

ABURA ASEBU KWAMANKESE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018-2021

**PREPARED BY:
THE DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT**

JUNE, 2018

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

Development Plan Preparation, which began in Ghana in early 1920s by Sir Gordon Guggisberg, has resulted in the preparation of many national development plans. Notable among them is the 1959-1964 Plan and the 1964-1970 Plan. Both Plans resulted in the establishment of many industries and Secondary schools in Ghana, the construction of the Tema Motorway, Tema Harbour and many other interventions. The plan preparation and co-ordination was done mainly at the central level without or with little involvement of the local people and the beneficiary communities.

However, owing to deficiencies in the implementation of the development plans in the country, the government in the 1990s adopted a new local government structure in which development planning was decentralized under the Local Government Act 1993 Act 462, National Development Planning Commission – NDPC Act 1994 Act 479 and National Development Planning System Act 1994, Act 480. The rationale was to ensure maximum community participation and beneficiary involvement in the decision making process.

In pursuance of this, each Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assembly in the country is mandated to prepare a Medium Term Development Plan based on the policy guidelines provided by the National Development Planning Commission

The Abura Asebu Kwamankese District Assembly in fulfilling its national obligation prepared the four-year Medium Term Development Plan Document (2018-2021) in accordance with the guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) within the context of the Policy document titled **An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2018-2021)**

The Plan Preparation was spearheaded by a Task Force composed out of the membership of the DPCU and other co-opted members of some other key agencies or departments. It has been informed by inputs from all centralized and decentralized departments as well as development partners, NGOs, traditional authorities and contribution from community members through the Area Councils in the Abura Asebu Kwamankese District Assembly for the defined plan period. The plan contains total of 174 proposed activities and has a budgetary requirement of approximately GH¢21,748,000.00 to be able to implement the plan.

Introduction

This Plan is divided into Six (6) chapters and introduced by an Executive Summary and other introductory information forming part one. Part two which forms the entirety of the plan is outlined below

- Chapter One: Performance Review and Profile/Current Situation/Baseline
- Chapter Two: Development Issues
- Chapter Three: Development Projections, Adopted Goals, Policy Objectives and Strategies
- Chapter Four: Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes
- Chapter Five: Annual Action Plans
- Chapter Six: Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Performance Review and Profile/Current Situation/Baseline

The review of performance in the implementation of the DMTDP 2014-2017 showed that, the District, out of a total of 240 proposed activities was able to initiate 166. This gives an achievement rate of 69.2%. This reflects projects and programmes across six relevant thematic areas adopted from the GSGDAII. In addition, the district also implemented activities relating to crosscutting issues which include Ghana School Feeding programme, PWDs and PLHIVs.

In term of Development financing, it was observed that, the Assembly continues to depend largely on central government transfers and other external sources to undertake major development activities.

The District is geographically located between latitude 5°05^{II} and 5°25^{II}N and longitude 1°5^{II} and 1°20^{II} W. It shares political and administrative boundaries with Cape Coast on the South West, Twifo-Hemang Lower Denkyira Districts on the North West, Assin South District in the North, Mfantseman District on the East and Gulf of Guinea in the South.

Demographically, the District population has increased from 117,185 since 2010 to 144,966 in 2018 based on the growth rate of 1.8 % per annum. The District covers a land area of about 380sq. km and has 262 communities.

Agriculture constitutes the main stay of the economy which employs about 65.4% of the labour force. Some of the major crops cultivated in the District include, maize, cassava, plantain, sweet potato, pepper and garden eggs.

The district has an appreciable level of facilities in terms of education, health, water and sanitation as well as ICT and Energy. There is a magistrate court, fire station and a number of police stations across the district to ensure adequate security and access to justice. The District however continues to grapple with a number of development challenges some of which are indicated as followed but discussed in details in the plan.

1. Low IGF mobilization
2. Low level of institutional collaboration
3. Lack of agro processing industries to process agro products especially citrus
4. Poor road network
5. Low access to improved sanitation facilities
6. Inadequate skills training opportunities for unemployed youths, women and PWDs

Development Issues

The development issues, gaps or challenges as summarized from the performance review and situational analysis is was harmonized with the Community development Needs and aspirations. The issues were further harmonized with the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF 2018-2021) to identify which district issues had implications for the current development agenda. The result of this was the adoption of key development issues from the National development policy document.

The issues were further prioritized using the POCC analysis, impact assessment and sustainability analysis. This exercise was useful in ascertaining the list of Sustainable prioritised issues as categorised under development dimension of the Agenda for jobs

Development Projections, Adopted Goals, Policy Objectives and Strategies

The key variables of development that provides the basis for measuring changes have been identified and projected in the third chapter. Population, changes in IGF, Number of facilities such as boreholes, improved latrines, classroom, teachers, health facilities, yields in agriculture have all been estimated.

The government's medium term vision as articulated in the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies, 2017-2024, 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 exist for all.

Within this context, the themes of the *Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, 2018-2021* which has informed the plan formulation are as follows:

1. Economic development;
2. Social development;
3. Environment, infrastructure and human settlements;
4. Governance, corruption and public accountability; and
5. Strengthening Ghana's Role in international affairs.

Furthermore, the district is positioning itself to tap into some of flagship development policies or initiatives of the government such as **“One District, One Factory”** and **“One million dollars per constituency” for infrastructure development**

Within the scope of the Policy guidelines provided, 34 objectives were adopted.

Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes

This section captures the Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the Assembly for 2018-2021 reflecting national obligations and sustainability measures. These Programmes/Sub-Programmes of Action (PoA) of the DA for 2018-2021 are also linked to the programme-based budgeting

Annual Action Plans

The success of the plan depends much on clear cut development interventions and proposals formulated with the aim of ensuring the needed level of development as planned.

This part of the Development Plan gives details of the specific activities captures as the programme of activities and arrangements for plan implementation, the responsibilities of development partners involved in plan implementation. These activities once identified were taken through SEA to ensure their environmental sustainability And the adoption of mitigation measures for those found to be less environmentally friendly

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

The importance of Monitoring & Evaluation has been duly considered in the plan preparation. Hence, some arrangements have been made to ensure that this requirement is adequately met.

This will increase participation, accountability and transparency, and feedback, on the performance of the agenda for jobs.

In a similar manner, Information on the DMTDP and APRs will be shared with stakeholders at all levels of the District Assembly structure, including all M & E stakeholders. Development Partners MMDAs, the Regional Planning Coordinating Unit and the National Development Planning Commission.

Some of the communication strategies to be pursued at various levels of the District Assembly structure; Community Meetings, District MMDA Discussions, Publication on Public Notice Boards, Discussions with identifiable groups and others.

Plan Preparation Process

The preparation of the Abura Asebu Kwamankese District Assembly's MTDP was done through the following process:

1. Formation of the Plan Preparation Taskforce

To facilitate information gathering, analysis and ownership of the plan, a 13 member plan preparation taskforce under the chairmanship of the District Co-ordinating Director was formed. The composition was the following:

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. David Owusu Ansah | - District Co-ordinating Director | - Chairman |
| 2. Gabriel Nfodzo | - District Planning Officer | - Secretary |

3. Gabriel Seyram Ayetor	- District Budget Analyst	-	Member
4. Jafaar Ibrahim	- District Finance Officer	-	„
5. George Atitso	- Head District Works Department	-	„
6. Ernest Brew Paintsil	- District Planning Unit	-	„
7. Jery Anim	- Human Resource Manager		
8. Samuel Abraham	- District Director of Agriculture	-	„
9. Gifty Ankrah	- District Director of Health Services	-	„
10. Hon. Maxwell Ackon	- Chairman of Dev. Planning Sub committee		„

2. Preparation of Check List

To start with the following; District Planning Officer, Assistant District Planning Officer District Budget Analyst, District Director of Agriculture and the Environmental Health Officer, were tasked to prepare checklist to solicit information from the relevant departments, opinion leaders, Agencies, Area Councils, Communities, etc

Scope and Objectives of the Plan

The Medium Term Development Plan covers the period 2018-2021 and was prepared under the Five main thematic areas of the **Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2018-2021)**

3. Preparation of Check List / Submission of Reports

A checklist was developed for all the heads of decentralized and non-decentralized departments of the assembly for gathering of secondary data as input into the planning process.

In addition, public fora were held in each of the eight (8) Urban/Area Councils in the district with the key representatives of the area council. The representatives comprised the traditional chiefs, queen mothers, assemblymen and women of the respective area councils, opinion leaders and a delegation from each community, town, village, and units of the respective zones organized groups from various parts of the district.

4. Analysis and Public Hearing

After the data collection, the data was analyzed and a public hearing organized to validate the findings and also solicit suggestions on:

- (i) the analysis and findings
- (ii) the development problems
- (iii) needs and aspirations
- (iv) identification and prioritization
- (v) selection of projects on basis of institutional and community needs

Another form of public interaction was undertaken with the community members in their homes. This is to confirm the needs of the community as have been proposed by the key representatives.

5. Submission of Draft

Thereafter, the first draft of the plan was presented at the District Assembly with the aim of:

- (i) Reviewing and validating the specific items in the plan
- (ii) Reconciling plan projects, their objectives with local priorities

The composition of this forum comprised traditional chiefs, opinion leaders in the district, Assembly members, representatives from the eight (8) Urban /area councils, sector heads, Donors and NGOs’.

6. Final Public Hearing and Approval

Finally, a public hearing was undertaken for the second time at the District capital for consensus building, discussions, grievances and suggestions.

The composition of the hearing included among others the following:

1. District Chief Executive
2. District Co-ordinating Director
3. Presiding Member
4. Heads of Departments
5. The General House
6. Members of the Area/Unit Committees
7. Representatives from the Regional Coordinating Council
8. Representatives of the Traditional Authorities
9. General public

Find attached at appendix 6 the attendance list of members present at the Public Hearing.

Following the final hearing, the District Assembly approved the draft plan as a legitimate development policy framework for the Abura Asebu Kwamankese District Assembly.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE

1.1 Introduction

This chapter presents brief background information and highlights the vision, mission and core values of the district. It also covers a report of a critical review of the implementation of the four (4) year District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2014-2017) under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) The situational analysis also describes the district and examines the current socio-economic, human and political issues. It also establishes the key development issues or challenges in the district.

1.2 Historical Background of the District

Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District (hereafter referred to as the District) was carved out of the erstwhile Mfantseman District by Legislative instrument 1381 of 1988, and inaugurated on 30th December, 1988. There district has 262 settlements with Abura Dunkwa as its capital. The District population as estimated in the 2010 Population and Housing Census is 117,185. Based on the district population growth rate of 1.8%, the estimated population for 2018 is 144,966.

The district is made up of three (3) Traditional areas namely: Asebu in the south with the paramount seat at Asebu, Abura, further inland towards the north and north-west with the paramount seat at Abakrampa, and Kwamankese in the north-east with the paramount seat at Ayeldu.

1.3 Mission

The Assembly exists to facilitate the improvement of quality of life of the people within the assembly's jurisdiction through equitable provision of services for the total development of the district, within the context of good governance.

1.4 Vision

The vision of the Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese (AAK) District Assembly is:

To become a first class District Assembly ensuring improvement in the quality of life of its people through

- a. Excellent and Equitable provision of basic social and economic services and infrastructure

- b. Effective and efficient exploitation and utilization of the available resources
- c. Empowerment of the citizenry
- d. Ensuring wealth creation and poverty reduction within the context of God Governance

1.5 Core Values

- Discipline
- Commitment
- Team Work
- Hard Work
- Punctuality
- Courtesy
- Confidentiality
- Motivation

1.6 Performance Review of the 2014-2017 MTDP

The review of the 2014-2017DMTDP brought to the fore the achievements, and the numerous developmental problems and challenges that militated against the full realization of the District's Goal. In line with the Thematic Areas the outcomes of the review are presented as follows.

The GSGDA II had seven thematic areas but theme one which dealt with Enhancing and ensuring Macroeconomic stability was not very relevant to the district issues. Hence, there were no direct interventions formulated for this theme. The analysis below therefore is based on issues proposed from theme two to seven.

1.6.1 Performance of programmes and projects under the thematic areas of GSGDA II

Theme Two: Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

Under Enhancing the Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector, the District had three broad objectives as adopted from the National Development framework. These include:

1. Improving the efficiency and competitiveness of the MSMEs
2. Ensure rapid industrialization driven by strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments
3. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for revenue generation

The following strategies were also to be employed

- Enhance access to affordable credit
- Make available appropriate but cost-effective technology to improve productivity
- Promote Public-Private Partnerships
- Decentralize industrial development to utilize the resource endowments of the district
- Vigorously promote domestic tourism to encourage Ghanaians to appreciate and preserve their National Heritage and Create wealth in the communities

In line with the above, Eighteen (18) intervention were outlined to be pursued as a way of driving the private sector development and ensuring their competitiveness. Specific activities within the four year plan period under this theme. The activities proposed covered areas such as skills development, facilitating access to micro credit in the form of cash and other material inputs, developing tourism and cultural potentials, agro processing and other Public-Private Partnership initiatives.

Out of the Eighteen (18) activities, Three (3) activities were Fully Implemented, Eight (8) were Not Implemented while Seven (7) activities were initiated and are On-going.

Overall assessment of performance with regards to this theme gives an achievement rate of 55.6% of all intended activities. The performance can be described as average as seen the table in

[Appendix](#)

Theme Three: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

This theme aimed at Improving agricultural productivity, reducing production and distribution bottlenecks in agriculture and industry, promoting livestock, poultry and fisheries development through promoting of use of improved crop varieties, irrigation, developing aquaculture infrastructure, creating awareness on the conditions and management of natural resources.

There were a total of Forty-five (45) activities proposed to be undertaken within the plan period under this theme. The activities under the theme focused on food crop and cash crop production, livestock and poultry development, integrated development of artisanal fisheries and creation of alternative livelihood and natural resource management. Over the period, the District was able fully implement only two (2) activities, Seventeen (17) were initiated and are on-going and Twenty-six (26) activities were not implemented.

The implementation level for this thematic area is below average having attempted 42.2% of all planned activities.

The table in Appendix A provides details of this assessment

Theme Four: Oil and Gas Industry Development

The District recognized the opportunities available as a result of its proximate location to the Western Region, the hub of Ghana's Oil and Gas industry. To take advantage of some of the benefits of the oil and gas exploitation, the Assembly planned to undertake two activities namely;

1. Facilitate the establishment of an additional Gas filling station in the District and
2. Sponsor some youth to undergo training in oil and gas related areas

The District was however unable to fully implement all these activities. One more gas filling is being established in Moree to complement the existing one at Tetsi. Unfortunately, the district was not able to sponsor anyone yet for any training in oil and gas related area.

This gives an implementation level of 50% of its two planned activities for this thematic area can be described as average

The table in Appendix A provides details of this assessment

Theme Five: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement

The fifth theme was quite broad targeting very pertinent issues relating to the economic and social development of the populace. Some of the major issues included improving transport, access to water, improved sanitation, Energy development and development of human settlements in the form of housing.

Some of the major objectives outlined include the following:

- Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs

- Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of Ghanaians and for export
- Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure
- Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation
- Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water
- Improve and accelerate housing delivery in the rural areas

The District proposed Thirty-seven (37) major interventions under this theme and the implementation performance was as follows.

Eight (8) activities were fully implemented, twenty-one (21) were started and are On-going and Eight (8) were not implemented. In summary, the level of plan implementation in terms of addressed (fully implemented and On-going) is estimated as 78.4%. This can be described as very good performance.

The table in Appendix A provides details of this assessment

Theme Six: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

The sixth theme was also broad and covered very key sectors of development. These included educational sector developments, health, Gender and Vulnerability issues. The following national objectives were adopted to help address the issues.

- Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels
- Improve quality of teaching and learning
- Bridge gender gap in access to education
- Improve management of education service delivery
- Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor
- Improve access to quality maternal,
- Develop targeted social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups

In terms of scope or range of interventions, this theme had the greatest share of activities. Total number of activities proposed numbered Ninety (90). Out of these, the Assembly could implement twenty-four (24) activities fully; forty-three (43) were started and are on-going at various stages of completion. Twenty-three (23) activities were not implemented at all.

In all the level of implementation for this thematic area can be described as very good having attempted 74.4% of all planned activities.

The table in Appendix A provides details of this assessment

Theme Seven: Transparent and Accountable Governance

Based on the stated objectives and relevant strategies, the district formulated Forty-eight (48) specific interventions that will ensure the promotion of transparent and accountable governance. The district was able to fully implement Twenty-three (23) of these proposed interventions. Sixteen (16) were started and are ongoing at various levels of completion. Nine(9) activities could not be implemented at all.

In all the performance can be described as good having implemented 81.3% of all planned activities for the theme.

The table in Appendix A provides details of this assessment

Table 1:Summary of Performance of various Thematic Areas

	Thematic Area	Total no of Intervention	Fully Implemented	Ongoing	Not implemented	Achievement
2	Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	18	3	7	8	55.6%
3	Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	45	2	17	26	44.4%
4	Oil and Gas Industry Development	2	0	1	1	50.0%
5	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	37	8	21	8	78.4%
6	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	90	24	43	23	74.4%
7	Transparent and Accountable Governance	48	23	16	9	81.3%
		240	60	106	74	69.2%

1.6.2 Implementation of other Intervention/Crosscutting Issues

Ghana School Feeding Programme (G.S.F.P) implementation

The District is a beneficiary of the School Feeding Programme, currently running in (18) schools. As at the end of June 2017, about Five thousand Eight hundred and Thirty-four (5,834) pupils are being fed one hot meal a day by the programme.

Vulnerability and Pro-Poor Interventions

LEAP Implementation

In 2013, the District was enrolled into the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme. This is a cash transfer program designed to assist the extremely poor and needy households in the society. Community Based Targeting was done and a total of 591 households were shortlisted. Subsequently, 519 Households were enrolled into the programme and cash transfers began in January 2015. In 2016, additional 292 households were added bringing it to a total of 811 beneficiary households in the district. **In all, a total population of 2,777 made up of 1,467 females and 1,310 males**

Support to Person Living with Disability

Credit Assistance

Through the Department of Social Welfare, the Assembly supported a total of 46 PWDs consisting of 26 and 20 females and males respectively with credit assistance to boost their various Income Generating activities.

Assistive Devices

The District through the department of Social welfare was also able to give assistive devices to two PWDs. These two were all males who were given wheel chairs. Within the period of implementation of the plan, the district benefitted from the distribution of assistive devices for more than 400 PWDs in the district.

Educational Support

Scholastic assistance was also given to thirteen (13) boys and seven (7) girls at various levels from Primary to JHS. The assistance was mostly in the form of payment of school fees

HIV/AIDS Prevention and Treatment

The district also has been supporting in the fight against the HIV/AIDS menace. The Assembly has been providing both financial and logistical support towards the implementation of HIV/AIDS related activities. Through the outfit of the district HIV/AIDS M&E focal person, the Assembly implemented a number of interventions such as:

- i. Voluntary Counseling and Testing
- ii. Awareness campaigns and Behavioral Change Communication
- iii. Condom promotion and Distribution
- iv. PMTCT services at the district hospital
- v. Support to PLHIVs

Within the last three years, through the district response initiative activities, twelve (12) communities and four (4) Senior High Schools have benefited from various sensitization programmes which resulted in reaching 2,405 people in general (903 males and 1502 females). Counseling and testing activities also covered 564 persons (256 males, 308 females). The total number of positive cases of 8 made of 5 females and 3 males were referred to the district hospital laboratory for further investigations and subsequent services.

1.6.3 District Finance

The sources of finances for the District Assembly can be categorized into two broad sources namely Internally Generated Funds (IGF) and External Funds which comprise of inflows from the Central Government (GoG) and funds from development partners or Donors.

It is important to note that, Internal Revenue mobilization has not been very encouraging. Over the years, statistics from the Annual Progress Reports of the Assembly shows that, IGF contribution to yearly Total Revenue has always been between 5-10 percent. Again, while actual IGF realization has always fallen short of the yearly targets, the absolute size has been fluctuating giving and unpredictable condition of flow.

Table 2: Revenue Pattern 2014-2017

	REVENUE PROJECTIONS – ALL REVENUE SOURCES									
	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
REVENUE SOURCES	Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted	Actual	Budget	Actual
Internally Generated Revenue	153,809.50	100,057.15	170,000.00	151,649.55	244,103.33	124,777.86	249,950.00	196,004.60	277,500.00	200,427.07
Compensation transfers	1,728,703.00	1,728,703.00	1,511,071.78	1,511,071.78	1,522,198.00	1,522,198.00	1,495,335.92	1,495,335.92	1,818,631.00	1,818,631.00
Goods and Services	1,570,931.00	1,600.00	470,432.54	0	82,611.38	36,689.20	51,286.00	11,249.00	42,693.40	5,723.37
Assets transfer	1,732,698.00	16,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DACF	1,545,080.52	695,443.77	2,115,913.74	614,885.74	2,696,163.29	1,660,938.05	3,386,118.76	1,710,917.94	3,301,565.00	1,493,988.50
School Feeding Programme	378,495.00	245,334.00	378,495.00	315972.5	378,495.00	181,256.00	378,495.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DDF	498,547.06	450,000.00	574,873.94	679941.79	509,700.00	342,909.00	788,761.00	602,269.00	673,642.00	0.00
Wash Fund	0	0	0	0	40,000.00	38,853.79	40,000.00	4,678.00	20,000.00	0.00
CIDA Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	800,000.00	0.00	800,000.00	75,000.00

TOTAL	7,608,264.08	3,237,137.92	5,220,787.00	3,273,521.36	5,473,271.00	3,907,622.78	7,189,946.68	4,020,454.46	6,621,765.00	3,593,769.94
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Table 3: Expenditure Pattern 2014-2017

	EXPENDITURE								
	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017
REVENUE SOURCES	Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted	Actual	
Compensation	1,728,703.00	1,728,703.00	1,511,071.78	1,511,071.78	1,562,730.00	1,561,432.55	1,542,687.92	1,542,687.92	1,555,786.00
Goods and Services	2,323,341.05	588,730.00	1,499,348.00	578,017.02	1,054,348.00	394,696.88	2,623,736.08	881,739.96	2,373,704.00
Assets	3,556,220.05	896,232.71	2,210,367.22	1,038,139.00	838,586.00	413,373.00	3,023,523.00	1,485,369.66	2,692,274.00
Total	7,608,264.10	3,213,665.71	5,220,787.00	3,127,227.80	3,455,664.00	2,369,502.43	7,189,947.00	3,909,797.54	6,621,765.00

1.6.4 Major Achievements and Overall Performance

The District performed creditably well in the following areas.

1. 92 PWDS have received business support to engage in business activities also, 44 PWDS have received educational support to pursue their educational ambition at the various levels.
2. 811 households have been registered on LEAP Programme.
3. 197 PWDS have benefitted from NHIS renewals.
4. 5 schools have been added to the existing 13 schools benefitting from the Ghana School Feeding Programme.
5. The District Assembly has facilitated in the provision of grants and micro credit worth GHc35,000.00
6. communities have been sensitized on climatic change and environmental sustainability
7. 10 communities/groups have been encouraged to cultivate at least 1 acre woodlot.
8. Sensitization and support in nursery establishment.
9. Other physical achievement by the District between 2014 and 2017 is given in the table below
10. The district has also achieved electricity coverage up to almost 95% of towns and villages in the district
11. The establishment of One Community Day SHS in Moree
12. The construction of Administration Block and Ultra Modern Science Laboratory at Ausnasi Technical Institute funded by Tullow Oil, Ghana

Other specific development projects initiated and are at various stages of completion have been captured below.

EDUCATION

S/N	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	CONTRACT PRICE	FUNDING	REMARKS
1	3 Unit Classroom Block	Egyirkrom		DACF	Completed
2	3 Unit Classroom Block	Amosima		DACF	Ongoing
3	3 Unit Classroom Block	Brafoyaw		GETFund	Ongoing
4	3 Unit Classroom Block At Islamic School	Abura Dunkwa		DACF	Ongoing
5	6 Unit Classroom Block	Moree Catholic Basic School		GETFund	Ongoing
6	Science Laboratory	Asuansi Technical		Tullow GH	Completed
7	Administration Block	Asuansi Technical		Tullow GH	Completed
8	Moree Shs	Asekyrebedzi		GoG/ MoE	Completed
9	Maritime University Campus Development	Asekyrebedzi		KNUST	Ongoing
10	Teachers Quarters	Aburaman Shs		PTA	Completed

WATER

S/N	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	CONTRACT PRICE	FUNDING	REMARKS
1	Provision of Bore Hole	New Ebu		UNICEF	Completed
2	Renovation of Bore Hole	Ohiaba		CWSA	Completed
3	Extention of Pipe	Asekyrebedzi		DACF	Completed
4	Bore Hole	Kokodo D/A		NGO	Completed
5	Mineral Water Production	Abura Dunkwa		Dr. Water	Completed
6	Bore Hole Near Baiden Walker Sch Bridge	Abura Dunkwa		NGO	Completed
7	Bore Hole	Bosomadze		CWA	Completed

SANITATION

S/N	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	CONTRACT PRICE	FUNDING	REMARKS
1	Drainage	Asekyrebedzi		SIF	Ongoing
2	CLTS	Odumasi		UNICEF/GoG	Declared ODF
3	Two no Culvert (Lamptey And Okyere Bridge)	Abura Dunkwa		DDF	Abandoned

ELECTRICITY

S/N	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	CONTRACT PRICE	FUNDING	REMARKS
1	Extention Of Electricity	Asuansi		SHEP	Ongoing
2	Extention Of Electricity	Nyamedom		SHEP	Ongoing
3	Extention Of Electricity	Asekyrebedzi		SHEP	Completed
4	Extention Of Electricity	Bosomadze,Onnsonyameye		SHEP	Completed

ROAD

S/N	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	CONTRACT PRICE	FUNDING	REMARKS
1	Asphalt Overlay Phase 1	Moree Junction		GoG	Completed
2	Access Road	Amayikrom		DACF	Completed
3	Access Road	Gloryland		DACF	Completed

OTHER PROJECTS

S/N	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	CONTRACT PRICE	FUNDING	REMARKS
1	Construction of Market stalls	Asebu		DACF	Ongoing
2	Establishment of Fire Station	Abura Dunkwa		DACF	Completed
3	Construction of Magistrate Bangalow	Abura Dunkwa		DDF	Completed
4	Renovation of Magistrate Court	Abura Dunkwa		DACF	Completed
5	Provision of 3No 3Unit semi detached Staff Quarters	Abura Dunkwa		DACF	Completed

1.6.5 Overall Performance

In summary, the DMTDP 2014-2017 proposed 240 interventions or projects to be pursued within the plan period. Having implemented 166 out of 240, the overall Performance is estimated as, 69.2%. This could be described as a good performance. Statistically however, this achievement rate is not significant after subjecting it to chi square test.

Notwithstanding, it is expected that, the release of the 2014 last quarter share of DACF and the remaining quarters of 2017 can greatly boost the fortunes of the district in pushing up the level of plan implementation.

1.6.6 Challenges identified under the implementation of 2014-2017 DMTDP

The implementation of the 2014-2017 DMTDP was faced with some challenges that accounts for the Assembly's inability to fully achieve the set target in the plan. Some of these issues are outlined as follows:

1. Significant shortfalls and delay in the release of DACF and other Central government transfers
2. Low IGF mobilization
3. Low level of Institutional Collaboration
4. Low functionality of sub district structures
5. Delays in the District Assembly elections
6. Logistical constraints
7. Lack of proactivity in utilizing local potentials and opportunities
8. Poor attitudes of constituents

1.6.7 Lessons Learnt

1. Institutional collaboration and strengthening for increased efficiency in performance of core functions
2. There is the need for the DA to source for funds outside the traditional and work harder to attract investment into the district
3. The Assembly needs to adopt practical steps that will reduce revenue leakages and ensure improvement in IGF
4. Sub district structures including the general assembly should be empowered to be able to perform their functions and improve local governance
5. The need for continuous Monitoring and Evaluation is very critical for the successful implementation of the DMTP.
6. Regular monitoring of programmes and projects implementation has been identified as very crucial. Hence, the DPCU should be adequately resourced with the necessary logistics especially a designated M&E vehicle for effective M&E exercises.

1.7 Analysis of Current Situation/District Profile

1.7.1 Physical and Natural Characteristics

Location and Size

The District is geographically located between latitude 5°05¹¹ and 5°25¹¹N and longitude 1°5¹¹ and 1°20¹¹ W. With a short coastal strip of 5.2 km along the Gulf of Guinea and stretching inland, the District shares political and administrative boundaries with Cape Coast on the South West, Twifo-Hermang Lower Denkyira Districts on the North West, Assin South District in the North, Mfantseman District on the East and Gulf of Guinea in the South.

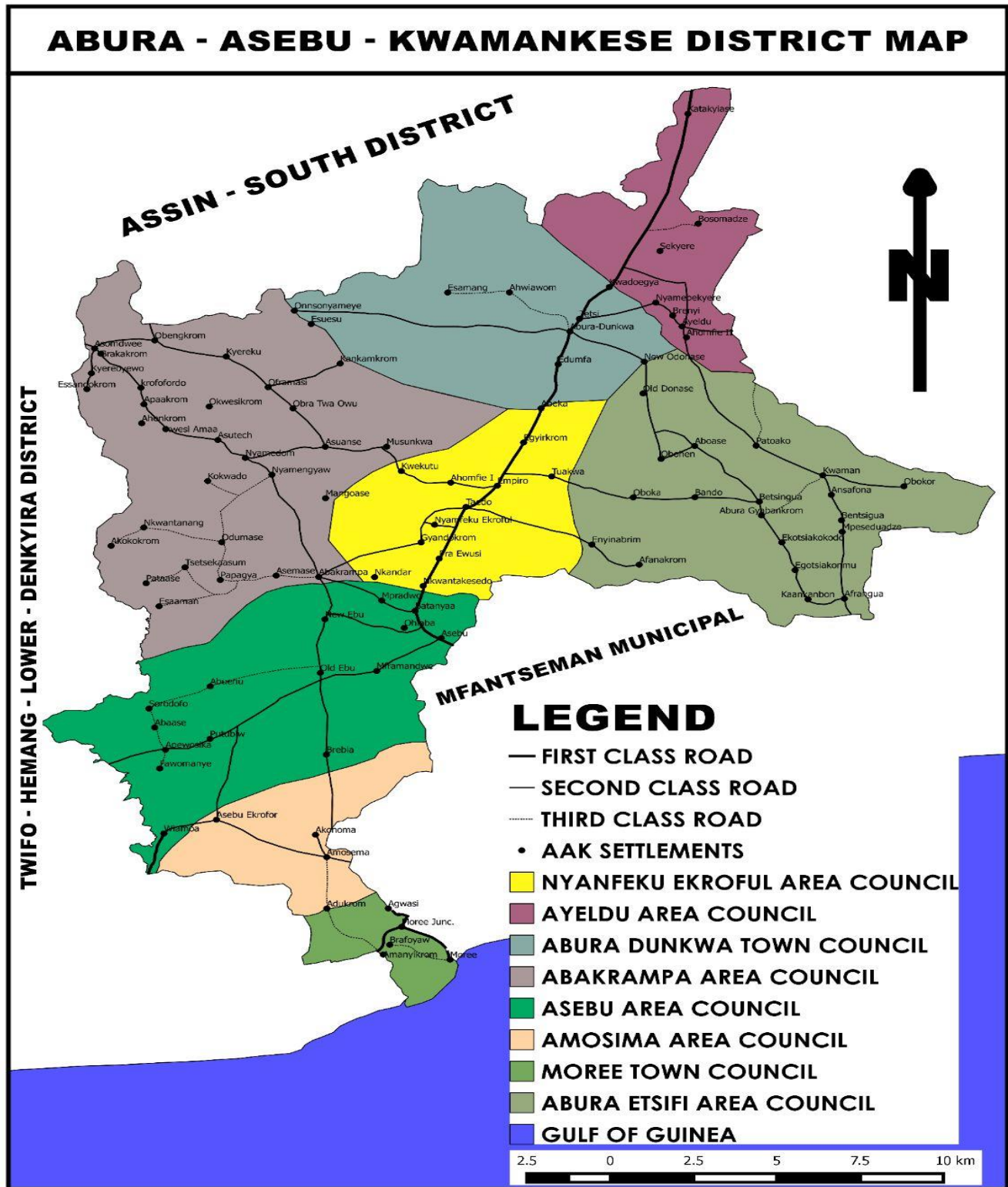
The Abura Asebu Kwamankese District Assembly has a land area of about 380 sq. km which is about 4% of the total land area of the Central Region (9562 sq. km.). The District has about 262 communities, with Abura Dunkwa as its capital.

Topography

The District is basically low-lying and undulating and elevations between 20 and 80 metres above sea level. Areas around Nyanfeku Ekroful, Edumfa/Abaka and parts of Abakrampa being hilly. However, in Kwamankese Traditional Area two notable topographical features occur in the form of Mounts Aburabura and Katakya with elevations high enough to constitute the only critical farthest landmarks which fishermen in Moree observe on the high seas in their fishing activities in the Gulf of Guinea.

Mount Aburabura, below which is located near the village of Bosomadze, signifying the bottom of the 'god-mount', is known to contain a rich biodiversity of flora and fauna and the area nearby contains traditional sacred groves with potentials for the development of tourist attraction but currently being degraded by hunters and farmers.

Figure 1: Map of the District



Climate

AAKD falls within the Evergreen and Semi deciduous forest zones. The area thus experiences double maxima rainfall. The major season starts at the end of April, peaking in May-June and declining in July. The minor rainy season begins in October and reaches a peak in November, declining by the middle of December, followed by a spell of dry, cold weather (the harmattan) in the latter part of December through the end of February. The months of August and September are relatively dry.

Annual rainfall in the southern part of the District and the coastal savanna area around Moree is generally lower between 100cm and 110cm, than in the northern interior, ranging between 110cm and 170 cm. However, the area close to the margin of the forest zone which comprises part of the Kakum valley experiences annual rainfall of about 190cm

With the closeness to the Atlantic Ocean, the District has mild temperatures ranging between 23°C and 28°C and a relative humidity of around 70 percent.

The climate has become unstable with the rains varying from year to year in terms of timing, duration and quality fundamentally attributable to large-scale deforestation and climatic change. The above has serious implications for farming

Vegetation





The vegetation consists of dense scrub tangle in the south, stretching to the Asebu and Abakrampa. Deciduous forest covers the northern or south western portion and merges with the tropical rain forest of the Kakum valley along the south eastern stretch of the district. Beyond this area and covering almost the rest of the District, the vegetation gradually becomes secondary thick bushes with isolated ‘onyaa’ trees an uneconomic and small-sized diameter trees as a result of centuries of farming, logging and bush farming.

Figure 2: Vegetation Map of the District

ABURA - ASEBU - KWAMANKESE DISTRICT VEGETATION

LEGEND

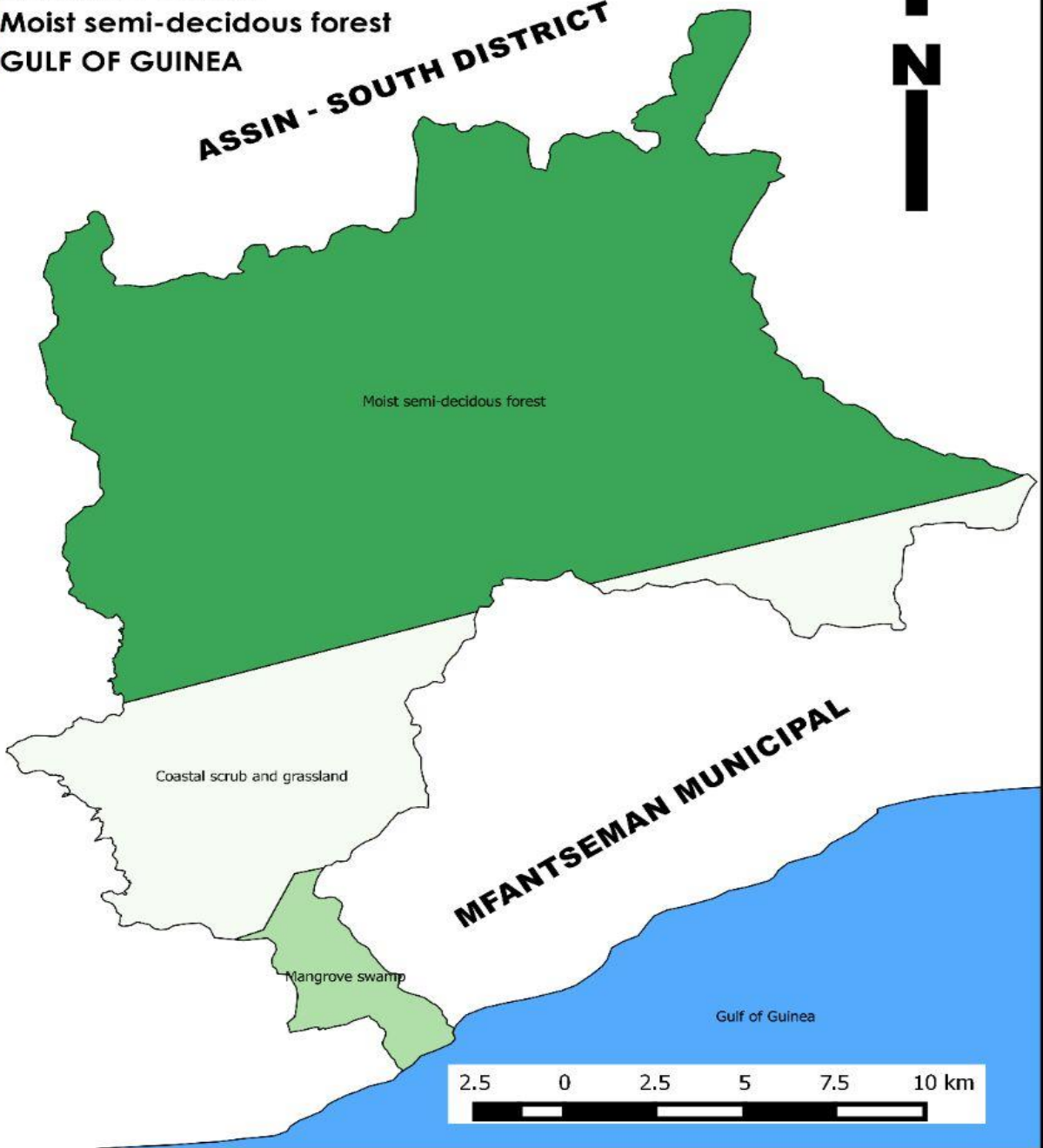
VEGETATION

-  Coastal scrub and grassland
-  Mangrove swamp
-  Moist semi-deciduous forest
-  GULF OF GUINEA

TWIFO - HEMAN - LOWER - DENKYIRA DISTRICT

ASSIN - SOUTH DISTRICT

MFANTSEMAN MUNICIPAL



Forest Reserves

The district has two forest reserves, at Kakum and Birim valleys in Abakrampa and Asebu traditional areas. These reserves serve as protective cover to some of the major rivers that drain the district.

The Kakum Forest Reserve has been developed into a tourist site that generates foreign exchange and income for the local economy and the nation as a whole. However, the district assembly does not derive any revenue directly from the operations of this tourist site. The reserve and vegetation are indicative that the District is endowed with potentially rich forest resources especially timber

Soils

The soils within the District have not been studied in terms of type and their suitability for specific crop production and other uses. Due to continuous cultivation of crops at shorter intervals as a result of population increases and traditional shifting system of farming practices, there are hardly any soils in their fertile natural state and most of the soils are generally declining in natural fertility and resulting in reduced crop yields. The soil is suitable for tree such as citrus, oil palm, cocoa and coconut. The major food crops that thrive in this area include cassava, maize, plantain, yam, and some vegetables.

Geology

The District consist of upper and lower Brimian rocks consisting of granite formation of good quality for the manufacture of products and materials for road and industrial construction. It stretches from Cape Coast through Abuenu-Abakrampa area and up to the Kwodoegya area, near the Assin border.

Near Bosomin area in the Kwamankese Traditional area is underlain by the Cape Coast granite an estimated 2.5 million-ton deposit of kaolinite for emulsion and oil paint production.

The small coastal stretch is made up of cretaceous Eocene marine sand with thin pebbly sand and some limestone; and in many parts of the district occurs in varying sizes deposits of plaster and rocks for building construction.

Although several metals, such as gold, talc and diamonds are believed to exist, appropriate studies are required to confirm their economic and industrial potential for exploration.

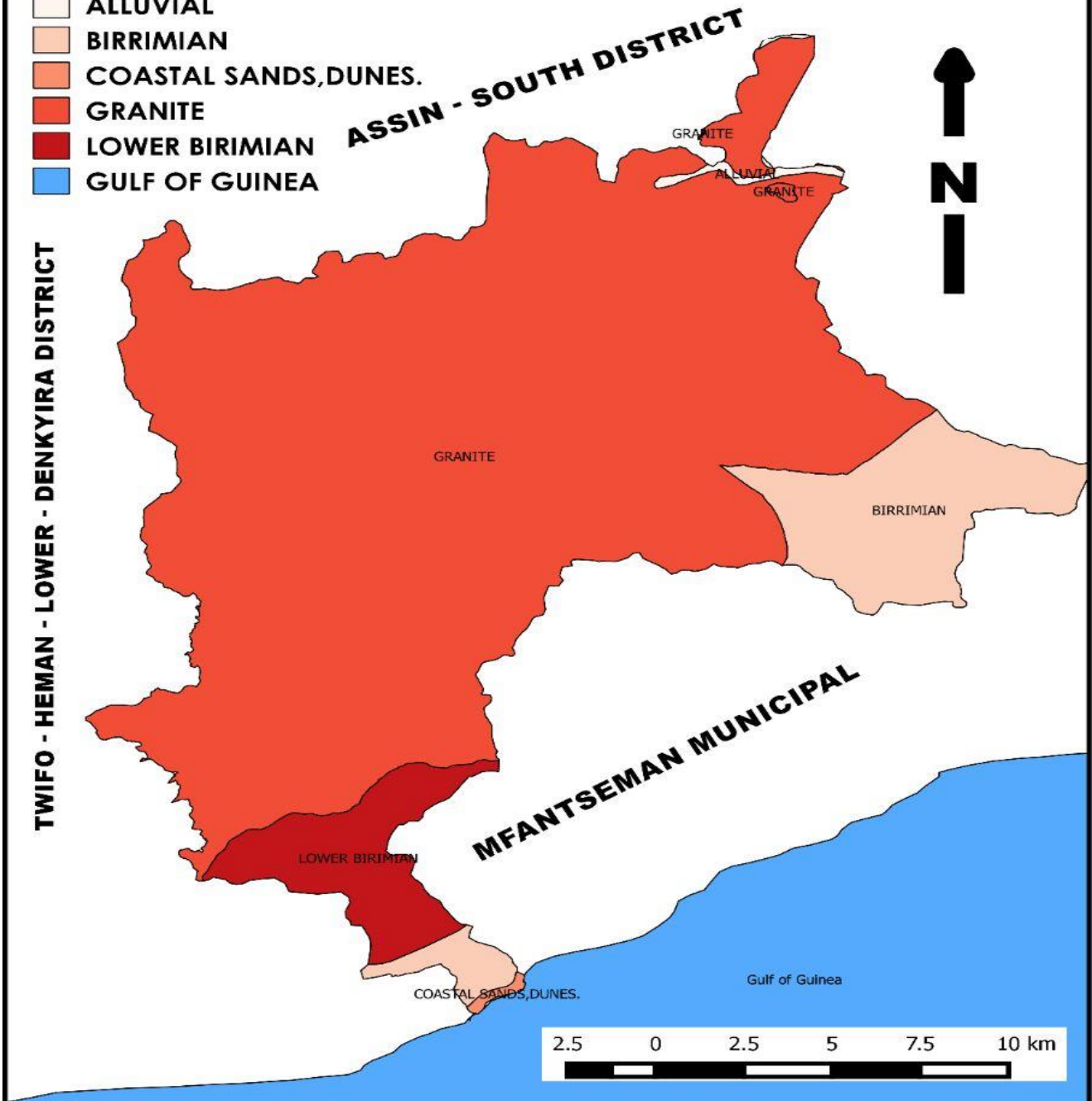
Figure 3: Geological Composition of the District

ABURA - ASEBU - KWAMANKESE GEOLOGY

LEGEND

GEOLOGY

-  ALLUVIAL
-  BIRIMIAN
-  COASTAL SANDS, DUNES.
-  GRANITE
-  LOWER BIRIMIAN
-  GULF OF GUINEA



Drainage

The District is basically drained by three water bodies, the Kakum River, the Kura River and the Mankensu Spring. There are also several streams and swamps, which join other streams and flow into rivers especially in the rainy seasons.

The Kakum River, the most important, originates from Assin North District and flows roughly along the northern and north-western borders of the District, turns southward, flowing past Asuansi and Abenu where it was dammed in 1927 and Birimso became the centre-piece for the treatment and distribution of reasonably stable, potable water for Elmina-Cape Coast-Saltpond areas as well as for settlement along the Cape Coast-Fosu trunk motor highway, including the District headquarters. From the Birimso waterworks, the Kakum River continues towards Cape Coast drowning itself into the lagoon close by.

The Kura whose source is Wurakeseim in the northern part of the District meanders through what is described as the AburaDunkwa Lands and crosses the Fosu –Cape Coast trunk road at Kwadoegya and then flows past Korado town, entering Mfantseman District where it is dammed at KwesiAnsa town and plunges its waters into the Asafo lagoon near Hinanyi town on the sea coast.

The Mankensu, a corruption of ‘Ndankansu’, meaning ‘pure potable water from bead’, is an extraordinary natural spring of noted good quality water located in AburaDunkwa. It ceaselessly exudes its waters over the surrounding area to produce swamps which slowly flow southwards across the AburaDunkwa – Cape Coast highway to join the Nsanyaako stream which in turn flows to join the river Brutu near Enyinabrim and then through Mfantseman District to empty its waters into the Atlantic Ocean near Akatakyiwa town.

Conditions of the Built-up Environment

The built Environment is made up of the man-made features and activities which support human life.

Educational infrastructure, water and sanitation facilities, health facilities, post and telecommunications and roads are some of the prominent elements that exist in this environment. Housing needs, economic as well as industrial activities are all organized within the built environment.

Basically, there are 262 settlements which are organized in a way that reflects the three most popular settlement patterns namely; linear, nucleated and scattered.

With the exception of two unique small settlements of New Ebu and New Odonase where layout was specially organized decades ago by Nana Out IX, Omanhene of the Abura Traditional Area, no other settlement in the District, has made use of any properly designated settlement layout resulting in haphazard development of structures, no orderly planned streets giving no thoroughfare for movement.

The absence of organized streets in the settlements to foster the development of any form of drainage systems has resulted in poor drainage in most of these settlements and over the years gullies have been created and erosion has taken a heavy toll on houses and undermined the foundations and, therefore, the structure of houses in most settlements. The worst form of the drainage problem is demonstrated in Moree where a storm water drainage system was started to relieve the situation but has still not been completed.

The prevalence of poor drainage has also resulted in the creation of insanitary conditions. Stagnant water, in low-lying areas of settlements, providing ideal breeding grounds for the growth and multiplication of mosquitoes.

Waste management which happened to be a problem in the most densely populated settlements like Moree, Abura Dunkwa, Abakrampa and Asebu is being addressed with the support The District Environmental Health Unit of the Assembly and waste management experts; Zoomlion Company Ltd.

Another characteristic of our built-up environment is the poor road network system in most of the hinterlands. This hinders the smooth movement of vehicles and people in the district. Problems such as potholes, erosion and creation of gullies as a result of lack of drains at the sides of the roads are some of the direct results of poor maintenance culture and neglect in some cases. These conditions make it very difficult to use the roads especially during the rainy season which also affects the transportation of food and other farm produce to the marketing centers. This has increased the incidence of post-harvest losses with its attendant loss of income to farmers and traders.

1.7.2 Demographic Characteristics

Population Size type of locality and sex

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the District had a population of 117,185, which constituted 5.3% of the population of the Central Region. Based on the estimated growth rate of 1.8%, the projected population of the district as at 2018 is 144,966. The district has more females than males with a sex ratio of 89.3.

The district is predominantly rural with 66.4 percent of the population living in rural areas, while 33.6 percent live in urban areas. Similarly, there are more female than males among the urban population and same is recorded for the rural area. Further details are shown in Table 4

Table 4: Population Size by type of locality and sex

Region/District/ Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	117,185	100.0	39,428	33.6	77,757	66.4
Male	55,275	100.0	18,428	33.3	36,847	66.7
Female	61,910	100.0	21,000	33.9	40,910	66.1

Percent of regional population 5.3%

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From the table below, Moree is the most populous community in the District. Followed by Abura Dunkwa and thirdly, Abakrampa. From the table, these three have been the urban towns until 2018 when Asebu is expected to join the league. It is also expected that, the population of Amosima is also expected to grow beyond 5,000

Table 5 below presents the population sizes for the first twenty Communities in the District using the growth rate of 1.8%.

Table 5: Population for first Twenty (20) largest Communities

NO	TOWN	2000	2010	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	District	90,093	117,185	141,162	144,966	148,873	152,885	157,005
1	Moree	17761	23,554	28,373	29,138	29,923	30,730	31,558
2	Abura Dunkwa	8439	11,077	13,343	13,703	14,072	14,452	14,841
3	Abakrampa	4771	5,667	6,826	7,010	7,199	7,393	7,593
4	Asebu	2997	4,124	4,968	5,102	5,239	5,380	5,525
5	Amosima	3225	3,775	4,547	4,670	4,796	4,925	5,058
6	Edumfa	1713	3,704	4,462	4,582	4,706	4,832	4,963
7	Brafoyaw	1746	3,253	3,919	4,024	4,133	4,244	4,358
8	New Ebu	1862	2,186	2,633	2,704	2,777	2,852	2,929
9	AsebuEkroful	1420	2,113	2,545	2,614	2,684	2,757	2,831
10	Nyamedom	1375	2,012	2,424	2,489	2,556	2,625	2,696
11	Akonoma	1386	1,908	2,298	2,360	2,424	2,489	2,556
12	NyanfekuEkroful	1596	1,761	2,121	2,178	2,237	2,297	2,359
13	Asuansi	1212	1,649	1,986	2,040	2,095	2,151	2,209
14	Katakyiase	1200	1,585	1,909	1,961	2,014	2,068	2,124
15	Batanyaa	1090	1,550	1,867	1,917	1,969	2,022	2,077
16	Moree Junction		1,498	1,804	1,853	1,903	1,954	2,007
17	Obokor	1007	1,437	1,731	1,778	1,826	1,875	1,925
18	Ayeldu	1303	1,326	1,597	1,640	1,685	1,730	1,777
19	New Odonase	978	1,283	1,546	1,587	1,630	1,674	1,719
20	Abaka		1,236	1,489	1,529	1,570	1,613	1,656

Source: AAKDA Projections based on 2010PHC

The above table reveals that, most of the communities in the district have grown in terms of their population size. However, majority of the first twenty list of towns have population between One Thousand (1000) and 4000. It can be noted that, the growth of the urban centers was gradual while, the growth in the smaller township was dramatic and significant. The above shows that more communities are becoming good candidates for higher order services.

Sex Composition and Sex Ratio

The table below shows that generally, there are more females than males in all the age groups. The sex ratio of 89.3 for the district indicates that, for every hundred females, there are about 89 males. This has serious implication for fertility, employment, vulnerability, HIV related issues, dependency and poverty especially in a situation where a high proportion of women in the District are single parents and heads of households.

Table 6: Sex Composition and Ratio

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	MALE (47.2%)	FEMALE (52.8%)
2010	117,185	55,275	61,910
2017	141,162	66,628	74,534
2018	144,966	68,424	76,542
2019	148,873	70,268	78,605
2020	152,885	72,162	80,723
2021	157,005	74,106	82,899

Source: AAKDA Projections based on 2010 PHC

Rural – Urban Split

The District is predominantly rural with the proportion of urban dwellers constituting 33.6% of the District Population. This proportion is formed by just three major towns in the district namely Moree, Abura Dunkwa and Abakrampa. It is however expected that by 2018, Asebu is would join the list of urbanized town as already indicated in the table of first twenty settlements. This means that whiles the District Assembly continues to address the needs of the majority dwelling in the rural areas, strategic

investments have to be made in these urban towns which naturally become the center of attraction for surrounding communities in terms of service provision and access to basic amenities.

Table 7: Comparative Urban Rural population distribution

REGION/DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION	URBAN POPULATION	RURAL POPULATION	AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION	
				URBAN	RURAL
Central Region (2000)	1,593,823	598,405	995,418	37.5	62.5
Central Region (2010)	2,201,863	1,037,077	1164786	47.1	52.9
AAK DSITRICT					
2000	90093	26,200	63,893	29.1	78.9
2010	117,185	39,588	75,571	33.6	66.4.
2017	141,162	47.430	93,732		
2018	144,966	48,709	96,257		
2019	148,873	50,021	98,852		
2020	152,885	51,369	101,516		
2021	157,005	52,754	104,251		

Source: Population and Housing Census Report 2010

Population Density

Available statistics shows that the population density has increased from 237 persons per sq.km in 2000 to 308 persons per sq km in 2010. With an estimated district population of 141,162 for 2017, the population density currently is estimated to be 371 persons per square km. This makes AAK. District one of the densely populated areas in the Central Region and therefore a good candidate for higher order services.

Age Distribution

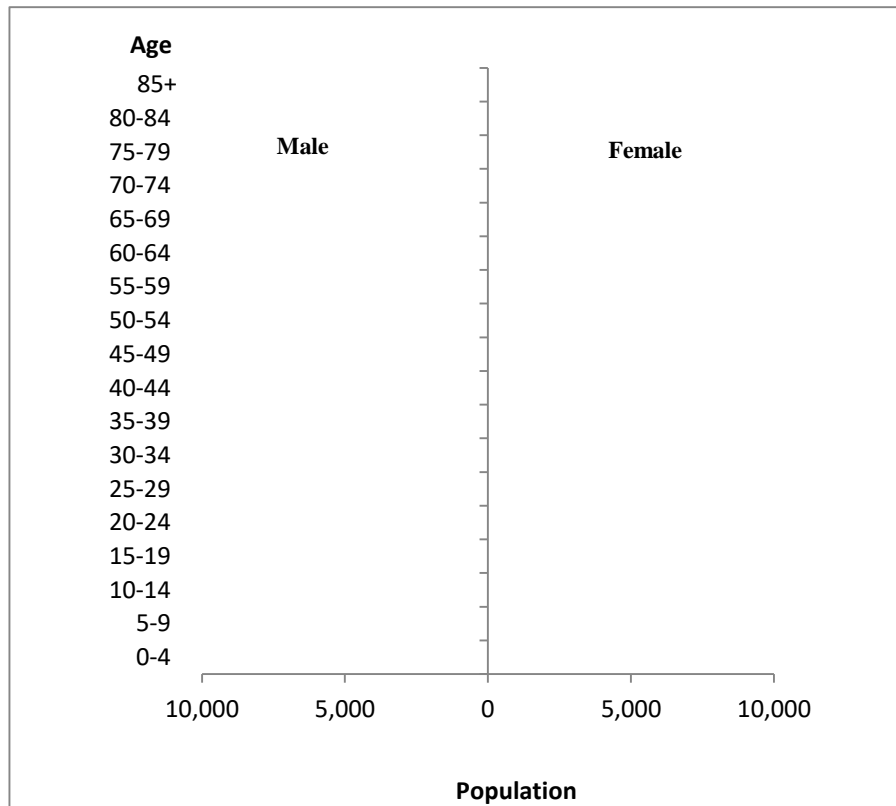
The District's population has a youthful structure, with a broad base consisting of large numbers of children and a conical top of a small number of elderly persons. The population Aged 0-14 years is 47,524 (40.5%) out of the district total of 117,185. This compared to both regional and national figures of 39.5 percent and 34.4 percent, respectively confirms the youthful nature of the district population. This situation requires the District Assembly to make adequate provision to take care of the educational, Health care, jobs and other critical needs required for such a population. The table below and the population pyramid that follows gives a complete picture of the structure of the population as given in five (5) years and broad age cohorts.

Table 8 : Age Distribution

Age Group	Sex				Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Percent	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	117,185	100.0	55,275	61,910	89.3	39,428	77,757
0 - 4	16,571	14.1	8,282	8,289	99.9	5,849	10,722
5-9	15,567	13.3	7,879	7,688	102.5	5,079	10,488
10-14	15,386	13.1	7,886	7,500	105.1	4,828	10,558
15 - 19	13,094	11.2	6,769	6,325	107.0	4,434	8,660
20 - 24	9,122	7.8	4,293	4,829	88.9	3,417	5,705
25 - 29	7,352	6.3	3,219	4,133	77.9	2,896	4,456
30 - 34	6,235	5.3	2,678	3,557	75.3	2,288	3,947
35 - 39	5,805	5.0	2,535	3,270	77.5	1,995	3,810
40 - 44	5,272	4.5	2,377	2,895	82.1	1,715	3,557
45 - 49	4,531	3.9	1,937	2,594	74.7	1,373	3,158
50 - 54	4,589	3.9	1,951	2,638	74.0	1,418	3,171
55 - 59	3,057	2.6	1,394	1,663	83.8	914	2,143
60 - 64	2,874	2.5	1,247	1,627	76.6	845	2,029
65 - 69	1,930	1.6	827	1,103	75.0	611	1,319
70 - 74	2,227	1.9	857	1,370	62.6	626	1,601
75 - 79	1,235	1.1	456	779	58.5	389	846
80 - 84	1,139	1.0	349	790	44.2	385	754
85 - 89	603	0.5	202	401	50.4	192	411
90 - 94	398	0.3	94	304	30.9	124	274
95 - 99	198	0.2	43	155	27.7	50	148
All Ages	117,185		55,275	61,910	89.3	39,428	77,757
0-14	47,524		24,047	23,477	102.4	15,756	31,768
15-64	61,931		28,400	33,531	84.7	21,295	40,636
65+	7,730		2,828	4,902	57.7	2,377	5,353
Age-dependency ratio	89.2		94.6	84.6		85.2	91.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4: Population Pyramid



Dependency Ratio

The District has a dependency ratio of 89.2 compared to the regional dependency ratio of 81.4. This implies that for every 100 persons aged 15-64 years which is the economically active group, there are about 89 dependents to be supported. Thus, the district has the sixth highest dependency ratio in the Central Region.

While old age dependency ratio of 12.5 child dependency is 76.7 for every 100 person within the working age group (15-64). This means children would be the most affected if there aren't enough job opportunities for the working class. Furthermore, child dependency ratio is noted to be higher in rural areas (78.2) compared to urban areas (74.0), and old age dependency ratio is also higher in rural areas (13.2) compared to urban areas (11.2).

Table 9: Age dependency ratio by locality

Age group/ratio	Total	Urban	Rural
All Ages	117,185	39,428	77,757
0-14	47,524	15,756	31,768
15-64	61,931	21,295	40,636
65+	7,730	2,377	5,353
Age-dependency ratio			
Child dependency Ratio	76.7	74.0	78.2
Old Age Dependency Ratio	12.5	11.2	13.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

Spatial Distribution/ Settlement Pattern

Population in the district is unevenly distributed. Most of the settlements are sparsely populated with very few densely populated areas which have populations of more than 5,000 people and above. Another feature of the District population distribution is that, most of the communities with high populations are located close to the trunk road passing through the District from Yamoransa Junction through Assin Fosu to Kumasi. The others, which are rural, are dispersed and dotted all over the District. This makes it difficult or very expensive to locate or provide basic social amenities to benefit a large number of people.

Migration

The trend of migration in the District is basically rural-urban. This is primarily due to the predominantly rural nature of the District and the fact that attractive job opportunities are located mainly in the larger communities or urban centers. The above constitutes internal migration.

There is also out migration where people travel outside the District to places like Mankessim, Takoradi, Oda, Swedru, Kumasi and Accra.

The District also experiences some in-migration from other places into the Districts. The 2010 Population and Housing Census reports a total of 28,529 migrants into the district with varying length of stay.

In terms of the origins, migrants from the Western region constitute the highest proportion. It is estimated that 60 - 70% of the cocoa and citrus farmers in the District are migrant farmers from other locations outside the district.

Household Composition and Structure:

The Household composition and structure are direct reflection of the social structure, economic activities, and level of education, migrations and sometimes traditional religious beliefs.

Being a typical Akan speaking area and matrilineal in inheritance, the household units in the District are traditional. Except for the slight effect of modernization, the extended family system is dominant with more than one household living in the same housing unit.

The structure of the household therefore is defined in terms of the relationship of members of the household to one person they accept and recognize as family head. Members of the household are therefore the family head and the lineage (children, sisters, grand children and great grandchildren).

Household Size

Household size is the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex or residential status. The welfare of each member is directly linked to the size of that household. This is because the resources that are available to the individual household members may be influenced by the size of the household. The average household size in the district estimated at 4.0 persons as at the 2010 PHC. This figure is comparable to the Regional figure of 4.0 but slightly lower than the national average of 4.4. The figures also vary with individual communities. The household size for rural communities are slightly higher (4.0) than that of the urban areas (3.9)

Development Implications

The overall demographic characteristics pose the following challenges of:

- The need to put up programmes aimed at meeting the development needs of the large dependant population size.
- Nurturing the high infant and dependant population to maturity.
- Managing the high fertility rates to reduce population growth rate and size.
- Managing and developing the high rural population and ensure the provision of the needed development interventions.

In addition, Population control measures must be put in place to avoid over Population. Promotion of planned settlement Housing, good housing types, and use of appropriate technologies including building

materials are also pertinent issues of development that need to be addressed. The District can adopt using religious denomination as an agent of development and involvement of the majority of people who are women in decision-making.

- Introduction of alternate employment opportunities to accelerate development and reducing over dependence on agriculture.
- Improving literacy rates as a measure of accelerated development.
- Empowering female with emphasis on rural women as a measure of accelerating development.
- Population age, sex and labour distributions are factors that should be key in determining project planning horizon, project type, project target, and project cycle.

Labour Force

The potential labour force within any given population is calculated using persons aged 15–64 years. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the potential working force of the district, constitutes 52.8% of the total population. Assuming the proportion of the working force doesn't change significantly within the plan period, the statistics of the district's potential working force is shown in the table below

Table 10: Projected Labour Force (15 – 64) 2014 – 2017)

Year	Population	Potential Labour Force
2000	90,093	38,075.
2010	117185	61,874
2017	141,162	74,534
2018	144,966	76,542
2019	148,873	78,605
2020	152,885	80,723
2021	157,005	82,899

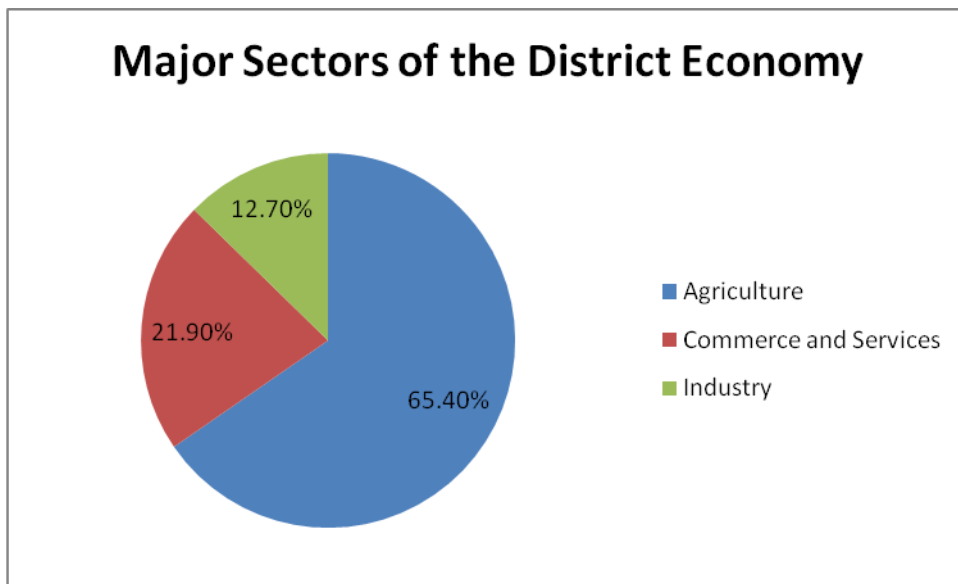
Source: DPCU 2017

1.7.3 Economic Characteristics

Micro economy:

The Agriculture sector made up of crops, forestry, livestock, fishing and others, constitutes the major economic activity in the district. It employs about 65.4% (farming 54.5 fishing 10.9) of the economically active population, followed by services 21.9 (commerce 9% and others 12.9%) and then Industry 12.7%

Fig 5



The above figures show that Agriculture and fishery is the main employer and backbone of the District's economy. Industry follows because there are many enterprises that use raw materials from agriculture for production (backward integration). An equally large proportion buys and sells farm produce and finished products from in and out the district hence the significant proportion of sales.

On the other hand, clerical work, administrative and managerial services have low percentages because there are not many public institutions and more so private institutions with well-developed organizational structure are not in demand for such caliber of employees.

The rate of investment is low even though there are several investment potentials to be tapped. This is an area the District will have to work on, to improve upon its economic gains.

Agriculture

As previously indicated, agriculture constitutes the main stay of the economy which employs about 65.4% of the labour force. Based on the 2017 estimated potential labour force, there are about 48,745 farmers across the district.

Agriculture is done mainly at subsistence level, producing the staple foods such as plantain, cassava, yam, vegetables and the traditional cash crops as cocoa, coconut, citrus, sugar cane and oil palm. Farm holdings are therefore small ranging from 1.0 to 2.5 acres per farmer.

Commercial farming is not widespread in the district. For the few commercial farmers existing, the major crops cultivated include citrus, oil palm, sugar cane, cocoa and coconut. The average farm size per commercial farmer is estimated around 2.5acres per farmer.

Crop Production

The major arable crops cultivated in the District are, maize, cassava, plantain, coco-yam, yam, sweet potato, beans, groundnut, pepper, garden eggs, banana and pineapple as shown in the table below

Table 11: Output of Major Crops Produced During the Planned Period

TYPE OF CROPS	OUTPUT IN METRIC TONNES							
	ACTUALS				TARGET			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Maize	17,356.08	18,105.87	18,888.04	19,704.00	21,102.98	21,280.98	21,674.40	22,974.86
Cassava	44,513.77	47,010.99	49,648.31	52,433.58	55,375.10	56625.40	57701.02	59,605.14
Plantain	2,174.72	2,234.30	2,295.53	2,385.43	2,457	2,555.27	2,647.26	2,731.97
Yam	3,450.86	3,517.46	3,585.35	3,654.55	3725.08	3796.60	3869.87	3940.30
Citrus	129,843.5	132,596.2	135,407.2	138,277.8	141,195.46	144,174.68	147,058.17	149,411.10
Oil Palm			41,878.36	44,513.77	46739.459	48965.147	51190.836	53416.524
Cocoa				3869.87	4063.3635	4469.6999	5140.1548	6168.1858

Source: MOFA, AAK 2017

The major tree crops cultivated are citrus (oranges, lime) and oil palm. Tree crops cultivated on a minor scale are cocoa and coffee. Apart from the above the district also has the potential of producing groundnut and tiger nuts on commercial levels.

Land Tenure System

Traditionally, land belongs to the people but held in trust by the paramount chiefs who over the years have, for many specific reasons, delegated the trust through sub-chiefs to the heads of clans and families, resulting in the allocation of land to specific and identifiable groups. With this system individuals only hold the right to use the land either by freehold or leasehold and not the absolute title to the land. This therefore makes access to land and land development difficult and unattractive. This also affects the possibility of using the land as collateral.

Production Technology

The methods and Technology for farming are mainly traditional and based on manual operations. The age-old cutlass and the felling axe are used for clearing the land. The hoe for seedbed preparation and weeding by women and the ubiquitous cutlass and the earth chisel for planting constitute the major farming implements prevalent in the district. These four hand tools are the main ones by which agricultural activities are carried on by the majority of the farming population in the District. The use of knapsack sprayers for the control of weeds, pest and diseases using agro chemicals is also on the rise especially by maize and vegetable farmers.

It is also estimated that, most farmers in the district practice mixed cropping with mono cropping following as the second most preferred farming practice.

Farm Inputs

The use of local varieties of crops such as maize and cassava for planting is still prevalent in the district. However, the adoption of improved varieties of planting materials is gradually catching up and being embraced by farmers in the district. This has been made possible by the efforts of the District Agricultural Development Unit (DADU) through the Agriculture Extension Agents. The use of agro chemicals is on the rise for pest and disease control, weed management in the field as well as for storage.

The use of yield boosting chemicals like fertilizers and simple organic manure is quite high and widespread among most farmers in the district.

Storage Facilities

Farmers in the district still use the traditional methods of storing farm produce using systems like barns and cribs for storing maize. Others also use agro chemicals as their means of storing maize over a longer

period. There are no public storage facilities which mean that usually, unless farm produce are sold immediately, farmers bear a high risk of losing their products entirely or having to dispose at very low price to avoid losses.

Storage is a basic problem, especially in the agric sector. This has resulted in post-harvest loses currently estimated between 19-20%.as at June 2017.

However, there are no facilities to preserve citrus, which is produced on large scale in the district.

Added to the above is the fact that there aren't enough agro processing plants to process the product to semi or finished products.

Marketing of Farm Produce

Farm produce is mainly sold within the communities and at weekly market centers at Nyanfeku Ekroful, Abaka, Nyamedom and recently at Asebu. It is estimated that 72% of the farmers sell their produce within the community with 20% selling theirs outside the community and the remaining 8% of the farmers marketing their produce both within and outside the community. Some of the problems identified are low prices, high cost of transport to marketing centers, perish ability of products, etc.

Livestock Rearing

The District has an estimated number of livestock farmers to be about 7,508. These are engaged in the rearing of animals such as Poultry, piggery, small ruminants, cattle and grass cutter. The district also has the potential of rearing rabbits Livestock is mainly kept on free-range and sedentary husbandry, intensive for commercial poultry production and sometimes semi intensive practice.

Poultry and cattle are usually raised on a commercial scale, whiles households raise other types of livestock for domestic consumption. The commercial viability of pigs is gradually gaining grounds in the District. Access to adequate capital and improved breeds, diseases, low access to veterinary service and low returns on sales are some of the problems faced by this sector. The need for a reliable data on livestock census and confinement of livestock to reduce public nuisance are some of the other challenges that need to be addressed.

Table 12: Major Livestock and Holdings

LIVESTOCK	NO. OF FARMERS	TOTAL NO. OF STOCK
Poultry (Exotic)	10	8000
Poultry (Local)	6800	35000
Turkey	15	100
Sheep	1870	7000
Goat	3020	15,000

Cattle	12	252
Pig	21	700

Source: MOFA AAK 2017

Fishing

As indicated in the description of the physical features, the District has a short coastal strip along the Gulf of Guinea. This strip, about 5 Kilometers long within which is located the only town, Moree, which occupies 3.4 km from east to west along the coastal stretch of land.

Moree, with a current estimated population of 28,373, has had the reputation of being one of the major centers for marine fishing along the West African coast. Out of the economically active population of 48,104 people, 5243 (10.9%) are in the fishing industry thus making Moree one of the largest fishing communities in the Central Region and probably the whole of Ghana. Occupying an area of about 9 square Kilometers, with a population density of 2,522 people/km² making it by far the most densely populated settlement in the District.

Marine fishing in Moree area has two seasons, the main season, usually lasting from the middle of June to mid-August. Although the minor or ‘lean’ season covers the months of November through January of the following year.

It is estimated that there are about 370 registered seaworthy canoes in Moree, most of them motorized.

In the main season, the fishermen operate from their home base using ‘Ali’ nets and according to the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the annual catch by Moree fishermen is of the tune of some 13,000 metric tonnes, February being the month with the lowest catch.

Basically, the landing of fish in Moree by its fishermen is largely dependent on the demand of the fishermen’s wives, other fishmongers who mainly smoke the fish on age-old technology based kilns around their houses or any vacant spaces close by in the town, thus creating serious pollution of the air. Often some of the women hawkers carry some of the fresh fish and sell at the District headquarters, AburaDunkwa and its environs. During the bumper season, some of the fishermen discharged their fish at Elmina where there are storage facilities. In the lean season, however, some of the fishermen groups migrate to such places as Tema, Sekondi, Axim where they fish and sell their catch to the cold stores in those places.

Technical Support

Technical support services are provided to farmers by the MoFA- DADU staff in the district. The MoFA DADU has staff strength of 17. This is made up of one District Director, District Development Officers, Veterinary Officers and Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs). Currently, the district has only eight (8)

Agricultural Extension Agents. This figure in relation to the farmer population of 48,745, the estimated AEA: Farmer ratio is 1:6,093 which is very high when compared to the standard ratio of 1:500. This put a lot of strain on the officers. This situation coupled with issues like low funding and logistical constraints are some of the main reasons which have hindered the smooth development of the agricultural sector.

Industry

According to the 2010 PHC, this sector employs about 12.7% of the district's labour force. This sector covers, processing, small scale manufacturing and mining

Manufacturing and Processing Industries

There are a number of Small scale manufacturing and processing firms in the district as shown in table below. Most of these enterprises can be classified as small and micro with a few in the medium scale level. Some of the major firms in the district operate in areas such as Agro-processing, Satchet water Production, starch production among others.

The district is one of the leading producers of citrus in the Central Region but currently has no functional processing factory that takes advantage of this potential.

Other potential areas include Cassava Procession into starch, gari flour and other products. Oil Palm processing into palm oil, palm kernel extraction and other products are all currently being done on small scale but have great potential for large scale production.

Besides these agro processing activities, the district has a good number of artisans working in various fields such as Hairdressing, carpentry and joinery, dress-making, and soap-making. There are sandcrete block making factories and other similar enterprises.

Table 13: Major Agro Processing Enterprises in the District

S/N	NAME AND TYPE OF INDUSTRY	LOCATION	MAIN PRODUCT	RAW MATERIAL	EST. NO. OF EMPLOYEES
1	Mandis Co Ltd Food and Beverage	Asebu	Fruit juice, sachet water	Citrus	33
2	Mola World Oil Palm Processing	Kwadoegya	Palm Oil,	Oil Palm	8
3	WAML	Tetsi	Palm Oil,	Palm fruits/ kernel	50
4	Women in Need	Bosomin	Cassava Flour, Chips,	Cassava	22

			Gari		
5	Tropical Starch	AburaDunkwa	Starch, Gari	Cassava	10
6	Amo Palm	Abompi	Palm Oil	Palm fruits	22
7	Center for Women Empowerment	Nsan	Palm Oil, Kernel & Coconut	Palm fruits	20
8	Coastal Groove	Asebu	Fruit juice, dried peels	Citrus	31

Table 14: Non Agro Processing Industry

S/N	NAME AND TYPE OF INDUSTRY	LOCATION	MAIN PRODUCT	RAW MATERIAL	EST. NO. OF EMPLOYEES
1	MJ Quarry	Abura Dunkwa	Quarry Products	Rocks	
2	Gemnite Stone Quarry	Nyamebekyere	Quarry Products	Rocks	
3	Aqua Fill Mineral water	Bosomin	Satchet and bottled water	Water	
4	Artic Mineral Water	Asebu	Satchet and bottled water	Water	
5	Ahenpong satchet water	Abakrampa	Satchet water	Water	
6	Adom satchet water	Tetsi Inc	Satchet water	Water	
7	Aqua Biney Water	Abura Dunkwa	Satchet water	Water	

It is also worth noting that the District has potentials for the production of non-traditional industrial products- the citronella, which grows almost anywhere in the District

The main constraints facing the manufacturing sector in the district are:

- Limited access to capital
- Limited markets
- Inadequate managerial personnel.

Mining and Quarrying

Another economic activity in the district is stone quarrying. The district currently has two major sites located at Abura Dunkwa and Nyamebekyere. There are also a few other small scale quarries at places like Kwadoegya and Aboase. These establishments provide employment to the people, support the construction industry and also serve as a source of revenue to the Assembly.

There are also reports of traces of mineral deposits including Gold, at Korado; Kaolin/Clay at Bosomin; granites at Tetsi and Miensa and feldspar at Abuenu and Mpeseduadze. However, their economic worth is yet to be established as these require further geological studies and tests.

Commerce and Services

Commercial activities in the district cover trading which involves the buying and selling of goods. This forms a very important part of the economic life of the people in the District as it penetrates into the small villages in the District in the form of peddling.

The Services sector comprises of trading activities, transport, catering and hospitality services. According to the 2010 PHC, this sector employs about 21.9 % of the district’s labour force.

There are four important periodic marketing centres in the District which attract traders from various locations both within and without the District. These Market centres are located at Abaka, Nyanfeku Ekroful (Abura Denkyira), Asebu all along the Fosu-Cape Coast Highway and Nyamedom. Each market centre has specific market days and serves a number of communities within the catchment area.

Table 15: Weekly Markets and Marketing Days

MARKET	MARKET DAYS
Abaka	Mondays and Thursdays
NyanfekuEkroful	Tuesdays and Fridays
Nyamedom	Wednesdays and Saturdays
Asebu	Saturdays

Some of the problems identified in relation to these markets are:

- Inadequacy of space for the orderly display of goods
- Lack of adequate sheds and stalls as transactions are always disrupted during the rainy season.
- Absence and or Inadequate places convenience and refuse containers
- Trading along the shoulders of the road
-

The banking needs of the district, is served with the presence of Five (5) different banking institutions located in four major towns in the district. The banks and their respective operational areas are indicated in the table below

Table 16: Banks in the District

S/N	NAME OF BANK	TOWNS LOCATED
1	GCB Bank	AburaDunkwa
2	Nyankumasi Ahenkro Rural Bank	AburaDunkwa
3	Akoti Rural Bank	AburaDunkwa
4	Kakum Rural Bank	Moree, Abakrampa
5	GN Bank	Asebu and AburaDunkwa

A number of other financial institutions such as Cooperative Credit Union and Micro finance companies are also in the district. Notable among them are listed below

S/N	NAME OF INSTITUTION	TOWNS LOCATED
1	Osomufo Microfinance	Abura Dunkwa
2	Coast link Micro Finance	Abura Dunkwa
3	AAK Teachers Cooperative Credit Union	Abura Dunkwa, Nyamedom and Abakrampa

Access to credit is however said to be cumbersome and amount approved of is normally too small to be of any significant use. On the issue of accessibility, it came out that the banks are unevenly located. Their locations favour towns along the Fosu – Abura Dunkwa - Cape Coast trunk road and a few other towns, to the disadvantage of communities within the Asuansi and Abura Gyabankrom Catchment areas.

It also worth noting that most of these banks operating in the district are branches of other banks whose headquarters are located outside the district. This situation in the long run does not work to the advantage of the district since the net benefits of the banking activities are utilized and controlled by indigenes of other districts.

Postal Services /Telecommunication

The District is served by one post office and two postal Agencies. The post Office is located in Abura Dunkwa, and the postal agencies in Moree and Abakrampa. The Postal facilities traditional services related to mails, the postal units at Abura Dunkwa, Abakrampa and Moree, deal in postal money transfers

within Ghana in the form of Money Orders, etc. in this form, remittances are regularly made by relatives living in other places in Ghana to relatives at home in the District.

The district is reasonably served by six (6) telecommunication networks. These are MTN, Vodaphone, Tigo, Glo, Airtel and Expresso. The service masts of these companies have been strategically mounted in various communities across the district, providing connectivity to all major towns and settlements in the district. The services of these providers have also improved tremendously over the period.

Access to Mobile Phone and Internet Connectivity

According to the 2010 Population and Housing census the district has a mobile phone penetration rate of 38.5% and internet access of just 4.1%. In both cases, the patronage by males is higher than females as can be seen from the table below.

Table 17: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	78,570	100.0	30,237	38.50	3,251	4.10
Male	35,834	100.0	16,489	46.00	2,164	6.00
Female	42,736	100.0	13,748	32.20	1,087	2.50

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The main facilities in the district that provides internet services to the public are two Community Information Centers located at Abura Dunkwa and Abakrampa. A similar facility has just been completed at Ayeldu but is yet to be furnished to commence operation. The district is making efforts to provide more of such facilities in equally prominent towns in the district.

Road Transport

According to the Department of Feeder Roads the district has a total estimated road length of about 188 km. This includes a 32 km trunk road being part of the Yamoransa Junction to Kumasi Highway. The remaining 156km are all feeder roads. Also, an estimated length of 55.7 km of the feeder roads is tarred leaving a little above 100km of the district's feeder roads untarred.

The first class asphalt highway constructed in the late eighties is the Fosu - Abura Dunkwa-Cape Coast road. This highway has a corridor along which settlements with a combined population accounting for 20.1 percent of the total population of the District are clustered.

Some of the feeder roads are classified as all-year round motorable roads while others are said to be motorable only in the dry season.

Notwithstanding, some of the all-year motorable roads are noted for their pot holes and are usually made up of roads which branch off from the highway. These roads which are beset with numerous potholes that makes travel very difficult: The following are some:

1. Kwadoegya through Ayeldu to Kwaman and Afrangua.
2. Empiro to Musunkwa
3. MusunkwaJnc to Asuansi
4. Abakrampa to Nyamedom.
5. Abakrampa-Pagagya-Akukorkrom
6. Asebu-Putubiw-Apewosika
7. Nyankefu Ekroful-Abakrampa
8. Tuakwa-AboraGyabankrom
9. Abura Denkyira –Enyinabrim

In addition to all these, the district anticipates adding a total of about 40km additional roads to open up some other communities and improve the transportation system across the district.



Fig. 6: Feeder road Linking some farming areas **Fig. 7 Trunk Rd from Yamoransa to AssinFosu**

Table18: Tarred Roads in AAKD

NO.	FROM	TO	KILOMETERS	CONDITION
1	Tetse Jnc	Abeadze Dominase	14.0	Good
2	Ayeldu	Afrangua Jnc.	11.6	Poor
3	Abura Dunkwa	Afrangua Jnc	20.5	Poor
4	Asebu	Asuansi	12.0	Poor
5	MoreeJnc	Moree	2.1	Good
6	AsutechJnc	Asutech	2.0	Poor
7	Asebu	Asokyeano	3.0	Poor
8	Kwadoegya	Ayeldu	4.5	Poor

9	AbakrampaJnc	Abakrampa	5.0	Good
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One can therefore say based on the above that, the District is well served with a reasonably adequate road network. The main problem has to do with the conditions of the various types of roads as indicated earlier. The lack of properly constructed drains at the sides of the road makes it so easy for erosion to occur which couples with the potholes leaving most of them in deplorable state. This makes accessibility difficult and costly, thus adversely affecting the movement of goods and people. Maintenance of motor roads will continue to be the key problem associated with the transportation network, if appropriate action is not taken.

Electricity

The district seems to have made a lot of progress with respect to rural electrification. In terms of community access, the district out of its 262 communities has connected a total of 247 communities to the national grid. This constitutes 94.2% coverage district wide. One emerging issue however is the increasing demand to expand the coverage of electricity within communities already connected to the national grid due to rapid development and expansion of towns and villages.

Tourism and Culture

There are several undeveloped tourist potentials spread over the three (3) Paramountcies in the district. These when developed and packaged well could generate a lot of revenue. The Table below presents some information on the types of tourism potentials and the locations.

Table 19: List of Tourist Sites in the District.

TYPE	TOURIST POTENTIALS	LOCATION	REMARKS (PERIOD)
Snake Mountain Stone cave Stone containing water Rock with foot prints of Asebu Amanfi Sacred Rocks in the Sea Monkey Sanctuary	Site seeing	Asebu Asebu Asebu Asebu Moree Akesegua	
Colourful Festivals: Odumkwaa Afahye Amoakyere Afahye Kae Arko Okyir Abangye Apayem	Rich Cultural Display	Abura Dunkwa Abakrampa Asebu Edumfa Moree Moree	Easter Saturday April November October August September
Forest Reserve	Site seeing	Abakrampa and Kakum	

Fort Nassau	Historical Site	Moree	
Cultural Groups		Abakrampa	
The Beach	Recreational	Moree	
Bonsu Addae (Whale site)		Moree	
Alata Pusuban		Moree	
MpoanoNsum		Moree	

Source: DPCU 2017

The industry has the potential of:

- Generating employment and improving households' incomes and local government revenue.
- Enhancing other economic activities such as craft, food production, commerce and cultural activities as indicated in Table above.

There are also Hotels, Guest Houses, A beach resort, Restaurants and other facilities in the hospitality industry which compliment the development of the tourism industry. The table below shows some of the major facilities and their locations.

Table 20: List of Hospitality Facilities and Locations

NAME	FACILITY/TYPE	LOCATION
Pacific Port Hotel	Hotel	Abura Dunkwa
Ampiaba Hotel	Hotel	Batanyaa
Okotopon Guest House	Guest House	Abura Dunkwa
Vag-yam Guest House	Guest House	Brafoyaw
Mann Guest House	Guest House	Abakrampa
Hutchland Hotel	Hotel	Moree Inc.
Juliag Guest House	Guest House	Abura Dunkwa
Bobmah Hotel	Hotel	Abura Dunkwa
Testi Junction	Restaurant	Tetsi
Kingsfoe Hotel	Hotel	Pra Ewusi
Nananom Hotel	Hotel	Abaka

The sector is however confronted with a lot of setbacks notably among them are:

- Low appreciation of tourism issues
- Underdeveloped hospitality industry
- Inadequate logistics and funds to develop and market tourism potentials
- Inadequate complementary infrastructure
- Administrative bottlenecks
- Inadequate publicity

For tourism to be fully harnessed there is the need to:

- Develop the tourism infrastructure, especially the hospitality industry.
- Expand socio-economic infrastructure,
- Develop and Market the tourism potentials of the district and
- Ensure collaboration with the major stakeholders as a means of making the sector attractive and viable.

As a step to marketing and developing the tourism sector, the district Assembly is considering establishing a cultural and craft village at Tetsi junction. This facility with its closeness to the Metro Mass Transit stop at Tetsi Junction is expected to create a market for various skilled artisans especially in the arts and craft industry to showcase their products and attracts travelers who use the route.

Employment

Statistics from the 2010 PHC indicated an unemployment rate of 4.7% for the district. Based on a population of 49,603 people constituting the economically active group, the unemployed figure stood at 2,331 as at the year 2010. If the same proportion of unemployed is assumed over the years, the total unemployed figure for 2017 is estimated at 6,634 and 7,379 by 2021. The Assembly is therefore confronted with the duty of ensuring jobs for this increasing numbers.

Table 21: Employment situation of the District

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	EMPLOYED	%	UNEMPLOYED	%
2010	117,185	49,603	47,271	95.3	2331	4.7
2017	141,162					
2018	144,966				6,634	4.7
2019	148,873					
2020	152,885					

2021	157,005				7,379	4.7
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1.7.4 Human Resource and Infrastructure Development

Some of the indicators for human development as captured under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) cover issues on quality education, good health, access to potable water and sanitation, good housing among many others. This part of the plan covers education, health care, nutrition, housing, water and sanitation infrastructural programs and projects.

Education

Education Management

The District Directorate of the Ghana Education Service has the management and oversight responsibility of the educational sector (i.e. formal, non-formal, public and private.) in the district:

Literacy

In the 2010 census, literacy was defined as the ability to read and write a simple statement with understanding. If a person can only read but cannot write or can write but cannot read, he or she is not

literate. Similarly, if a person was literate some time ago but cannot read and write with understanding at present then he/she is not literate. In Ghana most people obtain this skill by enrolling in formal educational settings, although some obtain it through informal evening or night classes.

The 2010 PHC indicates that that, among persons aged 11 years and older in Abura Asebu Kwamankese District, literacy rate is estimated to be 70.8% which represents 57,547 of the population aged 11 years and older. Table....Shows further that, Literacy in both English and Ghanaian Language recorded the highest proportions. For all ages, the highest proportion of literacy in English and Ghanaian Language was recorded for those aged 60-64.

The statistics for male and female literacy analysis also shows that persons aged 15-19 years for both categories, recorded the highest level of literacy as shown by Fig. 3.2.

Table 22: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

CATEGORY	TOTAL (DISTRICT)		MALE		FEMALE	
	ABSOLUTE	PERCENT	ABSOLUTE	PERCENT	ABSOLUTE	PERCENT
None (not literate)	23,680	29.2%	7,147	19.2%	16,533	37.5%
Literate	57,547	70.8%	30,018	80.8%	27,529	62.5%
Total No. of persons age 11 yrs.And older	81,227	100%	37,165	100.0%	44,062	100.0%
<i>Literate (Specifics)</i>						
English only	12,011	20.9%	5,711	19.0%	6,300	22.9%
Ghanaian language only	5,058	8.8%	2,170	7.2%	2,888	10.5%
English and Ghanaian language	39,969	69.5%	21,827	72.7%	18,142	65.9%
English and French	125	0.2%	74	0.2%	51	0.2%

English, French and Ghanaian language	384	0.7%	236	0.8%	148	0.5%
TOTAL	57,547	100%	104,348	100.0%	115,653	100.0%

Formal Education

Number of schools

The district has a total 389 schools, made up of 269 public and 120 are private Schools. The district has Ten (10) Senior High and Technical schools. This is made up of Seven (7) public schools namely; Aburaman SHS (AburaDunkwa), Abakrampa SHS, (Abakrampa), Aggrey Memorial Zion SHS (Brafoyaw), Moree Community Senior High School (Moree) and Asuansi Technical Institute, (Asuansi) which happens to be the first technical school in the whole of West Africa Asebuman SHS at Amosima and recently, Islamic SHS in Abura Dunkwa. The three (3) private SHS are St. Vincent Secondary /Commercial located at Abura Dunkwa, Patland College at Batanyaa, and St Patrick SHS in Edumfa. The table below shows more details on the number of schools and total enrolment in the District.

Table 23: Number of Schools by Ownership and Enrolment

LEVEL	TOTAL NUMBER	NO. PUBLIC	NO. PRIVATE	PUBLIC ENROLMENT	PRIVATE ENROLMENT	TOTAL ENROLMENT
KG	135	89	46	5,543	1,878	7,421
Primary	133	89	44	16,048	4,141	20,189
JSS	111	84	27	5,868	1,276	7,144
SSS/ Voc/ Tech	10	7	3	5,662	Not available	5,662
Total	389	268	120	33,121	7,295	40,416

School Enrolments and Participation

The total enrolment as at February 2017 for all levels KG to JHS, Public and Private together is estimated to be 40,416. Out of this, 33,121 are in public schools while 7,295 are in the private schools indicating that, public school enrolment is about four times bigger than that of private schools.

Table 24: School participation

Level	Boys		Girls	
	Expected	Actual (Net Enrolment)	Expected	Actual (Net Enrolment)
KG	3,592	2,889	3,662	2,717
Primary	10,677	9,727	10,396	8,972
JHS	5,130	2,888	4,823	2,561
Total	19,399	15,504	18,881	14,250

The Sex distributions of pupils show that, generally there are more boys than girls in all levels of education from KG up to JHS. However, the Gender parity indices suggest that the sex difference in enrolment is not all that significant in relative terms especially for the KG level.

The disparities between the expected values for the levels and the actual (Net enrolment) is as a result of having school going age pupils in the district who actually are not in school or are in school but are in the wrong class with regards to their age. Parents and guardians should however be encouraged to send their children and wards to school at the right age. The Table below gives further details on this situation.

Table 25: Boys and Girls Enrolments in Basic Schools

Level	Boys	Girls	Total	GPI
KG	3,766	3,655	7,421	0.97
Primary	10,435	9,754	20,189	0.95
JHS	3,705	3,439	7,144	0.95
Total	17,906	16,848	34,754	

Source: GES, EMIS 2016/2017 Education Profile

Teachers

Teachers in the District

There are a total of 1,917 teachers in the district from KG to JHS. Out of this, 1,247 representing 65.1% are trained. At the KG level, only 56.1 % (198) out of the 353 teachers in the KG are trained. At the primary and JHS levels, the percentage of trained teachers is estimated as 59.3% and 76.3% in that order. The trend suggests that there are more trained teachers in the upper levels of the basic education system leaving a rather high proportion of the untrained teachers at the KG being the foundational level in the academic ladder. It is however important to add that minuet number of trained teachers in the private schools has had effect on the overall percentage of trained teachers in the district.

The statistics for the Pupil: Teacher Ratio (PTR) shows that, KG and Primary ratios are close to normal distribution whiles the JHS level seems to have a ratio that is lower than the required of one teacher per twenty-five pupils (1:25).

Table 26: Teacher situation in all Schools

Level	Total	Trained	Untrained	%Trained	PTR	PTR (GES Norm)
KG	353	198	155	56.1	21	25
Primary	851	505	346	59.3	24	35
JHS	713	544	169	76.3	10	25
Total	1,917	1,247	670	65.1	18	

Source: GES, EMIS 2016/2017 Education Profile

The Teacher situation in the public schools can be described as quite good both in terms of quality and quantity. For all levels (KG to JHS) the number of trained teachers in the schools is high since all the

levels have over 65% of the teachers being trained. In the JHS, the situation is better considering the fact that about 76.3% of teachers at this level are trained. However, the relatively lower school participation rate reflects in the low Teacher, Pupil Ratio of ten (1:10).

The District Education Directorate amidst the current efforts being made would need to design and implement targeted measures aimed at bridging the gap between the trained and untrained teachers in schools especially in the private schools. This could be done in the form of in-service training for the untrained teachers. The DA can also partner the directorate in sponsoring some pupil teachers to upgrade themselves and serve the district.

Table 27: Teachers in Public Schools

Level	Total	Trained	Untrained	%Trained	PTR
KG	274	197	77	71.9	20
Primary	626	496	130	79.2	26
JSS	594	522	72	89.9	10
Total	1,494	1,215	279	81.3	

Source: GES, EMIS 2016/2017 Education Profile

In the private schools, there is a considerably high number of teachers compared to the enrolments which results in lower ratios for all levels but more observable at the JHS level where each teacher has just about ten (10) pupils to handle. In terms of quality, private school teachers are lagging behind if acquisition of formal teacher training is used as the yardstick for teacher quality. For all levels, greater proportions of teachers are untrained with the worst situations being recorded at the KG level. Overall, only 7.6% of teachers in the private schools have formal teacher training. This is a matter of concern that needs to be addressed in order to consolidate private sector participation in education in the district.

Table 28: Teachers in Private Schools

Level	Total	Trained	Untrained	%Trained	PTR
KG	79	1	78	1.3	24
Primary	225	9	216	4.0	18
JSS	119	22	97	18.5	11

Total	423	32	391	7.6	
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Source: GES, EMIS 2016/2017 Education Profile

Educational Infrastructure

The development of educational infrastructure in the district is very commendable. A report from the Education Directorate indicates that, most of the schools in the district have very good structures except some few ones. There are six schools that are reported to have dilapidated structures which include:

1. Oboka DA KG
2. Gyandokrom DA KG
3. Moree Meth KG
4. Gyabankrom Meth Pry,
5. Moree DA Pry
6. Nkwantanan D/A basic school
7. Musunkwa D/A basic school
8. Ohiaba D/A basic school

Most of these schools that are in dilapidated conditions need to be pulled down and replaced. There is only one school that still runs shift in the District. This is Moree Catholic Primary School. To help alleviate this situation, a one story classroom block is being constructed with one phase completed. The other phase is stalled due to financial constraints. The district does not have much concerns with the issue of “Schools under Trees” the only cases presently are that of Nkwantanan D/A JHS, Abura Dunkwa Catholic Primary and Ohiaba D/.A JHS which when addressed will lead to the complete elimination of “Schools under Trees”.

The situation in the Senior High Schools is such that with the exception Aggrey Memorial AME Zion SHS most of the remaining Schools still have backlogs in terms of classrooms, dormitories, administration Blocks Science Laboratories, Libraries, Playing field and many others. Through the GetFund Intervention, some of these challenges are being addressed. With the increase in the number of teachers in the district coupled with the need for teacher retention, the construction of staff quarters at all the levels becomes very critical.

BECE Performance

The District performance in BECE has not been very encouraging over the past years. However, it is necessary to mention also that, some improvement has been recorded in the performances. The district recorded the worst performance in 2011 and has since struggled to make marginal increases over the

period. Unfortunately, more than half the numbers of candidates presented for the National Examination every year are not able to pass.

This is a worrying situation which requires urgent and pragmatic measures from all stakeholders to halt the trend and ensure better results.

Some Reasons for the poor BECE performance

- Poor parental control and supervision
- Inadequate provision of textbooks and TLMs
- Absenteeism on the part of some teachers
- Weak PTA/SMCs
- Inadequate monitoring and supervision of schools
- Truancy of pupils
- Inadequate preparation for BECE in terms of preparing against examination tension and the ability to answer questions properly.

It also requires that, the District should have in place, some skills and entrepreneurial training programmes available that would absorb the many JHS graduates who may not make it into the SHS level due to poor grades.

Table 29: District Performance in BECE

YEAR	DISTRICT PERFORMANCE
2010	37.6%
2011	25.0%
2012	38.4%
2013	43.8%
2014	47.6%
2015	45.8%
2016	43.1%

2017	41.2%
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Source: District Education Directorate, 2017

School Improvement Measures

Giving the current level of poverty in the district and the attendant problems including poor parental care and support for wards, the district needs to consciously put in mechanisms that will trigger growth in the local economy and ensure adequate economic empowerment that can support quality education.

The challenge of inadequate school furniture, teaching aids, textbooks and library books lack of computer laboratories as well as poor school management, low teacher motivation and unsatisfactory performance, particularly in reading skills all combined are factors that underscore the need to continuously explore new measures that will enhance educational performance in the district.

The National School Feeding Programme, Capitation Grant, CAMFED interventions and USAID Learning project are a few of the on-going school improvement programmes in the district.

National School Feeding Programme

The number of beneficiary schools for the Ghana School Feeding Programme has increased from ten (10) since 2014 to Eighteen (18) schools in the District as at 2017. The beneficiary Schools are;

1. Musunkwa D/A Primary School
2. Edukrom D/A Primary School
3. Abakrampa Methodist Primary school A
4. Abakrampa Methodist Primary school B
5. Abakrampa Catholic Primary school.
6. Sorodofa Abaasa Primary school
7. Patoako Pry School
8. Egotsia Kokodo Pry School
9. Wusorkrom D/A Pry School
10. Batanyaa D/A Pry School
11. Abuenu D/A Basic School
12. Akonama D/A Pry School
13. Moree Methodist Pry.
14. Moree D/A A & B
15. Katakyaase Roman Catholic Basic Sch
16. Bando Islamic Basic Sch
17. Asomdwee D/A Basic Sch
18. Okyiriku D/A Basic Sch

Impact of the Programme on Education

The introduction of this programme has impacted positively on some of the Educational indicators especially for the schools that are enrolled in this programme. Some of the achievements are;

- Increased enrolments
- Reduction in truancy and absenteeism
- Encouraged regularity and punctuality in school attendance, compared to period before school feeding
- Increased retention and participation in curricula activities
- Reduction in drop- out rate. It also encouraged primary school drop outs to re-enroll in school.
- Improvement in learning and academic performance.
- Supplement home feeding. Food served in school is more nutritious (balanced) compared to food eaten in some homes by the pupils. This has improved the Health Status of pupils due to balanced diet served weekly.
- Reduction in the rate at which pupils reported illness to school authorities

The impact of the programme on the Local Communities is as follows:

- Reduced the burden of parents: Parents do not need to worry about lunch for their wards in school.
- Boosted domestic food production – some of the food items were purchased from the local producers (farmers). That, therefore, served as ready market for their produce.

Implementation Challenges:

The programme has been confronted with some implementation challenges including the following:

- Delays in payments of caterers
- Irregular supply of potable water
- Lack of properly constructed kitchen facilities for some beneficiary schools.

The Capitation Grant

The capitation grant is operational in the District and as a result has helped increased enrolments especially at the Basic school level by relieving parents of most of the direct school cost that would have been borne by them. Notwithstanding the successes the capitation grant has achieved so far, it is beset with some problems including

- Late release of funds
- Low amount per child
- Parents' relinquishing some of the educational commitments such as buying of exercise books, uniforms with the notion that education is free at the basic level.

Health and Nutrition

A healthy population is an asset for increased productivity, economic growth and development. Among the factors that promote good health are balanced diet, good sanitation, existence of health facilities like hospitals, clinics, health centers/ health posts and qualified personnel like doctors, nurses and other paramedics.

District Health System

Health services in the district are provided by different sectors; traditional (orthodox), spiritual, government and private health institutions. The District has the largest prayer camp in the whole of Central Region at Edumfa where people from all walks of life do come for spiritual healing and revivals. In addition, many other communities have prayer camps or spiritual healing centers popularly called *GARDEN or AWOYO* which seems to be the first point of contact for most people who suffer one ailment or another. Since the introduction of the National Health Insurance scheme, patronage of government health facilities seems to have improved considerably.

Health service delivery is structured to offer both preventive and curative services. While the curative health delivery service is usually provided at the institutions, the preventive service are usually done at the community level and during home based visits by health officers, with much emphasis on ways of preventing diseases, and maintaining personal hygiene. In all, the following constitute some of the range of services offered:

Child Health Services:

Services offered here aim at addressing the health needs of children. Typical examples of this type of services include immunization, offering of Vitamin A supplement infant nutrition among others.

School Health Services:

This aims at promoting the health of school-going children through physical examination, health education, treatment of minor ailments and maintenance of hygienic in our school environment;

Nutrition Service

This service concentrates on Health and Nutrition Education offered to mothers or care givers especially children who has started complimentary feeding and school children.

Reproductive Health Services

Reproductive Health services are designed to promote and maintain the health of women in their reproductive age. The range of services rendered under this system includes the following:

Maternal Health Services: This refers to services aimed at promoting and improving the health of women.

Antenatal Services (ANC): Services here are intended to enhance the health of pregnant women and ensure the delivery of healthy babies.

Deliveries: Delivery is an important aspect of the reproductive health system. It basically aims at ensuring that the lives of expectant mothers and babies are protected at the time of birth.

Post-natal Services: This service focuses on the health of newly delivered mothers and new-born babies in the first 6 weeks of their life.

Family Planning Services (FP): Family Planning services aim at assisting individuals and couples in their productive ages to space out the children, prevent unwanted pregnancies and manage issues related to fertility and infertility.

Immunization

The district's efforts towards eradicating certain diseases and ailments especially among children have been commendable. In recent years, the emphasis has been on diseases threats like, AFP Polio, Measles, Yellow fever, guinea worm, Meningitis and giving of Vitamin "A" supplement. Currently the immunization has been expanded to cover other diseases

District Health Administration

At this level, the District Health Directorate (DHD) is responsible for overall planning, monitoring, supervision, evaluating, training, co-coordinating of all health programs in the District. It is also responsible for conducting operational research and linking up with other agencies and NGOs in health provision and promotion in the district

The District Health Management Team (DHMT) has the following units;

- i. Disease Control Unit
- ii. Health Information Unit
- iii. Public Health Unit
- iv. Nutrition Unit

- v. Health Promotion Unit
- vi. Procurement/Stores
- vii. Human resource Unit
- viii. Account Unit
- ix. District Hospital Administration

Sub-district Level:

To facilitate running of health programs, the District has been demarcated into five (5) sub-districts, each with a management team known as the Sub-district Health Management Team (SDHMT).

The five sub-districts are:

- Asuansi Sub-district
- Moree Sub-district
- Abakrampa Sub-district
- Abura Dunkwa Sub-district
- Gyabankrom Sub-district

The SDHMTs are responsible for program planning and implementation of health activities in their various sub districts, some of them include:

- Conduct integrated static and outreach activities such as immunization, reproductive health, disease control, growth monitoring, health education and clinical care.
- Training and supervision of community based health workers such as traditional birth attendants(TBAs), community based surveillance (CBS) volunteers and village
- Health Committees.
- The sub-district is also responsible for conducting supportive monitoring of facilities in their catchment areas.

Community Level:

Health services are provided at the community level by sub-district staff and are supported by trained community volunteers. They include TBAs, CBS volunteers. Sub-district health also provides services at the community level supported by these CBHWs.

Community Based Health Workers as at the middle of 2017 was:

- Number of TBAs – 68 trained, with 68 being active.
- CBS volunteers – 125 (includes both males and females)
- Red Cross volunteers – 84 (include both males and females)
- CHPS - 23

Community Initiated Clinic

Asuansi Rural Clinic

Table 30: Health facilities and their location in the district

Type of facility	Location	Number	Remarks
Hospital	AburaDunkwa	1	Lacks Some critical units like Dental, Radiological X-ray units
Reproductive and Child Health Center	AburaDunkwa	1	
Health Center	Moree Abakrampa	2	
Rural Clinic	Bronikrom (Asuansi)	1	
CHPS	Gyabankrom Ayeldo Kwadoegya Kwamankese Korado Mpeseduadze Obohen New Ebu Nkwantanan Papagya Amosima Asebu Putubiw Sorodof/Abaasa Asomdwee Asuansi Musumkwa Okyiriku Srafa Tuakwa Abaka NyanfekuEkroful Abuenu	23	
Infirmaries	Aburaman Snr High AggreyMem. Snr High Asuansi Tech/Snr. High	3	
Mortuary	AburaDunkwa (Public) Wusorkrom (Private)	1 1 1	

	Kwadoegya (Private)		
Ambulance		1	Not functioning
Staff Quarters		3	Can't accommodate critical staff

Human Resources

In terms of health personnel, the district has five (5) doctors, three (3) Medical Assistant, two hundred and seventeen (217) nurses. In addition, there are: three (3) Public Health Nurses, three (3) technical officers (Disease control) and seventy-five (75) community health nurses.

The above statistics puts the Doctor Population ratio at 1: 28,232 (WHO standard 1:5000) and Nurse Population ration of 1:479 (Norm 1:1500) This indicates that the district is better off in terms of nurses but not same for Doctors.

Table 31 Human Resource

INDICATOR	2014	2015	2016	2017
Medical Doctors	2	3	5	5
Medical Assistants	3	4	4	3
Technical Officers (Diseases Control)	3	3	3	3
Technical Officers (Leprosy)	-	-	-	-
Nutrition Officers	-	1	1	1
Technical Officers (Nutrition)	1	3	3	3
Public Health Nurses	2	2	3	3
Technical Officer (Health Information)	2	2	2	2
Nurses	116	226	203	217
Community Health Nurses	54	69	72	75
Doctor: Population Ratio	1:66,203	1:40,425	1:24,450	1: 28,232

Nurse: Population Ratio all categories	1:1,141	1:537	1:603	1:479
Midwives: population Ratio	1:6,620	1:6,383	1:4,215	1:4705
Pharmacists	2	2	2	2
Midwives	20	19	29	30
Health Assistant/Ward Assistant	16	17	19	20

Source: District Health Directorate 2017

Structure of the District Health Services

The spatial distribution and the number of static Health facilities are unsatisfactory as the eastern and south-western parts of the District do not have any clinic. For this reason, patients within the catchment areas usually seek medical care at Saltpond and Cape Coast. Immediate Health Care needs are provided by some of the community-based outreach points organized strategically in the settlements and the various CHPs Compounds. Nursing teams from Headquarters visit to operate the outreach points on Wednesdays through Fridays. In order to ensure adequate supervision, of these service delivery points, the District has been divided into 4 sub-districts, namely, Moree with 19 service delivery points, Abakrampa sub-district, with 24 points, Asuansi sub-district, with 23 points and Abura Dunkwa with 54 service delivery points. Also, as integral component of this community based outreach service delivery are 32 TBA located in the catchment areas of the 4 sub districts that have been trained to refer maternal cases.

Top Ten Diseases

Even though there was a decline (as compared to previous years) Malaria continues to be the number one disease which stands at 24.45% of total OPD attendance. This last on the list is Acute Urinary Tract Infection which accounts for only 1.02% of total OPD attendance.

Table 32 Top ten (10) Diseases of the District.

2014		2015		2016		2017 as at June	
Diseases	No. of	Diseases	No. of	Diseases	No. of	Diseases	No. of

	Cases		Cases		Cases		Cases
Malaria	36,626	Malaria	41,986	Malaria	36,346	Malaria	10,208
Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	9817	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	14883	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	14553	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	5,228
Skin Diseases	5266	Skin Diseases	5264	Anaemia	5517	Rheumatism & Joint Pains	2,511
Anaemia	4415	Anaemia	4885	Rheumatism & Joint Pains	5352	Anaemia	2,104
Intestinal Worms	3335	Intestinal Worms	4723	Intestinal Worms	5077	Intestinal Worms	2,032
Rheumatism & Joint Pains	3224	Rheumatism & Joint Pains	4568	Skin Diseases	4648	Skin Diseases	1,872
Diarrhoea Diseases	2377	Diarrhoea Diseases	2848	Diarrhoea Diseases	3158	Diarrhoea Diseases	1,441
Home Accidents & injuries	1093	Acute Eye Infections	1344	Acute Eye Infections	1484	Gynecological Conditions	495
Hypertension	1028	Cataract	808	Acute Urinary Tract Infections	1149	Acute Eye Infections	493
Acute Eye Infections	710	Acute Urinary Tract Infections	768	Hypertension	867	Acute Urinary Tract Infections	427

Source: District Health Directorate, 2017

The above suggests that if the war on malaria could successfully be fought, a large portion of the health problems would be won by taking preventive action on the environment where the anopheles mosquito subsists and multiplies.

Mortality

As it has always been the case, malaria remains the leading cause of admissions and deaths. The table presented below shows Some Vital Health statistics in the District.

Some Vital Statistics on Health

The tables below shows information on some vital indicators in the health sector. It shows how the district is performing

Table 33: Some Vital Health statistics in the District.

ISSUES/INDICATOR	2014	2015	2016	2017 as at June
OPD Attendance	100,179	110,958	106,438	41,742
Malaria cases (OPD)	16,788	34,859	22,165	10,208
Total No. of deaths due to Malaria	17	13	8	
No. of admissions	3,814	4,141	4,035	
No. of admissions due to malaria	950	1,090	796	
Under five malaria admissions	497	792	505	
No. of Institutional deaths	100	99	83	
Maternal Mortality rate	39.88/100000	78.89/100000	38.88/100000	
Infant mortality rate	2.39/1000	2.76/1000	1.94/1000	
Under five mortality	6.78	4.34	4.28	
Total no. counseled (both HTS & PMTCT)	4200	4090	3745	
Total no. Tested (both HTS & PMTCT)	4100	3663	3399	
HIV Cases Detected (positive)	64	64	62	
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	1.56%	1.75%	1.82%	
ANC Attendance	15737	15411	14682	
PNC Attendance	4537 (85.7%)	4413	5079 (103.7%)	

		(125.6%)		
Total No. of deliveries	2976	3053	2951	
Proportion of supervised Deliveries	84.2%	83.0%	87.2%	
Total no. of still births	32	44	30	
Immunization coverage(Penta III)	4,186	4,148	4,096	
Level of contraception Use Most popular method	3,972 cases (56%) Injectables	3704	3920	
Teenage pregnancy	626 (17.7%)	616 (17.4%)	599 (16.7%)	

Source: District Health Directorate, AAK 2017

District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme

The District Health Insurance Scheme took off in the later part of 2000 but actual registration of clients began in 2005. The membership of the scheme as at the end of 2014 stood at 47,155. Generally, while this showed a reduction in the number of people registered, authorities of the scheme explained that, when old members fail to renew their membership in any particular year, they are not counted as members and that is what accounts for the gap. This means that, there is the need to intensify education to encourage continued membership.

As at June 2017, the scheme had registered a total of 16,571 clients of which 2,547 were new registrants and 14,024 were old members who had renewed their membership. As per the projected district population of about 141,162 in 2017, this was about 11.7% coverage.

The scheme is also confronted with some challenges some of which are:

- i. **Lack of permanent office structure**
- ii. Inadequate office equipment. Example; computers and accessories, cameras, printers etc
- iii. Poor attitude of potential clients towards health insurance operations. For instance some read politics into it.
- iv. Unnecessary visit to facilities by some clients. Thus resulting in the paying of huge bills
- v. Service Providers not going by the prices in the drug list sometimes. In other words, Providers charge higher than the drug list prices.

- vi. Selling of drugs prescribed for clients by some health personnel under the pretext that the hospital does not have the drug. Thus resulting in clients sometimes paying out from their pockets for such drugs.
- vii. Delay in cards production by the production house.
- viii. Delay by the Authority in paying quarterly Claims support to Schemes.

The Way forward

The scheme has already acquired a land in Abura Dunkwa and the main aim now is to be able to put up a permanent office structure through sponsorship from District Assembly, the National Health Insurance Authority and various individuals or groups that will be prepared to offer assistance.

It is also the goal of the scheme to intensify its educational campaign to reduce the negative perception held by the scheme’s potential clients and also change the attitude of clients who have been abusing the system. The scheme is putting in place monitoring and educative measures to check unfriendly attitudes of some officers.

With sufficient funds from NHIA by way of administrative funds, more of the equipment could be purchased to enhance the scheme’s operations.

Lastly, it is the hope of the scheme that the needed materials would be provided on time to speed up its operations.

HIV/AIDS/STDS

The number of HIV/AIDS reported cases in the district as indicated in Table 32 shows that women are more vulnerable to the disease than men. More so, about 50% of the cases seen were within the 30 to 39 years group especially among apprentices, seamstress and hairdressers).

The VCT/PMTCT centre in the district is now fully functional as all services are now being offered. At the moment 16 HIV + clients are receiving ARVs from the centre.

Table 34: HIV/AIDS Reported Cases

Sex	No of Cases			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Male	20	27	23	9
Female	44	37	39	22
Total	64	64	62	38

The major factors contributing to the spread of the disease in the district include the following

1. The communities along the main Cape Coast – Kumasi trunk road are apparently the ‘rest stop’ for the long distance vehicle drivers.
2. People indulge in unprotected and multiple sexual relationships.
3. Low level of HIV/AIDS sensitization.
4. High incidence of poverty.

The above calls for the need for an innovative ways of implementing the HIV programmes, to re – examination of the poverty reduction programme, enhance micro credit schemes and organize entrepreneurial programme for the Vulnerable and Excluded

Water

Improving access to potable water and sanitation is a fundamental factor to achieving favorable health outcomes, which in turn facilitate economic growth and sustained poverty reduction. Specifically, improvement in access to safe water enhances school attendance, reduces women’s workload and frees them to participate effectively in economic empowerment and governance activities. On the other hand, adequate sewerage and sanitation facilities are important for environmental cleanliness and prevention of many infectious diseases

As at the June 2017, a register of all the water facilities in the district, showed total of 195 Hand pumps (Boreholes) of which 50 are not functioning leaving 145 which are functioning. The district also has three (3) Small Town piped system and five (5) Limited Mechanized System out of which two are not functioning and one being an institutional facility. Available statistics indicate that, water coverage in the district is 75.3% as at 2016. This translates into a total of 106,295 out of the current population leaving 34,867 unserved.

Table 35: Data on Other Water Systems/Sources

SOURCE OF WATER	TOWNS COVERED	TOWNS NOT COVERED	REMARKS
No of communities with GWCL connections	162	100	Most of the towns not covered are hamlet and are in assessable
Hand Dug Wells with Pumps	18		
Rain Harvest Filtration Dam	2		Oboka and Kankabonmu, Completely broken down and is under consideration for rehabilitation.

Source: DPCU 2017

Environmental Health and Sanitation

The Environmental Health Division, currently within the office of the District Assembly with a unit head, supervises all environmental health and sanitation activities and programmes in the District. The Division operates in eight zonal stations which are also the headquarters of the eight Town/Area councils. They are Abura Dunkwa, Moree, Abakrampa, Asebu, Abura Etsifi, Amosima, Nyanfeku Ekroful and Ayeldu.

The activities of the Environmental Health Unit include:

1. Collection and sanitary disposal of wastes that is, solid waste, industrial waste, health care and other hazardous wastes.
2. Storm water drainage.
3. Public cleansing-market and other public places
4. Control of pests and vectors of diseases
5. Food hygiene
6. Environmental sanitation education
7. Inspection and enforcement of sanitary regulations.
8. Control of rearing and straying of animals
9. Disposal of the dead.
10. Monitoring the observance of environmental standards.

Solid Waste Management

In the District, the most predominant medium for solid waste disposal is the crude dumping method, communal containers, communal dump sites and individual dump sites. Although, there are communal containers for storage, the number is very low. These are strategically located at Abura Dunkwa, Moree, Abakrampa, There are currently Nine (9) containers of 10 – 15m³ by volume (5 in deplorable conditions) located at various sites in the district and they are emptied twice weekly by the District Assembly and Zoomlion Ghana Limited. Additionally there are one hundred and eighty one (181) commercial domestic refuse containers being serviced by the Zoomlion Ghana Limited.

Table 36: Refuse Dump Sites

NO.	TYPE OF DUMPS	APPROVED	UNAPPROVED
1	Public	201	335
2	Institutional	132	65
3	Industrial	37	33
	TOTAL	370	433

Source: DEHSU AAK, 2017

From the table above, it is clear that out of 803 dump sites, as many as 433 representing a percentage of 53.9% are crude dump sites. This uncontrolled way of refuse disposal breeds house flies, offensive smell and creates unsightliness.

At the final waste disposal site, crude dumping is practiced. Most households dump their refuse some distance from their dwelling places and this is occasionally burnt and the ashes sometimes used as fertilizer for their backyard farming. Schools and other institutions also use this type of solid waste disposal method.

Apart from the Moree Junction Ghana Private Road Transport Union (GPRTU) station, Abaka and Nyanfeku Ekroful markets which have refuse containers the situation in most of the Lorry Parks and Markets is nothing to write home about. This poses a challenge to the Environmental Health and Management Department (EHMD) of the District Assembly.

Solid waste management is mostly the responsibility of Zoomlion Ghana Ltd and the District Assembly. Zoomlion Ghana Limited currently has 313 field staff that is operating in the District while the District Assembly has 44 personnel.

Excreta (liquid waste) Management Facilities

The main types of toilet facilities used in the district include Water closet toilets, KVIPs, VIPs, STL or Vault Chamber toilets, Pit latrines and others, Free range (No facility)

The use of Water Closet is minimal (4.1%) partly due to the extra burden of ensuring regular supply of water for its maximum functionality. limited coverage of pipe water system in the entire district.

According to the 2010 PHC analysis based on the 28,704 households in the district show that, about 21.3% of the population use pit latrine, 45.3% use public toilet whilst as large as 34.6% have not toilet facility at all and therefore defecate anywhere. This situation really poses serious health hazards to the inhabitants.

A report from the District Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit (DEHSU) as shown in table 13 shows that there are 3,980 toilets facilities district wide. In strict observance to modern trends in sanitation facilities provisions one can conclude that the district can actually boast of 2575 toilet (3980-1405) facilities striking out the total figure for the pit latrines.

Table 37: Toilet Facilities (as at September 2017)

TYPE OF FACILITY	NO.				
	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	INSTITUTIONAL	INDUSTRIAL	TOTAL
Water Closets	27	794	17	39	877
KVIP	25	248	104	7	384
VIP	45	1217	15	3	1280
STL/Vault Chamber Toilet	33	0	1	0	34
<i>Pit Latrines</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>1265</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1405</i>
Others	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	270	3524	182	50	3980

Source: DEHSU AAK, 2017

Current level of access to toilet facilities is 60.25%, there is therefore the need to find a way of bridging the gap to cater for the remaining 39.75% of the population who are not yet served

The District has no Cesspit emptier but shares one with Mfantseman and Ajumako Enyan Essiam Districts. This slows down the pace of work and sometimes becomes virtually impossible to have access to the machine at the critical times when it is needed.

Since 2012, the district has benefitted from a number of initiatives through the GoG/UNICEF WASH programme. However, not much has been achieved in terms of eliminating open defecation and ensuring Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) as required by the programme.

However, it must be stated through the help of Community Water and Sanitation Agency and UNICEF a number of Communities have and are constructing many household latrines. Some institutions have also been assisted with Institutional latrines and boreholes.

Storm Water Drainage and Sullage Conveyance

Waste water from bathhouses and kitchens (sullage) flow into soak away pits, gutters, ditches and vacant plots, open spaces and bushes. Ditches are the most widely used however it is not a recommended type and that construction of more of the concrete drains should be emphasized.

Survey findings reveal that about 48.6 % and 28.5% of the population dispose their waste water in the streets and compounds respectively. 19.9% of the population disposes their waste water into public drains. Most of the communities in the district do have adequate drainage systems. The problems are severe in Moree township. The poor drainage system has resulted in the development of ditches and big gullies; this predisposes the town to flooding. From the foregoing, it is obvious that sanitary conditions in the district are poor.

Housing Characteristics

The housing stock in the entire district was estimated to be about 20,803 as at 2010. Out of this about 78% (16,130) of the houses are in the rural areas. The compound house is the most common type of dwelling unit in the District as indicated in the table below

Table 38: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality

Type of dwelling	District					
	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
	Number	Percent				
Total	28,704	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	9,098	31.7	33.3	29.7	13.4	41.3
Semi-detached house	1,361	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.0	5.1

Flat/Apartment	548	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.0
Compound house (rooms)	17,112	59.6	57.8	61.9	79.1	49.3
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	225	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.2	1.1
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	50	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Tent	48	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	48	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	49	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Uncompleted building	142	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other	23	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Construction Materials

The two main construction materials for outer walls in the Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese district are cement or concrete and mud or mud bricks. As shown in Table 8.4, the proportion of houses with outer walls made of cement or concrete is 49.0 percent, and the proportion of houses with outer walls constructed with mud or mud bricks are 46.3 percent. In the rural areas, however, over half (58.2%) of houses have outer walls made of mud bricks or earth and as expected, 76.8 percent of houses have outer wall made of cement/concrete in the urban areas.

Table 39: Main construction materials for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	567,051	31,498	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	206,207	14,583	46.3	21.3	58.2
Wood	200,594	10,461	196	0.6	0.4	0.7
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,698	92	0.3	0.3	0.3
Stone	11,330	942	46	0.1	0.1	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,389	281	0.9	0.5	1.1
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	325,673	15,427	49.0	76.8	35.7
Landcrete	104,270	10,996	760	2.4	0.3	3.4
Bamboo	8,206	766	24	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,295	18	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	39,206	2,624	71	0.2	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Roofing Materials

The census also reports that 58.9 percent of dwellings in the District were roofed with metal sheets. This was followed by slate or asbestos (32.9%) and bamboo (2.4%). The use of tiles is still very low as this type of roofing materials constituted only 0.2% of dwellings.

It been noted also that, most houses are built without due regards to building regulations. It is therefore very important for the assembly to have layouts for most of the rapidly expanding towns and also intensify its education on building regulations.

Housing Facilities

The main Housing facilities considered in this analysis include Toilet facilities.

In the district, majority of households use public toilet facilities (39.9%) be it WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc. the next highest category (23.5%) are households with no toilet facilities at all. This means that, they either resort to Open-defaecation (OD) in the bush, beach and other similar places. The third highest means of human excreta disposal is Pit latrine (21.3%). It is important to state that although the use of pit latrine has been banned by legislation, quite a high proportion of households in the district still use this toilet facility. The predominant toilet facility in rural areas is public toilets (45.3%). Households that do not have a toilet facility and use bushes, beaches and open fields are more in the urban areas (34.6%) than rural (17.6%).

Table 40: Type of toilet facility used by household by type of locality

Toilet facility	District			
	Total		Urban	Rural
	Number	Percent		
Total	28,704	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	6,733	23.5	34.6	17.6
W.C.	1,188	4.1	4.6	3.9
Pit latrine	6,123	21.3	20.1	22.0
KVIP	2,965	10.3	9.8	10.6
Bucket/Pan	126	0.4	0.8	0.3
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc.)	11,455	39.9	29.6	45.3
Other	114	0.4	0.6	0.3

Spatial Organization and Settlement Hierarchy

The level of organization of activities in space facilitates the establishment of a functional hierarchy of settlements which also promotes and ensures the recognition of the symbiotic relationship between the

settlements, each hierarchical level fulfilling a function or a set of functions. The development of centers providing higher order services and functions arranged in a hierarchical order is expected to lead to:

- The use of scarce resources to serve a large number of people;
- The focal centers serving as stimulus for the development of rural settlements;
- Higher order services, for example, a secondary school education, provided by large centers and lower order services, primary education as an example, by small centers;
- Reduction in spatial disparities in the distribution of economic and social services.

Settlements or communities can be ranked in a Hierarchical order based on their complexities and level of services available. As at 2017, the district still has only three communities having populations more than 5000. The above information shows that, the District is highly rural and that the provision of higher order services will be, if not limited, skewed in favour of some few.

1.11.3 Spatial distribution of Service

Ensuring spatial equity and economic efficiency forms part of the fundamental aim of the long-term development of the District as drawn from the National Long Term Development Agenda. Hence the spatial consideration in distribution of services with respect to, where or what settlement has what facilities, spatial linkages between the settlements helps us to assess the extent to which we have succeeded in planning facilities at the right places and if not to take into accounts, the future corrective measures to address the situation. The spatial significance of the presence or absence of services and facilities in a particular settlement in the District is presented in Fig. 5. The distribution of facilities was analyzed by employing the Scalogram technique.

As presented below a Scalogram is a matrix presentation of functional structure of settlements.

Table 41: Scalogram Analysis

Settlements	Population	Kindergarten	Primary	JHS	SHS/Tech	University	T' Quarters	Library	Hospital	Health Center	Clinic	CHPS	Maternity Home	TBAs	Drug Stores	health Staff Quarters	Post Office	Postal Agency	Internet Facility	Electricity	Bank	mechanised boreholes	Pipe Borne Wat	Borehole	Hand-dug Well	Spring/stream	WC Toilet	KVIP/VIP	Vault Chamber	Court	Police Station/post	Hotel/ G. House	Restaurant	Chop Bars	Weekly Market	Lorry Park	Filling Station	Durbar Grounds	Agric Ext. Serv	Cocoa Shed	Total No. of Func	Total Cent Index	Hierarchy of settlement			
		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Moree	28,373	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	24	476.2	2nd		
Abura Dunkwa	13,343	x	x	x	x		x	x	x					x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	28	647.3	1st	
Abakrampa	6,826	x	x	x	x		x			x				x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	25	404.3	3rd	
Asebu	4,968	x	x	x			x					x		x	x				x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	21	188	6th	
Amosima	4,547	x	x	x	x		x					x		x	x					x	x		x		x		x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	16	215.5	4th	
Edumfa	4,462	x	x	x	x							x		x	x				x	x	x		x		x			x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	17	147.0	9th	
Brafoyaw	3,919	x	x	x			x				x			x	x					x	x		x					x						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	13	132.9	12th	
New Ebu	2,633	x	x	x	x							x		x	x					x	x		x			x								x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	15	111.7	15th		
Asebu Ekroful	2,545	x	x	x									x	x	x					x	x		x											x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	9	51.9	20th		
Nyamedom	2,424	x	x	x	x						x				x	x				x	x			x				x						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	15	209.3	5th		
Akonoma	2,298	x	x	x			x							x	x					x	x		x											x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	11	74.4	19th		
Nyanfeku Ekroful	2,121	x	x	x									x	x	x					x	x		x			x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	17	144.2	10th		
Asuansi	1,986	x	x	x	x								x	x	x					x	x		x											x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	12	88.8	17th		
Katakyiase	1,909	x	x	x			x							x	x					x	x		x											x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	18	153.9	8th		
Batanyaa	1,867	x	x	x										x	x					x	x		x											x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	13	104.9	16th		
Moree Junction	1,804	x	x	x										x	x					x	x		x											x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	14	122.4	13th		
Obokor	1,731	x	x	x				x						x	x								x		x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	11	119.6	14th		
Ayeldu	1,597	x	x	x									x	x	x					x	x		x											x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	17	156.4	7th		
New Odonase	1,546	x	x	x										x	x					x	x		x											x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	12	88.8	17th		
Abaka	1,489	x	x	x									x	x	x					x	x		x											x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	16	134.5	11th		
Settlement with function	20	20	20	8	1	8	2	1	2	2	9	1	18	19	2	1	0	6	19	4	1	18	11	14	10	9	13	6	1	4	12	4	19	9	7	8	10	4	1							
Weight	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Centrality Index	5	5	5.0	12.5	12.5	50	100	50	50	11.1	100	5.6	5.3	50	100	100	100	16.7	5.3	25	100	5.6	9.1	7.1	10.0	11.1	7.7	16.7	100	25.0	8.3	25.0	5.3	11.1	14.3	12.5	10.0	25	100							

The scalogram analysis helps to come out with hierarchy of the settlements. The settlements are arranged in a hierarchical order based on the level and functions of facilities within the settlements. The criteria for the ordering of the settlements by functions are shown below:

- Level 1 – Settlements with total centrality index 241+
- Level 2 – Settlements with total centrality index from 161 to 240
- Level 3 – Settlements with total centrality index from 81 to 160
- Level 4 – Settlements with total centrality index from 1 to 80

Table 42: Various settlement hierarchies and the number of functions available

2014				2017			
Level of hierarchy	No. of settlements	No. of functions	% of selected settlement	Level of hierarchy	No. of settlements	No. of functions	% of selected settlements
First	4	18-29	13.3	First	5	18-29	25
Second	1	15-17	3.3	Second	7	15-17	35
Third	7	11-14	23.3	Third	7	11-14	35
Fourth	18	5-10	60.0	Fourth	1	5-10	5

Source: DPCU Field Survey (2017)

Distribution of Services by Settlements

In order to ascertain the level or functionality of any locality in terms of the services provided or facilities available, the first twenty (20) settlements were studied. The total number of services considered was 39. The scalogram showed that none of the settlements have all the services considered. Five (5) settlements were found to be at level 1, having between 18-29 services out of the 37 considered. Nyamedom which used to be a second order town has moved up to join the first order towns. There are seven (7) communities each in the second and third order classes of settlements. The fourth level with an average of 7.5 functions was occupied by only one community that is Asebu Ekroful.

Comments on the centrality and its implications

Those settlements that fall within the first order class are the communities that have access to Banking facilities, Good road network, and access to Higher education facilities. Unfortunately, none of the settlements in the Kwamankese Traditional Area could make it to the first order of functionality. The first to appear was Ayeldu at 7th position out of twenty.

This indicates that distributions of facilities are skewed towards the settlements in the Abura and Asebu Traditional Areas.

The above suggests that the District Assembly's priorities in terms of provision of socio-economic facilities should be those settlements that are in the third order settlements and below. These are mainly the settlements in the Abura Etsifi Area Council.

1.7.5 Governance and Civic Responsibility

The UNDP 1990 defined human development as a process of enlarging people's choices. These choices include:

- Opportunity to live a long and healthy life
- Opportunity to acquire knowledge
- Opportunity to have access to resource needed for decent living.

Later the following choices were also added (Hag, 1995:Banri et al, 1995)

- Political freedom and human rights
- Human development for women and men
- Environmental and other aspects of sustainability
- Citizens' participation in governance and decision making processes.

The above definition clearly shows that development is not only multi –dimensional but also inter-disciplinary. It requires the involvement of several specialists and stakeholders.

This section therefore examines the roles of the District Assembly, Decentralized Department, Area Council, Unit Committees, Civil Societies, NGO's, Donor communities, Traditional authorities, Law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders in the development process. It also discussed the District Assembly's Finances.

District Assembly: Functions and structure

By law, the AAK District Assembly constitutes the highest political, administrative, rating and Planning authority in the district(Local Governance Act. 2016, Act. 936)with the mandate to initiate and co-ordinate all development efforts and to implement government policies aimed at sustainable

development at all levels. This is amply captured in the AAK District Assembly's Mission Statement as:

The AAKD Assembly exists to facilitate the improvement of quality of life of the people within the Assembly's jurisdiction through equitable provision of goods and services for the total development of the district, within the context of Good Governance.

The District Assembly: its structure and functions.

The AAKD Assembly has one (1) constituency, eight (8) Town/Area Councils, thirty-one (31) electoral areas (18 in Abura traditional area, 10 in Asebu traditional area and 3 in Kwamankese traditional area) and thirty-one (31) Unit Committees.

The District Assembly has 44 Assembly members, thirty-one (31) of which are elected and thirteen (13) appointed. There is also the Member of Parliament who is an Ex-Officio Member to the Assembly. Out of the total number of Assembly members, nine are (9) female and the remainder male, representing a gender ratio of 1:4 in favour of males.

The Assembly is empowered to exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions in the district. The eight (8) Town/Area councils out of which the 31 Unit Committees can be found are:

1. Ayeldu Area Council
2. Abura Dunkwa Town Council
3. Abakrampa Area Council
4. Nyanfeku Ekroful Area council
5. Moree Urban Council
6. Amosima Area Council
7. Asebu Area Council
8. Abura Etsifi Area Council

The Presiding Member who is elected from among the Assembly Members chairs the Assembly meetings as well as the Public Complaints sub-committee.

The Executive Committee which excludes the Presiding Member (PM) is chaired by the District Chief Executive (DCE). This body performs the executive and administrative functions of the District Assembly. The Executive Committee is made up of the chairpersons of the various sub committees of the assembly. It therefore operates through the following committees.

- i. Finance and Administration sub committee
- ii. Social Services sub committee
- iii. Justice and Security sub committee
- iv. Development Planning Sub committee
- v. Works sun committee

- vi. Environment and Tourism sub committee
- vii. Gender sub committee
- viii. Agriculture and Small Scale Enterprises sub committee

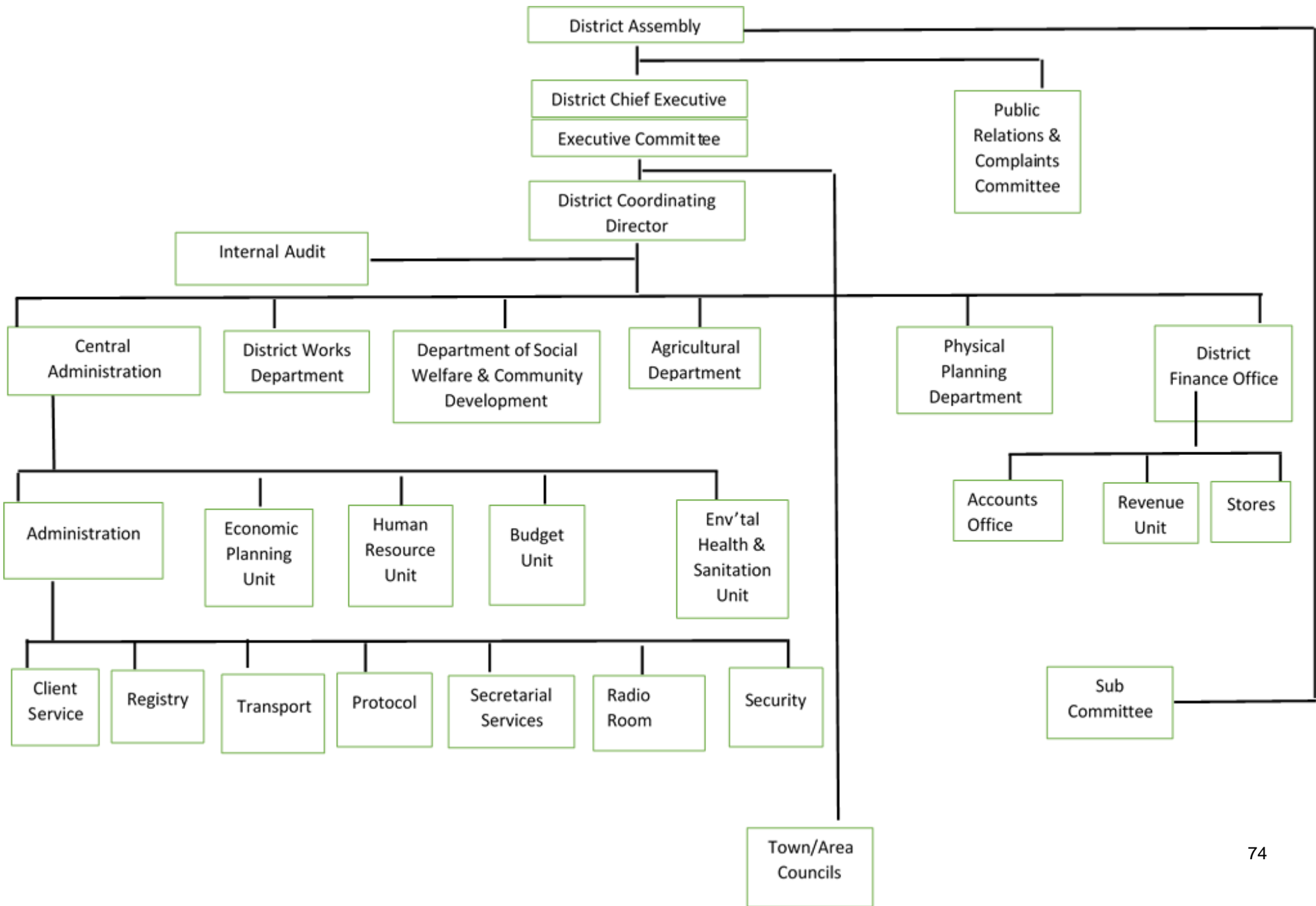
These sub committees are responsible for deliberation on specific issues. They are expected to meet regularly, to develop plans on the sector in question and to submit reports to the Executive Committee for onward submission to the General Assembly for ratification. Heads of Department are ex-officio members of the sub- committee and are expected during the house deliberations to provide professional advice.

The General Administration

The District Administration on the other hand is headed by the District Co-ordinating Director. The administration is established to provide secretarial and advisory services to the Assembly in its planning, programming and budgeting functions. The District Co-ordinating Director also has an oversight responsibility over all the decentralized departments of the District Assembly.

The District Planning Officer in the District Planning Coordinating Unit undertakes the planning functions whilst the budgeting functions are undertaken by the District Budget Analyst. However, in line with the Guidelines for the Operationalization of the District and Regional Planning Coordinating Unit, the secretariat is to be under the leadership of the District Planning Officer. The District Co-ordinating Director is the Chairperson of the DPCU and is mandated to convene DPCU meetings

Figure 8: District Assembly Organizational Structure



Decentralized Department of the AburaAsebuKwamankese

As per the Section 78 of the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936 and Local Government Department of District Assemblies Commencement Instrument of 2009, Li 1961, the District Assembly is mandated to have eleven (11) decentralized departments in the first schedule. The table below shows the Departments currently operating in the Abura Asebu Kwamankese District Assembly

Table 43: List of Decentralized Department in the District

SN	DECENTRALIZED DEPARTMENT
1	Central Administration
2	Works Department
3	Physical Planning Department
4	Department of Agriculture
5	Department of Social Welfare and Community Development

Source: AAKD 2017

An office for the Fire Service Unit has been completed and is in use. In addition to the above the, assembly also has the following services and subvented organizations as listed below:

Services

1. Ghana Education Services
2. Ghana Health Services
3. Ghana Police Service
4. Statistical Service
5. Bureau of National Investigation

Subvented Agencies/Centralised

1. Centre for National Culture
2. National Commission for Civic Education
3. Commission on Human Rights and Admin. Justice
4. District Electoral Commission
5. National Disaster Management Organization
6. District Mutual Health Scheme
7. Non-Formal Education Division
8. National Board for small scale Industries

9. Electricity Company Limited
10. National Service Scheme

Unfortunately, the following agencies Electricity Company of Ghana and Ghana Water Company still operate in the district through their offices outside the district.

Some of the problems facing the decentralized departments are:

1. Weak administrative set up
2. Low motivation
3. Inadequate resources and logistics
4. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff
5. Inadequate means of transport.
6. Limited decentralized/ centralized departments and agencies
7. Apathy of staff and other stakeholders
8. Low involvement of stakeholders in the planning process
9. Low level of transparency, accountability and participation

Urban/Area Councils and Unit Committees

As indicated earlier there are eight (8) Town/Area councils and thirty-one (31) Unit Committees in the District. The Town/Area Council consists of fifteen (15) members made up of Elected Assembly Member(s) and Unit Committee members from the electoral area(s) within the area of authority of the Town/Area Council.

Their main functions include revenue mobilization, identification of development needs, organization for communal labour, implementation of policies at the local level and community mobilization for popular participation in decision making. In performing these functions, they act as an extension of the Central Administration of the Assembly.

Peace and Security within the District

The security unit is composed of Police Service, Bureau of National Investigation, Ghana National Fire Service, and NADMO

Apart from some pockets of Chieftaincy disputes specifically at Pra-Ewusi, Abompi, Tsetsekasum and Abura Dunkwa, there is general calm and peace in the District. The intensification of police patrols has also curbed crime and this has culminated in people going about their normal duties without any serious hindrances. Major cases such as murder, robbery, defilement and rape have reduced significantly as shown in the crime table below.

Table 44: Crime situation in the District

TYPE OF CRIME	2014	2015	2016	2017 at Sept 2017
Assault	323	176	207	117
Stealing	175	100	148	124
Threat of harm	86	49	74	49
Fraud	37	16	28	20
Defilement	8	14	9	2

Motor Accidents.

The motor accident situation in the district has reduced. The table below presents the situation over time.

Table 45: Motor accident situation in the District

INDICATOR	2014	2015	2016	2017 at Sept 2017
Accidents Reported	37	38	23	20
Persons killed	3	2	2	1
Persons injured	14	17	9	6
Persons arrested	37	38	23	20
Persons involved (on board)				

Currently, the district has four (4) Police stations, located at Abura Dunkwa, Abakrampa, Ayeldu and Moree. The current staff strength of the police force in the district is Thirty-six (36) Twenty-nine (29) of which are male and Seven (7) being female. This statistics thus puts the police citizen ratio at 1:3921. This figure when compared to the standard ratio of 1: 500 clearly reveals that the police unit is severely under staffed. The activities of the service is however augmented by the YEA Community Police Assistants

The major problems confronting the Security Service:

1. Manpower constraints
2. Inadequate office and residential accommodation
3. Low motivation
4. Inadequate/absence of logistics (computers)
5. Inadequate supply of fuel to the two service vehicles of the unit

Ghana National Fire Service

The Abura Dunkwa Fire Station was commissioned and started its operations in the District on 8th October, 2015. The station has staff strength of sixteen (16) personnel made of four male Commissioned Officers and Twelve male other Rank Officers. Currently the District Fire Station has one (1) Water Tender, located at Abura Dunkwa.

The fire station was established to help the citizenry in these directions:

1. Fire prevention education
2. Provide technical advice on building plans
3. Training interested personnel on fire fighting for institutions/organizations.
4. Train and organize fire volunteer squad.
5. Offer rescue and excavation services
6. Education on fire handling when it occurs

The service has been attending to emergency situation like accidents and fire incidences and has responded to thirty six (36) emergency cases.

The statistics of accidents and fire incidences attended to in the last two years are given below.

S/N	TYPE OF INCIDENCE	2016	2017
1	Bush Fires	13	-
2	Domestic Fires	3	7
3	Vehicular Fires	6	-
4	Accidents	4	3
TOTAL		26	10

Fire Prevention Education

The fire safety Department of Abura Dunkwa carried out Fire Prevention Education programs with the following under-listed institutions from 8th January, 2016 to 16th June, 2017.

1. Hospital: Abura Dunkwa District
2. District Assembly: Abura Dunkwa
3. Filling Stations: Goil Oil Filling Station-Batanya, Jusbro Oil Company- Yamoransa, Glory Oil etc.
4. Hotels: Bobmah Hotel- Abura Dunkwa, Nananom Hotel- Abaka etc.
5. Schools: Baiden Junior High School- Abura Dunkwa, Roman Catholic A&B Junior High-Abura Dunkwa, Abakrampa Senior High School- Abakrampa, Aburaman Senior High School –Abura Dunkwa etc.
6. Guest Houses: Okotopon guest House-Abura Dunkwa, Juilag Guest House- Abura Dunkwa.
7. Companies: PINORA Company Ltd- Abakrampa, Mandis Company Limited-Asebu etc.
8. GPRTU Station: Abakrampa
9. Banks, Rural Banks: Commercial Bank-Abura Dunkwa, GN Bank-Asebu, Akoti Rural Bank- Abura Dunkwa.

Provide Technical Advice on Building Plans

The fire safety department has provided technical advice on building plans for the following projects:

Church of Pentecost – Moree Junction, Moree Paradise Ocean Resort- Moree, West African market Link- Tetsi Junction etc.

Education on Fire Handling When It Occurs

The department has also carried out education on how to handle fire when it occur to almost all institutions in the district.

Train and Organize Fire Volunteer Squad

Officers are mobilizing people to form Fire Volunteer Squad at the following communities in the District that is Nyanfeku Ekroful and Abakrampa, the mobilization is ongoing.

Judiciary

Judicial Services is provided mainly through the services of a District Magistrate Court in Abura Dunkwa. The court was established in 1994 and has been operational since then. A residential accommodation for the District Magistrate has been completed and handed over to the court. The court is however challenged in the following areas.

1. Lack of a decent office.
2. Manpower constraints

Traditional Authority

AAKD has three (3) traditional authorities namely: Asebu Traditional Council in the south with the paramount seat at Asebu, Abura Traditional Council, further inland towards the north and north-west with the paramount seat at Abakrampa, and Kwamankese Traditional Council in the north-east with the paramount seat at Ayeldu. In recent times, the Traditional Councils and for that matter, the chiefs have become critical factors for driving the development agenda. The lobby for projects regarding their areas of jurisdiction as well as serve as channels for mobilizing communal support and contributions in project initiation, implementation, monitoring and many more.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

There are few NGOs, and CBOs operating in the district. Their activities cut across the various sectors of development including provision of education infrastructure, health facilities, water and sanitation facilities, entrepreneurial and skills training support to women groups, the physically challenged and many others. Some of the organizations that are operating in the District include; Plan Ghana, Pro Link, Christian Rural Aid Network (CRAN), Global Fund, Alliance for Youth Development with most of them having their offices located outside the district.

The Private Sector

The private sector is relatively well developed and is an active player in the development of the district. There are two main divisions in this sector namely; The Private Formal and the Private Informal. A survey conducted revealed that, Private Formal and the Private Informal employ 9.70% and 85.0% of the Labour force respectively. The public sector on the other hand, employs 4.10% of the labour force.

This sector especially, the Informal, is becoming more and more important as a key player in the developmental process. It is composed mainly of traders, artisans, miners, contractors, private school proprietors, and operators in the hospitality industry, together with small and medium scale processors.

This sector is a major contributor to the district's economy in terms of providing employment opportunities, revenue generation, and provision of basic social services, food security and the like.

However, in some cases, particularly with regards to sand winning, mineral water production, the building industry, traders selling on the shoulders of the road, their activities have resulted in creating some nuisance and health hazards to the people and these calls for strict regulation of their activities. .

In the light of recent trends like the LED (Local Economic Development) approach and “The Decent Work Principles” it is important that the activities of the sector are mainstreamed by considering the above approaches.

Some of the major challenges within this sector include Difficulty in accessing credit and Bureaucracy in regularizing their activities.

Gender

Out of the 44 members of the District Assembly, 35 are male and 9 are females.

Again out of eight (8) sub-committee chairpersons of the Assembly, only one out of them is a woman gender ratio of 1:8 The same can be said of the DISEC. A similar case can be made with respect to the decentralized departments of the Assembly. In summary, males outnumber females both in the formal sector and the management of the District Assembly.

Poverty Situation

The district has eight (8) Town/Area councils. At a stakeholder’s workshop, members identified that, out of these, the most poverty stricken area is Abura Etsifi Area Council, followed by Amosima and Ayeldu, and then Nyanfeku Ekroful, Asebu. In the reverse order, Moree Town council was recognized as the wealthiest followed by Abura Dunkwa and Abakrampa Town and Area Councils in that order.

This analysis was done taking due cognizance of the following factors:

- i. Availability of market infrastructure
- ii. Availability of good road network
- iii. Availability of electricity supply
- iv. Availability of educational infrastructure
- v. Availability of potable water & sanitation facilities
- vi. Availability of standard houses.
- vii. Volume of Agriculture output
- viii. Sources and levels of income (Means of livelihood)
- ix. Accessibility to some higher order services e.g. Hospital,

Table 46: Wealth Ranking by Area Council

TOWN/AREA COUNCIL	STAKEHOLDER’S WORKSHOPS								Total	Rank
	3	1	4	6	5	8	7	2		
Abakrampa	5	2	5	6	5	5	5	5	38	3rd
NyanfekuEkroful	3	5	3	1	1	1	1	3	18	7th
Asebu	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	30	4 th
Moree	6	1	7	7	7	6	7	7	48	1st

Abura Dunkwa	7	0	6	5	6	7	6	6	43	2nd
Ayeldu	2	6	1	3	2	3	2	1	20	5th
Abura- Etsifi	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8th
Amosima	1	4	2	2	3	2	4	2	20	5th

Source: DPCU Field Survey 2017

List of stakeholders

1. Stakeholder's Workshop 1 = AburaEtsifi
2. Stakeholder's Workshop 2 = Ayeldu
3. Stakeholder's Workshop 3= Abura Dunkwa
4. Stakeholder's Workshop 4= Nyanfeku Ekroful
5. Stakeholder's Workshop 5= Abakrampa
6. Stakeholder's Workshop 6= Moree
7. Stakeholder's Workshop 7= Amosima
8. Stakeholder's Workshop 8= Asebu

Vulnerable and Excluded (comment on PWDs)

The Departments of Social Welfare and Community Development in the district identified the vulnerable and excluded to be:

1. The rural poor who are engaged in subsistence farming
2. People living with HIV / AIDS
3. The aged
4. Working children
5. The unemployed youth
6. Women and children
7. The physically challenged
8. Female headed of household

Currently, there is a provision in the Common Fund to cater for the aspirations of this disadvantaged group. The relevant agencies have started compiling a database of the members and this will serve as the basis for major welfare interventions. In the meantime the Government through the Assemblies is using strategies like the National Health Insurance Scheme, Capitation Grant, School Feeding Programme, Entrepreneurial and Skills Development training programmes among others, to address the poverty situation especially within the vulnerable and excluded groups.

1.8 Summary of Key Development Challenges

The following key development issues/problems were compiled after performance review, community interface and departmental engagements.

7. Inadequate and irregular release of funds from central government
8. Significant shortfalls and delays in the releases of DACF and other Central Government transfers
9. Low IGF mobilization
10. Low level of institutional collaboration
11. Lack of proactivity in utilizing local potential and opportunities
12. Poor attitudes of constituents
13. Low access to micro credit
14. Poor Housing and settlement layout
15. Lack of agro processing industries to process agro products especially citrus
16. Undeveloped tourism potential
17. Low agriculture productivity
18. Poor drainage system
19. Poor road network
20. Inadequate educational infrastructure
21. Inadequate health Infrastructure
22. Inadequate supply of potable water
23. Low access to improved sanitation facilities
24. Environmental degradation
25. Low functionality of sub district structures
26. Inadequate skills training opportunities for unemployed youths, women and PWDs
27. Inadequate market infrastructure especially toilets
28. Lack of landing beach and cold storage facilities in Moree
29. Absence of some critical Departments and agencies at the district level

CHAPTER TWO

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.1 Introduction

The development issues, gaps or challenges as summarized from the performance review and situational analysis is was harmonized with the development Needs and aspiration as compiled from the Community Action Planning sessions. The issues were further harmonized with the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF 2018-2021) to identify which district issues had implications for the current development agenda. The table below presents key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021

TABLE 47 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
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low access to micro credit 2. Lack of agro processing industries or opportunities especially citrus 3. Undeveloped tourism potential 4. Untapped local resources and Under-utilization of capacity 5. Inadequate market infrastructure especially toilets
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low agriculture productivity 2. Lack of landing beach and cold storage facilities in Moree
Oil and Gas Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low development of oil and gas sector
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor Housing and settlement layout 2. Poor drainage system 3. Poor road network 4. Inadequate supply of potable water 5. Low access to improved sanitation facilities

	6. Environmental degradation
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate educational infrastructure 2. Inadequate health Infrastructure 3. Inadequate skills training opportunities for unemployed youths, women and PWDs
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate and irregular release of funds from central government 2. Significant shortfalls and delays in the releases of DACF and other Central Government transfers 3. Low IGF mobilization 4. Low level of institutional collaboration 5. Lack of proactivity in utilizing local potential and opportunities 6. Poor attitudes of constituents 7. Low functionality of sub district structures 8. Absence of some critical Departments and agencies at the district level

2.2 Harmonisation of key development issues under GSGDA II with NMTDPF, 2018–2021

In order to ensure continuity of relevant on-going programmes, the DPCU harmonised the issues associated with programmes and projects commenced under GSGDA II, 2014-2017 with the issues of the NMTDPF 2018-2021. The table below shows district development issues under GSGDA II as well as that of the NMTDPF and how they relate to each other.

Table 48: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low access to micro credit 2. Lack of processing industries or opportunities for local resources 3. Undeveloped tourism potential 4. Inadequate market infrastructure 	Economic Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited access to credit for SMEs 2. Distressed but viable industries 3. Inadequate development of, and investment in processing and value addition 4. Poor tourism infrastructure and services
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low agriculture productivity 2. Lack of landing beach and cold storage facilities in Moree 	Economic Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields 6. Poor storage and transportation systems 7. Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems 8. Over-exploitation of fisheries resources
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor Housing and settlement layout 2. Low coverage of electricity in towns already connected to the national grid 2. Poor drainage system 3. Poor road network 	ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations 10. Scattered and unplanned human settlements 11. Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network 12. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities 13. Poor drainage system 14. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	<p>Inadequate supply of potable water</p> <p>Low access to improved sanitation facilities</p>	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Increasing demand for household water supply 16. Inadequate maintenance of water facilities 17. Poor sanitation and waste management 18. Low level of investment in sanitation sector 19. Poor hygiene practices 20. Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans

	Environmental degradation	ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21. Environmental degradation 22. Upsurge in illegal mining (<i>galamsey</i>) 23. Destruction of forests and farmlands
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low educational Performance 2. Low access to quality health care 3. Unemployment especially for youth and other vulnerable groups 	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24. Poor quality of education at all levels 25. Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels 26. Poor linkage between management processes and school operations 27. Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare 28. Inadequate emergency Services 29. Unmet need for mental health services 30. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, on-communicable and emerging diseases 31. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups 32. High levels of unemployment and 33. under-employment among the youth 34. High disability unemployment 35. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate funding from Central Government 2. Low IGF mobilization 2. Low level of institutional collaboration 3. Low functionality of sub district structures 4. Poor attitudes and low awareness of civic responsibilities 	GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 36. Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers 37. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation 38. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting 39. Ineffective sub-district structures 40. Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life

2.3 Adoption of Development Dimensions and Issues from NMTDPF 2018-2021

After harmonizing the development issues of the district with the national ones as contained in the NMTDPF, the following key issues have been adopted based on the goals, sub goals and focus areas as given in the national policy document

TABLE 49 ADOPTED ISSUES FROM AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited access to credit for SMEs 2. Distressed but viable industries 3. Inadequate development of, and investment in processing and value addition 4. Poor tourism infrastructure and services 5. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields 6. Poor storage and transportation systems 7. Low level of husbandry practices 8. Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems 9. Over-exploitation of fisheries resources
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations 2. Scattered and unplanned human settlements 3. Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network 4. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities 5. Poor drainage system 6. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network 7. Environmental degradation 8. Upsurge in illegal mining (<i>galamsey</i>) 9. Destruction of forests and farmlands
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing demand for household water supply 2. Inadequate maintenance of water facilities 3. Poor sanitation and waste management
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Low level of investment in sanitation sector 5. Poor hygiene practices 6. Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans 7. Poor quality of education at all levels 8. Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels 9. Poor linkage between management processes and school operations 10. Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare 11. Inadequate emergency Services 12. Unmet need for mental health services 13. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases 14. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups 15. High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth 16. High disability unemployment 17. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers 2. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization 3. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting

- | | |
|--|---|
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Ineffective sub-district structures5. Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life |
|--|---|

2.4 Prioritization

Having successfully adopted issues from the national policy framework, the plan preparation process makes room for the issues adopted to be prioritized using certain criteria or steps. This is because, the issues adopted may be varied and need to be trimmed to directly reflect the exact needs and aspirations of the district per time.

The team undertook the prioritization of the issues adopted from the national policy document by using the following tools

- a) POCC analysis
- b) Impact Assessment
- c) Sustainability Analysis

2.4.1 Analysis of Potentials (strength), Opportunities, Constraints (weakness) and Challenges (threats) (POCC or SWOT) of the district

This analysis was done to help identify the issues for which the district has potentials and opportunities to address as priorities while considering other measures to address those with constraints and challenges.

In this report, **Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges** have been defined as follows:

Potential: Potential refers to factors, advantages and resources (within the District) which when utilized can enable the District to enhance its sustained socio-economic development or to overcome its challenges.

Opportunities: Refers to external factors (beyond the District) that positively influence development of the District.

Constraints: Refers to the disadvantages emanating from internal factors such as institutional, human and physical resources that act against development

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

See appendix iv for details of the POCC analysis

2.4.2 Impact Assessment

The impacts of the issues considered as priorities from the POCC analysis were further assessed using the following criteria:

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

See appendix v for details of the Impact Assessment

2.4.3 Sustainability analysis of the issues (internal consistency/compatibility)

The prioritised issues with positive significant impacts were again subjected to strategic environment analysis. This was aimed at 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.

The result after carrying out this third level analysis is referred to as the sustainable prioritised issues, which is presented **in Table xxx below:**

Table 50 Sustainable prioritised issues as categorised under themes and goals

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited access to credit for SMEs 2. Distressed but viable industries 3. Inadequate development of, and investment in processing and value addition 4. Poor tourism infrastructure and services 5. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields 6. Poor storage and transportation systems 7. Low level of husbandry practices 8. Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems 9. Over-exploitation of fisheries resources
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations 11. Scattered and unplanned human settlements 12. Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network 13. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities 14. Poor drainage system 15. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network 16. Environmental degradation 17. Upsurge in illegal mining (<i>galamsey</i>) 18. Destruction of forests and farmlands
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 19. Increasing demand for household water supply 20. Inadequate maintenance of water facilities 21. Poor sanitation and waste management
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 22. Low level of investment in sanitation sector 23. Poor hygiene practices 24. Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans 25. Poor quality of education at all levels 26. Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels 27. Poor linkage between management processes and school operations 28. Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare 29. Inadequate emergency Services 30. Unmet need for mental health services 31. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases 32. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups 34. High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth 35. High disability unemployment 36. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
GOVERNANCE,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 37. Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers

**CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC
ACCOUNTABILITY**

- 38. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation
- 39. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
- 40. Ineffective sub-district structures
- 41. Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, POLICY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 Introduction

Formulation of Development Goals, objectives and strategies are equally important stages in planning process after the problem identification. Goals are therefore generalized statement of intents, desires and aspirations. Objectives and strategies and a further break down of how the goals are to be achieved, what approach to be used in working towards the goal.

3.2 Development Projections

In order to ascertain the level or quantity of additional social, economic and infrastructural services and facilities that should be provided within the medium-term, it is necessary to project the relevant aspects of the development issues adopted. Every additional facility, service or infrastructure to be provided should be driven by the projected target population it is expected to serve in the district. The projected development requirements for the target population of the district becomes the basis for determining medium-term targets for the district

In line with the above, the following have been outlined as critical development targets for the district within the medium term

Population Projections

The issue of population is very critical for planning purposes. Human resources and needs vary according to the size, composition and distribution of the population. It is for this reason that there is the need to undertake a projection of demographic data as well as socio economic variables for the current period as well as future estimates.

This section of the plan contains projected population and needs and estimates of major development indicative variables.

Assumptions

Uncertainties about the future size of the population are brought about by changes in mortality, fertility and migration, which determine changes in the population. It is thus imperative to state the assumptions under which projections are made to obtain estimates for future trends.

Assumptions held for the planned period.

- i. The fertility rate of the district will not change significantly.

- ii. Mortality rate will not change significantly.
- iii. The migration rate in the district will not change significantly.
- iv. And Population growth rate of 1.8% will not change significantly within the plan period

3.2.1 Population Size and Growth Rate

The 2010 population and housing census put the population of Abura Asebu Kwamankese District at 117,185 which is 5.3% of the Central region total population of 1,580,047. The district population growth rate is estimated at 1.8% between 2000 and 2010.

Table 51: Projected Populations of first twenty settlements

	District Population/Town	Total	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
		117,185	55,275	47.2%	61,910	52.8%	132,919	135,333	137,791	140,293	142,841
1	Moree	23,554	11,074	47.0%	12,480	53.0%	26,717	27,202	27,696	28,199	28,711
2	AburaDunkwa	11,077	5,217	47.1%	5,860	52.9%	12,564	12,792	13,025	13,261	13,502
3	Abakrampa	5,667	2,533	44.7%	3,134	55.3%	6,428	6,545	6,663	6,785	6,908
4	Asebu	4,124	1,962	47.6%	2,162	52.4%	4,678	4,763	4,849	4,937	5,027
5	Amosima	3,775	1,863	49.4%	1,912	50.6%	4,282	4,360	4,439	4,519	4,601
6	Edumfa	3,704	1,753	47.3%	1,951	52.7%	4,201	4,278	4,355	4,434	4,515
7	<i>Brafoyaw</i>	<i>3,253</i>	<i>1,753</i>	<i>53.9%</i>	<i>1,667</i>	<i>51.2%</i>	<i>3,690</i>	<i>3,757</i>	<i>3,825</i>	<i>3,894</i>	<i>3,965</i>
8	New Ebu	2,186	967	44.2%	1,219	55.8%	2,480	2,525	2,570	2,617	2,665
9	Asebu Ekroful	2,113	1,002	47.4%	1,111	52.6%	2,397	2,440	2,485	2,530	2,576
10	Nyamedom	2,012	1,062	52.8%	950	47.2%	2,282	2,324	2,366	2,409	2,453
11	Akonoma	1,908	881	46.2%	1,027	53.8%	2,164	2,203	2,244	2,284	2,326
12	Nyanfeku Ekroful	1,761	782	44.4%	979	55.6%	1,997	2,034	2,071	2,108	2,147
13	Asuansi	1,649	765	46.4%	884	53.6%	1,870	1,904	1,939	1,974	2,010
14	Katakyiase	1,585	712	44.9%	873	55.1%	1,798	1,830	1,864	1,898	1,932
15	Batanyaa	1,550	709	45.7%	841	54.3%	1,758	1,790	1,823	1,856	1,889
16	Moree Junction	1,498	746	49.8%	752	50.2%	1,699	1,730	1,761	1,793	1,826
17	Obokor	1,437	637	44.3%	800	55.7%	1,630	1,660	1,690	1,720	1,752
18	Ayeldu	1,326	579	43.7%	747	56.3%	1,504	1,531	1,559	1,587	1,616
19	New Odonase	1,283	589	45.9%	694	54.1%	1,455	1,482	1,509	1,536	1,564
20	Abaka	1,236	548	44.3%	688	55.7%	1,402	1,427	1,453	1,480	1,507

Projections

Variable	Baseline	2010	2017			REQUIRED / NEEDED / ESTIMATE			
			Existing	Rqd 2018-2021	Backlog	2018	2019	2020	2021
Absolute size of IGF			74,491.01	277,500.00		277,500.00	284,715.00	292,117.59	299,712.65
Access to electricity (Comms connected to National Grid)			4	0	4	4	0	0	0
No. of Boreholes			145	230	85	25	20	20	20
Piped Schemes			7	15	8	2	2	2	2
No of Public Toilets			42						
No of Institutional latrines			84	254	170	42	42	43	43
No of Communities to become ODF			1	50	50	10	12	13	14
Length of road (km)			188	208	20	5	5	5	5
No of AEAs			8	32	24	6	6	6	6
Yield/production levels of major crops									
Maize				19,704.00		21,102.98	21,280.32	21,674.40	22,974.86
Cassava				52,433.58		55,375.10	56,625.4	57,701.02	59,605.14
Plantain				2,385.43		2,457	2,555.27	2,647.26	2,731.97
Yam				3,654.55		3,725.08	3,796.60	3,869.87	3,940.30
Cocoyam									
Citrus				138,277.8		141,195.46	144,174.68	147,058.17	149,411.10
Oil palm									
Poultry									
Sheep/Goats									
Pigs									
Post-harvest Losses			25%	5%	20%	20%	15%	10%	5%
Acreage of new farms cultivated under Planting For food and Jobs									

Volume/Qty of inputs supplied under planting for food and Jobs									
<i>Planting materials</i>									
<i>Chemicals/insecticides</i>						REQUIRED / NEEDED / ESTIMATE			
Variable	Baseline	2010	Existing	Rqd 2018-2021	Backlog	2018	2019	2020	2021
Education									
BECE percentage pass									
GER									
NER									
GPI									
No of School Feeding Beneficiary schools			18	30	12	3	3	3	3
No of Classrooms 2-Unit KG			175	191	16	4	4	4	4
No of Classrooms KG 3-Unit			258	272	14	4	4	3	3
No of Classrooms KG 6-Unit			519	527	8	2	2	2	2
No of teachers									
No of teachers quarters									
Health									
No of CHPS Compounds			23	31	11	3	3	3	2
No of Doctors			5	10	5	1	2	1	1
No of Nurses			217	380	163	40	41	41	41
Ambulance			1	2	1	1	0	1	0
No of Factories/Industrial Set up									
No of factories established under One District one Factory									

3.3 Development Dimensions, Goals and Objectives

The government's medium term vision as articulated in the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies, 2017-2024, 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 exist for all.

It further recognizes the need for a strong economy that expands opportunities, inspires people to start businesses, stimulates expansion of existing businesses, and ultimately leads to creation of jobs, increased economic growth and higher incomes.

To achieve the above, it is also important to note that, creating a competitive and enabling business environment, creating opportunities for all by expanding access to education and health, safeguarding the environment as well as maintaining a stable, united and safe society are critical issues that need to be properly attended to.

Within this context, the themes of the *Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, 2018-2021* is as follows:

6. Economic development;
7. Social development;
8. Environment, infrastructure and human settlements;
9. Governance, corruption and public accountability; and
10. Strengthening Ghana's Role in international affairs.

However, in line with the district's unique development issues, Themes One to Four are relevant and have therefore informed the adoption of development objectives and strategies

Also stated in the policy framework of the government are four main goals to be pursued over the implementation period. These are:

1. Create opportunities for all Ghanaians;
2. Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient, built environment;
3. Maintain a stable, united and safe society; and
4. Build a prosperous society.

Considering the abundance of raw materials like citrus, oil palm and cassava, undeveloped tourist sites, and a vibrant youthful working force, the district is well positioned to tap into some of flagship development policies or initiatives of the government such as “**One District, One Factory**” and “**One million dollars per constituency**” for infrastructure development

As a district specifically, the following outcomes among others are expected to be achieved as a result of the plan implementation.

1. The establishment of at least three (3) strategic agro processing Enterprises that takes advantage of locally produced raw materials
2. The development of one modern tourist site
3. The creation of additional growth centers and higher order settlements in the District especially in the Abura Etsifi Area Council and Kwamankese Traditional area
4. The strengthening of local governance and the decentralization process
5. Ensuring peace, order, human safety and protection
6. The improvement in the health service delivery.
7. Increased standard of education
8. The establishment of one Bank owned by an indigene of the District
9. The establishment of one SHS in Kwamankese Traditional Area
10. Improved levels of access to potable water and sanitation

3.4 Formulation of District Development Objectives and Strategies

Within the scope of the Policy guidelines provided, broad objectives and strategies have been set and developed for each of the Themes of the policy framework. Under each of them, specific objectives have also been derived which further informs the derivation of strategies and subsequently, activities to be implemented.

TABLE 52 Development Dimensions, Goal, Issues, Policy Objectives and Strategies

THEME: Economic Development

GOAL: Build a prosperous society

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGY
Private Sector Development	1. Limited access to credit for SMEs	Support entrepreneurs and SME development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6) • Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (SDG Target 17.15) • Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)
Industrial Transformation	1. Distressed but viable industries	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build competitiveness of existing industries by supporting them with a stimulus package (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c) • Implement One district, One factory initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c)
Agriculture and Rural Development	<p>1. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</p> <p>2. Inadequate development of, and investment in processing and value addition</p> <p>3. Poor storage and transportation systems</p>	<p>Improve production efficiency and yield</p> <p>Improve postharvest management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a) • Intensify and increase access to mechanization along the agriculture value chain (SDG Targets 2.3) • Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4) • Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 2.c) • Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at district level, and a warehouse receipt system (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.1, 12.3, 12.a)

<p>Fisheries and Aquaculture Development</p>	<p>4. Low level of husbandry practices, 5. Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems</p> <p>6. Over-exploitation of fisheries resources</p>	<p>Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation</p> <p>Ensure sustainable development and management of aquatic fisheries resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernize livestock and poultry industry development (SDG Target 2.3) • Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target 2.3) • Promote marine conservation and protection in a sustainable manner (SDG Targets 14.1, 14.2, 14.c) • Improve fisheries infrastructure to attract private sector investment (SDG Target 14.4)
<p>Tourism and Creative Arts Development</p>	<p>7. Poor tourism infrastructure and services</p>	<p>Diversify and expand the tourism industry for Economic development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the tourism sector (SDG Target 17.17) • Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9) • Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9)

Development Dimensions, Goal, Issues, Policy Objectives and Strategies

THEME: Social Development

GOAL: Create opportunities for all Ghanaians

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGY
Water and Environmental Sanitation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing demand for household water supply 2. Inadequate maintenance of water facilities 3. Poor sanitation and waste management 4. Low level of investment in sanitation sector 5. Poor hygiene practices 6. Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans 	<p>Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</p> <p>Enhance access to improved and Reliable environmental sanitation services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems (SDG Target 17.3) • Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1) • Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6) • Strengthen institutional capacity for water resources management (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6) • Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2) • Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6) • Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities (SDG Target 6.2) • Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b) • Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2) • Improve liquid waste management (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 6.b)

Mineral Extraction	1. Environmental degradation 2. Upsurge in illegal mining (galamsey) 3. Destruction of forests and farmlands	Ensure sustainable extraction of Mineral resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner (SDG Targets 6.5, 8.4, 12.2, • Ensure land restoration after mining operations (SDG Targets 15.1, 15.3)
Education and Training	1. Poor quality of education at all levels 2. Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels 3. Poor linkage between management processes and school operations	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels Strengthen school management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1) • Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a) • Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a) • Build effective partnerships with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education (SDG Target 17.17) • Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4.c) • Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units (SDG Target 16.6)
Health and Health services	1. Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare 2. Inadequate emergency Services 3. Unmet need for mental health services 4. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases.	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health • Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6) • Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services (SDG Target 3.d) • Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6) • Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2) • Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases. (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6) • Implement the non-communicable diseases (NCD) control strategy (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.b)

	5. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups	Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels (SDG Target 16.6) • Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) • Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) • Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3)
Employment and Decent work	<p>1. High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth</p> <p>2. High disability unemployment</p> <p>3. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</p>	<p>Improve human capital development and management</p> <p>Promote the creation of decent jobs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs (SDG Target 8.3) • Create equal employment opportunities for PWDs (SDG Target 8.5) • Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.6)

Development Dimensions, Goal, Issues, Policy Objectives and Strategies

THEME: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

GOAL: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient, built environment

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGY
Human Settlements and Housing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations 2. Scattered and unplanned human settlements 	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)
Energy and Petroleum	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network 2. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities 	Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid (SDG Targets 1.4, 7.1) • Expand the distribution and transmission networks (SDG Target 7.b)
Drainage and Flood Control	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor drainage system 	Address recurrent devastating floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b)
Transport Infrastructure (Road, Rail, Water And Air)		Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2) • Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2) • Mainstream climate change into the transport sector (SDG Target 13.2)

Development Dimensions, Goal, Issues, Policy Objectives and Strategies

THEME: Governance, corruption and public accountability;

GOAL: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGY
Local Government and Decentralisation Attitudinal Change and	1. Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers 2. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization 3. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting 4. Ineffective sub-district structures 5. Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life	Strengthen fiscal decentralization Deepen political and administrative decentralization Promote discipline in all aspects of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17) Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1) Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9) Implement interventions to promote attitudinal change and instill patriotism in the citizenry, especially amongst children and the youth (SDG Target 4.7)

CHAPTER FOUR
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES, SUB PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME OF
ACTION OF DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

4.1 Introduction

In consideration of the adopted thematic Areas of the Policy Document, the relevant Development issues, Policy objectives and strategies, it is necessary also to formulate programmes and sub-programmes to give focus and clear direction to specific development activities or projects. Moreso, in this era of Programme Based Budgeting, this step enhances the relationship between the Plan and the Budget at any given time.

Within our context, a programme may refer to a set of related projects intended to achieve a particular objective. A sub-programme comprises a distinct grouping of services and activities that fall within the framework of a budget programme which, for management reasons, need to be identified separately within the budget programme. In line with the above the following programmes and sub programmes have been outlined which are equally in synch with the programme areas of the composite budgeting process.

TABLE 53 Table Programmes and Sub-Programmes

Theme One: Economic Development

S/N	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
1	Support entrepreneurs and SME development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6) • Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (SDG Target 17.15) • Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3) 	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development
2	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build competitiveness of existing industries by supporting them with a stimulus package (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c) • Implement One district, One factory initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c) 	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development
3	Improve production efficiency and yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a) • Intensify and increase access to mechanization along the agriculture value chain (SDG Targets 2.3) 	Economic Development	Agriculture Development
4	Improve post harvest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at district level, and a warehouse receipt system (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.1, 12.3, 12.a) 	Economic Development	Agriculture Development
5	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernize livestock and poultry industry development (SDG Target 2.3) • Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target 2.3) 	Economic Development	Agriculture Development
6	Ensure sustainable development and management of aquatic fisheries resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote marine conservation and protection in a sustainable manner (SDG Targets 14.1, 14.2, 14.c) • Improve fisheries infrastructure to attract private sector investment (SDG Target 14.4) 	Economic Development	Agriculture Development

7	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for Economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9) Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9) 	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development
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Table Programmes and Sub-Programmes

Theme Two: Social Development

S/N	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
1	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1) Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a) Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a) 	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development
2	Strengthen school management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build effective partnerships with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education (SDG Target 17.17) 	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development
3	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6) Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services (SDG Target 3.d) Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6) 	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery
4	Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2) Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases. (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6) Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels (SDG Target 16.6) 	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery

5	Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) • Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) • Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3) 	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery
6	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1) • Improve water production and distribution systems (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5) • Strengthen institutional capacity for water resources management (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6) 	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
7	Enhance access to improved and Reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2) • Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities (SDG Target 6.2) • Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b) • Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2) 	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management
8	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for advocacy and implementation of child protection and family welfare policies and programmes (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6) • Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3) 	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
9	Promote economic empowerment of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to education, health and skills training in income-generating activities for vulnerable persons including • head porters (kayayei) (SDG Targets 3.8, 4.5) 	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
10	Promote the creation of decent jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.6) • Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs (SDG Target 8.3) 	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development

Table Programmes and Sub-Programmes

Theme Three: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

S/N	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
1	Ensure sustainable extraction of Mineral resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner (SDG Targets 6.5, 8.4, 12.2, 	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management
2	Enhance climate change resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2) • Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities (SDG Targets 11.7, 15.2) 	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management
3	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6) 	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management
4	Address recurrent devastating floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b) 	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management
5	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2) • Mainstream climate change into the transport sector (SDG Target 13.2) 	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development
6	Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritise the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs • Improve accessibility to key centres of population, production and tourism 	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development

7	Enhance application of ICT in national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17) 	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development
8	Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid (SDG Targets 1.4, 7.1) Expand the distribution and transmission networks (SDG Target 7.b) 	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development
9	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) 	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning

Table Programmes and Sub-Programmes

Theme Four: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

S/N	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
1	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 	Management and Administration	General Administration
2	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17) Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1) 	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization
3	Build an effective and efficient government machinery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modernise public service institutions for efficiency and productivity 	Management and Administration	General Administration
4	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the capacity of public institutions to undertake policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting (SDG Target 17.9) Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes, plans and programmes (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.6) Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9) 	Management and Administration	Planning, Budget and Coordination
5	Enhance public safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighbourhood watch schemes 	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management

6	Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17) 	Management Administration	and	Legislative Oversight
7	Promote culture in the development process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstream culture in all aspect of national development (SDG Targets 4.7, 17.14) 	Management Administration	and	Human Resource Management
8	Promote discipline in all aspects of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement interventions to promote attitudinal change and instill patriotism in the citizenry, especially amongst children and the youth (SDG Target 4.7) 	Management Administration	and	Human Resource Management

4.2 Formulation of Programme of Activities (PoA) 2018-2021

The DPCU, working through the plan preparation taskforce, prepared a POA for all the programmes and sub-programmes which contain the specific projects or activities which are required to be implemented as the smallest unit of the entire plan. The PoA has been formulated to include monitoring, evaluation and communications issues from 2018 to 2021 and also linked to the budget ceilings provided by the Ministry of Finance.

The following have been proposed as the implementation arrangement for the plan within the four year period. In these arrangements, the time frame for implementation, location, responsibilities, sources of funding and cost of each activities have all been detailed.

Table 54: Programme of Activities**Theme One: Economic Development****Goal: Build a Prosperous Society**

S/N	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE	
				18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF
1	Provide business advisory services for small enterprises through BAC	District wide	No of Business Ent Counsellled	X	X	X	X	5,000	1,0
2	Organize training for Youth in skills that utilizes local raw materials and endowments	Selected comms	No of youths trained	X	X	X	X	5,000	
3	Establish an artisans and crafts village		No of artisans Accommodated		X	X		15,000	50
4	Construction of Markets sheds and stores	Tetsi Jnc,	No of Sheds and stores provided		X	X		120,000	
5	Rehabilitate and provide ancillary facilities for existing market centers	N/Ekroful, Abaka, Nyamedom, Asebu	No of existing markets rehabilitated	X	X	X	X	80,000	20,0
6	Sensitize and encourage owners of SSE to form groups and association	District wide	No of Groups formed	X	X	X	X	8000	2,0
7	Facilitate the Provision of grants to 10 SMEs/Entrepreneurs	District wide	No of SMEs provided with grants	X	X	X	X	5,000	
8	Oragnize financial and management trainings for Enterpreneurs annually	Selected towns	No of Training programmes oranzed	X	X	X	X	10,000	2,0
9	Provide Cassava Processing Machine for 4 communities/groups	Selected comms	No of processing machines provided	X	X				
10	Provide tax incentives/lower registration license fees for business into processing	D/A Office	% Reduction in tax / Bis. processing fees	X	X	X	X		
11	Organize District Trade fair to promote local businesses and products	A/Dunk, ABK, Asebu	No of fairs organised		X		X	10,000	5,0
12	Conduct stakeholder consultations to determine the viable area of investment for one district one factory	District Admin	Viable Area of investment selected	X				2,000	

Table 50: Programme of Activities**Theme One: Economic Development****Goal: Build a prosperous Society**

S/N	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE	
				18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF
13	Facilitate the submission of proposals and selection of companies for one district one factory	District Admin	No of companies selected	X				5,000	30
14	Support the activities of DIST to lead the implementation of 1D1F	District Admin	Amount spent on DIST activities	X	X	X	X	15,000	50

15	Create Land banks for LED and Industrial development	Selected Location	Acres of land acquired as Land Bank	X	X	X	X	60,000	20,000
16	Support the development of outgrower schemes for the cultivation of selected crop to feed factories	Selected comms	No of outgrower schemes established	X	X	X	X	10,000	5000
17	Facilitate the recruitment of additional 24 AEAs	District wide	No of new AEAs recruited	X	X	X	X	4,000	
18	Intensify extension services to farmers	District wide	AEA: farmer contact	X	X	X	X	5,000	
19	Establish 10 No farmers' Demonstration plots for crops on the use of mechanized processes	District wide	No of Demonstration plots	X	X	X	X	5,000	
20	Sensitize farmers on Climate Smart agricultural practices and mechanisation annually	District wide	No of farmers sensitised	X	X	X	X	5,000	
21	Provide improved varieties of major crops and climate resilient seedlings/crop varieties	District wide	No of farmers supplied	X	X	X	X	3,000	
22	Construction of irrigation infrastructure in two communities	Asuansi, Amoanda	No of irrigation infrastructure constructed		X	X	X	15,000	
23	Sensitize farmers on the forward and backward linkages in mixed farming	District wide	Change in No of famers into mixed farming	X	X	X	X	8,000	20,000
24	Supply seeds and farming inputs for the Outgrower schemes that feed 1D1F factories	District wide	No of Outgrower schemes supported	X	X	X	X	5,000	

Table 50: Programme of Activities

Theme One: Economic Development

Goal: Build a prosperous Society

S/N	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	
				18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF
25	Assist 50 farmers groups to Construct cribs and other storage facilities	District wide	No of Cribs constructed	X	X	X	X	25,000	
26	Train and resource 20 AEAs and 50 producers in post harvest handling techniques	District wide	No of AEAs and producers trained	X		X		10,000	
27	Provide feed and other inputs to livestock and poultry farmers at subsidised rates	District wide	No of Livestock/poultry farmers supplied	X	X	X	X	5,000	
28	Encourage Livestock farming as an alternative source of income and employment	Districtwide	No of new Livestock farmers	X	X	X	X	10,000	5,000
29	Sensitize and promote appropriate housing units for cattle and other livestock	District wide	No of improved housing unit constructed	X	X	X	X	3,000	
30	Publicise and Vaccinate Pets against rabies	District wide	No of pets vaccinated	X	X	X	X	5,000	
31	Vaccination exercise for small ruminants against PPR and Birds against NCD annually	District wide	No of small Ruminants and Birds vaccinated	X	X	X	X	10,000	

32	Provide assistance for individuals groups to go into fish farming	Moree	No of individuals or groups assisted		X	X			10,000	
33	Monitor and streamline activities of fisherfolks to prevent unacceptable methods of fishing	Moree		X	X	X	X		6,000	
34	Facilitate and encourage private sector participation in Provision of cold storage facilities	Moree	No of cold storage facilities	X	X	X	X		5,000	
35	Facilitate the construction of Landing beach at Moree	Moree	Landing Beach construction	X	X	X	X		5,000	
36	Assist 50 women groups to construct improved ovens (Ahotor Oven)	Moree	No of improved ovens provided		X	X			10000	

Table 50: Programme of Activities

Theme One: Economic Development

Goal: Build a prosperous Society

S/N	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BU	
				18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF
37	Identify and develop at least one tourist site in the District	Selected town	No of sites Developed	X	X	X		10,000	
38	Develop and market the Moree Beach as a tourist center	Moree	No of tourist visiting the beach per year	X	X				
39	Develop a cultural village to showcase and market handicrafts and tourism potentials	Tetsi	No of artisans/ business entities operating at the site		X			5,000	3,000
40	Produce flyers, briefs and booklets on tourist attractions	District wide	No of Fliers Printed	X	X	X	X	2,000	2,000
41	Support the activities of CNC to promote culture and tourism in the District	District Admin	Amount disbursed as support	X	X	X	X	8000	
								529,000	80,000

Table 50: Programme of Activities**Theme Two: Social Development****Goal: Create Opportunities for All Ghanaians**

S/N	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BU	
				18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF
1	Support STME clinic for girls annually	Selected towns	No of Addition infrastructure provided	X	X	X	X	30,000	
2	Sponsor PWDs to attend specialized educational institutions.	Selected location	No of PWDs supported	X	X	X	X	5,000	
3	Provide financial assistance to needy but brilliant students.	District wide	No of students assisted	X	X	X	X	40,000	
4	Promote "girl child" education through Gender sensitization.	District wide	change in GPI	X	X	X	X	2,000	
5	Resource teachers to professionally handle students with special needs	Dist Educ Off	No of teachers resourced	X	X	X	X	3,000	
6	Facilitate the Expansion of the school feeding programme	District wide	No of schools added to GSFP	X	X	X	X	5,000	
7	Support activities of GES in the organisation of mock, and My first day at school" etc.	Dist. Admin	Amount Disbursed	X	X	X	X	2,000	
8	Support STME clinic for girls annually	Dist. Admin	Amount Disbursed	X	X	X	X	8,000	3000
9	Organise vacation classes for pupils/students.	District wide	No of pupils participated	X	X	X	X	4,000	
10	Completion of on going classroom block projects	Nkwantanan, Gyabankrom, Moree, Amosima, A/Dunkwa Islamic, A/Dunkwa Catholic	No of Completed Classroom Blocks	X	X	X	X	200,000	
11	Construction of 16No 2-Unit KG Classroom Blocks	District wide	No of KG classroom Constructed	X	X	X	X	680,000	
12	Construction of 14 No. 3 - Unit Classroom Blocks	Selected locations	No 3 C/R constructed	X	X	X	X	720,000	

Table 50: Programme of Activities**Theme Two: Social Development****Goal: Create Opportunities for All Ghanaians**

S/N	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BU	
				18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF
13	Construction of 8 No. 6 - Unit Classroom Blocks	Selected locations	No 6/CR Blks constructed	X	X	X	X	800,00.00	
14	Provide 5,000 No. school furniture	District wide	No of school furniture provided	X	X	X	X	200,000	
15	Renovate 10 No. classroom blocks	District wide	No of classrooms blocks renovated	X	X	X	X	500,000.00	

16	Construct 8 No teachers quarters	District wide	No of Teachers Qtrs constructed	X	X	X	X	440,000.00	
17	Promote local production of teaching and learning materials	District wide	No of new TLMS developed	X	X	X	X	2,000	
18	Adequately resource DEOC to regularly supervise Education Service Delivery	Dist. Admin	Amt disbursed to support DEOC	X	X	X	X	8,000	
19	Organize stakeholder meetings to discuss ways of improving educational outcomes	All Circuit Centers	No of Stakeholder for a organized	X	X	X	X	9000	3000
20	Completion of all on-going CHPS Compounds	Abaka old Ebu, N/Ekroful	3 No CHPS completed	X	X			150,000	
21	Construction of 8 Permanent structures for existing/new CHPS compounds	Selected Locations	No of CHPS constructed	X	X	X	X	380,000	
22	Renovation of CHPS Compounds	Papagya Amosima and others	No CHPs Renovated	X	X	X	X	100,000	
23	Construct emergency ward at Abura Dunkwa hospital	A/Dunkwa	Emergency ward construction	X	X	X	X	160,000	
24	Liaise with the GFS for timely rescue of accident victims	District wide	Reduction in fatalities of Accident cases	X	X	X	X	5,000	

Table 50: Programme of Activities

Theme Two: Social Development

Goal: Create Opportunities for All Ghanaians

S/N	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BU	
				18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF
25	Provide and ensure reliable Ambulance services	District wide	Ambulance	X	X	X	X	5,000	
26	Conduct Outreach services	District wide		X	X	X	X	6000	4000
27	Expand Recovery Wards for Moree and Abakrampa Health Centers	Moree and Abakrampa	No of additional beds provided		X	X		80,000	
28	Upgrade to 2 CHPS to Health centers status	Selected CHPS compounds	Change in No of Health Centers		X	X	X	15,000	
29	Provide Accommodation for health staff in deprived areas	Selected comms	No of Staff Quarters Provided	X	X	X	X		
30	Conduct Health Educaton on 'Healthy lifestyles	District wide	No of education programmes held	X	X	X	X	15,000	5000
31	Support Reproductive health programmes and Adolescent services aimed reducing teenage pregnancy	District wide	Amount disbursed as support	X	X	X	X	6000	
32	Construction of Childrens ward	Abura Dunkwa Hosp	Existence of separate childrens ward	X	X	X	X	150,000	
33	Education on Prevention of Infant, child & maternal mortality	District Wide	No of clients sensitized	X	X	X	X		7000

34	Support distribution of free Mosquito nets	District wide	No of free mosquito Nets distributed	X	X	X	X	5000
35	Conduct health education on malaria and other health related issues	District wide	No of education programmes held	X	X	X	X	
36	Intensify Immunization programme	District wide	No of Children Immunized	X	X	X	X	12,000

Table 50: Programme of Activities

Theme Two: Social Development

Goal: Create Opportunities for All Ghanaians

S/N	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BU	
				18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF
37	Support disease control activities	District wide	Amount disbursed as support	X	X	X	X	8000	
38	Organize HIV/AIDS awareness campaign/sensitization in selected communities, schools and identifiable groups	District wide	No of sensitization programs held	X	X	X	X	20,000	
39	Organise counselling sessions for HIV/AIDS patients.	Dist Hosp	No of clients counselled	X	X	X	X	10,000	
40	Facilitate access to livelihood support for PLHIVs	District wide	No of PLHIVs Supplied	X	X	X	X	5,000	
41	Encourage and promote voluntary testing and counselling among expectant mothers	District wide	No of pregnant women counselled and tested	X	X	X	X	10,000	
42	Construct 3No STWS/5LMS by 2021	Selected towns	No of STWS/LMS	X	X	X	X		
43	Rehabilitate/Ensure regular maintenance of Small Town water supply systems/LMS District wide.	District wide	No of water systems rehab	X	X	X	X	20,000	
44	Construct 10 No. boreholes annually	Selected towns	No of BH	X	X	X	X	20,000	
45	Rehabilitate non functioning Boreholes	District wide	No of Boreholes rehabilitaeted	X	X	X	X	10,000	
46	Extension of pipe borne water to selected communities	Selected towns	No of Beneficiary comm	X	X	X	X	40,000	
47	Employ rainwater harvesting technology for use by the Assembly and other Gov Institutions	Selected towns	No of rain water systems established	X	X	X	X	10,000	
48	Promote/Educate households on the use of rain water harvesting for private borehole systems	District wide	No of HH Sensitized	X	X	X	X	5,000	

Table 50: Programme of Activities

Theme Two: Social Development

Goal: Create Opportunities for All Ghanaians

S/N	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BU	
				18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF
49	Adequately budget for Post Construction Direct Support and Capital Maintenance Expenditure on water systems in the District	District wide	Amt allocated in Budget for PCDS/CM Exp	X	X	X	X		
50	Set up the DWSM Team with strategically constituted membership	District wide	No of WSMTs functioned	X	X	X	X	6,000	
51	Ensure regular periodic meeting of the DWSM Team	District wide	No of meeting hold by WSMT annually	X	X	X	X	1,000	
52	Comprehensively update data on all water systems in the District	Dist. Admin	updated data base on water	X	X	X	X	6,000	
53	Monitor to ensure proper accounting of Water sales proceeds by WATSANS	District wide	No of monitoring visits	X	X	X	X	8,000	
54	Organise workshops for WSMTs, Traditional Authorities and Area Councils	Selected towns	No of training		X	X	X	8,000	
55	Efficiently and effectively implement the pilot Water Safety Planning	District wide	Water S.P Developed	X	X	X	X	2,000	
56	Organise monthly public clean up exercises and desilting of drains	District wide	No of clean-up Ex Done	X	X	X	X	5,000	2,000
57	Procure sanitation equipment	Dist. Admin	Amount spent on purchase	X	X	X	X	20,000	
58	Identify and acquire strategic location for engineered land - fill site	Selected town	Location for engineered land fill site selected	X	X			35,000	
59	Cllection/disposal of refuse and Evacuation of refuse	Abakrampa and two others	No of refuse heaps Evacuated	X	X	X	X	10,000	
60	Provide means of transportation to ensure regular monitoring and other field activities	Dist. Admin	No of monitoring visit	X	X	X	X	10,000	

Table 50: Programme of Activities

Theme Two: Social Development

Goal: Create Opportunities for All Ghanaians

S/N	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BU	
				18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF
61	Organise public education on proper solid and liquid waste disposal	District wide	No of public education held	X	X	X	X	5,000	2,000
62	Provide supervision for segregation of liquid and solid in waste disposal.	District wide		X	X	X	X		
63	Provide gender friendly facilities in all public School	District wide	No of school provided with Gender friendly facilities	X	X	X	X	200,000	

64	Review and gazzete Sanitaaion Bye-Laws	Dist. Admin	Amount spent	X				6,000	
65	Enforce punitive measures for violation of environmental laws.	District wide	No of culprits punished	X	X	X	X		3,000
66	Sensitize and encourage house owners to construct Household toilets	District wide	No of Household toilets const	X	X	X	X	20,000	
67	Provide 12 No Institutional latrines	12 selected communities	No of Institutional latrines built	X	X	X	X	120,000	
68	Promote CLTS Concept to achieve 50 ODF Communities	District wide	No of ODF Communities	X	X	X	X	40,000	10,000
69	Resource DSW/CD and other agencies to effectively manage child protection cases	District wide	Amount spent to resource the dept.	X	X	X	X	12,000	4000
70	Conduct stakeholder consultation to discuss and adopt measures of dealing with Child Protection and Welfare	Area Council Hqtrs	No of meetings held with reports	X	X	X	X	44,000	
71	conduct public awareness programmes on child protection and welfare issues in all Area Councils	Area Council Hqtrs	No of Awareness campaign programmes held with report	X	X	X	X	24,000	
72	Organise training programmes for women groups/ female drop outs in employable skills	District wide	No of Women groups/girls trained	X	X	X	X	15,000	5,000

Table 50: Programme of Activities

Theme Two: Social Development

Goal: Create Opportunities for All Ghanaians

S/N	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BU	
				18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF
73	Facilitate access to credit and managerial support services for women petty traders and enterpreneurs	District wide	No of women assisted	X	X	X	X	3,000	3,000
74	Promote the formation of groups and associations amongst SMEs.	District wide	No of groups formed	X	X	X	X	5000	3000
75	Organise Training for PWDs in employable skills	District wide	No of PWD trained	X	X	X	X	20,000	
76	Sensitize public on the rights of PWDs	District wide	No of sensitization programs held	X	X	X	X	6000	2000
77	Facilitate access to credit facilities by PWDs into IGAs	District wide	No of PWDs Assisted to access credit	X	X	X	X	10,000	
								4,746,000	56000

Table 50: Programme of Activities**Theme three: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements****Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient, built environment**

S/N	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BU	
				18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF
1	Register and Organise Sand winning contractors to ensure streamlined operations and regulations	District wide	No of sand winning contractors registered	X	X	X	X		1000
2	Set up reclamation fund mitigate effects of Sand winning	District wide	No of Sand winning contractors contributing to the fund	X	X	X	X	1,500	500
3	Collaborate with Forestry Commission to regulate logging and activities of chainsaw operators	District wide	No of Arrest made for illegal logging activity	X	X	X	X	4000	8000
4	Support Advocacy and stakeholder consultative meetings for Climate Change Awareness and inclusion by key agencies	District wide	Amount released as support	X	X	X	X	6000	
5	Mainstream Climate Change issues in DA planning and monitor its implementations	Dist. Admin	No of Climate Smart Interventions implemented annually	X	X	X	X	4,000	
6	Encourage 10 communities/groups to cultivate at least one acre woodlot	Selected comms	No of acre of woodlot	X	X	X	X	10,000	
7	Sensitize communities on Climatic change and Environmental sustainability	District wide	No of comm sensitized	X	X	X	X	8,000	2,000
8	Assist farmers and Schools to establish nurseries for ornamental trees	District wide	No of Nurseries established	X	X	X	X	8,000	
9	Collaborate with relevant agencies to make landscaping integral part of project design and scope.	District wide	No of projects undertaken with landscaping	X	X	X	X	6,000	
10	Facilitate the implementation of disaster management plan.	Dist. Admin	No of activities implemented	X	X	X	X	20,000	
11	Construction of 20km Drains	District wide	Length of drains constructed	X	X	X	X	200,000	
12	Implement regulatory measures to control illegal mining	Selected comms	Documented set of regulations	X	X	X	X	6000	10,000

Table 50: Programme of Activities

Theme three: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

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

S/N	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BU	
				18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF
13	Formation of Climate Change and Disaster Reduction Clubs in Schools	District wide	No of clubs formed	X	X	X	X	20,000	2,000
14	Incorporate CC/DRR issues into Assembly bye laws on Environment and Sanitation	Dist. Admin	Bye Law drafted and gazetted	X	X			4,000	1,000
15	Resurface/Tarring of 20 kms road network by 2021	Selected towns	Length of Roads tarred	X	X	X	X		
16	Ensure the conduct of EIA for all road projects	District wide	No of EIAs done on road projects	X	X	X	X	5,000	3,000
17	Shaping/Spot improvement of 15km of feeder roads annually	District wide	15km road shaped annually	X	X	X	X	100,000	
18	Construct 10km access roads annually to link and open up towns	Selected towns	Length of Road constructed	X	X	X	X	200,000	
19	Construct 2No. CIC	Asebu and Moree	Change in No. of CICs	X	X	X	X	160,000	
20	Expand/Refurbish the existing CICs	Ayeldu, Abura Dunkwa	No of new equipment added	X	X	X	X	50,000	
21	Extend electricity to 15 communities or new areas of already served communities annually	Selected comms	No of comms benefited from Ext	X	X	X	X	150,000	
22	Provide solar powered street lights in rural communities	Selected comms	No of comms Benefiting from solar light			X	X	4,000	
23	Provide street light(bulbs) annually	District wide	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	12,000	4000
24	Build Capacity of Physical Planning Staff on current trends in Land use planning and development control.	Dist. Admin	No of training prog organised	X	X	X		5,000	10,000

Table 50: Programme of Activities

Theme three: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

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

S/N	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BU	
				18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF
25	Conduct intensive Public sensitization on Building regulations and standards	District wide	No of comms sensitized	X	X	X	X	20,000	12,000
26	Set up development control task force with strategic membership to conduct District wide monitoring .	Dist. Admin	No of monitoring visit conducted	X	X	X	X	5,000	3,000
27	Implement punitive measures to enforce building regulations and standards to serve as deterrent.	District wide	No of Defaulters sanctioned	X	X	X	X	8,000	2,000

28	Ensure regular supervision of activities of the Physical Planning Unit	Dist. Admin	No of monitoring Ex conducted	X	X	X	X	4,000	
29	Adopt PPP agreements for the provision of housing infrastructure	Selected towns	No of Housing units Developed	X	X	X	X	2,000	
30	Facilitate the drawing up of layouts for major settlements in the District	A/Dunkwa Abakrampa and Asebu	No of towns with schemes	X	X	X	X	20,000	
								1042500	58500

Table 50: Programme of Activities

Theme Four: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

S/N	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BU	
				18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF
1	Organize Town Hall/ Stakeholders meetings	Area Council Hqtrs	No of Town Hall/Stakeholder meetings held	X	X	X	X	20,000	4,000
2	Support the Activities of NALAG	Dist Admin	Amount released as support	X	X	X	X	80,000	
3	Hold quarterly Review Meetings on PPP arrangements on Internal Revenue Mobilization	District wide	No of Review meetings held	X	X	X	X		24,000
4	Operationalize, update and maintain the revenue database for the assembly	DistAdmin.	functional and updated Revenue Database	X	X	X	X	50,000	20,000
5	Supervise and Monitor the revenue collection system	Dist. Admin	Revenue Database in use	X				5,000	5,000
6	Institute sanctions against tax defaulters.	District wide	No of Defaulters sanctioned	X	X	X	X		5,000
7	Provide needed logistics to aid the work of revenue collectors.	Dist Admin	Amount spent on logistics	X	X	X	X		5,000
8	Procurement of office equipment, Computers and accessories for administrative purposes	Dist Admin	No of additional Equipment/computers	X	X	X	X	80000	10000
9	Servicing of Office equipment, computers and softwares for operations	Dist Admin	Amount released for servicing	X	X	X	X	6000	4000

10	Provision of stationery, Print and Publicity	Dist Admin	Amount Spent of Procuring items	X	X	X	X	40,000	10000
11	Acquire additional 2 Vehicles for the Assembly and 10 motorbikes for administrative and M&E purposes	Dist Admin	Change in No of Assembly vehicles and Motorbikes	X	X	X	X	400,000	8000
12	Maintenance rehabilitation of Office buildings and staff bungalows	Dist Admin	Amount spent on maintenance	X	X	X	X	400,000	120,000

Table 50: Programme of Activities

Theme Four: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

S/N	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BU	
				18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF
13	Acquire plant for the Assembly	Dist Admin	1No Plant acquired		X			15,000	
14	Maintenance of official vehicles	Dist Admin	Amount spent on maintenance	X	X	X	X	150,000	30,000
15	Construction of additional staff bungalows	Abura Dunkwa	No of additional staff provided	X	X	X	X	300,000	60,000
16	Prepare all Strategic Documents	Dist Admin	copies of strategic documents on file	X	X	X	X	30,000	5000
17	Conduct all statutory meetings of the Assembly (sub-committees. DPCU, Budget Committees, SPC, SAT, ARIC etc.)	Dist Admin	Minutes of Meetings on file	X	X	X	X	80,000	20,000
18	Collaborate with EPA to conduct SEA for all physical development initiatives	Dist Admin	SEA reports available and filed	X	X	X	X	8000	2000
19	Streamline activities of development partners to ensure complinace with SEA requirements	Dist Admin	SEA reports available and filed	X	X	X	X	4000	1000
20	Provide logistical and technical support to Area Councils to make them more functional	Dist. Admin	Amount released in supportn of A/Cs	X	X	X	X	10,000	6000
21	Construct office accommodation for 4 Area Councils	Abura Dunkwa, Amosima, Abura Etsifi, Abakrampa	No of permanent offices	X	X	X	X	600,000	
22	Institute a comprehensive M&E process on activities of decentralized departments and allied	Dist. Admin	No of M&E Exercises	X	X	X	X	20,000	
23	Facilitate the formation and operations of Community Watchdog Committees	District wide	No of Watchdog Committees formed	X	X	X	X	6000	4000
24	Support to the three Traditional Council	Abakrampa, Asebu, Ayeldu	Amount released as supooort	X	X	X	X	9000	6000

Table 50: Programme of Activities

Theme Four: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

S/N	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BU	
				18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF
25	Promote Culture and celebration of festival as an intergral part of the development process	Major towns	No of festivals/cultural prog supported	X	X	X	X	12,000	4000
26	Support and encourage the citizenry to engage in best practices of good governance and undertake their civic responsibilities	District wide	No of sensitization prog held	X	X	X	X	8000	
								2,333,000	353,000

4.3 Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment

4.3.1 The compatibility test

The compatibility analysis is used to determine how different policies or objective interact with each other in the realization of the ultimate goal of the Organization. The main concern here is to know whether the objectives are mutually supportive or works against each other. In all thirty-four specific objectives were taken through this test.

Major Findings

Results from the analysis in table in Appendix 1 reveal that, the policy objectives were mutually supportive of each other. In other words they will fast track the realization of the district's overall Goal.

4.3.2 The Sustainability Test

The sustainability analysis on the other hand attempts to evaluate how specific Policies, Plans and programmes relate with the different dimensions of sustainable growth and development. Each Policy, Programme or Projects is assessed in relation to agreed set of criteria and scored using a scale of 0-5. For each criterion and indicator, a scale of 0-5 with appropriate colour code is used to reflect the extent to which the activity supports, is neutral to, or works against the sustainability aim. The scale and colour codes are shown below.

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

These criteria have various components which could be either favored or otherwise by the various activities. The individual Matrices for the activities and their Record Sheets are attached as Appendix 3 and 4. A summary of the performance of individual Activities against the Sustainability Test and the respective mitigating measures are also outlined in the table below;

Major Findings

General Outlook

In as much as one is of the view that, the indicators or activities are not of the same value in influencing poverty and environmental parameters; one can however conclude that;

On the average, the activities or interventions are fairly supportive in addressing poverty and environmental concerns

Specifically, out of the One hundred and seventy four (174) proposed projects, the analysis showed the following results:

Criteria	No of Projects/Activities
Not Relevant	34
Works Strongly against the aim	2
Works against the aim	7
On balance has neutral effects on the aim	27
Supports the aim	62
Strongly supports the aim	42
Total	174

Specific Performance

1. Re shaping/spot improvement/maintenance of 60km community roads can cause many problems to the natural environment. However the negative impacts on the environmental situation as shown on the table could be addressed through watering the dusty portions of the road to reduce the dust pollution
2. Construction of 10km feeder roads/access roads annually can cause many problems to the natural environment. However the negative impacts on the environmental situation as shown on the table could be addressed through watering the dusty portions of the road to reduce the dust pollution
3. Completion/Construction of community and institutional toilets (Vault chamber/aqua privy/ Wc) also has the potential of affecting the environment negatively. These could

be avoided by adopting the right approach and standards in managing the toilets and also educate communities to use and manage facilities well

4.4 Indicative Financial Strategy

The Abura Asebu Kwamankese District Assembly’s four year Medium Term Development plan (2018–2021) under the Agenda for jobs has been prepared on the estimation of inflows from the majors sources of finance to the Assembly. These sources include Donor funds or support from partners in development, internally generated funds and Central Government transfers such as DACF, DDF.

It must be noted that the successful implementation of the programme and projects under Medium Term Development Plan will depend mainly on financial availability. In view of that the following institutions and sources have been identified to finance the plan.

Table 54: Sources of Financing the MTDP

GOVERNMENT/PRIVATE SECTOR/COMMUNITY	DONOR/NGOS
DACF	DANIDA
DDF	CIDA
D/A Internally Generated Revenue	PLAN GHANA INT.
Community/beneficiary contributions	INICEF
GOG/Sector Ministries	USAID
	EU
	Embassies/Diplomatic
	Missions
	Other local and International NGOs

In all the assembly will require an estimated amount of GH¢21,748,000.00 to be able to implement the four year medium term plan 2018-2021. The cost of implementation have been classifies according to various thematic areas and the funding arrangements clearly spelt out in the table below. The total budgetary requirement from the Central Government, Development Partners as well as how much the Assembly intends to mobiles locally have all been indicated.

TABLE 55 Estimated Cost of Plan Implementation

	Thematic Area	No of Objectives.	No of Activities	Total GoG	Total IGF	Total Donor	Total Estimated Cost
1	Economic Development	7	41	529,000	80,000	343,000	952,000
2	Social Development	10	77	4,746,000	56000	8,983,000	13,785,000
3	Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements	10	30	1,042,500.00	58,500.00	3,142,000.00	4,243,000
4	Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability	7	26	2,333,000	353,000	82000	2,768,000
	Summary	34	174	8,650,500	547,500	12,550,000	21,748,000

Total estimated budget from all sources = GH¢ GH¢21,748,000.00

It is the conviction of the Abura Asebu Kwamankese District Assembly that the donor institutions and sources identified when contacted will give their maximum cooperation in order to ensure smooth implementation of the development programmes and projects so as to improve the quality of life of the people in the Abura Asebu Kwamankese District

CHAPTER FIVE
ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

5.1 Annual Action Plan 2018-2021

The Annual Action Plan for the 2018-2021 has been developed and shown in tables below.

In phasing the annual projects, the following criteria were followed

- ❖ The need to complete all on-going projects
- ❖ Projects with high potential for quick revenue generation and high potential for employment generation.
- ❖ Emergencies that required immediate action Projects which would provide inputs into other future project

Table 50: Annual Programme of Action 2018

Please find attached as appendices

TOTAL COST OF INTERVENTION IN THE FOLLOWING PLANS (*Refer to actual Plans for Details*)

Maintenance Plan	-	GH¢ 674,500.00
Human Resource Development Plan	-	GH¢ 866,591.00
Gender Development Plan	-	GH¢ 42,350.00
Revenue Improvement Plan		

CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 Introduction

Plan Implementation is perhaps the most critical stage in the planning process. Without effective arrangement for implementation the efforts in planning for development will not yield any meaningful results if the proposed activities or required interventions are not carried out. Adequate funding is key to plan implementation, as well as ensuring competent staff, logistics and above all political leadership and ensuring a well-coordinated effort of all relevant stakeholders.

It is also important to note that changes in the Socio-economic conditions both locally and internationally which can affect funding, Government Policy directives, activities of development partners among others have the tendency of affecting plan implementation and subsequently, the achievement of the corporate goal of the district.

As a result there is the need for continuous monitoring and evaluation to enable necessary adjustment and revision.

The monitoring and evaluation will be done by the District Assembly through the District Planning and Coordinating Unit-DPCU and Sector Departments as indicated in the annual action plan.

6.2 Monitoring Report

Monitoring starts once project implementation begins. Monitoring aims at ensuring that the project implementation follows the laid procedures, maintaining adherence to the appropriate standards as well as schedules.

The District Monitoring Team will be responsible for the supervision of the programme and projects in the annual plan.

A monitoring record will be kept during the implementation, which will form the basis of writing monthly monitoring report to the District Chief Executive and also to correct mistakes.

6.3 Monitoring Framework

The Monitoring Framework outlines the mechanism and indicators for the monitoring of the development programmes and projects and this is shown in table below.

Table 56: Monitoring Framework

MONITORING FRAMEWORK					
WHEN	REONSIBILITY	TOOLS	INDICATORS	RESULT	FEEDBACK
Daily	DPO/Engineer	Observation Project visits Project Report Interviews	Performance Output-quality And quantity Inputs – quality and quantity (bill of quantities designs/drawings Time	Identify problems defects and constraints inhabiting work and progress and is packaged in a monitoring report	Solution and measures to solve problems defects and constraints provided
Weekly	DPO/Engineer DCD/DCE			Identify problems, defects and constraints inhabiting work and progress and is packaged in a monitoring report	Solution and measures to solve problems defects and constraints provided
Monthly	District monitoring Team Work-sub-Committee DCD/DCE			Identify problems, defects and constraints inhabiting work and progress and is packaged in a monitoring report	Solution and measures to solve problems defects and constraints provided
Quarterly	District monitoring Team Work-sub-Committee DCD/DCE			Identify problems, defects and constraints inhabiting work and progress and is packaged in a monitoring report	Solution and measures to solve problems defects and constraints provided

6.4 Post Implementation Monitoring

The District Assembly through its District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) and Sectoral Departments will undertake post implementation monitoring to enhance maintenance and sustainability of the development programmes and projects

In this culture of maintenance the District Assembly and Sectoral Departments will allocate funds specifically for maintenance of projects to ensure sustainability.

6.5 Evaluation Report

Evaluation will be done using the objectively verifiable indicators and the means of verification in the logical framework. On-going evaluation technique will be at specific time intervals to assess the performance of the implementation of the development plan, programmes and projects.

6.6 Communication Strategy

6.6.1 Reporting

In furtherance of the District's agenda to let the people own the development process, all programme/ project actors, communities, departments and institutions will be informed of key findings and observations of each monitoring exercise. The DPCU will submit a brief on work progress, observations and gaps to the District Chief Executive, the Presiding Member and relevant Sub-Committees of the Assembly. These briefs will center on the findings and the reactions they attract will be captured in the M & E Quarterly Reports of the DPCU.

Annual progress Reports will be prepared at the end of the financial year from the various quarterly reports and monitoring and evaluation activities of the year. Copies of the APR will be sent to the DA for discussions.

6.6.2 Information Dissemination

In order to increase participation, accountability and transparency, and feedback, on the performance of the GSGDA, information on the DMTDP and APRs will be shared with stakeholders at all levels of the District Assembly structure, including all M & E stakeholders. Development Partners Departments, Ministries and Agencies, the Regional Planning Coordinating Unit and the National Development Planning Commission.

To ensure the effective dissemination of M & E Reports in the District, the following strategies will be pursued at various levels of the District Assembly structure:

- Community Meetings: the Annual M & E Progress Reports will be presented to citizens of the District in selected communities including all Area Council capital towns.

- District MMDA Discussions: All Quarterly Reports will be discussed with MMDAs, relevant DA Sub-Committees and the Executive Committee and development partners.
- Publication on Public Notice Boards: Copies of all Reports will be put on public Notice Boards in the District, all palaces and Post Offices etc.
- Announcements, discussions and broadcast in the local news media, e.g. local FM station, local newspapers etc
- Discussions with identifiable groups: Working meeting will be organized to discuss the half-yearly and Annual Progress Reports with such bodies as traditional authorities, identifiable community-based organizational and civil society groups and Non-Governmental Organizations.

6.6.3 Conclusion

The four years Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) of the Abura Asebu Kwamankese District Assembly will require massive and heavy investment to provide an impetus to the development needs of the district.

The challenge ahead for the District Assembly is to be able to raise the required funding to facilitate the implementation of the development programmes and projects to improve the living standard of the people.

Appendix 1: Analysis of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges

Key Development Problem	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of financial institutions likes Banks and Credit Union Availability of BAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of NGOs and Development/Funding agencies e.g. MASLOC, YEF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of collateral Poor financial management skills of SMEs Inability to develop convincing proposals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High interest rate on loans Bureaucracy in the banking/ Financial sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak linkages between agriculture and industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available raw materials e.g., Citrus, oil palm etc Average level of skilled labour Proximity to major markets eg. AssinFoso, Mankessim& Cape Coast Availability of basic socio-economic infrastructure such as electricity, water and telecommunication facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One District One Factory Initiative of Government as well as GIPC/ Accessibility to External Funds Availability of the International marketing opportunities Access to skilled labour from nearby districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulty in accessing credit Inadequate technical expertise and relevant technology Inadequate processing facilities Poor road network Seasonal shortages of raw materials Unavailability appropriate variety of crops to meet industrial standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huge initial capital outlay Out-migration of skilled manpower. International standards to be met by local enterprises
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability undeveloped tourist sites Existence of some hospitality facilities like Hotels Proximity to well-developed tourist sites present available market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Models of developed sites in Cape Coast Existence of Ministry of Tourism, CEDECOM, GTDC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low interest of populace in tourism Low income levels which affects local patronage Administrative bottlenecks in establishments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huge initial investments requirement Inadequate complementary services to tourism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited Agricultural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of extension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of NGOs and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulty in accessing credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of inputs/labour

production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> services • Large tract of Fertile land • Available rivers and streams for fishing and irrigation farming • Availability of markets • Presence of Agro processing Factories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> development partners • Existence of Export Promotion Center. • Access to Research and technologies from Dept. of Agric, UCC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper agricultural practices • Inadequate storage facilities • Small size land holding • Inadequate Agric extension Agents (AEAs) • Low marketing opportunities in the districts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out-migration of the youth • Prevalence of crop and animal diseases • Environmental degradation and soil nutrient depletion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate infrastructure along the oil and gas value chain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High demand for LPG both domestic and Commercial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity of oil and Gas Hub to the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of other sources of fuel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over concentration of the Oil and Gas sector activity in the Western Region • High cost of LPG • Relatively huge capital requirement to set up • Relatively higher risk of commodity
<p style="color: red;">Oil and Gas Development is a priority. Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the problems. Constraints can be addressed through developing linkages in programme designs. The District Assembly can manage challenges by putting in place relevant interventions to establish linkages with other sector players.</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violation of laws on housing and land ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of the PPD/DWD at the Assembly • Existence of Building regulations or bye laws • Existence of sub District Structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the Judiciary and other law enforcement agencies • Proximity of Lands Commission in Cape Coast to the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor cooperation by prospective developers • Public ignorance on Building standards • Weak institutional structures • Inadequate logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureaucracy in acquisition of permits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inequitable access to and distribution of power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committed District Assembly and Communities • Most Communities are already connected to the National grid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Self Help Electrification Programme (SHEP) • The one million dollar per constituency infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of Poverty • Apathy on the part of some communities on counterpart funding • Scattered/Dispersed nature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of electric poles • Delay in the release of funds

		development initiative	of housing development	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor drainage systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of the PPD/DWD at the Assembly Existence of Department of feeder roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence Central Gov't and donor support Existence of Road fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor Community lay out Non adherence to building regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulty in Sourcing for funding High cost of construction materials
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Department of feeder roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence Central Gov't and donor support Existence of Road fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate road maintenance equipment/ materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High rainfall pattern Difficulty in Sourcing for funding High cost of road construction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor planning for water at MMDA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High community demand for water Favourable hydrogeological conditions Availability of water bodies for small town water projects DA and Community Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Donor Support – DANIDA,EU, CBRDP, LSDGP Proximity to Birimso Water Treatment Plant in Cape Coast Presence of Community Water & Sanitation Agency and Ghana water company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor attitude of community members towards cost sharing concept Rising cost of provision of water Ineffective WATSAN committees and water boards Low incomes level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Late release of funds Unfavorable hydrological condition especially for communities along or near to the Coast Poor maintenance culture of facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor sanitation and waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of Environmental Health Unit Presence of District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST) Implementation of CLTS Concept Existing partnership with Zoomlion Company Ltd 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Community Water and Sanitation – CWSA Existence of Donor Support – DANIDA,EU,CBRDP, LSDGP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apathy and Low concern for environmental cleanliness Non-compliance with building regulations and Sanitation bye- laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of government policy on provision of community toilet facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High levels of environmental 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment of Local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor enforcement/ regulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities of External

degradation	<p>authorities to support regulatory measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low levels of industrial waste and pollutants • Presence of Agric directorate to promote good agricultural practices 	<p>partners support eg. USAID/SFMP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing interest of central govt in Climate change and environmental issues 	<p>of human activities that negatively affect the environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over reliance on wood/charcoal for domestic fuel 	<p>development agencies or business entities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor attainment of literacy and numeracy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of educational institutions • Committed DA and high communal spirit • Implementation of GSFP and Capitation grant in the district • Existence of educational endowment fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence development partners and GoG funding such as GETFund, USAID, UNICEF, PAGE • Scholarships Initiatives such as schemes such as CAMFED • Availability of Well-placed indigenes of the district e.g VC of Legon, Cardinal AppiahTurkson 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor culture of maintenance • Low school attendance as children sell on market days and work on farms during school hours • Inadequate classrooms and library facilities • Low motivation for staff • Dilapidated school buildings • High number of untrained teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in the release of statutory funds • Refusal of teachers to accept posting to rural communities • High attrition rate of teachers • Inadequate supply of other educational material by GES • Unsupportive attitudes of parents towards children's education •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of health facilities • Availability of District Health Directorate • Committed health staff • The existence of RCH facilities in the district • Availabilities family planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of donor support • Implementation of NHIS • Support from DA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor culture of maintenance • Inadequate residential accommodation for health workers • Non existence of facilities for essential services such as X-Ray, dental units, mental health unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in reimbursement from NHIA • Delays in NHIS accreditation for health facilities • Inadequate health staff

	programmes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low acceptance of family planning methods especially among men 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of District AIDS Committee • Existence of District Response Initiative on HIV/AIDS • Availability of VCT services at District Hospitals and support to PLWA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support of Ghana AIDS Commission, USAID, WHO, UNAIDS & • District Assembly and donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow pace of Behavioural changes regards to abstinence, faithfulness and condom use • Community adherence to traditional beliefs about the infection of the disease • High level of stigmatization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dwindling and Delays in the release of funds for HIV/AIDS activities • Reduction in intensity of awareness campaigns on HIV issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate job creation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A vibrant labour force and artisans • Existence of Disabled Persons Organizations • Support from DA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flagship job creation initiatives of Government such as One District One factory, NEIP, Planting for Food and Jobs • Private sector and development partners collaboration • YEA Initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preference for white collar jobs • Inadequate employable skills opportunities and • Inadequate access to credit facilities • Inadequate data on employment levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of credit and bureaucracy in the financial sector •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considerable Internal Revenue Generation potential • Commitment of DA leadership and functional sub structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of DACF/DDF and other central govt funding • Existence of Donor/development partners funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poorly motivated revenue collection staff • Revenue leakages and evasion • Weak Financial expenditure controls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unpredictability external fund releases • Donor requirements for accessing extra funds
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak coordination of the development planning system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of dedicated staff • Strategic location of offices at a central pint • Presence of some 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The implementation of decentralization systems • Policy directions and capacity building initiatives of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong allegiance held by Dept. to parent institutions • Inadequate funding • Inadequate office and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of both internal and external funds • Delay in the full implementation of the

	<p>decentralized departments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some logistics available • Existence of community information centers to facilitate information dissemination 	<p>government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of FM stations in Cape Coast to facilitate information dissemination. 	<p>residential accommodation facilities for officers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate qualified staff • Poor database and information management system • Inadequate logistics and equipment 	<p>decentralization policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of some decentralized departments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-functioning sub-district structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment of DA leadership to the activities of sub structures • Acquisition of office space and logistics for area councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High interest of government in operationalization of sub structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low capacity of local level actors • Apathy on the part of local authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gradual/subtle politicization of DA concepts • Inadequate funding for the activities of sub structures