in the various townships					1,256,672	323,820		Works Dept	Central Admin Dept, Assembly Members, Unit Committees etc

Thematic area: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements.														
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services														
Address current devastating floods	Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDas.	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport services	Road and drainage works at various localities.	% change in travel time in project areas, % change in flooding in affected areas.					13,567,432	1,456,123		Works Department,	Central Admin Dept, Assembly Members, Unit Committees etc
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 Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport services	Graveling and tarring of roads at various localities.	% change in travel time in project areas.					13,567,432	323,112		Works Department,	Central Admin Dept, Assembly Members, Unit Committees etc
Thematic area: Economic Development.														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a prosperous society														
Improve decentralised planning	Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership Policies (PPP) at District levels	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Rehabilitation of Kumawu and Bodumasi Markets	% change in retail and wholesale outlets in the commercial environment , % change in Internally Generated Funds of the Assembly					850,000	120000	1,235,000	Works Department	Central Admin Dept, Assembly Members, Market Queens, Unit Committees etc

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable united and safe society														
Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system.														
Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system.	Expand the distribution and transmission networks	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, rural housing and water management	Supply of new Street Lights in all Electoral Areas	% change in crime in the project areas, % change in the economy of communities in the project areas,					169,504	42,000	260,000	Works Department	Central Admin Dept, Assembly Members, Unit Committees etc
Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system.	Expand the distribution and transmission networks	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, rural housing and water management	Extension of Electricity to various communities.	% change in crime in the project areas, % change in the economy of communities in the project areas,					128,459	35,000	432,000	Works Department	Central Admin Dept, Assembly Members, Unit Committees etc
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create Opportunity for all Ghanaians														
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)														
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Expand and equip health facilities	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Continue District Hospital.	% change in mortality in project areas, % change in the occurrence of communicable and non diseases, Under-five mortality rate.					985,665	13,231	123,421	Works Department	Health Dept and other MPCU Members, Assembly Members, Unit Committees etc
Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs	Intensify behavioural change strategies	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and	Support HIV/AIDS Programme	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adults, % of						30,000		Health Directorate	Other MPCU Members, Assembly Members,

and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB		management		infants), Reduction in stigmatisation of HIV/AIDS patients,									Unit Committees etc
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all Ghanaians														
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels														
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Construct 8 No. JHS with ancillary facilities at various localities.	Gross Enrolment Rate for JHS in project areas, Completion Rate for JHS in project areas, Gender Parity Index.					1,265,000	245,000	1,782,000	Works Department	Educ. Dept and other MPCU Members, Assembly Members, Landowners, Traditional Authority, Unit Committees etc
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Implement National School Feeding Policy annually	Increase in enrolment at selected schools, No. of children from selected schools enjoying one free national food per day during school hours.					2,640,000			Works Department	Educ. Dept and other MPCU Members, Assembly Members, Landowners, Traditional Authority, Unit Committees etc
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Construct 8 No. No. Library/ ICT Centres	No. of youth being inculcated with good reading culture and ICT applications					1,200,000	20,000	1,400,000	Works Department	Educ. Dept and other DPCU Members, Assembly Members, Landowners, Traditional

					in project communities									Authority, Unit Committees etc
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Construct 3 No. KG Blocks.	Good playing and learning environments created for children in the project areas.							1,400,000	Works Department	Educ. Dept and other MPCU Members, Assembly Members, Landowners, Traditional Authority, Unit Committees etc
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Provision of Financial Assistance to Needy Students at Tertiary Level in the Districtity	No. of students from beneficiary households completing tertiary education, Gender Parity Index of beneficiary students.					30,000		Central Admin Dept.	Educ. Dept	30,000
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Organise Science, Technology and Mathematics Education Programme	% change in No. of pupils from beneficiary basic schools opting to do Science and Mathematics related courses at the tertiary level,						20,000		Educ. Dept	Central Admin Dept.

	education													
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Provide at least 500 school furniture annually	No. of basic schools with conducive and adequate furniture for teachers and pupils.						320,000	250000	Works Department	Educ. Dept, Assembly Members, Unit Committees etc
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Introduce District Integrated Social Services Programmes for children, families and vulnerable adults	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Organise My First Day at School.	No. of Kindergarten pupils provide with basic educational materials						23,250		Central Admin Dept.	Educ. Dept
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Introduce District Integrated Social Services Programmes for children, families and vulnerable adults	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Conduct Mock BECE Exams annually	Pupils obtaining aggregates between 6 and 36 in the BECE exams, as a percentage of all who sat for the exams.						35,000		Educ. Dept	Central Admin Dept.
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Introduce District Integrated Social Services Programmes for children, families and vulnerable adults	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Form Gender Clubs in schools	% change in girls in basic schools being empowered on gender related issues : reproductive health, mentorship/ leadership, human rights						25,650		Educ. Dept	Central Admin Dept.

Thematic area: Economic Development														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a prosperous society														
Support entrepreneurs and SME development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Provide Skill development training to Artisans	% change in the number of SMEs actively participating in the commodity value chain, Enhanced entrepreneur culture of SMEs, % change in employment and productivity of SMEs.						25,000		Business Advisory Center	SMEs, Central Admin Dept.
Improve decentralised planning	Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership Policies (PPP) at District levels	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Implement Government Flagship Projects.	No of jobs created under the IDIF, PERD, Buffer Stock, Warehouse Projects, Artisan Village Policy, No of Women and PWDs receiving employment under the Government Flagship Projects.					50,000	10,000	3,560,000	Central Admin Dept.	Agric Dept, Private Investor, Assembly Members, Other MPCU Members, BAC, MP, Land Owners, Traditional Authority Media, Youth Groups.
Harness demographic dividend	Strengthen public institutions to engender	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism	Implement Nation Builders Corps	No of jobs created under the Nation					1,900,000			Central Admin Dept.	MP, Assembly Members, Unit

	young people's trust in addressing their priorities while creating opportunities for effective engagement SDG Target (16.6)		Services	Policy	Builders Corps, No of women and PWDs receiving employment under the Nation Builders Corps									Committees
Thematic area: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements.														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment.														
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs)	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Evacuation of refuse in all Electoral Areas	Proportion of solid waste properly disposed of (major towns/cities) , % change in sanitation related diseases.					2,500,000	5,500,000		Environmental Health Officer	Central Admin, Finance Dept, Assembly Members, Unit Committees.
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs)	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Clearing of dump site	Proportion of solid waste properly disposed of (major towns/cities) , % change in sanitation related diseases.						1,450,000		Environmental Health Officer	Central Admin, Finance Dept, Assembly Members, Unit Committees.
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation	Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Rehabilitate public cemetery at Swedru (Provision	Extent of landscaping and orderly management of cemetery, % change in						87,000		Works Dept.	Environmental Health Officer, Assembly Members, Unit

services				of office, landscaping.)	IGF from the cemetery.									Committees.
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Purchase Sanitation Tools Disinfectants, Insecticides, and Repellants	% change in efficiency and effectiveness of the Environmental Health Department.					45,000			Central Admin Works Dept.	Environmental Health Officer, Finance Officer, Assembly Members, Unit Committees.
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Fumigate Refuse Sites quarterly	% change in efficiency and effectiveness of the Environmental Health Department.					600000	40,000		Environmental Health Officer	Central Admin Dept.
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Organise National Sanitation Days	Proportion of clean and hygienic environments sustainably created in the various communities.						96,000		Environmental Health Officer	Households, Media, Traditional Authority, Departments and Units, Institutions, Assembly Members, Unit Committees.
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Stakeholder engagement/sensitisation on sanitation issues.	No. of clean communities in the District, % change in sanitation related diseases.						96,000		Environmental Health Officer	Households, Media, Traditional Authority, Departments and Units, Institutions, Assembly Members, Unit Committees.
Enhance access to	Monitor and evaluate	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health	Conduct an annual	No. of clean communities						12,000		Environmental	Central Administration

improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	implementation of sanitation plan		and sanitation Services	update of DESSAP	in the Districtity, % change in sanitation related diseases.								Health Officer	n, Assembly Members, Unit Committees.
Thematic area: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements.														
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all														
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, rural housing and water management	Drilling and Construction of 20 Boreholes	Percentage of population with basic access to drinking water in project areas.						16000	170000	Works Department	Other MPCU Members, Assembly Members, Landowners, Traditional Authority, Unit Committees etc
Thematic area: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements.														
Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	Enforce development of designated sports and recreational land use in all communities	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Reconstruction of Kumewu Chief's Park.	Enhanced community interaction and cohesiveness					600,000			Works Department	Other MPCU Members, Game and Wildlife Division, Forestry Commission, Assembly Members, Landowners, Traditional Authority, Unit Committees etc
Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	Enforce development of designated sports and recreational	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Provide 5 No. Community Centres at	Enhanced community interaction and cohesiveness						100000	2,250,000	Works Department	Other MPCU Members, Assembly Members, Landowners,

	land use in all communities (SDG Target 16.6)			Otsenkorang, Besease, Nkum, Abodom and Lower Bobikuma.										Traditional Authority, Unit Committees etc
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Strengthen access for vulnerable groups to justice, rights and entitlements	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Organise Community Durbar on Children's Act	% change in incidence of child abuse						20000		Social Welfare Officer	Other MPCU Members, Assembly Members, Traditional Authority, Unit Committees, School children and teachers, Ghana Police Service, CBOs, Religious Bodies etc
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Strengthen access for vulnerable groups to justice, rights and entitlements	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Support to Child Protection and Gender Programmes	% change in incidence of child abuse, % change in female abuse, % change in discrimination among women.						20000		Social Welfare Officer	Other MPCU Members, Assembly Members, Women Groups, PWDs, Traditional Authority, Unit Committees, School children and teachers, Ghana Police Service, CBOs,

													Religious Bodies etc	
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Strengthen access for vulnerable groups to justice, rights and entitlements	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Build the capacity of disabled persons	% of PWDs receiving needed assistance (financial, logistical, access etc)					15,000		Social Welfare Officer	Assembly Members, PWDs, Traditional Authority, Unit Committees, CBOs, Religious Bodies etc	
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Strengthen access for vulnerable groups to justice, rights and entitlements	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Support people with disability (DACF)	Proportion of DACF released to PWDS					450,000		Social Welfare Officer	Central Admin Dept, Finance Dept, PWDs, Media, Assembly Members, Unit Committees.	
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Implement LEAP Policy (Administrative Expense)	No. of extremely poor households benefiting from LEAP					657,899		Social Welfare Officer	Central Admin Dept, Finance Dept, PWDs, Media, Assembly Members, Unit Committees.	
Thematic area: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability .														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable united and safe society														
Deepen democratic governance														
Deepen democratic	Strengthen independent	Management and	Human Resource	Train 45 Assembly	Efficiency and					40000	1000		Human Resourc	Assembly Members,

governance	governance institutions to perform their functions effectively	Administration		Members Annually.	effectiveness of Assembly Members in the performance of their duties.								e Unit	Training Consultants
Deepen democratic governance	Strengthen independent governance institutions to perform their functions effectively	Management and Administration	General Administration	Hold all Statutory Meetings of the Assembly	No. of decisions taken and effectively implemented for the benefit of the citizenry.						96,000		Central Admin Dept.	Departments and Units, Assembly Members, other stakeholders.
Deepen democratic governance	Strengthen independent governance institutions to perform their functions effectively	Management and Administration	General Administration	Hold meetings Management, MPCU, Procurement, Spatial Planning and other meetings.	No. of decisions taken and effectively implemented for the benefit of the citizenry.						120,000		Central Admin Dept.	Departments and Units, Assembly Members, other stakeholders.
Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct Zonal Council Offices at Nkum/Ahamadonko, Otsenkorang/ Edukrom, Bobikuma Kwaman, Abodom/ Kukurantumi.	Extent of Community/ Stakeholder interaction with Zonal Council Actors at the Zonal Council Offices, % retention of 50% ceded revenue.					1,234,000	65000	125,000	Works Department Central Admin Dept.	Central Administration Department, Assembly Member, Unit Committees.
Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the	Organize National Policy Summits, regular town hall meetings	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	Organise at least 2 No. PFM Town Hall Meetings Annually	No. of community members having the opportunity to discuss						96,000		Planning Unit.	Other MPCU Members, Assembly Members, Unit Committees,

development dialogue	and meet-the-press series periodically around key government initiatives				Public Financial Management and Planning issues with duty bearers.								Artisans, CBOs, Market Women, Youth Groups etc.	
Deepen democratic governance	Strengthen independent governance institutions to perform their functions effectively	Management and Administration	General Administration	Construction of 1 No. Staff Bungalow	% change in efficiency and effectiveness of beneficiary officer(s).								Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Deepen democratic governance	Strengthen independent governance institutions to perform their functions effectively	Management and Administration	General Administration	Rehabilitation of Staff Bungalows	% change in efficiency and effectiveness of all Assembly Staff.						250,000		Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Deepen democratic governance	Strengthen independent governance institutions to perform their functions effectively	Management and Administration	General Administration	Enhance logistical capabilities of Departments and Units of the Assembly (purchase of office equipment, block testing machine, furniture, vehicles, uniform for city guards etc.)	% change in efficiency and effectiveness of all Assembly Staff.						675,000		Central Admin Dept.	HR Dept.

Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	Preparation of Annual Composite Budgets	Extent of adherence to expenditure management controls of the Assembly.						10,000		Budget Unit.	Departments and Units, Assembly Members, Rate Payers etc.
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	Midterm Review of Medium Term Plan	No. of mid-term issues identified and reviewed providing feedback into the planning process`.						7,000		Plannin g Unit.	Departments and Units, Assembly Members, Rate Payers, Traditional Authority, CBOs, Market Women etc.
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects and Programmes.	Proportion of projects and programmes implemented with effective value for money principles.						320,000			
Improve popular participation at regional and district	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	Evaluation Meeting of Medium Term Developme	No. of end of year issues identified annually and						45,000		Plannin g Unit.	Departments and Units, Assembly Members, Rate Payers,

levels	development planning process, local democracy and accountability			nt Plan	reviewed providing feedback into the planning process`.									Traditional Authority, CBOs, Market Women etc.
Deepen democratic governance	Strengthen independent governance institutions to perform their functions effectively	Management and Administration	General Administration	Provision of Building Materials to Assembly Member for Community Initiated Project	No. of Electoral Areas benefiting from Self-help projects.						400,000		Central Admin Dept.	Assembly Members.
Promote discipline in all aspects of life	Implement interventions to promote attitudinal change and instill patriotism in the citizenry, especially amongst children and the youth	Management and Administration	General Administration	Independence Day Celebration	No. of participants at the event being rejuvenated with patriotic spirit for national development`.						85000		Central Admin Dept.	Departments and Units, Assembly Members, schools, various institutions
Deepen democratic governance	Strengthen independent governance institutions to perform their functions effectively	Management and Administration	Human Resource	Best Worker and Teacher Award	% change in efficiency and effectiveness of teachers and Assembly Staff.						20000		Central Admin Dept.	Departments and Units
Deepen democratic governance	Strengthen independent governance institutions to perform their functions	Management and Administration	Human Resource	Organise Staff Durbar	Proportion of issues concerning staff considered and effectively						15000		Central Admin Dept.	Departments and Units

	effectively				implemented by Management of the Assembly.									
Deepen democratic governance	Strengthen independent governance institutions to perform their functions effectively	Management and Administration	General Administration	Completion of District Assembly New Office Block Ph 1 and construction of Assembly Hall	% change in efficiency and effectiveness of all Assembly Staff.						45,000		Central Admin Dept.	Departments and Units
Deepen democratic governance	Strengthen independent governance institutions to perform their functions effectively	Management and Administration	General Administration	Renovation of Offices of Departments of the Assembly	% change in efficiency and effectiveness of all Assembly Staff.						85,000		Works Dept.	Central Admin Dept.
Deepen democratic governance	Strengthen independent governance institutions to perform their functions effectively	Management and Administration	General Administration	Purchase of 1 No. Generating Plant	% change in efficiency and effectiveness of all Assembly Staff.						12,500		Procurement Office	Central Admin Dept.
Deepen democratic governance	Strengthen independent governance institutions to perform their functions effectively	Management and Administration	General Administration	Sensitisation workshop on women empowerment	No. of women taking up leadership positions after the workshop, No. of women at the workshop empowered							25000	Gender Desk.	Women Groups, Female Assembly Members, Departments and Units, GIZ etc.

					to take up leadership positions.									
Deepen democratic governance	Strengthen independent governance institutions to perform their functions effectively	Management and Administration	General Administration	Gender mainstreaming in Assembly's activities	Proportion of gender related issues considered in general activities of Assembly staff. Proportion of gender related issues considered in the execution of projects.						12000		Gender Desk.	Female Assembly Members, Departments and Units, GIZ etc.
Build an effective and efficient Government machinery	Support National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) to continuously educate and sensitise citizens on their rights and responsibilities	Management and Administration	General Administration	Education on protection of natural resources and the environment	Proportion of community members sensitised on the need to protect natural resources and the environment						15,000		NCCE	Assembly Members, Departments and Units, Traditional Authority, Media, Unit Committees, CBOs, Youth Groups, Security Agencies, Media, Rate Payers, Market Women etc
Build an effective and efficient Government machinery	Support National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) to continuously educate	Management and Administration	General Administration	Education on the role of traditional leaders in local governance	Proportion of traditional leaders effectively participating in local governance.						15,000		NCCE	Assembly Members, Departments and Units, Traditional Authority, Media, Unit Committees,

	and sensitise citizens on their rights and responsibiliti es													CBOs, Youth Groups, Security Agencies, Media, Rate Payers, Market Women etc
Build an effective and efficient Government machinery	Support National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) to continuously educate and sensitise citizens on their rights and responsibiliti es	Management and Administration	General Administrat ion	Education on political tolerance,	% change in election related conflicts in the Districtity.						15,000		NCCE	Assembly Members, Departments and Units, Traditional Authority, Media, Unit Committees, CBOs, Youth Groups, Security Agencies, Media, Rate Payers, Market Women etc
Build an effective and efficient Government machinery	Support National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) to continuously educate and sensitise citizens on their rights and responsibiliti es	Management and Administration	General Administrat ion	Education on voting processes	% change in voting related anomalies in the Districtity.						15,000		NCCE	Assembly Members, Departments and Units, Traditional Authority, Media, Unit Committees, CBOs, Youth Groups, Security Agencies, Media, Rate Payers, Market Women etc
Build an effective and efficient Government	Support National Commission for Civic	Management and Administration	General Administrat ion	Education on PNDC Law 111	% change in females and children falling						15,000		NCCE	Assembly Members, Departments and Units,

machinery	Education (NCCE) to continuously educate and sensitise citizens on their rights and responsibilities				victim to unfair cultural practices on interstate succession.									Traditional Authority, Media, Unit Committees, CBOs, Youth Groups, Security Agencies, Media, Rate Payers, Market Women etc
Build an effective and efficient Government machinery	Support National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) to continuously educate and sensitise citizens on their rights and responsibilities	Management and Administration	General Administration	Education on Public Participation in Governance	% Change in the number of people participating in governance at the Assembly Level and Sub Structures (Gender disaggregation)						15,000		NCCE	Assembly Members, Departments and Units, Traditional Authority, Media, Unit Committees, CBOs, Youth Groups, Security Agencies, Media, Rate Payers, Market Women etc
Build an effective and efficient Government machinery	Support National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) to continuously educate and sensitise citizens on their rights and responsibilities	Management and Administration	General Administration	Education on the role of traditional leaders in promoting peace in elections.	% change in election related conflicts in the Districtity.						15,000		NCCE	Assembly Members, Departments and Units, Traditional Authority, Media, Unit Committees, CBOs, Youth Groups, Security Agencies, Media, Rate Payers, Market Women etc

Build an effective and efficient Government machinery	Support National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) to continuously educate and sensitise citizens on their rights and responsibilities	Management and Administration	General Administration	Annual Constitution Quiz Competition	No. of participants and audience at the event being conversant with historical issues of the Nation.						15,000		NCCE	Assembly Members, Departments and Units, Traditional Authority, Media, Unit Committees, CBOs, Youth Groups, Security Agencies, Media, Rate Payers, Market Women etc
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements														
Thematic area: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements.														
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide	Infrastructure Development and Management	Spatial planning	Purchase of land banks	Extent of acreage/hectares of land procured to enhance projected spatial arrangements for facility/service provision						200000		Town and Country Planning Officer	Assembly Members, Departments and Units, Traditional Authority, Land Owners, Media, Unit Committees, CBOs, Youth Groups, etc
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide	Infrastructure Development and Management	Spatial planning	Undertake surveying works and preparation of cadastral	% change in efficiency and effectiveness of staff of the Town and Country Planning Department.						25650		Town and Country Planning Officer	Central Admin Dept.
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and	Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for	Infrastructure Development and Management	Spatial planning	Continue Street Naming and Property	Proportion of communities having easy identification					400000	100,000	200000	Town and Country Planning	Assembly Members, Departments and Units, Traditional

orderly development of human settlements	effective land use planning and management nationwide			Addressing Exercise	n of properties/services.								Officer	Authority, Service Providers, Security and Postal Agencies, Various Institutions, Media, Transport Unions, Unit Committees, CBOs, Youth Groups, etc
Thematic area: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements.														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment.														
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Sensitisation on disaster issues	% change in disaster prevention and management (especially bush fires and flooding)						20000		NADMO	Assembly Members, Media, Traditional Authority, Fire Volunteers, Unit Committees etc
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Logistical support on Disaster issues for NADMO and Fire Service	% change in disaster prevention and management (especially bush fires and flooding)						20000		NADMO	Assembly Members, Media, Traditional Authority, Fire Volunteers, Unit Committees etc

CHAPTER 5: ANNUAL ACTION PLANS OF THE PERIOD 2018-2021

5.1 District Composite Annual Action Plan 2018

S/N	Activities/Programmes/Projects	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (Ghc)	Source Of Funds	Lead	Collaborating
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
PILLAR: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
1	Organize 3 day training to build capacity of 17 extension officers in the district on basic knowledge in aquaculture	District wide					4,000.00	DACF	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
2	Organize business counselling for 50start-ups	Selected Communities					1,500.00	DACF	Business Advisory Centre	Central Administration
3	Celebration of national Farmers Day	District wide					35,175.00	DACF	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
4	Train 25 poultry farmers in CBT in poultry	District wide					3,000.00	DACF	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
5	Train 500 farmers to develop a realistic GAPs for domestic marketing of Agriculture produce especially	Kumawu					1,500.00	DACF	Department of Agriculture	Central

	for stakeholders in the linkage model									Administration
6	Train 15 Revenue collectors and Assembly staff	Kumawu					10,000.00	IGF	Finance Department	Central Administration
7	Facilitate the establishment of One Processing Factory	Kumawu					50,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	BAC/ MT&I
8	Develop communication, advocacy and PP Dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholder engagement						4,000.00	DACF	BAC	Central Administration
PILLAR: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT										
9	Construction of CHPs compound	Dadease					190,000.00	DACF	Health Directorate	Central Administration
10	Undertake medical screening of food vendors/ Handlers	District wide					8,000.00	DACF	Environmental Health Dept.	Central Administration
11	Procurement of health equipment to resource CHPs compound/ health centres	District wide					30,000.00	DDF	Health Directorate	Central Administration
12	Construction of 14 Aqua Privy Toilet	Sekyere					125,000.00	DACF	Environmental Health Dept.	Central Administration
13	Construction of 1 No. 3 seater WC Toilet facility	Woraso Health centre					50,000.00	DACF	Environmental Health Dept.	Central Administration
14	Rehabilitation of 6 toilet facilities	Selected communities					22,000.00	DACF	Environmental Health Dept.	Central Administration
15	Monitoring and investigation of child maintenances, welfare, abuse, custody	District wide					2,000.00	DACF	SWCD	Central Administration
16	Completion of 1No. 20 seater water closet toilet facility	Pepease					80,000	DACF	Environmental Health Dept.	Central Administration
17	Supply of 1,500 dual and mono desks	District wide					17,000.00	DACF	Department of Education	Central Administration
18	Rehabilitation of 1No. 3 unit classroom block	Asekyerewa					110,000.00	DACF	Department of Education	Central Administration

19	Rehabilitation of 1No. 4 unit classroom block	Sekyere Savior Mission JHS					100,000.00	DACF	Department of Education	Central Administration
20	Construction of 1No. 2 bedroom semidetached health personnel quarters	Kumawu					15,000.00	DACF	Health Directorate	Central Administration
21	Organize District P.E/ sports competition	District wide					10,000.00	DACF	Department of Education	Central Administration
22	HIV District Response Initiative	District wide					20,000.00	DACF	Health Directorate	Central Administration
PILLAR: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT										
23	Upgrading and rehabilitation of feeder roads in 10 communities	District wide					80,000.00	DACF	Works Department	Central Administration
24	Drilling and mechanization of 2No. Boreholes-completion	Oyoko					22,000.00	DACF	Environmental Health Dept.	Central Administration
25	Organize Street naming exercise	District wide					15,000.00	DACF	Physical Planning Dept.	Central Administration
26	Prepare and implement a planning scheme for the District capital	District wide					20,00.00	DACF	Physical Planning Dept.	Central Administration
PILLAR: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY										
27	Support for Community initiated projects	District wide					160,000.00	DACF	Works Department	Central Administration
28	Organize DISEC meetings	District wide					85,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly
29	Construction of 1 No. Police Station	Akotosu					200,000.00	DACF	Works Department	Central Administration
30	Monitoring of Projects/ programmes	District wide					40,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly
31	Preparation of Medium Term Development Plan	Kumawu					28,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly

32	Preparation of Annual Composite Budget	Kumawu					25,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly
33	Fee Fixing Resolution	District wide					10,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly
34	Support to Departments of the Assembly	District wide					40,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly
35	Organization of District Planning Coordinating Unit Activities	Kumawu					60,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly
36	Support to Sub Structure (Area Council)	Kumawu					90,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly
37	Organization of Public Fora	District wide					41,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly
38	National Celebrations	District wide					60,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly
PILLAR: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT										
39	Undertake public education on domestic and bush fires	District wide					3,000.00	IGF	Forestry Dept.	Central Administration
40	Undertake the formation of 22 Disaster Volunteer Groups	District wide					2,000.00	IGF	Forestry Dept.	Central Administration
41	Intensify law enforcement operations to reduce the depletion of resources in the Bomfobiri wildlife sanctuary	District wide					17,000.00	IGF	Forestry Dept.	Central Administration
42	Organize tree planting exercise	District wide					1,000.00	IGF	Forestry Dept.	Central Administration
43	Train disaster volunteers to support disaster victims	District wide					1,500.00	IGF	Disaster Prevention Dept.	Central Administration
44	Provide relief packages and support to disaster victims	District wide					3,000.00	DACF	Disaster Prevention Dept.	Central Administration
45	Improve infrastructure at the Bomfobiri wildlife sanctuary	Bomfobiri wildlife sanctuary					46,000.00	IGF	Forestry Dept.	Central Administration



5.2 District Composite Annual Action Plan 2019

S/N	Activities/Programmes/Projects	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (Ghc)	Source of Funds	Lead	Collaborating
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
PILLAR: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
1	Organize 3 day training to build capacity of 17 extension officers in the district on basic knowledge in aquaculture	District wide					4,000.00	DACF	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
2	Organize business counselling for 50 start-ups	Selected Communities					1,500.00	DACF	Business Advisory Centre	Central Administration
3	Celebration of national Farmers Day	District wide					35,175.00	DACF	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
4	Train 25 poultry farmers in CBT in poultry	District wide					3,000.00	DACF	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration

5	Train 500 farmers to develop a realistic GAPs for domestic marketing of Agriculture produce especially for stakeholders in the linkage model	Kumawu					1,500.00	DACF	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
6	Train 15 Revenue collectors and Assembly staff	Kumawu					10,000.00	IGF	Finance Department	Central Administration
7	Facilitate the establishment of One Processing Factory	Kumawu					50,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	BAC/ MT&I
8	Develop communication, advocacy and PP Dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholder engagement						4,000.00	DACF	BAC	Central Administration
PILLAR: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT										
9	Construction of CHPs compound	Dadease					190,000.00	DACF	Health Directorate	Central Administration
10	Undertake medical screening of food vendors/ Handlers	District wide					8,000.00	DACF	Environmental Health Dept.	Central Administration
11	Procurement of health equipment to resource CHPs compound/ health centres	District wide					30,000.00	DDF	Health Directorate	Central Administration
12	Construction of 14 Aqua Privy Toilet	Sekyere					125,000.00	DACF	Environmental Health Dept.	Central Administration
13	Construction of 1 No. 3 seater WC Toilet facility	Woraso Health centre					50,000.00	DACF	Environmental Health Dept.	Central Administration
14	Rehabilitation of 6 toilet facilities	Selected communities					22,000.00	DACF	Environmental Health Dept.	Central Administration
15	Monitoring and investigation of child maintenances, welfare, abuse, custody	District wide					2,000.00	DACF	SWCD	Central Administration
16	Completion of 1No. 20 seater water closet toilet facility	Pepease					80,000	DACF	Environmental Health Dept.	Central Administration
17	Supply of 1,500 dual and mono desks	District wide					17,000.00	DACF	Department of Education	Central Administration
18	Rehabilitation of 1No. 3 unit classroom block	Asekyerewa					110,000.00	DACF	Department of Education	Central Administration

19	Rehabilitation of 1No. 4 unit classroom block	Sekyere Savior Mission JHS					100,000.00	DACF	Department of Education	Central Administration
20	Construction of 1No. 2 bedroom semidetached health personnel quarters	Kumawu					15,000.00	DACF	Health Directorate	Central Administration
21	Organize District P.E/ sports competition	District wide					10,000.00	DACF	Department of Education	Central Administration
22	HIV District Response Initiative	District wide					20,000.00	DACF	Health Directorate	Central Administration
PILLAR: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT										
23	Upgrading and rehabilitation of feeder roads in 10 communities	District wide					80,000.00	DACF	Works Department	Central Administration
24	Drilling and mechanization of 2No. Boreholes-completion	Oyoko					22,000.00	DACF	Environmental Health Dept.	Central Administration
25	Organize Street naming exercise	District wide					15,000.00	DACF	Physical Planning Dept.	Central Administration
26	Prepare and implement a planning scheme for the District capital	District wide					20,00.00	DACF	Physical Planning Dept.	Central Administration
PILLAR: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY										
27	Support for Community initiated projects	District wide					160,000.00	DACF	Works Department	Central Administration
28	Organize DISEC meetings	District wide					85,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly
29	Construction of 1 No. Police Station	Akotosu					200,000.00	DACF	Works Department	Central Administration
30	Monitoring of Projects/ programmes	District wide					40,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly
31	Preparation of Medium Term Development Plan	Kumawu					28,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly

32	Preparation of Annual Composite Budget	Kumawu					25,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly
33	Fee Fixing Resolution	District wide					10,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly
34	Support to Departments of the Assembly	District wide					40,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly
35	Organization of District Planning Coordinating Unit Activities	Kumawu					60,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly
36	Support to Sub Structure (Area Council)	Kumawu					90,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly
37	Organization of Public Fora	District wide					41,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly
38	National Celebrations	District wide					60,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly
PILLAR: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT										
39	Undertake public education on domestic and bush fires	District wide					3,000.00	IGF	Forestry Dept.	Central Administration
40	Undertake the formation of 22 Disaster Volunteer Groups	District wide					2,000.00	IGF	Forestry Dept.	Central Administration
41	Intensify law enforcement operations to reduce the depletion of resources in the Bomfobiri wildlife sanctuary	District wide					17,000.00	IGF	Forestry Dept.	Central Administration
42	Organize tree planting exercise	District wide					1,000.00	IGF	Forestry Dept.	Central Administration
43	Train disaster volunteers to support disaster victims	District wide					1,500.00	IGF	Disaster Prevention Dept.	Central Administration

5.3 District Composite Annual Action Plan 2020

S/N	Activities/Programmes/Projects	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (Ghc)	Source Of Funds	Lead	Collaborating
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
PILLAR: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
1	Organize 3 day training to build capacity of 17 extension officers in the district on basic knowledge in aquaculture	District wide					4,000.00	DACF	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
2	Organize business counselling for 50start-ups	Selected Communities					1,500.00	DACF	Business Advisory Centre	Central Administration
3	Celebration of national Farmers Day	District wide					35,175.00	DACF	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
4	Train 25 poultry farmers in CBT in poultry	District wide					3,000.00	DACF	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
5	Train 500 farmers to develop a realistic GAPs for domestic marketing of Agriculture produce especially for stakeholders in the linkage model	Kumawu					1,500.00	DACF	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
6	Train 15 Revenue collectors and Assembly staff	Kumawu					10,000.00	IGF	Finance Department	Central Administration
7	Facilitate the establishment of One Processing Factory	Kumawu					50,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	BAC/ MT&I
8	Develop communication, advocacy and PP Dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholder engagement						4,000.00	DACF	BAC	Central Administration
PILLAR: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT										
9	Construction of CHPs compound	Dadease					190,000.00	DACF	Health Directorate	Central Administration
10	Undertake medical screening of food vendors/ Handlers	District wide					8,000.00	DACF	Environmental Health Dept.	Central Administration
11	Procurement of health equipment to resource CHPs compound/ health centres	District wide					30,000.00	DDF	Health Directorate	Central Administration

12	Construction of 14 Aqua Privy Toilet	Sekyere					125,000.00	DACF	Environmental Health Dept.	Central Administration
13	Construction of 1 No. 3 seater WC Toilet facility	Woraso Health centre					50,000.00	DACF	Environmental Health Dept.	Central Administration
14	Rehabilitation of 6 toilet facilities	Selected communities					22,000.00	DACF	Environmental Health Dept.	Central Administration
15	Monitoring and investigation of child maintenances, welfare, abuse, custody	District wide					2,000.00	DACF	SWCD	Central Administration
16	Completion of 1No. 20 seater water closet toilet facility	Pepease					80,000	DACF	Environmental Health Dept.	Central Administration
17	Supply of 1,500 dual and mono desks	District wide					17,000.00	DACF	Department of Education	Central Administration
18	Rehabilitation of 1No. 3 unit classroom block	Asekyerewa					110,000.00	DACF	Department of Education	Central Administration
19	Rehabilitation of 1No. 4 unit classroom block	Sekyere Savior Mission JHS					100,000.00	DACF	Department of Education	Central Administration
20	Construction of 1No. 2 bedroom semidetached health personnel quarters	Kumawu					15,000.00	DACF	Health Directorate	Central Administration
21	Organize District P.E/ sports competition	District wide					10,000.00	DACF	Department of Education	Central Administration
22	HIV District Response Initiative	District wide					20,000.00	DACF	Health Directorate	Central Administration
PILLAR: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT										
23	Upgrading and rehabilitation of feeder roads in 10 communities	District wide					80,000.00	DACF	Works Department	Central Administration
24	Drilling and mechanization of 2No. Boreholes-completion	Oyoko					22,000.00	DACF	Environmental Health Dept.	Central Administration
25	Organize Street naming exercise	District wide					15,000.00	DACF	Physical Planning Dept.	Central Administration

26	Prepare and implement a planning scheme for the District capital	District wide					20,000.00	DACF	Physical Planning Dept.	Central Administration
PILLAR: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY										
27	Support for Community initiated projects	District wide					160,000.00	DACF	Works Department	Central Administration
28	Organize DISEC meetings	District wide					85,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly
29	Construction of 1 No. Police Station	Akotosu					200,000.00	DACF	Works Department	Central Administration
30	Monitoring of Projects/ programmes	District wide					40,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly
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37	Organization of Public Fora	District wide					41,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly
38	National Celebrations	District wide					60,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly
PILLAR: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT										
39	Undertake public education on domestic and bush fires	District wide					3,000.00	IGF	Forestry Dept.	Central Administration

40	Undertake the formation of 22 Disaster Volunteer Groups	District wide					2,000.00	IGF	Forestry Dept.	Central Administration
41	Intensify law enforcement operations to reduce the depletion of resources in the Bomfobiri wildlife sanctuary	District wide					17,000.00	IGF	Forestry Dept.	Central Administration
42	Organize tree planting exercise	District wide					1,000.00	IGF	Forestry Dept.	Central Administration
43	Train disaster volunteers to support disaster victims	District wide					1,500.00	IGF	Disaster Prevention Dept.	Central Administration
44	Provide relief packages and support to disaster victims	District wide					3,000.00	DACF	Disaster Prevention Dept.	Central Administration


5.4 District Composite Annual Action Plan 2021

S/N	Activities/Programmes/Projects	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (Ghc)	Source of Funds	Lead	Collaborating
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
PILLAR: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
1	Organize 3 day training to build capacity of 17 extension officers in the district on basic knowledge in aquaculture	District wide					4,000.00	DACF	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
2	Organize business counselling for 50start-ups	Selected Communities					1,500.00	DACF	Business Advisory Centre	Central Administration
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5	Train 500 farmers to develop a realistic GAPs for domestic marketing of Agriculture produce especially for stakeholders in the linkage model	Kumawu					1,500.00	DACF	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
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7	Facilitate the establishment of One Processing Factory	Kumawu					50,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	BAC/ MT&I
8	Develop communication, advocacy and PP Dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholder engagement						4,000.00	DACF	BAC	Central Administration
PILLAR: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT										
9	Construction of CHPs compound	Dadease					190,000.00	DACF	Health Directorate	Central Administration
10	Undertake medical screening of food vendors/ Handlers	District wide					8,000.00	DACF	Environmental Health Dept.	Central Administration
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14	Rehabilitation of 6 toilet facilities	Selected communities					22,000.00	DACF	Environmental Health Dept.	Central Administration
15	Monitoring and investigation of child maintenances, welfare, abuse, custody	District wide					2,000.00	DACF	SWCD	Central Administration
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22	HIV District Response Initiative	District wide					20,000.00	DACF	Health Directorate	Central Administration
PILLAR: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT										
23	Upgrading and rehabilitation of feeder roads in 10 communities	District wide					80,000.00	DACF	Works Department	Central Administration
24	Drilling and mechanization of 2No. Boreholes-completion	Oyoko					22,000.00	DACF	Environmental Health Dept.	Central Administration
25	Organize Street naming exercise	District wide					15,000.00	DACF	Physical Planning Dept.	Central Administration
26	Prepare and implement a planning scheme for the District capital	District wide					20,00.00	DACF	Physical Planning Dept.	Central Administration
PILLAR: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY										
27	Support for Community initiated projects	District wide					160,000.00	DACF	Works Department	Central Administration
28	Organize DISEC meetings	District wide					85,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly
29	Construction of 1 No. Police Station	Akotosu					200,000.00	DACF	Works Department	Central Administration
30	Monitoring of Projects/ programmes	District wide					40,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly
31	Preparation of Medium Term Development Plan	Kumawu					28,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly

32	Preparation of Annual Composite Budget	Kumawu					25,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly
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34	Support to Departments of the Assembly	District wide					40,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly
35	Organization of District Planning Coordinating Unit Activities	Kumawu					60,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly
36	Support to Sub Structure (Area Council)	Kumawu					90,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly
37	Organization of Public Fora	District wide					41,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly
38	National Celebrations	District wide					60,000.00	DACF	Central Administration	District Assembly
PILLAR: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT										
39	Undertake public education on domestic and bush fires	District wide					3,000.00	IGF	Forestry Dept.	Central Administration
40	Undertake the formation of 22 Disaster Volunteer Groups	District wide					2,000.00	IGF	Forestry Dept.	Central Administration
41	Intensify law enforcement operations to reduce the depletion of resources in the Bomfobiri wildlife sanctuary	District wide					17,000.00	IGF	Forestry Dept.	Central Administration
42	Organize tree planting exercise	District wide					1,000.00	IGF	Forestry Dept.	Central Administration
43	Train disaster volunteers to support disaster victims	District wide					1,500.00	IGF	Disaster Prevention Dept.	Central Administration
44	Provide relief packages and support to disaster victims	District wide					3,000.00	DACF	Disaster Prevention Dept.	Central Administration
45	Improve infrastructure at the Bomfobiri wildlife sanctuary	Bomfobiri wildlife sanctuary					46,000.00	IGF	Forestry Dept.	Central Administration

46	Empower NADMO to educate citizens on disaster prevention	District wide		1,000.00	IGF	Disaster Prevention Dept.	Central Administration
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5.5 Indicative Financial Strategy.

5.5.1 Funding Sources

The financial strategy for the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan for Sekyere Kumawu

District Assembly has essentially considered the following categories of funding sources:

- Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
- Traditional funding sources such as the District Assembly Common Fund, District Development Facility, Road Fund, Government of Ghana Funding (GOG)
- New Expected Funding Sources in line with current Government Policy such as 1 Million Dollar Constituency Fund and Zongo Development Fund.
- Donor Funding

The key strategies to improve the IGF include:

- Partnering with the private sector to introduce a software which would automate the billing system.
- Develop an efficient system for update of revenue data
- Vigorous enforcement of Assembly's bye laws on rate and fee paying
- Introduction of on street parking
- Introduction of vehicle clamping
- Restructuring the penalty system for unauthorised structures
- Rotation of revenue collectors
- Expenditure controls through the GIFMIS System

Against this background, the projected IGF figures for the plan period is 11.5% as against 52.9% for the DACF indicating clearly the Assembly's commitment to enhancing the IGF. It is also

realised from the projections that the total cost of the Development Plan is estimated at GHC
25,083,706.01

Table 5.5 below shows the projections for funding sources for the 2018-2021 plan period.

Table 5.5: Projected Funding Sources for the 2018-2021 Plan Period

Funding Source	2018 (GHC)	2019 GHC)	2020 GHC)	2021 GHC)	Total GHC)	Percentage (%)
IGF	615,500.00	748,570.00	766,007.00	758,472.00	2,888,549.00	11.5
GOG	-	1,204,988.00	1,222,451.00	1,228,200.00	3,655,639.00	14.6
DACF	2,968,725.50	3,369,764.00	3,464,118.00	3,464,118.00	13,266,725.50	52.9
DDF	576,934.00	525,000.00	539,700.00	530,250.00	2,171,884.00	8.7
MPCF	646,958.01	570,000.00	585,960.00	575,700.00	2,378,618.01	9.5
PWD	-	162,785.00	167,343.00	164,413.00	494,541.00	1.9
Other Donors (CIDA)	-	75,000.00	77,000.00	75,750.00	227,750.00	0.9
TOTAL					25,083,706.01	100

5.5.2 Allocation by Thematic Area.

The assessment of expected expenditure for the plan has also been made in relation to National Thematic areas of the Agenda for Jobs Policy. Priority has been given to Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements with a 40% allocation due to the presence of road and drainage projects which are relatively more expensive than physical works in other thematic areas. There are however substantial amounts of soft (non-physical) projects that shall be implemented to complement the physical ones. The table below shows the various allocations for the thematic areas.

Table 5.6: Various Allocations for the Thematic Areas

Thematic Area	Amount Allocated (GHC)	Percentage
Economic development	2,340,426.00	9.3%
Social development	9,680,851.00	38.6%
Environmental Management	775,195.01	3.1%
Governance, corruption and public accountability	10,053,191.00	40.1%
Spatial Development	2,234,043.00	8.9%
Total	25,083,706.01	100%

5.5.3 Donor Support for the Plan.

Currently the Assembly has no assured donor for the plan period and this gives a funding gap of 14.6% of the entire cost of the plan to be financed by donors amounting to GHC 3,655,639.00. In terms of the resource mobilisation strategy for donor funding, the Assembly intends to adopt two key strategies namely:

1. Organise annual donor conferences of institutions in the District to solicit funding through the corporate social responsibility mandate of such institutions.
2. Proposal writings to various institutions and organisations which include but are not limited to:
 - Africa Women’s Development Fund (AWDF)
 - Alliance for Poverty Eradication (AFPE)
 - Business Sector Advocacy Fund (BUSAC)

- Canada Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI)
- Civil Society Strengthening Facility (CSSF)
- The Commonwealth Education Fund (CEF)
- Danida Civil Society Fund (DCSF)
- European Development Fund (EDF)
- Farmer Based Organizations Development Fund (FBODF)
- Ghana Accelerated Response Fund (GARFUND)
- The Local Government Development Programme (LOGODEP) for the Western Region LGs
- Ghana National Trust Fund (GNTF);
- Ghana Research and Advocacy Program (G-RAP);
- Global Environmental Facility small Grants Program (GEFSGP);
- Otumfour Education Fund (OEF);
- Social Investment Fund (SIF);
- U.S.A Embassy-Ambassadors Self-help Program (UEASP);
- World Bank Small Grants program (WBSGP);
- District Development Facility (Subject to meeting conditions under DPAT)

The table overleaf shows the indicative financial plan for 2018-2021.

Table 5.7: Financial Plan of the 2018-2021 MTDP

Programme	Total Cost	GOG	IGF	Donor	Others (DDF, Constituency Fund, Zongo Devt. Fund, Urban Roads, DACF.)	Total Revenue	Gap	Summary of Resource Mobilisation Strategy	Alternative Course of Action
	2018-2021								
Economic Development	2,340,426.00	1,501,009.30	268,635.06	21,180.75	201,985.21	1,992,810.32	347,615.68	Proposal writing, donor conference to solicit funds from Corporate Social Responsibility of Institutions	In the absence of adequate funding, Assembly may be compelled to review scope of projects or roll project to the next Medium Term Planning Period
Social Services Delivery	9,680,851.00	6,229,995.42	1,114,979.91	87,911.50	838,347.22	8,271,234.05	1,409,616.95		
Environmental Management	775,195.01	500,336.42	89,545.02	7,060.25	67,328.40	664,270.09	110,924.92		
Governance	10,053,191.00	6,472,093.70	1,158,308.15	91,327.75	870,925.48	8,592,655.08	1,460,535.92		
Spatial Development	2,234,043.00	1,436,449.67	257,080.86	20,269.75	193,297.67	1,907,097.95	326,945.05		
TOTAL	25,083,706.0	16,139,884.5	2,888,549.00	227,750.0	2,171,884.00	21,428,067.5	3,655,638.52		
% of total revenue	-	75.32	13.48	1.06	10.14	100.00	14.6	-	-

5.6 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of Programmes and Projects

5.6.1 Green Economy

Most of the citizens in the District depend on the natural resources for their survival. Unfortunately, very little is done to ensure sustainability of the natural environment. This calls for proactive measures at Green Economy to ensure sustainable development. In other words, there should be inclusive economic growth, human development and improved well-being through efficient and sustainable use of natural resources while at the same time protecting the environment from generations yet unborn.

5.6.2 Institutional and Regulatory Requirements

The conduct of the SEA of the District Medium Term Development Plans is in compliance with the following institutional and regulatory requirements:

The Environmental Assessment Regulations 1999, Legislative Instrument 1652 (Regulation 30 (1) – Definitions) which requires all undertakings including plans and programmes which are likely to have significant environmental impacts to be subject to environmental assessment in their planning and execution. This is intended to ensure that environmental issues are considered at par with social economic issues at the early stages of plan preparation and implementation.

The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) Guidelines for the development of district and sector medium plans also include the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment to mainstream environment at all levels of planning.

5.6.3 Sustainability Objective of the District

The Sustainability objective of the District is to ensure that projects are implemented with key adherence to environmental, social and cultural considerations to ensure project acceptance by the citizenry and also to guarantee that the environment is made available for posterity.

5.6.4 The Use of the Compatibility Matrix to Review the Policies

The Compatibility Matrix is used to compare the way in which different policies interact with each other. The aim of the matrix is to determine the degree to which policies support or work against each other.

The matrix is created by:

- Listing a set of policies down the rows in the first column
- Listing these same policies across the columns in the top row.

The compatibility matrix was reviewed by examining the interaction between each policy objective identified in the column with each of the remaining policies appearing across the top of the matrix. The criteria used is such that;

- where two policies are mutually supportive with each other, this should be recorded by marking \checkmark in the relevant box.
- where two policies have the potential to conflict with each other, this should be recorded by marking an x in the relevant box
- if there is no significant interaction, this should be recorded by 0.

The table overleaf shows the compatibility matrix developed which shows that in general, the policy objectives were neutral compatible to each other. There were however a few that was not compatible and hence required mitigation measures to ensure compatibility.

POLICY OBJECTIVES	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Enhance security service delivery	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Promote culture in the development process	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Harness demographic dividend	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Enhance application of ICT in national development	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Improve production efficiency and yield	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Harness demographic dividend	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Promote culture in the development process	0	√	x	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	√	√	√	√	√	0	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Enhance security service delivery	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

Table 5.8: Conflicting Policies and Mitigating Measures

Policy Objectives	Conflicting Policy Objectives	Remarks	Mitigation Measures
Improve production efficiency and yield	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	In improving agricultural yields, sensitive ecosystems or water bodies may be destroyed due to inappropriate farming practices thereby leading to hazards and disasters.	Conservation agriculture Conservation Agriculture is an approach towards managing agro-ecosystems for improved and sustained productivity, and increased profits and food security, while preserving and enhancing the resource base and the environment.
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Road construction may lead to uncovered pits or other hazards associated with construction which may cause disaster for neighbouring, virgin forests, communities and road users.	Disturbance to adjoining lands not yet developed will be avoided as much as possible to serve as permanent/temporary refuge for displaced organisms. To minimize degradation of adjoining lands of the road, the Assembly would ensure that contractors reclaim/ reinstate the land after project completion where borrow pits, heaps and other hazardous features have been created.
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Promote culture in the development process	Road construction may lead to destruction of cultural shrines, sites or places of potentially good tourism value.	Road construction design should avoid cultural shrines / grooves, areas that are ecologically benign and are economically feasible for tourism purposes.

5.7 The Sustainability Test

After ensuring that the policies were compatible through the review of the compatibility matrix and generation of mitigation measures, a further test, known as the sustainability test was conducted on the programmes and projects emanating from the policy objectives. The Sustainability Appraisal Test involved four criteria namely: Effect on Natural Resources, Effect on Social and Cultural Conditions, Effect on the Economy and Institutional Issues were the parameters used. These criteria have various components which could be either favoured or otherwise by the various programmes or projects. For each criterion and its associate indicator, a scale of 0-5 with an appropriate colour code is used to reflect the extent to which the project supports, is neutral to or works against the sustainability aim. The scale and colour code are as follows in Table 4.10

Table 5.9: Criteria for Sustainability Test

Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects	Not Relevant	Works Strongly against the aim	Works against the aim	On balance has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly Supports the aim
Colour	Black	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

The colours give a visual impression of the overall performance of the project but in the absence of the colour the scale can also be used to give the same information in assessing performance. Appendix 3 shows the details of the sustainability test.

In all a total of 34 broad interventions were considered for the sustainability test. These include;

Table 5.10: Programmes and Projects Considered for the Sustainability Test

NO.	INTERVENTION
1	Construction of KG Blocks
2	Construction of Libraries with ICT centres
3	Rehabilitate Public School Buildings
4	Complete /Construct Staff Bungalows
5	Construct JHS Blocks.
6	Construct 6-Unit Classroom Blocks
7	Provide gender friendly toilet and urinal facilities
8	Provide clean and safe water
9	Construct CHP Compounds

10	Renovate Staff Bungalows
11	Construct Nurses Quarters
12	Upgrading of Health Facilities
13	Construct bungalows for health and educational staff.
14	Complete District Hospital
15	Extension of Pipe borne water
16	Construct Boreholes
17	Construct public pound for stray animals
18	Improve Final Disposal Site
19	Construct market Sheds
20	Tarring of Town roads
21	Reshaping of Roads
22	Construct Culvert
23	Construct Drainage system
24	Construct Football Field at Kumawu
25	Construct Community Centres
26	Construct Office Complex.
27	Construct Police Stations
28	Extension of Electricity
29	Refuse evacuation
30	Provision of final disposal sites
31	One District One Factory Project
32	Use of agrochemicals to enhance agricultural production
33	Construction of Recreational Park
34	Enhance/ market tourist facilities/ potentials.

These interventions were subjected to the sustainability test as shown in the table below where sustainability issues as well as measures to address impacts have been discussed. It is worth noting that the measures to address the impacts are expected to reflect in the contractual arrangements between the Assembly and the companies that would be awarded contracts to execute the various works.

Table 5.11: Specific Sustainability Issues and Mitigation Measures

Project	Specific Sustainability Issue	Measures to Address Impacts
Construction of KG Blocks	Threat to wild life, degraded land, energy and raw materials. The activity entails use of raw materials (wood, sand, rocks etc) Use of fossil fuels leading to air pollution.	Disturbance to adjoining lands not yet developed will be avoided as much as possible to serve as permanent/ temporary refuge for displaced organisms. To minimize degradation on the land on which the project is sited, proper landscaping will be executed. The Assembly should also ensure that contractors reclaim/ reinstate the land after project completion where borrow pits will be/ have been created. In addition to reclaiming the land on which the project is sited, proper landscaping will be executed. The Assembly would therefore ensure that contractors embark upon adequate grassing and tree planting on the project site. Assembly would ensure that contractors adhere to the following measures: well serviced equipment with little or no smoke emission, new or fairly new equipment, and strict maintenance schedule of equipment.
Construction of Libraries with ICT centres		
Rehabilitate Public School Buildings, Complete/ Construct Staff Bungalows		
Construct JHS, Primary Schools		
Provide gender friendly toilet and urinal facilities		
Provide clean and safe water (Poly Tanks /Spout, all schools)		
Construct CHP Compounds.		

Project	Specific Sustainability Issue	Measures to address impacts
Construct Culverts, Roads and do reshaping of roads.	The activity entails destruction of aquatic life, and threat to wild life. Use of fossil fuels leading to air pollution.	Debris would not be left in the river bodies and would be collected and carted to a safe place. Oil or fuel emanating from concrete mixers would not be allowed to pollute the water bodies Disturbance to adjoining lands not yet developed will also be avoided as much as possible to serve as permanent/ temporary refuge for displaced organisms.
Construct Drainage system,		
Refuse Evacuation	Refuse disposal emanating from these activities entails destruction of aquatic life, and threat to wild life. Use of fossil fuels leading to air pollution.	In establishing the factory, water bodies and areas with high water tables would be avoided. Assembly would ensure that contractors adhere to the following measures: well serviced equipment with little or no smoke emission, new or fairly new equipment, and strict maintenance schedule of equipment.
Provision of final disposal sites		

Project	Specific Sustainability Issue	Measures to address impacts
Use of agrochemicals to enhance agricultural production	The activity entails the pollution of land and water bodies.	Extension officers in the agricultural sector would be expected to give technical advice to farmers on the appropriate use of agrochemicals to prevent water and land pollution.
Establishment of Factory under the 1 District 1 Factory Policy.	<p>The activity entails use of raw materials (wood, sand, rocks etc) and cutting of trees</p> <p>The activity entails destruction of aquatic life, and threat to wild life.</p> <p>Use of fossil fuels leading to air pollution.</p>	<p>Disturbance to adjoining lands not yet developed will be avoided as much as possible to serve as permanent/ temporary refuge for displaced organisms. To minimize degradation on the land on which the project is sited, proper landscaping will be executed. The Assembly should also ensure that contractors reclaim/ reinstate the land after project completion where borrow pits will be/ have been created.</p> <p>In addition to reclaiming the land on which the project is sited, proper landscaping will be executed. The Assembly would therefore ensure that contractors embark upon adequate grassing and tree planting on the project site.</p> <p>Assembly would ensure that contractors adhere to the following measures: well serviced equipment with little or no smoke emission, new or fairly new equipment, and strict maintenance schedule of equipment.</p> <p>In establishing the factory, water bodies and areas with high water tables would be avoided.</p>

Project	Specific Sustainability Issue	Measures to address impacts
Extension of Pipe borne water, Construct Boreholes	Activity may lead to noise pollution. Use of fossil fuels leading to air pollution	Water resources assessment would be done to provide the basis to meet the needs in the project area through an Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). This provides assessments of demand for water, environmental impact and strategic impact of water use, assessment of the social impact and an element of risk and vulnerability estimation
Boost tourism potentials ; Provide Canopy walkway/ Recreational Park in Kumawu.	The activity entails use of raw materials (wood, sand, rocks etc) and cutting of trees The activity entails destruction of aquatic life, and threat to wild life. Use of fossil fuels leading to air pollution.	The refuge for existing organisms shall be preserved to enhance the tourism potentials. Measures would also be taken to protect the source of the waterfalls. To minimize degradation on the land on which the project is sited, proper landscaping will be executed. The Assembly would also ensure that contractors reclaim/ reinstate the land after project completion where borrow pits will be/ have been created.

Project	Specific Sustainability Issue	Measures to address impacts
<p>Renovate/ Construct Staff Bungalows, Construct Nurses/ Teachers’ Quarters, Upgrading of Health Facilities. Complete District Hospital, Provide CHPS Compounds/ Health Centres, Renovation of Staff Quarters, Construct public pound for stray animals.</p>	<p>The activity entails use of raw materials (wood, sand, rocks etc) and cutting of trees</p>	<p>To minimize degradation on the land on which the project is sited, proper landscaping will be executed. The Assembly would also ensure that contractors reclaim/ reinstate the land after project completion where borrow pits will be/ have been created.</p> <p>With regard to the wood products, particularly the boards, the principle of reuse will be adopted to ensure efficiency while the sand and rocks can be used for refilling of the land.</p>
<p>Construct market Sheds, Construct Durbar Grounds/ Community Centres, Extension of Electricity, Provision of Street Lights.</p>	<p>The activity entails use of raw materials (wood, sand, rocks etc) and cutting of trees</p>	<p>To minimize degradation on the land on which the project is sited, proper landscaping will be executed. The Assembly would also ensure that contractors reclaim/ reinstate the land after project completion where borrow pits will be/ have been created.</p> <p>With regard to the wood products, particularly the boards, the principle of reuse will be adopted to ensure efficiency while the sand and rocks can be used for refilling of the land.</p>

5.8 Structure Plan

The development focus as established was used to determine the broad land use zonings for the entire district to generate the spatial developmental framework of the Sekyere Kumawu District which is expected to guide the broad spatial allocation of space for the envisaged interventions of the District. The residential, health, educational, civic, tourism and other spaces shall be embedded in the broader and structured spaces of ;

1. Commercial
2. Industrial
3. Agricultural

5.8.1 The Commercial Space

This includes Kumawu and the environs of Kumawu such as Bodomase and Besoro as well as Oyako which has some potentials for expanding commercially. In these areas, the enabling environment shall be created for commercial activities comprising banking institutions, retail and whole sale outlets (markets and ultra modern shopping malls etc) through tax exemptions and public private partnership arrangements in the establishment of commercial ventures.

5.8.2 The Industrial Space

The major challenge facing the agriculture sector is that of marketing and appropriate and stable prices of their produce. This gap is to be addressed by industrialisation where ready demand shall be created for agric produce thereby enhancing agricultural livelihood systems. Key interventions in this regard are the private sector led buffer stock and agricultural warehouse projects in the Wonoo enclaves. It is also envisaged that the infusion factory which is to be established under the Government Flagship Policy on Industrialisation: the One District One Factory Project shall be established in the zone in the Akotosu Enclave together with other industries to create economies of scale and forward and backward linkages within the network of industries to be established there. Other industries that would be established in the zone would be palm, fisheries, poultry and pigry based in view of natural comparative advantage principles.

The industrial space shall structurally be classified into heavy and light where areas like Kumawu Zongo, Wonoo, Akotosu etc shall comprise the heavy industrial enclave while Sekyere, Oyoko shall constitute the light industrial zone. In the Temante enclave, a few kilometres from Kumawu, the District capital, there are plans to establish an industrial village

5.8.3 Agricultural Space

The linkage with the industrial space would be established in the demarcated agrarian areas through comprehensive out grower schemes to provide ready supply of arterials for the industrial sector. Major agrarian areas that shall serve as the food basket as well as the sources of industrial raw materials include, but are not limited to, Woraso, Sekyere, Banko, Akrokyere and Oyoko
The map overleaf shows the Structure Map of the District.

CHAPTER 6: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 Introduction

This chapter covers pertinent issues such as the monitoring matrix or results framework outlining all indicators, their baselines and targets are shown in relation to the adopted policy objectives and goals. The strategy for data collection, collation, analysis and use of results matrix, implementation, and M&E., Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format., Dissemination and Communications Strategy. Evaluation Arrangement with an Evaluation Framework or Matrix as well as Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement.

6.2 Monitoring Matrix

The matrix overleaf is the monitoring matrix to be used to track progress of projects earmarked for implementation for the 2018-2021 plan period.

The components of the matrix include;

- Policy goal
- Policy Objective
- Indicator Description
- Indicator Type
- Annual Targets for the plan period
- Disaggregation with respect to location, gender, age etc where necessary
- Monitoring frequency
- Responsibility.

Monitoring Matrix										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Development Dimension:										
Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society										
NMTDF Objective; Ensure Improved Fiscal Performance and Sustainability : Ensure Improved Fiscal Performance and Sustainability										
Number of revenue leakages identified and eliminated	Count of revenue leakages identified	Output	4	1	1	1	1	Revenue area specific	Quarterly	DFO
Number of new revenue items identified and mobilised	Count of new revenue items identified	Output	8	2	2	2	2	Revenue area specific	Quarterly	DFO
Development Dimension: Economic Development										
Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society										
NMTDF Objective: Ensure Energy Availability and Reliability										
Number of new communities connected to the National Grid	Count of new communities connected to the National Grid	Output	5	3	4	2	4	Area Council, locality specific,	Quarterly	DPCU
Development Dimension: Economic Development										

Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society										
NMTDF Objective Ensure Improved Skills Development For Industry										
Number of Skill Development Centres established	Count of Skill Development Centres	Output		2	2	2	2	Area Council, locality specific, name of groups, No. of group, sex of beneficiaries, topic for training	Quarterly	BAC
Number of groups trained in Income Generating Activities	Count of groups trained in Income Generating Activities	Output	1,102	270	270	270	270	Area Council, locality specific, name of groups, No. of group, sex of beneficiaries, topic for training	Quarterly	BAC
Development Dimension: Economic Development										
Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society										
NMTDF Objective: Improve Access to Land for Industrial Development										
Number of Rural Technology Facility established.	Count of Rural Technology Facility established.	Output	0	0	1	0	0	Area Council, locality specific, name of facility, No. of facility, sex of beneficiaries	Quarterly	BAC
Development Dimension: Economic Development										

Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society										
NMTDF Objective: Pursue Flagship Industrial Development Initiatives										
Number of stimulus packages such as land provided for local industries	Count of stimulus packages provided	Output	0	0	1	0	0	Area Council, locality specific, name of package, No. of packages, sex of beneficiaries	Quarterly	BAC/ DA
Number of industries established in the district	Count of industries established	Output	0	0	1	1	1	Area Council, locality specific, name of factory, No. of factories, products, sex of personnel.	Quarterly	BAC/DA/IDIF
Development Dimension: Economic Development										
Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society										
NMTDF Objective: Enhance Business Enabling Environment										
Number of advocacy shows or programmes organised for inclusive and enhanced business development.	Count of advocacy shows or programmes organised	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Area Council, locality specific, name of factory, No. of factories, products, sex of personnel.	Quarterly	BAC/DA
Development Dimension: Economic Development										
Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society										
NMTDF Objective: Support Entrepreneurs-HIP and SME Development										
Number of youth in SMES supported with start-up capitals	Count of youth in SMES supported	Output	2	15	15	15	15	Area Council, locality specific, name of factory, No. of factories, products, sex of personnel.	Quarterly	BAC/REP/DA
Development Dimension: Economic Development										

Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society										
NMTDF Objective: Enhance Domestic Trade										
Number of market infrastructure constructed to promote domestic trade.	Count of market infrastructure constructed	Output			1	1	1	Area Council, locality specific, name of market, No. of markets, items sold, market days.	Quarterly	BAC/REP/DA
Development Dimension: Economic Development										
Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society										
NMTDF Objective: Promote a Demand-Driven Approach to Agricultural Development										
Number of markets with access to support services for horticulture, food and other industrial crops	Count of markets with access to support services for horticulture, food and other industrial crops	Output	1	2	3	4	5	Area Council, locality specific, name of market, No. of markets, items sold, market days.	Quarterly	BAC/REP/DA
Number of consumers trained and educated on food nutrition.	Count of consumers trained and educated on food nutrition.	Output	432	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,400	Area Council, locality specific, name of market, No. of markets, items sold, market days.	Quarterly	BAC/REP/DA
Number of farmers or producers with access to organic products.	Count of farmers or producers with access to organic products.	Output	10,500	500	500	500	500	Area Council, locality specific, name of FBO, name of farmer, sex of farmer.	Quarterly	BAC/REP/DA
Number of critical infrastructure such as roads and water for agriculture development.	Count of critical infrastructure for agriculture development.	Output	0	2	2	2	2	Area Council, locality specific, type of infrastructure. completion level/ status	Quarterly	MOFA

Number of farmers with access to extension services for the dissemination of technological packages.	Count of farmers with access to extension services	Output	10,536	12,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	Area Council, locality specific, name of FBO, name of farmer, sex of farmer.	Quarterly	MOFA
Number of monitoring visits made to farms by the DDA and DCE.	Count of monitoring visits made to farms	Output	16	24	28	32	36	Area Council, locality specific, name of team members, No. of team members, sex of team members, FBOS engaged in. targets, achievement levels.	Quarterly	MOFA
Number of farmers trained on standardisation as part of advisory services by the DADU.	Count of farmers trained on standardisation	Output	180	240	300	340	380	Area Council, locality specific, type of infrastructure. completion level/ status	Quarterly	MOFA
Number of management meetings held by the DADU	Count Of Management Meetings.	Output	8	12	12	12	12	Area Council, locality specific, name of FBO, name of farmer, sex of farmer.	Quarterly	MOFA
Number of farmers awarded with prizes	Count of farmers awarded with prizes	Output	19	20	20	20	20	Area Council, locality specific, type of infrastructure. completion level/ status	Quarterly	MOFA
Development Dimension: Economic Development										
Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society										

NMTDF Objective: Improve Production Efficiency And Yield										
% change of yield produced from the planting of seeds and the application of agro inputs	Ratio of yield produced from the planting of seeds and the application of agro inputs expressed as a percentage	Output	50% Change	80% Change	100% Change	120% Change	150% Change	Area Council, locality specific,	Quarterly	MOFA
Number of extension services officers in the district	Count of extension services officers in the district	Output	19	20	20	20	20	Area Council, locality specific, sex of farmers	Quarterly	MOFA
% change in output of farmers that adopted new technology through fbos	Ratio of output of farmers that adopted new technology through fbos expressed as a percentage.	Output	1,018	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	Area Council, locality specific, sex of farmers	Quarterly	MOFA
% change in yields due to the introduction of improved crop varieties	Ratio of yields due to the introduction of improved crop varieties expressed as a percentage.	Output	-	-	-	-	-	Area Council, locality specific, sex of farmers	Quarterly	MOFA
% change in yields due the adoption of improved rice variety	Ratio of yields due the adoption of improved rice variety expressed as a percentage.	Output	20 Bags/Acre	22 Bags/Acre	25 Bags/Acre	25 Bags/Acre	25 Bags/Acre	Area Council, locality specific, sex of farmers	Quarterly	MOFA
Number of women and men engaged in commercial and block farming	Count of women and men engaged in commercial and block farming	Output	50	60	70	80	90	Area Council, locality specific, sex of farmers	Quarterly	MOFA

Number jobs created for the youth engaged in farming and food security	Count of jobs created for the youth engaged in farming and food security	Output	100	150	200	250	300	Area Council, locality specific, sex of farmers	Quarterly	MOFA
Number of dams constructed in the district.	Count of dams constructed in the district.	Output	-	-	-	-	-	Area Council, locality specific, sex of farmers	Quarterly	MOFA
% change in yield due to PFJ field visits	Ratio of yield due to PFJ field visits expressed as a percentage.	Output	Rice (20 Bags/Acre) , Maize (10 Bags/Acre)	Rice (22 Bags/Acre) , Maize (12 Bags/Acre)	Rice (25 Bags/Acre) , Maize (12 Bags/Acre)	Rice (25 Bags/Acre) , Maize (12 Bags/Acre)	Rice (25 Bags/Acre) , Maize (12 Bags/Acre)	Area Council, locality specific, sex of farmers	Quarterly	MOFA

Development Dimension: Economic Development

Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society

NMTDF Objective: Improve Post-Harvest Management

Number Of Fbos Trained In Post-Harvest Management	Count Of Fbos Trained In Post-Harvest Management	Output	4	8	12	14	16	Area Council, locality specific, sex of farmers	Quarterly	MOFA
Number of warehouse constructed for storage.	Count of warehouse constructed for storage.	Output	-	1	1	1	1	Area Council, locality specific, sex of farmers	Quarterly	MOFA
Number of producers and traders trained in post-harvest handling	Count of producers and traders trained in post-harvest handling	Output	246	400	500	600	700	Area Council, locality specific, sex of farmers	Quarterly	MOFA

Development Dimension: Economic Development

Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society

NMTDF Objective: Enhance The Application Of Science, Technology And Innovation										
Number of farmers with improved record keeping	Count of farmers with improved record keeping	Output	305	1,000	2,000	4,000	5,000	Area Council, locality specific, sex of farmers	Quarterly	MOFA
Number of technical review meeting held	Count of technical review meeting held	Output	12	12	12	12	12	Area Council, locality specific, sex of farmers	Quarterly	MOFA
Number of demonstrations on maize, rice etc. established under PFJ	Count of demonstrations on maize, rice etc. established under PFJ	Output	Maize 6, Rice 2	Maize 8, Rice 3	Maize 8, Rice 3	Maize 8, Rice 3	Maize 8, Rice 3	Area Council, locality specific, sex of farmers	Quarterly	MOFA
Development Dimension: Economic Development										
Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society										
NMTDF Objective: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth										
Number of farmers engaged bee keeping	Count farmers engaged bee keeping	Output	10	15	20	25	30	Area Council, locality specific, sex of farmers	Quarterly	MOFA
Number of youth in agriculture with access to start up capitals	Count of youth in agriculture with access to start up capitals	Output	-	-	-	-	-	Area Council, locality specific, sex of farmers	Quarterly	MOFA
Number of youth with access to land for farming	Count of youth with access to land for farming	Output	-	-	-	-	-	Area Council, locality specific, sex of farmers	Quarterly	MOFA
Number of farmers engaged in the rearing of livestock in the district.	Count of farmers engaged in the rearing of livestock in the district.	Output	3,542	3,670	3,820	4,240	4,500	Area Council, locality specific, sex of farmers	Quarterly	MOFA
Development Dimension: Economic Development										

Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society										
NMTDF: Promote livestock and poultry development for food Security and income generation										
Incidence of diseases that affect crops and livestock	Count of diseases that affect crops and livestock	Output	Fall Army Worm, PPR	PPR	PPR	PPR	PPR	Area Council, locality specific, sex of farmers	Quarterly	MOFA
Number of livestock and poultry vaccinated against diseases	Count of livestock and poultry vaccinated against diseases	Output	Sheep (PPR)= 435, Goat (PPR)=658	Sheep (PPR) = 600, Goat (PPR)= 800	Sheep (PPR)= 650, Goat (PPR)=850	Sheep (PPR)= 650, Goat (PPR)= 850	Sheep (PPR)= 700, Goat (PPR)= 900	Area Council, locality specific, sex of farmers	Quarterly	MOFA
Development Dimension: Economic Development										
Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society										
NMTDF: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development										
Number of potential tourist sites identified for development	Count of potential tourist sites identified for development	Output	4	1	1	1	1	Area Council, locality specific, sex of farmers	Quarterly	MOFA
% change in number of visits to Bomfobiri wildlife reserve	Ratio of visits to Bomfobiri wildlife reserve expressed as a percentage.	Output	20	5	5	5	5	Area Council, locality specific, sex of farmers	Quarterly	MOFA
No. of tourism potentials inculcated in tourism development plan prepared	Count of tourism potentials inculcated in tourism development plan prepared expressed as a percentage.	Output	0	0	1	0	0	Area Council, locality specific	Bi Annually	DPCU
Number of schools with tourism clubs	Count of schools with tourism clubs	Output	0	2	4	5	1	Area Council, locality specific	Bi Annually	DPCU
Development Dimension: Social Development										

Goal 2: Create Opportunities for all Ghanaians										
NMTDF Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels										
% change in students enrolled in schools as a result of free SHS	Ratio of students enrolled in schools as a result of free SHS expressed as a percentage	Output	0		1	0	0	Area Council, locality specific, Name of school, sex of students	Quarterly	DPCU
% change in works on Kumawu SHS completed	Ratio of works on Kumawu SHS completed expressed as a percentage	Output	0	0	1	0	0	Area Council, Locality Specific,	Quarterly	DPCU
No of primary and JHS classroom blocks	Count of primary and JHS classroom blocks constructed	Output	15	1	2	1	1	Area Council, Locality Specific,	Quarterly	DPCU
No of teachers quarters constructed	Count of teachers quarters constructed	Output	2	0	1	1	1	Area Council, Locality Specific,	Quarterly	DPCU
% change in no. of furniture supplied to schools in the District.	Ratio of No. of furniture supplied to schools in the District expressed as a percentage.	Output	2250	1000	1200	500	200	Area Council, Locality Specific, Name Of School	Quarterly	DPCU
% change in works on office of the District Directorate of Education	Ratio of works on office of the District Directorate of Education expressed as a percentage	Output	0	0	1	0	0	Area Council, Locality Specific,	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of logistics and facilities provided with for the Kumawu SHS	No. of logistics and facilities provided with for the Kumawu SHS	Output	1500	0	200	100	50	Area Council, Locality Specific, Name Of School	Quarterly	DPCU

Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal 2: Create Opportunities for all Ghanaians										
NMTDF Objective: Strengthen School Management Systems										
Number of supervision conducted	Count of supervision conducted	Output	240	48	48	48	48	Area Council, Locality Specific, Name of School	Monthly	DPCU
Number of STME camps for pupils organised	Count of STME camps for pupils organised	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Sex of Pupils, No. of Schools, Location Of Schools	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of teachers trained and equipped in ICT	Count of teachers trained and equipped in ICT	Output	10	5	5	5	4	Sex of teachers, Location of Schools	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of teachers trained in special education.	Count of teachers trained in special education.	Output	5	1	1	1	1	Sex of teachers, location of schools	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of orientation programme held for newly trained teachers	Count of orientation programme held for newly trained teachers	Output	5	1	1	1	1	Name of school, sex of teachers	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of teachers award as best teacher and BEC student	Count of teachers award as best teacher and BECE student	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Name of school, sex of teachers	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of culture committee meeting held	Count of culture committee meeting held	Output	4	1	1	1	1	Name of school, locality, Area Council.	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of workshops or seminars held on culture practices	Count of workshops or seminars held on culture practices	Output	3	1	1	1	1	Name of school, sex of teachers	Quarterly	DPCU

Number of inter school competition organised	Count of inter school competition organised	Output	6	1	1	1	1	Name of school, No. of schools, locality, area council, sex of teachers	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of 45ft metal storage container procured	Count of 45ft metal storage container procured	Output	0	0	1	0	0	Name of school, No. of schools, locality, area council	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of refresher training workshop for Science and Mathematics Teacher Organised	Count of refresher training workshop for Science and Mathematics Teacher Organised	Output	4	1	1	1	1	Name of School, Locality, Area Council	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of quiz for primary and JHS	Count of quiz for Primary and JHS	Output	3	1	1	1	1	Name of School, Locality, Area Council	Annually	DPCU
Number of INSET on Science and Maths Organised	Count of INSET on Science and Maths Organised	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Name of School, Locality, Area Council	Annually	DPCU
Number of teachers posted to needy communities	Count of teachers posted to needy communities	Output	462	40	40	40	40	Name of School, Locality, Area Council	Annually	DPCU
Number of textbooks, exercises books and other teaching and learning supplied to schools	Count of textbooks, exercises books and other teaching and learning supplied to schools	Output	3033	2000	2000	2000	2000	Name of School, Locality, Area Council	Annually	DPCU

Number of T&L materials supplied and used	Count of T&L materials supplied and used	Output	2500	150	150	150	150	Name of School, Locality, Area Council	Annually	DPCU
Number of World Literacy Day commemorated	Count of World Literacy Day commemorated	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Name of School, Locality, Area Council	Annually	DPCU
Number of monitoring visits to literacy classes	Count of monitoring visits to literacy classes	Output	4	2	2	2	2	Name of School, Locality, Area Council	Monthly	DPCU
Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal 2: Create Opportunities for all Ghanaians										
NMTDF Objective: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)										
Number of CHPS compound constructed	Count of CHPS compound constructed	Output	2	2	1	1	1	Locality, Are Council,	Quarterly	DPCU
% change in the number of pregnant women and under population in CHPS zones	Ratio of the number of pregnant women and under population in CHPS zones expressed as a percentage.	Output	8%	6%	4%	2%	0	Locality, Are Council, Age of Pregnant Women,	Quarterly	DPCU
% of works completed on District Hospital constructed	Ratio of works completed on District Hospital constructed expressed as a percentage.	Output	60%	80%	100%			Locality, Are Council, Status of Work	Quarterly	DPCU
% change in number of patients with access to clinical	Ratio of number of patients with access to clinical services	Output	8%	6%	4%	2%	0	Locality, Are Council, Age And Sex of Patients	Quarterly	DPCU

services										
number of semi-detached nurses quarters constructed	Count of semi-detached nurses quarters constructed	Output	0	80%	100%			Locality, Are Council, Status of Work	Quarterly	DPCU
number of DDHS bungalow constructed	count of DDHS bungalow constructed	Output	0	80%	100%			Locality, Are Council, Status of Work	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of permanent office accommodation constructed for DHMT	Count of permanent office accommodation constructed for DHMT	Output	0		1			Locality, Area Council, Unit, Sex/ Rank of Members.	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of motorbikes procured for improved service delivery	Count of motorbikes procured for improved service delivery	Output	30		5	3		Locality, Area Council, Unit, Sex/ Rank of Members.	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of CHPS orientation conducted for CHOS	count of chps orientation conducted for CHOS	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Locality, Area Council, Unit, Sex/ Rank of Members.	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of review meetings held	Count of review meetings held	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Locality, Area Council, Unit, Sex/ Rank of Members.	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of chps review meeting held	Count of CHPS review meeting held	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Locality, Area Council, Unit, Sex/ Rank of Members.	Quarterly	DPCU

Number of community durbars held	Count of community durbars held	Output	1	2	2	2	2	Locality, Area Council, Unit, Sex/ Rank of Members.	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of staff review meeting held	Count of staff review meeting held	Output	1	2	2	2	2	Locality, Area Council, Unit, Sex/ Rank of Members.	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of staff trained in computer usage and proper data management	Count of staff trained in computer usage and proper data management	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Locality, Area Council, Unit, Sex/ Rank of Members.	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of health workers trained on EPI, FP, HP format	Count of health workers trained on EPI, FP, HP format	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Locality, Area Council, Unit, Sex/ Rank of members,	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of data validation meeting held for all in-charge	Count of data validation meeting held for all in-charge	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Locality, Area Council, Unit, Sex/ Rank of members,	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of monitoring and supervision visits to facilities	Count of monitoring and supervision visits to facilities	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Locality, Area Council, Unit, Sex/ Rank of members,	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of critical staff posted and trained	Count of critical staff posted and trained	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Locality, Area Council, Unit, Sex/ Rank of members,	Quarterly	DPCU
% change in incidence of malaria cases in the District	Ratio of incidence of malaria cases in the District expressed as a percentage.	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Locality, Area Council, Unit, Sex/ Rank of members,	Quarterly	DPCU
Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal 2: Create Opportunities for all Ghanaians										

NMTDF Objective: Reduce Disability Morbidity, And Mortality										
% change in number of children immunised on polio.	Number of children immunised on polio.	1980	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	Locality, Area Council, Number, Sex/ Age of Children.	Quarterly	DPCU
Incidence of disease and responses	Incidence of disease and responses							Locality, Area Council, Number Sex/ Age of Patient	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of outreach programme organised on stigmatisation	Count of outreach programme organised on stigmatisation		2	2	2	2	2	Locality, Area Council, Number Sex/ Age Of Patient	Quarterly	DPCU
Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal 2: Create Opportunities for all Ghanaians										
NMTDF Objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIS Infections, Especially among the Vulnerable Groups										
Number of seminars held for high risk groups			0	1	1	1	1	Locality, Area Council, Number Sex/ Age of Beneficiary.	Quarterly	DAC
Number of counselling and testing sessions organised for high vulnerable groups			6	1	1	1	1	Locality, Area Council, Number Sex/ Age of Beneficiary.	Quarterly	DAC
Number of world AIDS day commemorated			5	1	1	1	1	Locality, Area Council, Number Sex/ Age of Beneficiary.	Quarterly	DAC
Number of DAC and DRMT meeting held	Count of DAC and DRMT meeting held		5	4	4	4	4	Locality, Area Council, Number Sex/ Age of Members.	Quarterly	DAC/DRMT

Quantities of antiretroviral drugs provided to PLWHIV	count of antiretroviral drugs provided to PLWHIV		0	10	5	10	5	Locality, Area Council, Number Sex/ Age of Beneficiary.	Quarterly	DAC/DRMT
Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal 2: Create Opportunities for all Ghanaians										
NMTDP Objective: Promote Sustainable Water Resource Development and Management										
Number of incentives provided for the private sector for water management	Count of incentives provided for the private sector for water management	Output	0	1	2	1	1	Locality, Area Council, Number of Programmes.	Quarterly	DWST
Number of septic emptier vehicle procured	Count of septic emptier vehicle procured	Output	0	0	1	0	0	Number of Septic Emptier, Areas Covered	Quarterly	DEHO
Number of small town water facilities constructed	Count of small town water facilities constructed	Output	0	0	1	0	1	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Type of Facilities.	Quarterly	DWST
Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal 2: Create Opportunities for all Ghanaians										
Improve Access To Safe and Reliable Water Supply Services for all										
Number of boreholes constructed	Count of boreholes constructed	Output	7	2	2	2	2	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Status of Work.	Quarterly	DWST
Number of dams constructed	Count of dams constructed	Output	2	1	1	1	1	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Status of Work.	Quarterly	DWST
Number of broken down boreholes rehabilitated	Count of broken down boreholes rehabilitated	Output	4	1	1	1	1	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Status of Work.	Quarterly	DWST

District sanitation plan prepared	District Sanitation Plan prepared	Output	1	0	1	1	1		Quarterly	DEHO
Number of water and sanitation committees formed and trained	Count of water and sanitation committees formed and trained	Output	0	10	10	10	10	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Status. Age and Sex of Members.	Quarterly	DWST
Number of monitoring visits to facilities	Count of monitoring visits to facilities	Output	16	4	4	4	4	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Status. Age and Sex of Members, Status of Work.	Quarterly	DWST
Number of in-service training for Environmental Health Officers organised	Count of in-service training for Environmental Health Officers organised	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Status. age and sex Of Members.	Monthly	DEHO
Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal 2: Create Opportunities for all Ghanaians										
NMTDF Objective: Promote Efficient and Sustainable Waste Water Management										
Number of sanitary equipment and disinfectants procured	Count of sanitary equipment and disinfectants procured	Output	25	10	10	10	10		Monthly	DEHO
Number of hygiene education organised	Count of hygiene education organised	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Status. Age and Sex of Members.	Monthly	DEHO

Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal 2: Create Opportunities for all Ghanaians										
NMTDP Objective: Eradicate Poverty in all its forms and dimensions										
Number of physically challenged with access to basic necessities	Count of physically challenged people with access to basic necessities	Output	356	400	450	450	500	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Status. Age and Sex of Beneficiaries	Monthly	Deho
Number of people benefitted from the LEAP Programme	Number of people benefitted from the LEAP Programme	Output	356	400	450	450	500	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Status. Age and Sex of Beneficiaries	Monthly	Deho
Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal 2: Create Opportunities for all Ghanaians										
NMTDP Objective: Ensure Effective Child Protection and Family Welfare System										
Number of child protection issues captured in the plan	Count of child protection issues captured the plan	Output						Locality, Area Council, Number/ Status. Age and Sex of Beneficiaries	Monthly	Social Welfare Officer
Number of child panel meeting held	Count of child panel meeting held	Output	1	4	4	4	4	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Status. Age and Sex of Beneficiaries	Quarterly	Social Welfare Officer
Number of child abuse cases investigated and addressed	Count of child abuse cases investigated and addressed	Output	100	150	200	250	250	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Status. Age and Sex of Beneficiaries	Quarterly	Social Welfare Officer
Number of day care centres inspected	Count of day care centres inspected	Output	6	10	10	10	10	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Status. Age and Sex of Beneficiaries	Quarterly	Social Welfare Officer

Number of outrage programmes on social education campaign	Count of number of outreach programmes on social education campaign	Output	1	4	4	4	4	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Status. Age and Sex of Beneficiaries	Quarterly	Social Welfare Officer
Number of rehabilitation centres constructed for people with disabilities	Count of rehabilitation centres constructed for people with disabilities	Output	0	2		2		Locality, Area Council, Number/ Status. Age and Sex of Beneficiaries	Quarterly	Social Welfare Officer
Enrolment levels of schools benefited school feeding programme and capitation grant	Count of school children in beneficiary schools of the school feeding programme and capitation grant	Output	1	4	4	4	4	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Status. Age and Sex of Beneficiaries	Quarterly	Social Welfare Officer
Number of outreach programme organised	Count of outreach programme organized	Output	1	4	4	4	4	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Status. Age and Sex of Beneficiaries	Quarterly	Social Welfare Officer
Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal 2: Create Opportunities for all Ghanaians										
NMTDF Objective: Strengthen Social Protection, Especially for Children, Women, Persons with Disability and the Elderly										
Number of social protection issues in the Development Plan	Count of social protection issues in the Development Plan	Output	1	4	4	4	4	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Status. Age and Sex of Beneficiaries	Quarterly	Social Welfare Officer

Number of monitoring and evaluation visits to communities on social protection programme	Count of monitoring and evaluation visits to communities on social protection programme	Output	1	4	4	4	4	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Status. Age and Sex of Beneficiaries	Quarterly	Social Welfare Officer
Number of outreach programme organised	Count of outreach programme organized	Output	1	4	4	4	4	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Status. Age and Sex of Beneficiaries	Quarterly	Social Welfare Officer
Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal 2: Create Opportunities for all Ghanaians										
NMTDF Objective: Promote Full Participation of PWDS in Social and Economic Development of the Country										
Number of PWDS supported with 3% of DACF	Count of PWDS supported with 3% of DACF	Output						Locality, Area Council, Number/ Status. Age and Sex of Beneficiaries	Quarterly	Social Welfare Officer
Updated database on PWDS	Updated database on PWDS	Output						Locality, Area Council, Number/ Status. Age and Sex of Beneficiaries	Quarterly	Social Welfare Officer
Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal 2: Create Opportunities for all Ghanaians										
NMTDF Objective: Promote the Creation of Decent Jobs										
Number of youth recruited under the yea modules	Count of youth recruited under the YEA modules	Output						Locality, Area Council, Number/ Status. Age and Sex of Beneficiaries	Quarterly	Social Welfare Officer
Number of offices and equipment and logistics supplied to YEA office	Count of offices and equipment and logistics supplied to YEA	Output						Locality, Area Council, Number/ Status. Age and Sex of Beneficiaries	Quarterly	Social Welfare Officer

Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements										
Goal 3: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment										
NMTDF Policy: Expand Forest Conservation Areas										
Number of wells dug out	Count of wells dug out	Output	0	1	0	1	0	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Status.	Quarterly	Forestry Commission
Number of defective doors and locks repaired	Count of defective doors and locks repaired	Output	6	1	3	3	1	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Status.	Monthly	Forestry Commission
Number of polytank procured for Yiribontiri	Count of polytank procured for Yiribontiri	Output	1	0	0	1	0	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Status.	Quarterly	Forestry Commission
Number of additional bed rooms constructed	Count of additional bed rooms constructed	Output	1	0	0	1	0	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Status.	Quarterly	Forestry Commission
Number of night and long distance protocols carried out	Count of night and long distance protocols carried out	Output	2times Per Night	3	3	3	3	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Status.	Monthly	Forestry Commission
Number of training programmes organised for staff	Count of training programmes organised for staff	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Status.	Quarterly	Forestry Commission
Number of wildlife education durbars in communities held.	Count of wildlife education durbars in communities held.	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Sex Of Beneficiaries.	Quarterly	Forestry Commission

Number of monitoring visits to disaster prone areas	Count of monitoring visits to disaster prone areas	Output	96	108	110	112	114	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Sex of Beneficiaries.	Weekly	NADMO
Number of capacity building programme organised for NADMO staff	Count of capacity building programme organised for NADMO staff	Output	5	7	8	10	10	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Sex of Beneficiaries.	Quarterly	NADMO
Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements										
Goal 3: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment										
NMTDF Objective: Combat Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion										
Number of outreach programmes organised on flooding	Count of number of outreach programmes organised on flooding	Output	4	8	10	11	13	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Sex of Beneficiaries.	Quarterly	NADMO
Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements										
Goal 3: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment										
NMTDF Objective: Promote Proactive Planning for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation										
Number of public education on diseases held	Count of number of public education on diseases held	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Sex of Beneficiaries.	Quarterly	NADMO
Number of education on pest and diseases held	Count of education on pest and diseases held	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Sex of Beneficiaries.	Quarterly	NADMO
Number of trees planted to prevent windstorm	Count of trees planted to prevent windstorm	Output	0	250	300	400	0	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Types of Trees	Quarterly	NADMO

Number of domestic and bush fire cases	Count of domestic and bush fire cases	Output	250	150	100	70	50	Locality, Area Council, Number of Cases	Quarterly	NADMO
Number of disaster volunteer group formed and trained	Count of disaster volunteer group formed and trained	Output	170	190	250	300	350	Number/ Sex of Beneficiaries, Topics Covered.	Quarterly	NADMO
Number of NADMO staff trained	Count of NADMO staff trained	Output	5	6	9	10	10	Number/ Sex of Beneficiaries, Topics Covered.	Quarterly	NADMO
Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements										
Goal 3: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment										
NMTDF Objective: Enhance Application of ICT in National Development										
Number of solar energy panels in the district	Count of solar energy panels in the district	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Locality, Area Council, Number of Panels.	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of biogas facilities in the district	Count of biogas facilities in the district		0	0	1	0	0		Quarterly	DPCU
Number of equipment and logistics supplied to the ICT Centre	Count of equipment and logistics supplied to the ICT Centre	Output	0					Locality, Area Council, Number/ Type of Logistics.	Quarterly	DPCU
Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements										
Goal 3: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment										
NMTDF Objective: Ensure Availability of, Clean, Affordable and Accessible Energy										
Number of land use cases recorded and addressed.	Count of land use cases recorded and addressed.	Output	0	0	1	2	0	Number of Land Use Cases, Locality	Quarterly	DPCU

Number of sensitisation programme on compliance of NSDF	Count of sensitisation programme on compliance of NSD	Output	0	0	1	1	0	Locality, Area Council, Number/Sex of Beneficiaries.	Quarterly	SPC
Number of structures or building put up by the private sector for rent	Count of structure or building put up by the private sector for rent	Output	0	0	4	1	0	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Type of Structure.	Quarterly	SPC
Number of maps prepared and distributed	Count of maps prepared and distributed	Output	8	1	0	0	2	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Type of Map.	Quarterly	SPC
Number of maps on land use prepared and distributed	Count of maps on land use prepared and distributed	Output						Locality, Area Council, Number/ Type of Map.	Quarterly	SPC
Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements										
Goal 3: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment										
NMTDF Objective: Promote a Sustainable, Spatially Integrated, Balanced and Orderly Development of Human Settlements										
Number of local plans prepared for major communities	Count of local plans prepared for major communities	Output	6	2	0	0	2	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Type of Map.	Quarterly	SPC
Number of streets named and properly addressed	Count of streets named and properly addressed	Output	35	5	6	8	4	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Type of Map.	Quarterly	SPC
Number of technical subcommittee meetings held	Count of technical subcommittee meetings held	Output	10	4	4	4	4	Number of Members, Departments/ Units, Permit Per Locality.	Quarterly	SPC

Number of statutory planning committee meetings held	Count of Statutory Planning Committee meetings held	Output	16	4	4	4	4	Number of members, departments/ units, permit per locality.	Quarterly	SPC
Number of routine inspections and enforcement exercises undertaken	Count of routine inspections and enforcement exercises undertaken	Output	12	4	4	4	4	Number of members, departments/ units, permit per locality.	Quarterly	SPC
Number of intervention implemented in Zongo Communities	Count of intervention implemented in Zongo Communities	Output	0	4	4	4	4	Locality, Area Council, number/ type of intervention.	Monthly	DPCU

Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Goal 3: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment

Improve Quality of Life in Slums, Zongo and Inner Cities

% change in quality of life in communities and emerging slums prevented	Ratio of change in quality of life (using social and economic indicators) in communities and emerging slums expressed as a percentage.	Output	0	2	2	1	2	Locality, Area Council, Number/ Type of Intervention/ Indicators	Annually.	DPCU
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Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Accountability.

Goal 4: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society										
NMTDF Objective: Deepen Democratic Governance										
Number of capacity building programmes organised for staff of the assembly	Count of capacity building programmes organised for staff of the assembly	Output	5	1	1	1	1	Department/Unit, number/ type of intervention, sex of beneficiaries	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of capacity building programmes for assembly members	Count of capacity building programmes for assembly members	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Locality, Area Council, number/ type of intervention, sex of beneficiaries	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of security cases recorded in the district	Count of security cases recorded in the district	Output	3	5	5	5	5	Locality, area council, number/ type of cases.	Quarterly	DISEC
Number of meetings of the district sub structure held	Count of meetings of the District Sub Structure held	Output	16	4	4	4	4	Locality, Area Council, number and sex of members.	Quarterly	Central Administration
District Medium term Development Plan adopted and approved		Output	1	0	0	0	1		Quarterly	DPCI
District Composite Annual Budget prepared and approved by Assembly		Output	1	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	DPCU
Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Accountability.										
Goal 4: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society										

NMTDF Objective: Deepen Political and Administrative Decentralization										
Number of national celebration held in the District	Count of national celebration held in the district	Output	5	1	1	1	1	Locality, Area Council, Number and type of celebration, number/ sex of participants.	Quarterly	CA
Number of equipment and logistics supplied to the Physical Planning Department	Count of equipment and logistics supplied to the physical planning department	Output	3	0	2	1	1	Number/type of logistics.	Quarterly	CA
Number of potentials for LED identified and implemented	Count of potentials for led identified and implemented	Output	8	3	2	4	2	Number/type of led	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of vehicle procured	Count of vehicle procured	Output	3	0	1	1	0	Number/type of vehicles	Quarterly	DPCU
Number DPCU meeting held and activities carried out	Count of DPCU meeting held and activities carried out	Output	16	4	4	4	4	Sex and background of stakeholders, issues discussed	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of monitoring and evaluation visits to projects sites undertaken	Count of monitoring and evaluation visits to projects sites undertaken	Output	16	4	4	4	4	Locality, area council, number and type of project/ activity, sex and background of stakeholders, project status, challenges.	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of projects initiated and implemented by the MP	Count of projects initiated and implemented by the MP	Output	25	3	3	2	2	Locality, Area Council, Number and Type of Project, Status, Challenges.	Quarterly	DPCU

Number of self-help projects initiated and implemented	Count of self-help projects initiated and implemented	Output	5	2	2	1	2	Locality, Area Council, Number and Type of Project, Status, Challenges.	Quarterly	DPCU
Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Accountability.										
Goal 4: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society										
NMTDF Objective: Improve Decentralised Planning										
Town Hall meetings held in the District.	Count of Town Hall meetings held in the District.		0	2	2	2	2	Locality, Area Council, Number and Type of Project/ Activity, Sex and Background of Stakeholders, Project Status, Challenges.	Quarterly	DPCU

In implementing the projects and programmes in the matrix above, the following register shall be adopted.

Table 6.2: Programme/Project Register Format

1.	Programme/Project Name
2.	DMTDP Medium-term goal
3.	District Sector
4.	Project Description
5.	Project Location
6.	Contractor
7.	Budget, source and type of funding
8.	Date started
9.	Expected completion date
10.	Contract sum
11.	Expenditure to date
12.	Project implementation status
13.	Remarks

6.3 Arrangements for Data Collection, Collation, Analysis and Use of Results

The following table outlines the relationship between the indicators, data collection periods, data collection methods, data disaggregation and the expected results.

Table 6.3: Arrangements for data collection, collation, analysis and use of results

Indicator	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results at the end of 2018-2021
Number of stimulus packages such as land provided for local industries	Quarterly	File verification.	Revenue Area Specific	Stimulus packages such as land provided for enhancement of industry.
Number of industries established in the district	Quarterly	File verification.	Revenue Area Specific	3 industries established by the end of the plan period (2018-2021). 1 each annually

				from 2019 to 2021
Number of advocacy shows or programmes organised for inclusive and enhanced business development.	Quarterly	Field visits, file verification.	Area Council, Locality specific,	1 advocacy programme held annually from 2018-2021
Number of youth in SMES supported with start-up capitals	Quarterly	Field visits, file verification.	Area Council, Locality specific, Name of Groups, No. of Group, Sex of beneficiaries, Topic for training	15 youth supported annually with start-up capital in SMEs
Number of market infrastructure constructed to promote domestic trade.	Quarterly	Field visits, file verification.	Area Council, Locality specific, Name of Facility, No. of Facility, Sex of beneficiaries	1 market provided annually from 2019 to 2021
Number of markets with access to support services for horticulture, food and other industrial crops	Quarterly	Field visits, file verification.	Area Council, Locality specific, Name of Package, No. of Packages, Sex of beneficiaries	14 markets provided with access to support services for horticulture, food and other industrial crops for the plan period.
Number of consumers trained and educated on food nutrition.	Quarterly	Field visits, file verification.	Area Council, Locality specific, Name of Factory, No. of Factories, Products, Sex of personnel.	1,000, 1,100, 1,200, 1,400 consumers trained and educated on food nutrition annually respectively 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
Number of farmers or producers with access to organic products.	Quarterly	Field visits, file verification.	Area Council, Locality specific, Name of Advocacy Show, No. of Advocacy Shows, Sex of beneficiaries	500 farmers or producers with access to organic products annually for the plan period..
Number of critical infrastructure such as roads and water for agriculture development.	Quarterly	Field visits, file verification.	Area Council, Locality specific, Name of Advocacy Show, No. of Advocacy Shows, Sex of beneficiaries	2 critical infrastructure such as roads and water for agriculture development provided annually for the plan period.
Number of farmers with access to extension services for the dissemination of technological packages.	Quarterly	Field visits, file verification.	Area Council, Locality specific, Name of Market, No. of Markets, Items Sold, Market Days.	54,000 farmers with access to extension services for the dissemination of technological packages by 2021. 12,000, 13,000, 14,000, 15,000

				respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021.
Number of monitoring visits made to farms by the DDA and DCE.	Quarterly	Field visits, file verification.	Area Council, Locality specific, Name of Market, No. of Markets, Items Sold, Market Days.	24, 28, 32, 36 conducted respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021.
Number of farmers trained on standardisation as part of advisory services by the DADU.	Quarterly	Field visits, file verification.	Area Council, Locality specific, Name of Consumer, No. of Consumers, Sex of beneficiaries	240, 300, 340 380 farmers trained on standardisation as part of advisory services by the DADU conducted respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021.
Number of management meetings held by the DADU	Quarterly	Field survey	Area Council, Locality specific, Name of FBO, Name of Farmer, Sex of Farmer.	12 Management meetings held by the DADU annually for the plan period.
Number of farmers awarded with prices	Quarterly	Field survey	Area Council, Locality specific, Type of Infrastructure. Completion level/ status	20 farmers awarded with prices annually for the plan period.
% change of yield produced from the planting of seeds and the application of agro inputs	Quarterly	Field survey	Area Council, Locality specific, Name of FBO, Name of Farmer, Sex of Farmer.	80% Change, 100% Change, 120% Change, 150% Change of yield produced from the planting of seeds and the application of agro inputs respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
Number of extension services officers in the district	Quarterly	Interviews, field visits	Area Council, Locality specific, Name of team members, No. of team members, Sex of team members, FBOs engaged in. Targets, Achievement levels.	80 extension officers available by 2021. 20 available annually from 2018 to 2021.

Change in output of farmers that adopted new technology through FBOs	Quarterly	Interviews, field visits	Area Council, Locality specific, Type of Infrastructure. Completion level/status	2,000, 3,000, 4,000, 5,000 output levels respectively of farmers that adopted new technology through FBOs respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
Change in yields due the adoption of improved rice variety	Quarterly	Interviews, field visits	Area Council, Locality specific, Name of FBO, Name of Farmer, Sex of Farmer.	22 Bags/Acre in 2018 and 25 Bags/Acre annually from 2019 to 2021 for yields due the adoption of improved rice variety
Number of women and men engaged in commercial and block farming	Quarterly	Field visits, Interviews, reports	Area Council, Locality specific, Type of Infrastructure. Completion level/status	60,70,80 and 90 women and men engaged in commercial and block farming for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively.
Number jobs created for the youth engaged in farming and food security	Quarterly	Field visits, Interviews, reports	Area Council, Locality specific,	150, 200, 250, 300 jobs created for the youth engaged in farming and food security respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
Change in yield due to PFJ field visits	Quarterly	Field visits, Interviews, reports	Area Council, Locality specific, Sex of farmers	2018: Rice (22 Bags/Acre) , Maize (12 Bags/Acre) 2019:Rice (25 Bags/Acre) , Maize (12 Bags/Acre) 2020: Rice (25 Bags/Acre) , Maize (12 Bags/Acre) 2021: Rice (25 Bags/Acre) , Maize (12 Bags/Acre)
Number of FBOs trained in Post-Harvest Management	Quarterly	Report verification from service providers	Area Council, Locality specific, Sex of farmers	50 FBOs trained in Post-Harvest Management by the end of the plan period. 8, 12, 14 and 16 trained respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
Number of warehouse constructed for storage.	Quarterly	Field visits, Interviews	Area Council, Locality specific, Sex of farmers	1 warehouse constructed annually for storage for the plan period

Number of producers and traders trained in post-harvest handling	Quarterly	Field visits, focus group discussions	Area Council, Locality specific, Sex of farmers	400,500,600 and 700 producers and traders trained in post-harvest handling respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
Number of farmers with improved record keeping	Quarterly	Field visits, focus group discussions	Area Council, Locality specific, Sex of farmers	1,000, 2,000, 4,000 5,000 farmers with improved record keeping respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
Number of technical review meeting held	Quarterly	Field visits, focus group discussions	Area Council, Locality specific, Sex of farmers	12 Technical Review Meeting held annually for the plan period.
Number of demonstrations on maize, rice etc. established under PFJ	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Area Council, Locality specific	2018: Maize 8, Rice 3 2019: Maize 8, Rice 3 2020: Maize 8, Rice 3 2021: Maize 8, Rice 3
Number of farmers engaged bee keeping	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Area Council, Locality specific, Sex of farmers	80 framers by 2021. : 15,20,25,30 farmers engaged in bee keeping for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
Number of farmers engaged in the rearing of livestock in the district.	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Area Council, Locality specific, Sex of farmers	3,670, 3,820, 4,240, 4,500 farmers engaged in the rearing of livestock in the District respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
Number of livestock and poultry vaccinated against diseases	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Area Council, Locality specific, Sex of farmers	2018: Sheep (PPR) = 600, Goat (PPR)= 800 2019: Sheep (PPR)= 650, Goat (PPR)=850 2020: Sheep (PPR)= 650, Goat (PPR)= 850 2021: Sheep (PPR)= 700, Goat (PPR)= 900

Number of potential tourist sites identified for development	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Area Council, Locality specific, Sex of farmers	1 potential tourist site identified annually for development annually for the plan period.
% change in number of visits to Bomfobiri wildlife reserve	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Area Council, Locality specific, Sex of farmers	5% increase in tourist arrivals annually for Bomfobiri wildlife reserve for the plan period
No. of tourism potentials inculcated in tourism development plan prepared	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Area Council, Locality specific, Sex of farmers	1 tourism development plan prepared by 2019
Number of schools with tourism clubs	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Area Council, Locality specific, Sex of farmers	2,4,5, 1 schools with tourism clubs respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
No of primary and JHS classroom blocks	Quarterly	File verification, Community score card, Field visits.	Area Council, Locality specific, Sex of farmers	1,2,1,1 new primary and JHS classroom blocks provide respectively for 2018,2019, 2020 and 2021.
No of teachers quarters constructed	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Area Council, Locality specific, Sex of farmers	1 Teacher's Quarter provided annually from 2019 top 2021.
% change in no. of furniture supplied to schools in the District.	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Area Council, Locality specific, Sex of farmers	1000, 1200, 500 and 200 furniture provided respectively for 2018,2019, 2020 and 2021.
% change in works on office of the District Directorate of Education	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Area Council, Locality specific, Sex of farmers	100% of works completed at the District Directorate of Education by 2019.
Number of supervision conducted	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Area Council, Locality specific, Sex of farmers	48 supervision conducted annually for the plan period.
Number of STME camps for pupils organised	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Area Council, Locality specific, Sex of farmers	1 STME Camp organized annually for the plan period.
Number of teachers trained and equipped in ICT	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Area Council, Locality specific	5, 5, 5 and 4 teachers trained and equipped in ICT respectively for 2018,2019, 2020 and 2021.

Number of teachers trained in special education.	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Area Council, Locality specific	1 teachers trained in special education annually for the plan period annually for the plan period.
Number of orientation programme held for newly trained teachers	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Area Council, Locality specific	1 orientation programme held for newly trained teachers annually for the plan period.
Number of teachers award as best teacher and BEC student	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Area Council, Locality specific	1 teacher award as best teacher and BEC student conducted annually for the plan period.
Number of culture committee meeting held	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Area Council, Locality specific, name of school, sex of students	1 culture committee meeting held conducted annually for the plan period.
Number of workshops or seminars held on culture practices	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Area Council, Locality specific,	1 of workshops or seminars held on culture practices conducted annually for the plan period.
Number of inter school competition organised	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Area Council, Locality specific,	1 Inter school competition organized annually for the plan period.
Number of 45ft metal storage container procured	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Area Council, Locality specific,	1 45ft metal storage container procured by 2019
Number of refresher training workshop for Science and Mathematics Teacher Organised	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Area Council, Locality specific, Name of School	1 refresher training workshop for Science and Mathematics Teacher Organised
Number of quiz for primary and JHS	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Area Council, Locality specific,	1 quiz for primary and JHS annually for the plan period
Number of INSET on Science and Maths Organised	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Area Council, Locality specific, Name of School	1 INSET on Science and Maths organised annually for the plan period
Number of teachers posted to needy communities	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Area Council, Locality specific, Name of School	40 of teachers posted to needy communities annually for the plan period
Number of textbooks, exercises books and other teaching and learning supplied to schools	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Sex of pupils, No. of schools, location of schools	2000 of textbooks, exercises books and other teaching and learning supplied to schools annually for the plan period

Number of T&L materials supplied and used	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Sex of teachers, location of schools	150 T&L materials supplied and used annually for the plan period
Number of World Literacy Day commemorated	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Sex of teachers, location of schools	1 World Literacy Day commemorated annually for the plan period
Number of monitoring visits to literacy classes	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Name of School, sex of teachers	2 monitoring visits to literacy classes annually for the plan period
Number of CHPS compound constructed	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Name of School, sex of teachers	2 CHPS compounds constructed in 2018 and 1 annually from 2019 to 2021.
% change in the number of pregnant women and under population in CHPS zones	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Name of School, locality, area council.	6%, 4% and 2% change in the number of pregnant women and under population in CHPS zones from 2018, 2019 and 2020 respectively
% of works completed on District Hospital constructed	Quarterly	Field visits.	Name of School, sex of teachers	Works completed on District Hospital constructed by 2019
% change in number of patients with access to clinical services	Quarterly	Field visits.	Name of School, No. of Schools, Locality, Area Council, Sex of teachers	6%, 4%, 2% change in number of patients with access to clinical services for 2018, 2019 and 2020 respectively.
Number of semi-detached nurses quarters constructed	Quarterly	Field visits, report verification.	Name of School, No. of Schools, Locality, Area Council	1 No. semi-detached nurses quarters constructed by 2019
Number of DDHS bungalow constructed	Quarterly	Field visits, report verification.	Name of School, sex of teachers	1 No. DDHS bungalow constructed by 2019
Number of permanent office accommodation constructed for DHMT	Quarterly	Field visits, report verification.	Name of School, locality, are council, sex of pupils.	1 No. permanent office accommodation constructed for DHMT constructed by 2019
Number of motorbikes procured for improved service delivery	Quarterly	Field visits, report verification.	Name of School, locality, are council, sex of pupils.	5 and 3 motorbikes procured for improved service delivery for 2019 and 2020 respectively.

Number of CHPS orientation conducted for CHOS	Quarterly	Field visits, report verification.	Name of School, locality, are council, sex of pupils.	1 No. CHPS orientation conducted for CHOS for DHMT annually for the plan period.
Number of review meetings held	Quarterly	Field visits, report verification.	Name of School, locality, are council	1 No. review meetings held annually for the plan period.
Number of CHPS review meeting held	Quarterly	Field visits, report verification.	Name of School, locality, are council	1 No. CHPS review meeting held annually for the plan period.
Number of community durbars held	Quarterly	Field visits, report verification.	Name of School, sex of pupils.	2 No. community durbars held annually for the plan period.
Number of staff review meeting held	Quarterly	Field visits, report verification.	Name of School, Locality, area council	2 No. staff review meeting held conducted annually for the plan period.
Number of staff trained in computer usage and proper data management	Quarterly	Field visits, report verification.	locality, are council,	1 No. staff trained in computer usage and proper data management annually for the plan period.
Number of health workers trained on EPI, FP, HP format	Quarterly	Field visits, report verification.	locality, are council, age of pregnant women,	1 No. of health workers trained on EPI, FP, HP format annually for the plan period.
Number of data validation meeting held for all in-charge	Quarterly	Field visits, report verification.	locality, are council, status of work	1 No. data validation meeting held for all in-charge annually for the plan period.
Number of monitoring and supervision visits to facilities	Quarterly	Field visits, report verification.	locality, are council, age and sex of patients	1 No. monitoring and supervision visits to facilities annually for the plan period.
Number of critical staff posted and trained	Quarterly	Field visits, report verification.	locality, are council, status of work	1 No. critical staff posted and trained annually for the plan period.
% change in number of children immunised on polio.	Quarterly	Field visits, report verification.	locality, are council, status of work	200 No. number of children immunized on polio annually for the plan period.
Number of outreach programme organised on stigmatisation	Quarterly	Field visits. , report verification.	locality, are council, status of work	2 outreach programme organised on stigmatization

Number of seminars held for high risk groups	Quarterly	Field visits. , report verification.	No of motorbikes, Departmental/ Unit Allocation.	1 seminar held for high risk groups annually for the plan period.
Number of counselling and testing sessions organised for high vulnerable groups	Quarterly	Field visits. , report verification.	locality, are council, Unit, Sex/ rank of members,	1 counselling and testing sessions organised for high vulnerable groups annually for the plan period
Number of world AIDS day commemorated	Quarterly	Field visits. , report verification.	locality, are council, Unit, Sex/ rank of members,	1 World AIDS day commemorated annually for the plan period.
Number of DAC and DRMT meeting held	Quarterly	Field visits. , report verification.	locality, are council, Unit, Sex/ rank of members,	4 DAC and DRMT meeting held annually for the plan period
Quantities of antiretroviral drugs provided to PLWHIV	Quarterly	Field visits. , report verification.	locality, are council, Unit, Sex/ rank of members,	10,5,10,5 Quantities of antiretroviral drugs provided to PLWHIV respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
Number of incentives provided for the private sector for water management	Quarterly	Field visits. , report verification.	locality, are council, Unit, Sex/ rank of members,	1,2,1,1 incentives provided for the private sector for water management annually for the plan period
Number of septic emptier vehicle procured	Quarterly	Field visits. , report verification.	locality, are council, Unit, Sex/ rank of members,	1 No. septic emptier vehicle procured by 2019.
Number of small town water facilities constructed	Quarterly	Field visits. , report verification.	locality, are council, Unit, Sex/ rank of members,	1 No. Small Town Water Facilities constructed in 2019 and 2021
Number of boreholes constructed	Quarterly	Report verification.	locality, are council, Unit, Sex/ rank of members,	2 boreholes constructed annually for the plan period.
Number of dams constructed	Quarterly	Records verification	locality, are council, Unit, Sex/ rank of members,	1 dam constructed annually for 2021
Number of broken down boreholes rehabilitated	Quarterly	Records verification, field visits	locality, are council, Unit, Sex/ rank of members,	1 broken down boreholes rehabilitated constructed annually for 2021
District Sanitation Plan prepared	Quarterly	Field visits, Report Verification	locality, are council, Unit, Sex/ rank of members,	1 District Sanitation Plan prepared annually from 2019 to 2021

Number of water and sanitation committees formed and trained	Quarterly	Field visits, Report Verification	locality, area council, Number, Sex/ Age of children.	10 water and sanitation committees formed and trained annually for the plan period.
Number of monitoring visits to facilities	Quarterly	Field visits, Report Verification	locality, area council, Number Sex/ Age of patient	4 monitoring visits to facilities conducted annually for the plan period.
Number of in-service training for Environmental Health Officers organised	Quarterly	Field visits, Report Verification	locality, area council, Number Sex/ Age of patient	1 in-service training for Environmental Health Officers organized annually for the plan period.
Number of sanitary equipment and disinfectants procured	Quarterly	Field visits, Report Verification	locality, area council, Number Sex/ Age of beneficiary.	10 sanitary equipment and disinfectants procured annually for the plan period.
Number of hygiene education organised	Quarterly	Records verification, field visits	locality, area council, Number Sex/ Age of beneficiary.	1 hygiene education organized annually for the plan period.
Number of physically challenged with access to basic necessities	Quarterly	Records verification	locality, area council, Number Sex/ Age of beneficiary.	400, 450, 450 and 500 physically challenged with access to basic necessities respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
Number of people benefitted from the LEAP Programme	Quarterly	Records verification	locality, area council, Number Sex/ Age of members.	400, 450, 450 and 500 of people benefitted from the LEAP Programme respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021
Number of child panel meeting held	Quarterly	Records verification	locality, area council, Number Sex/ Age of beneficiary.	4 child panel meeting held annually for the plan period
Number of child abuse cases investigated and addressed	Quarterly	Records verification	locality, area council, Number of programmes.	150, 200, 250, 250 child abuse cases investigated and addressed respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
Number of day care centres inspected	Quarterly	Records verification	Number of septic emptier, Areas Covered	10 day care centres inspected annually for the plan period
Number of outrage programmes on social education campaign	Quarterly	Records verification	locality, area council, Number/ type of facilities.	4 outrage programmes on social education campaign annually for the plan period

Number of rehabilitation centres constructed for people with disabilities	Quarterly	Records verification	locality, area council, Number/ status of work.	2 rehabilitation centres constructed for people with disabilities each in 2018 and 2021
Number of outreach programme organised	Quarterly	Records verification, field visits	locality, area council, Number/ status of work.	4 outreach programme organized held annually for the plan period
Number of social protection issues in the Development Plan	Quarterly	Records verification	locality, area council, Number/ status of work.	4 social protection issues in the Development Plan held annually for the plan period
Number of monitoring and evaluation visits to communities on social protection programme	Quarterly	Records verification, field visits		4 monitoring and evaluation visits to communities on social protection programme held annually for the plan period
Number of outreach programme organised	Quarterly	Records verification, field visits	locality, area council, Number/ status. Age and Sex of members.	4 outreach programme organized annually for the plan period
Number of wells dug out	Quarterly	Records verification, field visits	locality, area council, Number/ status. Age and Sex of members, Status of work.	1 well dug out each for 2018 and 2020
Number of polytank procured for Yiribontiri	Quarterly	Records verification, field visits	locality, area council, Number/ status. Age and Sex of members.	1 polytank procured for Yiribontiri
Number of additional bed rooms constructed	Quarterly	Records verification, field visits	locality, area council, Number/ status. Age and Sex of members.	1 additional bed room constructed by 2020.
Number of night and long distance protocols carried out	Quarterly	Field visits, file verification.	locality, area council, Number/ status. Age and Sex of members.	3 night and long distance protocols carried out annually for the plan period.
Number of training programmes organised for staff	Quarterly	Field visits, file verification.	locality, area council, Number/ status. Age and Sex of beneficiaries	1 training programme organized annually for staff for the plan period.
Number of wildlife education durbars in communities held.	Quarterly	Field visits, file verification.	locality, area council, Number/ status. Age and Sex of beneficiaries	Number of wildlife education durbars in communities held annually for the plan period

Number of monitoring visits to disaster prone areas	Quarterly	Field visits, file verification.	locality, area council, Number/ status. Age and Sex of beneficiaries	108, 110, 112 and 114 monitoring visits to disaster prone areas conducted respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
Number of capacity building programme organised for NADMO staff	Quarterly	Field visits, file verification.	locality, area council, Number/ status. Age and Sex of beneficiaries	7,8,10,10 capacity building programme organised for NADMO staff respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021
Number of outreach programmes organised on flooding	Quarterly	Field visits, file verification.	locality, area council, Number/ status. Age and Sex of beneficiaries	8,10,11 and 13 outreach programmes organised on flooding respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021
Number of public education on diseases held	Quarterly	Field visits, file verification.	locality, area council, Number/ status. Age and Sex of beneficiaries	4 public education on diseases held annually for the plan period
Number of education on pest and diseases held	Quarterly	Field visits, file verification.	locality, area council, Number/ status. Age and Sex of beneficiaries	4 of education on pest and diseases held annually for the plan period
Number of trees planted to prevent windstorm	Quarterly	Field visits, file verification.	locality, area council, Number/ status. Age and Sex of beneficiaries	250, 300, 400 trees planted to prevent windstorm respectively for 2018, 2019 and 2020
Number of domestic and bush fire cases	Quarterly	Field survey	locality, area council, Number/ status. Age and Sex of beneficiaries	150, 100, 70, 50 domestic and bush fire cases addressed respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
Number of disaster volunteer group formed and trained	Quarterly	Field survey	locality, area council, Number/ status. Age and Sex of beneficiaries	1909, 250, 300, 350 disaster volunteer group formed and trained respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
Number of NADMO staff trained	Quarterly	Field survey	locality, area council, Number/ status. Age and Sex of beneficiaries	6,9,10,10 NADMO staff trained respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
Number of solar energy panels in the district	Quarterly	Interviews, field visits	locality, area council, Number/ status. Age and Sex	1 solar energy panel in the district annually for the plan

			of beneficiaries	period
Number of biogas facilities in the district	Quarterly	Interviews, field visits	locality, area council, Number/ status. Age and Sex of beneficiaries	1 biogas facilities in the District by 2019
Number of sensitisation programme on compliance of NSDF	Quarterly	Interviews, field visits	locality, area council, Number/ status. Age and Sex of beneficiaries	1 sensitisation programme on compliance of NSDF held each for 2019 and 2020
Number of structures or building put up by the private sector for rent	Quarterly	Field visits, Interviews, reports	locality, area council, Number/ status. Age and Sex of beneficiaries	4 and 1 structures or building put up by the private sector for rent respectively for 2019 and 2020
Number of maps prepared and distributed	Quarterly	Field visits, Interviews, reports	locality, area council, Number/ status. Age and Sex of beneficiaries	1 and 2 maps prepared and distributed respectively for 2018 and 2021
Number of local plans prepared for major communities	Quarterly	Field visits, Interviews, reports	locality, area council, Number/ status. Age and Sex of beneficiaries	2 local plans prepared for major communities 2018 and 2021
Number of streets named and properly addressed	Quarterly	Report verification from service providers	locality, area council, Number/ status.	5,6,8,4 streets named and properly addressed respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
Number of technical subcommittee meetings held	Quarterly	Field visits, Interviews	locality, area council, Number/ status.	4 technical subcommittee meetings held annually for the plan period.
Number of statutory planning committee meetings held	Quarterly	Field visits, focus group discussions	locality, area council, Number/ status.	4 statutory planning committee meetings held annually for the plan period.
Number of routine inspections and enforcement exercises undertaken	Quarterly	Field visits, focus group discussions	locality, area council, Number/ status.	4 routine inspections and enforcement exercises undertaken annually for the plan period.
Number of intervention implemented in Zongo Communities	Quarterly	Field visits, focus group discussions	locality, area council, Number/ status.	4 intervention implemented in Zongo Communities annually for the plan period.

Number of capacity building programmes organised for staff of the assembly	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	locality, area council, Number/ status.	1 capacity building programmes organised for staff of the assembly annually for the plan period.
Number of capacity building programmes for assembly members	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	locality, area council, Number/ Sex of beneficiaries.	1 capacity building programmes for assembly members annually for the plan period.
Number of security cases recorded in the district	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	locality, area council, Number/ Sex of beneficiaries.	5 security cases recorded in the district annually for the plan period.
Number of meetings of the district sub structure held	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	locality, area council, Number/ Sex of beneficiaries.	4 meetings of the district sub structure held annually for the plan period.
District Medium term Development Plan adopted and approved	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	locality, area council, Number/ Sex of beneficiaries.	District Medium term Development Plan adopted and approved by 2021
District Composite Annual Budget prepared and approved by Assembly	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	locality, area council, Number/ Sex of beneficiaries.	District Composite Annual Budget prepared and approved annually by Assembly for the plan period.
Number of national celebration held in the District	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	locality, area council, Number/ Sex of beneficiaries.	1 National Celebrations held in the District annually by Assembly for the plan period.
Number of equipment and logistics supplied to the Physical Planning Department	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	locality, area council, Number/ types of trees	2,1,1 sets of equipment and logistics supplied to the Physical Planning Department respectively for 2019, 2020 and 2021.
Number of potentials for LED identified and implemented	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	locality, area council, Number of cases	3,2,4,2 potentials for LED identified and implemented by respectively for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.
Number of vehicle procured	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Number/ Sex of beneficiaries, topics covered.	1 vehicle procured annually for 2019 and 2020
Number DPCU meeting held and activities carried out	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Number/ Sex of beneficiaries, topics covered.	4 DPCU meeting held and activities carried out annually for the plan period.

Number of monitoring and evaluation visits to projects sites undertaken	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	locality, area council, Number of panels.	4 monitoring and evaluation visits to projects sites undertaken annually for the plan period.
Number of projects initiated and implemented by the MP	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Locality, area council, Number and type of project/ activity, sex and background of stakeholders, project status, challenges.	10 of MPs projects by the end of 2021. (3,3,2,2 projects initiated and implemented by the MP respectively for 2019, 2020 and 2021)
Number of self-help projects initiated and implemented	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Locality, area council, Number and type of project, status, challenges.	7 self- help projects (2,2,1,1 self-help projects initiated and implemented respectively for 2019, 2020 and 2021 by the Assembly)
Town Hall meetings held in the District.	Quarterly	Community score card, Field visits.	Locality, area council, No. of Participants, Sex	At least 2 Town Hall meetings held in the District annually for the plan period..

6.4 Reporting Arrangements

The implementation of the projects and programmes in the Medium Term Plan is also complemented by certain key activities that are designed to ensure effective reporting of activities. These activities comprise of;

1. Annual Progress Review Meetings in January each year for annual review of the plan
2. Compilation of Annual Progress Reports by the end of January each year which should be based on the review meetings.
3. Information dissemination to be done over a three-day period in May each year to disseminate the findings, lessons and recommendations in the review reports.
4. Organization of quarterly review meetings with developmental partners and department heads at the first month of each quarter to assess performance of plans.
5. Quarterly field visits to be embarked upon at the last month of each quarter to verify issues on the field and monitor performance of plans.

The reporting format for monitoring and evaluation is shown below.

Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports Format

Title Page

- i. Name of the MMDA
- ii. Time period for the M&E report

Introduction

- i. Summary of achievements and challenges with the implementation of the DMTDP
- ii. Purpose of the M&E for the stated period
- iii. Processes involved and difficulties encountered

M&E Activities Report

- i. Programme/Project status for the quarter or year
- ii. Update on funding sources and disbursements
- iii. Update on indicators and targets
- iv. Update on critical development and poverty issues
- v. Evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendations

Participatory M&E undertaken

- vi. and their results

The Way Forward

- i. Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed
- ii. Recommendations

6.5 Strategy for Data Collection, Collation, Analysis and use of Results Matrix, Implementation, and M&E.

a. Data Collection, Validation and Collation

Data collection and collation is the pivot upon which M&E take their loads and efforts from for effective measurement of the DMTDP. In achieving this, completed, implemented and on-going projects and programmes under the DMTDP 2018-2021 will have to be assessed to prolong their lifespan for the present and future generations. This will involve collecting data from both primary and secondary sources. This will involve regularly, quarterly and annually update on each activity.

b. Method of Data Collection and Collation on Programmes, Projects And Activities

The DPCU will use the Programme/Project Register Database (Monitoring Report) to collect and collate data on all completed and ongoing programmes, projects and activities in the District under the auspices of the District Assembly within the planned period of 2018 to 2021. This register will regularly be updated with details on each activity such as Date of Inspection, Programme/Project Name, Contractor or Consultant, Location, Date of Award/Execution, Expected Date of Completion, Costs, Previous Payment Made, Amount Certified for Payment, Stage of Work, Remarks and Signatories of Monitoring Team. The remarks section will capture the data to indicate the contributions that programmes and projects are making toward the achievement of the goal and objectives of the DMTDP 2018-2021.

The primary source of data will comprise of both quantitative and qualitative data from the stakeholders of the M&E. This will be done by administering household and institutional questionnaires and surveys by DPCU in collaboration with the Assembly Members, the Urban Councils and Unit Committees through interviews, observation and the holding of community meetings.

In addition to the primary data, secondary data will also be collected from the reports by the DPCU from the institutions and organizations in the District which include sector departments, government agencies, development partners, NGOs and other societal organizations /associations. However, information from Ghana Statistical Service on CWIQ, GLSS, GDHS MICS, and the National Census reports, and CSOs, MDAs will serve as sources of secondary data. Table Presents the data collection matrix for indicator and the expected results to be obtained.

Table 6.4: Data collection matrix

Core Indicator	Data collection period	Data collection method	Data Disaggregation	Results
Change in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish (%)	October to December	Surveys	Male and female farmers	

Proportion/length of roads maintained/Rehabilitated - Trunk Roads (in km) - Feeder Roads (in km) - Urban Roads(in km)	September to November	Secondary data	Km of feeder, urban and trunk roads	
% change in number of households with access to electricity	July to September	survey	Male and females of households	
Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored: a. Forest b. Mining c. Dry and wetland	October	survey	Hectares of degraded land for forest, Mining and Dry/Wet land	
Change in tourist arrivals (%)	November	Secondary data	Male and females tourist attendance	
Teledensity/Penetration rate:	September	Secondary data	Male and female access to telecommunication	
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive)	October to December	Survey	Male and female prevalent rate	
Maternal Mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	October to December	Secondary data	Male and female cases reported	
Under-five mortality rate (Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	October to December	Secondary data	Male and female recorded deaths	
Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	October to December	Secondary data	Male and female recorded fatalities	
Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe water sources ¹	November	Survey	Male and female access to sustainable safe water	
Proportion of population with access to improved	November	Survey	Male and female access to toilet	

sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine)			facilities	
a. Gross Enrolment Rate (Indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling-regardless of age- as proportion of the number children in the relevant age group) - Primary - JSS - SSS	November to December	Secondary data	Male and female pupils in Primary and JHS	
Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools (Indicates Primary One enrolment of pupils aged 6 years)	November to December	Secondary data	Male and Female primary one pupils enrolment	
Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00) Primary Junior High School	November to December	Secondary data	Boys and girls enrolment figures at Primary and JHS	
Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	September	Survey	Male and Female apprentices access to entrepreneurial training	
Total amount of internally generated revenue	February of the ensuring year	Secondary data	Specific revenue items e.g basic rate, property rate etc collected that constitute IGF	
Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	February of the ensuring year	Secondary data	Name of NGOs and Development Partners that funded the DMTDP	
% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (How much of	February of the ensuring year	Secondary data	Expenditure items in the Budget and funds released for	

DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget?)			the implementation of DMTDP	
Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	November	Secondary data	Male, Female and children abuse cases recorded	
Police citizen ratio	January of the ensuring year	Survey	Male and Female police personnel.	

C. M&E Data Validation

After the data is collected, it will then be compared to all the data collected from the other stakeholders for data validation before and after collation. To achieve this, data validation forum will be organized to ensure that all the data is devoid of errors and inconsistencies. This will validate the data collection and collation process and put confidence in the development partners and stakeholders in the District.

Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format.

The M&E reporting format will follow the format issued by the NDPC guiding M&E activities in Ghana. The reporting format is as follows:

- Title Page**
 - N a m e of the District
 - T i m e Period for the M&E report
- Introduction**
 - Summary of Achievements and Challenges with the implementation of the DMTDP
 - P u r p o s e of the M&E for the Stated Period
 - P r o c e s s e s 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.

6.6 Dissemination and Communications Strategy

Dissemination is the method of spreading information, knowledge and others so that it reaches people. Hence, the dissemination of M&E results means that all stakeholders in the plan implementation get the right information in a timely manner and in the right format. In formulating the dissemination strategies, the DPCU will use written reports, oral presentations, press releases and computer presentations to inform various stakeholders identified in the District. This will take the form of newsletters, press releases, flyers/brochures, websites, e-mail and other social media to broadcast M&E results to the stakeholders and implementing agencies. In so doing, copies of the APR and quarterly reports will be forwarded to the RCC, NDPC, MDAs and other stakeholders through the various the forms mentioned. Tablepresents the dissemination strategy of broadcasting the M&E results in the District and the outside world.

Table 6.5: Dissemination Strategy of M&E Results to Stakeholders

Target Stakeholders	Classification	Key Messages	Dissemination Strategies/Tools
1. NDPC	Primary	<input type="checkbox"/> Provides policy direction <input type="checkbox"/> Provides M&E guidelines <input type="checkbox"/> Support in M&E capacity building and trainings <input type="checkbox"/> Provides feedback on M&E results <input type="checkbox"/> Demand and harmonise progress reports	<input type="checkbox"/> Presentations <input type="checkbox"/> Formal reports <input type="checkbox"/> Media discussions
2. LGSS	Primary	<input type="checkbox"/> Provides Technical assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Undertake job analysis	<input type="checkbox"/> Presentations <input type="checkbox"/> Formal reports
3. MLGRD	Primary	<input type="checkbox"/> Provides Policy direction <input type="checkbox"/> Support in Capacity Building and training in M&E <input type="checkbox"/> Provides guidelines and offer advisory services	<input type="checkbox"/> Presentations <input type="checkbox"/> Formal reports <input type="checkbox"/> Media discussions
4. DACF Secretariat	Primary	<input type="checkbox"/> Provides Financial Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Offer Advisory services	<input type="checkbox"/> Presentations <input type="checkbox"/> Formal reports

5. RCC	Primary	<input type="checkbox"/> Provides Technical assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Offer Advisory services <input type="checkbox"/> Conducts capacity building and other trainings on M&E <input type="checkbox"/> Receive Districtity M&E reports <input type="checkbox"/> Provide Feedback on M&E reports	<input type="checkbox"/> Presentations <input type="checkbox"/> Formal reports <input type="checkbox"/> Media discussions
6. District Assembly	Primary	<input type="checkbox"/> Preparation of M&E Plans <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure Availability of Accurate, Reliable and Timely data on M&E activities <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor and Evaluate DMTDPs <input type="checkbox"/> Produce M&E reports <input type="checkbox"/> Disseminate M&E results <input type="checkbox"/> Support in M&E Capacity Building for members of MPCU	<input type="checkbox"/> Presentations to staff <input type="checkbox"/> Formal reports <input type="checkbox"/> Media discussions

7. DPCU	Primary	<input type="checkbox"/> Needs Assessment <input type="checkbox"/> Data collection, Collation and Analysis <input type="checkbox"/> Preparation and Co-ordination of DMTDP and M&E Plan <input type="checkbox"/> <u>M&E Plan Implementation</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Presentations to members <input type="checkbox"/> Formal reports <input type="checkbox"/> Conference/ meetings
8. Decentralized Departments and other Agencies	Primary	<input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy for intervention <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity building <input type="checkbox"/> Implementation of projects /programmes <input type="checkbox"/> Decision making	<input type="checkbox"/> Presentations to staff <input type="checkbox"/> Formal reports <input type="checkbox"/> Media discussions <input type="checkbox"/> Focused group discussions
9. District Sub-structures (ACs,	Primary	<input type="checkbox"/> Data Collection <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/> Focused group discussions <input type="checkbox"/> Presentations to members
10. Member of Parliament	Primary	<input type="checkbox"/> Support in Decision making <input type="checkbox"/> Support in programmes and projects with MPs common fund	<input type="checkbox"/> Formal reports <input type="checkbox"/> Presentations <input type="checkbox"/> Media discussions
11. Local Communities and Traditional Authorities	Primary	<input type="checkbox"/> Offer Advisory services <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure transparency and accountability <input type="checkbox"/> Demand quality, reliable and <u>affordable development interventions</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Focused group discussions <input type="checkbox"/> CIC discussions <input type="checkbox"/> Community durbars
12. Consultants/Resource Persons	Secondary	<input type="checkbox"/> Offer Technical assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> Formal reports <input type="checkbox"/> Presentation
13. Political Parties	Secondary	<input type="checkbox"/> Transparency & Accountability <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy	<input type="checkbox"/> Formal reports <input type="checkbox"/> Media discussion
14. Civil Society Organizations (NGOs, FBOs, CBOs, Youth Associations, CSOs)	Secondary	<input type="checkbox"/> Offer Advisory Services <input type="checkbox"/> Support in financial and material resources <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure transparency and accountability <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure quality and efficient goods and service delivery <input type="checkbox"/> Use M&E data and results	<input type="checkbox"/> Presentation to associations <input type="checkbox"/> Media discussions <input type="checkbox"/> Formal reports <input type="checkbox"/> Focused group discussions
15. Religious Bodies	Secondary	<input type="checkbox"/> Disseminate Information <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy	<input type="checkbox"/> Focused group discussions <input type="checkbox"/> CIC discussions

16. Financial Institutions	Secondary	<input type="checkbox"/> Individuals and Groups identification <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/> Newspapers <input type="checkbox"/> Formal reports
17. Development Partners	Secondary	<input type="checkbox"/> Ensure Transparency and accountability <input type="checkbox"/> Provides Financial and material resources <input type="checkbox"/> Offer Technical assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure quality and efficient goods and service delivery <input type="checkbox"/> Use M&E data and results <input type="checkbox"/> Disseminate M&E results	<input type="checkbox"/> Formal reports <input type="checkbox"/> Presentation to partners <input type="checkbox"/> Assembly's websites
18. Media	Secondary	<input type="checkbox"/> Ensure Transparency and accountability <input type="checkbox"/> Demand and use M&E results <input type="checkbox"/> Demand quality and affordable services <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor and report on projects and programmes	<input type="checkbox"/> Formal reports <input type="checkbox"/> Assembly's websites <input type="checkbox"/> Newspapers

Source: DPCU-SKDA, 2017.

6.7 Communication of Monitoring and Evaluation Results

Communication is the method of exchanging information using different means and media (speaking, writing, etc.). This is an essential tool for creating and sustaining the demand for M&E results and moving relevant stakeholders to action. The DPCU in the call of its duty will ensure that all stakeholders have the opportunity to know the progress of the implementation of programmes, projects and activities and to respond initial findings on outcomes, challenges and solutions. Before communicating the findings, DPCU will discuss the draft findings with the stakeholders in order to get feedback on accuracy, reach joint conclusions and agree on next steps. Once the findings are agreed, DPCU will communicate and forward the final findings to RCC, NDPC, MDAs and other stakeholders. The sharing and soliciting feedback on the content of reports within the DA and other stakeholders will increase accountability and transparency. This will also ensure that lessons learned can be applied to planning and decision making by the DCE, DA and other stakeholders in the District. Furthermore, it will boost the commitment of stakeholders to support poverty reduction and development interventions in the District. DPCU will communicate M&E findings using written reports (progress report), oral report, visual displays and electronic communication (e-mail). The communication strategies, tools and channels to meet the need of specific stakeholders at different times are presented in the table below.

Table 6.6: Communication Strategies, Tools and Channels of M&E Results

Informal	Formal
1. Phone Calls	1. Briefs
2. Quick faxes	2. Presentations
3. Internal Correspondences	3. Workshop, Seminar
4. Gong-Gong Beater	4. Press Conference
5. Print and electronic	5. Articles in Journal
	6. Website and Social Media such as WhatsApp,

Source: DPCU-SKDA, 2017

6.8 Evaluation Arrangement with an Evaluation Framework.

a. Introduction

Evaluation plays a vital role in the life of every project implementation as the feedback always determines the success or failure of the project. Therefore, the evaluation of the achievements of the DMTDP will be carried out periodically as indicated in the M&E calendar. This will be performed by the DPCU with support from the collaborating Agencies and Stakeholders.

The procedure for the evaluation will involve scrutinizing the status-quo reports and the analysed data from both primary and secondary sources and comparing them with appraisal reports during and after projects/programmes implementation under the DMTDP. In order to ensure the DMTDP achieved its goal, ex-ante, mid-term and terminal evaluations of the DMTDP will be conducted by DPCU and other stakeholders. The DPCU will evaluate each project before and after completion to ascertain if the intervention achieved its original objectives and assess the overall changes caused by the intervention. The DPCU will further examine the relevance of the development effectiveness of all projects with reference to the objectives of the DMTDP. These evaluations will improve decision making and provide insights for effective programme and project design and implementation.

b. Ex-Ante Evaluation

The ex-ante evaluation will be conducted before the implementation of programmes, projects and activities in the DMTDP 2014-2017. This will be carried out through Feasibility Studies, Needs Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) before the implementation

any programmes, projects and activities in the plan. The evaluation will be done by DPCU and all other stakeholders identified in the District. This will help to achieve the intended purpose upon which the programmes, projects and activities will be implemented in the District.

c. Mid-Term Evaluation

The mid-term evaluation will be conducted half-way into the implementation of the plan. This evaluation will be carried out to consider the performance and first outputs of the implementation and to propose modifications where necessary. The evaluation will be done by DPCU and all other stakeholders identified in the District. This will help to track the progress of the implementation of the AAPs in the District.

d. Final or Terminal Evaluation

This evaluation will be carried out to assess the achievements made under the implementation of the programmes and projects from the DMTDP 2018-2021. The evaluation will be done by DPCU and all other stakeholders identified in the District. The results from the final evaluation will be used to inform decision in the subsequent DMTDP.

Table 6.7: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation		Data needed	Data Sources	Data collection methods
	Main Question	Sub question			
Relevance	How useful is the project or programme to target groups and stakeholders?	To what extent does the project or programme meet felt needs of the target groups?	Perceptions and opinion of stakeholders	Information from stakeholders,	Interviews Focus Group Discussion
Efficiency	Were resources/ inputs converted to output in a timely and cost effective manner?	Were the projects inputs or resources delivered on time leading to the desired output?	Project register, store ledger and field reports	Existing data	Questionnaires
Impact	Were project	What different	Projects	Information	Surveys

	overall objectives or outcome achieved in a timely manner?	has the project made to the beneficiaries or target groups?	reports, survey reports etc.	from stakeholders and existing data	
Sustainability	To what extent are the projects results (outcomes/impacts) likely to continue after the projects?	Is stakeholders' engagement likely to lead to projects ownership and continuity after external funding support?	Project monitoring reports, field reports and condition of physical projects	Information from stakeholders Existing data.	Interviews

Source : SKDA-DPCU, 2017

6.9 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement.

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) refers to the practice where all key stakeholders are directly involved in the M&E design and implementation process. This common practice will involve all stakeholders in the selection of indicators, data collection and analysis, implementation of the findings and dissemination of the results through Stakeholders Analysis.

The DPCU and other project staff will involve the relevant sector departments and agencies, the private sector, beneficiary communities as well as the sub-structures in tracking the progress of programmes/projects implementation and evaluation. This is likely to intensify community participation and ownership of facilities provided in each of the community. In order to achieve PM&E, DPCU will adopt the following PM&E methods or approaches: Participatory Rural Appraisal, Citizen Report Card, Community Score Card and Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys.

6.9.1 Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)

This will consist of a range of largely qualitative and flexible techniques employed by key stakeholders to monitor and/ or evaluate programme performance. The DPCU techniques will comprise a range of visualization, interviewing and group work methods. These techniques

will have proven valuable in enabling people to express their views and share information in the District.

6.9.2 Citizen Report Card (CRC)

This approach will be used to obtain summative feedback from citizens on the performance of government, service providers or programmes or projects to form the basis for joint reflection and correction among key stakeholders. This will seeks to discover weak processes in service delivery, poor services and areas of dissatisfaction to form the basis for community mobilization for demand for improvement and ultimately the adoption of administrative reform for improved performance.

6.9.3 Community Score Card (CSC)

This approach will be used for Focus Group Discussions to collect data from community members and analyse it with the main objective of influencing the quality, efficiency and accountability with which programmes and projects are provided at the community level. This will help to ensure immediate feedback mechanism for successfully implementation of programmes and projects in the District.

6.9.4 Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS)

This approach will use quantitative exercises to trace the flow of resources from the origin to the destination and determine the location and scale of anomaly. This will help to highlight not only the use and abuse of resources, but also give insights into the concepts of cost efficiency and accountability. This enables DPCU and other stakeholders to track the use of resources to finance programmes, projects and activities in the DMTDP in order to ensure value for money in project financing and management in the District.

CHAPTER 7: CONCLUDING REMARKS

The vision of the Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly is to become a well-developed District Assembly that provides and facilitates excellent services to its people to ensure improvement in the quality of life of its people.

This Medium Term Development Plan takes some inspiration from the last 2014-2017 Medium Term Plan and provides another important step in the achievement of the vision through very pragmatic strategies, programmes and projects developed for the 2018 -2021 plan period. These interventions are expected to be owned by intended beneficiaries since the various projects were carefully selected through their active participation. Emphasis was essentially placed on projects that enhance deficient infrastructure relating to water, roads, drainage, health, education etc. In this regard complementary projects relating to institutional strengthening or capacity building have also been considered in the plan to strategically place the Assembly in the position to implement the plans effectively. The roles of Development Partners in plan design, funding and implementation have also not been left out in the various strategies and projects.

The indicative financial plan of the Assembly shows that the expected expenditure for the plan has been made in relation to National Thematic areas of the Agenda for Jobs Policy. Priority has been given to Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements with a 40% allocation due to the presence of road and drainage projects which are relatively more expensive than physical works in other thematic areas. There are however substantial amounts of soft (non-physical) projects that shall be implemented to complement the physical ones.

It is also realised from the financial projections that the total cost of the Development Plan is estimated at **GHC25,083,706.01**. Strategies to enhance IGF include: introduction of a software which would automate the billing system, develop an efficient system for update of revenue data, vigorous enforcement of Assembly's bye laws on rate and fee paying, introduction of on street parking, introduction of vehicle clamping, restructuring the penalty system for unauthorised structures, rotation of revenue collectors and expenditure controls through the GIFMIS System.

Expected donor support for the plan is GHC 3,655,639.00 which is 14.6% of the entire plan budget of **GHC25,083,706.01**.. The strategy to generate this amount involves proposal writing to funding agencies and annual donor conferences to solicit the social responsibility funds of corporate entities in the Municipality.

It is therefore the sincere hope of the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (who constituted the planning team for this plan) that the Assembly will have the political will and commitment to effectively implement the projects outlined in this plan to ensure that the objectives of the above vision are achieved for the improvement of living standards for the people of the municipality. In this regard, monitoring and evaluation issues which are often ignored in most cases should be given the needed attention that it deserves to ensure that targets are met. In so doing the confidence placed in the Assembly by the public through the participatory processes adopted for this plan would be further enhanced and sustained to facilitate developmental efforts.

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5. Local Government Departments of District Assemblies (commencement) Instrument, 2009 (L.I.1961)
6. Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework: Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA), 2014 - 2017, Volume I: Policy Framework (Final Draft)
7. Government of Ghana, National Development Planning Commission.
8. Guidelines for the Preparation of District Medium-Term Development Plans under the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework, an Agenda For Jobs: Creating Prosperity And Equal Opportunity For All 2018-2021
9. Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework, An Agenda For Jobs: Creating Prosperity, And Equal Opportunity For All, 2018-2021.
10. National Medium-term Development Policy Framework, 2018-2021
11. Sekyere Afram Plains District Assembly: 2010-2013 Medium Term Development Plan
12. Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly: 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan
13. Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly: Municipal Environmental Sanitation Action Plan
14. 2010 Population and Housing Census, District Analytical Report, Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Description of Activity: Construction of KG. Blocks		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE ASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy t be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-Being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0)1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women an young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0)1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation propose	(0)1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)1 2 3 4 5

Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Description of Activity: Construction of Public Latrines		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE ASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy t be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-Being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women an young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation propose	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Culverts and Filling of approaches		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE ASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-Being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation propose	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Reconstruction of footbridges		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE ASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Health and Well-Being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women an young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation propose	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Upgrading of Roads		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE ASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		

Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-Being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Reshaping of Roads		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE ASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy t be identified	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-Being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5

Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Construction of new roads		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE ASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(2) 1 2 3 4 5

Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-Being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women an young people.	Number of women to be employed	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation propose	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(2) 1 2 3 4 5

Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
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SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Description of Activity: Refuse Evacuation		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE ASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy t be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-Being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women an young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation propose	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Small Town Pipe Systems		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE ASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy t be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-Being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women an young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation propose	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Market Stores / Shopping Malls		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE ASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy t be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-Being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women an young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation propose	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Provision of Artisan Village		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE ASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy t be identified	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5

Health and Well-Being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women an young people.	Number of women to be employed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation propose	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(1) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Nurses Quarters		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE ASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-Being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation propose	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Teachers Quarters.		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE ASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy t be identified	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5

Health and Well-Being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women an young people.	Number of women to be employed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation propose	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(1) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of JHS Blocks with Ancillary Facilities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE ASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		

Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-Being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of 6-Unit Primary School Blocks with Ancillary Facilities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE ASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-Being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5

Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(1) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Establishment of Library /ICT Centre.		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE ASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-Being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Clinic / CHPS Compound		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE ASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be protected	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy t be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-Being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation propose	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Girls Hostel at Fankobaa SHS		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE ASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy t be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-Being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women an young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation propose	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Rehabilitation of Schools		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE ASURE

EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-Being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction/ Rehabilitation of boreholes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE ASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-Being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Police Stations		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE ASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-Being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries wherever possible.	Description of Sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Recreational Facilities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE ASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-Being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Expansion of Health Centers.		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE ASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy t be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Local Character: And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-Being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women an young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation propose	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw k8materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Provision of Final Waste Disposal Sites		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE ASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		

Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be protected	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-Being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Use of agrochemicals to enhance agricultural production		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE ASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be protected	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-Being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation propose	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Construction of Zonal Council Offices.		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE ASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be protected	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy t be identified	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(1) 1 2 3 4 5

Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-Being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation propose	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(1) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Establishment of Factory under the 1 District 1 Factory Policy.		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE ASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be protected	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy t be identified	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-Being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation propose	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(2) 1 2 3 4 5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials and Services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(2) 1 2 3 4 5