

# AGONA EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



## 4-YEAR MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DMTDP)

(2018-2021)

UNDER

### **AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL**

PREPARED BY:

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BOX 9

AGONA NSABA

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## **PREFACE**

The basic tenets of the Four-year District Medium Term Development Plan, (2018-2021) under the Long Term National Development Policy Framework in Agona East District is a programme of action and policy reforms that seek to accelerate growth in a manner that is consistent with improving the living standard and reducing poverty of the populace in the district.

The formulation of the plan is based on consultation with a broad segment of the society including Civil Society Organisations, Community-Based Organisations, Non-Governmental Organisations, Town, Area Councils, Unit Committees, Traditional Authorities, Persons living with disabilities and HIV/AIDS, Women's groups, religious bodies, Community members and decentralised Departments.

## **OBJECTIVE OF THE DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DMTDP)**

The Document serves as a guide for the District's sustainable development and contains the future state of the District from 2018 to 2021 as envisaged by the principal actors of development such as the District Assembly, Decentralized Departments, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Traditional Authorities, Civil Society Organisations and the entire people of the Agona East District.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The Plan preparation process used a combination of questionnaire administration, inter-face meetings, and focus group discussions at Area Council levels to identify problems, needs and aspirations of the people. Secondary data were gathered from the Ghana Statistical Service, Departments of the Assembly and NGOs in the District.

## **PARTICIPATION OF STAKEHOLDERS AND PROCESSES INVOLVED**

The preparation of the Plan commenced with the formation of a smaller team from the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU). Other DPCU members were co-opted into the team based on their competencies and skills. Various heads of Departments were administered with questionnaires and also participated in a performance review meeting on 30<sup>th</sup> March, 2017 to assess the level of achievement from 2014-2017. Questionnaire distribution and diagnostic workshops using interface meetings, focus group discussions in the 5 Area Councils were held to draw the needs, problems and aspirations of the people.

The first public hearing was held at the Nsaba Area Council on 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2017 to intensify participation by the local people. This meeting was necessary to discuss the district profile, potentials, Opportunities and also collect data on their needs and aspirations for the 2018-2021 DMTDP. Similar hearings were held at the remaining 4 councils. The major public hearing involving all the Area Councils and other stakeholders for data validation was held on 20<sup>th</sup> September, 2017 to ensure that inputs from all relevant stakeholders were validated and factored into the DMTDP 2018-2021.



## ORGANISATION OF THE PLAN

This document is divided into **Eight (8)** main parts with seven (7) chapters. Part one which is the **Executive Summary** seeks to give a vivid picture of the District at a glance and also gives a brief statement of the Four-Year Medium Term Plan proposals for the development of the District.

Chapter one is the **District Profile** which gives the analysis of the current situation of the District. It is also an input into the **Planning and Programming stage**, as it helps to identify the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges of the District in relation to the Thematic Areas/Development Dimensions and identified Potential Priorities. The chapter ends with a list of key development indicators of the district, a summary of identified key development problems/gaps from the District profiling and performance review.

The second Chapter essentially analyses the developmental needs or issues of the communities and establishes how far these needs could be met given the existing potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges in the district. The third chapter sets out the District Development Priorities, which were adopted from the LTNDPF 2018-2057.

Chapter four looks at the Development Focus, Goals and Objectives, synthesizes the district's priorities, goals and objectives based on the analysis undertaken in Chapter 3. This chapter ends with the formulation of composite programme of action for the four years. This part of the plan also presents the arrangements made to facilitate the implementation of the plan. It consists of a prioritized set of programme activities and their costs, which are major determinants of the implementation process of the plan for the medium term period. It also includes with an indicative financial plan to mobilize resources for plan implementation.

Chapter 5 looks at the District Annual Composite programme of Action, which has been linked to the District Annual Composite Budget. The Annual Action Plans are detailed actions to be taken by both public and private sectors, including Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) and the community in the implementation of the projects.

Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements captured under chapter six (6) are put in place to ensure that the Plan remains on course over this duration. This involves development of Monitoring & Evaluation indicators and Targets for each thematic objective area.

The dissemination of the plan, which will enhance effective resource mobilization and mobilizing the needed social support for sustainability of the programmes and projects, forms part of the final chapter (seven). Here, some activities have been identified as communication strategies for creating awareness on the roles and expectations of the various stakeholders of the programmes and projects.

The ultimate Development Focus of the Medium Term Plan, which has been set within the Long Term National Development Policy Framework, is to create wealth and improve the quality of life of the people through poverty reduction strategies in the district.

The main goals under the MTNDPF 2018-2021 are:

1. Build an industrialised, inclusive and resilient economy with high levels of employment and decent work
2. Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society with opportunities for all
3. Build safe, well-planned and sustainable communities while protecting the natural environment
4. Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions for national development
5. Strengthen Ghana's role in the international community through co-operation with other nations and the active participation in global affairs

This Medium Term Development Plan has vigorously been subjected to public hearing and therefore has the approval of the majority of the people of the District.

**HON. NANA KWAW PONSI III**  
**(PRESIDING MEMBER)**  
**AGONA EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

**HON. DENNIS ARMAH-FRIMPONG**  
**(DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE)**  
**GONA EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Our first and foremost gratitude goes to the Almighty God who granted the team that prepared the plan life, wisdom, knowledge and understanding to produce this poverty reduction strategic document.

We are also grateful to the District Chief Executive, Hon. Dennis Armah-Frimpong and the District Co-ordinating Director, Mr. Samuel Amoah for their commitment (finance and time) at all levels in getting this document in place. The District Finance Officer, Mr. Maurise Bortse whose invaluable co-operation was fantastic and cannot be forgotten.

We also wish to extend our profoundest gratitude to the entire management staff of the Assembly especially the District Development Planning Officer, Mrs. Edith Elikplim Gadagoe and her team who played a selfless pivotal role in gathering, co-ordinating and organizing the plan.

We wish to thank our Traditional Authorities, Community Members, Heads of Department, the Presiding Member, Assembly Members, Opinion leaders, NGOs and all Civic Societies for their contribution during the data collection and public hearing.

To the dedicated DPCU Members and the Planning Team, we say “**Ayekoo**”. We also wish to acknowledge the professional support of our senior colleague, Mrs. Lucy Owusu Ansah and her RCC Team, Cape Coast and the NDPC Staff who provided the necessary co-ordination and technical backstopping at various workshops towards the preparation of the DMTDP.

We are fully convinced that these experiences are footprints we have left in the sand of time to facilitate the total reduction of poverty in the district.

We are grateful for the opportunity to serve our district.

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AEO	Agricultural Extension Officer
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBRDP	Community-Based Rural Development Project
COM	Community
CWSA	Community Water & Sanitation Agency
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DBA	District Budget Analyst
DCD	District Co-ordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DE	District Engineer
Dept	Department
DDF	District Development Facility
DFO	District Finance Officer
DHMT	District Health Management team
DPCU	District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
DPO	District Planning Officer
DWST	District Water and Sanitation
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
EU	European Union
F. R	Feeder Roads
FAWE	Functional Organizational Assessment Tool
FOAT	Forum for African Women Educationists
GES	Ghana Education Service
GPRS	Growth Poverty Reduction Strategy
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GSM	Global Systems for Mobile Communication
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IT	Information Technology

ITN	Insecticide Treated Net
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JHS	Junior High School
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Latrine
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agricultural
MOH	Ministry of Health
MP	Member of Parliament
NADMO	National Development Movement
NBSSI	National Board on Small-Scale Industries
NCCE	National Commission on Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NYC	National Youth Council
OPD	Out Patients Departments
OP	Partner Organization
POCC	Potential Opportunities Constraints and Challenges
PM	Presiding Member
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
RCC	Regional Co-ordinating Council
RPCU	Regional Planning Co-ordinating unit
SHC	School Health Committee
SHEP	Self-Help Electrification Programme
SIP	Strategic Investment Fund
SMC	School Management Committee
SHS	Senior High School
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
URI	Upper Respiratory Infection
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation Committee

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Legal Basis Of The Plan**

The development of this plan is based on Section 1, 10 and 11 of the National Development Planning (System) Act 1994 (Act 480), Sections 1 to 13 of the National Development Planning (System) Regulation, 2016, LI 2232 and Section 83 (1a & 1b) of the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936 which empower District Assemblies to prepare District Medium Term Development Plans in consultation with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and in a participatory manner involving all stakeholders in the district . This is in accordance with the Civil Service Law, 1993 (PNDC). Under these enactments, the Agona East District Assembly (AEDA) is required to conduct a performance review of the implementation of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II, 2014-2017), examine its vision, mission, objective and other relevant issues that impacted on the operations of the assembly to serve as the basis for preparing the DMTDP for a planning period of four years, 2018-2021.

### **Background**

The Agona East District Assembly (AEDA) was carved out of the defunct Agona District Assembly in 2008 by Legislative Instrument 1921 in 2007 as a means of ensuring effective administration and bringing development to the doorstep of its citizens. It is one of the twenty-three (23) Political and Administrative Districts in the Central Region of Ghana.

It is in line with the reasons for the establishment of the district that the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936, stipulates that all District Assemblies are to plan, implement and source for funding for their development projects in their respective jurisdiction. In line with the requirement, all District Assemblies are mandated to prepare their Medium Term Development Plans based on their existing conditions and within the National Development Policy Framework and ensure that the plans are fully implemented.

Since 1957, several policies and programmes to accelerate the growth of the economy and raise the living standards of the people were pursued with varying degrees of success. These include Ghana Vision 2020, the first Medium Term Development Plan (1997-2000) since the fourth republic, Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003-2005), the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (2006-2009), the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda I (2010-2013) and the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (2014-2017).

The Medium Term National Development Policy Framework (2018-2021) under the Long Term National Development Policy (LTNDP) 2018-2057 which has a vision of a just, free and prosperous nation with high levels of national income and broad based social development has been

mainstreamed with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), African Union Agenda 2063 and the Paris Climate Change Agreement.

In order to ensure ownership of the DMTDP by the people of the Agona East District, participation at relevant stages of the preparation process by all major stakeholders was highly intensified.

Under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II), the District focused on **ensuring sustainable and qualitative improvement in the living conditions of the people, through the efficient mobilization and usage of resources in the various socio-economic sectors of the district.** The period saw the implementation of comprehensive programmes of action aimed at strengthening the capacities of the human resource base of the district as well as the provision of adequate social services. Others included activities aimed at boosting and sustaining high productivity of relevant sectors of the district's economy including agriculture, commerce, industry and tourism. Some significant achievements were made, particularly in the areas of infrastructure development for **Health, Education, ICT, Water and Sanitation.** Some progress was also made in Economic Development, Road infrastructure and Spatial Development. Some of the major achievement that were made under the various thematic areas of GSGDA II were:

#### **Ensuring and Sustaining Micro-economic Stability**

- The construction of 3no. Markets at Nsaba, Duakwa, Kwanyako to promote economic activity
- Provision of offices for revenue collectors at Mankrong, Kwanyako and Asafo Area councils
- Provision of logistics such as receipts books, vehicles for revenue mobilisation
- The construction of 6 no. satellite markets at Fawomanye, Ninta, Kwesikum, Obrachire, Namanwora and Esusu.
- The training of revenue collectors on revenue mobilisation
- Awareness creation on tax mobilisation
- Monitoring of revenue collectors
- Erection of revenue barriers at Asafo, Duakwa, Mankrong to increase revenue generation

#### **Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector**

- Agro-processing groups established increased from 2 in 2013 to 5 groups in 2017. These groups are Duakwa palm kernel oil association, Akwakwaa, Kenyankor, Aboano and Ofoase groups

- The district has also established about 20 micro-enterprises.
- Provision of technical assistances to Oil palm and Gari producers to improve on their production efficiency
- Organized training for Ghana National Tailors Association on Credit management and group dynamics
- Organized training in soap making, bead making and Poultry production for People living with HIV/AIDS.
- Support for Dressmakers to undertake National Vocational Training Institute Proficiency Exams

### **Accelerated Agricultural Modernization & Sustainable Natural Resource Management**

- The Agriculture sector which is the primary occupation of the people was also strengthened with reshaping and construction of culverts at Brahabekumi, Esusu. Duakwa to Kenyakor road was reshaped to link food growing areas.
- Livestock production improved from 40% in 2013 to about 50% in 2017. The department is still engaged in livestock projects with institutions such as Salvation Army Clinic, Duakwa and Pentecost Church in Nsaba.
- Farm and home visit, Farmers forum, demonstration and field days were improved.
- Productivity level in crops increased from 8% in 2013 to 10% in 2017.
- 15 no. Ponds were constructed.
- Fish farming expanded to 33% as at 2016.
- Farmers' group association increased from nine (9) in 2013 to Fifteen (15) in 2017
- Extension delivery services improved from 65 communities in 2013 to 153 communities as at 2016

### **Infrastructure and Human Settlements**

- The number of Functional CHPS zones increased from **15 in 2013 to 18 in 2017.**
- Thirteen of the CHPS zones have compounds for accommodation of the midwife



- The number of KG Infrastructure increased from 121 to 127, Primary schools increased from 121 to 123 and J.H.S increased from 86 to 97.

### **Water and Sanitation**

In order to promote a clean and healthy environment for the people of Agona East, Zoomlion Ghana Limited was contracted to collect and dispose of refuse in the district. Institutional and domestic latrines construction also increased to about **2,274**. Refuse Skip containers were also increased to about 11 with 1 Skip Loader, 5 mist blowers and 27 tricycles. Communities such as Duotu, Kenyankor, Fante Bawjiase and Fahwia were connected to the small town pipe-water system to expand the potable water coverage of the district.

### **Human Development, Productivity and Employment**

#### **Educational Achievement**

- Enrolment in KG also increased from 7,170 to 7,454 pupils, Primary enrolment increased from 16,646 to 16,761 and J.H.S increased to 6,330 pupils in 2017. This was due to interventions such as the school feeding programme, capitation grants, Time with Grandma initiatives.
- Teaching Staff strength of the District also increased to 1,909 teachers for Basic and Senior High Schools in 2017.
- Academic performance in Basic Education Certificate Examination improved from 33.6% in 2013 to 60% in 2016

#### **Health**

- HIV/AIDS prevalence rate reduced from 2.1% to 0.9%
- Number of CHPS Zones increased from 15 to 18
- Number of nurses for all categories increased from 83 in 2013 to 134 in 2017
- Number of midwives increased from 8 in 2013 to 14 in 2017

#### **Transparent and Accountable Governance Programme**

- Construction of DCE, DCD and Staff residence - ongoing
- Training of District Assembly members and staff on staff condition of work and Composite Budgetting .

- Provision of Offices for Revenue Collectors, Environmental Health Officers and other decentralised departments
- Provision of logistics for official duties
- Regular meetings of the General Assembly and five Sub-committees of the Assembly.

### **Programme for the Vulnerable and the Excluded**

The policy focus under this heading was the provision of special programmes for the physically challenged, people living with HIV/AIDS, Women and Children. The physically challenged purchased a Bus as a project. The district developed five (5) women's groups. These included Kwadensa, Church of Christ, Nsaba and Zongo women groups, Duaboni and Kwanyako Palm Kernel Oil Women's groups. The main aim of these groups was to empower the women through capacity building to be self-reliant and also educate them on social issues.

The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme started in the District in 2008. Its purpose was to enhance the livelihood of the extremely poor persons through the provision to such people a subsistence income on monthly bases. The programme which was implemented in four (4) communities in 2013 had increased to twenty two (22) communities with about 234 beneficiaries. Some of the communities included Fawomanye, Asafo, Kwansakrom, Namanwora and Duaboni and has helped enhance the living conditions of the target group.

The department of Social Welfare and Community Development also facilitated financial support for 172 persons living with disability from the Disability Common Fund. The district has two institutions that cater for the disable. These are the Salvation School for the deaf at Swedru and the Duakwa Rehabilitation centre. The forms of disability recognised in the district included intellectual disability - 50 people, physically challenged - 300, visually impaired - 150 and deaf -180 people.

Amidst the significant strides in the achievement of the set objectives during the period, a number of bottlenecks were encountered. Some of the major constraints and challenges, which affected the smooth implementation of the DMTDP under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II) to achieve the desired impact in the district, included:

- ✚ Delays in release of the District Assembly Common Fund and donor inflows affecting the timely completion of planned projects leading to increased costs
- ✚ Difficulty in supervising and monitoring of some projects due to the nature of their procurement processes which were done in Accra or Cape Coast
- ✚ Weak logistical support especially for sector departments like Physical planning department, Community and social welfare department

- ✚ Inadequate staffing and limited staff accommodation
- ✚ Poor road network and drainage system making it difficult to access some deprived communities during the rainy season

Though not so much of a balanced development was achieved under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II) in the district particularly because of the challenges mentioned above, it is hoped that the situation can be saved under the District Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021.

In line with this, the **VISION** of the Assembly for the plan period is 2018-2021 is “**To enhance the human resource capacity of the people in the District for them to develop and improve their standard of living**”.

While the **MISSION** will be to “**Ensure sustainable and qualitative improvement in the living conditions of the people, through the efficient mobilization and usage of resources, to support the development of the agricultural, health, education, trading and other sectors of the economy in collaboration with the communities, NGOs, Private and other Development Partners**”.

Both the Vision and Mission of the Agona East District Assembly are informed by the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) of;

**‘AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL (2018-2021)’.**

### **FUNCTIONS OF AGONA EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

The Assembly exist to perform among other things **Functions** such as legislative, deliberative and executive functions in accordance with Section 10 of the Local Governance Act, Act 936, 2016. these functions are stated as follows;

1. Be responsible for the overall development of the District and shall ensure the preparation and submission to the government for approval of the development plan and budget for the District.
2. Formulate programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization and utilization of human, physical, financial and other resources in the District.
3. Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the District.
4. Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the District.
5. In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the District.

6. Ensure ready access to the courts and public tribunals in the District for the promotion of justice.
7. Initiate, sponsor or carry out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by this law or any other enactment; and
8. Perform such other functions as may be referred to it by the government.

### **Core Values**

The core values of the Assembly in the performance of its functions are;

1. Dedication
2. Team work
3. Result oriented
4. Integrity

### **Process of Preparing the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP)**

The preparation of the Plan commenced with the formation of a smaller team from the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU). Other DPCU members were co-opted into the team based on their competencies and skills. Various heads of Departments were administered with questionnaires and also participated in a performance review meeting on 30<sup>th</sup> March, 2017 to assess the level of achievement from 2014-2017. Questionnaire distribution and diagnostic workshops using interface meetings, focus group discussions in the 5 Area Councils were held to draw the needs, problems and aspirations of the people.

### **Participation of Key Stakeholders**

The whole plan was conducted with the involvement of key stakeholders of the district through public hearings. These were organized through the Area Councils at the local level. The first public hearing was held at the Nsaba Area Council on 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2017 to intensify participation by the local people. This meeting was necessary to discuss the district profile, potentials, Opportunities and also collect data on their needs and aspirations for the 2018-2021 DMTDP. Similar hearings were held at the remaining 4 councils; Asafo, Mankrong, Duakwa and Kwanyako. After the local level public hearings, a major public hearing involving all the Area Councils and other stakeholders for data validation was held on 20<sup>th</sup> September, 2017 to ensure that inputs from all relevant stakeholders were validated and factored into the DMTDP 2018-2021. Participants of the various public hearings included; hair dressers, tailors, carpenters, market women, masons, queen mothers, traditional leaders, youth groups, reps of NGO's, departmental heads, Assembly members, unit committee members, business men and women. Others included; the police and fire services, BNI and farmers. The meetings were largely chaired by the chiefs of the traditional areas in which these public hearings were held.

## **Vision For National Development**

The District Medium Term Development Plan draws inspiration from the translation of policy goals, objectives and strategies of the “**Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework, An Agenda for Jobs; Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All; (Agenda for Jobs)**” as informed by the ‘*Presidents Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP), 2017-2024*. The vision for this medium term 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.”*

## **Broad Goals And Objectives**

Within the vision of the Medium Term four main goals are derived from it from the period of the policy framework, 2018-2021, namely;

- i. Create opportunities for all Ghanaians;
- ii. Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient, built environment;
- iii. Maintain a stable, united and safe society; and
- iv. Build a prosperous society.

## **Strategic Direction And Priorities**

The new direction for national development under the *Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, 2018-2021* is to enable the potential of the Ghanaian private sector to emerge through invention, innovation, adoption and adaptation, especially in the industrial sector of the economy, thereby providing better quality jobs, especially for the youth, and boosting incomes.

In this regard, expenditure will be prioritised in favour of policies, programmes and projects in the following strategic areas:

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

## **Scope Of The District Medium Term Development Plan (Dmtdp) 2018-2021**

For effective operationalisation of the Medium Term National Development Policy Framework of ‘An Agenda for Jobs; Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, 2018-2021, the country for that matter the district will focus on five development areas under the following themes;

1. Economic Development

2. Social Development
3. Environment, Infrastructure and human settlements
4. Governance, Corruption and public accountability and
5. Strengthening Ghana's (District's) role in International Affairs

Under these five broad themes; five goals and their corresponding objectives have also been adopted which would be the main scope of this document going forward. These are;

### Indicative Budget and Financial Plan

#### Revenue Sources and Projects for the DMTDP

REVENUE SOURCES	2017 Budget	Actual as at 31st July	2018	2019	2020	2021
Internally Generated Revenue	291,563.06	151,778.39	320,719.36	352,790.99	357,270.09	392,997.10
Compensation Transfers (for decentralized departments)	1,016,989.79	-	1,557,821.33	1,713,603.46	1,884,963.81	2,073,460.19
Goods and Services Transfers (for decentralized departments)	1,310,569.85	-	680,037.34	680,037.34	680,037.34	680,037.34
Assets Transfers (for decentralized departments)	-	-	-	-	-	-
DACF	3,516,283.00	-	3,436,283.00	3,608,097.00	3,788,501.85	3,977,926.94
DDF	537,359.00	-	537,359.00	537,359.00	537,359.00	537,359.00
School Feeding Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
UDG	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Funds	887,747.01	-	363,500.00	355,740.74	437,155.56	473,371.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,560,511.71</b>	<b>151,778.39</b>	<b>6,895,720.03</b>	<b>7,247,628.53</b>	<b>7,685,287.65</b>	<b>8,135,151.68</b>

### Expenditure Projections

EXPENDITURE PROJECTIONS- ALL Funding Sources						
Expenditure Items	2017 Budget	Actual as at July, 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
COMPENSATION	2,147,609.02	1,022,398.67	1,557,821.33	1,713,603.46	1,884,963.81	2,073,460.19

Agona East District Assembly-DMTDP 2018-2021

<b>GOODS AND SERVICES</b>	4,679,183.00	359,348.93	4,567,493.03	4,567,493.03	4,567,493.03	4,567,493.03
<b>ASSETS</b>	733,719.69	175,538.00	770,405.67	808,925.95	849,372.25	891,840.86
<b>TOTAL</b>	7,560,511.71	1,557,285.60	6,895,720.03	7,090,022.44	7,301,829.09	7,532,794.08

## CHAPTER ONE

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

#### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Chapter one assesses the District's performance during the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2014-2017), analyse the current situation and progress made over the years, constraints and or challenges brought forth from the Performance Review. It also presents a set of harmonized community needs and development aspirations under the Seven (7) thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II). The chapter ends with a summary of key development problems, issues and development gaps obtained from the district situational analysis and adopted by consensus as the main issues of development focus over the planned period.

The following are the goals to be implemented between 2018-2021 plan period to bring an accelerated and sustainable socio-economic transformation in the lives of the people in the district in particular and the nation as a whole:

1. Build an industrialized, inclusive and resilient economy with high levels of employment and decent work
2. Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society with opportunities for all
3. Build safe, well-planned and sustainable communities while protecting the natural environment
4. Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions for national development
5. Strengthen Ghana's role in the international community through co-operation with other nations and the active participation in global affairs

#### 1.2 VISION, MISSION, FUNCTIONS AND CORE VALUES

##### 1.2.1 Vision Statement

**“To enhance the human resource capacity of the people in the District for them to develop and improve their standard of living”.**

##### 1.2.2 Mission Statement

The District exists to: **“Ensure sustainable and qualitative improvement in the living conditions of the people, through the efficient mobilization and usage of resources, to support the development of the agricultural, health, education, trading and other sectors of the economy in collaboration with the communities, NGOs, Private and other Development Partners”.**



### **1.2.3 Functions of the Agona East District Assembly**

The Agona East District Assembly performs the following functions; these are deliberative, legislative and executive in accordance with Section 10 of the Local Governance Act, Act 936, 2016.

1. Be responsible for the overall development of the District and shall ensure the preparation and submission to the government for approval of the development plan and budget for the District.
2. Formulate programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization and utilization of human, physical, financial and other resources in the District.
3. Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the District.
4. Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the District.
5. In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the District.
6. Ensure ready access to the courts and public tribunals in the District for the promotion of justice.
7. Initiate, sponsor or carry out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by this law or any other enactment; and
8. Perform such other functions as may be referred to it by the government.

### **1.2.4 Core Values**

1. Dedication
2. Team work
3. Result oriented
4. Integrity

## **1.3 MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE DISTRICT**

The Agona East District Assembly has the following as its objective.

1. To provide socio-economic infrastructure and services in the District
2. To ensure clean, safe and healthy environment in the District
3. To enhance Transparent and Accountable Governance and Civic responsibility by strengthening the administrative set up of the District.

#### **1.4 PERFORMANCE REVIEW UNDER THE MTDP 2014-2017 THEMATIC AREAS**

The major focus of the District Development for the past four (4) years under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) the national strategic policy framework, which guided and directed the implementation of the Agona East District's Medium Term Development Plan for 2014-2017 was to: "Ensure sustainable and qualitative improvement in the living conditions of the people, through the efficient mobilization and usage of resources to support the development of the agricultural, health, education, trading and other sectors of the economy in collaboration with the communities, NGOs, Private and other Development Partners".

Comprehensive programmes of action aimed at strengthening the capacities of the human resource base of the district as well as the provision of adequate social services were pursued. Others included activities aimed at boosting and sustaining high productivity of relevant sectors of the district's economy including agriculture, commerce, industry and tourism. Enhancing the capacity of institutions to deliver improved and efficient services and pursuance of exclusive programmes for the vulnerable and the excluded were also pursued.

Amidst significant strides in the achievement of the set objectives during the period, a number of bottlenecks were encountered. Some of the major constraints and or challenges for the progress of planned activities were lack of adequate funds to finance the prudent policies and programmes that were aimed at meeting planned targets. This led to inadequate school, health and transport infrastructure development culminating in low service delivery, and manifested in low primary school enrolment, and poor school performance. In spite of the progress made in most sectors of the district's economy to ensure equity, gender disparities can still be observed in all sectors including education, health, employment, and access to and control over land.

In addition, measures aimed at strengthening local government structures and encouraging grass root participation were not adequately articulated to make the right impact.

The seven thematic areas under the Ghana Shared Growth and development Agenda II (GSGDA) were:

1. Ensuring and Sustaining Micro-economic Stability
2. Sustainable Partnership between Government and the Private Sector
3. Accelerated Agricultural Modernization & Agro-Based Industrial Development
4. Oil and Gas Development

5. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Development
6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment
7. Transparent and Accountable Governance Programme

#### **1.4.1 Ensuring and sustaining a micro-economic stability**

The objects of Ensuring and Sustaining Micro-economic Stability were to ensure a diversified local economy; efficient internal and external marketing systems; ensure efficient mobilization of resources and to strengthen the District's revenue generation capacity.

The specific objectives were:

- ✦ To improve the District's Revenue Mobilization capacity by 40% by 2017
- ✦ To develop 3no market centres at Duakwa, Nsaba and Kwanyako by 2017
- ✦ To develop 8no. satellite markets in deprived areas
- ✦ Increase the participation of SMEs in moving the district's economy

The district recorded significant increase in the collection of revenue. This was because of strategies such as effective monitoring of the internally generated fund, setting target for permanent revenue staff of the assembly, Undertaking a quarterly review of revenue performance and strengthening of the district task force to undertake "Pay your Rates Campaign". Market infrastructural development saw much improvement. This was the construction of the Nsaba market in addition to the Duakwa and Kwanyako market. Revenue barriers were erected at Mankrong, Swesco and Duakwa in addition to the construction of lorry parks for revenue generation.

Strides were made towards strengthening all 5 sub-structures to take active part in local revenue collection. These includes Asafo, Nsaba, Kwanyako, Duakwa and Mankrong sub structures. A number of critical issues, which should engage the attention of the assembly for a redress in the implementation of 2018-2021 DMTDP, should include:

- ❖ Unwillingness of some local people to honour their tax obligations
- ❖ Acquisition of revenue mobilisation software
- ❖ Operationalization of the Nsaba, Duakwa and Kwanyako markets centres
- ❖ Posting of a revenue superintendent to head the revenue unit
- ❖ Repair/ acquisition of revenue vehicle

##### *1.4.1.1 Sustainable Partnership between Government and the Private Sector*

The focus of Sustainable Partnership between Government and the Private Sector was to provide a serene enabling environment and promote participation of the private sector to perform their legitimate

functions to support the district economy: this pillar seeks to provide socio-economic infrastructure that will promote health, education, youth & sport and population management.

#### *1.4.1.2 Specific Objectives*

- ✚ To identify and develop 5 major Tourism potentials in the district as a means of job creation and revenue generation by 2017
- ✚ Organise training programme for Small, Medium Enterprises
- ✚ Provide technical assistance to SMEs
- ✚ Encourage the formation of groups for Business enterprises
- ✚ Acquisition of land banks for developmental projects

Under this pillar, the district was able to achieve the following:

- Agro-processing groups established increased from 2 in 2013 to 5 groups in 2017. These groups were Duakwa palm kernel oil association, Akwakwaa, Kenyankor, Aboano and Ofoase groups
- The district also established about 20 micro-enterprises for individuals.
- Provision of technical assistances to Oil palm and Gari producers to improve on their production efficiency
- Organized training for Ghana National Tailors Association on Credit management and group dynamics
- Organized training in soap making, beads making and Poultry production for People living with HIV/AIDS.
- Supported Dressmakers to undertake National Vocational Training Institute Proficiency Exams

#### **1.4.2 Accelerated Agricultural Modernization & Agro-Based Industrial Development**

Under the period, there was great effort at strengthening the agricultural sector, which was the primary occupation of the people to lead the district growth. Feeder road development to support agriculture was intensively pursued for the period under review. As a result of the implementation of comprehensive programmes to improve the sector, these results were achieved over the years.

- The Agriculture sector which is the primary occupation of the people was also strengthened with reshaping and construction of culverts at Brahabekumi, Esusu and Duakwa to Kenyankor road linking food growing areas.
- Livestock production improved from 40% to about 50% in 2017. The department is still engaged in livestock projects with institutions such as Salvation Army Clinic, Duakwa and Pentecost Church in Nsaba.
- Farm and home visit, Farmers forum, demonstration and field day were improved.





- Productivity level in crops increased from 8% in 2013 to 10% in 2017.
- Incidence of black pod disease reduced by 16%.
- 15 no. Ponds were constructed.
- Fish farming expanded to 33% as at 2016.
- Farmers' group association increased from nine (9) in 2013 to Fifteen (15) in 2017
- Extension delivery services improved from 65 communities in 2013 to 153 communities as at 2016

#### **1.4.3 Infrastructure, Energy and Human Development**

The District recorded significant increase in Educational infrastructure, Market, Roads & Bridges, Energy and Sanitation infrastructure. About 452 streetlights were distributed to communities such as Nsaba, Duakwa, Kwanyako, Ninta, Ofoase, Seth Okai, Kofikum, Kwansakrom and Asafo in 2015 and 2016. About 400 streetlights were repaired to improve the security situation in the District in 2015 and 2016. The big towns have been connected to the national electricity grid whilst about 50% of the rural communities in the district are without light. Some of these communities have had the electric poles already erected and wires passed on them but have not been connected yet to power.

#### **1.4.4 Human Development, Productivity and Employment**

The major issues considered by the District under this pillar were to

-  improve the standards of education
-  Improve on health care delivery
-  increased access to potable water provision and sanitation facilities,
-  reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS epidemic,

The District made significant progress towards achieving the objectives under the Human Resource Development. Notable among these were the construction of a Community day Senior High Secondary School at Namanwora. There was an improvement in enrolment at the basic schools because of improvement in school infrastructure, expansion of the School feeding programme to cover 28 schools and the provision of basic logistics to enhance teaching and learning in a decent environment. There was also considerable effort towards the training and retention of teachers to improve the trained teacher-pupil ratio through support packages for teacher trainees and the construction of quarters.

A number of achievements were also recorded in the health sector in the area of health infrastructure development and educational campaign against preventable diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis. Specific activities pursued under the period included: malaria rollback programme, District

immunization under the National Immunization Programme and improvement in supervised delivery with the extension of health facilities to Brahabekumi, Oboyambo, Kokoado, Kwesi Paintsil, Asafo and Mansofo communities. On HIV/AIDs, a strategic plan was successfully prepared to guide activities. Several capacity-building programmes were organized for staff of the assembly. Some of the area covered included Composite Budgeting for Heads of Department, Staff working condition, training on revenue generation and scheme of service.

Provision of potable water was another area that registered some progress. In this regard, a number of communities were supplied with safe drinking water with the presence of Kwanyako Water Works and with support from DANIDA (CWSA); Community members at Duotu were given training as WATSAN Committees to manage basic water facilities. The District sanitation management acquired 11 refuse collection containers and one (1) skip loader. This situation was also enhanced by the intervention of Zoomlion Company Limited (a private waste management company). There was improvement in the provision of public places of convenience at Bewadze, Mankrong, Osedu and Mankrong Junction. Institutional latrines were also constructed at Ninta, Otwekwaa, Kwesitwekwaa and Akwakwaa and a vigorous effort at supporting 14 communities to achieve Open Defecation free by constructing individually owned latrines under the Community led total sanitation.

These achievements notwithstanding, there were still outstanding challenges that require urgent attention. Potable water provision remains a perennial problem in the district. About 62% of the rural people are not served by the Kwanyako Water Works, Instead, most of these communities have been served with boreholes and hand dug well. The district has about 174 boreholes and 181 hand dug well for the provision of potable drinking water.

Some communities in the District still rely on the River Ayensu and seasonal streams as their main sources of water, resulting in exposure to Bilharzias and other water borne diseases.

The critical Development gaps under the Human Resource Development include:

- ✚ Inadequate school infrastructure
- ✚ Poor supervision of teachers
- ✚ Inadequate office and Staff Accommodation for Teacher and Education Directorate
- ✚ Limited health infrastructure or facilities
- ✚ Lack of a district hospital causing most cases to be referred to neighbouring districts like Agona Swedru, and Oda
- ✚ The district also lacks a doctor who will cater for the health needs of the people

### **1.4.5 Transparent and Accountable Governance Programme**

The focus of this pillar was to strengthen decentralization through programmes aimed at strengthening the capacity of the District Assembly itself to deliver on its mandate and to strengthen the sub-district structures as well as enhancing the enforcement of law and order.

Significant strides were made towards achieving these broad objectives. Primary among these was the provision of office accommodation for the District Assembly as well as providing logistics for its operations.

The gaps that still require urgent attention include:

- ✚ Formation & inauguration of Area Council members
- ✚ Inadequate staff for the Area Councils
- ✚ Lack of logistics for the Councils
- ✚ Low participation of the citizenry especially women in local governance
- ✚ Inadequate residential accommodation for staff of the District

### **1.4.6 Performance of other Interventions Including Crosscutting Issues**

#### *1.4.6.1 Programme for the Vulnerable and the Excluded*

The policy focus under this heading was the provision of special programmes for the disabled, women, people living with HIV/AIDS and children. The district developed five (5) women's group. These included Kwadensa, Church of Christ, Nsaba, Zongo women group, Duaboni and Kwanyako Palm Kernel Oil Women's group. The main aim of these groups was to empower the women through capacity building to be self-reliant and also educate them on social issues.

The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme started in the District in 2008. Its purpose was to enhance the livelihood of the extremely poor persons through the provision to such people a subsistence income on monthly bases. The programme which was implemented in four (4) communities in 2013 had increased to twenty two (22) communities with about 234 beneficiaries. Some of the communities included Fawomanye, Asafo, Kwansakrom, Namanwora and Duaboni and has helped enhance the living conditions of the target group. The department of Social Welfare and Community Development also facilitated financial support for 172 persons living with disability with the Disability Common Fund. The district has two institutions that cater for the disable. These are the Salvation School for the deaf at Swedru and the Duakwa Rehabilitation centre. The forms of disability recognised in the district include intellectual disability, 50 people, physically challenged 300, visually impaired 150 and deaf 180 people

Critical areas that could not be achieved and deserve urgent attention include:

- ✚ The integration and rehabilitation of the physically challenged and people living with HIV/AIDS

- ✚ Logistical support for Department of Community development and Social Welfare to champion welfare issues
- ✚ Expansion of LEAP Programme to cover more communities

#### *1.4.6.2 HIV/AIDS Intervention*

The district response to HIV/AIDS pandemic was to strengthen coordination and implementation of effective programmes aimed at combating the disease in the district as well providing support for the Regional and National Response to HIV/AIDS. The results of the implementation of specific activities, programmes and strategies included the prevention of new infections, provision of care and support to the infected persons as well as providing sustainable programmes for the children and relations of the infected persons. The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in the district is 0.9%. Though the district's prevalent rate might seem better, a concerted effort is required to fight the pandemic with sustained pragmatic programmes. In the first quarter of the year 2017, 28 people tested positive for HIV/AIDS. These people were between the ages of 5-54years.



**Table 1.1: Ensuring And Sustaining Micro-Economic Stability**

PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVE	EXTENT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ALL PROGRAMME	POLICY OUTCOME INDICATOR	BASELINE	DMTDP TARGET (2014 – 2017)	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS
Construct and rehabilitate 5 no. Markets centers one for each area council.	Ensure efficient internal revenue generation and transparency in the local resource management by the end of the year.  Create awareness on tax consciousness and mobilisation	3no. Markets constructed	Economic activity in these communities boosted	2 markets centres started in two area councils	5	2 completed, 1 on-going	
Construct 6no. satellite markets		6no. satellite markets constructed at Ninta, Namamwora, Esusu, Fawomanye, Obratwawu, Kwesikum	Economic activity in these communities boosted	N/A	6	6 completed	
Monitor revenue collectors throughout the year		About 60% of the population aware and conscious of their tax obligations	A vehicle allocated for revenue mobilization	N/A	District Wide	Fully implemented	On-going
Provide revenue		About 90% of revenue collectors monitored	Revenue collectors given set target for each year	N/A	All collectors	Partly implemented	On-going

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receipts books		100%	Receipts books available	5 receipts books purchased for each area council	All area councils	5 Areas Councils have receipts books	
Establish a computerised database for revenue generation		Some data available for revenue generation	Data available in books on revenue items	Data compiled in books	All revenue items	Data compiled in books	
Erection of revenue barriers at Kwansakrom, Mankrong, Duakwa and Suromanya		3 revenue barriers have been erected out of the 4	Barriers erected at Kwansakrom, Duakwa, Mankrong for revenue generation	N/A	4 vantage points	3 revenue barriers have been erected out of the 4	Fully implemented
Construction of lorry parks at Mankrong and Nsaba		2 areas cleared for the activity	Lorry parks constructed	N/A	2 identified area councils	Partly implemented	On-going
Train revenue collectors on revenue mobilisation		All revenue collectors trained	Training organised	4 training organised yearly	All revenue collectors	Fully implemented	Fully implemented

**Table 1.2: Sustainable Partnership Between Government & The Private Sector**

PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVE	EXTENTOF IMPLEMENTATION OF ALL PROGRAMME	POLICY OUTCOME INDICATOR	BASELINE (2018-2021)	DMTDP TARGET (2018–2021)	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS
Identify and develop 5 major Tourism potentials in the district as a means of job creation and revenue generation by 2021		2 major Tourism potentials in the district budgeted for in the Budget	Brochures developed on the 5 tourist sites	N/A	All tourist potential areas	Brochures developed on tourist site	
Establish ICT trainers programme by 2017		Laptops and desktops distributed to 2 <sup>nd</sup> cycle institutions in 2014	ICT Centre at Mankrong	N/A	All second cycle schools	Laptops, desktops distributed with ICT centre at Mankrong	
Acquisition of land banks for developmental project		Lands have been acquired at Nsaba, Duakwa, Asafo	Land has been acquired at three Area Council	N/A	All Area councils	Lands have been acquired at Nsaba, Duakwa, Asafo	

**Table 1.3: Accelerated Agriculture modernization & Agro-based Industrial Development**

THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION & AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT							
POLICY OBJECTIVE:							
PROGRAMME	SUB - PROGRAMME	EXTENTOF IMPLEMENTATION OF ALL PROGRAMME	POLICY OUTCOME INDICATOR	BASELINE (2013)	DMTDP TARGET (2014 – 2017)	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS

Identify, update technological packages.	To conduct farm and home visits	Conducted farm and home visits by 11 AEAs	5,000 Farmers are planting in rows and using correct spacing of their crops.	Conducted 576 farm and home visits by 11 AEAs	To Conduct 10,560 farms and home visits by 11 areas by the end of December 2017.	Conducted 7,658 farms and home visits to 170 communities by 11 AEAs.	On – going.
Introduce improved crop varieties.	Multiplication of planting materials of improved crop varieties.	Coppiced and distributed improved planting materials to farmers.	planting of new improved varieties have increased by 30% for maize, 60% for cassava and 10% for sweet potato				
			Maize ( <i>Obaatampa, Omankwa, Abontem,</i> etc)	9,000 farmers adopted the use of improved varieties of maize	20,550 farmers are expected to adopt the use of improved varieties of maize	11,700 farmers adopted the use of improved varieties of maize.	On – going.
			Cassava ( <i>Sika bankye, Ampong, Broni bankye</i> etc.	20,000 farmers adopted the use of improved cassava varieties.	55,500 farmers were to adopt the use of improved cassava varieties	32,421 farmers actually adopted and are using the improved varieties.	On – going.
			Sweet potato (Otoo, etc)	105	900 farmers	118 farmers	On – going.
Intensify the use of mass communication system, electronic media for extension service delivery.	Collaborate with 2 FM Station to sensitize farmers on agricultural policies and Agric. extension services.	Collaborated with 1 FM station to sensitize farmers on agricultural policies and Agric. extension services.	Through this collaboration, 50,000 Farmers across the District and adjoining District has been informed on most Agricultural policies in the Country. Nearly 30% of these farmers are practicing new technologies	45, 000 farmers	100,000 farmers	65,000 farmers	On – going.

			taught them.				
Increase access to fertilizer.	Fertilizer subsidy programme	Registration of farmers on the E- extension platform to enjoy to subsidy.	Farmers in the District have been registered and been provided with special codes numbers to enjoy the subsidy. 67% of these farmers are buying and using fertilizers in crops production.	1,200 farmers	3,000 farmers	1,341 farmers	On – going.
Distribution of hybrid coconut seedlings to farmers.	Alternative livelihood project	Owing to the marauding, devastating effect of Cape St. Paul’s wilt disease in coconut in the District, farmers were registered and were given improved coconut seedlings (Malaysian Dwarf) for planting.	120 ha of coconut Farms which were devastated by the cape St. Paul’s wilt disease have been rehabilitated with resistant varieties. The menace of Cape St. Paul’s wilt Disease has reduced drastically.	40 farmers	1,000 farmers	450 farmers	The project is on – going
Train 300 farmers on livestock disease management.		Trained farmers on livestock disease management	Farmers can now identify diseases symptoms before calling the Veterinary officers.	300 farmers	2,500 farmers	1,897 farmers	On – going.
Support co – operative vegetable production.		Supported Co- operative vegetable production	More vegetable groups exist in the district and have access to financial services.	250 farmers	2,250 farmers	1,150 farmers	On - going

Organize technical sub committee on Vet development application.	Introduce a sustained program of vaccination for all livestock.	Organized vaccination exercises and campaigns to control diseases and infections	Patronage of veterinary services, have increased by 5%. Leading healthy production of livestock and meat.	120,000 livestock and 2,000 pets.	220,000 livestock and 3,000 pets.	180,000 livestock and 2,200 pets.	On – going.
	Introduce a sustained program of credit – in kind distribution of livestock.	Distributed livestock on credit – in – kind to farmers in the District	Pigs and small ruminants raring have increased from 3% to 10% in the District.	10 piglets for 5 farmers.	15 farmers were to receive 45 piglets. 12 farmers were to receive 60 sheep and goats.	Nine (9) farmers received 24 piglets. 6 farmers received 30 sheep and goats	On – going.
To control movement of animals and slaughter.	Animal health extension and livestock disease surveillance.	AEAs to conduct livestock diseases and pest Surveillance in the District.	A task force has been formed to respond to suspected Disease out breaks in the District. Leading to the reduction of livestock disease out breaks.	14 AEAs conducted Livestock diseases and pest surveillance in all the 170 communities.	Conduct pest and Disease surveillance in 220 communities in the District	14 AEAs conducted Livestock diseases and pest surveillance in all the 170 communities in the District.	On – going.
Undertake required training according to needs assessment in all directorates	Train technical staff of Agric. on principles and procedures of Sustainable Environmental Assessment (SEA).	To conduct training for technical staffs of Agric on principles and procedures of Sustainable Environment Assessment (SEA).	Agric staffs have sensitized farmers. Farmers have reduced harmful agricultural practices that are nuisance to the environment such as excessive bush burning.	20 staff of Dept. of Agriculture were trained on principles and procedures of Sustainable Environment Assessment (SEA	20 staff of Dept. of Agriculture were trained on principles and procedures of Sustainable Environment Assessment (SEA	20staff of Dept. of Agriculture were trained on principles and procedures of Sustainable Environment Assessment (SEA).	Staff will need refresher courses in future.
	Train and resource extension staff in post harvest losses.	Train and resource extension staff in Post harvest losses	Staffs are conducting training on post harvest losses techniques to farmers in their operational areas leading the	Trained 14 AEAs on post harvest losses	To train 14 AEAs on post harvest losses	Trained 11 AEAs on post Harvest Losses	Some of the AEAs have been transferred.

			reduction in post harvest losses in the District by 10%				
Procure necessary material and logistics requirement for directorates.		Procured necessary material but not logistics requirement for directorates.	Procured most necessary stationery but could not procure logistics, to keep the Directorate running.	1 Toner cartridge and 4 rims of A4 sheets	10 Toner cartridges , 30 rims A4 sheets, Flat files 35, Pen/pencils 35, Punching machines 5, Column cash books 4, Foolscap note books 5 Arc Files 5 Larger books 5 Envelops 10 Plastic ruler 10 Stipple pins 10	4 Toner cartridges, 15 rims A4 sheets, Flat files 20, Pen/pencils 26, Punching machines 2, Column cash books 2, Foolscap note books 3 Arc Files 3 Larger books 1 Envelops 2 Plastic ruler 4 Stipple pins 3	Inadequate funding has been the major bottle necks.
Strengthen the plan implementation and monitoring of projects.	DDA ,DAOs monitoring and supervision	The DDA and DAOs Conduct monitoring and supervision of Agricultural activities, AEA in the District.	Necessary checks and balances are put in place to make sure that programmes, Technical backstopping is provided. Project and activities are carried on schedule.	DDA and DAOs conducted 152 Monitoring and Supervisions	DDA and DAOs to Conduct 428 monitoring and supervision of Agricultural activities, AEA in the District.	DDA and DAOs Conducted 269 monitoring and supervision of Agricultural activities, AEA in the District.	Two (2) DAOs were transferred and one (1) DAO was deceased.
Develop realistic GAPS for domestic marketing of agricultural produce, especially for stakeholders in	Formation and using a value chain committees on exportable crops in the district.	Formed value chained committee on exportable crops in the District.	Formed Value Chain Committee on exportable Crops in the District. Leading the increase in exports of fruits and vegetables by 2%	-	5 committees	2 committees were formed	On – going.

the linkage models.	Training of farmers on Farm Business management.	Train farmers on farm business management	Farmers are seeing farming as a business, managing their farms as businesses, opening accounts and operating with banks and micro finance companies, thereby increasing their financial credibility.	100 farmers were trained	350 farmers were expected to be trained	250 farmers have been trained.	Funding was the main challenge.
Advocate for the consumption of micro-nutrients rich foods (e.g. eggs, meat/fish, leafy vegetables fruits/ children and women of reproductive ages especially in rural areas.	Promotion of food based nutrition, processing and home management	Promotions of local based food and encourage nutrition among pregnant women, lactating mothers, convalescents, and children through training and sensitization.	Use of local food stuffs to prepare food among pregnant women, lactating mothers' convalescents, children and schools under the school feeding programme has increased through training and sensitization.	220 household, food vendors and 16 schools were trained and sensitized.	350 households, food vendors and 25 schools were expected to trained and sensitized.	250 households, food vendors and 17 schools were sensitized.	The trainings were not conducted owing to lack of funds.
Build Capacity of cash crop farmers to improve productivity and produce quality commodities.	Organize training for farmers on export of commodities.	Training of farmers on the modalities on export of vegetables and fruits.	Vegetable and fruit farmers have improved the quality of their produce.	150 vegetable and fruit farmers	To train 500 vegetables and fruit producers.	Trained 269 vegetables and fruit farmers	On – going.
Provide adequate and effective knowledge in livestock management record keeping and	Conduct demonstrations and training for livestock farmers.	Conduct series of demonstration and training sessions for farmers in the District	Farmers are keeping proper records and improving their production capacity. Leading to proper farm assessment and	24 demonstrations and training were conducted for 500 livestock farmers	135demonstrations and training were to be conducted for 5,000 farmers.	120 demonstration and training were conducted for 1,000 livestock farmers.	On – going



financial management to men and women farmers.			productivity.				
Facilitate establishment of on-farm adaptive trials test for sustainability of improved technologies.	Conduct Demonstration and Field's Day	Facilitate establishment of on-farm adaptive trials test for sustainability of improved technologies.	Adoptions of improved technology among farmers including female farmers have increased	Facilitated the establishment of 4 on-farm adaptive trials test for sustainability of improved technologies.	To facilitate the establishment of 20 on-farm adaptive trials test for sustainability of improved technologies.	Established 12 on-farm adaptive trials test for sustainability of improved technologies.	Inadequate logistics, funding of activities have been the major bottle necks.
Publicize policy and sector plan to private sector and civil society entities.	Farmers' day screening and celebration.	Conduct annual farmers' and fishermen's day celebrations to award farmers and fishermen.	Many Farmers have received awards ranging from bicycles to Wellington boots and certificates	Awarded 15 farmers during the celebration	Expected to award 110 farmers	Awarded 46 farmers.	Inadequate funding and late release have been the major bottle neck.

\*NB: (MT – metric tons). Livestock is usually measured in numbers not in tonnages (SOURCE- DADU, 2017)

**Table 1.4: Performance of NADMO**

S/N	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	POLICY OBJECTIVE	EXTENT OF IMPLEMENTATION	POLICY OUTCOME INDICATOR	BASELINE (2013)	DMTDP TARGET (2014-2017)	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS/ CHALLENGES
1	NURSERY PROJECT	A) Tree (Acacia)	To raise trees to serve as windbreaks	29,120 Trees planted out of 41,600 trees	1. Reduction in ripped off houses 2. Creation of sheds and beautification of the environment	8,000 trees	41,600 trees	70%	1. Lack of proper maintenance 2. Inadequate funds.

		B) COCOA	To raise income/ Empowerment of the DVGS	13,000 Seedlings nursed out of 20,000 seedlings	Income generation/ DVGS empowerment	350 Seedlings	20,000 Seedlings	70%	1. Lack for ready market 2. Inadequate funds 3. Lack of proper maintenance
<b>2</b>	CLEAN-UP EXERCISE	1. Desalting of Choked gutters  2. Sensitization on personal hygiene (Army Worm & Cholera)	1. To pave way for running waters.  1. To reduce epidemic	194 Communities reached out of 216 communities  115 Communities	1. Reduction in flood disasters. 2. Free flow of running waters.  1. Reduction in Cholera cases. 2. Attitudinal Change in the people	30 Comm.  13 Comm.	216 Comm.  144 Comm.	90%  80%	Inadequate funds for publication
<b>3</b>	CAPACITY BUILDING	Training and capacity workshops for staff/DVG	To equip staffs and DVGS with modern skills of disaster management	182 staffs and DVGS received training out of 288 staffs available	1. Improvement in disaster management skills 2. Reduction in preventable disasters (fire)	40 staffs and DVGS	288 staffs and DVGS	79%	1. Inadequate funds to buy demonstrational material. 2. Resource to invite more DVGS
<b>4</b>	DOMESTIC AND BUSH FIRE EDUCATION	Sensitization on domestic and bush fire	To prevent domestic and bush fire	46 Communities reached out of 60 communities	-1. Reduction in fire disasters.  2. Attitudinal change in domestic	10 Comm.	60 Comm.	77%	1. Inadequate demonstrational materials.  2. Lack of

					fire handling				motivation for participants
5	PROVISION OF RELIEF ITEMS	Providing relief items for disaster victims	To relief victims of their pain	273 Victims were provided relief items out of the 1,092 disaster victims	1. Restoration of victims. 2. Showing sign of appreciation	300 Victims	1,092 Victims	25%	1. Low inflow of relief items 2. Lack of assistance from donors
6	HAZARDS MAPPING	Identification of hazards and unforeseen contingencies	To ensure that hazards do not turn into disasters	Only 37 Communities were identified out of the 92 targeted	1. some hazards were demolished 2. There were follow up checks	20 Comm.	92 Comm.	39%	1. Lack of means of movement. 2. Difficulties in mobilization. 3. Unwillingness on the part of members
7	Celebration of Disaster Risk Reduction Day	Disaster awareness creation through IDDRR	To create awareness on disaster reduction	Disaster awareness celebrated Three (3) times	Reduction in preventable disasters	Once in a year	4 Times	75%	Insufficient funds to extent the education to other places.
SANITATION									
	Construct 25 no. boreholes		Supply potable water	20no. boreholes constructed	Selected communities have access to potable water	-	25	20 boreholes	Inadequate funds

Declare more communities Open Defecation Free		Improve sanitation	5 communities declared so far	Reduction in open defecation		All communities	5	Commitment form community members

**Table 1.5: Performance of Community Development**

Programs	Sub-program	Extent of implementation of all programs	Policy outcome Indicator	Baseline	DMTDP Target(2014-2017)	Achievements	Remarks
Mass Meetings Adult Meetings Women Empowerment	<b>2014</b> Sensitization of community members on girl-child education, personal hygiene, environmental health Home visits Study group meetings Group meetings Training programs	1,907 people benefited from the outreach program  12 meetings 209 homes visited  4 active women’s group 2 trainings in soap making	Decrease in school drop-out House-hold toilets built in 14 communities  3 active groups formed 35 beneficiaries	High school drop-out rate among girls. 919 people participated in our programs. There were only community toilets.  4 meetings 165 homes visited 2 women’s group	Expansion to enable the department reach 25,000 people  10 active groups To form 16 active women’s group	Open defecation free(ODF) in 10 communities  23 women engaged in profitable income generating activities	

<p>Mass Meetings Adult Meetings Women Empowerment</p>	<p><b>2015</b> Outreach programs on government intervention and policy programs; -Malaria control -Family planning -Breast care  -Education on family welfare issues Entrepreneurship  -Home visits -School visits</p>	<p>32 communities Were visited  16 communities visited  56 communities visited</p>	<p>Number of 700 women and 980 men were educated on family planning services, malaria and breast care  -130 individuals attended entrepreneurship meetings -105 also participated in family welfare  - 223 women gained knowledge in Childs Right - 105 people took part in the Counselling - 487 artisan educated in Financial management training</p>		<p>To sensitize 5,000 individuals  Increase in persons reporting family issues  Early detection and management. Students' progress by increase in school attendance.</p>	<p>1,680 people were sensitized Knowledge about various family planning methods, administering RDT ,  235 persons benefited Opening of savings account by group members. Savings  -Management of children with hearing and speech difficulties. -Psycho-social counselling for</p>	<p>Decrease in number of individuals sensitized due to insufficient funds</p>
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						11 students with learning difficulties. Knowledge in basic finance known to women's group	
Mass Meetings	<b>2016</b> Sensitization on -Child abuse -Peaceful elections -Maternal health	25 communities were captured	- 257 people educated on child abuse -583 people took part in our peaceful election campaign	<b>Baseline 2015</b>	To sensitize 5,000 individuals  The program intended to reach 2,000 people	2,051 people took part in our educational campaigns	
Adult Meetings	Study group meetings on -Maternal health -Child Labour -Packaging and good customer service	17 communities were visited	- 1,211 individuals took part in maternal health program  -275 people participated in maternal health meetings		7,000 women to be trained in income generating activities	503 people benefited from these meetings	
Women Empowerment	Sensitization on -Menopause -Abortion -Breast care -Cervical Cancer	47 Communities benefited from these activities	-148 individuals attended child labour -packaging and				

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Gender issues</li> <li>-Training workshop</li> <li>-Home visit</li> <li>-School visit</li> <li>-</li> </ul>		<p>good customer service also had 80 people attending</p> <p>-53 women educated on dangers of abortion, menopause</p> <p>-72 girls educated on breast cancer, gender issues, self-examination.</p> <p>-5 workshops organized with 67 women participating in three communities</p>			<p>-3 young women rescued and trained in skills training</p> <p>-192 women benefited from the training workshop</p>	
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**Table 1.6: Performance of Social Welfare**

Programmes	Sub Programmes	Extent Of Implementation	Policy Outcome	Baseline 2013	DMTDD Target 2014	Achievement
1. Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitization of some communities on LEAP Programme.</li> <li>- Meetings with opinion LEADERS to discuss LEAP Programme and enrollment of Households members to LEAP.</li> <li>- Formation of District/ Community LEAP Implementation Committees.</li> <li>- Payment made to selected beneficiaries</li> </ul>	Four Communities were captured unto the LEAP Programme within the District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Parents have enrolled and maintained their children in schools.</li> <li>- 20 leap House hold members are enrolled on NHIS</li> <li>- 30 leap beneficiaries have set up small scale business to improve upon their poverty level.</li> </ul>	Fifty (50) beneficiaries of LEAP were enrolled unto the social protection programme.	The was an expansion of additional three (3) communities and beneficiaries were increased to ninety (90).	The LEAP programme is a success story for the district.
2. Supervision/ Monitoring of Residential Homes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meeting held with proprietress of the home.</li> <li>- Meeting held with care givers of the home.</li> <li>- Field inspectors discussed the standards of DSW in relating to running of homes.</li> </ul>	One orphanage was visited and inspected for good standards of operation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Residential caregivers Trained</li> <li>- Children of the Residential Home educated on good morals</li> </ul>	Fifteen caregivers were given in-service training on the standards of DSW.	Twenty were trained for in-service on standard of DSW.	The agency have been able to train caregivers of residential homes on proper care to children.
3. Monitoring/ Supervision of NGOS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identification of NGOS in the District.</li> <li>- Registration of 10 NGOS in the District.</li> <li>- Official visits to the locations of NGOS.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ten NGOS Identified in the District.</li> <li>- Five (5) registered with DSW after Identification.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Certificates were given to five (5) NGOS registered.</li> <li>- NGOS now submit annual reports to DSW.</li> <li>- NGOS invite DSW for</li> </ul>	- Ten (10) NGOS were identified for registration and certification	Twenty (20) NGOS Identified and Registered with DSW.	The Agency has been able to register thirty (30) NGOS within the District and provided certificate



	- Supervision of the Activities of NGOS by DSW Field officers		their Annual stakeholder meeting.			of Recognition to them to operate.
4. Identification and Registration of Persons with Disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identifying 10 communities where PWDS Reside.</li> <li>- Meeting with opinion leaders in the 10 selected communities.</li> <li>- Meeting held with Executives of GFD in the 10 selected communities.</li> <li>- 60 Disabled Persons targeted and registered with Dept. of Social Welf/ Comm Devt.</li> <li>- Social Education was given to Persons with Disability on their Rights/ Accessment of their common Fund.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ten (10) communities were captured for the Identification and Registration of Person with Disability.</li> <li>- 60 Disabled persons were registered with Dept of Social/Welf and Comm Devt.</li> <li>- 60 Disabled person were sensitized on their Rights.</li> <li>- Assessment of common fund to PWDS.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 60 Disabled persons are well informed about their rights.</li> <li>- 60 Disabled persons have benefited from the Disability Common Fund.</li> <li>- 60 Disabled Persons have set up/ established small scale business for their livelihood.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seventy (70) PWDS registered with Dept. of Social/Welf and Commt Devt.</li> </ul>	Ninety (90) Disabled persons registered with the dept.	Fifty PWDS benefited from the common fund in collaboration with the District Assembly.
5. Arbitration of Child Welfare cases.	<p>Clients informed the Agency with child welfare cases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interviews session were held with clients</li> <li>- Summons/ invitation letters were given out to clients for arbitration.</li> <li>- Focus group discussion were held with clients</li> <li>- Recommendations were made.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Twelve child main tenance cases were handled.</li> <li>- Fifteen (15) paternity cases were handled successfully.</li> <li>- Five (5) child custody cases were handled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Parents are responsible towards their children's upbringing.</li> <li>- Children in question were enrolled in school.</li> <li>- Children in question are now living happily with their parents.</li> </ul>	Thirty-two (32) child welfare cases were arbitrated and settled successfully	Sixty (60) children who were neglected by parents were reach out to in their communities for social intervention.	Cases of General welfare, child welfare were handled by the Agency. Clients became satisfied about how the Agency went about handling cases of such nature.
6. Social Education on the Rights of Children/good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meetings with stakeholders in the communities.</li> <li>- Meeting with opinion leaders in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Five communities were educated on the rights of children and good parenting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Parents provide the needs of their children.</li> <li>- Six(6) children who</li> </ul>	Five communities were educated on the Rights of children/ good	Ten (10) communities educated on the	The Dept. has been able to educate ten (10) communities

parenting in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the community.</li> <li>- Focus group discussion held with parents on the rights of children.</li> <li>- Dramas, pictorials, film shows use for the education.</li> </ul>		were drop-out of school here been enrolled and maintained in school.	parents.	Rights of children and the welfare of children.	on Rights of children and Social Welfare Programme.
7. Care Reform Initiative Programme/ Reunification of children in Residential Homes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workers/ staff of the Residential homes were sensitized about the CRI.</li> <li>- Meetings held with parents/guardians whose children are in the home and sensitized.</li> <li>- Meetings with stakeholders/ opinion on CRI in communities of the children.</li> <li>- Children reunified.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seventeen children from the residential home have been reunited to their families and communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Children are living happily with their parents and guardians.</li> <li>- Children can now perform household chores without supervision.</li> </ul>	Ten children reunited to their communities	Twenty-seven (27) children reunited to their families and communities	With the help of the ministry of gender, children and social protection, UNICEF and “KAEME” twenty-seven (27) were reunited successfully.

**Table 1.7: Performance of Social Welfare in 2015**

Programmes	Sub Programmes	Extent Of Implementation	Policy Outcome	Baseline 2014	DMTDD Target 2015	Achievement
1. Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitization of some communities on LEAP Programme.</li> <li>- Meetings with opinion LEADERS to discuss LEAP Programme and enrollment of Households members to LEAP.</li> </ul>	Nineteen (19) Communities were captured unto the LEAP Programme within the District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Parents have enrolled and maintained their children in schools.</li> <li>- 30 leap House hold members are enrolled on NHIS</li> <li>- 40 leap beneficiaries</li> </ul>	Eighty (80) beneficiaries of LEAP were enrolled unto the social protection programme.	The was an expansion of additional six(6) communities and beneficiaries were increased to ninety (90).	The LEAP programme is a success story for the district.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Formation of District/Community LEAP Implementation Committees.</li> <li>- Payment made to selected beneficiaries</li> </ul>		have set up small scale business to improve upon their poverty level.			
2. Monitoring/Supervision of NGOS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identification of NGOS in the District.</li> <li>- Registration of 10 NGOS in the District.</li> <li>- Official visits to the locations of NGOS.</li> <li>- Supervision of the Activities of NGOS by DSW Field officers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ten NGOS Identified in the District.</li> <li>- Five (5) registered with DSW after Identification.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Certificates were given to five (5) NGOS registered.</li> <li>- NGOS now submit annual reports to DSW.</li> <li>- NGOS invite DSW for their Annual stakeholder meeting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Eighteen (18) NGOS were identified for registration and certification</li> </ul>	Twenty-five (25) NGOS Identified and Registered with DSW.	The Agency has been able to register thirty-two (32) NGOS within the District and provided certificate of Recognition to them to operate.
3. Identification and Registration of Persons with Disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identifying 10 communities where PWDS Reside.</li> <li>- Meeting with opinion leaders in the 10 selected communities.</li> <li>- Meeting held with Executives of GFD in the 10 selected communities.</li> <li>- 60 Disabled Persons targetted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ten (10) communities were captured for the Identification and Registration of Person with Disability.</li> <li>- 60 Disabled persons were registered with Dept of Social/Welf and Comm Devt.</li> <li>- 60 Disabled person were sensitized on their Rights.</li> <li>- Assessment of common fund to PWDs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 60 Disabled persons are well informed about their rights.</li> <li>- 60 Disabled persons have benefited from the Disability Common Fund.</li> <li>- 60 Disabled Persons have set up/ established small scale business for their livelihood.</li> </ul>	Eighty (80) PWDs registered with Dept. of Social/Welf and Commt Devt.	Ninety (90) Disabled persons registered with the dept.	Sixty PWDs benefited from the common fund in collaboration with the District Assembly.
4. Arbitration of Child Welfare cases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Clients informed the Agency with child welfare cases</li> <li>- Interviews session were held with clients</li> <li>- Summons/ invitation letters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fifteen (15) child maintenance cases were handled.</li> <li>- Twenty (20) paternity cases were handled successfully.</li> <li>- Five (5) child custody cases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Parents are responsible towards their children's upbringing.</li> <li>- Children in question are enrolled in school.</li> </ul>	Thirty-two (32) child welfare cases were arbitrated and settled successfully	Sixty (60) children who were neglected by parents were reached out to in their	Cases of General welfare, child welfare were handled by the Agency. Clients became

	<p>were given out to clients for arbitration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Focus group discussion were held with client</li> </ul>	<p>were handled.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Children in question are now living happily with their parents.</li> </ul>		<p>communities for social intervention.</p>	<p>satisfied about how the Agency went about handling cases of such nature.</p>
<p>5. Social Education on the Rights of Children/good parenting in the District</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meetings with stakeholders in the communities.</li> <li>- Meeting with opinion leaders in the community.</li> <li>- Focus group discussion held with parents on the rights of children.</li> <li>- Dramas, pictorials, film shows use for the education.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Five communities were educated on the rights of children and good parenting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Parents provide the needs of their children.</li> <li>- Six(6) children who were drop-out of school here been enrolled and maintained in school.</li> </ul>	<p>Five communities were educated on the Rights of children/ good parents.</p>	<p>Ten (10) communities educated on the Rights of children and the welfare of children.</p>	<p>The Dept. has been able to educate ten (10) communities on Rights of children and Social Welfare Programme.</p>
<p>6. Care Reform Initiative Programme/ Reunification of children in Residential Homes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workers/ staff of the Residential homes were sensitized about the CRI.</li> <li>- Meetings held with parents/guardians whose children are in the home and sensitized.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seventeen children from the residential home have been reunited to their families and communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Children are living happily with their parents and guardians.</li> <li>- Children can now perform household chores without supervision.</li> </ul>	<p>Ten children reunited to their communities</p>	<p>Twenty-seven (27) children reunited to their families and communities</p>	<p>With the help of the ministry of gender, children and social protection, UNICEF and “KAEME” twenty-seven (27) were reunited successfully.</p>

**Table 1.8: PERFORMANCE OF Social Welfare in 2016**

Programmes	Sub Programmes	Extent Of Implementation	Policy Outcome	Baseline 2015	DMTDD Target 2016	Achievement
<p>1. Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitization of some communities on LEAP Programme.</li> <li>- Meetings with opinion</li> </ul>	<p>Twenty-two (22) Communities were captured unto the LEAP Programme within the District.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Parents have enrolled and maintained their children in schools.</li> <li>- 180 leap House hold</li> </ul>	<p>Two hundred and ten (210) beneficiaries of LEAP</p>	<p>Twenty-two (22)</p>	<p>About 232 beneficiariees on the programme. The LEAP programme is</p>

	<p>LEADERS to discuss LEAP Programme and enrollment of Households members to LEAP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Formation of District/Community LEAP Implementation Committees.</li> </ul>		<p>members are enrolled on NHIS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 60 leap beneficiaries have set up small scale business to improve upon their poverty level.</li> </ul>			<p>a success story for the district.</p>
2. Monitoring/ Supervision of NGOS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identification of NGOS in the District.</li> <li>- Registration of 10 NGOS in the District.</li> <li>- Official visits to the locations of NGOS.</li> <li>- Supervision of the Activities of NGOS by DSW Field officers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ten NGOS Identified in the District.</li> <li>- Five (5) registered with DSW after Identification.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Certificates were given to five (5) NGOS registered.</li> <li>- NGOS now submit annual reports to DSW.</li> <li>- NGOS invite DSW for their Annual stakeholder meeting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Eighteen (18) NGOS were identified for registration and certification</li> </ul>	<p>Twenty-five (25) NGOS Identified and Registered with DSW.</p>	<p>The Agency has been able to register thirty-two (32) NGOS within the District and provided certificate of Recognition to them to operate.</p>
3. Identification and Registration of Persons with Disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identifying 10 communities where PWDS Reside.</li> <li>- Meeting with opinion leaders in the 10 selected communities.</li> <li>- Meeting held with Executives of GFD in the 10 selected communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ten (10) communities were captured</li> <li>- 60 Disabled persons were registered with Dept of Social/Welf and Comm Devt.</li> <li>- 60 Disabled person were sensitized on their Rights.</li> <li>- Assessment of common fund to PWDS.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 60 Disabled persons are well informed about their rights.</li> <li>- 60 Disabled persons have benefited</li> <li>- 60 Disabled Persons have set up/ established small scale business for their livelihood.</li> </ul>	<p>Ninety (90) PWDS registered with Dept. of Social/Welf and Commt Devt.</p>	<p>One hundred and twenty (120) Disabled persons registered with the dept.</p>	<p>Seventy-two (72) PWDS benefited from the common fund in collaboration with the District Assembly.</p>
4. Arbitration of Child Welfare cases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interviews session were held with clients</li> <li>- Summons/ invitation letters were given out to clients for arbitration.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fifteen (15) child main tenance cases were handled.</li> <li>- Twenty (20) paternity cases were handled successfully.</li> <li>- Five (5) child custody cases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Parents are responsible towards their children's up bringing.</li> <li>- Children in question are enrolled in school.</li> </ul>	<p>Thirty-three (33) child welfare cases were arbitrated and settled successfully</p>	<p>Sixty-two (62) children who were neglected by parents were reach out to in</p>	<p>Cases of General welfare, child welfare were handled by the Agency. Clients became</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Focus group discussion were held with client</li> </ul>	were handled.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Children in question are now living happily with their parents.</li> </ul>		their communities for social intervention.	satisfied about how the Agency went about handling cases of such nature.
5. Social Education on the Rights of Children/good parenting in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meetings with stakeholders in the communities.</li> <li>- Meeting with opinion leaders in the community.</li> <li>- Focus group discussion held with parents on the rights of children.</li> <li>- Dramas, pictorials, film shows use for the education.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Five communities were educated on the rights of children and good parenting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Parents provide the needs of their children.</li> <li>- Two (2) children who were drop-out of school here been enrolled and maintained in school.</li> </ul>	Five communities were educated on the Rights of children/ good parents.	Twelve (12) communities educated on the Rights of children and the welfare of children.	The Dept. has been able to educate ten (10) communities on Rights of children and Social Welfare Programme.
6. Care Reform Initiative Programme/ Reunification of children in Residential Homes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meeting with proprietress of Residential homes and care givers.</li> <li>- Workers/ staff of the Residential homes were sensitized about the CRI.</li> <li>- Meetings held with parents/guardians.</li> <li>- Meetings with stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seventeen children from the residential home have been reunited to their families and communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Children are living happily with their parents and guardians.</li> <li>- Children can now perform household chores without supervision.</li> </ul>	Ten children reunited to their communities	Twenty-seven (27) children reunited to their families and communities	With the help of the ministry of gender, children and social protection, UNICEF and “KAEME” twenty-seven (27) were reunited successfully.

**Table 1.9: Performance of Social Welfare in 2017**

Programmes	Sub Programmes	Extent Of Implementation	Policy Outcome	Baseline 2016	DMTDD Target 2017	Achievement
1. Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitization of some communities on LEAP Programme.</li> <li>- Meetings with opinion LEADERS to discuss LEAP</li> <li>- Formation of District/ Community LEAP Implementation Committees.</li> <li>- Payment made to selected beneficiaries</li> </ul>	Twenty-two (22) Communities were captured unto the LEAP Programme within the District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Parents have enrolled and maintained their children in schools.</li> <li>- 180 leap House hold members are enrolled on NHIS</li> <li>- 60 leap beneficiaries have set up small scale business to improve upon their poverty level.</li> </ul>	Two hundred and thirty-two (232) beneficiaries of LEAP were enrolled unto the social protection programme.	The was an expansion of additional twenty-two (22) communities and beneficiaries were increased to two hundred and thirty-two (232)	The LEAP programme is a success story for the district.
2. Monitoring/ Supervision of NGOS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identification of NGOS in the District.</li> <li>- Registration of 10 NGOS in the District.</li> <li>- Official visits to the locations of NGOS.</li> <li>- Supervision of the Activities of NGOS by DSW Field officers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ten NGOS Identified in the District.</li> <li>- Five (5) registered with DSW after Identification.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Certificates were given to five (5) NGOS registered.</li> <li>- NGOS now submit annual reports to DSW.</li> <li>- NGOS invite DSW for their Annual stakeholder meeting.</li> </ul>	- Eighteen (18) NGOS were identified for registration and certification	Twenty-five (25) NGOS Identified and Registered with DSW.	The Agency has been able to register thirty-two (32) NGOS within the District and provided certificate of Recognition to them to operate.
3. Identification and Registration of Persons with Disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identifying 10 communities where PWDS Reside.</li> <li>- Meeting with opinion leaders in the 10 selected communities.</li> <li>- Meeting held with Executives of GFD in the 10 selected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ten (10) communities were captured for the Identification and Registration of Person with Disability.</li> <li>- 60 Disabled persons were registered with the Dept</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 60 Disabled persons are well informed about their rights.</li> <li>- 60 Disabled persons have benefited from the Disability Common</li> </ul>	Ninety (90) PWDS registered with Dept. of Social/Welf and Commt Devt.	One hundred and twenty (120) Disabled persons registered with the dept.	Seventy-two (72) PWDS benefited from the common fund in collaboration with the District Assembly.

	<p>communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 60 Disabled Persons targeted and registered with Dept. of Social Welf/ Comm Devt.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 60 Disabled person were sensitized on their Rights.</li> </ul>	<p>Fund.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 60 Disabled Persons have set up/ established small scale business for their livelihood.</li> </ul>			
4. Arbitration of Child Welfare cases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interviews session were held with clients</li> <li>- Summons/ invitation letters were given out to clients for arbitration.</li> <li>- Focus group discussion were held with clients</li> <li>- Recommendations were made.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fifteen (15) child main tenance cases were handled.</li> <li>- Twenty (20) paternity cases were handled successfully.</li> <li>- Five (5) child custody cases were handled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Parents are responsible towards their children's up bringing.</li> <li>- Children in question are enrolled in school.</li> <li>- Children in question are now living happily with their parents.</li> </ul>	Thirty-three (33) child welfare cases were arbitrated and settled successfully	Sixty-two (62) children who were neglected by parents were reach out to in their communities for social intervention.	Cases of General welfare, child welfare were handled by the Agency. Clients became satisfied about how the Agency went about handling cases of such nature.
5. Social Education on the Rights of Children/good parenting in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meetings with stakeholders in the communities.</li> <li>- Meeting with opinion leaders in the community.</li> <li>- Focus group discussion held with parents on the rights of children.</li> <li>- Dramas, pictorials, film shows use for the education.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Five communities were educated on the rights of children and good parenting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Parents provide the needs of their children.</li> <li>- Two (2) children who were drop-out of school here been enrolled and maintained in school.</li> </ul>	Five communities were educated on the Rights of children/ good parents.	Twelve (12) communities educated on the Rights of children and the welfare of children.	The Dept. has been able to educate ten (10) communities on Rights of children and Social Welfare Programme.
6. Care Reform Initiative Programme/ Reunification of children in Residential Homes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meeting with proprietress of Residential homes and care givers.</li> <li>- Workers/ staff of the Residential homes were sensitized about the CRI.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seventeen children from the residential home have been reunited to their families and communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Children are living happily with their parents and guardians.</li> <li>- Children can now perform household chores without</li> </ul>	Ten children reunited to their communities	Twenty-seven (27) children reunited to their families and communities	With the help of the ministry of gender, children and social protection, UNICEF and "KAEME" twenty-seven (27)



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meetings held with parents/guardians whose children are in the home and sensitized.</li> <li>- Meetings with stakeholders/ opinion on CRI in communities of the children.</li> <li>- Children reunified.</li> </ul>		supervision.			were reunited successfully.
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Source: department of community development / social welfare

**Table 1.10: Performance of Education Service**

DISTRICT EDUCATION DIRECTORATE									
S/N	Year	Programme	Sub programme	Extent of implementation of all programmes	Policy outcome indicator	Baseline	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Achievement	Remarks
	2014 TO 2017	Increase Access to and Participation in Education at all levels	Core Infrastructure Construction -k/G  -Primary	Paid visits to all Schools to Assess the number of Schools that hold Classes Under Sheds and Trees. One community	Classes were held in Good Structures.  To ensure that pupils in and around the district have access to	Some Schools held Lessons Under Trees and Sheds; case study, Ninta Methodist Basic School  Lack of Hostel	To provide ten (10) additional classroom blocks  To provide fifteen (15) additional classroom blocks	Classroom Blocks have been Provided.  Students enrolment has risen to over seventy percent (70%) since the hostel came	Pupils now have Lessons in Classrooms



						<p>Schools to beef up the existing ones according to the number of Registered Candidates for the year in question.</p>		<p>Girls: 698                  Total: 1,535                  Absentee: 13                  2015:                  Boys: 865                  Girls: 738                  Total: 1,605                  Absentee:                  13                  2016:                  Boys : 969                  Girls: 820                  Total: 1,789                  Absentees 16                  2014:                  Boys: 979                  Girls: 1,004                  Total:1,983                  Absentees:                  12</p>	
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## 1.5 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE DISTRICT

### 1.5.1 District Revenue Sources (Local External/Grants): 2014-2017

The Agona East District Assembly has seven (7) main sources of Local Revenue (Internally Generated Fund-IGF) as shown in Table 31 below. From table 31, the Actual IGF significantly rose from GHC 158,673.25 in 2014 to GHC 276,420.98 in 2016 showing an astronomical increase.

A sharp increase in revenue generated from rates, lands and miscellaneous contributed to the 2016 increase over the past year. The Systematic Increase was due to:-

- ✚ Effective Collection
- ✚ Capacity building for revenue mobilization stakeholders
- ✚ Annual increases in fee fixing of Rate, Licenses & others
- ✚ Innovation/discovery of New Ratable Areas such as Telecom operators & Utility service providers

Local revenues are usually not enough to cover recurrent expenses. Consequently, about 90% of it goes into recurrent expenses. In fact, apart from wages a greater part of the recurrent expenditure goes into fuel and lubricants. The picture for grants is different. Apart from the salary component, all of it goes into capital expenditure. Hence, new strategies need to be injected into the revenue collection in the district to increase revenue accruing to the Assembly since the DACF continually suffers from huge deductions at source thereby affecting implementation of projects and programmes in the district.

**Table 1.11: Estimated/ Actual Annual Revenue 2014-2017**

S/N	ITEM/YEAR	DECEMBER, 2014		DECEMBER, 2015		DECEMBER,2016		DECEMBER,2017	
		EST. AMT. GHc	ACTUAL GHc	EST.AMT GHc	ACTUAL GHc	EST. AMT. GHc	ACTUAL GHc	EST. AMT	ACTUAL
	IGF								
1	RATES	45,021.00	28,755.00	43,100.00	64,311.70	38,374.57	33,731.00	58,374.07	20,647.00
2	LANDS	37,980.00	37,142.00	41,300.00	40,731.00	50,300.00	51,917.04	59,000.00	34,970.00
3	FEES & FINES	16,200.00	8,559.00	11,061.00	26,557.50	32,100.00	51,399.00	53,208.34	10,065.00
4	LICENSES	33,483.00	26,431.00	56,324.00	55,876.50	53,840.00	79,774.94	85,050.00	70,881.39
5	RENT	4,840.00	264.00	16,910.00	20,613.18			15,000.00	14,815.00
6	INVESTMENT INCOME	15,300.00	57,141.94	20,692.81	28,475.77	25,900.65	51,399.00	15,000.00	14,815.00
7	MISCELLANEOUS INC		380.31	323.90	2,000.00		8,200.00	20,900.65	200.00
	<b>TOTAL LOCAL REVENUE</b>	<b>152,824.00</b>	<b>158,673.25</b>	<b>189,711.71</b>	<b>238,565.65</b>	<b>200,515.22</b>	<b>276,420.98</b>	<b>291,563.06</b>	<b>151,577.89</b>
6	GRANTS								
6.1	SALARY (GOV'T)	826,181.37	1,077,181.37	111,780.38	1,113,780.38	1,293,197.23	952,362.69	1,016,989.79	752,413.85

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6.2	COMMON FUND	2,383,470.00	629,312.12	2,626,007.41	1,805,319.35	4,495,679.00	2,327,885.26	3,516,283.00	410,179.60
6.3	MPS COMMON FUND	90,000.00	45,164.67	90,000.00	196,237.45	90,000.00	375,949.15	200,000.00	203,670.29
6.4	VIP/CBRDP GRANT	-	3,811.42	-	9,077.00	-	13,638.71	N/A	
6.5	LOCAL GOV'T GRANT-GSFP	555,113.00	368,289.00	404,113.00	176,824.50	205,113.00		N/A	
6.6	EU GRANT	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	
6.7	CWSA	50,000.00	819,399.67	505,000.00	615,735.15	240,551.63	203,854.60	352,218.52	19,894.01
6.8	BASIC EDUCATION	-	-	-		-	-	N/A	
6.9	NGO/OTHER GRANTS		19,703.00	13,000.00	62,845.53		119,939.88	2,735,675.86	277,183.45
			50,000.00		25,000.00				
6.1	HIPC							N/A	
6.11	CEDED	-	488,849.93	-	271,760.00	587,418.00	465,396.00		
	TOTAL GRANTS	3,904,764.37	3,501,711.18	3,749,900.79	4,276,579.36	6,911,958.86	4,459,026.29	7,268,948.65	1,439,776.90
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	4,057,588.37	3,660,384.43	3,939,612.50	4,515,145.01	7,112,474.08	4,735,447.27	7,560,511.71	1,591,355.29
	<b>EXPENDITURE HEAD</b>								
1	PERSONAL EMOLUMENT	886,716.00	1,166,870.11	1,192,949.28	1,235,433.12	1,561,448.73	1,088,360.23	2,147,609.02	769,570.59
2	T & T	94,000.00	97,511.73	103,500.00	108,544.14	193,877.26	178,816.90	193,877.26	58,343.02
3	GENERAL	1,005,448.00	693,101.16	1,196,517.93	697,190.19		709,664.14	1,634,016.39	239,789.34

	EXPENDITURE								
4	MAINT/REPAIRS& RENEW.	72,000.00	62,822.61	162,000.00	133,514.84	597,500.00	407,737.76	559,000.00	46,620
5	MISCELLANEOUS E/P.	173,265.00	151,854.46	452,356.58	292,625.08	221,286.76	205,765.40	245,286.76	14,596.57
6	CAPITAL PROJECT	2,005,820.00	1,512,586.07	2,213,408.73	1,572,319.66	3,079,887.04	2,462,056.70	2,771,722.28	175,538.00
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>4,237,249.00</b>	<b>3,684,746.14</b>	<b>5,320,732.52</b>	<b>4,039,627.03</b>	<b>5,653,999.79</b>	<b>5,052,401.13</b>	<b>7,560,511.71</b>	<b>1,331,457.52</b>
	<b>INCOME SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)</b>	(179,660.63)	(24,361.71)	(1,381,120.02)	475,517.98	1,458,474.29	(316,953.86)	-	259,897.77

**Table 1.12: Expected /Actual Revenue from 2014 to 2017**

YEAR	EXPECTED	ACTUAL	% of Collection
2014	4,488,004.90	3,660,384.93	82.00
2015	5,297,291.5	4,513,479.89	85.20
2016	7,277,016.18	4,675,233.57	62.25
2017	7,560,511.71	1,591,355.29	21.05

**Table 1.13: All Sources of Financial Resources to The MMDA**

sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Approved	Actual received	Variance	Approved	Actual received	Variance	Approved	Actual received	Variance	Approved	Actual received	Variance
GOG			0			0	2,695,134.0	952,362.69	1,742,771.3	1,376,098.3	43,619.5	1,332,479.1
							0		1	4		9

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IGF	158,673.25	152,824.0 0	5,849.25	202,887.81	236,889.55	(34,001.74)	265,057.32	235,211.98	29,845.34	291,563.06	151578.39	67,984.67
DACF	2,383,470.00	629,312.1 2	1,754,157.8 8	2,626,007.4 1	1,805,319.3 5	820,688.06	4,495,679.0 0	2,327,885.2 6	2,167,793.7 4	3,516,283.0 0	410,179.6 0	3,106,103.4
DDF	429,881.00	488,849.9 3	(58,968.93)	332,502.00	271,760.00	60,742.00	587,418.00	465,369.00	122,049.00	537,359.00	0	537,359.0
UDG	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0
DOURS	50,000.00	819,399.6 7	(769,399.67)	505,000.00	615,735.15	(110,735.15 )	240,551.63	203,854.60	36,697.03			
GETFUN D	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0
OTHERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0

**Table 1.14: All Expenditures for the Period 2014-2017**

YEAR	REQUESTED A	APPROVED B	RELEASE C	DEVIATION B-C	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE D	UTILIZATION C-D
2014	,099,184.83	1,099,184.83	1,077,181.37	22,003.46	1,077,181.37	-
2015	1,113,780.38	1,113,780.38	1,044,173.56	69,606.82	1,044,173.56	-
2016	1,283,197.23	1,283,197.23	855,464.82	427,732.41	855,464.82	-
2017	7,560,511.71	7,560,511.71	1,591,355.29	5,969,156.42	1,331,457.52	4,637,698.90
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS</b>						
YEAR						
<b>2014</b>	2,005,820.00	2,005,820.00	1,930,439.15	75,380.85	1,512,586.07	417,853.08
<b>2015</b>	2,213,408.73	2,213,408.73	2,690,747.48	477,338.75	1,572,319.66	1,118,427.82
<b>2016</b>	2,963,887.04	2,963,887.04	2,319,269.51	644,617.53	-	2,319,269.51



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<b>2017</b>	2,771,722.28	2,771,722.28	1,439,779.90	1,331,945.38	175,538.00	1,264,238.9
GOODS AND SERVICES						
2014	1,008,448.10	1,008,448.10	158,673.75	849,774.25	771,924.58	613,250.83
2015	1,411,816.91	1,411,816.91	196,889.53	1,214,987.36	1,561,448.73	1,364,559.18
2016	2,387,343.65	2,387,343.65	235,211.98	2,152,181.69	1,586,644.68	1,351,432.7
2017	2,368,893.65	2,368,893.65	151,578.39	2,217,315.26	319,753.40	168,175.01

(Source: AEDA Finance Office, 2017)

**Table 1.15: Releases From Government of Ghana**

PERSONAL EMMOLUMENT (wages and salaries)

YEAR	REQUESTED A	APPROVED B	RELEASE C	DEVIATION B-C	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE D	UTILIZATION C-D
2014	1,099,184.83	1,099,184.83	1,077,181.37	22,003.46	1,077,181.37	---
2015	1,113,780.38	1,113,780.38	1,044,173.56	69,606.82	1,044,173.56	---
2016	1,283,197.23	1,283,197.23	855,464.82	427,732.41	855,464.82	---
2017	2,049,309.02	2,049,309.02	752,413.85	1,296,895.17	752,413.85	---
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS						
YEAR						
2014	2,005,820.00	2,005,820.00	1,930,439.15	75,380.85	1,512,586.07	417,853.08
2015	2,213,408.73	2,213,408.73	2,690,747.48	477,338.75	1,572,319.66	1,118,427.82
2016	2,963,887.04	2,963,887.04	2,319,269.51	644,617.53	-	2,319,269.51
2017	2,771,722.28	2,771,722.28	1,439,779.90	1,331,945.38	175,538.00	1,264,238.9
GOODS AND SERVICES						
2014	1,008,448.10	1,008,448.10	158,673.75	849,774.25	771,924.58	613,250.83

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2015	1,411,816.91	1,411,816.91	196,889.53	1,214,987.36	1,561,448.73	1,364,559.18
2016	2,387,343.65	2,387,343.65	235,211.98	2,152,181.69	1,586,644.68	1,351,432.7
2017	2,368,893.65	2,368,893.65	151,578.39	2,217,315.26	319,753.40	168,175.01

(Source: AEDA Finance Office, 2017)

From table 31, it was realized that in terms of local IGF generation, the district performed well since successive years registered appreciable increase in the collection. The amount collected (GH¢276,420.00) in 2016 was very high as compared to (GH¢ 158,673.25) in 2014.

The collection in 2016 also means that the assembly's projections of GH¢ 200,515.22 was on the lower side. In spite of significant height chalked in the collection of revenue during the period, some challenges, which impinged on the collection, included insufficient reliable revenue database, the grounding of the revenue mobilization vehicle, Poor development of market infrastructure, Inadequate trained revenue collectors and Poor supervision and monitoring of revenue collectors.

The major source of funds to the District is from external sources. The most important of these to the financing of capital projects in the District is the District Assembly Common Fund. This implies that the timely and sustainable disbursement of the Common Fund is a key factor in the District development. Other external sources include GETFUND, GoG, HIPC funds MSHAP and donor funds (CBRDP & EU).

The expenditure side of the District's Budget has been divided into Recurrent and expenditure to conform to the conventional budget structure of Local Governance in Ghana. As can be noticed from table 17b above, Personnel Emolument was the second highest recurrent expenditure item amounting to GH¢1,088,360.23 in 2016. From table 17 above, generally, Development projects accounted for the highest expenditure (about GH¢ 2,462,056.70) of the total budget for 2016. This means that most of the funds received by the District are spent on development or capital projects.

### 1.5.2 Revenue performance of the District

Within the plan period under review the Assembly sought to mobilize funds internally to complement external funds in order to implement intended projects in the district. This is depicted in table below:

**Table 1.16: Revenue Performance of The District**

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE – REVENUE							
REVENUE PERFORMANCE - IGF ONLY							
ITEM	2015		2016		2017		% Performance at July, 2017
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	
<b>Property Rate</b>	29,518.90	64,311.70	68,374.57	25,179.00	58,374.07	20,647.00	35.37
<b>Fees</b>	10,318.00	25,612.50	18,172.40	25,756.00	36,172.40	9,505.00	26.28
<b>Fines</b>	320.00	945.00	7,500.00	16,290.00	22,890.00	560.00	2.45
<b>Licenses</b>	37,929.00	55,876.50	60,309.70	29,062.50	60,309.70	70,881.39	117.53
<b>Land</b>	41,000.00	40,731.00	49,300.00	46,022.54	49,297.05	34,970.00	70.94
<b>Rent</b>	64,200.00	100.00	2,500.00	8,990.00	2,750.00	14,815.00	538.73
<b>Investment</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	20,692.81	49,312.85	58,900.65	6,235.00	61,769.84	200.00	0.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>203,978.71</b>	<b>236,889.55</b>	<b>265,057.32</b>	<b>157,535.04</b>	<b>291,563.06</b>	<b>151,578.39</b>	<b>51.99</b>

Source: District Finance Office, 2017

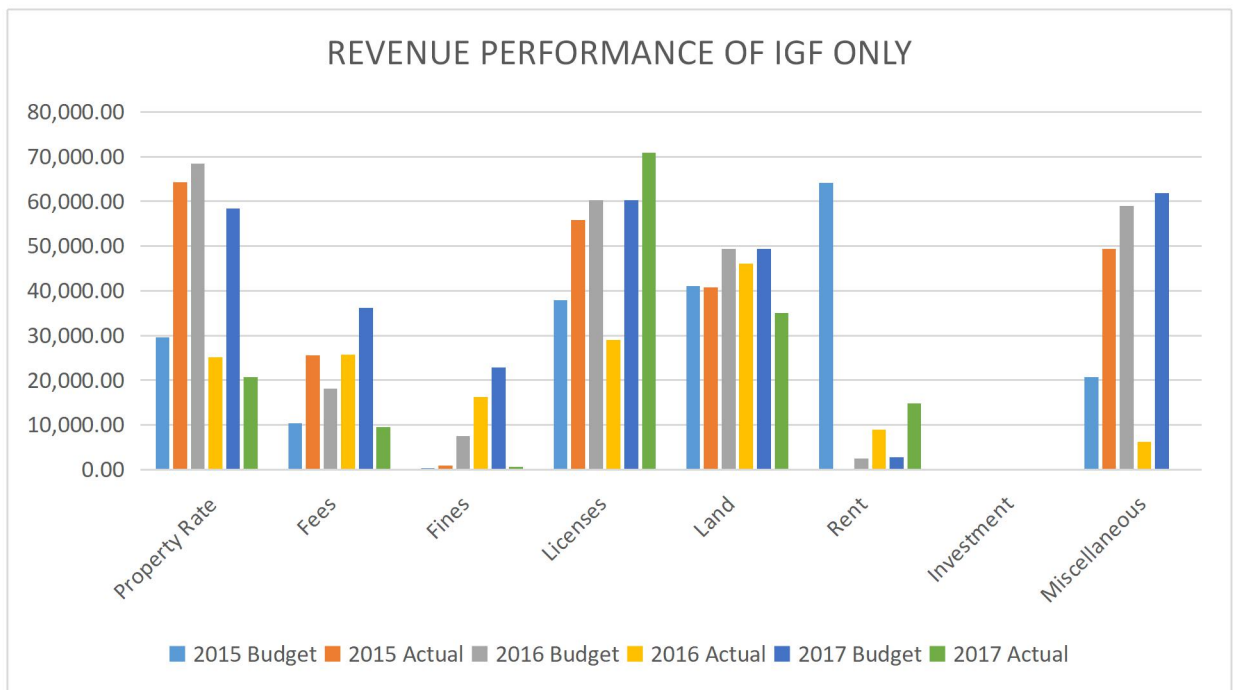
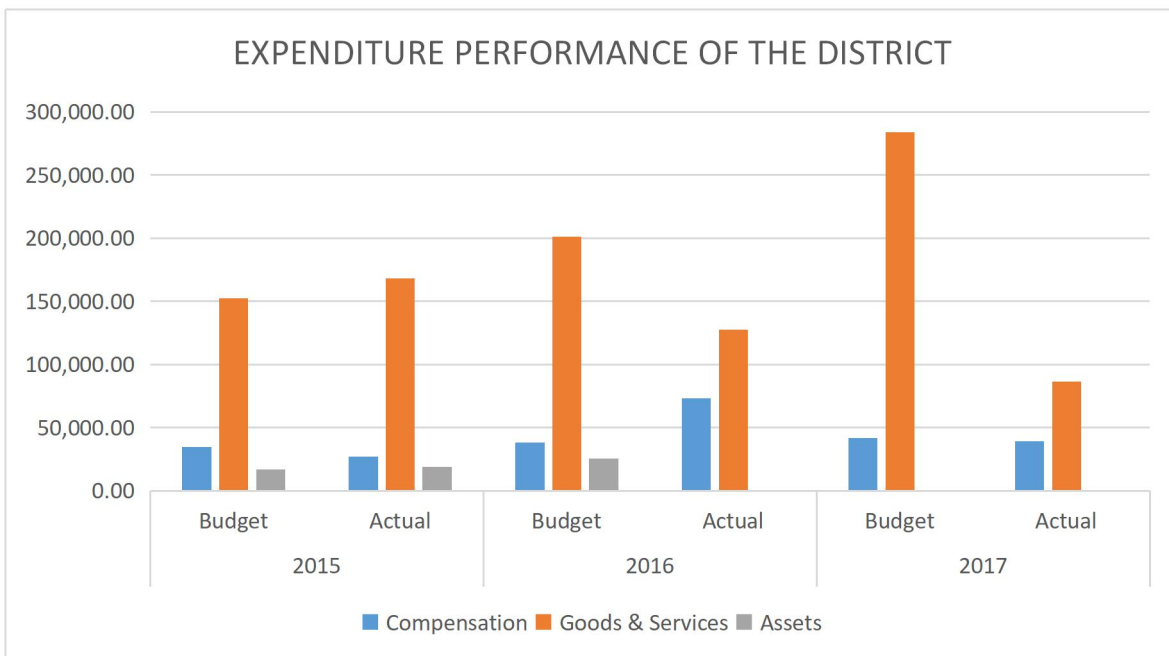


Fig. 1.1: Revenue Performance of IGF Only

Table 1.17: Expenses of the District from 2014-2017

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE – EXPENDITURE							
EXPENDITURE PERFORMANCE (ALL DEPARTMENTS) IGF ONLY							
Expenditure	2015		2016		2017		% Performance at 31st July, 2017
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual as at July, 2017	
<b>Compensation</b>	34,768.80	27,087.45	38,245.60	72,986.74	41,767.50	39,404.72	94.34
<b>Goods &amp; Services</b>	152,201.62	168,313.40	201,071.65	127,350.34	283,913.00	86,484.11	30.46
<b>Assets</b>	16,911.29	18,701.49	25,740.07	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>203,881.71</b>	<b>214,102.34</b>	<b>265,057.32</b>	<b>200,337.08</b>	<b>325,680.50</b>	<b>125,888.83</b>	<b>38.65</b>

Source: District Finance Office, 2017



**Fig.1.2: Expenditure Performance of the District**

### 1.6 KEY IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES OF THE MTDTP 2014-2017

The implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan 2014-2017 was associated with some implementation challenges some of which have been stated below:

- ❖ Delays in release of the District Assembly Common Fund and donor inflows which affected the timely completion of planned projects leading to increased costs
- ❖ Weak logistical support especially for sector departments such as Community Development, Social welfare and Physical planning Department
- ❖ Inadequate staffing and limited staff accommodation
- ❖ Inadequate operational infrastructure especially for health and education services delivery
- ❖ Low Agriculture productivity due to inadequate staff, inputs and outbreak of fall army worm
- ❖ Poor road network linking farming communities
- ❖ Inadequate data and vibrant markets resulting in low revenue generation
- ❖ Border disputes
- ❖ Poor supervision and monitoring of projects

## **1.7 LESSONS LEARNT AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE DMTDP (2018-2021)**

A number of lessons were learnt during the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan 2014-2017.

These included:

- ❖ Development was focused on the provision of infrastructure with little attention on the creation of the necessary systems or services to achieve intended objectives. e.g., Infrastructure meant to be used as Community Health Planning Services (CHPS) was built without similar efforts to attract resident nurses to operationalize and manage the facilities. Similarly, school infrastructure intended to enhance effective teaching and learning fell short of measures to facilitate child school retention, effective teaching and logistical needs of the schools. In this respect, the 2018-2021 DMTDP must take into account all the systems and operational issues that must go with the construction of socio-economic infrastructure.
- ❖ Another lesson that is relevant to the 2018-2021 MTDP was the over concentration of development efforts at Nsaba and Duakwa as against Mankrong, Kwanyako and Asafo as an area council capital. It is advised that consideration for prioritizing development programmes and projects should be based on equity and balance development. Also, some projects were not captured in the Development plan and hence difficult to be monitored due to their procurement process which was done in Accra and Cape Coast
- ❖ The Assembly sub-structures are by regulation the nucleus of district development, however, this role is largely not being played due to weak capacity at that level. Similarly, the sub-committees of the Assembly had limited skills in the performance of their roles for the effective functioning of the Assembly system. Therefore, the current plan needs to address this problem through training of the various key players in the Assembly system.

**Table 1.18: Major Projects Implemented in The District Under GSGDA II**

No.	Project Descript	Project Location	Sector	Contract Sum GHc		Date	Date			% of Work	Source Of FUNDING	Remarks
				Original	Revised	Awarded	Comect	Comp. D.	Actual	DONE`		
1	Const. of a Culvert	Agona Asafo	Economics	15,702.00		January 2015		May 2015		100	DDF	Completed
2	Const. of 1no. 4-unit Residential Acco-DCE	Nsaba	Adm.	183,201.60		August, 2014		Mar 2015		90	DACF	On-going
3	Const. of 1no. 3-unit Residential Acc. –DCD	Nsaba	Adm.	140,691.02,		August, 2014		Mar 2015		90	DACF	On-going
4	Const. of 1no. 4-in-one Staff Acc.	Nsaba	Adm.	65,266.59		NOV, 2010		May, 2011		75	DACF	On-going
6	Const. of 6-unit CRB & 3-seater w/c Meth. Primary	Nsaba	Education	149,930.66		Dec, 2010		July, 2011		100	GET Fund	Completed
7	Const. of 6-unit CRB & 3-seater w/c Presby JHS	Duakwa	Education	109,472.33		Dec, 2010		July, 2011		100	GET Fund	Completed
8	Const. of 10-seater Toilet Facility	Sawmill (Kwansakrom	Sanitation	19,443.06		Sep. 2010		Jan, 2011		100	DACF	Work is completed but yet to be commissioned
9	Const. of 3 unit Pre- school & W/C	Asafo	Education	46,220.31		Sept. 2009		Feb. 2010		100	CBRDP	The project is in use
10	Const. of 16-seater Aqua – Privy Toilet Facility	Kwanyako	Sanitation	25,000.00		21/10/2010		Dec, 2010		100	MP's Fund	Project is completed and in use
11	Const. of 6-unit CRB Block, office & store	SWESCO	Education	260,000.00		July, 2010		Mar, 2011		100	GET Fund	Special Program and work is completed
12	Const. of 6-unit CRB Block, office & store	Kwanyako Sec/Tch	Education	260,000.00		July, 2010		Mar, 2011		100	GET Fund	Special Program and completed
13	Const. Of CHPS Center	Kwasitwekwaa	Health	25,000.00		June 2009		July 2010		100	MP's Project	Completed and in use
14	Construction of CHPS Center	Otwakwaa	Health	59,950.80		February, 2011		Ma y,2011		100	DDF	Completed but yet to be commissioned



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15	Const. of Multi-purpose Community center	Nsaba	Economic	185,363.34		February, 2011		July, 2011		100	DDF	Completed but yet to be commissioned
16	Const. of 1no. 16 unit lockable stores	Duakwa	Economic	57,748.84		February, 2011		May, 2011		100	DDF	Completed but yet to be commissioned
17	Const. of 1no. 16 unit lockable stores	Kwanyako	Economics	56,511.53		February, 2011		May, 2011		100	DDF	Completed but yet to be commissioned
18	Construction of 6 unit CRB with Office & Store	NSASS- Nsaba	Education	260,000.00		July ,2010		Oct. 2010		100	Getfund	Special Program and Completed
19	Const. of 6 Unit CRB with Ancillary facility	Kwesi Paintsil	Education	196,218.33		November, 2011		July, 2012		80	GET Fund	On-going
20	Construction of market (Phase 1)	Agona Nsaba	Economic	20,000.00		Jan, 2012		May, 2012		100	DACF	completed
21	Const. of 6 Unit CRB with Ancillary facility	Nsaba Presby JHS	Education	194,709.87		Nov 2011		July 2012		100	GET Fund	Completed
22	Const. of 6 Unit CRB with Ancillary facility	Kwansakrom ADA	Education	199,724.25		Nov 2011		July,2012		80	GET Fund	Pace of work should speed up
23	Const. of Vault Chamber (CIP)	Mankrong Junc.	Sanitation	57,600.00						100	Community /French Embassy	Completed
24	Construction of CHPS compound	Agona Mansofo	Health	80,728.55		Jan 2013	21/01/2013	May 2013		100	DDF	Completed
25	Construction of CHPS compound	Agona Brahabekumi	Health	80,771.47		Jan 2013	21/01/2013	May 2013		100	DDF	Completed
26	Construction of CHPS compound	Agona Oboyambo	Health	80,771.47		Jan 2013	21/01/2013	May 2013		100	DDF	Completed
27	Construction of 1no. 12 seater Aqua Privy Latrine	Agona Jacob	Sanitation	31,237		Jan 2013	20/01/2013	May 2013		100	DDF	Completed
28	Construction of 1no. 12 seater Aqua Privy Latrine	Agona Ninta	Sanitation	31,215		Jan 2013	20/01/2013	May 2013		70	DDF	Ongoing

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29	Construction of 1no. 3 seater KVIP latrine for boys and washing facility at Methodist prim.	Ninta	Sanitation	21,216		July 2013	25/07/2013	January 2014		100	IDA	Completed
30	Construction of 1no. 3 seater KVIP latrine for girls and washing facility at Methodist prim.	Ninta	Sanitation	21,216		July 2013	25/07/2013	January 2014		100	IDA	Completed
31	Construction of 1no. 3 seater KVIP latrine for boys at AEDA	Otwekwaa	Sanitation	21,216		July 2013	18/07/2013	January 2014		100	IDA	Completed
32	Construction of 1no. 3 seater KVIP latrine for girls at AEDA	Otwekwaa	Sanitation	21,216		July 2013	18/07/2013	January 2014		100	IDA	Completed
33	Construction of 1no. 3 seater KVIP latrine for boys at AEDA at Kwesitwekwaa	Kwesitwekwaa	Sanitation	21,216		July 2013	17/07/2013	January 2014		100	IDA	Completed
34	Construction of 1no. 3 seater KVIP latrine for girls at AEDA at Kwesitwekwaa	Kwesitwekwaa	Sanitation	21,216		July 2013	17/07/2013	January 2014		100	IDA	Completed
35	Construction of 1 no. 4 seater kVIP latrine for boys and washing facilities at AEDA	Akwakwaa	Sanitation	25,029		July 2013	15/07/2013	January 2014		100	IDA	Completed
36	Construction of 1 no. 4 seater KVIP latrine for girls and washing facilities at AEDA	Akwakwaa	Sanitation	25,029		July 2013	15/07/2013	January 2014		100	IDA	Completed

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37	Construction of 1no. 4 seater KVIP latrine for boys at Prim/JHS	Amanful No. 2	Sanitation	25,029		July 2013	15/07/2013	January 2014		100	IDA	Completed
38	Const. of 1no. 4 seater KVIP latrine for girls at Prim/JHS	Amanful No. 2	Sanitation	25,029		July 2013	15/07/2013	January 2014		100	IDA	Completed
39	Const. of Nurses Staff Accommodation	Agona Asafo	Health	97,737.90		January 2015	12/01/2015	June 2015		100	DDF	On-going
40	Construction of sick bay.	Kwanyako Senior High School	Education	115,842.00		January 2015		June 2015		100	DDF	On going
41	Rehabilitation of work on town roads.	Mensakrom	Adm.	100,031.70		May 2014		November 2014		100	DDF	Completed
42	Const. of 1no 8unit market-stall	Agona Esusu	Economics	30,612.58		May 2014	01/06/2014	01/12/14		100	DDF	Completed
43	Const. of 1no 8unit market-stall	Agona Fawomanye	Economics	30,612.58		May 2014	01/06/2014	01/12/14		100	DDF	Completed
44	Extension of pipe borne water	Agona Duoto-Agona Kenyankor	Sanitation	1,480,000.44		May 2014	07/06/2014	07/12/14		100	IDA	Completed
45	Const. of 1no 8unit market-stall	Agona Ninta	Economics	30,114.69		May2014	06/06/2014	06/12/14		100	DDF	Completed but yet to be commissioned
46	Const. of 1no 8unit market-stall	Agona Namanwora	Economics	30,127.31		May2014	05/06/2014	05/12/14		100	DDF	Completed
47	Const. of 1no 8unit market-stall	Agona Kwesikum	Economics	35,706.56		January 2015	012/01/2015	04/04/15		100	DDF	Completed
48	Const. of a sick Bay	Agona Nsaba Presby SHS	Health	100,453.75		May2014	04/08/2014	04/02/15		100	DDF	On going
49	Demolition&Reconst. Of Box Culvert	Agona Esusu	Adm	36,543.48		May2014	04/08/2014	04/02/15		100	DDF	Completed
50	Completion of 1no 3unit CRB and 3 seater KVIP	Agona Akokoasa	Education	108,569.44		May2014	06/08/2014	06/02/15		100	DDF	Completed

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51	Const. of 1no 8unit market-stall	Agona Kwesikum	Economics	30,612.58		May 2014	01/06/2014	01/12/14		100	DDF	Completed
52	Const. and completion 1no 3unit CRB&KVIP Facility	Agona Kwesikum	Education	152,198.73		June 2015	5/07/2015	6/01/2016		80	DACF	On going
53	Const. and completion 1no 3unit CRB&KVIP Facility	Nsaba Catholic Sch	Education	162,636.38		June 2015	5/07/2015	6/01/2016		80	DACF	On going
54	Supply of furniture to 5no CHPS Compounds	Mansofo, Brahabekumi, etc	Health	14,800.00		June 2015	5/07/2015	6/01/2016		100	DACF	Completed
55	Const. and Completion of CHPS Compound	Kokoado	Health	148,414.75		June 2015	5/07/2015	6/01/2016		100	DACF	Completed
56	Const. and Completion of CHPS Compound	Kwesi Pentil	Health	150,727.32		June 2015	5/07/2015	6/01/2016		90	DACF	On going
57	Const. of 1No. 20 seater water closet	Swedru senior high	Sanitation	140,840.70		June 2015	5/07/2015	6/01/2016		100	DACF	Completed
58	Rehabilitation works on 350 metres roads phase 2 lot 1	Mensakrom	Adm.	197,930.85		October, 2015	15/10/2015	14/04/2016		100	DACF	Completed
59	Rehabilitation works on 350 metres roads phase 2 lot 2	Mensakrom	Adm.	173,563.97		October, 2015	15/10/2015	14/04/2016		100	DACF	Completed
60	Const. & Completion of 1no 3unit CRB	Ninta	Education	193,842.88		February, 2016	22/2/2016	1/8/2016		100	DACF	Completed
61	Construction of 1no. 4-Unit Teachers' Quarters	Nsaba	Education	188,590.57		March, 2016	17/3/2016	16/9/2016		80	DDF	On going
62	Construction of 6-Seater KVIP	Oseidu	Sanitation	4,180.35		January, 2016	10/1/2016	3/6/2016		100	DDF	Completed
63	Construction of 6-Seater KVIP	Bewadze	Sanitation	4,180.35		January, 2016	10/1/2016	3/6/2016		100	DDF	Completed
64	Construction of 6-Seater KVIP	Mankrong	Sanitation	4,180.35		January, 2016	10/1/2016	3/6/2016		100	DDF	Completed

**Agona East District Assembly-DMTDP 2018-2021**

65	Construction of Ino. 16-Unit Open Market Shed	Obratwaowu	Economic	45,753		March, 2016	17/3/2016	16/9/2016		100	DDF	Completed
66	Demolition and Construction of 0.90m double concrete pipe culvert and dredging of 100m river	Brahabekumi	Economic	180,660		July, 2016	4/8/2016	3/3/2017		100	DDF	Completed
67	Demolition and Construction of concrete box culvert and 0.60m x 250m concrete U-drain	Kofikum/Oboyambo	Economic	294,560		July, 2016	4/8/2016	3/2/2017		100	DDF	Completed
68	Construction of 0.9m concrete pipe culvert	Woraba (Kwansakrom)	Economic	34,992		July, 2016	4/8/2016	3/2/2017		75	DACF	On going
69	Construction of 0.6m x 250m length U-drain	Mankrong Junction	Economic	179,150		July, 2016	4/8/2016	3/2/2017		65	DACF	On going
70	Demolition and Construction of 0.9m concrete pipe culvert	Asafo	Economic	34,992		July, 2016	4/8/2016	3/2/2017		100	DACF	Completed
72	Construction of Female and Children's ward	Nsaba	Health	229,860		July, 2016	4/8/2016	3/2/2017		75	DACF	On going
73	Conversion of classroom pavilion	Mankrong	Education	203,480		July, 2016	4/8/2016	3/2/2017		80	DACF	On going
74	Construction Ino. 6-unit CRB with Ancillary facilities	Kofikum (AEDA Prim. Sch.)	Education	349,253.1		July, 2016	11/7/2016	10/2/2017		85	Get Fund	On going
75	Construction of Ino. 6-unit CRB with Ancillary facilities	Obokor (AEDA Prim. Sch)	Education	359,789		July, 2016	11/7/2016	10/2/2017		50	Get Fund	On going
76	Construction of Ino. 6-unit CRB with Ancillary	Akroma (AEDA Prim. Sch.)	Education	359,789		July, 2016	11/7/2016	10/2/2017		Newly awarded	Get Fund	Yet to start

**Agona East District Assembly-DMTDP 2018-2021**

	facilities											
77	Construction of Ino. 6-unit CRB with Ancillary facilities	Sasakwaa (AEDA Prim. Sch.)	Education	349,736		July, 2016	11/7/2016	10/2/2017		85	Get Fund	On going
78	Construction of Ino. 6-unit CRB with Ancillary facilities	Otabilkwaa (AEDA Prim. Sch.)	Education	349,792.4		July, 2016	11/7/2016	10/2/2017		20	Get Fund	On going
79	Construction of Ino. 6-unit CRB with Ancillary facilities	Abuakwa Akrobon (AEDA Prim. Sch.)	Education	349,807.3		July, 2016	11/7/2016	10/2/2017		40	Get Fund	On going

## 1.8 YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

The national youth employment agency started in 2015 to provide jobs to the youth of the district. The table below indicates the models that have been implemented by the Agona East District.

**Table 1.19: Breakdown of beneficiaries under the programme**

AGENCY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Community Policing Assistant (C.P.A)	11	9	20
Youth in Prison Service (Y.P.S)	7	3	10
Fire Service Assistant (F.S.A)	7	3	10
Environmental Protection Officer (E.P.O)	6	4	10
E- Health	3	-	3
Community Education Training Assistant (C.E.T.A)	29	52	81
Community Health Workers (C.H.W)	63	11	74
Youth in Arabic Education	12	-	12
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>220</b>

## 1.9 ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION OF THE DISTRICT

### 1.9.1 Institutional Capacity Needs

The current institutional capacity of the Agona makes provision for the availability of various departments at the local level for the effective preparation and implementation of this Medium Term Development Plan. These departments include; Ghana Health Service, Ghana Education Services, Department of Agriculture, Works Department, Business Advisory Centre, National Disaster Management Organization, National Commission for Civic Education, Physical Planning Department, Department of Social Development and Finance Department. Other bodies that aid in the preparation and implementation of the work plan through the DPCU include the Budget Unit, Planning Unit, Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit among others. The current situation of the capacity of the existing departments in the DPCU are indicated in the table below.

**Table 1.20: DPCU Capacity and Management Index**

NO.	INDICATORS	CAPACITY	SCORE
1.	Qualification of personnel	Most staff have the required education	8
2.	Staff compliment	All position in the DPCU are filled	10
3.	M&E Skills & Knowledge	Some staff have requisite M&E skills and knowledge	6
4.	Availability of funds	Funds are available to meet basic costs as well as carry out M&E activities	10
5.	Utilization of funds	Some resources are spent as approved by the DA, but management also continuous to direct some funds	5
6.	Timely Access to funds	Funds released a few months behind	6

		schedule	
7.	Leadership	Leadership is dynamic and motivates DA staff to work together for long term development	
8.	Management	There is a full complement of management and technically skilled personnel to handle all functions	10
9.	Workload	Workload forces staff to work overtime to complete planning and M&E functions	7
10.	Motivation and incentives	Basic central government motivation/incentives are non-existent and if at all they are, they are inaccessible	3
11.	Equipment/ facilities	All staff have access to appropriate office space, furniture and other facilities	10
12.	<b>TOTAL SCORE</b>		<b>75</b>

The DPCU Index (Average Indicator Score) is 6.82 (ie. 75/11). This indicates that the DPCU has an **average capacity** and management performance.

## 1.10 PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIROMENT

### 1.10.1 Location and Size

Agona East District is situated in the eastern corner of the Central Region within latitudes 5°30' and 5°50'N and between longitudes 0°35' and 0°55' W. The Agona East District Assembly (AEDA) was carved out of the defunct Agona District Assembly in 2008 by Legislative Instrument 1921 in 2007 as a means of ensuring effective administration, holistic development and bringing development to the doorstep of its citizens. . It is one of the Twenty-three (23) Political and Administrative Districts in the Central Region of Ghana with a total land of 539.7 square kilometers, which is about 6 percent of the total land area of Central Region. It is bounded on the South-west by the Agona West Municipal Assembly. The West Akim and Birim South District Assemblies lie to the north of the District whilst it is bounded on the East by Awutu Senya and South-East by Gomoa East District and to the West by Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa and Ajumako-Enyan Essiam District. The District whose capital is Agona Nsaba, falls within the forest belt of Ghana and is a cocoa producing area.



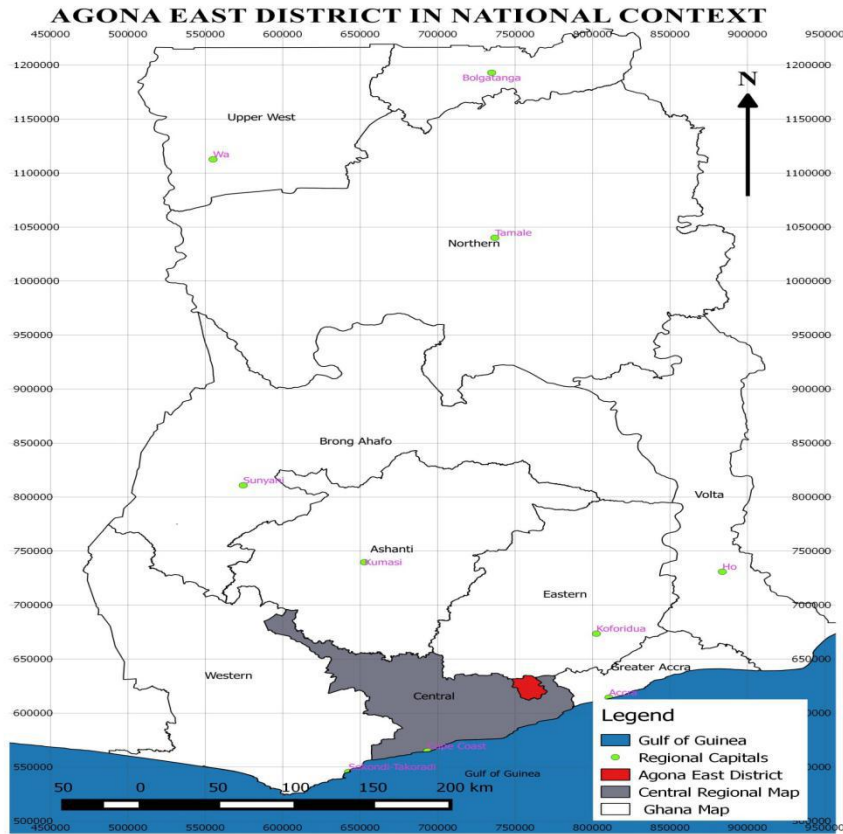


Fig 1.3: District in the National Context

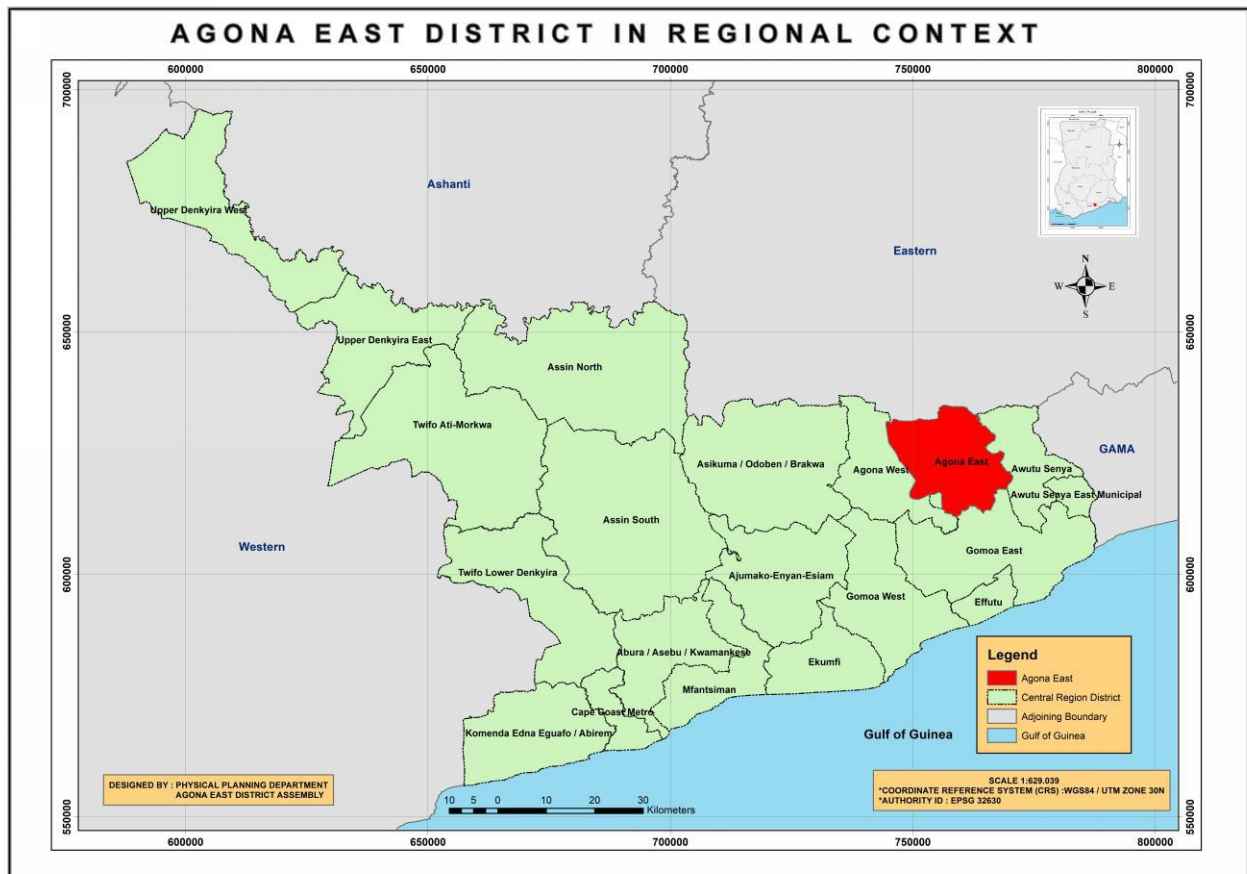


Fig. 1.4 : District in the Regional Context



**Fig. 1.5 : Settlements of Agona East District Assembly**

### 1.10.2 Relief and Drainage

Agona East District has a diversified relief with altitudes varying between 75-150 meters above sea level with the highest point being 350 meters. The district has undulating and sloppy topography from north to south with isolated hill rocks such as Obotomfo in the north- east, most of which are made up of granitic rocks. Two main rivers, Akora and Ayensu, primarily drain this District. There are other small rivers like Krufa, Samsam, Dutch, Nkumkum, and Oboyambo, which could be useful for purposes of irrigation. Other seasonal rivers include; Afono, Duakwateaa, Zongomu and Ameang.

### 1.10.3 Soil and Land Use

The major soil type found in the District is classified as Forest ochrosols. These soils are alkaline and richly supplied with nutrients, which make them suitable for cultivating varied agricultural produce like cocoa, citrus, oil palm and coconut. Typical forest food crops like plantain, banana, cassava, cocoyam and maize. Vegetables such as pepper, garden eggs, tomato, okro and sugar cane cultivation are widespread. Agriculture occupies most of the land use; however, certain areas are devoted to forestry e.g. Obotomfo and community settlements.

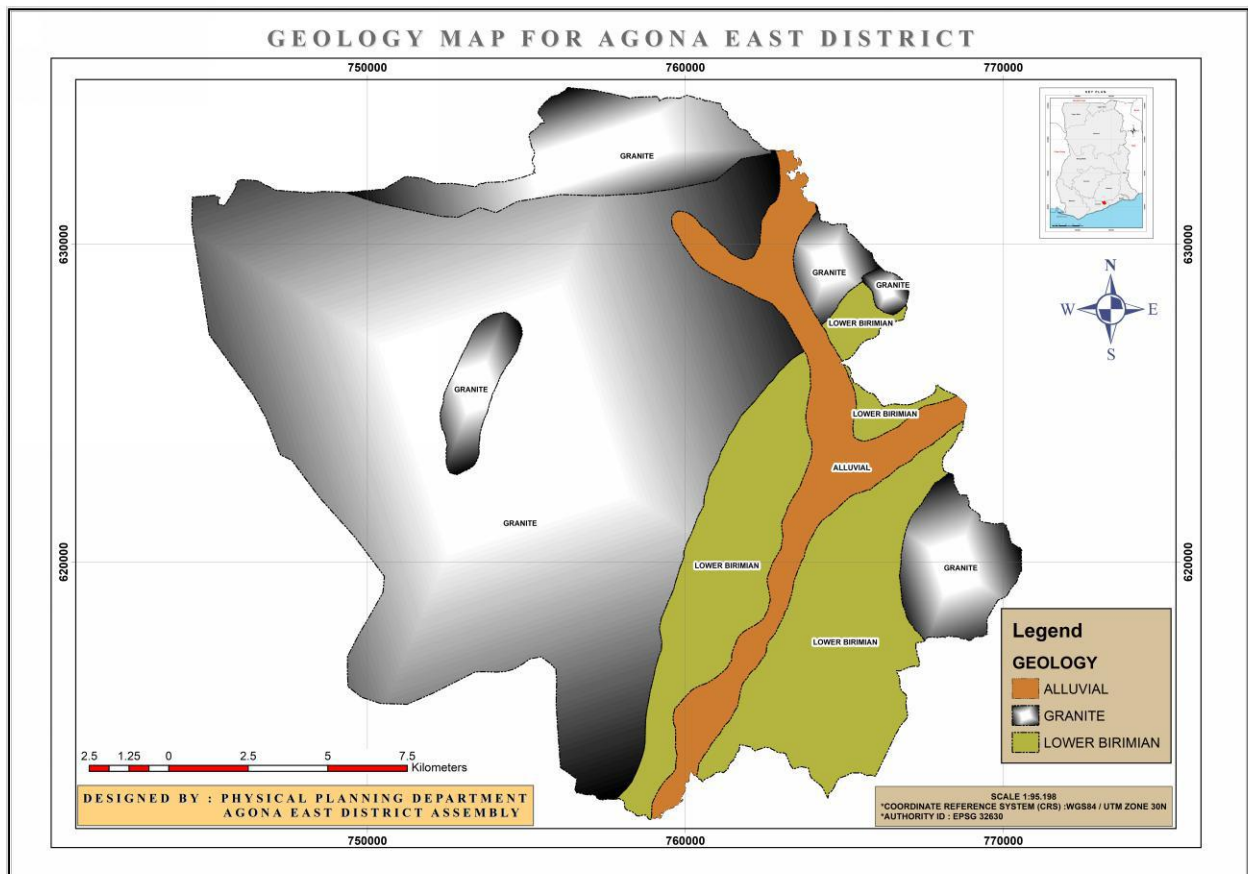


Fig. 1.6: Geological Map of Agona East District

### 1.10.4 Climate and Vegetation

Generally, the District lies in the wet semi-equatorial climatic zone. It has two main crop growing seasons: a bio-modal pattern of rainfall with the maximum occurring in May/June and September/October. The annual rainfall figure lies within the range of 1000mm – 1400mm. The dry season starts in December and ends in March with the highest mean monthly temperature of 33.8<sup>0</sup> occurring between March/April and the lowest of about 29.4<sup>0</sup> C in August.

The area falls within the moist tropical and semi-deciduous forest with many valuable timber trees like Mahogany, Sapele, Silk Cotton, Wawa and Odum. Due to over logging most of the timber trees are no more. The most predominant and giant tree left is the silk cotton. The recent award of concessions for the harvesting of this tree poses the greatest ecological danger to the environment. Aforestation, particularly the cultivation of teak and other forest trees would become very important economic ventures in future.

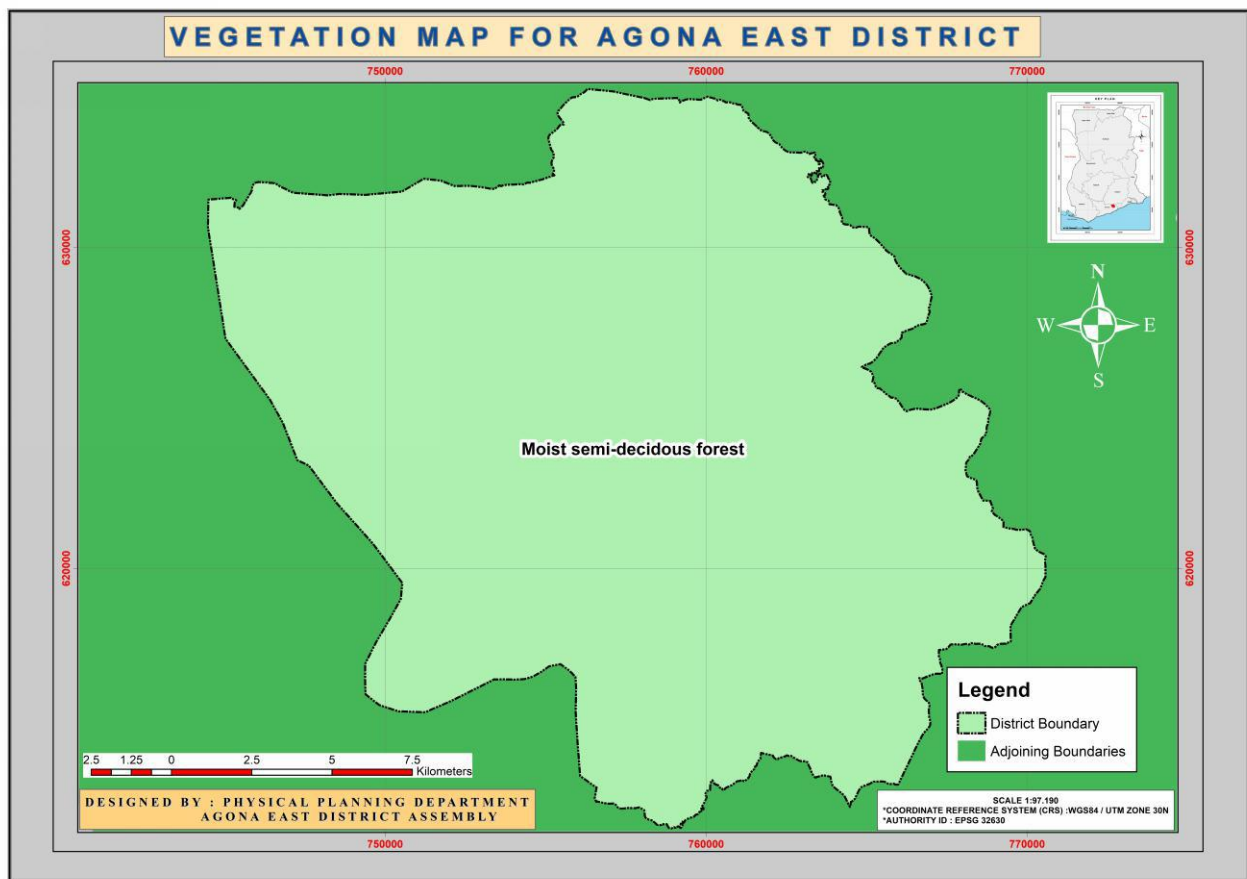


Fig. 1.7: Vegetation Map of Agona East District

## 1.11 CONDITIONS OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

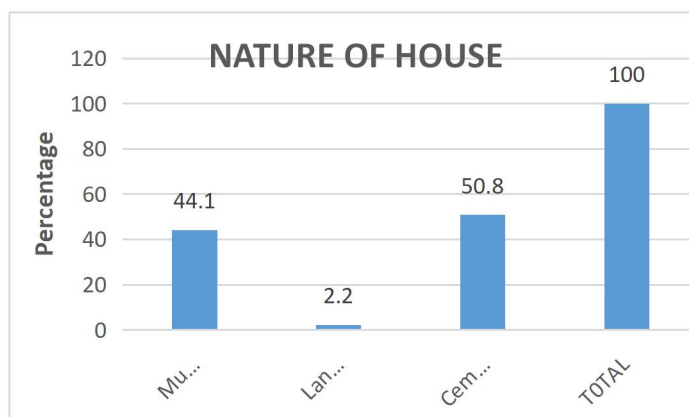
### 1.11.1 Housing

Most housing types in the district are compound with few detached and semi-detached in the large settlements like Nsaba, Duakwa, Asafo, Kwanyako and Mankrong. Generally, the outer wall of the

houses are built with Mud, landcrete and cement block with 44.1%, 2.2% and 50.8% (see table below) respectively. Few plastered walls. In the large settlements like Nsaba, Duakwa, Asafo and Kwanyako, the buildings are plastered with cement. On a wider scale, most of the roofs have aluminium sheets. The foundations of most houses in towns like Aboano, Essuso, larger parts of Duakwa and Kwanyako, have been attacked by erosion because of heavy downpours from rains and stormy water from poor drainage around houses. Constant sweeping and intensive weeding around houses have contributed to the worsening of these conditions. Again, most houses have no toilet facilities and therefore inmates depend on the few public toilets. Few houses have kitchens and the main courtyard is usually used for such purposes. Houses with no in-built bathrooms normally have their bathrooms outside the main house or are made as attachment to the main house. The resultant effect is the threat to public health by the exposure to sludge, which has drained into empty spaces creating fertile breeding grounds for mosquitoes and other diseases causing pathogens.

**Table 1.21: Nature of Houses**

NATURE OF HOUSE	%
Mud/Swiss	44.1
Landcrete	2.2
Cement Block	50.8
TOTAL	100



Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 PHS **Fig. 1.8: Nature of Houses**

## 1.12 CLIMATE CHANGE & GREEN ECONOMY

### 1.12.1 Climate Change

Climate change is a result of human activities. These are seen in bad farming, uncontrolled chainsaw, unregulated sand winning and hunting practices. According to the National Disaster Management Organisation, about 75.5% of the households in the district use fuel wood and 9.2% use charcoal as their main sources of energy for cooking thus, giving an indication of the extent of deforestation of the forest cover in the district.

The commonest farming practice in the district is the slash and burn method of clearing the land for farming. This practice has left large tracts of farmland bare and exposed them to serious erosion, thereby rapidly destroying the natural vegetation of the district. Related to farming, though not

alarming, is the incidence of bush fire in the district, especially during the dry season when farmers start preparing new farmlands. Moreover, the indiscriminate activities of chain saw operators for timber, firewood and burning of charcoal add to the environmental degradation.

As result of these afore-mentioned activities, the natural environment has been greatly degraded in almost all parts of the District increasing the impact of climate change, which manifests itself in low rainfall, serious erosion of inhabited land, flooding, decreasing vegetation cover, drying up of rivers and streams and high rise in atmospheric temperature.

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### 1.12.2 Green Economy:

Key Sectors to Transform Agona East District into a Green Economy.

**OBJECTIVE:** To intensify the use of organic fertilizer, Agric research and development to enhance post-harvest technologies.

**Table 1.22: Programme On Green Economy**

SUB - SECTOR	RECOMMENDED POLICIES	SOCIO – ECONOMIC BENEFITS	ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS.
<p><u>CROPS</u></p> <p>1. Cocoa</p> <p>2. Plantain</p> <p>3. Cassava</p> <p>4. Oil palm</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensify the use of Organic fertilizers, Agric research and development. Enhance post – harvest technologies.</li> <li>• Introduce organic farming and enhance productivity of organic produce for local consumption and export.</li> <li>• Encourage town and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase Jobs creation and the growth of rural incomes.</li> <li>• Reduce rural poverty and enhance social livelihoods in rural areas.</li> <li>• Encourage the growth of cottage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction of carbon compounds in the atmosphere as trees increase the amount of oxygen in the atmosphere through photosynthesis.</li> <li>• Reduce the greenhouse effect by the release of substantial oxygen into the atmosphere.</li> </ul>

SUB - SECTOR	RECOMMENDED POLICIES	SOCIO – ECONOMIC BENEFITS	ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS.
5. Citrus 6. Maize 7. Vegetables 8. Rubber 9. Woodlot establishment 10. Ornamentals and horticulture crops 11. Pineapple 12. Cocoyam 13. Rice 14. Coconut	country beautification through tree planting, ornamentals in homes and along major roads. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage woodlot establishment and afforestation with economic trees such as Mango, Acacia, etc. in zonal councils</li> <li>• Intensify farmer education, training and sensitization through improved extension delivery to encourage greening the District.</li> <li>• Intensify school and home gardening to increase consumption of vegetables and leafs.</li> <li>• Intensify public – private partnership in Agriculture policies and productivity.</li> <li>• Encourage and enhance modernization and commercialization of agriculture through facilitation of agro – equipment and Improvement of irrigation to increase continuous productivity.</li> <li>• Encourage and facilitate Agro processing and value addition of raw materials</li> </ul>	industries and enhance rural economy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce rural urban drift and its associated social nuisances.</li> <li>• Open up the rural economy and enhance industrialization in the long term.</li> <li>• Ensure food security and Improve Agricultural productivity and efficiency.</li> <li>• Ensure sustainable production of raw materials for local industries and export.</li> <li>• Boost investor confidents and growth.</li> <li>• Enhance sustainable economic development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce dust in the atmosphere by trapping particles.</li> <li>• Increase the Amount of moisture in the atmosphere, thereby improving the rainfall patterns</li> <li>• Reduction of global warming and climate change.</li> <li>• Reduction of Erosion and soil degradation.</li> <li>• Increase soil fertility, structure and composition.</li> <li>• Increase eco-tourism and environmental beautification.</li> <li>• Reduce deforestations and increase forest cover of the district.</li> <li>• Increase bio – divestiture, thus increase the amount of flora and fauna activities.</li> <li>• Reduce marauding effects of desertification in the District.</li> <li>• Reduce soil toxicity and prolonged residual effects.</li> <li>• Ensure sustainable soil and water management.</li> </ul>
LIVESTOCK <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small ruminants ( sheep and Goats)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educate, and train farmers to Improve husbandry practices and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase Jobs creation and the growth of rural incomes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce over – grazing and its resultant effects of land and vegetation</li> </ul>

SUB - SECTOR	RECOMMENDED POLICIES	SOCIO – ECONOMIC BENEFITS	ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cattle</li> <li>• Poultry</li> <li>• Increase fish farming and aqua – culture in the District.</li> <li>• Increase productivity in Api – culture, snail grascutter, rabbit mushroom farming, to reduce the pressure on games and the excessive exploitation of wild life.</li> </ul>	<p>encourage farmers to practice pasture and fodder establishment, through improve extension delivery, to reduce over-grazing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train, educate farmers Improve feeding practices through supplementary feeding, by producing silage and hay.</li> <li>• Introduction of improved breeds, to enhance food security through the production of quality meat.</li> <li>• Management of livestock industry to harness the maximum dividends.</li> <li>• Train, educate farmers on Record keeping and farm accounting and farm business management</li> <li>• Train and educate farmers on the importance of farm sanitation improvement</li> <li>• Train, educate farmers in animal pest and disease identification and control.</li> <li>• Train young men or youth to take Livestock production as a business.</li> <li>• Sensitize and educate selected schools on the inclusion of animal protein in their daily meals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce rural poverty and enhance social livelihoods in rural areas.</li> <li>• Reduce rural urban drift and its associated social nuisances.</li> <li>• Open up the rural economy and enhance industrialization in the long term.</li> <li>• Ensure food security and Improve Agricultural productivity and efficiency.</li> <li>• Ensure sustainable production of raw materials for local industries.</li> <li>• Encourage and facilitate Agro processing and value addition of raw materials.</li> <li>• Ensure increase nutrition and reduction in malnutrition and associated disease through sustainable provision of meat and meat products.</li> </ul>	<p>degradation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce soil infertility and increase land use.</li> <li>• Ensure sustainable soil management</li> <li>• Reduction in soil erosion.</li> <li>• Ensure a sustainable reduction of stunted growth through the sustainable consumption of meat and meat products.</li> <li>• Reduction of bush burning and bush fires in an attempt by herdsmen providing fresh pasture for their livestock.</li> </ul>



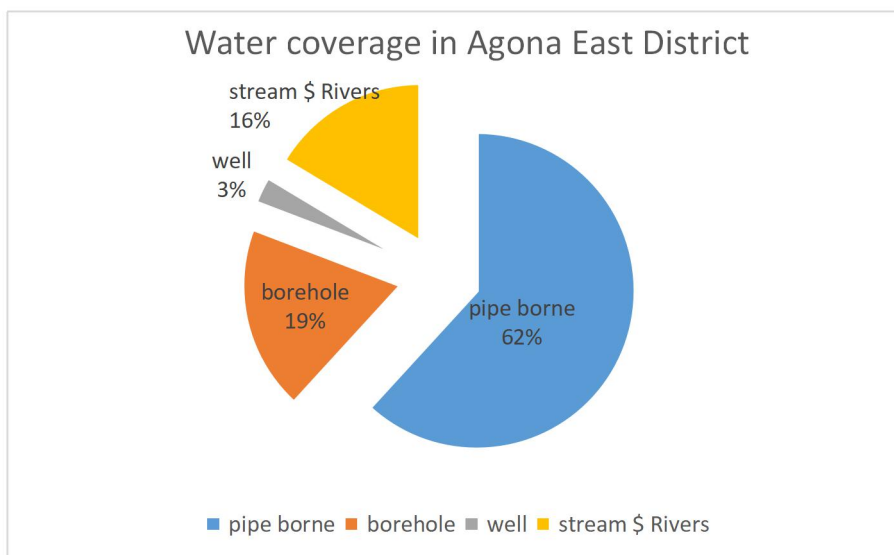
## 1.13 WATER SECURITY AND SANITATION

### 1.13.1 Water Coverage

The water coverage rate in the district is estimated at 64.5%. Although the general water coverage rate of the district is commendable, this has been influenced by pipe borne water supply to the five (5) major urban centres such as Nsaba, Duakwa, Kwanyako, Asafo and Mankrong in the district and selected communities served by Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL).

The various sources of water for people in the district include pipe borne, borehole, hand dug wells and river/spring/pond among others. A substantial proportion of households in the district about 13.6 % rely on unsafe water supply sources for drinking and other purposes. This situation probably accounts for the prevalence of water borne and sanitation related diseases in several communities in the district.

About 86.4 % of households have access to improved water sources. Figure 10 below shows that 62% of the District Population has access to pipe-borne water, whilst 19% and 3% use a borehole and well respectively. The remaining population depends on untreated water from streams and rivers ( 2010 population and housing census).



**Fig.1.9: Water coverage in Agona East**

#### *Water Interventions*

The Community Water and Sanitation Agency collaborated with International Development Agency (IDA) to extend water supply to Kenyankor, Duotu, Fahwia, Fante Bawjiase and its communities in the district. Institutional latrines have been constructed in 5 communities of the District.

### 1.13.2 Sanitation

#### 1.13.2.1 Solid Waste Management

There is no institutionalized solid waste management system, in the district especially at secondary and tertiary stages. However, at the primary disposal stage the Environmental officers and the communities through individuals/individual household’s efforts dispose of their solid waste to nearby open dumping sites.

Refuse disposal in the disposal is mostly unorganized. Currently, the Assembly operates with only 11 communal refuse containers which are placed at Nsaba, Duakwa, Mensakrom, Kwansakrom, Kotokoli Zongo, Asafo and Kwanyako. Approximately 54% of household refuse is disposed of in the open space around the houses (2010 population and housing census). The few organized ones have unkempt surrounding Challenges. Based on the 2010 population of 85,920, and an average waste production of 0.5 kg per day, the district generates an estimated total waste of about 43 metric tonnes everyday constituting 86m<sup>3</sup> by volume. About 150 metric tonnes (300m<sup>3</sup>) constituting 49.8% of the refuse are collected every week for final disposal. The rest find its way into unauthorized sites such as bushes creating serious environmental problems.

The poor solid waste management has negative implication for the district. The uncleared solid waste and poor drainage constitute an eyesore, degrading the environmental quality and aesthetic value of the district. The heaps of solid waste and poor drainage in the district constitute a variable source of stench and offence odour as well as pollution in the district. It therefore becomes imperative that the District Assembly and house owners give serious attention to these problems in order to rescue the situation.

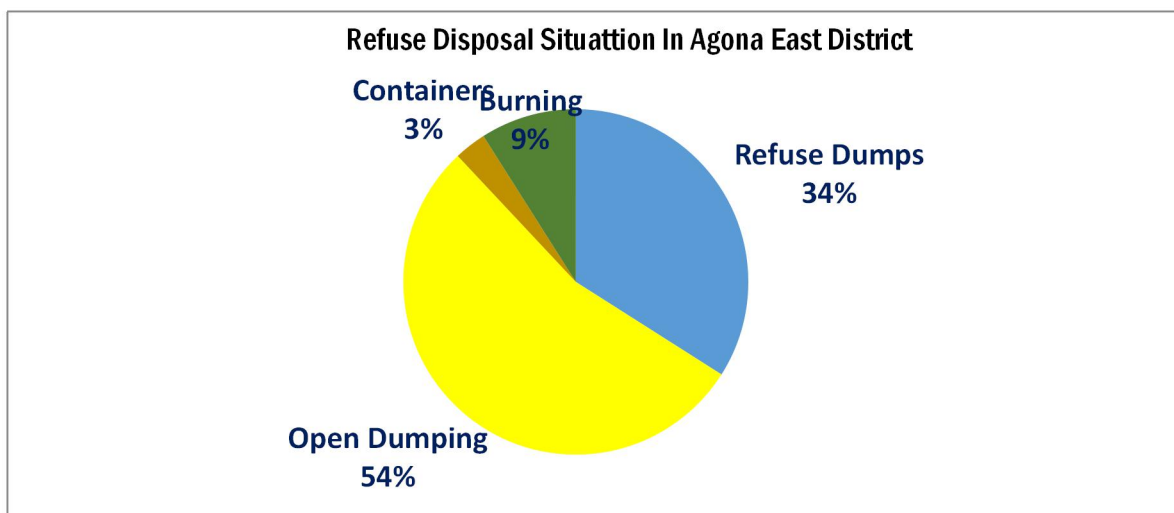


Fig. 1.10: Refuse Disposal Situation in Agona East District

**Table 1.23: Water and Sanitation**

Target Set	Achievement	Reasons For Non-Achievement	Relevance of Projects/ Programmes	Remarks
✚ Acquisition of final disposal site	Site shared with Agona west Municipal Assembly			
✚ Promote the construction of 30no. boreholes	20no. boreholes constructed	Partly fulfilled	Still relevant	
✚ Construction of Refuse disposal points at Kwanyako and Duakwa	Refuse disposal site acquired at Kwanyako	Problem of land acquisition & Lack of funding	Still Relevant	High cost of land
✚ Procurement of refuse containers	Executed	-	-	

(Source: Gaps Analysis of the 2014-2017MTDP)

#### *1.13.2.2 Environmental Situation*

Swedru, a sister district's capital is the only place with a waste disposal site for both liquid and solid waste generated in the district. All the other communities rely on make shift local arrangements most of which do not conform to accepted environmental norms. The poor waste disposal situation in Agona East is caused by inefficient and inadequate infrastructure facilities, especially insufficient drainage and toilet facilities. In some of the communities refuse disposal points have become terminals for open defecation while the pile of refuse grow into unsightly mountains because the Assembly is unable to cope with the problem. The absence of development according to planned layouts has denied the towns of elaborate drainage systems and resulted in household effluents being disposed of haphazardly and causing unsanitary conditions in most areas. The illegal activities of chain-saw operators, charcoal and firewood merchants have resulted in deforestation since the fuel wood related activities are not based on sustainable exploitation of forest resources and thus posing a threat to ecological stability and sustainable environmental development.

Traditional farm management practices, to wit, slash-and-burn; reduced fallow periods; reduced crop rotation cycles and the absence of agro-forestry practices among others have resulted in erosion on farmlands.

One major environmental problem especially in the villages is inter-house soil erosion. The foundations under several houses are exposed thus posing danger to life and property since many of these buildings are constructed with laterite.

Due to misuse and mismanagement of water bodies, for example dumping of refuse and soapy water into them largely due to ignorance and conservatism there is water pollution in some of the

settlements. Air pollution in some settlements is caused by poor sanitary conditions arising from piles of rotting refuse.

### **1.13.3 Status of Implementation of the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)**

Most houses are built without proper sanitary facilities compelling a number of inhabitants to rely on few public toilets some of which are so poor that one cannot even enter let alone use them. Such pressing situations have caused most of the people to resort to open defecation which has the tendency to cause serious outbreak of diseases such as cholera, typhoid and hepatitis. As part of our obligation in accordance with the National Policy to obtain Open Defecation Free (ODF) Communities in the District, fourteen (14) communities were selected under IDA CLTS Quick Wins Phase II Project for implementation of CLTS with the aim of ensuring that they attain ODF status by end of May, 2017. The table below shows the status of implementation in the district.

**Table 1.24: Status of representation of CLTS in the District**

BASELINE BEFORE QUICK WINS CLTS PROJECT									QUICK WINS PROJECT				
S/N	Name of Community	# Houses	Population	# Household latrines under construction			# Household latrines completed and in use	No. of Hand washing facilities installed	# Household latrines under construction			# Household latrines Completed and in use	No of hand washing facilities installed
				Pit	Decking	Supper Structure			Pit	Decking	Supper Structure		
1	Anomabo	50	450	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	2
2	Mmem	23	97	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	5
3	Domeabra	156	500	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	6
4	Tawora	65	450	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	11
5	Kokwado	35	250	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	3
6	Nampong	75	215	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	5
7	Kwame Sam	39	218	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	1	0	3
8	Kwesi Paintsil	49	266	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	9
9	Bentum	22	201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
10	Kwesi Amoakwa	17	127	0	0	0	12	0	2	4	1	1	3
11	Kwame Otabilkwaa	120	360	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	22
12	Akoakoo	32	520	0	0	0	32	0	3	0	0	0	14
13	Kwame Ntsiful	33	450	0	0	0	0	0	18	5	1	0	16
14	Akokoasa	55	620	0	0	0	7	0	3	1	0	0	11
15	TOTAL	771	4,724	0	0	0	59	0	54	14	3	1	114

## 1.14 NATURAL AND MAN-MADE DISASTERS

The commonest farming practice in the district is the slash and burn method of clearing the land for farming. This practice has left large tracts of farmland bare and exposed them to serious erosion, thereby rapidly destroying the natural vegetation of the district. Related to farming, though not alarming, is the incidence of bush fire in the district, especially during the dry season when farmers start preparing new farmlands. Moreover, the indiscriminate activities of chain saw operators for timber, firewood and burning of charcoal add to the environmental degradation.

As result of these afore-mentioned activities, the natural environment has been greatly degraded in almost all parts of the District increasing the impact of climate change, which manifests itself in low rainfall, serious erosion of inhabited land, flooding, decreasing vegetation cover, drying up of rivers and streams and high rise in atmospheric temperature.

The district has experienced 48-disaster situation emanating from fire, flood and rainstorm in the past 4 years. About 1,133 people were displaced in all the disaster situations. The details is shown below.

**Table 1.25: Disaster Occurrence in the district**

YEAR	LOCATION/COMMUNITIES	NUMBER OF PEOPLE DISPLACED	NUMBER OF CASES
2014	Kwansakrom, Domoki, Kwanyako, Ofoase, Nsaba, Asafo, Mankrong	89 (5 deaths)	8
2015	Kwesikum ,teacher kai, Kwanyako, Duakwa	62	4
2016	Duakwa, Nsaba, Domoki, Ninta, kwansakrom, teacher kai, Ofoase essisu	703	25
2017	Kwanyako, kofikum, Ninta, Mankrong, oketow,obosomase	279	11
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>48</b>

SOURCE: 2017 DMTDP- NADMO

### 1.14.1 Causes of Disasters

- Indiscriminate building
- Lack /inadequate gutters/ drains to absorb large volume of water
- Deforestation (Activities of chain saw operators for firewood)
- Inadequate sensitization programmes on impact of climate change

## 1.15 NATURAL RESOURCE UTILIZATION

### 1.15.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the major economic activity in Agona East District and engages more than 50.6% of the District's population. The high soil fertility supports cultivation of tree and cash crops, food

crops, vegetables and sugarcane. Tree crops such as cocoa, citrus, oil palm and cola are cultivated. Food crops like maize, cassava, cocoyam, vegetables are also cultivated, and the District supplies Swedru, Akroso, Kasoa, Bawjiase and Accra markets. Crop yields are however low, the major contributing factors being outmoded agricultural practices, declining soil fertility, small farm holdings, use of very simple technology and dependence on the weather. This notwithstanding, the district still has enormous potential to increase overall output because agricultural practice is still not intensive enough and about 40% of arable land still remains uncultivated.

Agricultural Technology in the District is mainly traditional and subsistence, employing farming implements like hoes, cutlasses and axes and this partly explains the low productivity. Though a considerable number of farmers use improved seed varieties and agro-chemicals, these have not made a significant impact on production because farmers lack the capital to enable them use these inputs on a sustainable basis. Though there are no irrigation schemes in the district, farmers in Asafo and Kwanyako sub-district areas engage in dry-season vegetable cultivation making use of rivers and streams by fetching water direct from these water bodies through manual means.

Modern storage systems are virtually non-existent. Traditional barns and improved cribs are however employed to store maize. Solar drying methods have been applied on a limited scale for cocoa and recently, pepper. The absence of storage and preservation facilities compels farmers to sell their produce especially vegetables at low prices during the bumper harvest periods. For the same reason also, the annual average post-harvest loss for maize is almost 30% and higher losses have been recorded for vegetables. Traders from Accra, Tema and Mankessim buy these produce at farm gate and the marketing centres. Though there are 9 markets fairly distributed over the District, the greater volume of trade takes place at Swedru and Nsuansa with the latter handling a large volume of raw farm produce.

The district food security situation is that of a poor one, with most farmers running short of food crops during lean periods of the year largely due to low productivity, post harvest losses among others. The current output level of major food crops such as Maize, Cassava, Plantain stand at 1.8mt/ha, 13.0mt/ha and 4.3mt/ha. This district however, has the potential of increasing productivity to 3mt/ha for maize, 25mt/ha for Cassava and 6.5mt/ha for plantain throughout the district. The situation for that of vegetable production is not any better, at current levels output levels of vegetables stand at 12mt/ha, however the district has a capacity of producing up to 20mt/ha of vegetables.

Livestock production is on a limited scale. Apart from a few cattle and poultry kept on the outskirts of the major towns (Nantifa), all other animal rearing activities are for domestic consumption only. Fishing is done along the Akora and Ayensu rivers. This is economically insignificant. Aquaculture is almost unknown though there are several wetlands that can support the industry.

Table below shows major crops produced and the area under cultivation.

**Table 1.26: Major Crops, Area under Cultivation and yields in Agona East**

S/N	CROPS	AREA UNDER CULTIVATION (HECTARE)	AVERAGE YIELD (MT /HA)	PRODUCTION (MT)
1	MAIZE	4,394.52	2.50	10,986.30
	CASSAVA	3,644.78	18.69	68,120.96
	YAM	350.10	8.92	3,123.71
	PEPPER	1,842.6	5.0	9,213
	PINEAPPLE	565.25	30.96	17,500
	COCOA	14,752.78	2.20	32,456.12
	CITRUS	1,635.71	34.25	56,023.69
	OIL PALM	710.34	28.36	20,145.32
	PLANTAIN	1,837.54	10.98	20,176.19
	COCONUT	2,289.29	9.65	22,091.71
	COCOYAM	56.11	3.6	201.98
	RICE	20.048	2.5	50.12
	CABBAGE	558.37	4.50	2,512.65
	OKRO	63.7375	3.20	203.96
	TOMATO	12.99	7.85	101.96
CUCUMBER	110.91	2.31	256.21	

(SOURCE: MOFA, AGONA EAST. 2017)

**Table 1.27: Major Livestock Production**

No.	MAJOR LIVESTOCK	No. of Animals	No. of Farms / Households
1.	Sheep	11,741	506
2.	Goats	58,445	912
3.	Cattle	2,789	102
4.	Pigs	16,529	510
5.	Poultry: Local	845,966	2,354
6.	Exotic	166,757	76
7.	Fish pond	38	7

(SOURCE: MOFA, AGONA EAST. 2017)



## 1.16 POPULATION

### 1.16.1 Population Size, Age and Sex Distribution

The total population of Agona East District is 85,920, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, representing 3.9 percent of Central Region's population (2,201,863). The females (44,885) make up 52.2% of the population as against 41,035 (47.8%) males denoting more females than males in the District (Table 1). The sex ratio 91.4, implies 91 males per 100 females which is on par with that recorded for the region (91) and a little above that of the nation, 92% (GSS, 2012; GSS, 2014). Throughout life, it is also expected that at every age mortality rates for females would be lower than that of males.

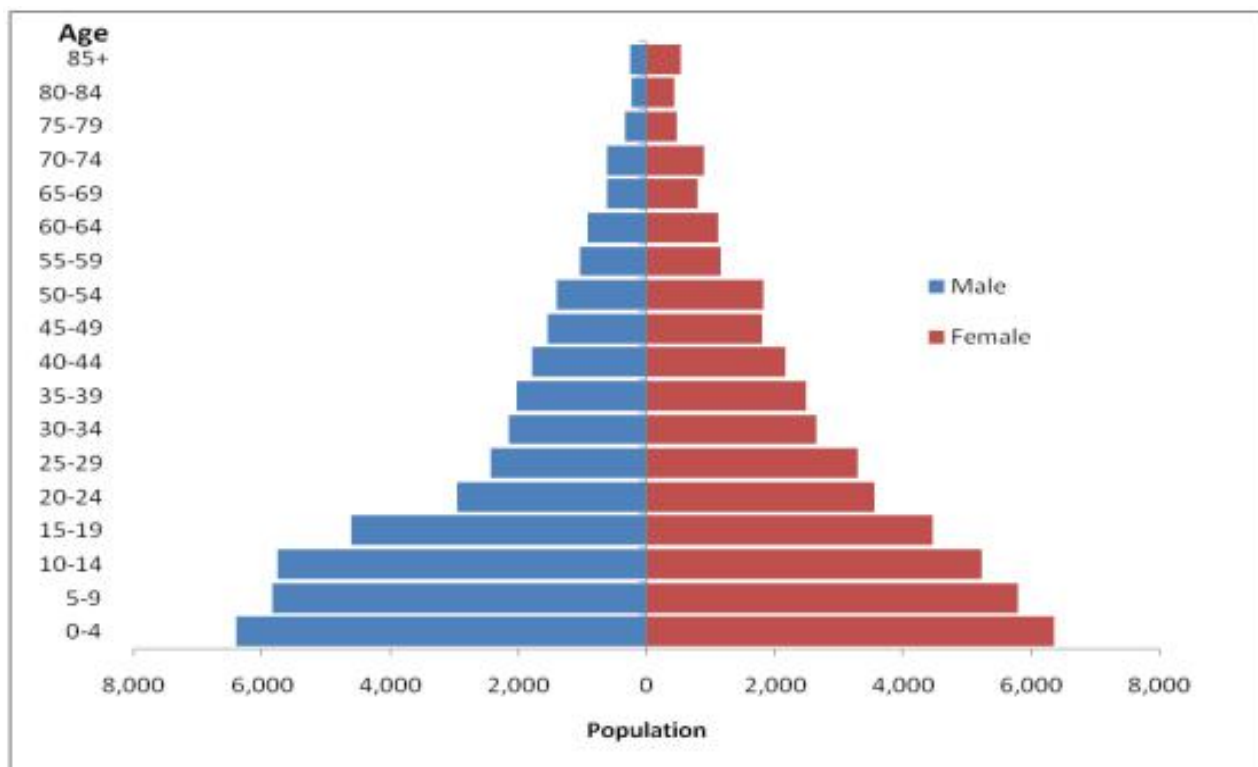
**Table 1.27: Age-sex structure of Agona East District**

Age category (years)	Population	Proportion (%)	
		Male	Female
0-4	12,752	7.46	7.38
5-9	11,637	6.81	6.74
10-14	10,979	6.7	6.08
15-19	9,065	5.36	5.19
20-24	6,511	3.44	4.14
25-29	5,730	2.84	3.83
30-34	4,796	2.51	3.07
35-39	4,510	2.37	2.88
40-44	3,946	2.09	2.51
45-49	3,354	1.81	2.09
50-54	3,218	1.64	2.1
55-59	2,202	1.22	1.34
60-64	2,030	1.07	1.29
65+	5,190	2.44	3.64
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>85,920</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>52.2</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2014

Age and Sex structure as explained by population pyramid. The shape of the pyramid is largely influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality and migration.

*Figure 3: Pyramid of Agona East*



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2014

**Fig. 1.11: Population of Agona East**

The Figure above depicts the age-sex structure of the population of Agona East District. The broad base of the pyramid shows a younger population consisting of large numbers of children and the narrow apex signifies a small older population. It also shows that the population is predominantly females than males. With increasing age, the proportion of males is slightly smaller than females, indicating that at older ages, the proportion of males is lower than that of females. The high proportion (59.29%) of the populations aged 0-24 years indicates that the population in the District is more youthful. It has a working population is about 52.8% whiles the younger and elderly population who are taken care of is about 47.2% (i.e. the aged: 6.0% and the Children: 41.2%). This gives a dependency ratio of 89.4. This means that every 100 working adult cares for about 89 dependents if all the population within the economically active age cohort were in active labour force. This is high as compared to the regional and national figure, 81.4% and 79.2%, respectively. This burden of dependency could still be minimized with combined measures of increased job opportunities and increased productivity (GSS, 2014a; GSS 2014b). The population of the major settlements is shown in the table below.

**Table 1.28: Major Settlements and their Population Trend**

Community Names	2010			2017		
	Male	Female	Total			
AGONA KWANYAKO	5,057	5,919	10,976			
AGONA NSABA	4,326	5,050	9,376			

AGONA DUAKWA	3,930	4,444	8,374			
AGONA ASAFO	4,122	4,791	8,913			
MANKRONG	584	733	1,317			
MANKRONG NKWANTA	1,203	1,393	2,596			
KOTOKORI ZONGO	1,082	1,197	2,279			
KWANSAKROM	791	872	1,663			
OKETSEW	510	561	1,071			
GYESIKROM	232	263	495			
AKWAKWAA	694	768	1,462			
MANSOFO	129	146	275			
NANTIFA	294	309	603			
AKOKOASA	143	122	265			
TAWURA	355	314	669			
DUOTO	383	325	708			
OBRATWAWU	231	275	506			
KWESI PENSTIL	235	205	440			
NINTA	260	239	499			
NKRAN	351	358	709			
OFOASE	194	152	346			
BODWASE FANTI (COCOADO)	475	437	912			
<b>Total (22)</b>	<b>25,581</b>	<b>28,873</b>	<b>54,454</b>			

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census – GSS

### 1.16.2 Population Growth Rates and projections

The Agona East District’s Estimated Population stands at 85,920 with a growth rate of about 3.3% p.a. However, the growth rate of the major towns shows a higher average growth rate with females slightly dominating at an estimated population of 44,885 while the male population was estimated at 41,035 (source: 2010 population & Housing Census).

Below is the formula for population projection within the period:

$$P_t = P_o E^{(rt)}$$

Where  $P_t$  is the projected population,  $P_o$  is the base year or current population,  $E$  is the constant (2.7182820),  $r$  is the growth rate and  $t$  is the projection period.

Using the formula  $P_t = P_o E^{(rt)}$ , projected population for the District is as follows:

### 1.16.3 Projected Population for the District for the next four years

**Table 1.29: Projected Population:**

YEAR	PROJECTED POPULATION
Base year (2010)	85,920
2018	111,679.7
2019	115,400.9
2020	119,246.1
2021	123,219.4

**Table 1.30: Projected Population Based On Sex**

SEX	2018	2019	2020	2021
MALE	53,337.7	55,114.9	56,951.4	58,849.05
FEMALE	58,341.99	60,285.98	62,294.7	64,370.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>111,679.7</b>	<b>115,400.9</b>	<b>119,246.9</b>	<b>123,219.4</b>

### 1.16.4 Population Management

Population management is through family planning programmes mounted by MOH through all the health centers. The most patronized family planning devices are orals, injectable, spermicides and condoms. Effort will continue to be made to reduce population growth, although there is a declining trend in population growth as depicted by the 2010 population census.

## 1.17 GENDER EQUALITY

### 1.17.1 Gender Roles of Males and Females

In order to integrate the needs of men and women of the Agona East District Assembly, the district has mainstreamed gender into its programmes to give the same opportunity for equal participation and contribution towards development of the district. It is in line with this, that the District has formulated its main objective to; Enhance Gender Equity and Improve the Advocacy for women in the Communities and in public Life. The District has an estimated Population of **85,920** with female slightly dominating at an estimated population of **44,885** while the male population is estimated at **41,035**. **Source:** 2010 POPULATION CENSUS

Even though women dominate in population and in almost all the communities as indicated above, women contribution and participation towards development of the district has been minimal because;

- Society’s beliefs, customs and practices such as the widowhood rites, inheritance system have restricted majority of women from participating and benefiting from development effort unlike their male counterpart. This has resulted in few women climbing the social ladder of the district.
- The district has 32 Assembly members including the Member of Parliament and the District Chief Executive; only 2 of the members are women. This wide gap means that Gender sensitive policies and institutional structures to address gender inequalities at the district will require a systematic effort from all parties and if possible, a male driven initiative.
- It is inescapable facts that, the number of girls sent to school begin to decrease after primary six(6) from their male counterpart as a result of their biological make-up. This has created disparity in the number of educated and independent men to women.

In Education, *B.E.C.E Results Analysis For 2016* shows that about 8 girls were absent from the examination centre and could not write their exams which would affect their educational attainment. Furthermore, the result below also shows that a higher percentage of the boys have been able to pass from the Basic school. This means more boys will dominate the second cycle and tertiary institutions and hence the formal sector of the district.

**Table 1.31: Gender Segregation Of Students Performance in 2016 BECE**

	06	7-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-36	TOTAL	%
<b>BOYS</b>	3	27	38	60	108	143	216	595	<b>62</b>
<b>GIRLS</b>	0	17	29	45	93	119	172	475	<b>59</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>1070</b>	<b>60</b>

## 1.18 SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS

### 1.18.1 Human Settlement Patterns

The District has 288 settlements. The important towns in the District are: Nsaba, Kwanyako, Asafo, Duakwa, Mankrong, and Mensakrom as shown in table 52 below

**Table 1.32: Scalogram of the District**

Agona East District Assembly-DMTDP 2018-2021

SETTLE-MENTS	Population	KG	Primary	J. H. S	River/Stream	Unit Committee	KVIP	Corn mill	Feeder Road	Football Pitch	Borehole	Pipe Borne	HDW	Electricity	2nd Class Road	Post Office	Telephone Mast	CHPS	Voc/Tech	Area Council	Filling Station	Police Station	Guest House	Hotel	S. H. S	Town Council	Health centre	Market	Banks	Dist. Admin.	Total No. of	Total Cent Score	Hierarchy Level
Nsaba	9,376	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*		*	*			*	*	*	*	*		23	1055	1 <sup>st</sup>
Kwanyako	10,976	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*		*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*		*		*	*	*		21	640	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Duakwa	8,374	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*		*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*		22	662	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Asafo	8,913	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*		*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*		17	268	6 <sup>th</sup>
Mensakrom	3,148		*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*		*	*				*	*			*						16	189	9 <sup>th</sup>
Mankrong	1,317	*	*	*	*	*		*	*			*	*	*		*	*			*	*						*				15	306	5 <sup>th</sup>
Akwakwa	1,462	*	*		*			*			*	*	*	*																	8	35	26 <sup>th</sup>
Amanfo No.2	2,320	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*		*						*												10	226	8 <sup>th</sup>
Kwansakrom	1,663	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*																	12	92	16 <sup>th</sup>
Oketsew	1,071	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*		*			*				*			*							14	238	7 <sup>th</sup>
Nantifa	603	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*		*		*																	10	77	21 <sup>st</sup>
Duotu	708	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*																		11	112	12 <sup>th</sup>
Obratwaowu	506	*	*	*	*	*		*		*		*	*	*																	10	107	13 <sup>th</sup>
Ninta	499	*	*	*		*	*	*		*	*				*																9	83	20
Mansofo	275	*					*	*		*	*	*	*																		7	89	18 <sup>th</sup>
Kwesi Paintsil	440	*			*	*	*	*	*		*		*																		8	55	24 <sup>th</sup>
Akokoasa	265	*	*	*				*	*	*	*		*																		8	89	18 <sup>th</sup>
Fante Bawjiase	912	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*			*																	10	61	22 <sup>nd</sup>
Nkran	709				*	*					*		*																		4	51	25 <sup>th</sup>
Kotokoli Zongo	2,279		*	*		*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*									*						12	312	4 <sup>th</sup>



### **1.18.2 Hierarchy of Settlement and its Implications**

The analysis revealed five (5) levels of settlements within the district. Nsaba, the district capital was the highest. Duakwa and Kwanyako were the second order settlements. The third (3<sup>rd</sup>) order settlements were made up of Oketsew, Amanful no. 2, Mankrong and Asafo. These settlements are to provide some services to the surrounding satellite towns. However, for one reason or the other they are not able to do so due to the distances from these settlements to the main towns. Such that even though these settlements have some basic facilities the transportation systems are not efficient hence people in need of basic facilities end up in the district capital, Duakwa and Kwanyako because it is easier to access the facilities from these towns than the lower order ones.

The fourth (4<sup>th</sup>) order settlements were Mankrong Junction, Ofoase, Obratwaowu, Duotu and Mensakrom. The fifth (5<sup>th</sup>) order offers the lowest services such as nursery and primary schools, streams and dugouts. These were the satellite communities. Most of the settlements were found outside the functional region, which is an indication that there are spatial imbalances in the distribution of services in the district and some communities are cut-off from enjoying socio-economic services.

Services and facilities are concentrated at Nsaba (District Capital) and Kwanyako. Of the 30 services listed, Nsaba has 22 services. Duakwa follows Nsaba with 20 services.

Hence, if development is to benefit the populace and have a wider coverage there is the need for these lower order settlements to be upgraded.

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Hence, if development is to benefit the populace and have a wider coverage there is the need for these lower order settlements to be upgraded

### **1.18.3 Commodity Flows**

In this analysis, market surveys (Buyers and Sellers) were conducted in the district for Two months to determine the extent of natural interaction between the market centres and their surrounding areas. The analysis helps in establishing a trade balance for the district in terms of Agricultural and Industrial goods. The flow considers sellers and buyers of two market centres namely Duakwa and Mankrong Junction markets.



Both Exogenous and endogenous flows were classified under agricultural and industrial goods in the district and their economic values were measured in monetary terms.

The basic functions of these markets are retailing of agricultural produce (like fish, tomato, pepper, okro, garden eggs onion, cassava,) mainly produced from the district and manufactured items (like clothing, hardware, cosmetics and provision) coming from Accra and Swedru.

#### **1.18.4 Exogenous Flows**

The exogenous Flows refer to the exchange of goods between the district and other districts within the country. In other words it is the goods moving beyond the boundaries of the district. These flows can be goods from external sources (exogenous inflows or imports) and leaving the district to outside destinations (exogenous outflows or exports)

#### **1.18.5 Endogenous Flows**

Endogenous Flows refer to internal exchange of goods between the communities in the district, irrespective of where they are produced. The analysis of these flows helps to determine areas of intensive interaction in the district and functional region.

#### **1.18.6 Criteria for the Selection of the Centres for the Scalogram**

The categorization of the above communities was based strictly on the accessibility to the basic needs in the district as well as the population of the communities. To be precise the cut off point for the selection of these communities was a population threshold of over 400 with a minimum presence of at least five (5) facilities. Below is the matrix showing the presence of facilities in the selected towns before the weighting for the scalogram. The handicap of the matrix only shows the presence of the facilities in the communities but not the number and conditions of the facilities in the community, which is the best.

As a country that is embarking on poverty reduction one of the strategies to enable accelerated development is to spread in an equitable manner the national social and economic benefit that accrues to the nation. This can be done though the focus on growth within selected development centers in the district or spatial entity in our case being the grade 4 settlements.

Currently there is a weak link between the existing networks of settlements in the district even though they are all well linked and easily accessible to each other. Hence, it is the notion that if there is a balanced consideration for the development of these mid-level settlements the rural communities can benefit from this well-equipped semi urban centers.

Hence, if these settlements are well developed they can provide sufficient markets, service and storage facilities as well as labour intensive industries for the processing of local materials as being proposed by the Government under the Rural Enterprise Development Programme.

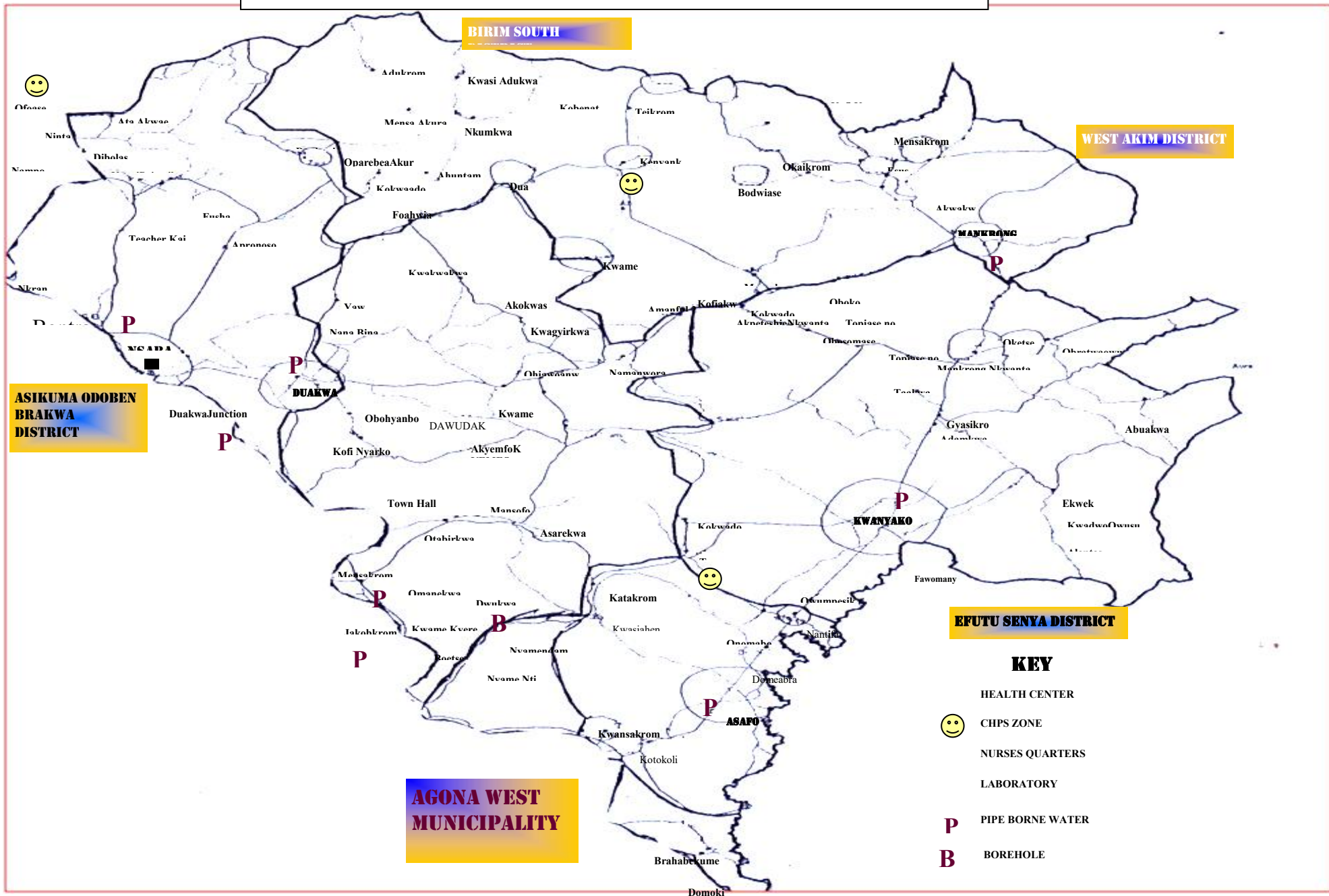
Given the high capital outlay needed for the establishment of these satellite towns it is proposed that two of them are developed in the interim (Mensakrom and Akwakwaa) because of their locations. They are right in the heart of the hard-core poverty pockets in the district.

#### **1.18.7 Distribution of Health and Water facilities**

All the areas and settlements along the major roads have access to pipe borne water supplied from the Kwanyako Water Works. Again, for all settlements with population over 500 have access to a borehole or well water facility. Hence, over 73% of the total population has access to potable water. Accessibility to water facility is not a big issue in the district since with the criteria set by CWSA all settlements that qualify for water have been catered for and unless the national threshold is changed; those without water would forever be without water. The above is the situation because the major settlements are all along some form of roads be it a first class or second or even feeder. With reference to the foregoing, water cannot be used as a measure of the degree of accessibility in the exercise.

With respect to health services and facilities almost all the towns in the Fourth hierarchy of settlement have one form of health facility or the other and they cater for the surrounding settlements they all have their referral being Agona Swedru District Hospital and to Accra should the need arise. Their spatial distribution seems even and well spread.

**Fig. 1.12 Distribution of Health, Water and Sanitation Facilities**



### **1.18.8 Distribution of Financial Institutions**

The dispersion of these institutions is no different from that of the health services. Two of the large settlements (Nsaba and Kwanyako) have a rural bank: and Agona Nsaba, the district capital has two rural banks (Agona and Nyakrom Rural Banks). These are the few main rural banks in the district.

### **1.18.9 Distribution of Educational Facilities**

As illustrated in the scalogram almost all the towns selected had one form of educational institution or the other. Most of these schools were within reach to most of the pupils. Almost every primary school had a Junior Secondary School to cater for the kids from the basic schools. In the same vane there are five (5) good secondary, Technical and Vocational schools to cater for pupils from the basic schools and even absorb some more students from outside should the need arise. Apart from the public schools there are a host of private basic schools scattered all over the district and for the purpose of analysis like what was done for the health institutions these were not captured in the exercise.

### **1.18.10 Distribution of Electricity, Postal and Telecom Facility**

Distribution of the above facilities follows the same trend as discussed earlier. All the towns with electricity are found along the major roads running through the district making all the zonal capitals well catered for with their satellite towns without electricity. With respect to postal service all the zonal towns have a postal agency of a post office. A telecommunication service is mainly limited to the District capital. For the remaining areas with telecom facilities the private sector is the dominant provider of the service and again most of them are in the zonal capitals.

### **1.18.11 Resources of the District**

The resource base of the district is determined by the natural resource of the area and this has made the districts economy predominantly agricultural oriented. The climate, soil and labour base of the district is agricultural biased. As a result of this all the products of the district is mainly agriculture outputs. Cash crop production dominates all farming activities of the district e.g. cocoa, citrus, oil palm and coconut. There are a few deposits of clay and gold but not to support commercial production and exploitation.

### **1.18.12 Determination of Accessibility to Facilities**

The major determinants of physical accessibility to facilities are the Type and Condition of roads. These two are the determinants of travel speed and therefore the time one takes to get to or access a facility.

In the determination of the travel speed in the district the following speed per hour were assumed for the various types of roads.

1. On the trunk roads, travel speed accepted is 80km per hour but for the district the travel speed was taken as 70km/hr and the waiting time was assumed 5mins because there were vehicles on the road at all times.
2. Secondary roads had an accepted speed of 50km/hr and a waiting time of 10mins.
3. For feeder roads, the accepted speed is 50km/hr and the waiting time is 20mins.

The acceptable average walking speed for the district is 4km/hr.

From the accessibility analysis above, the resources, facilities and accessibility maps in conjunction with the hierarchy of settlements it came to light that for the district there were only a few facilities that the issue of accessibility could be discussed. In this case accessibility to health facilities and commercial banking services were the areas that most of the citizens of the district did not have full access to in terms of travel time and facilities that are required.

#### *1.18.12.1 Accessibility to Hospital Facilities*

Accessibility to the hospital facility per say is not the issue but the referral system and the availability of certain facilities in the existing hospitals makes the situation critical. With respect to travel time to these health centres, the location and distribution of the facilities are adequate. However, they lack some facilities that make them to some extent inefficient and therefore there is the needs to improve upon these facilities to enable them serve the purpose for which they exist.

#### *1.18.12.2 Accessibility to Commercial Banks*

Currently, the district cannot boast itself of the presence of any commercial bank. The situation has given rise to the proliferation of Rural Banks and their Agencies in the District to fill in the existing gap. With respect to the absence of Commercial Banks in the district, much cannot be done directly by the Assembly. At best the only way the Assembly can do is to improve upon their economic livelihood of the populace in the district and by so doing increase their income and indirectly attract the Commercial Banks or their branches or at worst agencies in some of these communities.

### **1.19 PRIVATE SECTOR**

Agriculture employs the largest proportion of the labour force, accounting for about 78% of total employment. Petty trading, commerce and others also employ 22% of the labour force in towns such as Nsaba, Kwanyako, Asafo, Duakwa and Mankrong.

#### **1.19.1 Skills and Entrepreneurial Development for the Youth**

Skill and entrepreneurial development is mainly in the informal sector. Training is mainly by apprenticeship to a large number of carpentry shops, hairdressing saloons and dressmaking shops. Females dominate the latter two. Training of masons is also through the informal sector. The need for vocational and technical institutions is therefore long overdue. The technical vocational

institutes: Darlings at Amanful No.2 and HIMESET at Kwanyako alone are not adequate to absorb and train the teaming youth in the district.






## **1.20 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR THE VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED**

The vulnerable and excluded persons in Agona East District are:

1. Subsistence farmers with land holdings of between one-quarter of an acre and two acres. About 55% of these farmers are aged according to recent studies by the District Directorate of Agriculture.
2. The Destitute: mainly Street children who are always spotted in the central business district of Nsaba, Kwanyako and other peri-urban communities. However, there are no official statistics on the situation.
3. The unemployed and the under- employed: A large chunk of the district's able-bodied persons is not in any gainful employment. The unemployed are mainly artisans and those in trades such as dressmaking, hairdressing whose businesses are seasonal and are found doing practically nothing at the lean season.
4. The women, children, the aged etc. who are vulnerable to risk and other social upheavals like land disputes, ethnic violence, chieftaincy conflicts and domestic violence.
5. Those displaced by the Swedru communal conflict between the settler Moslem community and the few indigenes in 2009 affected people who moved into Agona East.
6. Workers and casual workers of contractors who are either poorly or irregularly paid. This is linked to the irregular payment to contractors by government and the District Assembly.
7. The persons with disability (PWD) and HIV/AIDS victims.

Special Programmes undertaken by Governmental Authorities, NGOs and Religious Bodies over the last four years have helped in mitigating the harsh effects of poverty in Agona East District.

Notable among the programmes include:

-  Establishment of vocational and technical institutions by some NGOs in the district: HIMESET Vocational Institute at Kwanyako, Duakwa Vocational training institute and Darlings Vocational Institute at Amanful No. 2
-  Specifically, and in the past four years, the Agona East District Assembly, in collaboration with other agencies has been at the forefront in sourcing and channeling development through the following programmes aimed at reducing poverty:
  -  Youth in Agriculture: 5 groups have benefited from this fund.
  -  Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) being introduced in twenty two communities.
  -  Establishment of Disability fund for people living with disability

✚ Establishment of multi-sectorial HIV/AIDS Project (MSHAP) account for HIV activities and people living with HIV/AIDS

## 1.21 CULTURE

### 1.21.1 Social and Ethnic Structure of the District

The indigenous people of the District are the ‘Agonas’. Over the years, they have co-existed with other prominent minority migrants such as Gomoas, Ewes, Effutus, Ashantis, Fantis, Kwahus, Kotokolis and several ethnic groupings of Northern Ghana origin. Despite the high number of different ethnic groups, the District has a strong social integration from the diverse ethnic groups. The groups intermarry and participate in shared cropping arrangements under the existing land tenure systems, especially the ‘Abunu’ and ‘Abusa’ that are commonly practiced. This has promoted solid social bonds and economic ties between migrant tenants and their indigenous property owners. It also makes it easier for tenants to acquire land for farming.

The Centre for National Culture as an arm of the National Commission on Culture exists to maintain the unique cultural identity and values for the promotion of integrated national culture as well as contributing to the overall economic development of the nation. This shall be fulfilled through maintaining the highest standards of excellence and competence in developing and implementing policies and programmes that promote creativity and sustainability of positive values. Preserving, exhibiting and enhancing national heritage, establishing linkages with sectors to project national identity, disseminating through existing media, our cultural values and practices to Ghanaians and the world at large. In delivering these services, the Centre shall be guided by our cultural values.

In a bid to create a congenial atmosphere for cultural development and as well enhance Agona East District as a culture – tourism destination, the Centre for National Culture in collaboration with the District, has set the following objectives:

- ✚ To research, preserve, develop and promote cultural values and practices that encourage national unit, social cohesion and harmony for socio-economic development.
- ✚ To create avenues to make the arts self-supporting
- ✚ To encourage and support public and private participation in the development and implementation of cultural programmes
- ✚ To maximize Ghana’s comparative advantage as a major centre for cultural tourism
- ✚ To enhance, monitor and evaluate (all) cultural activities.
- ✚ The cultural potential of the District include Akwambo Festival, Traditional groups (Brass bands at Duakwa & Kwanyako, Mmenson (seven horns) Group at Fawomanye).

The main challenges confronting cultural promotion in the district include

- ✚ Poor and inadequate tourism promoting facilities
- ✚ Lack of Database on District's culture
- ✚ Inadequate logistics and funds
- ✚ Lack of attractive space for cultural activities e.g. Cultural centre

### **1.21.2 Festivals and Funerals**

Festivals are important social events in the life of the people in the District.

The “Akwambo” and “Ahwie” festivals are the most important traditional festivals instituted for the spiritual reunion of the people. They are celebrated every year between August and October. As social festivities, they are also occasions where communities plan their developmental activities including strategies for mobilizing funds for project implementation. It is hoped that when this festival is well packaged, it can make a significant socio economic impact in the district's development; it will serve as a potential tourist's attraction.

Funeral rites that provide solemn occasions for sober reflection have also become occasions that bring people together. It is one single most important event that brings the youth home to mourn with their people. It also enables the youth visit their old parents. Business in mourning cloth is quite brisk, particularly, Nsaba Kwanyako and Duakwa.

### **1.21.3 Marriage and Inheritance**

The people of Agona practice the matrilineal inheritance system. Female and children in the extended family under this system are considered important for the survival of the family as a unit. Inheritance is therefore passed on from brothers to their sisters' children (nephews and nieces). Females' share of labour and contributions to the family income from agriculture is quite substantial.

Polygamy is a common social characteristic in the District, particularly in less urban and farming communities. Some of the reasons for polygamy include:

- (i) The wide disparity of the male-female ratio reaching as high as 1:3 in some localities
- (ii) Inadequate opportunities for women compelling them to seek early marriage as teenagers
- (iii) The tendency of some men to use female labour on their farms
  - Due to the matrilineal system of inheritance, Females' share of labour and contributions to the family's income from agriculture is quite substantial
  - Females are seen as source of labour rather than as land owners

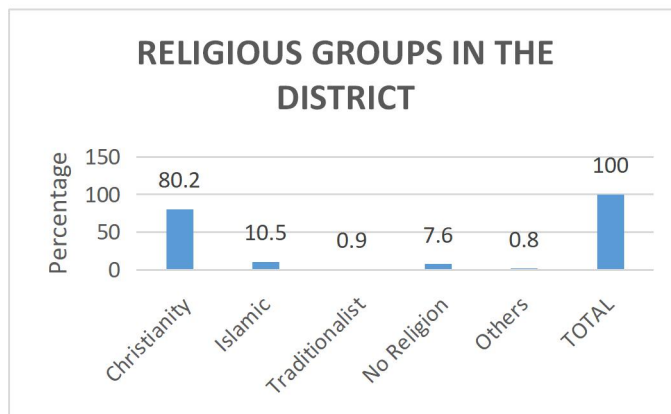


### 1.21.4 Religion

The inhabitants of Agona East District are highly religious. The dominant religion is Christianity. Other religions such as Islam and Traditional worship also exist in the minority. Religious groups found in the district co-exist peacefully.

**Table 1.33: Religious Groups in the District**

RELIGION	PERCENTAGE
Christianity	80.2
Islamic	10.5
Traditionalist	0.9
No Religion	7.6
Others	0.8
TOTAL	100



Source: Ghana statistical service, 2010 PHC **Fig. 1.13: Religious Groups in the District**

The larger Christian population in all Urban, Town and Area Councils makes the church a possible forum for information dissemination on community/group mobilization for development in the district. All other religious groups observe the taboos in the district. These taboos, which are considered to have socio-economic and spiritual importance include regulation of farming days, land use, water resources use and control and adherence to some social norms. There are non-farming taboo days in every Urban, Town and Area Council. These are shown in Table 3 below.

**Table 1.34: Taboo Days in Agona East District**

Urban/Town/Area Council	T a b o o D a y						
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Kwanyako		✓					
Nsaba			✓				
Asafo					✓		
Mankrong				✓			
Duakwa				✓			

(Source: Field Survey, 2017)

Taboos in District also help in the protection of the forests and the fragile ecosystem through the creation of sacred grooves, which are known popularly as “Nananom Mpow” in the district. Taboo days also assist in fixing community dialogue meetings.

## **1.22 GOVERNANCE**

### **1.22.1 Introduction**

The Agona East District Assembly (AEDA) was carved out of the defunct Agona District Assembly in 2008 by Legislative Instrument (LI) 1921 in 2007 as a means of ensuring effective administration and bringing development to the doorstep of its citizens. It is one of the twenty-three (23) Political and Administrative Districts in the Central Region of Ghana.

The Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936 establishes the office of the District Assembly with the responsibility of running the day-to-day activities of the District Assembly and is the highest political authority in the district. For an all inclusive management of the Assembly, the Agona East District Assembly is made up of a District Chief Executive (DCE), 21 Assembly members who represent the electoral areas of the District Assembly, a member of parliament and 30% government appointees. The District Assembly functions as the planning authority of the Assembly with the sole responsibility of planning and budgeting for the district. In executing its planning functions the District Assembly does so through the involvement and participation of citizenry of the district at the various levels of administration (community and sub-district levels). The involvement of key stakeholders such as community members, traditional authorities, faith based organizations, community based organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations in the planning and budgeting functions of the District Assembly are geared towards ensuring social accountability at the local level.

### **1.22.2 Sub-Districts**

The district is divided into Five (5) sub-districts or Town/Area Councils namely Nsaba, Asafo and Kwanyako town council, Duakwa and Mankrong area councils. The District capital, Nsaba, which is approximately thirty-five (35) kilometers north of Winneba, is at a nodal point of roads radiating to the rich cocoa growing areas of the Central Region. Traditionally, the district is made up of two (2) Paramountcies- Agona Nyakrom Traditional Area and Agona Nsaba Traditional Area. The main towns of the Nyakrom Traditional Area are Nyakrom (which does not form part of the district), Asafo, Duakwa and Kwanyako. Other villages like Agona Mankrong, Agona Mensakrom and Mankrong Junction owe allegiance to Agona Nyakrom Paramountcy. Agona Nsaba, the other Paramountcy has the following towns and villages: Nsaba, Lower Bobikuma, Teacher Okai, Kwesi Paintsil and Ninta.

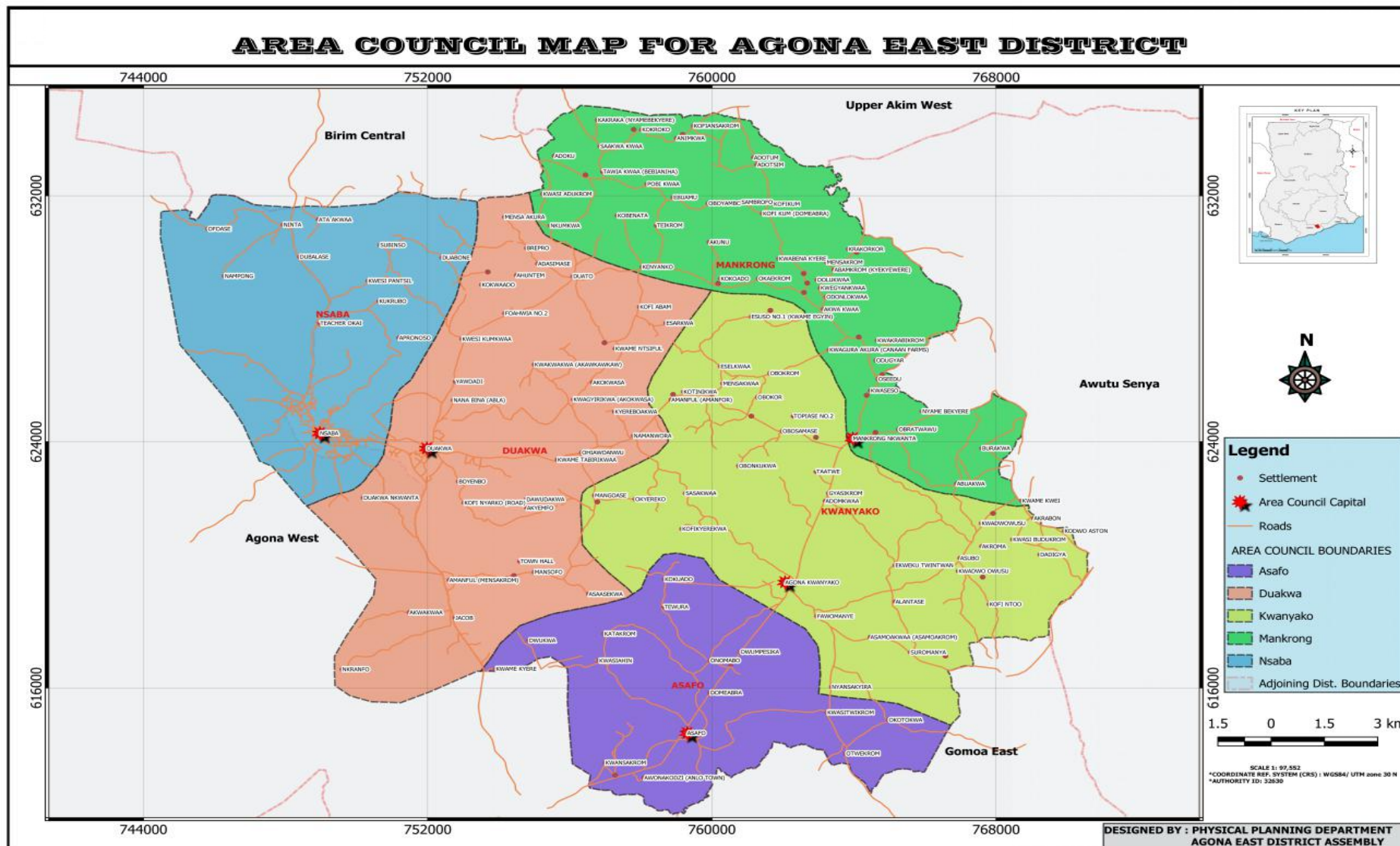


Fig. 1.14: Area Council Map of Agona East District

Chiefs in the Traditional Area:

- ✚ Nsaba: Nana Osabarima Bishop Biopa Afriyie II ( Omanhene Nsaba Traditional Council)
- ✚ Nana Obuadum Pempim Adjei II – (Nifahene, Nsaba Traditional Council)
- ✚ Nana Amoah Sekyi IIV (Mankrado Nsaba Traditional Council )
- ✚ Duakwa: Nana Kojo Amoakwa V ( Krontinhene, Agona Nyakrom Paramountcy)
- ✚ Asafo: Nana Yamfo-Asuako XI–(Nifahene, Agona Nyakrom Paramountcy)
- ✚ Kwanyako: Nnana Ampim Darko V (Kyidomhene, Agona Nyakrom Paramountcy)

**1.22.3 Transparent and Accountable Governance**

One of the major thematic areas in the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda strategies was *Transparent and Accountable governance*. To ensure that this is translated to the people, a strong Assembly has been set up where representatives of the people take part in decisions that affect them. There are 30 Assembly members: 21 elected and 9 appointees. The rest are the MP and the DCE.

To ensure that participation gets better down to the people there are sub-district structures in the form of Town/Area Councils and Unit Committees. Elections have been held and officers appointed to ensure that the system becomes operational. In all, there are 5 Town/Area Councils and about 87 Unit Committees. The major obstacle is that the Assembly does not have enough funds to recruit the primary staff to operate the council offices.

**Table 1.35: Implementation of District Assembly Projects**

Target Set	Achievement	Reasons For Non-Achievement	Relevance of Projects/ Programmes	Remarks
Renovation and routine maintenance of existing bungalows	Achieved			
Construction of a staff transit quarters at Nsaba	Achieved			
✚ Construction of DCE and DCD’s units of residence	On-going			
✚ Supply of office equipment (computers, Printers)	executed			
✚ Construction of 4 in 1 staff quarters	On-going			

(Source: Gaps Analysis of the 2014-2017 DMTDP)

**1.22.4 Decentralized Departments:**

Agona East District has its fair share of Decentralized Departments and staff poised for implementation of its development. The Departments that exist are:

**Table 1.36: Department in the district**

S/N	Department	Physical Presence in the District	Oversight Responsibility from Swedru
1.	Central Administration	Yes	

S/N	Department	Physical Presence in the District	Oversight Responsibility from Swedru
	Department		
2.	Ghana Education Service	Yes	
3.	District Agricultural Department	Yes	
4.	District Health Management Team (GHS)	Yes	
5.	Information Services Department	Yes	
6.	Department of Social Welfare and Community Development	Yes	
7.	Physical Planning Department	Yes	
8.	Works Department	Yes	
9.	Statistical Service	Yes	
10.	Births And Death Registry	Yes	
11.	Finance Department	Yes	
12.	Fire Service Department	Yes	
13.	National Commission For Civic Education	Yes	
14.	District Environmental Health Office	Yes	
15.	National Disaster Management Organization	Yes	
16.	NON-FORMAL Education	Yes	
17.	Centre For National Culture	Yes	
18.	Youth Entrepreneurial Agency	Yes	
19.	National Service Secretariat	Yes	
20.	The police service	Yes	
21.	Immigration service	Yes	
22.	Electoral Commission	Yes	
23.	Parks and garden	Yes	
24.	Zoomlion Office	Yes	
<b>Development Partners/Non-Governmental organizations Working in Agona</b>			
1.	Darlings Human Development Foundation	<b>Head Quarters</b>	<b>Activity Area</b>
2.		Amanful No. 2	
3.	Young and Lonely Foundation	Agona Swedru	
4.	Salvation Army Rehab. Centre	Agona Duakwa	
5.	Camfed	Accra	
6.	USAID/Ghana Wash	Apam	

*AEDA, 2017*

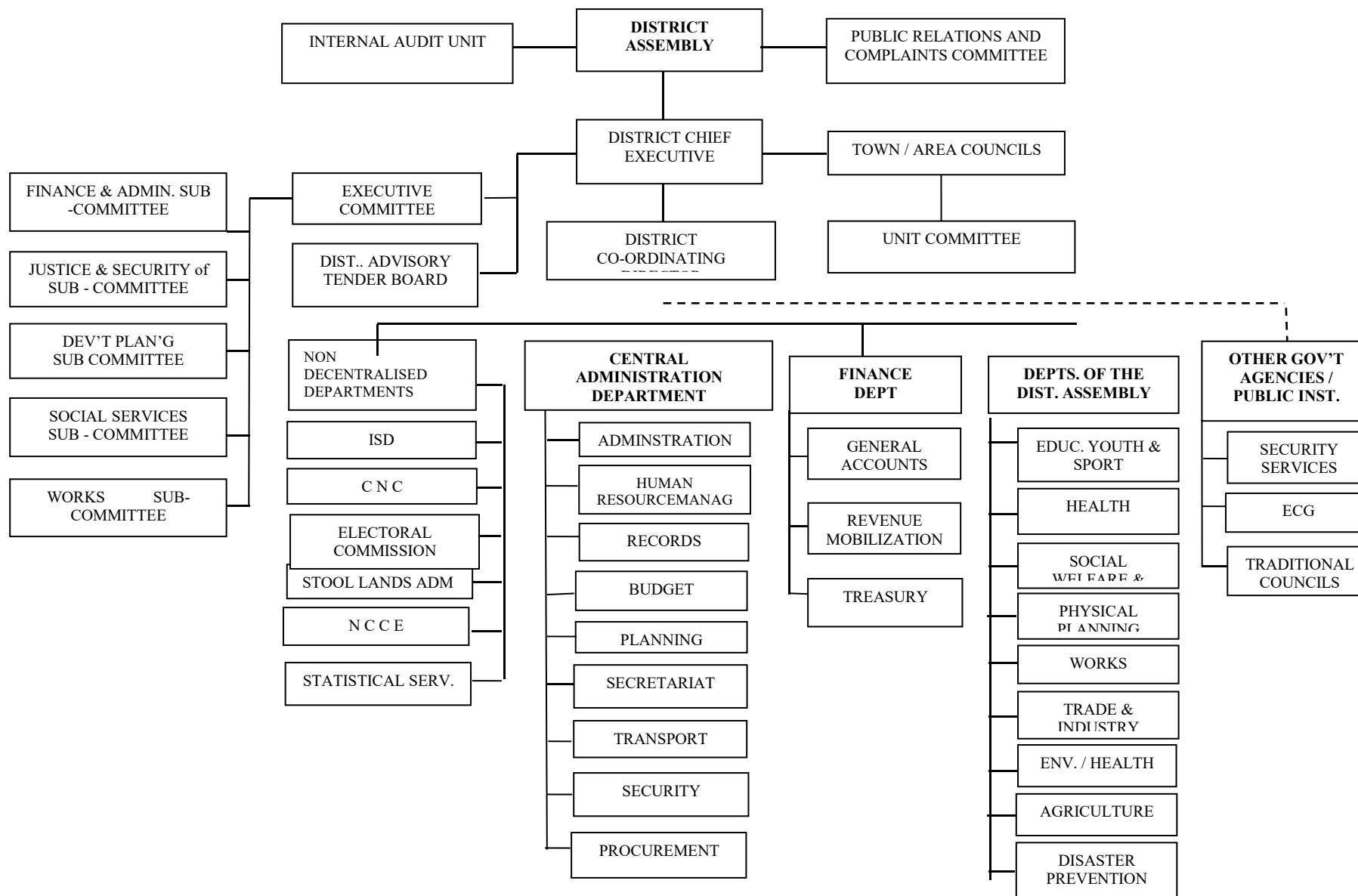


Fig. 1.15: Organogram of Agona East District

## 1.23 SECURITY

Security is the state of being free from danger or threat. Is the degree of resistance to or protection from harm, which applies to any vulnerable and valuable assets. Crime in the district is low as compared to the other districts.

Records of criminal activities in the district show that accident rate was generally low. That is vehicle to vehicle and vehicle to human beings. A major record of accident incidence was in December 2011 where an accident at Agona Duakwa claimed the life of the Otabilkrom Chief who was on his way to Agona Nsaba for the National Farmers day celebration. According to the District Police Directorate, the common criminal activity in the district was stealing and burgling that is stealing from homes. Items like mobile phones, money, jewel and other things. Highway robbery usually happens at the borders of the district, which are left to other district. (SOURCE: GHANA POLICE SERVICE)

Causes of crimes in the district

- Unemployment
- Drug addiction
- Failure of society to report crimes to the police
- Failure of police to keep identity of informants from the public

Preventive measures to reduce crime in the district

- Foot patrols
- Survey lands team
- 24/7 hour monitoring of the police station
- Police visibility
- Regular meeting of District Security Committee (DISEC)
- Mounting barriers to check
  - Robbers
  - Narcotic drug dealers
  - Burglars
  - Motorist (cars, bicycle, motorbike, trucks etc)
  - Driving license
  - Required speed limit
  - Vehicles (taxi, commercial vehicle, van or urvan etc.)
  - Stolen property, kidnapping.

Challenges of the District Police Directorate

- Insufficient streetlights
- Unreliable power outages
- Inadequate police officers
- Inadequate logistics

## 1.24 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Agona East district is abound in local potentials that provide an opportunity for the development of the district. The local economy of the district rest in its potential in a growing youth population, its agricultural and forested potential and agro-processing opportunities.

### 1.24.1 Small Scale Enterprises

In a bid to take advantage of these opportunities, the Business Advisory Centre of the National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI) in collaboration with the Agona East District Assembly have organized some training for the growing Small Scale Enterprises in the district in various areas including welding, carpentry, business and financial management, soap and pomade production among others.

For the importance of the Local Economy to the general development of the district some analysis was done on the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges with respect of the various Local Economic Development opportunities available in the district.

**Table 1.37: Local Economic Development Issues**

No	Issues	Potential	Opportunity	Constraints	Challenges
1.	Unavailable integrated community centres for the development of skills	Available unemployed youth,	Available skill developers	High cost of land Limited interest of youth	Unacquired lands,
2.	Unavailable land banks for developmental purposes	Supportive TA's	Interested developers	High cost of land	Unidentified developers
3.	Inadequate knowledge in entrepreneurial skills and access to credit facilities	Available youth for training	Training Access to credit	Cost of credit Collateral	Funding Inadequate savings
4.	Undeveloped tourist centers in the district.	Identified tourist sites	Local collaboration	Technical knowledge	Inadequate funding
5.	Inadequate capacity of farmers in animal husbandry and crop farming	New technologies	Existing farmers		Inadequate local capacity
6.	Limited agro-processing industries	Available raw materials	Existing SMEs	Lack of technology	Capacity
7.	Inadequate utilization of resource endowment of the district	Existing resources	Resource utilization	Limited technology	Funding
8.	Inability to market district as a tourist destination	Labour Land	Potential sites Creation of jobs	Capacity	Funding

In exploring these opportunities the district intends taking advantage of government's flagship programmes such as the one-district, one-factory project, the Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) and



the Nation Builders Corps as well as partner other development organizations in exploring the local economic opportunities of the district. These are expected to give skills and inputs to district beneficiaries in an attempt to ensure maximum exploration of opportunities available in the district.

**Table 1.38: Local Economic Development Opportunities**

NO.	OPPORTUNITY	TARGET GROUPS	LOCATION	CURRENT CHALLENGES	WAY FORWARD
1.	Establish integrated community centers for employable skills	Artisans, Small and medium scale enterprises youth.	Nsaba, Asafo, Kwanyako	Inadequate skills and uncoordinated activities	Access capital to establish community centres
2.	Acquisition of land banks for developmental project	Investors	District wide	Land acquisition challenges and its associated registration difficulties	Acquire land banks and partner investors
3.	Train youth in soap making	Small and medium enterprises	District wide	Lack of skills in soap making	Train small scale enterprises
4.	Training youth in Hair pomade and cosmetics	GHABA unemployed	Nsaba	Lack of skills in pomade and cosmetics production	Build capacity in cosmetics production
5.	Train youth and adult on Palm oil processing and technological improvement	SME, youth unemployed adult	District wide	Inadequate skills in clean palm-oil processing	Improve capacity in palm oil processing
6.	Train shoe cobblers in leather works	Shoe cobblers	District wide	Inadequate skill in leather works	Conduction of needs assessment
7.	Train Gari producers in quality improvement and packaging	Gari processing	Anlo-town, Sibo-kwanta, Aboano, Mankrong	Access to micro credit.	Access to micro credit.
8.	Identify and develop tourist centers in the district.	Youth and Food vendors	District wide	Funding required to develop the identified areas.	Funding required to develop the identified areas.
9.	Train farmers in Piggery rearing	Pig farmers	Duakwa	Funds required for more training	Funds required for more training
10.	Train farmers in Rabbit rearing	Rabbit farmers	Duakwa	Required start-up capital	Required start-up capital
11.	Train unemployed youth in beads making	PLHIV/AIDS Ghana national Tailors and dressmakers	Duakwa	Lack of employable skills among the vulnerable and excluded in society	Required start-up capital
12.	Train farmers in poultry farming	Farmers, PLHIV/AIDS	Duakwa	Inadequate skills and start-up capital	Build capacity and provide capital
13.	Train farmers in crop production, safe and correct use of Agro-chemical	Crop farmers	District wide	Inadequate access to financial credit	Make credit available

NO.	OPPORTUNITY	TARGET GROUPS	LOCATION	CURRENT CHALLENGES	WAY FORWARD
14.	Support youth in coconut plantation	Youth	District wide	Inadequate access to credit and farm inputs	Access to credit and inputs
15.	Train Extension officers on Land and Natural Resource management	Extension officers	District wide	Inadequate knowledge in land and natural resource management	Capacity built on natural resource management

Source: DPCU-AEDA, 2017

### 1.24.2 Tourism

Tourism plays a leading role in the socio-economic development of the country. It is the third major foreign exchange earner in the country after gold and cocoa. However, tourism does not constitute any key development activity in the district economy. There are several potential tourist destinations both cultural and environmental in nature, which when developed could place the district on the tourism map of Ghana. These include:

**Table 29: Potential Tourism Centres in the District**

S/N	Description	Location	Remarks
1.	Winding Palm Tree	Kenyanko	DA has to initiate their development to generate employment and income
2.	Ancient Caves	Obosomase, Obotomfo-Akuoko	
3.	The 9 Tributaries of River Ayensu	Mankrong	
4.	Hospitality industry	Oketsew, Duakwa	
5.	Virgin Forest	Akuoko , Obosomase	
6.	Wood Carving	Mensakrom & Gyasikrom	
7.	Akwambo Festivals & Adaec	District wide	
8.	Technical/Vocational Institutes	Darlings & HIMESET (Amanful No.2 & Kwanyako)	

## 1.25 THE ECONOMY OF THE DISTRICT

### 1.25.1 Local Economy of The District

The District has many economic potential areas in the form of both natural and man-made as displayed in Table 6. The most spectacular is the presence of markets in most major towns to promote trade and commerce. The district produces large quantities of cassava, maize, plantain, cocoyam and vegetables. Cocoa, oil palm and coffee, cola and teak are also cultivated.








Granite for the production of quarry stone for all types of construction abound. Mining of sand occurs in several parts of the district, particularly, Asafo. Palm kernel oil is processed into local

soap in several large communities. Distillation of local gin is predominant in the Duakwa and Nsaba areas.

Duakwa has one giant hotel of international status where workshops and conferences could be held. There are important second cycle educational institutions. The district is moderately served by major trunk roads and health facilities.

**Table1.39: Economic Potentials in Agona East District**

	RESOURCE	SPECIFICS	LOCATION
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES</b>			
1.	FORESTS	Timber Products	All Town/Area Council Areas
		Fuel wood	All Town/Area Council Areas
2.	MINERALS	Gold (Not commercially viable)	All Town/Area Council Areas
		Clay	All Town/Area Council Areas
		Granite	Duakwa
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>			
3.	FOOD CROPS	Cassava, Maize	All over District
		Vegetables	Duakwa, Asafo,
		Plantain,	Asafo
		Cocoyam,	All over District
		Beans	Duakwa, Aboano,
4.	CASH CROPS	Teak	Yaw Dade, Fahwia, Domeabra, Obokor, Namanwora
		Oil Palm	Buhyenbo, Yaw Dade, Kwasikum, Fahwia, Duakwa, Tawora. Domeabra, Nantifa,, Odumase, Ahooroso
		Pineapple	
		Cocoa	Akuoku, Duaboni
		Citrus	Asafo, Aboano, Nsaba, Duakwa,
		Coconut Cola	Duakwa& all over district Duakwa
<b>INDUSTRIES</b>			
5.	FOOD PROCESSING	Corn milling	All major towns
		Sugarcane crushing	Nsakyer, Essuso, Mensakwa, Duakwa
		Gari Processing	Mankrong, Akweiku, Oketsew, Obratwaowu, Namanwora
		Palm Oil extraction	Mankrong, Kwanyako, Otabil-DOS
6.	LIGHT & HEAVY INDUSTRIES	Soap making	Kwanyako , Mankrong, Gyasi, Duakwa
		Distillery	Nsaba , Duakwa, Mankrong, Gyasi, Yaw Dade , Kwasikum, Kokwado.
		Ayensu inland estuary	Oketsew
		Hotels	Swedru
		Historical Places	All major towns

		Shrines Fitting Shop	All major towns Kwanyako, Duakwa
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			
7.	HEALTH	District Health Centre	Nsaba
		Private Clinics	Nsaba
		Health Centre	All major towns
8.	EDUCATION	Day Nurseries	All major towns
		Basic schools	All major towns
		Junior Secondary schools	All major towns
		1. Senior Secondary Schools:	Near Ag Swedru
		2. Nsaba Secondary School	Nsaba
		3. Kwanyako Sec Tech	Kwanyako
		4. Technical Vocational Institute	Amanful No. 2
5. HIMESET Tech. Voc. Inst Unique S.H.S	Kwanyako Near Swedru		
9.	TRANSPORTATION	Trunk road	All major towns
		Ordinary road	All major towns
		Feeder roads	All small communities
		Running fleet of taxis cars buses, cargo vehicles etc.	All major towns
10.	TOURISM POTENTIALS	 Winding palm tree	Kenyanko, Asafo
		 Ancient Caves	Taatwe, Obotomfo-Akuoko
		 The 9 Distributaries of River	Mankrong
		 Ayensu	Akuoko , Taatwe
		 Virgin Forest	Oketsew, Duakwa
		 Hospitality industry	Mensakrom
 6. Wood Carving			

Source: DPCU-AEDA, 2017

### 1.25.2 Trade and Commerce

This is the second most important economic activity after agriculture throughout the District. This sector employs 24.2% of the District's labour force. The sector is least developed and dominated by petty traders, kiosk owners, and transport owners.

Commercial activities are enhanced by periodic markets that are scattered all over the District. Notable among these are the Mankrong Junction, Asafo, Mensakrom and Duakwa. Though, these market centres are poorly developed, they constitute the major sources of revenue to the District Assembly. Only two of the market facilities have stalls and stores while trading activities are largely conducted under trees, in front of houses and in temporally structures constructed with crude materials, which mostly are provided by the traders themselves.

Industrial activities are largely on small scale and characterized by over reliance on indigenous knowledge and resources. Family ownership and use of labour intensive technology are some of the basic features of this sector. Major small-scale industrial activities engaged in by the people

include woodcarving, pottery, carpentry and cassava processing (scattered all over the district), palm oil extraction, akpeteshie distillery, well packed sachet water (at Duakwa), tailoring, and batik tie- dye.

### 1.25.3 Financing

Financing of farming activities is mainly through farmers’ own savings. Informal lending from family members and moneylenders are also patronized. Though the interest charged is very high in most cases (between 50% and 100%), the unavailability of formal credit facilities compel some farmers to resort to this source of finance.

The District Department of Agriculture (DoA) is constrained especially by shortage of staff and logistics and is unable to provide the required level of extension services to farmers.

In the absence of farmers associations or co-operatives, farmers are unable to present a common front to raise credits and to protect their own interests. Pepper Growers Associations exists for producing the commodity for export.

Non-traditional export crops currently produced in Agona East District are citronella, black pepper and pineapples. Though no statistics currently exist on production levels, the District has a great potential for its development.

Though there are no forest reserves in the District, Agona lies in the forest zone of the Central Region. Some 10% of its landmass is under forest. Most of the existing forest in the District is secondary and contains species like odum, wawa and mahogany. The major forest products of commercial value include timber, firewood, charcoal and wooden poles which are processed and sold. The few existing sawmills are located in Swedru. The forest resources have not been sustainably exploited for the economic prosperity of the populace.

### 1.26.4 Markets

In spite of the significant role markets play in the economic development of the people in the district not enough resources have been channeled into developing the markets infrastructure. It is however the ambition of the assembly to improve the market infrastructural situation to serve as a catalyst to revamp the district’s economic activity.

**Table 1.40: Market Construction /Rehabilitation of Markets**

No.	Target Set	Achievement	Reasons For Non-Achievement	Relevance of Projects/ Programmes	Remarks
1.	Nsaba,	Completed			
2.	Duakwa,	Completed	-	-	
3.	Mankrong		Lack of funds	Still Relevant	
4.	Asafo		Lack of funds	Still relevant	

5.	Kwanyako	Completed	-	-	
Satellite markets					
6.	Obrachire	Completed	-	-	
7.	Kwesikum	Completed			
8.	Namamwora	Completed			
9.	Ninta	Completed			
10.	Fawomanye	Completed			
11.	Esusu	Completed			

(Source: Gaps Analysis of the 2014-2017 DMTDP)

## 1.26 FOOD SECURITY

As part of the vision of the department of food and Agriculture, Agona East District, efforts are being made to ensure sustainable growth of agricultural productivity and ensure sustainable food security. From 2018 – 2021, Efforts are being made to increase productivity in crops, livestock, fish farming, Aqua –culture, snail farming grascutter and mushroom farming.

To ensure food security, the department is to make extension delivery to cover two thirds of the district. Furthermore, actions are being taken to increase maize yield from current 1.8mt/ha to 3mt/ha (2018 – 2021) by the re- introduction of the block farm system. Currently there is an on-going nationwide project known as Planting for food and jobs. Cassava yield is also being increased from 13.0 mt/ha to 25.0mt/ha through the introduction of improved cassava varieties such as Bankyie Hemma, Tech Bankyie, Broni Bankye, Ampong and Otuha.

Cocoa is also being increased from 1.25mt/ha to 3mt/ha with the introduction and encouragement of private nurseries of cocoa hybrids. Plantain yield is also being targeted to increase from 4.3 mt/ha to 6.5mt/ha with the establishment of nurseries to supply improved planting materials. Citrus yields is also being targeted to increase from 45.00mt/ha to 46mt/ha also by the supply of improved planting materials. The citrus sector however, is faced with serious market challenges, which is dwindling the gains. However, efforts are being made to reverse the trend.

The department of Agriculture has liaised with Federation of Agro – exporters (FAGE) to establish out- grower scheme for export of pineapples, as an attempt to increase pineapple production from 16,500mt to 45,000mt. The department has also liaised with WIENCO to improve and increase Oil palm production from 8,750mt to 15,348mt. The department is in collaboration with its major stakeholders such as Chemico. As part of food security measures, the department is encouraging the growth and cultivation of new improved cocoyams namely: akyedie, mayeyie and gyemedi. Multiplication chambers have been established in Deborase to increase the planting materials for farmers. There are three (3) demonstration sites have been established at Deborase, Kenyankor and Mensakrom to impact the technological skills to farmers.

To ensure continuous food security, in the district, the department of agriculture would raise improved planting materials such as Plantains and cocoyam, citrus to farmers. Improved hybrid coconut seedlings (Malaysian Dwarf) have been supplied to farmers which are to revamp the coconut industry and halt the incidence of the Cape St' pauls wilt which has dreaded the District. Currently 60 new hectares of coconut have been established and the crops are doing well.

The department is also seeking to increase vegetable yield from 12mt/ha to 20mt/ha with the establishment of an irrigation project at Odumase on completion. Special programmes are being organized to encourage farmers to go into local rice production, by supplying them with fertilizers and inputs and linking these farmers with national programmes.

Finally, the livestock sector is also being targeted so as to ensure food security. An attempt to increase the meat output of local poultry newly improved breeds of chicken (cockerels and range birds) have been introduced to cross – breed with the local fowls to improve meat quality. Also, piggery industry is being enhanced by the free piggery distribution project which has been sustained and is on – going. More farmers are being targeted for the tertiary redistribution. The District is to benefit from a small ruminant improvement programme that seeks to improve the livestock sector and increase meat quality.

Though efforts are being made to ensure food security, the agriculture sector is bedeviled with challenges such as insufficient funds, late release of funds, inadequate logistics, lack of modernized farming equipment for farmers, and inadequate credit for farmers.

## **1.26 NUTRITION SECURITY**

The nutrition unit of the District Health Management Team (DHMT) has the responsibility of ensuring that the nutritional needs of vulnerable groups in the district especially lactating mothers, children under five years and all those suffering from non-communicable diseases like hypertension, diabetes and any other nutritional conditions are addressed. Over the years the unit has sought to perform its functions with the following objectives.

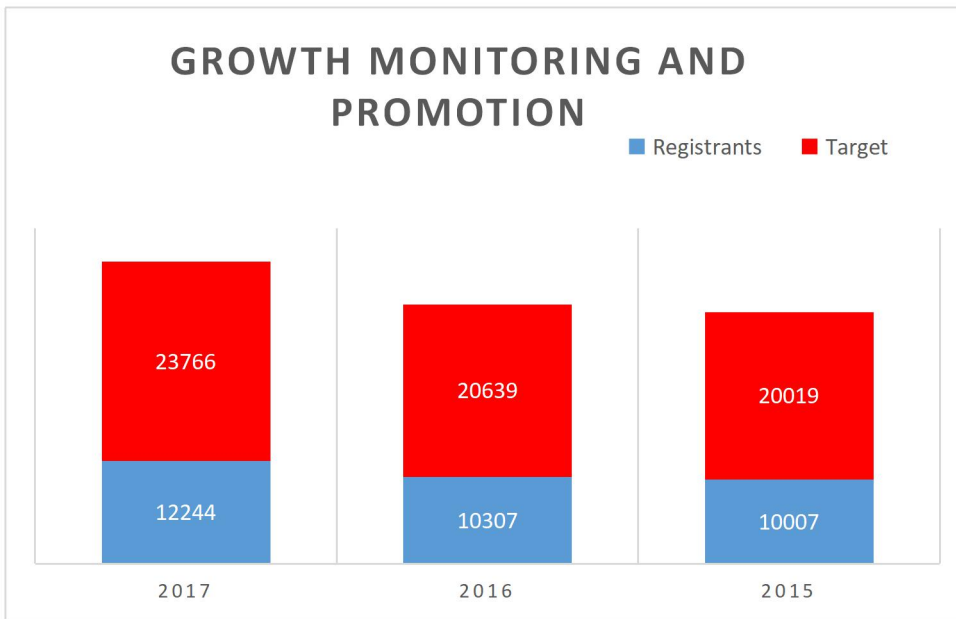
### **Objectives**

- Reduce Malnutrition rate from 13.1% to 11% by end of 2017
- Increase Vitamin A coverage of children 12-59 months from 49% to 55% by 2017
- Intensify Community Infant and Young Child Feeding (C-IYCF) activities
- Improve nutrition reporting by having monthly data validation with sub-districts

**Activities Carried Out:**

**Growth Monitoring**

This activity involves weighing of children aged 0-59 months at static and outreach points in the District. The weight is used as an indicator to assess the growth of children and also to monitor their nutritional status.

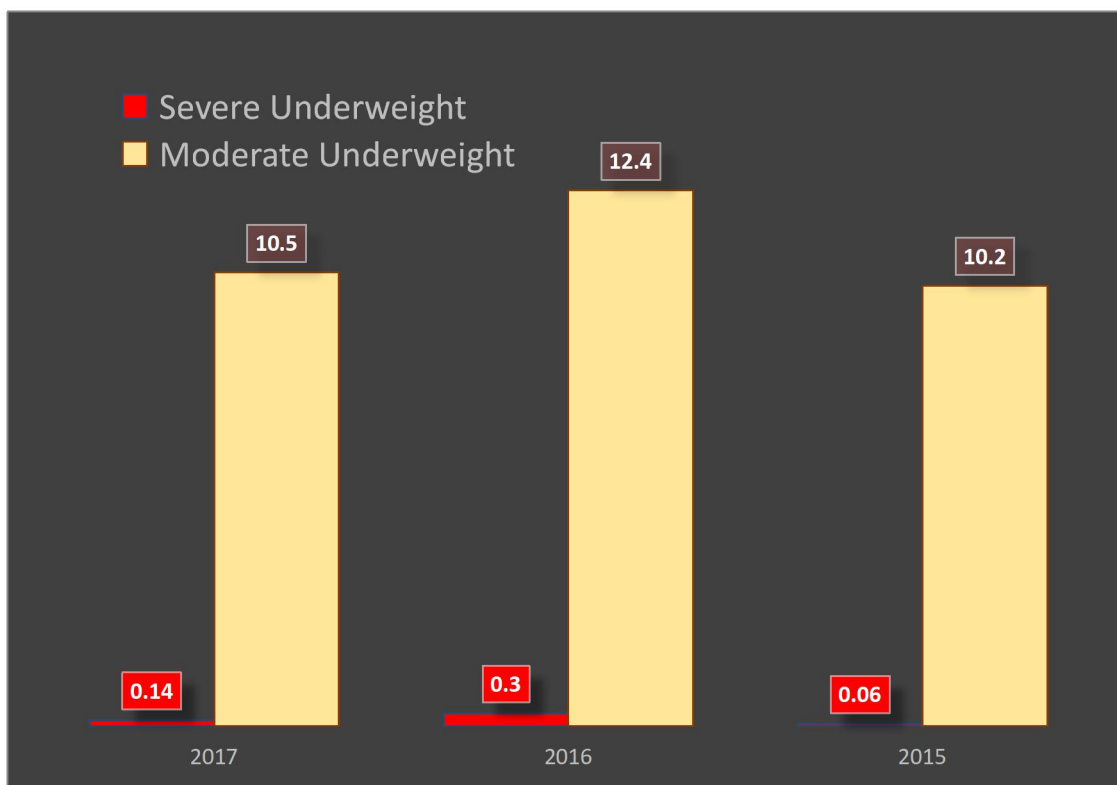


**Fig. 1.16: Growth Monitoring and Promotion in the District**

**1.26.1 Malnutrition Rate**

The malnutrition rate for the District in the period under review is 10.6% as compared to the previous year (2016) which was 13.1%. The District is yet to achieve the 5% rate of malnutrition as required which for now is a challenge.





**Fig. 1.17: Graphical Representation of Malnutrition Rate**

**Table 1.41: Infant and Young Child Feeding**

Type of Feed	2017				2016			
	At Mon. 3	%	At Mon. 6	%	At Mon. 3	%	At Mon. 6	%
<b>Exclusive Breast feeding</b>	<b>2990</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>1765</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4166</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1882</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1876</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2961</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3687</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3641</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5033</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4843</b>	<b>100</b>

**1.26.2 Community Based Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)**

The programme is designed to identify children 6-59 months in the community suffering from Acute Malnutrition which is caused by a decrease in food consumption or illness resulting in bilateral pitting oedema or wasting. Acute Malnutrition comprises both Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM).

**Table 1.42: CMAM Case Report for the Period Under Review**

Year	Total admission	Death	Defaulter	Non-recovered	Cured	Discharges
2015	10	0	3	2	5	10
2016	29	0	2	1	18	21
2017	21	0	2	0	14	16

Source: GHS-AEDA, 2017

Out of the twenty-one (21) cases admitted, two (2) of the cases defaulted, fourteen (14) were cured and two (2) cases were referred. Three (3) cases are still on admission.

**Table 1.43: CMAM Case Achievements**

No.	OUTCOME	ACHIEVED RATE (%)	APPROVED RATE
1.	Cured	67	> 75%
2.	Died	0	< 10%
3.	Defaulted	9.5	< 15%
4.	Non-recovered	0	< 10

### 1.26.3 Micro-Nutrient Deficiency

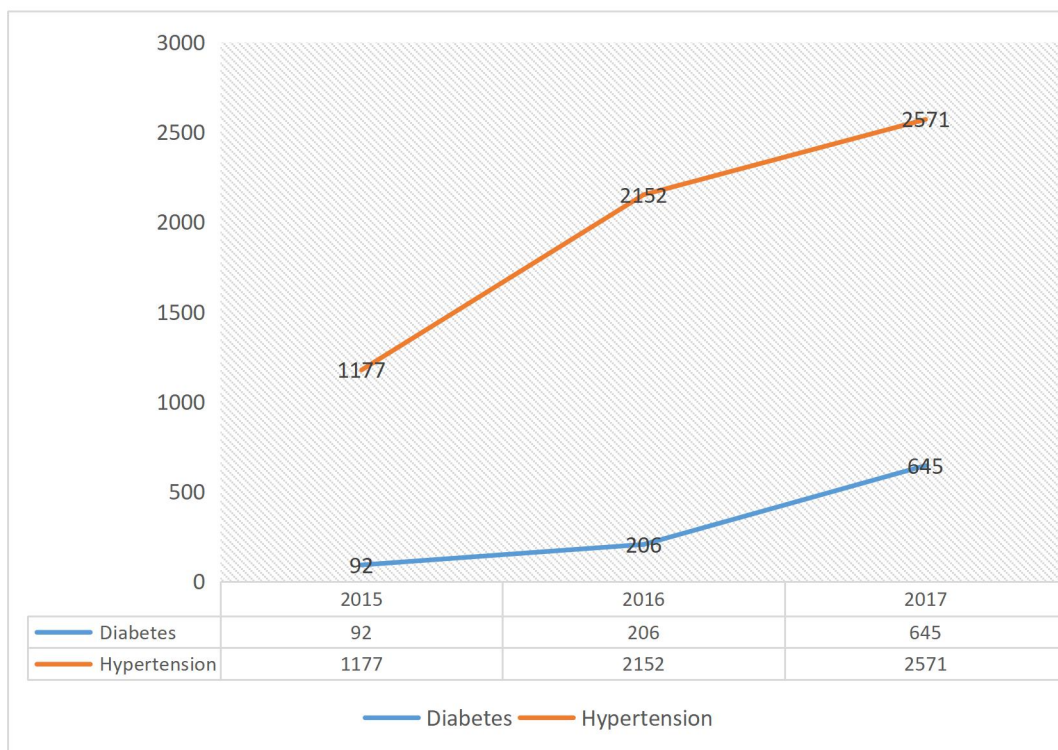
The micro nutrients considered under the programme are, Vitamin A, Iron and Iodine. Vitamin A supplementation has been factored into the routine activities of the Ghana Health Service. Routine supplementation of Vitamin A for children under five years is also done.

**Table 1.44: Vitamin A Supplementation**

Period	6-11 mnths (coverage)	Target	Coverage (%)	12-59 mnths (coverage)	Target	Coverage (%)	Post-partum
2015	2296	2002	115	7365	16015	46	2246
2016	2892	2064	140	8144	16509	49	2180
2017	3632	1981	183	9329	15844	59	N.A

**Table 1.45: Iron Deficiency Anaemia in Pregnancy**

Year	New preg. checked	No. with Anaemia	% with Anaemia	Preg. 36 wks old	No. with Anaemia	% with Anaemia
2015	2719	555	20.4%	5191	276	5.3%
2016	2814	646	23%	1533	291	19%
2017	3452	901	26%	1393	284	20.4%



**Fig. 1.18: Diabetes/ Hypertension Cases**

**Table 1.46: Nutrition Assessment, Counselling and Support (NACS)**

No.	NACS	TB	PLHIV
1.	Total assessed	17	1
2.	No. with SAM	0	0
3.	No. with MAM	13	0

## 1.27 SOCIAL SERVICES

### 1.27.1 Education

Education plays a major role in the development of any community or country of which Agona East is no exception. The literacy level of the populace of any community or nation contributes greatly to the pace of development of such communities or nations. Having realized this, the Agona East has made frantic efforts towards improving the education situation of citizens of the district. These have been in the form of provision of school infrastructure, sponsorship of teachers and recruitment of trained teachers to teach at various levels in the district.

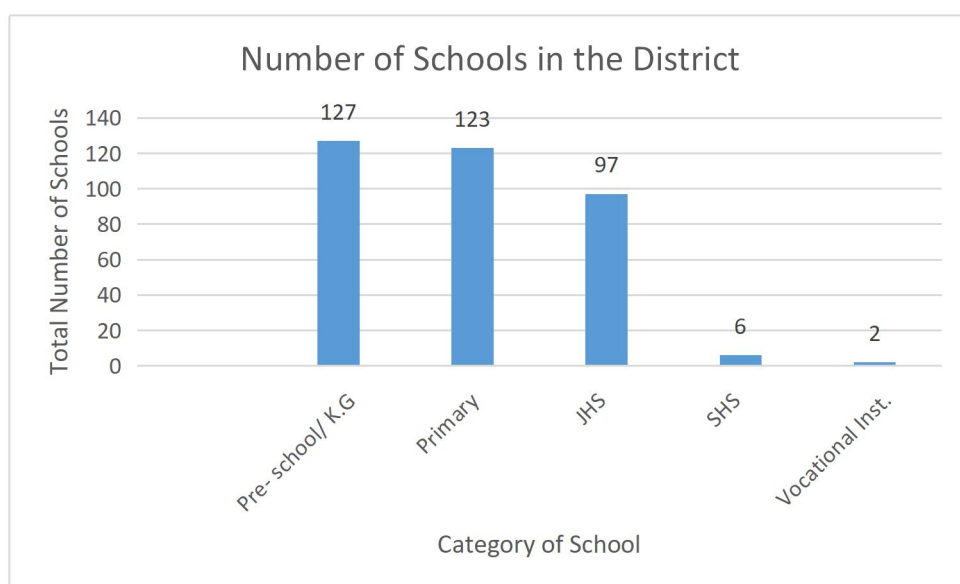
#### *1.27.1.1 Educational Infrastructure in the District*

In a bid to bridge the geographical access to education the district has in the last Medium-Term Development Plan implementation constructed a number of public schools to augment that provided by the private sector especially at the basic level. The current situation of school infrastructure is indicated in the table below.

The District has the following Educational institutions; 127 Pre-schools, 123 Primary Schools, 97 Junior High Schools, 6 Senior High Schools and 2 Technical Vocational Institutes as shown in the table below:

**Table 1.47: Number of Schools in the District**

No	Category	Private				Public				TOTAL
		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
1.	Pre- school/ K.G	29	35	53	58	63	64	68	69	127
2.	Primary	29	35	52	53	64	65	69	70	123
3.	JHS	6	10	27	35	53	57	59	62	97
4.	SHS	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	6
5.	Voc. Inst.	2	2	2	2					2



Source: Gaps Analysis of the 2014-2017 MTDP

**Fig. 1.19: Number of schools in the District**

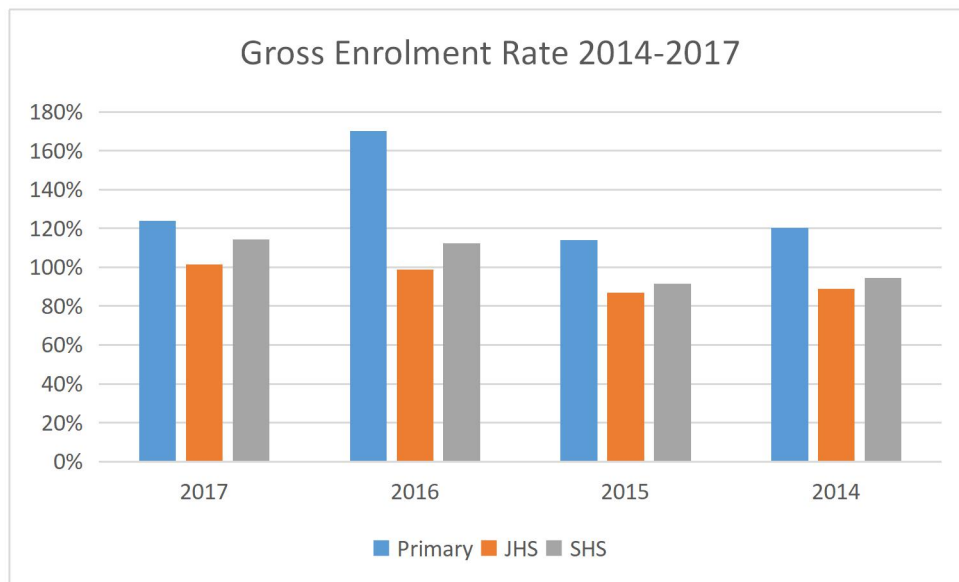
This graph shows a steady growth in the number of KGs, Primary and J.H.S in the District in both Public and private sectors. Notwithstanding the growth in infrastructure in the educational sector, a lot still needs to be done in terms of new infrastructure and rehabilitation of old ones to accommodate the growth in enrolment. General enrollment in the district has improved significantly in the district over the past 4 years as shown in the table below.

*1.27.1.2 Enrolment levels in the District*

Over the period 2014-2017 the enrolment levels at the various stages of education have shown steady percentage, ranging averagely above the capacity of the current educations facilities. This goes to justify the need for the rapid growth in education infrastructure and the continuous need for more infrastructure especially at the basic level. Enrollments are indicated in table 1.49 below.

**Table 1.49: Enrolment in the District for 2016/2017 Academic year**

NO	CATEGORY	YEARS			
		2017	2016	2015	2014
b.	Primary	124%	170%	114%	120.3%
c.	JHS	101.3%	98.7%	86.9%	88.8%
d.	SHS	114.4%	112.5%	91.6%	94.6%



**Fig. 1.20: Gross Enrollment Rate From 2014-2017**

From the table, enrollments over the period under review have shown some fluctuations in primary while indicating a steady increase over the period in JHS and SHS. At the primary level, enrollments fluctuated in 2014 from 120.3% to 114% in 2015 and rising again sharply in 2016 to 170% before falling to 124% in 2017. the situation for JHS and SHS is one of a steady rise from 88.8% and 94.6% in 2014 to 101.3% and 114.4% in 2017

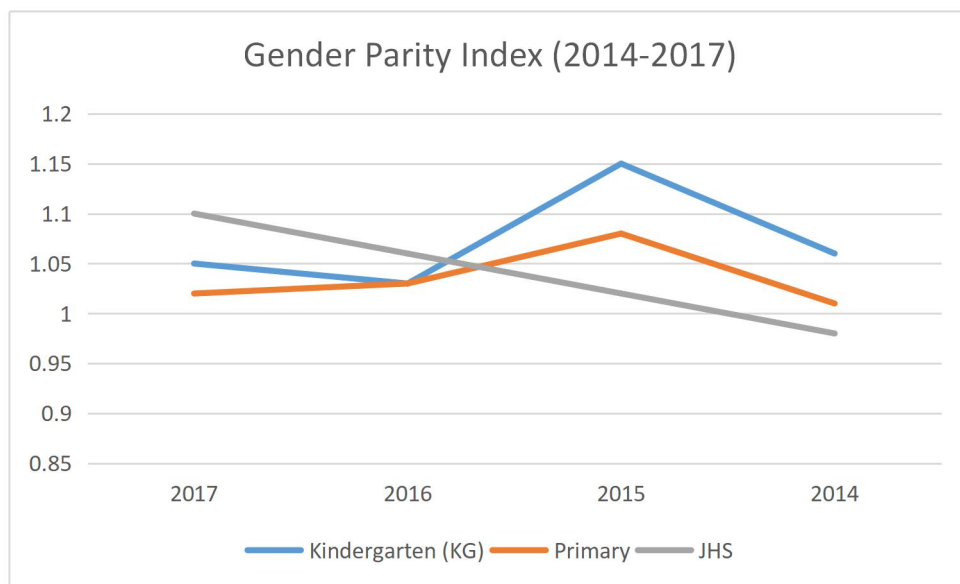
*1.27.3 Educational Gender Parity Index*

The District Gender Parity Index, which shows the ratio of boys to girls in schools is one of a good. Over the period the Gender Parity Index been ranged between 1 and 1.15, indicating in some years they have been more girls in schools than boys. This can be attributed to the introduction of free school uniforms, free distribution of laptops to pupils, the school feeding programme, the capitation grant and other Government policy interventions such as ‘Time With Grandmaa’ and ‘Send Your Girl Child to School’ campaigns. The table below shows the Gender Parity Index of the district from 2014-2017.

**Table 1.50: Gender Parity Index, 2014-2017**

No.	Category	2017	2016	2015	2014
1.	Kindergarten (KG)	1.05	1.03	1.15	1.06
2.	Primary	1.02	1.03	1.08	1.01
3.	JHS	1.10	1.06	1.02	0.98

Source: GES-Agona Nsaba, 2017



**Fig. 1.21: Gender Parity Index of the District From 2014-2017**

*1.27.4 Net Admission Rate (NAR) in Primary Schools*

Net admission rate in primary school indicates primary one (1) enrollment of pupils aged 6 years. The net admission rate of the district over the past medium term has shown great improved. Notwithstanding the drop in the NAR in 2014 to 79.2% from 84.1% in 2013. The rate however improved to 87.9%, 95.4% and 110.9% in 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively.

**Table 1.50: Net Admission Rate in Primary**

No.	Category	2017	2016	2015	2014
1.	Net Admission Rate in Primary	110.9%	95.4%	87.9%	79.2%

*1.27.5 BECE Pass*

The BECE pass rates measures the percentage of graduates who attain aggregate 6-36 in all subjects in the district. The BECE performance of the district has not been good over the past 4 years with an average pass rate of 53.35% for the last 4 years. For example in 2014 the pass rate

stood at 55%, falling to as low as 37.4% in 2015 and subsequently rising to 60% and 61% in 2016 and 2017 respectively. This is indicated in the table below.

**Table 1.51: B.E.C.E Performance From 2014-2017**

No.	Category	2017	2016	2015	2014
2.	BECE Pass rate	61%	60%	37.4%	55%

*1.27.6 Technical and Vocational Education Training*

There is no TVET establishment in the district. Meanwhile, there was a great number of registered and unregistered private hair dressing salons, tailoring shops, and carpentry workshops etc., which offer training to many JHS graduates and out of school children who could not continue their education.

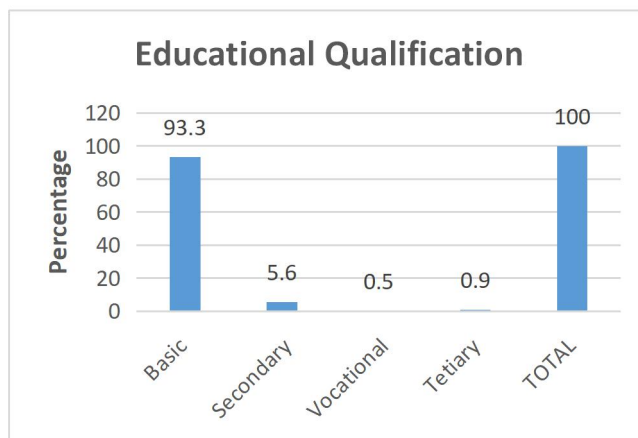
*1.27.7 Special Schools*

There is no Special School in the District so the District largely depends on the Swedru Salvation Army Special School located in our sister District, the Agona West Municipal. The District is also implementing inclusive education to cater for the pupils with special needs.

**Educational Qualification**

**Table 1.52: Educational Qualification**

EDUCATION QUALIFICATION	PERCENTAGE
Basic	93.3
Secondary	5.6
Vocational	0.5
Tertiary	0.9
TOTAL	100



**Fig. 1.22: Education Qualification in the District**

**1.27.2 Health**

Agona East District Health Directorate (AEDHD) is the institution responsible for planning and implementing health policies at the District and sub-district levels. The mandate of this institution include to;

- Implement approved national policies for health delivery in the district.
- Increase access to improved health services and
- Manage prudently resources available for provision of health service

*1.27.2.1 Health Facilities in the District*

The mandate of the Agona East District Health Directorate in the provision of health care services is being augmented greatly by the Christian Health Association of Ghana (CHAG) and the private sector. The district can currently boast of 26 health institutions of various kinds located district wide that are providing health care services to the populace. However, notwithstanding the number of facilities currently operating in the district, the district cannot boast of a district hospital as a major referral point for clients from the facilities situated outside the district capital. This therefore poses as a serious challenge to health delivery, as most clients have to access secondary health services from neighbouring district Agona West Municipality. The bigger challenge in accessing such services from Agona West Municipality is the challenge most clients have to go through due the deplorable nature of the road between Agona East District and Agona West Municipality. Hence, the facilities that currently provide health care services to citizens of Agona East district are indicated in the table below.

**Table 1.53: Distribution of Health Facilities in the District**

NO	Name of Facility	Type of Facility	Sub-District	Ownership
1	Nsaba H/C	Health Centre	Nsaba	Government
2	Salvation Army Clinic	Health Centre	Duakwa	Christian Health Association of Ghana (CHAG)
3	Mensakrom Clinic	Health Centre	Mensakrom	Community initiated/Gov't operated
4	Asafo Clinic	Health Centre	Agona Asafo	Gov't operated
5	Kwanyako H/C	Health Centre	Agona Kwanyako	Community initiated/Gov't operated
6	Mankrong Clinic	Health Centre	Agona Mankrong	Gov't operated
8	Kenyanko CHPS	CHPS	Duakwa	Government
9	Kwesi Paintsil	CHPS	Nsaba	Government
10	Tawora	CHPS	Asafo	Government
11	Kokoado	CHPS	Kwanyako	Government
12	Fante Bawjiase	CHPS	Mankrong	Government
13	Namanwora	CHPS	Nsaba	Government
14	Brahabekum	CHPS	Asafo	Government
15	Otwekwa CHPS	CHPS	Kwanyako	Government
16	Ofoase CHPS	CHPS	Duakwa	Government
17	KTK CHPS	CHPS	Kwanyako	Government
18	Esusu CHPS	CHPS	Mankrong	Government
19	Duabone CHPS	CHPS	Nsaba	Government
21	Otweakwa	CHPS	Kwanyako	Government
22	Mansofo	CHPS	Mensakrom	Government



<b>NO</b>	<b>Name of Facility</b>	<b>Type of Facility</b>	<b>Sub-District</b>	<b>Ownership</b>
23	Jacob	CHPS	Mensakrom	Government
24	Oboyambo	CHPS	Mankrong	Government
25	Ninta/Nampong	CHPS	Nsaba	Government
26	Jonof	Maternity home	Kwanyako	Private

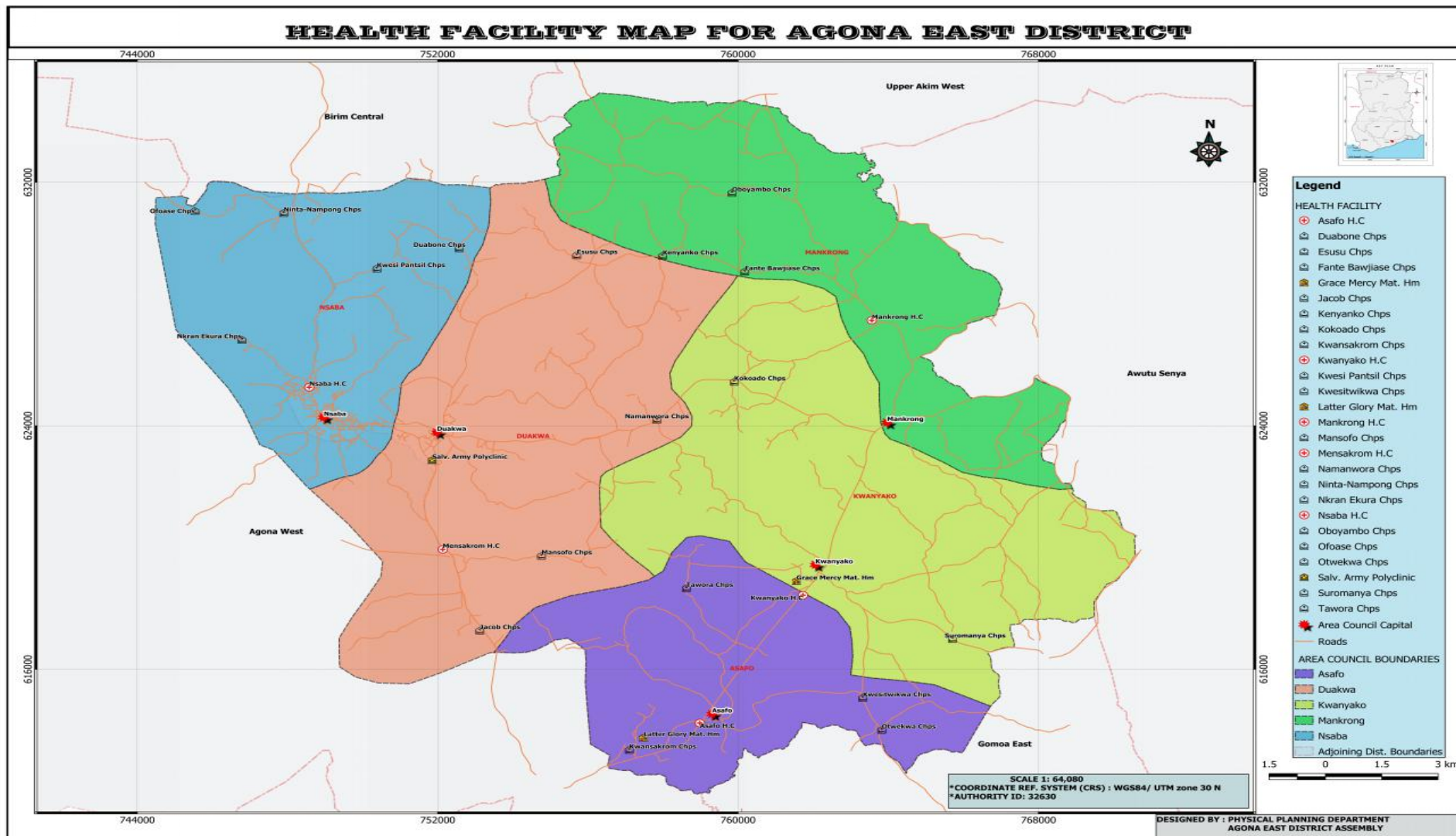


Fig.1.23: Map of Health Facilities in Agona East District

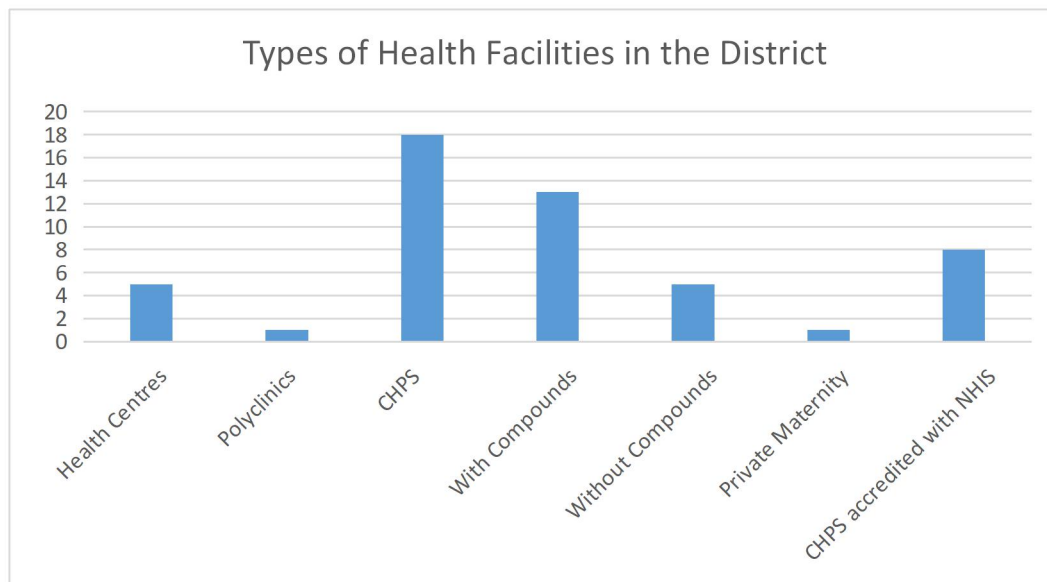
**1.27.2.2 Implementation of Community Health-Based Planning Services (CHPS)**

The Community Health-Based Planning Services is a system of health service where basic primary health care is provided to health clients at the community level. In the district and for the period under review the district has 18 functional CHPS of which 13 are with compound while 5 are without compounds. A CHPS with a compound is an ear marked electoral area or community where health services are being provided but without an infrastructure for the provision of such services. In the CHPS implementaiton system all electoral areas of district assemblies are supposed to be demarcated for the establishment of CHPS compounds. Thus for the 21 electoral areas of the Agona East district, only 18 are demarcated and functional CHPS. Hence the status of health facilities in the district are indicated in the table below.

**Table 1.53: Types of Health Facilities in the District**

No.	Category	Sub-category	Number
1.	Health Centres		5
2.	Polyclinics		1
3.	Functional CHPS	With Compounds	13
		Without Compounds	5
4.	Private Maternity		1
5.	CHPS accredited with NHIS		8

Source: DHMT-AEDA, 2017



**Fig.1.24 : Types of Health Facilities in the District**

*1.27.2.3 Top Ten Diseases in the District*

The general increase in OPD attendance in the whole district may be attributed to the National Health Insurance Policy being implemented in all health institutions in the sub-districts and improvement in service delivery in all health facilities in the Agona East District.

**Table 1.54: The Top 10 Diseases in the District**

Disease	2014 Client	Disease	2015 Client	Disease	2016 Client
Malaria OPD cases - clinical and confirmed	23063	Malaria OPD cases - clinical and confirmed	26053	Malaria OPD cases - clinical and confirmed	27840
Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	9201	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	12048	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	12527
Intestinal Worms	2605	Intestinal Worms	2771	Intestinal Worms	4944
Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	2275	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	3138	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	3120
Diarrhoea Diseases	2219	Diarrhoea Diseases	2410	Diarrhoea Diseases	3044
Anaemia	2148	Anaemia	2411	Anaemia	2969
Skin Diseases	1835	Skin Diseases	2089	Skin Diseases	2330
Hypertension	934	Hypertension	1177	Hypertension	2152
Acute Urinary Tract Infection	575	Acute Eye Infection	856	Acute Eye Infection	950
Home Injuries (Home Accidents and Injuries)	405	Home Injuries (Home Accidents and Injuries)	745	Home Injuries (Home Accidents and Injuries)	857
(Source: District Health Management Team, 2017)					

From table 22 above, Malaria still topped the list of diseases reported at all health centres in the district. It was observed that 23063 cases were reported within the District in 2014 as compared to 6,853 cases in 2016. The list was followed by upper respiratory infection, diarrhea and accidents.

With the high incidence of malaria in the district, the malaria control programme needs to be intensified. In addition, the use of insecticide treated net (ITN) should be encouraged more in the district. Currently, the people enjoy the National Health Insurance facility from Agona Swedru. The distance involved, discourages people from going to Swedru to register for the NHIS.

This requires urgent efforts by the district leadership to make the necessary contact and arrangement, to get the scheme operational in the district so that several people would get registered.

#### *1.27.2.4 Human Immune Virus-HIV /Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome AIDS*

It is important to note that AIDS and Poverty intricately linked, through ill health and associated costs for victims, family and society, exclusive and loss of income earners. There has been a steady decrease in prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the District as a result of multifaceted strategies put in place by DHMT, NGOs, the District Assembly, GES, MOH, ADA, CDO and Social Welfare.

The HIV/AIDS prevalent rate in the district is 0.9%. Though the district's prevalent rate might seem better, a concerted effort is required to fight the pandemic with sustained pragmatic programmes.

#### *1.27.2.5 Health Facilities For HIV/AIDS Services*

The Agona East District has five (5) Government health facilities, a Christian Health Association of Ghana health Centre and two Private Maternity Homes, who provide Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission and HIV/AIDS Counselling & Testing (PMTCT / HCT) services.

#### *1.27.6 Health Staffing in the District*

The District has about 20 trained service providers including 1 Public Health Nurses, 14 Midwives, 59 Community Health Nurses and 2 Medical Assistant who are committed to regular counseling and testing of all pregnant women, Clients who come to access FP services. Those for diagnostic purposes as well as walk in clients and for occasional Know Your Status Campaign Exercise were carried out with the assistance of NGOs in the District

1.27.2.7 AIDS Awareness in the District

The level of HIV/AIDS awareness is very high. At least 95% of both women and men interviewed identified sexual intercourse as the main mode of AIDS transmission. Although more people perceive that they are personally at risk of becoming infected, they are still practicing high-risk behaviours.

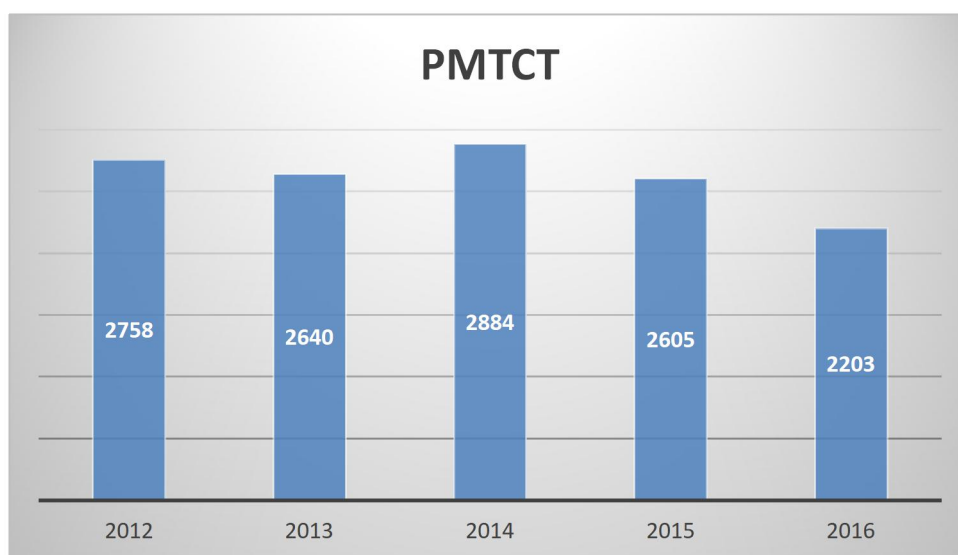
The impact of AIDS on medium-term economic development of the district will be serious if efforts are not stepped up to control it.

**Table 1.55: Programme on Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission**

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ANC REG	3743	3744	3548	3419	3456
PMTCT	2758	2640	2884	2605	2203
+VE	34=1.2%	24=0.9%	18=0.6%	16=0.6%	20=0.9%
VCT TESTED	2561	740	1194	648	554
+VE	60	44	43	38	14

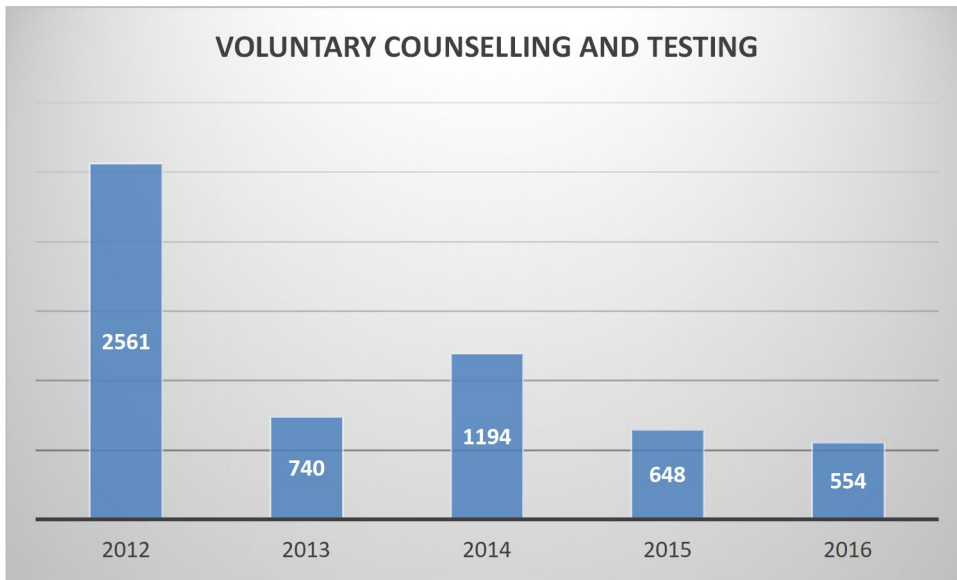
Source: DHD

From the figure below, it can be seen that in 2016, only 2203 pregnant women benefitted from the prevention of mother to child programme (PMTCT) as against 2605 pregnant women who benefitted in 2015. This shows that over the past five (5) years, 2016 has recorded the least of HIV/AIDS cases in the district.



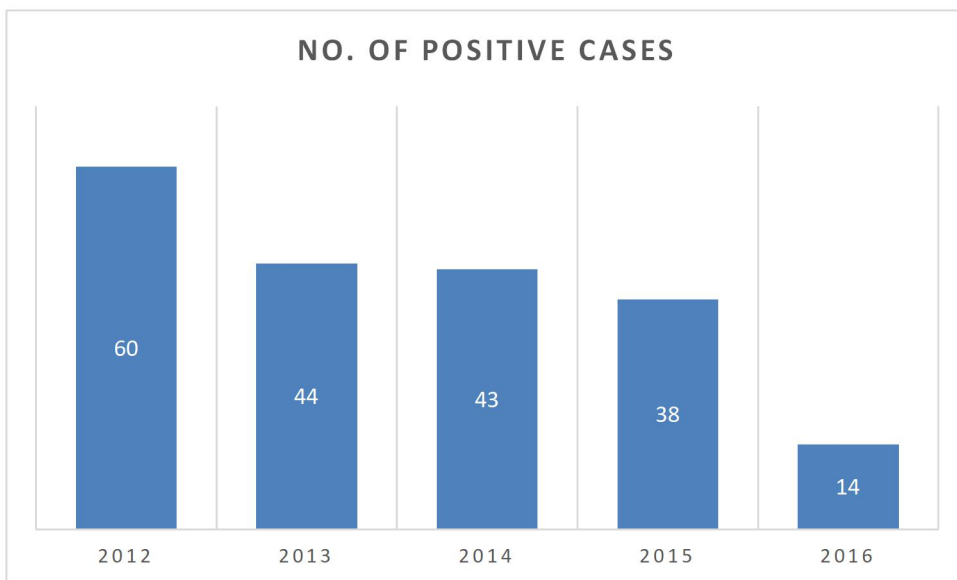
**Fig. 1.25: Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS**

It is not surprising to note that due to the declining effect on participants at the PMTCT in 2016, the voluntary counselling and testing programme also recorded the least participants in 2016. This was only 554 women as shown in the figure below.



**Fig. 1.26: Voluntary Counselling and Testing of HIV/AIDS**

Similarly, the number of pregnant women who tested positive also decreased from 38 in 2015 to 14 in 2016 as shown in the figure below.



**Fig.1.27: HIV/AIDS Positive Cases**

### 1.28 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

Information Communication Technology brings about socio-economic development and transformation by creating an enabling environment for accelerating economic growth. The

multidimensional changes can be observe in almost all aspects of life: economics, education, communication, health and manufacturing. About 20,904 people which is 36% of the 56,845 population interviewed uses mobile phones, 1,502 which is 2.6% uses internet and 598 which is 2.1 % also uses desktop computers and laptops in the District (2010 Population & Housing Census).

The impact of information communication technology on the people of Agona East District cannot be underrated. Information communication technology has made communication fast and easy with Mobile phones, internet and media through which information are sent and received. It has also made it simple for trading in the sense that one can now sit in the comfort of his/her office/ house to transact business within or even outside the country. The advancement of information communication technology in the district has created job opportunities for the youth who are knowledgeable in it. These youth are easily offered employment in a faster pace than those who do not. Despite these benefits, the area is bedeviled with some challenges such as Fraud. That is the use of these computers for cyber-crimes. Most of the youth in the District no longer want to work and earn money for living but rather use the internet to defraud others of their properties and money (popularly, Sakawa).



The use of mobile phones has also made people to lie about their locations .Teenage pregnancy is also on the ascendancy in the district among most children of school going age who are now using mobile phones and the internet. They use these media in watching pornographic films and are tempted to practice the act they see in the videos.

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

Poverty is defined as a situation where an individual or a household is not able to command sufficient resources to satisfy the basic needs of life such as food, shelter, clothing, health, education etc.

### **1.29.1 Characteristics of the Poor in the District**

The poor in Agona East District are:

-  Subsistence farmers with land holdings of between one-quarter of an acre and two acres. About 55% of these farmers are aged according to recent studies by the district directorate of Agriculture.
-  The unemployed and the under-employed: A large proportion of the district's able-bodied persons are not in any gainful employment. The unemployed are mainly



artisans and those in trades such as dressmaking, hairdressing whose businesses are seasonal and are found doing practically nothing at the lean season.

- ✚ The vulnerable: women, children, the aged, the illiterate, the disabled who are vulnerable to risk, and other social upheavals like chieftaincy conflicts and domestic violence, as well as inability to easily access the few good jobs.

- ✚ Workers and casual workers of contractors who are either poorly or irregularly paid. This is linked to the irregular payment to contractors by government and the District Assembly.

The poor can be found in all parts of the district, especially in the rural communities.

### **1.29.2 Causes of Poverty in the District**

- ✚ High rate of unemployment:

- ✚ By March 2017 for instance, under the YouthEmployment Agency Programme, 220 were offered jobs.

- ✚ Inaccessible credit facilities:

- ✚ The people do not have access to available credit because of (i) inadequate information on such credits (ii) high lending rates of between 25% and 50% being charged by the lending institutions.

- ✚ Other factors include non-existence of well-established associations, cooperatives or groups to serve as sources of loans and credit.

- ✚ Problems of accessibility to the hinterland:

- ✚ Most of the countryside is not opened up enough to the relatively larger communities. As a result, foodstuffs are locked up and rot at the production points. Information on opportunities does not reach the hinterland on time.

- ✚ Mismanagement of the available resources:

- ✚ There are scenes of physical environmental degradation in the form of deforestation through poor farming practices, bushfires and sand winning in the District.

- ✚ Lack of Storage Facilities:

- ✚ Post harvest losses are great in the district, compelling farmers to offer their produce at relatively low prices. There are only a handful individuals with improved cribs (funded by the Global 2000 project) in the district. The dominant methods for storage are traditional barns and smoking.

- ✚ No irrigation system:

- ✚ There are no irrigation systems in the District that will enable farming to be perennial. There are however, small farmers groups engaged in some form of irrigation using dugouts for vegetable farming. The Akora and Ayensu rivers could be put under small-scale irrigation. The district directorate of Agriculture has targeted to support about 10 groups within the next 4 years to put the rivers under irrigation.
- ✚ Ignorance and strong adherence to negative traditional and religious beliefs and practices:
  - ✚ These include widowhood rites in the district that keep women out of productive activities for a period of six weeks. Palm bunches for example are not allowed in the community.
  - ✚ There are too many taboo days in the district that prevent people from going to work (vide table 1 supra). However, such days are used to attend hospitals, durbars, to meet public officers for information, communal labour etc.
  - ✚ Low level of family planning and reproductive health practices.
  - ✚ High illiteracy levels.

### **1.29.3 The incidence of poverty in Agona East District**

- ✚ Child labour in the area of trading has been on the ascendancy in the district to support the family budget. This is common in cocoa and coconut growing communities. Children as young as six (6) years are found in Kwanyako, Nsaba, Fante Bawjiase, Duotu, Kenyanko etc.
- ✚ School dropouts, though no official statistics are available on the situation, However, Data available to the D.P.C.U from the G.E.S shows that about 13 B.E.C.E Candidates could not write their Exams in 2016 due to various reasons.
- ✚ Drug Abuse: though no official statistics are available, some pupils could not write their exams because they were said to be mentally ill.
- ✚ Land litigation: Families resort to high demands before releasing land.
- ✚ Environmental degradation: Most of the forest trees have been cut down for farming, settlement and economic purposes leaving the land bare and at the mercy of the vagaries of the weather. Most of the settlements in the district including Oboyambo, Essuso, Aboano and host of others are left hanging because of massive soil erosion.
- ✚ Inappropriate technology: The mode of production in all forms remains crude, thus limiting ability to increase productivity by artisans, farmers etc.

- ✚ Subsistence farming: farming has been left in the hands of the aged who use crude implements. Production is mainly for subsistence.

#### **1.29.4 Some Poverty Coping Strategies**

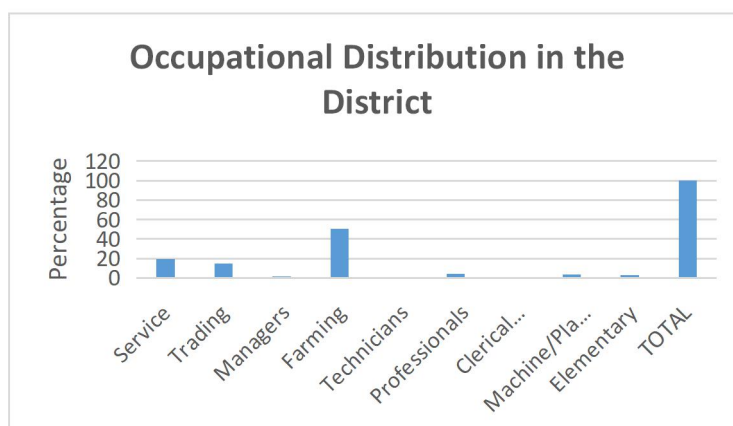
- ✚ Resorting to child labour to support the family budget
- ✚ Illegal exploitation of natural resources: This takes the form of lumbering, sand winning and farming within forest reserves. For instance, the district has almost depleted the exploitation of its timber species. The only economic tree species of any importance available for exploitation are ceiba pentandra (Onyina). Most of the timber species were depleted due mainly to over exploitation by illegal means.
- ✚ Farming on marginal lands: this is creating serious environmental problems in places like Nantifa.
- ✚ Resorting to high interest rate loans: due to non-availability of credit, people are forced to resort to moneylenders who at times charge 100% interest rate.
- ✚ Incidence of theft and fraud cases are reported in the district
- ✚ Girls and young women relying on men to cater for their needs.

To offset the harsh conditions of poverty in the District, the District Assembly in collaboration with some Non-Governmental Organizations has taken positive initiatives to improve the standard and quality of living standard among the populace.

According to 2017 DMTDP Data Collection Report, it was revealed that as much as 93.3% of the people had received only basic education. Only 0.9% of the population had received tertiary education. The challenge here is that if no non-formal education is intensively carried out to enhance self-awareness among the people, their active participation in decision making on issues affecting their development will be in jeopardy.

**Table 1.56: Occupational Distribution in the District**

OCCUPATION	PERCENTAGE
Service	19.7
Trading	15.1
Managers	1.9
Skilled Agriculture, forestry, etc.	50.6
Technicians	0.9
Professionals	4.5
Clerical workers	0.6
Machine/Plant operations	3.7
Elementary	3.0
TOTAL	100



**Fig. 1.28: Occupational Distribution of the District**

The 2017 DMTDP Data collection identified five major occupations in the District. Like the national figures, most people in the District engage in subsistence farming with 50.6%. The next economic activity after farming is service with 19.7% followed by trading. The implication is that more support would be needed to engender modernized agriculture in the district. There would also be the need to facilitate support for petty traders (micro finance) to boost their activities in the districts.

### 1.30 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

#### 1.30.1 Road Network

The road network linking most communities are in bad state and when it rains, accessing larger parts of the community is very difficult. However, about 30% of the total road network is tarred whilst the remaining 70% is untarred. Overall coverage of feeder roads is about 189.90km and that of trunk road is 54.20km. Road works which mainly required rehabilitation and gravelling were unattended to due to lack of funds. This further deprived the district of viable potential resources for rapid development. About 24.50km out of the total trunk road is under construction leaving the remaining 29.70kms in very deplorable state in the District.

**Table 1.57: Roads**

Target Set	Achievement	Reasons For Non-Achievement	Relevance of Projects/ Programmes	Remarks
1. Rehabilitate Mankrong, Kwanyako, Swedru road	Partly implemented	Inadequate Funds	Still relevant	
1. Rehabilitate Mankrong-Namanwora road	Partly implemented	Inadequate Funds	Still relevant	
3. Construction of speed ramps at Swiss	Achieved	-	-	

Dredging of river at Brahabekumi	Achieved	-	-	
Rehabilitate Kenyankor- Duakwa road	Achieved	-	-	
Construction of culvert at Esusu	Achieved	-	-	
Construction of culvert at Brahabekumi	Achieved	-	-	
Construction of culvert at Asafo and Woraba	Achieved	-	-	
Construction of culvert at Oboyambo	On-going			
Construction of 0.6mx250m U drain at Mankrong	On-going			
Demolition and construction of concrete box culvert at Oboyambo	On-going			

(Source: Gaps Analysis of the 2014-2017 DMTDP)

### 1.30.2 Post and Telecommunication

Three (3) communities (including the district capital) are served by Post Offices whilst four other small towns have postal agencies. The main function of these facilities is delivery of letters. Their operations are currently challenged as a result of proliferation internet facilities and text messages being offered by cell phones. Hence, Ghana Post needs to diversify its operations. Almost all the Major Towns in Agona East District are now hooked on to the cellular networks such as Vodafone, MTN, Tigo, Zain and Kasapa.

### 1.30.3 Electricity

Electricity has been improved. About 450 streetlights were distributed to communities such as Nsaba, Duakwa, Mensakrom and Asafo in 2016. Rural Electrification project were completed in Osedu, Jacob, Kwaasam. Other communities that benefitted were Kenyankor, Duoto,, Kwame Agyir, Esusu,, Fante Bawjiase, Asamoakrom and Okaikrom. The big towns are connected to the national electricity grid whilst most of the rural communities in the district are without light. Some of these communities have had the electric poles already erected and wires passed on them but have not been connected yet to power.

### 1.30.4 Banks

A vibrant banking system and services serve as a sound and enabling environment for fruitful investment and wide range of business transaction in an economy in terms of savings and credit mobilization. The existence of such banking institutions in the district facilitates mobilization of rural capital for development. The Nyakrom and Agona Rural Banks are the only banks, which have their branch banks in the district.

**Table 1.58: Indicators For Development of Agona East District**

INDICATOR	OUTPUT
Population For 2010	<b>85,920</b>
Female Population (2010)	<b>44,885</b>
Male Population (2010)	<b>41,035</b>
Number of Community Settlements	<b>288</b>
Growth Rate	<b>3.3%</b>
Total Land Area Covered	<b>539.7km<sup>2</sup></b>
Total No. of Sub Districts	<b>5</b>
Total Number Of Paramountcies	<b>2</b>
Soil Type	<b>Forest Ochrosols, Oxysol, Forest Lithosols With Ph Range Of 6-9</b>
Major Rivers	<b>Akora, Ayensu</b>
Annual Rainfall	<b>1000mm-1400mm</b>
High Mean Annual Temperature	<b>33.8°c</b>
Lowest Mean Annual Temperature	<b>29.4°c</b>
Vegetation	<b>Semi-Deciduous Forest</b>
Total No. of Economically Active Persons	<b>72.3%</b>
Total No. of People Literate	<b>75.4%</b>
Total No. of People Disabled	<b>2.4%</b>
Total No. of Household	<b>21,021</b>
Average Household Size	<b>4</b>
Total N <sup>o</sup> of Schools On GSFP	<b>28</b>
Total N <sup>o</sup> of Skilled Deliveries(Doctor & Nurses Only)	<b>1931</b>
Total No. of CHPS Zones	<b>18</b>
Total No. of CHPS Compounds	<b>13</b>
HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate	<b>0.9%</b>
Total No. of Physician Assistants	<b>2</b>
Total N <sup>o</sup> of Midwives	<b>14</b>
Actual Land Under Cultivation	<b>166,750ha</b>
Total N <sup>o</sup> of Farmer Groups	<b>15</b>
Total N <sup>o</sup> of Communities With Extension Delivery Services	<b>65</b>
Vegetable Yield	<b>12mt/Ha</b>

INDICATOR	OUTPUT
Oil Palm Production	<b>8750mt</b>
Total Number of People Employed Under The Youth Enterprenuerial Agency (Yea)	<b>220</b>
Total Number of Females Employed Under The Youth Employment Agency (Yea)	<b>220</b>
Total Number of Farmers Benefitting From WAPP	<b>1250 Farmers</b>
Yield In WAPP	<b>25mt/Ha</b>
Rtmp Production	<b>11880mt</b>
Total No. of People Engage In Agriculture	<b>50.6%</b>
Total Number of People Using Refuse Containers	<b>15.3%</b>
Total Number of People Disposing Refuse In The Public Dump (Open Space)	<b>65.9%</b>
Total Number of People With Mobile Phones	<b>36%</b>
Total Number of People Using Internet	<b>2.6%</b>
Total Number of People Using Laptops/Desktops	<b>2.8%</b>

### 1.31 SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

**Table 1.59: Summary of Key Development Issues of GSGDA II**

THEMATIC AREAS OF GSGDA II	Key Identified Issues (as harmonized with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	Poor revenue mobilization
	Inadequate internal revenue sources
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Inadequate of employment avenues for the youth
	Limited credit facilities to Small Scale enterprises
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Inadequate supply of farm inputs
	Inadequate agriculture extension officers
	Low productivity
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Poor Condition of Road Network
	Poor water supply system
	improper settlement layout
	Poor Environmental Conditions
	High level of climate change effects
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Inadequate Educational facilities
	Poor access to quality health care
	Poor access to health care services
	Unemployable skills of the youth
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	Inadequate child protection
	Weak sub-structure
	Inadequate human capacity of sub-structural officers

**Table 1.60: Update on Indicators and Targets**

No.	Indicators	Baseline (2013)	2017			2016			2015			2014		
			Target	Actual	%CH	Target	Actual	%CH	Target	Actual	%CH	Target	Actual	%CH
1.	Change in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish (%)													
	Maize	1.5	2.6	1.81	13.13	2.6	1.60	-3.03	2.6	1.65	1.23	2.6	1.63	8.67
	Rice (milled)	2.0	2.0	1.10	-5.98	2.0	1.17	-1.68	2.0	1.19	-4.03	1.8	1.24	-38.00
	Cassava	3.0	25.0	16.9	5.62	25.0	16.0	42.86	25.0	11.2	25.70	15.2	8.91	197.00
	Yam	1.2	12.6	9.29	0.98	12.6	9.2	22.67	12.6	7.5	417.24	1.8	1.45	20.83
	Plantain	6.5	7.3	6.95	0.72	7.3	6.9	0.73	7.3	6.85	0.44	7.25	6.82	4.92
	Oil Palm	5.0	7.3	6.35	5.48	6.26	6.02	2.03	6.26	5.9	7.27	6.02	5.5	10.00
	Pepper (Chili, Sweet pepper)	10	15.2	13.0	1.56	15.2	12.8	2.40	15.2	12.5	4.17	15.2	12.0	20.00
	Sheep	18,265	26,742	19,769	2.00	24,311	19,382	2.00	22,101	19,002	2.00	20,092	18,630	2.00
	Goats	21,862	32,967	24,606	3.00	29,970	23,889	3.00	27,246	23,193	3.00	24,769	22,517	3.00
	Cattle	4,922	5,983	5,122	1.01	5,698	5,071	1.00	5,427	5,021	1.01	5,168	4,971	1.00
	Poultry	245,255	359,077	298,109	5.00	326,434	283,913	5.00	296,759	270,394	5.00	269,781	257,518	5.00
	Pigs	8,628	12,633	10,487	5.00	11,484	9,988	5.00	10,440	9,512	5.00	9,491	9,059	5.00
	Rabbits/ Grasscutter	1,785	2,170	1,820	0.44	2,066	1,812	0.50	1,968	1,803	0.50	1,874	1,794	0.50
	Fish Ponds	15	25	15	0.00	25	15	0.00	25	15	0.00	25	15	0.00
	Citrus		56,023.69			55,684	43,900.56		55,684	45,540		55,684	45,540	
	Cocoa		32,456.12			30,102.30	22,049.49		29,981	21,511.70		29,981	20,987	
	Cocoyam		201.98			200.23	175.58		200	171.3		156	105	
	Coconut		22,091.71			22,456.78	19,052.70		22,456.78	18,588		22,456.78	18,420.25	
	Cabbage		2,512.65			2,112.56	1,413.30		2,102.03	1,378.83		2,102.03	1,345.20	
	Okro		203.96			203.65	158.86		203.65	154.99		203.65	151.21	
	Tomatoes		101.96			100.17	61.36		100.07	62.84		100.07	61.31	
	Cucumber		256.21			231.52	176.14		231.12	171.84		231.12	167.65	
	Snails		221			221	120		220	125		200	124	
2.	Proportion of roads maintained/rehabilitated													
	Trunk roads (km)	-	40	29	-9.4%	30	32	540%	20	5	66.7%	10	3	-
	Feeder roads (km)	-	60	10.3	-85.9%	80	73	200%	30	24.3	143%	20	10	-



Agona East District Assembly-DMTDP 2018-2021

No.	Indicators	Baseline (2013)	2017			2016			2015			2014		
			Target	Actual	%CH	Target	Actual	%CH	Target	Actual	%CH	Target	Actual	%CH
3.	% change in number of households/communities with access to electricity	43.5%	-	43.5%	-	-	43.5%	-	-	43.5%	-	-	43.5%	-
4.	Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry & wet lands rehabilitated/restored													
	a. Forest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	c. Dry (comm)		8	6		10	6		1	1		2	1	
	d. Wetland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Change in tourist arrivals (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Teledensity/ Penetration rate	36.8	-	36.8	-	-	36.8	-	-	36.8	-	-	36.8	-
<b>HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT</b>														
7.	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49yrs HIV positive)		80%			80%	0.15%		80%	0.2%		80%	0.3%	
8.	Maternal mortality ratio (No. of deaths due to pregnancy and child birth per 100,000 life-births)	0	0	1	58.3%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Under five mortality rate (number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	0	0	1.2		0	1.5		0	0		0	0	
10.	Malaria case fatality in children under 5 yrs per 10,000 population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	% Of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	86.4%	100%	86.4%		100%	86.4%		100%	86.4%		100%	86.4%	
12.	% of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets,	2.49%	10%	23.14%	10.96 %	15%	12.18%	4.06%	10%	8.12%	3.05%	10%	5.07%	2.58%

Agona East District Assembly-DMTDP 2018-2021

No.	Indicators	Baseline (2013)	2017			2016			2015			2014		
			Target	Actual	%CH	Target	Actual	%CH	Target	Actual	%CH	Target	Actual	%CH
	KVIP, Hhold latrines)													
13.	a. Gross Enrolment Rate													
	Primary	112%	100%	124%	-46%	100%	170%	56%	100%	114%	-6.3%	100%	120.3%	8.3%
	JHS	85%		101.3%	2.6%		98.7%	11.8%		86.9%	-1.9%		88.8%	3.8%
	SSS	77%		114.4%	1.9%		112.5%	20.9%		91.6%	-3%		94.6%	17.6%
14.	b. Net admission Rate in Primary Schools (indicates Primary One enrolment of pupils aged 6 years)	84.1%	100%	110.9%	15.5%	100	95.4%	7.5%	100%	87.9%	8.7%	100%	79.2%	-4.9%
15.	Gender Parity Index (Ratio btw girls and boys enrolment rates, balance of parity is 1.00.													
	K/G	1.01	1.00	1.05		1.00	1.03		1.00	1.15		1.00	1.06	
	Primary	1.01		1.02			1.03			1.08			1.01	
	JHS	1.02		1.10			1.06			1.02			0.98	
16.	BECE pass rate (agg. 06-36)			61%	1%		60%	22.6%		37.4%	-17.4%		55%	
17.	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	9%	20%	12.2%		15%	10.4%		10%	9.1%		10%	5.0%	
	<b>GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL RESPONSIBILITY</b>													
18.	Total amount of internally generated revenue	123,612.86	291,563.06	253,422.30		265,057.30	253,212.98		202,888.71	236,889.55		152,824.90	158,673.75	
19.	DA expenditure (IGF)	139,056.20		246,414.50			223,876.43			158,673.75			149,257.39	
20.	Amount of Development partner & NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	244,842.00	889,577.52	19,894.01		827,969.63	669,250.60		838,502.00	887,495.15		479,881.00	1,308,248.67	
21.	% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (how much of	-	24.51%	7.82%	-15.15%	24.06%	22.97%	0.79%	26.03%	22.18%	4.19%	25.40%	17.99%	-

Agona East District Assembly-DMTDP 2018-2021

No.	Indicators	Baseline (2013)	2017			2016			2015			2014		
			Target	Actual	%CH	Target	Actual	%CH	Target	Actual	%CH	Target	Actual	%CH
	DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget)													
22.	Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	0	20	16	300%	25	4	-42.8 %	17	7	70%	15	0	0
23.	Police citizen ratio													

## CHAPTER TWO

### DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

#### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

Being a problem-solving activity, there cannot be any meaningful planning effort without an appreciation of the prevailing development problems and priorities of the target population. In this vein, the district development problems and priorities were identified through Socio-economic survey, institutional, and key informant interview and problem identification workshops. These problems have been documented and subsequent analysis made to determine their inter-relationship.




This section links the harmonized identified development issues with the goals of the Medium Term National Development Policy Framework 2018-2021.

#### 2.2 COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS

The needs and aspirations of the five (5) Area Councils were harmonized.

The essence of harmonizing programmes and projects was to bring together similar projects and further prioritize them.

Prioritization of issues in the Area Councils was based on the following criteria:

-  Impact
-  Linkage effect
-  Multiplier effect

In view of resource constraints, programmes and projects were scaled down on the number of similar project that could be undertaken within the plan period (2018-2021). Below are the needs and aspirations of the Sub-structures based on the five area councils in the District.

##### 2.2.1 Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspiration

Having identified the community needs and aspirations for the medium term, it was necessary to harmonize and align these needs and aspirations with identified key development gaps/problems from the review of districts Performance, in line with updating the district profile.

**Table 2.1: Harmonized Community Needs and Aspirations**

No.	COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS	IDENTIFIED KEY DEVELOPMENT GAPS/PROBLEMS (From Performance and Profile)	SCORE
1.	Poor Educational Infrastructure	Inadequate Educational facilities	2
2.	Poor road Network	Poor Condition of Road Network	2
3.	Low Agricultural productivity	Inadequate supply of farm inputs	1
4.	Inadequate Water Supply	Poor water supply system	2
5.	High Youth and Adult Unemployment	Lack of employment avenues	
6.	Inadequate Credit Facilities	Limited credit facilities to Small Scale	2

		enterprises	
7.	Inadequate Health Facilities and Services	Poor access to quality health care	2
8.	Inadequate Streetlights and Extension of Electricity	Poor extension of electricity	2
9	Inadequate Market Facilities	Poor market infrastructure	2
10	Non Functional Sub-Structures	Weak sub-structure	2
11	Poor Physical Planning	improper layout	2
12	Poor Environmental Sanitation Management	Poor Environmental Conditions	2
13	Poor Drainage System	Poor drainage system	2
14	Inadequate recreational centre	Lack of community centre	2
15	Poor security	High crime rate	2
16	Inadequate I.C.T Centres	Lack of I.C.T. Centres	2
17	Inadequate toilet facilities	Lack of toilet facilities	2
18	Poor Revenue Mobilization and Administration	Inadequate funds & logistics	2
19	Inadequate extension of School Feeding Programme	Poor educational achievement/high school drop-out	2
20	Inadequate Community Centre	Lack of Community centre	2
21	Inadequate of climate change adaptation	Drought, erosion, flood, high temperatures	2
	Inadequate child protection	Child neglect, child abuse, child marriage	2
	TOTAL		43/22
	SCORE		1.95

From the table above, a strong linkage is established between the Development issues obtained from the analysis of the District current situation and the Medium Term National Development Policy Framework of ‘**Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021**’. This implies that the District development problems are compatible with the National Development Policy framework thereby establishing a strong harmony between the District Development and the achievement of broader National objectives. Appropriate interventions aimed at addressing these issues will therefore go a long way to achieve the broad objectives of NMTDP of **Agenda for Jobs 2018-2021** in the District.

The above table depicts community needs and aspirations captured in the form of issues through public consultations at the five Town and Area councils.

## 2.3 IDENTIFIED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/PROBLEMS

### 2.3.1 Poor Condition of Road Network

Apart from the roads linking the major towns, which are tarred, the rest of the roads especially those connecting the rural areas are untarred. Most of the roads become unmotorable especially during the rainy season, thus affecting the transportation of farm produce from the rural areas to the peri-urban centres. This increases transportation fares and reduces level of accessibility to social services, particularly educational facilities. In view of this, the Department of Feeder Roads should be tasked to constantly rehabilitate and maintain the roads in the District.

### 2.3.2 Poor Environmental Sanitation:-

Waste disposal (refuse and human excreta) is a serious problem in the entire district, toilet facilities are inadequate in most communities and even where they are available, they are in bad conditions. Hence, there is always pressure on the few toilets facilities, which unfortunately discourage their usage.

It is therefore not uncommon sight to see people using the bush as alternative places of convenience. The lack of acceptable refuse disposal systems or facilities is also a serious environmental problem in the District. In Asafo, Kotokoli Zongo and Kwanyako for example, there are only few refuse disposal sites and in most cases, they are not conveniently located in terms of distance from the users. The environmental Health Division of the District Assembly also lacks the manpower and the Sanitary Equipment to manage the existing refuse disposal sites hence their deplorable state. In the relatively rural communities, the situation is not any different.

### 2.3.3 Poor Land Use Management: (Haphazard settlement development)

The Impact of unauthorized development of buildings and other structures on the environment is enormous. Majority of the people in the district undertake physical development in the district without recourse to the services of town and Country Planning Department. The result

Has been poor land use management in the district and the violation of existing land use plans which have been prepared to guide development. The Environmental problems following from this situation are that places earmarked for sanitary sites are taken over by other users and the provision of services such as roads and drainage systems becomes extremely difficult.



The Town and Country Planning Department is also woefully understaffed and lacks the logistics to monitor and control physical and spatial development in the main towns.

Development goals under the Medium Term Development Policy Framework 2018-2021 are






1. Build an industrialized, inclusive and resilient economy with high levels of employment and decent work
2. Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society with opportunities for all
3. Build safe, well-planned and sustainable communities while protecting the natural environment
4. Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions for national development
5. Strengthen District's role in the National community through co-operation with other nations and the active participation in global affairs

Summarized development issues under GSGDA II is presented in table below.

**Table 2.2 : Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with Implications for 2018-2021**

S/N	GSGDA II THEMATIC AREA	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER GSGDA II WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR 2018-2021
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Low revenue base</li> <li> Inadequate market centres</li> </ul>

S/N	GSGDA II THEMATIC AREA	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER GSGDA II WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR 2018-2021
1.	Ensuring & Sustaining Macro-economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Lack of computerized database for revenue generation</li> <li>✚ Lack of lorry parks</li> </ul>
2.	Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Poor development of tourism potentials</li> <li>✚ Inadequate access to credit for productive activities e.g. agro-processing, SBAs</li> <li>✚ Improper packaging for both industrial and farm produce for marketing purposes</li> <li>✚ Inadequate employable skill base of the people including the vulnerable and the excluded</li> </ul>
3.	Accelerated Agricultural Modernization & Agro-Based Industrial Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Inadequate credit facilities for farmers in the district</li> <li>✚ Poor road surface conditions to enhance carting and distribution of farm produce</li> <li>✚ High post harvest losses leading to low pricing of farm produce</li> <li>✚ Environment degradation as a result of bush fires, lumbering, illegal chain saw operations, and others</li> <li>✚ Poor marketing systems and structures</li> <li>✚ Non-existence of irrigational facilities</li> <li>✚ Inadequate extension services support to farmers in the district.</li> <li>✚ Inadequate supply of farm inputs coupled with high prices of farm inputs such as tools and equipment and chemicals to the farmer</li> <li>✚ Low farm holdings as result of difficulties in accessing land</li> <li>✚ Low productivity</li> </ul>
4.	Oil and Gas Development	
5.	Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Poor road surface conditions in the district</li> <li>✚ Lack of a District Hospital</li> <li>✚ Poor environmental and sanitation management and practices in most part of the district and institutions</li> <li>✚ Unreliable/unequal electric power supply in the district</li> <li>✚ Poor water supply system in all parts of the district especially in the rural areas</li> <li>✚ low ICT services in schools and major towns</li> <li>✚ Poor Physical Planning</li> <li>✚ High level of climate change effects</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ High rate of youth unemployment</li> <li>✚ Low retention rate of trained teachers</li> </ul>

S/N	GSGDA II THEMATIC AREA	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER GSGDA II WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR 2018-2021
6.	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Poor access to education in the district</li> <li> inadequate access to quality health services</li> <li> inadequate furniture in schools</li> <li> inadequate teaching &amp; learning materials</li> <li> lack of appropriate sports and recreational facilities at both the district and local level</li> </ul>

### 2.3.4 Harmonized Key Development Issues Under GSGDA II Agenda For Jobs

After harmonizing community needs and aspirations with the key development gaps/issues of GSGDA II, there is the need to further harmonize identified development problems/issues with the 2018-2021 MTNDPF of ‘Agenda for Jobs’ to determine the extent to which the issues identified relate to the 2018-2021 Development Framework goals using 0-2. Figure 1 means strongly linked whilst 0 indicates no linkage. Details of the analysis are shown in the table below.



**Table 2.3: 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
<b>Ensuring &amp; Sustaining Macro-economic Stability</b>	Low revenue base Inadequate market centres Lack of computerized database for revenue generation Lack of lorry parks	<b>Economic Development</b>	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes Inadequate access to affordable credit Low domestic saving rate Poor market systems High cost of production inputs Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition Low application of technology Low proportion of irrigated agriculture Poor storage and transportation systems Lack of data on farmers Inadequate start-up capital for youth Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture Poor tourism infrastructure and services
<b>Enhancing Competitiveness</b>	Poor development of tourism potentials	<b>Social Development</b>	Poor quality of education at all levels

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
of Ghana's Private Sector	<p>Inadequate access to credit for productive activities e.g. agro-processing, SBAs</p> <p>Improper packaging for both industrial and farm produce for marketing purposes</p> <p>Inadequate employable skill base of the people including the vulnerable and the excluded</p>		<p>Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</p> <p>Poor linkage between management processes and school operations</p> <p>Gaps in physical access to quality health care</p> <p>Poor quality of health care services</p> <p>Increased cost of health care delivery</p> <p>Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</p> <p>High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and Discrimination</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups</p> <p>Prevalence of micro- and macro-nutritional Deficiencies</p> <p>Weak nutrition-sensitive food production systems</p> <p>Infant and adult malnutrition</p> <p>Inadequate nutrition education</p>

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
			<p>High fertility rate among adolescents</p> <p>Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</p> <p>Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school dropout rates</p> <p>High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls</p> <p>High youth unemployment</p> <p>Increasing demand for household water supply</p> <p>Inadequate maintenance of facilities</p> <p>High dependency on development partners for urban water support</p> <p>High prevalence of open defecation</p> <p>Poor sanitation and waste management</p> <p>Poor hygiene practices</p> <p>Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas</p> <p>Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare</p>

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
			Low awareness of child protection laws and policies Weak enforcement of laws and rights of Children High incidence of children’s rights violation Inadequate care for the aged Unfavourable sociocultural environment for gender equality Gender disparities in access to economic Opportunities Weak social protection systems Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society High unemployment rate among PWDs Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban Youth

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
			Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities
<b>Accelerated Modernization &amp; Agro-Based Development</b> <b>Agricultural Industrial</b>	Inadequate credit facilities for farmers in the district Poor road surface conditions to enhance carting and distribution of farm produce High post harvest losses leading to low pricing of farm produce Environment degradation as a result of bush fires, lumbering, illegal chain saw operations, and others Poor marketing systems and structures Non-existence of irrigational facilities Inadequate extension services support to farmers in the district. Inadequate supply of farm inputs coupled with high prices of farm inputs such as tools and equipment and chemicals to the farmer Low farm holdings as result of difficulties in accessing land Low agricultural productivity	<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	Loss of forest cover Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation Timber Forest fires Weak enforcement of regulations Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality Negative impact of climate variability and change Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste Inappropriate farming practices Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
			mitigation actions Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds Vulnerability to climate change Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response Poor quality and inadequate road transport network Rapid deterioration of roads Poor quality ICT services Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services Recurrent incidence of flooding Poor waste disposal practices Poor drainage system Poor and inadequate

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
			maintenance of Infrastructure Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations Scattered and unplanned human settlements Growing housing deficit Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services
<b>Oil and Gas Development</b>			
<b>Infrastructure and Human Settlements</b>	Poor road surface conditions in the district Lack of a District Hospital Poor environmental and sanitation management and practices in most part of the district and institutions Unreliable/unequal electric power supply in the district Poor water supply system in all parts of the district especially in the rural areas low ICT services in schools and major towns Poor Physical Planning High level of climate change effects	<b>Governance, Corruption and Accountability</b>	Non-functional sub-structures

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
<b>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</b>	High rate of youth unemployment Low retention rate of trained teachers Poor access to education in the district Inadequate access to quality health services Inadequate furniture in schools Inadequate teaching & learning materials lack of appropriate sports and recreational facilities at both the district and local level Inadequate child protection	<b>Ghana's Role in International Affairs</b>	Inadequate office and residential accommodation of public officers



### 2.3.5 Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues

Having identified the thematic areas under GSGDA II (2014-2017) and Development Dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021), it can be noticed that the issues being identified are related and similar. This therefore paves the way for the adoption of development dimensions and issues under the Sustainable Medium Term Development Plan (SMTDP) for the Agona East District. The table below indicates the adopted development dimensions, goals, sub-goals and focus areas from the Agenda for Jobs.

**Table 2.4: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP**

No.	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS	ISSUES
1.	<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Strong and resilient economy</b>	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes
		<b>Industrial transformation</b>	Limited supply of raw materials from local sources
			Limited local participation in economic development
		<b>Private Sector Development</b>	Limited access to credit for SMEs
		<b>Agriculture and Rural Development</b>	Poor marketing systems
			High cost of production inputs
			Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
			Low application of technology among small holder farmers leading to lower yields
			Poor storage and transportation systems
<b>Tourism and Creative Arts Development</b>	Poor tourism infrastructure and services		
	Low skills development		
2.	<b>Social Development</b>	<b>Education and Training</b>	Poor quality of education at all levels
			Teacher Absenteeism and low levels of commitment
			Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics
		<b>Health and Health Services</b>	Gaps in physical access to quality health care
			Inadequate emergency services
			Poor quality of health care services

No.	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS	ISSUES
			Unmet health needs of women and girls
			Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases.
			High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and discrimination
			Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIS, especially among vulnerable groups
			High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons
		<b>Food and Nutrition Security</b>	Prevalence of hunger in certain areas
			Infant and adult malnutrition
			Increased incidence of diet-related, non-communicable diseases
			Inadequate social mobilisation, advocacy and communication on nutrition
			Weak nutrition-sensitive planning and programming
		<b>Population Management</b>	Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes
			Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school drop-out rates
			Inadequate sexual education for young people
			Changing population structure with youth bulge
			High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls
			High youth unemployment
		<b>Water and Environmental Sanitation</b>	Increasing demand for household water supply
			Inadequate maintenance of facilities
			High dependency on development partners for urban water support
			High prevalence of open defecation
			Poor sanitation and waste management
			Low level of investment in sanitation sector
			Poor hygiene practices
			Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans
		<b>Poverty and Inequality</b>	High incidence of poverty

No.	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS	ISSUES
			Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth
			Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas
		<b>Child and Family Welfare</b>	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children
			Law awareness of child protection laws and policies
			Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children
			Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs
			Child neglect
		<b>The Aged</b>	Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development
			Inadequate care for the Aged
		<b>Gender Equality</b>	Unfavourable sociocultural environment for gender equality
			Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
		<b>Social Protection</b>	Weak social protection systems
			Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
			Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions
			Lack of sustainable funding
		<b>Disability and Development</b>	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society
			Ignorance of PWDs personal rights
			High unemployment rate among PWDs
			Lack of physical access for PWDs to public and private buildings
		<b>Employment and Decent Work</b>	High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth
			Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment

No.	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS	ISSUES
			Mismatch between training and the needs of the labour market
		<b>Youth Development</b>	Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development
			Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
			Lack of effective participation of the youth in politics and electoral process
			High incidence of violence and crime
			Lack of patriotism and volunteerism among the youth
		<b>Sports and Recreation</b>	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure
			Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities
3.	<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</b>	<b>Protected Areas</b>	Loss of forest cover
			Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber
			Forest fires
			Weak enforcement of regulations
			Insufficient logistics to maintain boundaries of protected
		<b>Water Resources Management</b>	Poor agriculture practices which affect water quality
			Negative impact of climate variability and change
			Widespread of pollution of surface water
		<b>Environmental Pollution</b>	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
			Inadequate engineered landfill sites
			Destructive impact of plastic waste
		<b>Climate Variability and Change</b>	Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change
			Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions
			Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions
			Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds
Vulnerability to climate change			

No.	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS	ISSUES
			Loss of tress and vegetative cover
		<b>Disaster Management</b>	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
		<b>Transport Infrastructure</b>	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
			Rapid deterioration of roads
			Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance
		<b>Information Communication Technology (ICT)</b>	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the district
			Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services
			Poor quality ICT services
		<b>Science Technology and Innovation</b>	Limited utilisation of relevant research outputs
		<b>Construction Industry Development</b>	Poor management practices on construction sites
			Poor enforcement of regulations and statutes
			Poor safety, health and environmental management practices at construction sites
		<b>Drainage and Flood Control</b>	Recurrent incidence of flooding
			Poor waste disposal practices
			Poor drainage systems
			Silting and choking of drains
			Uncovered drains
			Poor landscape
		<b>Infrastructure Maintenance</b>	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
		<b>Land Administration And Management</b>	Cumbersome land acquisition process
			Complex land tenure system
			Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership
			Protracted land disputes
			Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land
		<b>Human Settlements and Housing</b>	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations

No.	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS	ISSUES
			Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning Scattered and unplanned human settlements Growing housing deficit Inadequate housing infrastructure services <b>Rural Development Management</b> Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernisation and rural development <b>Urban Development Management</b> Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities
4.	<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	<b>Local Government and Decentralisation</b>  <b>Public Accountability</b>  <b>Human Security and Public Safety</b>  <b>Corruption and Economic</b>	Weak implementation of administrative decentralisation Ineffective sub-district structures Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level Weak capacity of local governance practitioners Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy Limited public and community ownership Low public interest in public institutions Limited involvement of public in expenditure tracking Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure Incidence of narcotic trafficking, abuse of drug and psychotropic substances Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety Low transparency and accountability of public institutions

No.	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS	ISSUES
		<b>Crimes</b>	
		<b>Law and Order</b>	Limited number and poor quality of court buildings and infrastructure Abuse of human rights by security personnel
		<b>Civil Society and Civic Engagement</b>	Ineffective advocacy strategies by relevant institutions responsible for public education Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities Weak traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy disputes inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development
		<b>Attitudinal Change and Patriotism</b>	Political polarisation Ineffective advocacy strategies
		<b>Development Communication</b>	Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels Insufficient funding of development communication Low awareness of government agenda
		<b>Culture for National Development</b>	Inadequate cultural infrastructure Growing negative influence of foreign culture
		<b>International Relations</b>	Limited leverage of Ghanaian culture in the international arena Internal conflicts and contestation Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs

### 2.3.6 Prioritization of Development Issues

In prioritizing the identified needs, consensus among the people at area council level using a scoring system of 1 – 17 in terms of priority in an ascending order with 1 representing the biggest constraint and the highest priority and so on. The scores of the five Area Councils for each identified need were summed up to determine their respective rank in terms of priority.

**Table 2.5: Prioritization of Development Issues**

No.	KEY DEV'T ISSUE	TOWN AND AREA COUNCILS						TOTAL	RANK
		ASAFO	KWANYAKO	DUAKWA	NSABA	MANKRONG			
1.	High Youth and Adult Unemployment	11	13	14	16	14	67	14 <sup>th</sup>	
2.	Poor Educational Infrastructure	4	4	6	5	7	26	3 <sup>rd</sup>	
3.	Poor Environmental Sanitation	5	6	3	7	8	29	4 <sup>th</sup>	
4.	Low Agricultural productivity	10	10	12	15	13	59	12 <sup>th</sup>	
5.	Inadequate Water Supply	9	8	1	6	10	34	7 <sup>th</sup>	
6.	Poor Health Facilities and Services	3	3	2	2	6	16	2 <sup>nd</sup>	
7.	Inadequate Market Facilities	7	1	10	13	2	33	6 <sup>th</sup>	
8.	Poor Physical Planning (improper layout)	14	7	9	14	9	53	11 <sup>th</sup>	
9.	Non Functional of Sub-Structures	12	11	13	18	11	65	13 <sup>th</sup>	
10.	Inadequate streetlight and Extension of Electricity	8	5	4	8	5	30	5 <sup>th</sup>	
11.	Inadequate – Extension of School Feeding Programme	13	4	15	17	3	52	10 <sup>th</sup>	
12.	Poor Access Roads/ Poor drainage system	1	2	5	3	1	12	1 <sup>st</sup>	
13.	Poor Security/ High crime rate	6	12	16	1	12	46	9 <sup>th</sup>	
14.	Lack of community centre	2	9	11	12	4	38	8 <sup>th</sup>	
15.	Lack of recreational	15	14	12	15	15	71	15 <sup>th</sup>	



	centre							
16.	Inadequate child protection	16	14	11	15	16	72	16 <sup>th</sup>
17.	High effects of climate change	17	13	12	14	18	74	17 <sup>th</sup>

Note:- 1 -Biggest Constraint

17 - Least Constraint

**Table 2.6: Ranked Key Development Issues in Order of Priority**

No.	Key Development Issues	Rank
1.	Poor road access/ drainage system	1 <sup>st</sup>
2.	Poor Health Facilities and Services/CHPS compound	2 <sup>nd</sup>
3.	Poor Educational Infrastructure	3 <sup>rd</sup>
4.	Poor Environmental Sanitation	4 <sup>th</sup>
5.	Inadequate Streetlights and Extension of Electricity	5 <sup>th</sup>
6.	Inadequate Market Facilities	6 <sup>th</sup>
7.	Inadequate Water Supply	7 <sup>th</sup>
8.	Lack of community centre	8 <sup>th</sup>
9.	High crime rate/poor security	9 <sup>th</sup>
10.	Inadequate – Extension of School Feeding Programme	10 <sup>th</sup>
11.	Poor Physical Planning (improper layout)	11 <sup>th</sup>
12.	Low Agricultural productivity due to Inadequate Agricultural Inputs (eg. Spraying machine)	12 <sup>th</sup>
13.	Non Functional Sub-Structures	13 <sup>th</sup>
14.	High Youth and Adult Unemployment	14 <sup>th</sup>
15.	Lack of recreational centre	15 <sup>th</sup>
16.	Poor Revenue Mobilization	16 <sup>th</sup>
17.	Inadequate offices and accommodation for staff	17 <sup>th</sup>
18.	Inadequate knowledge on child protection	18 <sup>th</sup>
19.	Inadequate climate change adaptation strategies	19 <sup>th</sup>
20.	Inadequate credit facilities	20 <sup>th</sup>
21.	Low ICT development	21 <sup>st</sup>

### 2.3.7 Application of Potentials, Constraints, Opportunities and Challenges (POCC Analysis)

The slow pace of development in most Districts in the Country stems from the inadequate information on the available potentials, thus the inability to tap these resources for development. Therefore, there is the need to identify the opportunities, and potentials that are the enabling factors for development and the challenges and constraints, which are the stumbling blocks to development.

These will then enhance and facilitate the formulation of appropriate policies and proposals for the development of the district.

In view of this, the potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges in each of the Town and Area Councils were determined in relation to the capacity to develop the district. This called for a POCC Analysis.

Both potentials and opportunities are positive factors that have to be taken advantage of, in developing the district. Constraints and challenges are negative factors to be minimized. The results of the POCC analysis have been captured under the following

### 2.3.7 APPLICATION OF POTENTIALS, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES (POCC)

#### 2.3.7.1 GOAL 1: Build an industrialised, inclusive and resilient economy with high levels of employment and decent work

**Table 2.7: Key Development Issue: Inadequate Market Facilities**

Issue to be addressed	Potentials(from Profile/ Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Increase Access to Market Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Availability of farm and industrial produce</li> <li>✚ Existence of road networks from producing to marketing centres</li> <li>✚ Existence of micro financial institutions (rural banks) in the District</li> <li>✚ Existence of groups of market women</li> <li>✚ Existence of market for farm produce</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Proximity of the District to Agona Swedru, Akroso etc</li> <li>✚ Existence of Donor support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Poor road network and surface accessibility to some producing centres</li> <li>✚ Inadequate and Poor market structures</li> <li>✚ High interest rates due to inflation</li> <li>✚ Low prices of farm produce offered by buyers</li> <li>✚ High prices of industrial goods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ High inflation rate affecting cost of construction.</li> <li>✚ Inadequate funds</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Increased access to Market Facilities will lead to a boost in the district economy which will generate more revenue for the assembly. Potentials and opportunities abound to promote the District economy. Constraints can be controlled by rehabilitating the roads and provision of storage facilities. Challenges can be mitigated by developing proposal to source for additional funding.</p>				

2.3.7.2 GOAL 2: Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions for national development

**Table 2.8: Key Development Issue: Inadequate Credit Facilities**

Issue to be addressed	Potentials(from Profile/ Baseline situation etc)	Opportunity	Constraints	Challenges
Improve access to credit facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Existence of financial institutions in the District</li> <li>✚ Willingness of the people to access credit</li> <li>✚ Presence of co-operative societies</li> <li>✚ District Assembly support especially to people with Disabilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Readiness of other financial institutions to open branches in the District</li> <li>✚ Government policy on micro financing (e.g. MASLOC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Lack of collateral security</li> <li>✚ Inadequate Co-operative societies</li> <li>✚ High interest rates resulting from high inflation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ High inflation rate in the country</li> </ul>

Conclusion: Credit facility is crucial for business stability and expansion. Potentials and opportunities abound to promote the District economy. The presence of the government strong economic Team has the ability to stabilize the macro economy to suppress the constraints and challenges mentioned above.

2.3.7.3 GOAL 3: Build safe, well-planned and sustainable communities while protecting the natural environment

**Table 2.9: Key Development Issue: Poor Physical Planning**

Issue to be addressed	Potentials(from Profile/ Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Ensuring sound spatial organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Existence of qualified staff of the T&amp; CP Department</li> <li>✚ Support of the District Administration</li> <li>✚ Community participation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Existence of donor support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Inadequate office accommodation for Town and Area Councils</li> <li>✚ Low capacity of personnel to man the councils</li> <li>✚ Low commitment level of DA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Inadequate and untimely release of funds</li> <li>✚ Lack of political will to fully resource and strengthen the structures</li> </ul>

Conclusion: Sound spatial organization would bring about sanity in our environment, improve health, avoid natural disasters such as flooding and improve access to built-up areas. Potentials and opportunities exist to overcome the constraints and challenges.

2.3.7.4 GOAL 3: Build safe, well-planned and sustainable communities while protecting the natural environment

**Table 2.10: Key Development Issue: Low Agricultural Production**

Issue to be addressed	Potentials(from Profile/ Baseline situation etc)	Opportunity	Constraints	Challenges
Increase Agricultural Production	Suitable land for agriculture ✚ Existence of market ✚ Availability of small scale industries (cassava processing, palm oil/kennel oil extraction) ✚ Existence of financial/Institutions ✚ High Labour Force ✚ Existence of agric extension officer ✚ Availability of rivers for irrigational purposes ✚ Availability of land ✚ Good road network ✚ Presence of Asafo wind Pump irrigation project	✚ Favorable climatic conditions ✚ Government policy support/programme such as the youth in agric. ✚ Availability of eternal market ✚ Preparedness of some donors to invest in the agric sector	✚ Poor roads surface conditions ✚ Unfavorable proceeds sharing system. ✚ Small farm sizes because of land tenure system ✚ Low base of capital to expand agricultural business ✚ Poor prices for agricultural produce ✚ Unwillingness of most of the youth to go into agriculture ✚ Reluctance of some farmers to accept new technology	✚ Instability of weather conditions ✚ Price instability

Conclusion: Increased Agric production has the capacity in transforming rural life. Significant potentials and opportunities exist to support the sector. Constraints can be addressed through sensitization programme for landowners and users. Again, conscious effort shall be made to improve the feeder roads. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with development partners

2.3.7.5 GOAL 4: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society with opportunities for all

**Table 2.11: Key Development Issue: Poor Road Network and Surface Conditions**

Issue to be addressed	Potentials(from Profile/ Baseline situation etc)	Opportunity	Constraints	Challenges
Improve Road Network and Surface Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Good geological formation:</li> <li>✚ Availability of grader equipment owned by the assembly</li> <li>✚ Continued DA Support</li> <li>✚ Availability of feeder roads department and staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Favourable government policy to improve both urban and rural roads</li> <li>✚ Existence of Donor funds such as DDF etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ High cost of construction resulting from high cost of input</li> <li>✚ Inadequate staffing at the works department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Weather instability</li> <li>✚ Inadequate funding</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: Improved Road Network and Surface Conditions leads to increase in productivity and ease transportation of people, goods and services. Significant potentials and opportunities exist to support the sector. Constraints can be addressed by providing logistics for the works department to serve as incentive to attract staff. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with development partners and working on the roads before the rains set in.</p>				

2.3.7.6 GOAL 4: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society with opportunities for all

**Table 2.12: Key Development Issue: Inadequate Streetlights & Extension of Electricity**

Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Profile/ Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Improve Access to Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ The District already connected to the national grid</li> <li>✚ DA support exists</li> <li>✚ Availability of teak plantation</li> <li>✚ Availability of labour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Presence of the DA and the Sub-District Structures (Urban and Area Councils)</li> <li>✚ Presence of Electricity Company</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Unwillingness of some people to pay bills</li> <li>✚ High cost of extension</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Inadequate and untimely release of funds</li> <li>✚ Overdependence on hydro electrical power</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: Improved Access to Electricity leads to a boost in the district economy especially small scale industrial development and creation of jobs for the teeming youth. Potentials and opportunities abound to promote the District economy. Constraints can be overcome by good public education.</p>				

Challenges can be mitigated by resorting to alternative sources of power.

2.3.7.7 GOAL 4: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society with opportunities for all

**Table 2.13: Key Development Issue: Poor Educational Infrastructure**

Issue to be addressed	Potentials(from Profile/ Baseline situation etc)	Opportunity	Constraints	Challenges
<p>Improve Educational Infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Availability of committed education directorate staff</li> <li>✚ Continued DA Support</li> <li>✚ Availability of education Plan</li> <li>✚ Availability of trained teachers</li> <li>✚ Availability of teaching and learning materials</li> <li>✚ Availability of land for educational structures facilities</li> <li>✚ Existence of PTAs and SMCs</li> <li>✚ Existence of educational infrastructure</li> <li>✚ Presence of committed NGOs</li> <li>✚ Available community support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Existence of favourable government policies e.g.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School feeding</li> <li>• Capitation grants</li> <li>• Free uniforms</li> </ul> </li> <li>✚ Presence of NGOs and other Donor Agencies</li> <li>✚ Existence of GETfund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Inadequate staff accommodation</li> <li>✚ Inadequate/dilapidated educational infrastructure</li> <li>✚ Low motivation for staff</li> <li>✚ Early betrothal of the girl-child</li> <li>✚ Inadequate teachers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Late release of funds</li> <li>✚ Inadequate funding</li> <li>✚ Inconsistencies in government policy with respect to duration of basic schools</li> </ul>

Conclusion: Improved Educational Infrastructure leads to improved educational achievement levels, productivity and quality of life. Significant potentials and opportunities exist to support the sector. Constraints can be addressed by effective mobilization and utilization of scarce resource. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with development partners

2.3.7.8 Goal 4: Create An Equitable, Healthy And Disciplined Society With Opportunities For All

**Table 2.14: Key Development Issue: Inadequate Water Supply**

Issue to be addressed	Potentials(from Profile/ Baseline situation etc)	Opportunity	Constraints	Challenges
Increase Access to Potable Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Availability of underground water sources(high water tables)</li> <li>✚ Availability of Dam/Rivers/Streams</li> <li>✚ Availability of DWST and WATSAN committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ CWSA support</li> <li>✚ IDA, USAID and GhanaWash support</li> <li>✚ Availability of rainwater</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Some Community are unable to raise their counterpart funding</li> <li>✚ Unwillingness of people to quit the use of water from unhygienic sources for drinking and domestic purposes</li> <li>✚ Misuse of water resources</li> <li>✚ Scattered nature of settlements</li> <li>✚ Inaccessibility of some communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Inadequate funds</li> <li>✚ Irregular rainfall pattern</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: Improved Access to potable Water Supply leads to improved health conditions, productivity and quality of life. Significant potentials and opportunities exist to support the sector. Constraints can be addressed by effective mobilization and utilization of scarce resource. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with development partners</p>				

1.3.7.9 GOAL 4: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society with opportunities for all

**Table 2.15: Key Development Issue: Poor Access to Health Facilities and Services**

Issue to be addressed	Potentials(from Profile/ Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Improve access to Health facilities and Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Availability of land for health structures</li> <li>✚ Availability of health personnel</li> <li>✚ Continue support of the District Assembly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Recognition of herbal practitioners by government in the health delivery system in Ghana</li> <li>✚ Government policy to provide every District a hospital</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Lack of a district hospital</li> <li>✚ Inadequate health personnel</li> <li>✚ Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff</li> <li>✚ Low skill base for traditional medical</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Inadequate funds</li> <li>✚ Untimely release of funds</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Existence of Traditional Birth Attendance</li> <li>✚ Presence of herbal medicine and practitioners</li> <li>✚ Association of herbal practitioners</li> <li>✚ Availability of clinic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Existence of donor support</li> <li>✚ Availability of the National Health Insurance Scheme</li> <li>✚ In-service training programmes to improve the capacity of health personnel</li> </ul>	<p>practitioners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Crude forms and methods used by traditional herbal practitioners</li> <li>✚ Unwillingness some people to seek medical attention from approved medical practitioners</li> <li>✚ Some people are not registered under the National Health Insurance Scheme</li> </ul>	
<p>Conclusion: Improved access to Health facilities and Services leads to improving the health conditions of the people. This will also lead to increase in productivity. Potentials and opportunities exist to overcome the constraints and challenges confronting health delivery situation in the district. Capacity building and awareness programmes would be embarked upon to correct anomalies.</p>				

2.3.7.10 GOAL 4: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society with opportunities for all

**Table 2.16: Key Development Issue: Poor Hygiene and Environmental Sanitation**

Issue to be addressed	Potentials(from Profile/ Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Ensuring good Hygienic and Environmental Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Existence of Qualified Environmental Health Officers</li> <li>✚ Available sanitary sites</li> <li>✚ Positive response to communal clean-up campaigns</li> <li>✚ Existence of Zoomlion Ghana Ltd</li> <li>✚ Existence of WATSAN Committee</li> <li>✚ Existence of Unit Committees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Support from USAID, IDA and Ghana-Wash</li> <li>✚ CWSA support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Inadequate tools &amp; equipment for clean-up exercises</li> <li>✚ Negative attitude towards good sanitation promotion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Lack of political will to enforce bye-laws</li> <li>✚ Inadequate and untimely release of funds</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: Good Hygienic and Environmental Sanitation practice ensure sound mind in sound body. Productivity increases when the people are healthy. Potentials and opportunities exist to promote sound environmental sanitation. The constraints and challenges would be dealt with through</p>				

awareness creation and strict enforcement of existing byelaws on environments/sanitation.

*2.3.7.11 GOAL 4: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society with opportunities for all*

**Table 2.17: Key Development Issue: Poor Drainage System**

Issue to be addressed	Potentials(from Profile/ Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Improve Road and Drainage Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Presence of local materials for construction</li> <li>✚ Presence of local contractors</li> <li>✚ Availability of labour</li> <li>✚ DA support</li> <li>✚ Community participation is assured</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Existence of donor support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Illiteracy among rate payers</li> <li>✚ High level of erosion</li> <li>✚ Low IGF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Inadequate funding</li> <li>✚ Untimely release of the DACF</li> <li>✚ Heavy rainfall</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: Improved drainage systems result in improved surface accessibility and prevent accidents. Opportunities exist to overcome the challenges</p>				

*2.3.7.12 GOAL 6: Strengthen the District's role in the National Community*

**Table 2.18: Key Development Issue: Poor Revenue Mobilization & Administration**

Issue to be addressed	Potentials(from Profile/ Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Improving revenue mobilisation and administration for development in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Existence of Qualified revenue mobilization staff</li> <li>✚ Existence of committed staff</li> <li>✚ Existence of taxable properties</li> <li>✚ Existence of revenue mobilization vehicle</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Availability of 'FOAT' funds to organize training programme for revenue staff.</li> <li>✚ Existence of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Inadequate revenue staff</li> <li>✚ the non-cooperating attitude of some of the revenue staff</li> <li>✚ Low revenue collection skill of revenue collectors.</li> <li>✚ Inadequate database for revenue collection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Lack of political will to enforce bye-laws</li> <li>✚ High cost of property valuation</li> <li>✚ Boundary dispute</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Existence of fee fixing document &amp; Resolution</li> <li>✚ Existence of legal framework</li> <li>✚ Presence of database</li> </ul>	<p>information service Department</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Low motivation for revenue collectors</li> <li>✚ Non commitment of Assembly support to create revenue centres</li> </ul>	<p>with sister District especially AWMA</p>
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Conclusion: Improved revenue base of the District has a direct impact on the infrastructure base. Improved revenue mobilization and administration improves internally generated funds for infrastructure services delivery in the district. Potentials and opportunities exist to overcome the challenges. The number and skills of revenue collectors would be improved. There would also be public education on taxation.

2.3.7.13 GOAL 1: Build an industrialised, inclusive and resilient economy

**Table 2.19: Key Development Issue: High Youth and Adult Unemployment**

Issue to be addressed	Potentials(from Profile/ Baseline situation etc)	Opportunity	Constraints	Challenges
<p>Improve Employment situation in the District</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Availability of arable land for farming and other potential employable opportunities</li> <li>✚ Presence of apprenticeship Trades</li> <li>✚ Availability of Training centres in the District. e.g. Darlings Technical and Vocational Institute</li> <li>✚ Presence of cheap labour force</li> <li>✚ Marketing centres</li> <li>✚ The talents, creativity and willingness of some of the youth to work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Availability of Donor support</li> <li>✚ Government Policy on employment; The National Youth Employment programme</li> <li>✚ Existence of Zoomlion programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Lack of database on unemployed youth</li> <li>✚ Inadequate employable skills and knowledge among the youth</li> <li>✚ Very Limited opportunities in the district</li> <li>✚ Partisan politics</li> <li>✚ Unwillingness of most of the Youth to go into certain sectors such as agricultural</li> <li>✚ Lack of human resource development centres</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ inadequate and untimely release of funds</li> <li>✚ lack of a clear cut and reliable youth employment policies</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Willingness of the DA to support the programme</li> <li>✚ Presence of NGOs, CBOs</li> <li>✚ Existence of Financial institutions</li> <li>✚ Presence of tourism potential sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Inadequate capital</li> <li>✚ Lack of storage facilities</li> <li>✚ Expensive agricultural inputs</li> <li>✚ Small farm size</li> <li>✚ High rate of illiteracy</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities exist to Improve Employment situation in the District. Constraints and challenges can be addressed by focusing on training programmes to equip the youth with entrepreneurial and marketing skills that will enable them to be self employed. In addition, the business incubation and credit schemes will be developed alongside.</p>	

2.3.7.14 Goal 6: Strengthen Ghana's role in the international community

**Table 2.20: Key Development Issue: Low ICT Development**

Issue to be addressed	Potentials(from Profile/ Baseline situation etc)	Opportunity	Constraints	Challenges
Increase access to ICT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Availability of telecommunication and mobile facilities(MTN, Vodaphone, Tigo, Zain)</li> <li>✚ Availability of a number of computers in stock at DA's office</li> <li>✚ Existence of few internet facility centres.</li> <li>✚ Existence of ICT specialist</li> <li>✚ Existence of ICT Training centres</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Availability of favourable gov't policies on ICT development</li> <li>✚ Availability of NGO support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Inadequate ICT Specialists</li> <li>✚ Inadequate ICT centres</li> <li>✚ Inadequate financial support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Network instability</li> <li>✚ Poor internet reception</li> <li>✚ Inadequate internet service centres</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: Improvement in ICT enhances easy access and management of information from all corners of the world. Access to information forms the basis for meaningful development. Potentials and opportunities abound to promote ICT development in the district. Constraints and challenges can be mitigated by soliciting financial support from philanthropists, NGOs, and other donors. Network interruptions can be offset by encouraging telecommunication companies to expand their services throughout the district.</p>				

2.3.7.15 GOAL 2: Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions for national development

**Table 2.21: Key Development Issue: Non Functional District Assembly Sub-Structures**

Issue to be addressed	Potentials(from Profile/ Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Resource and Strengthen District Assembly sub-structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Existence of office accommodation for some Town and Area Councils</li> <li>✚ Support of the District Administration</li> <li>✚ Increasing demand for accountability and transparency by the people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Availability of relevant legislation e.g. LI 1921</li> <li>✚ Availability of donor support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Inadequate office accommodation for Town and Area Councils</li> <li>✚ Low capacity of personnel to man the councils</li> <li>✚ Low commitment level of DA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Inadequate and untimely release of funds</li> <li>✚ Lack of political will to fully resource and strengthen the structures</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: Resourced and Strengthened District Assembly sub-structures will increase participation of the grassroots in decision making to promote good governance. Potentials and opportunities exist to promote good governance. With support from the District assembly and dialogue with development partners the constraint and challenges would be overcome.</p>				

2.3.7.16 GOAL 2: Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions for national development

**Table 2.22: Key Development Issue: Inadequate residential and office accommodation for public officers**

Issue to be addressed	Potentials(from Profile/ Baseline situation etc)	Opportunity	Constraints	Challenges
Improving residential and office accommodation for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Available of land for construction</li> <li>✚ Existence of qualified and committed staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Availability of donor support</li> <li>✚ Availability of private sector participation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ High cost of land</li> <li>✚ Dispute over land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Irregular flow of funds</li> <li>✚ Inadequate funding</li> </ul>

public officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Availability of some funds</li> <li>✚ Existence of grader for site preparation</li> </ul>			
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Conclusion: Readily availability residential and office accommodation will attract staff/officers to the district to support the district’s developmental efforts. Potentials and opportunities abound to ensure provision of accommodation. High cost and dispute over land can be mitigated by proper negotiation and sensitization. The private sector participation in provision of accommodation can be encouraged to overcome the challenges.

*2.3.7.17 GOAL 3: Build safe, well-planned and sustainable communities while protecting the natural environment*

**Table 2.23: Key Development Issue: Insecurity/ High crime rate**

Issue to be addressed	Potentials(from Profile/ Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Improve security by reducing crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Available police service</li> <li>✚ Available logistics for security services</li> <li>✚ Community participation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Existence of support from the national level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Inadequate office accommodation for security services</li> <li>✚ Inadequate logistics for effective policing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Inadequate financial resources</li> <li>✚ Command chain of the service</li> </ul>

Conclusion: A peaceful district with low or no crime will afford citizens the opportunity to go about their duties without fear especially in the area of economic livelihood with will go a long way to improve on the living standards.

*2.3.7.18 GOAL 4: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society with opportunities for all*

**Table 2.24: Key Development Issue: Lack of recreational Centres**

Issue to be addressed	Potentials(from Profile/ Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Available recreational sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Recognition of herbal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Lack of a district hospital</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Inadequate funds</li> </ul>

<p>Provide recreational facilities within the district</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Available youth high interest in recreation</li> <li>✚ Continue support of the District Assembly</li> <li>✚ Existence of Traditional Birth Attendance</li> <li>✚ Presence of herbal medicine and practitioners</li> <li>✚ Association of herbal practitioners</li> <li>✚ Availability of clinic</li> </ul>	<p>practitioners by government in the health delivery system in Ghana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Government policy to provide every District a hospital</li> <li>✚ Existence of donor support</li> <li>✚ Availability of the National Health Insurance Scheme</li> <li>✚ In-service training programmes to improve the capacity of health personnel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Inadequate health personnel</li> <li>✚ Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff</li> <li>✚ Low skill base for traditional medical practitioners</li> <li>✚ Crude forms and methods used by traditional herbal practitioners</li> <li>✚ Unwillingness some people to seek medical attention from approved medical practitioners</li> <li>✚ Some people are not registered under the National Health Insurance Scheme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Untimely release of funds</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Improved access to Health facilities and Services leads to improving the health conditions of the people. This will also lead to increase in productivity. Potentials and opportunities exist to overcome the constraints and challenges confronting health delivery situation in the district. Capacity building and awareness programmes would be embarked upon to correct anomalies.</p>				

*2.3.19 GOAL 4: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society with opportunities for all*

**Table 2.25: Key Development Issue: Inadequate Knowledge of Child Protection Rights**

Issue to be addressed	Potentials(from Profile/ Baseline situation etc)	Opportunity	Constraints	Challenges
<p>Improve Road Network and Surface Conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Good geological formation:</li> <li>✚ Availability of grader equipment owned by the assembly</li> <li>✚ Continued DA Support</li> <li>✚ Availability of feeder roads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Favourable government policy to improve both urban and rural roads</li> <li>✚ Existence of Donor funds such as DDF etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ High cost of construction resulting from high cost of input</li> <li>✚ Inadequate staffing at the works department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Weather instability</li> <li>✚ Inadequate funding</li> </ul>

	department and staff			
<p>Conclusion: Improved Road Network and Surface Conditions leads to increase in productivity and ease transportation of people, goods and services. Significant potentials and opportunities exist to support the sector. Constraints can be addressed by providing logistics for the works department to serve as incentive to attract staff. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with development partners and working on the roads before the rains set in.</p>				



## 2.4 IMPACT ANALYSIS

The impact analysis assess the issues identified as priorities during the needs assessment and POCC analysis. These were assessed based on the following criteria;

- Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunisation of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development;
- Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g. attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.
- Impact on: the different population groups (e.g. girls, aged, disabled);
- Balanced development;
- Natural resource utilisation; Resilience and disaster risk reduction; Climate change mitigation and adaptation;
- Cultural acceptability;
- Institutional reforms.

Further impact analysis was also conducted to determine opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues such as HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation; Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests; Nutrition.

The scale used for the analysis was as follows.

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

**Table 2.26: Impact Analysis of Development Issues**

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES		IMPACT INDICATORS							
No.		Human needs/rights	Population groups	Balanced development	Natural resource utilisation	Cultural Acceptability	Resilience & disaster risk reduction	Climate change mitigation	Institutional reforms
1.	Improve access to markets	1	2	3	3	0	0	0	0
2.	Improve access to credit facilities	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
3.	Ensuring sound spatial organization	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	2
4.	Increase agriculture production	2	2	3	3	0	3	3	1
5.	Improve road network	2	3	3	3	0	2	2	0
6.	Improve education infrastructure	3	3	3	2	0	2	2	2
7.	Improve quality of basic education	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	1
8.	Increase access to potable water supply	3	3	3	3	0	1	2	0
9.	Improve access to health service & facilities	3	3	3	3	0	3	1	1
10.	Ensure good hygiene and environmental sanitation	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0
11.	Improve revenue mobilisation	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	1

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES		IMPACT INDICATORS							
No.		Human needs/rights	Population groups	Balanced development	Natural resource utilisation	Cultural Acceptability	Resilience & disaster risk reduction	Climate change mitigation	Institutional reforms
12.	Improve employment situation	3	3	3	0	0	1	1	2
13.	Increase access to ICT	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Strengthen DA sub structures	1	3	2	0	0	1	1	0
15.	Improve office and residential accomm.	1	1	2	2	0	1	1	0

## 2.5 SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS OF ISSUES

### Internal Consistency/Compatibility

This involves the subjection of prioritised issues to Strategic Environmental Analysis (SEA) by 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.

**Table 2.27 : Sustainability/ Internal Compatibility Analysis**

Activity	Improve access to markets	Improve access to credit facilities	Ensuring sound spatial organization	Increase agricultural production	Improve road network	Improve education infrastructure	Improve quality of basic education	Increase access to potable water supply	Improve access to health service & facilities	Ensure good hygiene and environmental sanitation	Improve revenue mobilisation	Improve employment situation	Increase access to ICT	Strengthen DA sub structures	Improve office and residential accomm.

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No.		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
1.	Improve access to markets		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2.	Improve access to credit facilities	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3.	Ensuring sound spatial organization	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4.	Increase agriculture production	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5.	Improve road network	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6.	Improve education infrastructure	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7.	Improve quality of basic education	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8.	Increase access to potable water supply	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+
9.	Improve access to health service & facilities	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+
10.	Ensure good hygiene and	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+

	environmental sanitation															
11.	Improve revenue mobilisation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+
12.	Improve employment situation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+
13.	Increase access to ICT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+
14.	Strengthen DA sub structures	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+
15.	Improve office and residential accomm.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	

**Table 2.28: Sustainable Prioritised Issues as Categorized under Themes and Goals**

NO.	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREAS OF MTD 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
1.	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Strong and resilient economy	Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls
			Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes among other causes
		Industrial transformation	Limited supply of raw materials from local sources
			Limited local participation in economic development
		Private Sector Development	Limited access to credit for SMEs
Agriculture and Rural Development	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers		

NO.	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
		Tourism and Creative Arts Development	leading to comparatively lower yields Poor tourism infrastructure and services Low skills development
2.	<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	Education and Training	Poor quality of education at all levels
		Health and Health Services	Gaps in physical access to quality health care Inadequate emergency services Poor quality of health care services
		Food and Nutrition Security	Infant and adult malnutrition
		Population Management	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school drop-out rates
		Water and Environmental Sanitation	Increasing demand for household water supply Inadequate maintenance of facilities High prevalence of open defecation Poor sanitation and waste management
		Poverty and Inequality	Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth
		Child and Family Welfare	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children Law awareness of child protection laws and policies
		The Aged	Inadequate care for the Aged
		Gender Equality	Unfavourable sociocultural environment for gender equality
		Social Protection	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
		Disability and Development	High unemployment rate among PWDs
		Employment and Decent Work	High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth

NO.	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
		Youth Development	Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development
		Sports and Recreation	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure
3.	<b>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>	Protected Areas	Weak enforcement of regulations
		Water Resources Management	Poor agriculture practices which affect water quality
			Negative impact of climate variability and change
		Environmental Pollution	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
		Climate Variability and Change	Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change
			Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds
		Disaster Management	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
		Transport Infrastructure	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
		Information Communication Technology (ICT)	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the district
		Science Technology and Innovation	Limited utilisation of relevant research outputs
		Drainage and Flood Control	Recurrent incidence of flooding
			Poor drainage systems
		Infrastructure Maintenance	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
		Land Administration And Management	Cumbersome land acquisition process
			Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land
		Human Settlements and Housing	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
			Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs
		Rural Development Management	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services
		Zongo's and Inner City Development	Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities
4.	<b>GOVERNANCE,</b>	Local Government and	Ineffective sub-district structures

NO.	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
	<b>CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>	Decentralisation	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation
		Public Accountability	Limited public and community ownership
		Human Security and Public Safety	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure
		Corruption and Economic Crimes	Low transparency and accountability of public institutions
		Law and Order	Limited number and poor quality of court buildings and infrastructure
		Civil Society and Civic Engagement	Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities
		Attitudinal Change and Patriotism	Ineffective advocacy strategies
		Development Communication	Insufficient funding of development communication
		Culture for National Development	Inadequate cultural infrastructure
Growing negative influence of foreign culture			
<b>5.</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS</b>	International Relations	Internal conflicts and contestation
			Limited leverage of Ghanaian culture in the international arena



## CHAPTER THREE

### DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS AND SUB-GOALS

#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

The process of identification of development Focus, Goals, Objectives and Formulation of strategies were undertaken as a collaborative effort encompassing the communities in the district, the District Assembly and the Technical Planning Team with the aim of ensuring that the goals are not at variance with the aspirations of the people in the district.

#### 3.2 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS FOR 2018-2021

The Development projections for the planned period provide the framework for implementation arrangements. It assesses the adequacy of the existing number of facilities/services based on the population and other consideration. However, 2018-2021 Planning period projections are primarily based on expected financial and other resource inflow rather than population and service standards. Projections for the plan period (2018-2021) have been highlighted in the ensuing sections.

##### 3.2.1 Population Projections

Population forms the bedrock for all planning exercises. This is because it is both a consequence and determinant of development. Human resources and needs vary according to the size, composition and distribution of the population. It is for these reasons that the population projections for the planned period have been made to facilitate the calculation of services and facilities needed for the period. Using a growth rate of 3.3 % from the Statistic department at the Regional Co-ordinating Council and the 2010 base year's population of 85,920, the arithmetic and geometric models were applied in estimating the populations for the planned period.

The model used was based on the following assumptions:

- ✚ Population growth rate will remain constant
- ✚ Net migration will be zero
- ✚ Fertility will remain unchanged
- ✚ The age-sex structure will remain the same over the planned period

Using the formula  $P_t = P_o E^{(rt)}$ , Where  $P_t$  is the projected population,  $P_o$  is the base year or current population,  $E$  is the constant (2.7182820),  $r$  is the growth rate which is 3.3% and  $t$  is the projection period.

The outcome of the population projections for the plan period is shown below

Estimated Population for the District for the next four years

**Table 3.1: Projected Population**

YEAR	PROJECTED POPULATION
Base year (2010)	85,920
2018	111,679.69
2019	115,400.88
2020	119,246.10
2021	123,219.45

**Table 3.2: Projected Population Based On Sex**

SEX	2018	2019	2020	2021
MALE	53,337.7	55,114.9	56,951.4	58,849.05
FEMALE	58,341.99	60,285.98	62,294.7	64,370.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>111,679.69</b>	<b>115,400.88</b>	<b>119,246.10</b>	<b>123,219.45</b>

**Table 3.3: Community Projected Population**

	BASELINE DATA						
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	2018	2019	2020	2021
COMMUNITY NAME	2010						
AGONA KWANYAKO	5,057	5,919	10,976	14266.7	14742.1	15233.3	15740.9
AGONA NSABA	4,326	5,050	9,376	12187.2	12593.1	13012.7	13446.3
AGONA DUAKWA	3,930	4,444	8,374	10884.6	11247.3	11622.1	12009.3
AGONA ASAFO	4,122	4,791	8,913	11585.2	11971.2	12370.1	12782.3
MANKRONG	584	733	1,317	1711.9	1768.9	1827.8	1888.7
MANKRONG NKWANTA	1,203	1,393	2,596	3374.3	3486.7	3602.9	3722.97
KOTOKORI ZONGO	1,082	1,197	2,279	2962.3	3060.97	3163.0	3268.4
KWANSAKROM	791	872	1,663	2161.6	2233.6	2308.04	2384.94
OKETSEW	510	561	1,071	1392.1	1438.5	1486.4	1536
GYESIKROM	232	263	495	643.41	664.84	687.00	709.89
AKWAKWAA	694	768	1,462	1900.3	1963.6	2029.1	2096.7
MANSOFO	129	146	275	357.45	369.36	381.67	394.38
NANTIFA	294	309	603	783.79	809.90	836.89	864.77
AKOKOASA	143	122	265	344.45	355.93	367.79	380.04
TAWURA	355	314	669	869.57	898.55	928.49	959
DUOTO	383	325	708	920.27	950.93	982.61	1015.36
OBRATWAWU	231	275	506	657.70	679.62	702.26	725.26
KWESI PAINSTIL	235	205	440	571.92	590.97	610.66	631.01
NINTA	260	239	499	648.61	670.23	692.55	715.63
NKRAN	351	358	709	921.57	952.27	984.00	1016.79
OFOASE	194	152	346	415.48	425.09	434.93	444.99
BODWASE FANTI (COCOADO)	475	437	912	1185.4	1225	1265.7	1307.9
NAMANWURA	373	383	756	982.7	1015.4	1049.2	1084.2
MENSAKROM	-	-	3,148	4091.8	4228.1	4369.03	4514.6
KWASITWUKROM	-	-	1246	1619.6	1673.5	1729.3	1786.9
KUKURABO	-	-	1135	1475.3	1524.4	1575.2	1627.7
SAAKWA-KWA	-	-	1072	1393.4	1439.9	1487.8	1537.4

KOKWAADO	-	-	1051	1366.1	1411.6	1458.7	1507.3
BEWADZE	-	--	1024	1331.0	1375.4	1421.2	1468.5
OKAIKROM	-	-	956	1242.6	1284.02	1326.8	1371.02
KOKOADO	-	-	922	1198.4	1238.4	1279.6	1322.3
BODWASI FANTI	-	-	756	982.7	1015.4	1049.2	1084.2

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census - GSS

### Trends of School Age Population Projections (KG/Primary/JHS/SHS)

**Table 3.4: Population Projections**

Year		2016/17 (Actual)	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Age 4-5	Total	5835	6016	6202	6394
	Male	2938	3029	3123	3219
	Female	2897	2987	3079	3175
Age 6	Total	2820	2908	2998	3091
	Male	1415	1458	1504	1550
	Female	1406	1449	1494	1540
Age 6-11	Total	16290	16795	17315	17852
	Male	8280	8536	8801	9074
	Female	8010	8258	8514	8778
Age 12	Total	3024	3117	3214	3314
	Male	1807	1863	1920	1980
	Female	1217	1255	1294	1334
Age 12-14	Total	7343	7571	7805	8047
	Male	3847	3967	4089	4216
	Female	3496	3604	3716	3831
Age 15-17	Total	8615	8882	9158	9442
	Male	4399	4535	4676	4821
or Age 15-18	Female	4217	4347	4482	4621

### 3.2.2 Projections for Potable Water

#### 3.2.2.1 Demand for Boreholes

The demand for potable water provision (boreholes) was established using the Community Water and Sanitation standards of 300 people per borehole. The existing number of boreholes as at 2017 was 194. Additional 20 boreholes were constructed under IDA projects between 2014 to 2017. The District requires about 220 Boreholes/HDW to satisfy the need of all the scattered 288 communities and settlements.

**Table 3.5: Projected Demand for BH/HDW (2018-2021)**

Year	Population	Existing	Required	Backlog
2018	111,679.69	194	220	26
2019	115,400.88	194	220	26
2020	119,246.10	194	220	26
2021	123,219.45	194	220	26

### 3.2.3 Health Projections

#### 3.2.3.1 Demand for Doctors

By the planning standards of Doctor/Patient ratio (1:10,000), there is a need for a Doctor in the District. There is therefore the need for concerted efforts to attract and retain more doctors into the District. The table below shows the projected demand for doctors in the planned period.

**Table 3.6: Projected Demand for Doctors / Physician Assistants (2018-2021)**

Year	Population	Existing	Required	Backlog
2017	101636	2 Physicians	5	3
2018	111,679.69	2	5	3
2019	115,400.88	2	5	3
2020	119,246.10	2	5	3
2021	123,219.45	2	5	3

#### 3.2.3.2 Demand for Nurses

With a planning standard of one nurse for 5,000 people the projected demand for nurses for the planned period is as contained in the table below

**Table 3.7: Projected Demand for Nurses of all categories**

Year	Population	Existing	Required	Backlog
2017	101636	74	103	29
2018	111,679.69	74	103	29
2019	115,400.88	74	103	29
2020	119,246.10	74	103	29
2021	123,219.45	74	103	29

#### 3.2.3.3 Demand for Health Facilities

Using a population threshold of 20,000 people for a Health Centre; 10,000 people for a CHPS compound, the table below shows the projected demand for various health facilities in the District over the medium term.

**Table 3.8: Projected Demand for Health Facilities**

Year	District Hospital			Health Centre			CHPS Compound		
	Existing	Required	Backlog	Existing	Required	Backlog	Existing	Required	Backlog
2017	0	1	1	5	5	0	18	22	4
2018	0	1	1	5	5	0	18	22	4
2019	0	1	1	5	5	0	18	22	4
2020	0	1	1	5	5	0	18	22	4
2021	0	1	1	5	5	0	18	22	4

### Objectives and Strategies in Relation to the Goals of the Medium Term Development Policy Framework 2018-2021

In order to actualize the development goal for the District, specific objectives are formulated under the various goals of the MTNDPF (2018-2021) and appropriate strategies designed to serve as link between the Goal and the activities to be implemented. The table below shows the objectives and strategies of interventions under each of the thematic areas

The Development prospects for the plan period is viewed in respect of what is in stock for the populace of the District in the next four years as a result of deliberate actions emanating from these plan proposals. To achieve positive growth and satisfaction the deliberate actions will concentrate on the Medium Development Policy Framework arrayed along the following needs and aspirations:

 Human Resource Development and Basic Services captured along the following priorities

- (i) Education
- (ii) Health Care
- (iii) Skills and Entrepreneurship Development for the Youth
- (iv) HIV/AIDS & the Vulnerable
- (v) Sanitation

### 3.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT FOCUS

The ultimate Development Focus of the District Medium Term Development Plan, which has been set within the Medium Term Development Policy Framework 2018-2021 is to “generate wealth and improve the quality of life of the people in the district”.

#### 3.3.1 Formulation of District Goal

Based upon the development problems, potentials, and priorities, the development aspirations at the regional level and the perspectives provided for the nation under the Medium Term Development Policy Framework 2018-2021, the following district development goal was formulated:-

**“To improve the living conditions of the people in the district by improving basic socio-economic infrastructure and services, ensuring good governance in all institutions and creating the enabling environment for effective private sector development and participation to promote growth and poverty reduction by 2021”**

**3.3.2 National Goal**

The vision of Ghana as contained in the long-term national development plan (LTNDP, 2018-2057) is *“a just, free, and prosperous nation with high levels of national income and broad-based social development”*.

**3.3.3 MTNDPF 2018-2021 and District Goal Compatibility Matrix**

In establishing the consistency of the district goal with the goal of the MTNDPF 2018-2021, a compatibility matrix was used as a tool. The definition of the scale (-2 to 2) used is explained as follows;

**Table 3.9: Compatibility Matrix**

Definition	Score
Strongly compatible	2
Weakly compatible	1
Not compatible (Neutral)	0
Weakly incompatible	-1
Strongly incompatible	-2

**Table 3.10: District & National Goal Compatibility**

	LTNDPF 2018-2057 Goal
<b>DISTRICT GOAL</b>	“A just, free, and prosperous nation with high levels of national income and broad-based social development”.
To improve the living conditions of the people in the district by improving basic socio-economic infrastructure and services, ensuring good governance in all institutions and creating the enabling environment for effective private sector development and participation to promote growth and poverty reduction by 2021	2

A critical analysis of the goals reveals a high level of consistency regarding improving and sustaining the quality of life of the people irrespective of implementation levels. Therefore, a score of two (2) was assigned to indicate the level of compatibility of the goals.

### **3.3.4 Development Themes**

These are the critical goals arising out of the thematic areas, which need to be tackled if the desired reduction of poverty and the subsequent improvements in the living standards of the people in the district are to be achieved in a sustainable and integrated manner. These themes were also formulated bearing in mind the 5 main goals of the Medium Term National Development Policy Framework.

This is to ensure that efforts at the district level are married to those at the national level. They were however adjusted to take care of the peculiarities of the District. The Goals and themes therefore do not only conform to the national vision but also reflect the development problems, priorities, constraints and potentials, which need intervention in planning for development of the district.

### 3.4 ADOPTION OF DISTRICT OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

**Table 3.11: District Adopted Goals, Issues, Policy Objectives and Strategies**

No.	ADOPTED GOALS	FOCUS AREAS	ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>					
	<b>Build an inclusive industrialized and resilient economy</b>	<b>Strong and resilient economy</b>	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes	<b>Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability</b>	Eliminate revenue collection leakages ( <b>SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1</b> ) Diversify sources of resource mobilization ( <b>SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3</b> ) Strengthen revenue institutions and administration ( <b>SDG Target 16.6</b> )
		<b>Industrial transformation</b>	Limited supply of raw materials from local sources	<b>Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials</b>	Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing through the cultivation of selected agricultural raw materials (including cassava, cocoa, maize, ( <b>SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.c</b> ))
			Limited local participation in economic development	<b>Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives</b>	Implement One district, One factory initiative ( <b>SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c</b> )
		<b>Private Sector Development</b>	Limited access to credit for SMEs	<b>Support entrepreneurs and SME development</b>	Support the provision of resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services ( <b>SDG Targets 8.3, 9.3</b> ) Facilitate support to MSMEs from existing financial and technical institutions ( <b>SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3</b> )
		<b>Agriculture and Rural Development</b>	Poor marketing systems	<b>Promote a demand driven approach to agricultural development</b>	Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry ( <b>SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c</b> )
			High cost of production inputs		Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export ( <b>SDG Target 2.3</b> )
			Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	<b>Ensure improved public investment</b>	Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support ( <b>SDG Target 2.a</b> ) Support the development of at least an exportable agricultural commodities in the district ( <b>SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 17.11</b> )



No.	ADOPTED GOALS	FOCUS AREAS	ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
			Low application of technology among small holder farmers leading to lower yields	<b>Improve production efficiency and yield</b>	Reinvigorate extension services ( <b>SDG Target 2.a</b> ) Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme ( <b>SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4</b> )
			Poor storage and transportation systems	<b>Improve post harvest management</b>	Provide incentives to the private sector to invest in post-harvest activities ( <b>SDG Target 17.17</b> ) Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative ( <b>SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4</b> )
		<b>Tourism and Creative Arts Development</b>	Poor tourism infrastructure and services	<b>Diversify and expand the Tourism industry for economic development</b>	Mainstream tourism development in district development plans ( <b>SDG Target 8.9</b> ) Promote local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards ( <b>SDG Target 8.9</b> )
			Low skills development		Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector ( <b>SDG Target 17.17</b> )
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPPMENT</b>					
	<b>Create an equitable, healthy and discipline society</b>	<b>Education and Training</b>	Poor quality of education at all levels	<b>Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</b>	Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children ( <b>SDG Target 4.1</b> )
			Teacher Absenteeism and low levels of commitment		Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels ( <b>SDG Target 4.a</b> )
			Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics		Popularise and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education ( <b>SDG Target 4.1</b> )
		<b>Health and Health Services</b>	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	<b>Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</b>	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care ( <b>SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8 16.6</b> )
					Expand and equip health facilities ( <b>SDG Target 3.8</b> )
			Inadequate emergency services		Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services ( <b>SDG Target 3.d</b> )

No.	ADOPTED GOALS	FOCUS AREAS	ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
			Poor quality of health care services		Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary health care strategy (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6)
			Unmet health needs of women and girls		Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)
			Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases.	<b>Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality</b>	Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2) Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3) 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)
			High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and discrimination	<b>Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups</b>	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)
			Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIS, especially among vulnerable groups		Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7)
			High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons		Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3)
		<b>Food and Nutrition Security</b>	Prevalence of hunger in certain areas	<b>Ensure food and nutrition security</b>	Institute measures to reduce food loss and waste (SDG Targets 2.c, 12.3)
			Infant and adult malnutrition		Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)
			Increased incidence of diet-related, non-communicable diseases		Promote healthy diets and lifestyles (SDG Target 2.1)
			Inadequate social mobilisation, advocacy and communication on nutrition		Promote the production of diversified, nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods (SDG Target 2.1, 2.2)

No.	ADOPTED GOALS	FOCUS AREAS	ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
			Weak nutrition-sensitive planning and programming		Develop and implement a food and nutrition security strategy which adopts a life-cycle approach to addressing malnutrition at all levels (SDG Targets 2.2)
		<b>Population Management</b>	Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes	<b>Improve population management</b>	Source funding in support of family planning programmes
			Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school drop-out rates		Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)
			Inadequate sexual education for young people		Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7)
			Changing population structure with youth bulge	<b>Harness demographic dividend</b>	Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services for young people (SDG Target 3.7)
			High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls		Expand technical and vocational education and training to address high school drop-out rate (SDG Target 4.3)
			High youth unemployment		Strengthen public institution efforts to engender young people while creating opportunities for effective engagement (SDG Target 16.6)
		<b>Water and Environmental Sanitation</b>	Increasing demand for household water supply	<b>Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</b>	Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)
			Inadequate maintenance of facilities		Strengthen institutional capacity for water resources management (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6)
			High dependency on development partners for urban water support		Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery (SDG Target 17.17)
			High prevalence of open defecation	<b>Enhance access to improved and Reliable environmental sanitation services</b>	Promote District Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2) Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)

No.	ADOPTED GOALS	FOCUS AREAS	ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
			Poor sanitation and waste management		Provide public education on solid waste management <b>(SDG Target 12.8)</b> Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) <b>(SDG Target 11.6)</b>
			Low level of investment in sanitation sector		Increase and equip front-line staff for sanitation <b>(SDG Target 6.b)</b>
			Poor hygiene practices		Provide public education on good hygiene practices <b>(SDG Target 12.8)</b>
			Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans		Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan <b>(SDG Target 16.6)</b>
		<b>Poverty and Inequality</b>	High incidence of poverty	<b>Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions</b>	Strengthen the capacity of oversight institutions regarding poverty reduction <b>(SDG Target 16.6)</b>
			Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth		Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs <b>(SDG Target 1.4)</b>
			Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	<b>Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and Between geographical areas</b>	Expand social and economic infrastructure and services in rural and poor urban areas <b>(SDG Targets 9.1, 11.a)</b>
		<b>Child and Family Welfare</b>	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	<b>Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system</b>	Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs <b>(SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2)</b>
			Law awareness of child protection laws and policies		Increase awareness of child protection <b>(SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</b>
			Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children		Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour and child protection <b>(SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</b>
			Limited understanding of issues	<b>Ensure the rights and</b>	Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to

No.	ADOPTED GOALS	FOCUS AREAS	ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
			of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs	<b>entitlements of children</b>	enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.6)
			Child neglect		Institute a framework for developing the capacity of caregivers (SDG Target 5.4)
		<b>The Aged</b>	Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development	<b>Enhance the wellbeing of the aged</b>	Mainstream ageing issues in national development frameworks and poverty-reduction strategies (SDG Targets 1.3, 1.b, 17.14)
			Inadequate care for the Aged		Promote socially supportive community care systems for the aged, based on positive traditional and modern values, devoid of stereotyping, discrimination and disrespect (SDG Targets 1.3, 1.b, 5.4)
		<b>Gender Equality</b>	Unfavourable sociocultural environment for gender equality	<b>Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic Development systems and outcomes</b>	Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2)
			Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	<b>Promote economic empowerment of women</b>	Improve access to education, health and skills training in income-generating activities for vulnerable persons especially women (SDG Targets 3.8, 4.5)
		<b>Social Protection</b>	Weak social protection systems	<b>Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly</b>	Mainstream social protection into plans and budgets (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4)
			Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups		Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)
			Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions		Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries (SDG Target 1.3)
			Lack of sustainable funding		Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b)
					Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion

No.	ADOPTED GOALS	FOCUS AREAS	ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
					alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)
		<b>Disability and Development</b>	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society	<b>Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development</b>	Promote participation of PWDs in national development (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)
			High unemployment rate among PWDs		Create avenues for PWDs to acquire credit or capital (SDG Targets 1.4, 8.10)
			Low participation of PWDs in decision making	<b>Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance</b>	Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy (SDG Targets 10.2,16.7)
			Lack of physical access for PWDs to public and private buildings		Resource National Council on Persons with Disability (NCPD) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Target 16.6)
		<b>Employment and Decent Work</b>	High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth	<b>Improve human capital development and management</b>	Mainstream labour-intensive methods in specific government interventions (SDG Target 8.2) Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.6)
			Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment		Determine human capital and skill set needs for the district over the medium and long term (SDG Target 1.b)
			Mismatch between training and the needs of the labour market		Develop and implement tailored business sector support services to business units (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10)
		<b>Youth Development</b>	Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development	<b>Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development</b>	Mainstream youth development in national development policies, programmes and projects across all sectors (SDG Target 16.7)
			Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth		Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities (SDG Targets 4.4, 4.b) Improve quality of and access to post-basic education skills training (SDG Targets 4.3, 4.1)
			High incidence of violence and crime	<b>Promote youth participation in politics, electoral democracy and</b>	Implement programmes to break the cycle of violence, especially among the youth (SDG Target 16.1)
			Lack of patriotism and		Promote awareness of the rights and responsibilities

No.	ADOPTED GOALS	FOCUS AREAS	ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES		
			volunteerism among the youth	<b>governance</b>	of the youth. (SDG Targets 4.7, 16.10, 16.7)		
		<b>Sports and Recreation</b>	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	<b>Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure</b>	Institute measures to reclaim lands earmarked for sporting and recreational activities (SDG Target 9.1) Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1)		
			Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities		Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition (SDG Target 9.1)		
			Declining interest in locally organised sports by general public	<b>Build capacity for sports and Recreational development</b>	Strengthen organisation of domestic competitive sporting events at all levels (SDG Target 16.6) Promote formation of sports clubs in all communities and educational institutions (SDG Target 4.7)		
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>							
	<b>Build safe and well-planned communities while protecting the natural environment</b>	<b>Protected Areas</b>	Loss of forest cover	<b>Expand forest conservation areas</b>	Promote alternative sources of livelihood in forest fringe communities (SDG Target 15.c)		
			Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber	<b>Protect forest reserves</b>	Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country (SDG Targets 6.6, 11.4, 12.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 15.9, 15.a, 15., 16.b)		
			Forest fires		Promote research, public education and awareness on biodiversity and ecosystem services (SDG Targets 12.8, 13.3, 14.a, 15.9)		
			Weak enforcement of regulations		Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems (SDG Targets 6.a, 6b)		
			Insufficient logistics to maintain boundaries of protected areas				
		<b>Water Resources Management</b>	Poor agriculture practices which affect water quality	<b>Promote sustainable water resources development and management</b>	Negative impact of climate variability and change Widespread pollution of surface water		Strengthen involvement of local communities in management of wetlands (SDG Target 6.b)
							Regulate harvesting of wetland resources (SDG Targets 14.4, 14.6)

No.	ADOPTED GOALS	FOCUS AREAS	ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		<b>Environmental Pollution</b>	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	<b>Reduce environmental pollution</b>	Intensify public education on waste disposal (SDG Target 16.10)
			Inadequate engineered landfill sites		Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and all waste throughout their life cycle (SDG Target 12.4)
			Destructive impact of plastic waste		Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products (SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4, 17.7)
		<b>Climate Variability and Change</b>	Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	<b>Enhance climate change resilience</b>	Collaborate with international partners to have more access to the Green Climate Fund (\$30 billion Global Fund) for climate change purposes (SDG Targets 13.a, 16.8)
			Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds		Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture (SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 16.6)
			Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions		Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)
			Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions		Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6)
			Vulnerability to climate change		
			Loss of trees and vegetative cover	<b>Reduce greenhouse gases</b>	
		<b>Disaster Management</b>	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	<b>Promote proactive planning for Disaster prevention and mitigation</b>	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management (SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5)
		<b>Transport Infrastructure</b>	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	<b>Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services</b>	Expand and maintain the district road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)
			Rapid deterioration of roads		Mainstream climate change into the transport sector
			Inadequate investment in road		



No.	ADOPTED GOALS	FOCUS AREAS	ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
			transport infrastructure provision and maintenance		(SDG Target 13.2)
		<b>Information Communication Technology (ICT)</b>	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the district	<b>Expand the digital landscape</b>	Promote the establishment of ICT parks across the district (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8)
			Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services	<b>Enhance application of ICT in national development</b>	Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17)
			Poor quality ICT services		
		<b>Science Technology and Innovation</b>	Limited utilisation of relevant research outputs	<b>Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socioeconomic activities</b>	Apply science, technology and innovation in implementation of policies, programmes and projects (SDG Target 17.8)
		<b>Drainage and Flood Control</b>	Recurrent incidence of flooding	<b>Address recurrent devastating floods</b>	Construct drains in flood prone areas to address the recurrent devastating floods. (SDG Targets 9.a, 11.3)
			Poor waste disposal practices		Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste (SDG Target 11.6)
			Poor drainage systems		Prepare and implement adequate drainage plan for the district (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b)
		<b>Infrastructure Maintenance</b>	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	<b>Promote proper maintenance culture</b>	Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance (SDG Target 17.9)
		<b>Land Administration And Management</b>	Cumbersome land acquisition process	<b>Develop efficient land administration and management system</b>	Continue implementation of on-going land reforms to address title and ownership to land (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.b)
			Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership		Ensure high standard of land data security (SDG Target 17.18)
			Protracted land disputes		Provide secured and accessible land to developers (SDG Target 9.2)
			Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land		Produce topographic maps to cover the entire country (SDG Target 12.2)

No.	ADOPTED GOALS	FOCUS AREAS	ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		<b>Human Settlements and Housing</b>	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	<b>Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements</b>	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)</b>
			Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs		Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)</b>
			Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning		Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management district wide <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</b>
			Scattered and unplanned human settlements		Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation <b>(SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a)</b>
			Growing housing deficit	<b>Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing</b>	Provide support for private sector involvement in the delivery of rental housing <b>(SDG Target 17.17)</b>
		<b>Rural Development Management</b>	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	<b>Enhance quality of life in rural areas</b>	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. <b>(SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1,6.2, 11.1, 11.a)</b>
			Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources		Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods. <b>(SDG Targets 11.3, 2.2)</b>
			Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernisation and rural development		Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development <b>(SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a)</b>
		<b>Zongos and Inner City Development</b>	Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities	<b>Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities</b>	Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos <b>(SDG Targets 1.b, 10.b, 11.c, 17.17)</b>
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 4: Build Effective, Efficient And Dynamic Institutions</b>					
	<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	<b>Local Government and Decentralization</b>	Weak implementation of administrative decentralisation	<b>Deepen political and administrative decentralisation</b>	Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/ inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at the district level <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</b>
			Ineffective sub-district structures		Strengthen sub-district structures <b>(SDG Targets 16.6,</b>

No.	ADOPTED GOALS	FOCUS AREAS	ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
			Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level		<b>17.9)</b> Formalise performance appraisal of MMDCEs ( <b>SDG Targets 16.7, 16.8, 16.a)</b>
			Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	<b>Improve decentralised planning</b>	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting ( <b>SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</b> Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level ( <b>SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17)</b>
			Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level		Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning ( <b>SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9)</b>
			Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	<b>Strengthen fiscal decentralisation</b>	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs ( <b>SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)</b>
		<b>Public Accountability</b>	Limited public and community ownership	<b>Deepen transparency and public accountability</b>	Expand opportunities and structures for public and community ownership of information ( <b>SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</b>
			Low public interest in public institutions		Promote public interest in performance monitoring reports of public institutions ( <b>SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</b>
			Limited involvement of public in expenditure tracking		Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue and expenditure tracking at all levels ( <b>SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</b> Strengthen systems and structures for ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of public funds ( <b>SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)</b>
		<b>Human Security and Public Safety</b>	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	<b>Enhance security service delivery</b>	Transform security services with modern infrastructure, including accommodation and logistics ( <b>SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</b>
			Incidence of narcotic trafficking, abuse of drug and psychotropic substances		Increase the proportion of security personnel on frontline duties ( <b>SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</b>
			Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public		Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry ( <b>SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)</b>

No.	ADOPTED GOALS	FOCUS AREAS	ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
			safety		
		<b>Corruption and Economic Crimes</b>	Low transparency and accountability of public institutions	<b>Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes</b>	Ensure implementation of recommendations of the Auditor-General and the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of Parliament. <b>(SDG Targets 12.7, 16.5, 16.b)</b> Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change <b>(SDG Targets 16.5, 16.7)</b>
		<b>Law and Order</b>	Limited number and poor quality of court buildings and infrastructure	<b>Promote access and efficiency in delivery of justice</b>	Continue and complete the district court to make the system responsive to justice demands. <b>(SDG Targets 16.3, 16.b)</b>
		<b>Civil Society and Civic Engagement</b>	Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities	<b>Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development</b>	Establish appropriate framework for collaborative engagement with the media <b>(SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)</b> Strengthen engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes <b>(SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)</b> Increase support to chieftaincy <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</b> institutions
			Weak traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy disputes		Engage religious bodies in the formulation and implementation of development programmes and projects. <b>(SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)</b>
			inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development		Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change <b>(SDG Target 17.15)</b>
		<b>Attitudinal Change and Patriotism</b>	Ineffective advocacy strategies	<b>Promote discipline in all aspects of life</b>	Create an enabling environment for development communication <b>(SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)</b>
		<b>Development Communication</b>	Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels	<b>Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue</b>	Provide sustainable financing for development communication <b>(SDG Target 17.3)</b>
	Insufficient funding of development communication		Promote ownership and accountability for implementation of development and policy programmes <b>(SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)</b>		
	Low awareness of government agenda				
		<b>Culture for National Development</b>	Inadequate cultural infrastructure	<b>Promote culture in the development process</b>	Revamp Centres for National Culture <b>(SDG Targets 8.9, 16.6)</b>
			Growing negative influence of foreign culture		Establish mechanisms to eradicate negative cultural practices and project the Ghanaian cultural heritage <b>(SDG Target 12.b)</b>

No.	ADOPTED GOALS	FOCUS AREAS	ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 5: Ghana's Role In International Affairs</b>					
	<b>Strengthen Ghana's Role In International Affairs</b>	<b>International Relations</b>	Limited leverage of Ghanaian culture in the international arena	<b>Enhance Ghana's international image and influence</b>	Make Ghana a preferred destination for business, education and tourism (SDG Targets 4.a, 8.9, 12.b, 16.6)
			Internal conflicts and contestation		Promote district peace, security and justice (SDG Targets 16.3, 16.a, 16.10, 16.b)
			Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs		Improve District's role in a strong and vibrant regional market (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17)

### 3.4.1 Formulation of District Objectives in Relation to National Objectives and Strategies

To translate the five goals of the Medium Term National Development Policy Framework 2018-2021 into reality, it would require a systematic approach that would lead us to the desired state.

Again, in order to actualize the development goal for the District, specific objectives are formulated under the various MTDPF goals (2018-2021) and appropriate strategies designed to serve as link between the Goal and the activities to be implemented. The table below shows the objectives and strategies of interventions under each of the goals.

**Table 3.12: Formulation of District Objectives in Relation to National Objectives and Strategies**

No.	FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	DISTRICT OBJECTIVE	NATIONAL OBJECTIVE	NATIONAL STRATEGY
	<b>GOAL 1: BUILD AN INDUSTRIALIZED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY WITH HIGH LEVELS OF EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK.</b>				
	Strong and resilient economy	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes	To improve the District's Revenue Mobilization capacity by 40% by 2021	Ensure improve physical performance and sustainability	Diversify sources of resource mobilization
	Private sector development	Limited access to credit by SMEs	Support entrepreneurship and SME	Improve efficiency and	Mobilize resources from

No.	FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	DISTRICT OBJECTIVE	NATIONAL OBJECTIVE	NATIONAL STRATEGY
			development	competitiveness of SMEs	existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs
	Tourism and creative arts development	Poor tourism infrastructure and service	To identify and develop Tourism potentials in the district as a means of job creation and revenue generation by 2021	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for revenue generation	Create enabling environment for tourism to thrive
	Industrial transformation	Inadequate and unreliable electricity	To increase provision of adequate power supply to communities in the District by 20%	Ensure energy availability and reliability	Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew and expand the power transmission and distribution network
	Agriculture and rural development	Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to lower yield	To provide food security and emergency preparedness by 2021	Improve production efficiency and yield	Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seeds/planting materials and other agro inputs
		Poor marketing systems	Increase competitiveness and enhance integration into domestic markets	Promote demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain
		Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	Support the establishment of an agro-processing industry in the district	Ensure improved public investment	Support the development of an exportable agricultural commodities in

No.	FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	DISTRICT OBJECTIVE	NATIONAL OBJECTIVE	NATIONAL STRATEGY
					district <b>(SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 17.11)</b>
<b>GOAL 2: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINE SOCIETY</b>					
	Education and training	Poor quality of education at all levels	Improve infrastructure development by 40%	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in education at all levels.	Expand free and compulsory education to all Ghanaian children up to senior high school
		Teacher absenteeism and low levels of committment	3. To promote teacher retention in very deprived schools by 2021	Promote sustainable and efficient management of education service delivery	Improve teaching and learning environments to increase pupil learning achievement and better schooling outcomes
		Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics	To increase access to science education for girls by 20%	Enhance the teaching and learning of science, mathematics and technology at all levels	Attract students into science and science-biased courses via expanded Mathematics, Science and Technology Scholarships Scheme (MASTESS)
		Poor sanitation in schools	To promote good health/Environmental sanitation in basic schools	Promote sustainable and efficient management of education service delivery	Improve teaching and learning environments to increase pupil learning achievement and better schooling outcomes
		low enrolment in deprived schools	To increase the beneficiary basic schools under the Ghana School Feeding Programme from the current 28 to 38 schools by 2021	Enhance School Feeding Programme	Stimulate local agricultural growth, by requiring caterers to buy and use foodstuff grown locally

No.	FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	DISTRICT OBJECTIVE	NATIONAL OBJECTIVE	NATIONAL STRATEGY
					from local farmers.
	Health and health services	Poor quality of healthcare delivery	To ensure that 75% of the rural poor have geographical access to efficient health services	Ensure affordable, sustainable, equitable and easily accessible and universal health coverage	Accelerate implementation of CHPS strategy in under-served areas
		Gaps in physical access to quality Healthcare	To ensure that about 50% of S.H.S students get access to efficient health care on campus	Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services	Improve access to information on health care
		Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non communicable and immerging diseases	To ensure a sustained yearly coverage in immunization of not less than 90 % of children of under-five (5) years	Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality	Intensify effort for polio eradication
		Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non communicable and immerging diseases	To improve maternal health by 2021	Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability	Strengthen maternal and new born care services
		Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (STI's) especially among the vulnerable groups	To promote VCT and PMTCT by the end of 2021	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)
		High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV/AIDS	To support people living with HIV/AIDS.		Intensify education to reduce stigmatization
			Increase cost of healthcare delivery	To support the poor on NHIS registration in the District by 2021	Strengthen systems of care and support for the aged
	Population management	Weak management of population issues	To resource and strengthen the capacity of relevant departments to manage population data	Improve population management	Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of population policies and



No.	FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	DISTRICT OBJECTIVE	NATIONAL OBJECTIVE	NATIONAL STRATEGY
					programmes.
	Water and Environmental Sanitation	Poor quality of drinking water	To improve access to adequate potable water supply, sanitation and hygiene delivery for households, communities and institutions	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply service for all	Provide mechanise boreholes and small town water system
		Inadequate maintenance of facilities	To establish management structures to operate, maintain and manage water and sanitation facilities.	Maximize health benefits by integrating water, sanitation and hygiene	Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for sanitation services.
		Poor sanitation and waste management	To reduce the incidence of communicable and preventable diseases from unsanitary practices and poor housing conditions by 10 % by 2021	Improve access to reliable and environmental sanitation services	Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign
		Widespread pollution of surface water	Manage waste , reduce pollution and noise	Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Improve liquid and solid waste management
		High prevalence of open defecation	To support the establishment of household latrines district wide	Improve investment in sanitation	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation
	Poverty and Inequality	High incidence of poverty	Empower vulnerable people to access basic necessities of life	Eradicate poverty,in all its forms and dimensions	Empower vulnerable people to access basic necessities of life <b>(SDG Target 1.4)</b>
	Child and family welfare	Low awareness of child protection laws and policies	To create the enabling environment for the protection of Children	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Expand social protection intervention to reach all categories of vulnerable

No.	FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	DISTRICT OBJECTIVE	NATIONAL OBJECTIVE	NATIONAL STRATEGY
					children
	The aged	Inadequate care for the aged	Promote the social protection programmes aimed at the aged	Enhance the well-being of the aged	Promote socially supportive community care systems for the aged, based on positive traditional and modern values, devoid of stereotyping, discrimination and disrespect (SDG Targets 1.3, 1.b, 5.4)
	Gender equality	Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	To improve and promote gender issues at all levels of society	Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Target attainment of gender balance on all government appointed commi
		Gender disparities in access to economic activities	To educate various women groups and engage them in economic viable ventures for income generating activities by Dec, 2018	Promote economic empowerment of women	Encourage women artisans and other trades men including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support
	Social protection	Weak social protection system	To promote and protect the Human Rights of women and children through public education	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disabilities and the elderly	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups

No.	FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	DISTRICT OBJECTIVE	NATIONAL OBJECTIVE	NATIONAL STRATEGY
	Child and family welfare	Low awareness of child protection laws and policies	To create the enabling environment for the protection of Children	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Expand social protection intervention to reach all categories of vulnerable children
	Disability and development	Low participation of persons with disabilities in decision making	To enhance social welfare services through public education by 2021	Promote participation of PWD's in electoral democracy and governance	Strengthen inclusion of PWD's in capacity building on governance and democracy.
	Employment and decent work	High levels of unemployment and underemployment among the youth	To develop the skills of the youth and adult unemployed by 2021	Improve human capital development and management	Determine human capital and skill set needs for the district over the medium and long term
		Lack of enterpreneurial skills for self-employment	To create Jobs for the indigenous people by 2021	Promote the creation of decent jobs	Enhance livelihood opportunities and enterpreneurship
	Youth Development	Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	Promote effective youth participation in socioeconomic development of the district	Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	Mainstream youth development in district development programmes and projects across all sectors <b>(SDG Target 16.7)</b>
	Youth and Sports Development	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	To develop 1no District sports stadium and 5no. Community sports field by 2021	Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure
		Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities	To provide leisure and recreational centres for 2 Area Councils by 2021	Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	Integrate sports and recreational needs of aged and children in the provision of facility
<b>GOAL 3: BUILD SAFE AND WELL-PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT</b>					

No.	FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	DISTRICT OBJECTIVE	NATIONAL OBJECTIVE	NATIONAL STRATEGY
	Protected Areas	Loss of forest cover	Increase education on the effects of loss of forest cover	Expand forest conservation areas	Promote alternative sources of livelihood in forest fringe communities <b>(SDG Target 15.c)</b>
	Water Resources and Management	Poor agriculture practices which affect water quality	Increased sensitization on the effects of practices on water resources	Promote sustainable water resources development and management	Strengthen involvement of local communities in management of wetlands <b>(SDG Target 6.b)</b>
	Environmental Pollution	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	Increased sensitization on improper disposal of waste	Reduce environmental pollution	Intensify public education on waste disposal <b>(SDG Target 16.10)</b>
	Climate Variability and Change	Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	Increased sensitization and adaptation of climate resilient strategies	Enhance climate change resilience	Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes <b>(SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)</b>
	Disaster Management	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Promote disaster prevention and management at all levels	Promote proactive planning for Disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction <b>(SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)</b>
	Transport Infrastructure	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	To improve road infrastructure by 40% by 2021	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road, transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain road network
	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision public services	To promote access to ICT services in the district by 2021	Enhance application of ICT in national Development	Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure

No.	FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	DISTRICT OBJECTIVE	NATIONAL OBJECTIVE	NATIONAL STRATEGY
	Science Technology and Innovation	Limited utilisation of relevant research outputs	Take advantage of research in all sectors for district development	Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socioeconomic activities	Apply science, technology and innovation in implementation of policies, programmes and projects <b>(SDG Target 17.8)</b>
	Drainage and Flood Control	Recurrent incidence of flooding	Increased sensitization on flood prevention and identification and location of safe heavens	Address recurrent devastating floods	Construct drains in flood prone areas to address the recurrent devastating floods. <b>(SDG Targets 9.a, 11.3)</b>
	Infrastructure Maintenance	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	Support of the maintenance of public infrastructure at all levels	Promote proper maintenance culture	Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance <b>(SDG Target 17.9)</b>
	Land Administration And Management	Cumbersome land acquisition process	Improve land registration and documentation at the local level	Develop efficient land administration and management system	Continue implementation of on-going land reforms to address title and ownership to land <b>(SDG Targets 1.4, 16.b)</b>
	Human Settlements and Housing	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	To promote well-structured and integrated urban development	Promote a sustainable, spatially, integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlement	Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation
		Scattered and unplanned human settlement	Ensure and enforce the implementation of land use plans		
	Rural Development Management	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	Improve of the provision of basic social amenities in rural areas	<b>Enhance quality of life in rural areas</b>	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. <b>(SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1, 6.2, 11.1, 11.a)</b>
	Zongos and Inner City Development	Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities	Increase investment in Zongo's and slum areas	<b>Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities</b>	Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos <b>(SDG Targets 1.b, 10.b, 11.c,</b>

No.	FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	DISTRICT OBJECTIVE	NATIONAL OBJECTIVE	NATIONAL STRATEGY
					17.17)
<b>GOAL 4: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>					
	Local Government and Decentralization	Ineffective sub-district structures	Strengthen sub-structures to participate actively in decision-making process in the district.	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub district structures
	Public Accountability	Limited public and community ownership	Promote participatory planning and budgeting	Deepen transparency and public accountability	Expand opportunities and structures for public and community ownership of information (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)
	Human Security and Public Safety	Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety	Increased the involvement of public in maintenance of security	Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services with modern infrastructure, including accommodation and logistics (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)
	Corruption and Economic Crimes	Increase in and diversification of economic crimes including money laundering tax evasion, cyber crime etc	Support for security agencies by 2021	Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	Undertake comprehensive institutional and legislative reforms
	Law and Order	Limited number and poor quality of court buildings and infrastructure	Support the establish of a district court	Promote access and efficiency in delivery of justice	Continue and complete the district court to make the system responsive to justice demands. (SDG Targets 16.3, 16.b)
	Civil Society and Civic Engagement	Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities	Promote the participation of Civil Society in development activities	Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	Establish appropriate framework for collaborative engagement with the media (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)

No.	FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	DISTRICT OBJECTIVE	NATIONAL OBJECTIVE	NATIONAL STRATEGY
	Attitudinal Change and Patriotism	Ineffective advocacy strategies	Promote discipline in all aspects of life	Promote discipline in all aspects of life	Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change <b>(SDG Target 17.15)</b>
	Development Communication	Low awareness of government agenda	Promote and educate public of government development agenda	Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	Create an enabling environment for development communication <b>(SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)</b>
	Culture for National Development	Inadequate cultural infrastructure	Support and revamp the activities of Centre for National Culture	Promote culture in the development process	Revamp Centres for National Culture <b>(SDG Targets 8.9, 16.6)</b>
<b>STRENGTHEN GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS</b>					
	<b>International Relations</b>	Limited leverage of Ghanaian culture in the international arena	Support the promotion of eco-tourism in the district	Enhance Ghana's international image and influence	Make Ghana a preferred destination for business, education and tourism <b>(SDG Targets 4.a, 8.9, 12.b, 16.6)</b>

### 3.5 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The 2018-2021 plan was prepared with projects and programmes examined using the sustainability tools to enhance environmental conditions. The SEA will also enable the Assembly to mitigate any significant negative environmental effects and take steps to enhance the environment during and after implementation. The SEA will involve resources such as water, forests, land, ecosystems as well as issues on deforestation, land degradation, institutional regulation, erosion and others.








The tools used include:

- Risk and opportunity matrix
- Compound matrix ( Poverty and Environmental Dimension)
- Internal consistency matrix

#### 3.5.1 Purpose of the Agona East District SEA

























The ultimate aim of the SEA process is to provide a high level of environmental protection as well as contribute to the integration of environmental consideration into the preparation of development plans for sustainable development. In the Agona East District, the most environmental effect in terms of the SEA analysis is the natural environment and socio-cultural conditions. In view of this, various mitigation measures have been earmarked for the implementation. Some of the measures include Land reclamation, Provision of directional signs, growing of trees, among others. All constructional activities will have negative impact on the environment particularly in the area of natural resources and socio-cultural conditions but can be mitigated.

**Table 3.13: Mitigation Measures and Estimated Budget**

PPP (Activity)	Environmental Risks	Intervention/Mitigation Measure
1. Revalue all rateable properties in the district	-	-
2. Construct and rehabilitate 10no. Market centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> removal of top soil</li> <li> felling of trees during site clearing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Filling of trenches</li> <li> Replant cover crops</li> <li> Landscaping</li> <li> Provision of drains</li> <li> Provision of toilet</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>facilities/urinals</li> <li>✚ Provision of waste collection equipment</li> </ul>
3. Organise training in batik tie & dye, soap making, small business management,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ liquid &amp; chemical waste generation</li> <li>✚ improper pesticide usage</li> <li>✚ disposal of empty pesticide containers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Training in proper chemical/pesticide usage</li> <li>✚ Training in chemical and pesticide disposal</li> </ul>
1. Identify and develop 5 tourist centres in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Solid and liquid waste generation</li> <li>✚ removal of top soil</li> <li>✚ felling of trees during site clearing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Filling of trenches</li> <li>✚ Landscaping</li> <li>✚ Provision of drains</li> <li>✚ Provision of toilet facilities/urinals</li> <li>✚ Provision of waste collection equipment</li> </ul>
2. Acquisition of landbanks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ removal of top soil</li> <li>✚ removal of plant cover</li> <li>✚ noise pollution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Filling of trenches</li> <li>✚ Landscaping</li> <li>✚ Provision of drains</li> <li>✚ Provision of toilet facilities/urinals</li> <li>✚ Provision of waste collection equipment</li> <li>✚ Education on noise reduction</li> </ul>
3. Establish ICT training centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ land degradation</li> <li>✚ fire risk resulting from incessant power outage and weak lines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ supervise refilling of unused holes</li> <li>✚ proper cables wiring</li> </ul>
4. Provide agro chemicals and farm inputs to 1000 farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ liquid &amp; chemical waste generation</li> <li>✚ improper pesticide usage</li> <li>✚ disposal of empty pesticide containers</li> <li>✚ washing of fertilizers down stream</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Training in proper chemical/pesticide usage</li> <li>✚ Training in chemical and pesticide disposal</li> </ul>
5. . Support co-operate Vegetable production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Discharge of pollutants</li> <li>✚ Removal of top soil</li> <li>✚ potential indiscriminate disposal of dislodged waste on land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Training in proper chemical/pesticide usage</li> <li>✚ Training in chemical and pesticide disposal base of the final</li> </ul>

		disposal site
6. Rehabilitate 50 kms of roads in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> emission of dust particles</li> <li> excessive quarry activities</li> <li> disturbance of soil bed</li> <li> poor drainage</li> <li> Discharge of pollutants</li> <li> Destruction of plant cover</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> refill unused trenches</li> <li> replant cleared cover plants</li> <li> undertake periodic watering of project site</li> <li> regulate and supervise quarrying</li> </ul>
7. Extend electricity to 30 communities, which are not hooked to the national grid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Destruction of plant cover</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> replant cleared cover plants</li> </ul>
8. Construct 20 boreholes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Destruction of plant cover</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> replant cleared cover plants</li> </ul>
9. Establish seven (8) Community Based Health Planning and Services Centres (CHPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> felling of trees during site clearing poor drainage</li> <li> Removal of top soil</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Planting of trees</li> <li> refill unused dug holes</li> </ul>
10. Organise a Capacity building workshop for 50 midwives and counselors to handle VCT patients	Nil	Nil
11. Prepare Layouts for the five (5) Area Council Capitals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> felling of trees during site/path clearing poor drainage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Planting of trees</li> </ul>
12. Construct 3 lorry parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> felling of trees for preparation of kiosk</li> <li> emitting of carbon monoxide during disposing of the kiosk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Planting of trees</li> <li> A well supervised disposal and burning.</li> </ul>
13. Educate the public on Human Rights and Child trafficking	Nil	Nil

**Table 3.14: Showing the Compound Matrix for the Analysis of PPPs Against Major-Environmental Concerns**

Major Environmental Concerns  Indicators  Policies/Plans/ programmes/Activities <b>3.3</b>	Natural Resources					Socio-Cultural Issues				Economic Issues				Institutional			
	Illegal Mining	Acquisition of land	Open access to wetlands	Water pollution		Low income level	Teenage pregnancy	Poor sanitation	Prostitution	Poor road network	low standard of living	Unemployment	Low attendance at tourism sites		Chieftancy problem	Inadequate Educational infrastructure	Inadequate staff
1. To improve the District's Revenue Mobilization capacity by 40%	0	0	0	0		+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+		0	+	+
2. To Develop 10no. market centres	-	+	+	+		+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+		0	+	0
4. To improve road surface conditions	0	0	+	-		+	-	+	0	+	+	+	-		0	+	+
5. To extend electricity to newly built areas in 10 communities	0	0	0	0		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		0	0	+
6. To improve potable water supply coverage	0	0	0	+		0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0		+	0	0
7. To Increase production and productivity level of agricultural through the application of improved small-scale agro-processing technology	0	0	0	-		+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+		0	+	0
10. To identify and develop 5 major Tourism potentials in the district as a means of job creation and revenue generation	0	+	0	0		+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+		0	+	0
11. To construct community centre	0	+	0	0		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	0
12. Establish ICT training centres	0	0	0	0		+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+		0	+	0
13. To support the construction of household toilet	0	+	0	+		+	0	+	0	0	+	+	0		0	0	0
14. To ensure that 75% of the rural poor have geographical access to efficient health services	0	0	0	0		+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0		0	0	0
15. To promote VCT and PMTCT	0	0	0	0		0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0

16. To strengthen the District Assembly and sub-district structures to elicit and increase local participation in decision-making	+	0	0	+			0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+		+	+	0
18. Educate the public on Human Rights and human trafficking	0	0	0	0			+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
20. To provide leisure and recreational equipments	0	+	0	0			0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0		0	+	0
21. To reduce bush fire cases in the district	0	0	0	0			+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0		0	0	0

From the compound matrix above, most of the activities have no significant negative impacts on sustainable objectives under natural resources, socio-cultural, economic and institutional issues. However, activities such as developing market centres, improving road surface conditions in the district and increasing production and productivity level of agricultural and industrial activities through the application of improved small-scale agro-processing technology will have some negative effects such as water pollution on the Natural Resources.

Mitigation measures such as Filling of trenches, landscaping, provision of drains, provision of toilet facilities/urinals, provision of waste collection equipment, refill unused trenches, undertake periodic watering of project site, regulate and supervise quarrying have been put in place to remedy the situation.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### FORMULATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES & SUB-PROGRAMMES

#### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

This section of the District Medium Term plan focuses on the identification and implementation of projects to fulfil and attainment the objectives of the four-year Medium Term Development Plan. Development programmes and projects are phased out year by year within the four-year medium term period and these are eventually reflected in the annual action plans which specifies which action to be taken in the first year, by whom, at what time and at what cost.

#### 4.2 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In consistency with the layout of programmes and projects in the logical framework, the medium term proposals are outlined for the period 2018-2021 and annual action plan for the period 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021. Again, the programmes and projects identified are under the priority areas of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework, 2018-2021. These are;




1. Build an industrialised, inclusive and resilient economy with high levels of employment and decent work
2. Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society with opportunities for all
3. Build safe, well-planned and sustainable communities while protecting the natural environment
4. Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions for national development
5. Strengthen Ghana's role in the international community through co-operation with other nations and the active participation in global affair

For the effective implementation of projects, institutional and administrative arrangements have been outlined. Tools for reporting and monitoring/evaluation have been provided to facilitate the review of plan implementation in Agona East District under the following thematic areas.

##### 4.2.1 Build An Inclusive Industrialised, and Resilient Economy

The main aim of this programme is to improve efficient fiscal resource mobilization, Promotion of effective debt management, Expansion and improvement in market facilities, improve access to financial services by SMEs and promote the provision of credit to the productive poor, whilst enhancing the recruitment of unemployed youth etc.






The specific objectives to be achieved under the program include the following:

-  To increase District revenue inflow by 40% by 2021
-  To reduce unemployment rate by 5% by December 2021
-  To promote Local Economic Development (LED) by 2021

This programme aims at enhancing and strengthening the relationship between the District Assembly and the Private Sector Operators through promotion and attracting investment, strengthening competencies and capacity of SMEs to operate efficiently and effectively, facilitate private sector access to capital and empowering the private sector to expand and create new jobs as well as implementing Policies and Strategies to offer social protection for the vulnerable and the excluded.

#### **4.2.2 Create An Equitable, Healthy And Disciplined Society**

The aim of this programme is to establish and maintain appropriate infrastructure that will enhance the growth of the agricultural, commercial, industrial and service sectors of the District economy to create job opportunities for the unemployed. The main components under this programme include:

-  To improve health service delivery
-  To increase access to quality education
-  To increase access to Energy supply
-  To improve access to potable water and sanitation facilities by 10%
-  To reduce the incidence of water related diseases by 5%

This program aims at improving the quality of education and skills training, ensuring retention of skilled personnel in relevant sectors of the district. Development through increased equitable access to and participation in quality education, improved quality of teaching and learning and bridging gender gap in access to education with equal attention to improved access to quality education for people with disabilities. Bridging the geographical gap in access to health care and improving the quality of health care delivery will be pursued with the solely aim of ensuring maximum contribution of the citizenry to district and national development. It is also to promote Science and Technical Education and programmes that will assist in the prevention and management of HIV/AIDS/ STIs.

#### **4.2.3 Build Safe, Well-Planned And Sustainable Communities**

This programme focuses on introducing farmers to improved varieties of crops and livestock, strengthening extension and veterinary services, and promoting incentives and compulsion measures to encourage users of the environment adopt less exploitative and non-degrading

practices in agriculture. It is also to pursue measures aimed at the development and maintenance of road network to production centres, Promotion of fisheries development for food security and income and adopting measures aimed at enhancing institutional coordination for agricultural development whilst strengthening linkages between research, small scale industries and development institutions

#### **4.2.4 Build Effective Efficient And Dynamic Institutions**

This program focuses on ensuring a coherent institutional framework for youth Employment, and promotion of sports development. Special efforts shall be adopted to bridge equity gaps in access to Health Care and Nutrition Services as well as improvement in health infrastructure.

The program will also ensure integration of population dynamics into all aspects of district development planning Strengthen District's role in the national community through co-operation with other district and the active participation in national affairs

#### **4.2.5 Strengthen Ghana's Role In The International Community**

The primary object of this program is to enhance transparent and accountable district level governance through enhanced civil society participation in Local Governance, promoting coordination, harmonization and ownership of the District Development process and encouraging public-private participation in socio economic development. Equally important is to ensure transparency in the political process as well as strengthening functional relationship between Assembly members and citizens and the integration and institutionalization of district level planning and budgeting through participatory process at all levels whilst empowering women and mainstreaming gender into socioeconomic development of the District.

**Table 4.1: Matrix of Development Programmes and Sub-programmes**

NO.	DEVELOPMENT GOAL	DISTRICT PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
1.	Build an industrialised, inclusive and resilient economy with high levels of employment and decent work	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Increase revenue mobilization</li> </ul>
		Trade, Tourism & Industrial Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Local Economic Development</li> <li>● Eco-tourism</li> <li>● Agro-processing</li> </ul>
		Agriculture and rural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Improved technologies</li> <li>● Productivity and quality of commodities</li> <li>● Marketed output of non-export small holder commodities</li> </ul>
2.	Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society with opportunities for all	Health and Health Service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Primary health care</li> <li>✓ Health promotion</li> <li>✓ Maternal health</li> </ul>
		Education and Youth Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Basic education</li> <li>✓ Second cycle education</li> <li>✓ Youth and sports</li> </ul>
		Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Water resources management</li> <li>✓ Sanitation and waste management</li> </ul>
		Child and Family welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Child protection</li> <li>✓ Family care and maintenance</li> </ul>
		Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Gender mainstreaming</li> </ul>
		Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Livelihood empowerment</li> <li>✓ People Living with Disabilities (PWDs)</li> </ul>
		Human resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Rate of unemployment</li> <li>✓ Functional capacity of district staff</li> </ul>
3.	Build safe, well-planned and sustainable communities while protecting the natural environment	Physical and spatial planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Schemes development</li> <li>✓ Sectorial mapping</li> </ul>
		Disaster Prevention and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Disaster prevention</li> <li>◆ Disaster management</li> </ul>
		Climate change and variability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Climate change adaptation</li> </ul>
		Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Power Supply</li> <li>◆ Information Communication Technology</li> </ul>



NO.	DEVELOPMENT GOAL	DISTRICT PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
			◆ Transport and roads
4.	Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions for national development	Planning and budgeting	◇ Planning ◇ Budgeting ◇ Decentralization
		Finance and Administration	◇ Financial management ◇ Fiscal decentralization
		Security and Public safety	◇ District Policing ◇ Community policing
5.	Strengthen Ghana's (District's) role in the international community through co-operation with other nations and the active participation in global affair	Culture for National Development	◆ Cultural development ◆ Festivals

Table 4.2: Programmes of Action for 2018-2021

PROGRAMME OF ACTION														
GOAL 1: Build an industrialized, inclusive and resilient economy with high levels of employment and decent work.		OVERALL GOAL	The main aim of this programme is to improve efficient fiscal resource mobilization, Promotion of effective debt management, Expansion and improvement in market facilities, improve access to financial services by SMEs and promote the provision of credit to the productive poor, whilst enhancing the recruitment of unemployed youth etc. The specific objectives to be achieved under the program include the following: To increase District revenue inflow by 40% by 2021,											
Objective	Strategies	Sub Programmes	Programmes/activities	Location	Indicators	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget, GHC	Source of Funding		Implement. Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021		IGF	GOG/Others	LEAD	Collabo
<b>STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY (FINANCE)</b>														
<b>Finance</b>														
Improve revenue generation by 40% at the end of the year 2021.	Identify effective sources of revenue mobilization and	Finance and revenue mobilisation	Revalue all rateable properties in the district by 2021	District wide	Revenue increased	√	√			150,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Revenue staff

	financial management		Payment of fuel and lubricants	District wide	Service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	18,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance Dep't
			Payment of bills	District wide	Service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	18,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance Dep't
			Payment of allowances / Salary	District wide	Service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	18,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance Dep't
			Make donations to staff during festivities	District wide	Service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	18,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance Dep't
			Maintenance of accounting software	Admin	Revenue generation improved	√	√			6,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance department
<b>Industrial Transformation</b>														
<b>Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials</b>	Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing through the cultivation of selected agricultural raw materials	Industry	Train SMEs in cassava processing	District Wide	SMEs trained in Cassava processing	√	√	√	√	9,000		DACF	Cent. A	BAC
	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives		Partner the private in the development of a local agric factory	District	Private sector partnership enhanced	√	√	√	√	100,000.00		DACF	Cert. A	Private Sector, Trade Ministry etc
<b>Private Sector Development (BAC)</b>														
<b>Support entrepreneurs and SME development</b>	Support the provision of resources for entrepreneurs	Private Sector	Distribution of start-up kits to 20 graduate apprentice	District wide	Unemployment reduced	√	√	√	√	40,000.00		DACF	BAC	Cent. A

	p training and business development services		Facilitation of credit to 40 clients and counsel them on their business	District wide	Efficiency enhanced	√	√	√	√	5,000.00	DACF	BAC	Cent. A
			Acquisition of 10no.land banks for developmental projects	District wide	Improvement in dev'tal projects	√	√	√	√	18,209.66	DACF	Trade and industry	
	Facilitate support to MSMEs from existing financial and technical institutions	Private Sector	Organize 2 technical training in cassava processing & management	Kwanyako	Employment increased	√	√	√	√	7,000.00	DACF	BAC	Cent. A
			Organise training in record keeping and small business management	Mensakrom, Kwanyako	Unemployment reduced	√	√	√	√	16,000	DACF	BAC	Cent. A
			Organise technical training in batik tie and dye & credit management	District wide	Unemployment reduced	√	√	√	√	9,000.00	DACF	BAC	Cent. A
	<b>Agriculture And Rural Development (DoA, BAC)</b>												
<b>Promote a demand driven approach to agricultural development</b>	Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export		Encourage the production of food crops based on industrial demands	District wide	Industrial food crops production encouraged	√	√	√	√	<b>37,500.00</b>	DACF	DADU	AEDA

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<b>Ensure improved public investment</b>	Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support		Undertake required training according to needs of farmers assessed	<b>Districtwide</b>	<b>Improved service delivery</b>	√	√	√	√	600.00		√	DADU	AEDA
	Support the development of at least an exportable agricultural commodities in the district		Build Capacity of cash crop farmers to improve productivity and produce quality commodities	District wide	Capacity of Cash crop farmers improved	√	√	√	√	<b>37,500.00</b>		DACF	DADU	AEDA
<b>Improve production efficiency and yield</b>	Reinvigorate extension services	Extension Services	Intensify extension services to all communities	District Wide	Extension services intensified	√	√	√	√	<b>9,517.00</b>		√	DADU	AEDA
	Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme		Identify, update and disseminate existing technological packages.	Throughout the District	Improved technologies for 20,000 farmers.	√	√	√	√	<b>9,517.00</b>		√	DADU	AEDA
<b>Improve post harvest management</b>	Provide incentives to the private sector to invest in post-harvest activities	Post Harvest Management	Develop realistic GAPS for domestic marketing of agricultural produce, especially for stakeholders in the linkage models.	Throughout the district	Domestic marketing of agricultural produce incre	√	√	√	√	<b>37,500.00</b>		√	DADU	AEDA
	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the		Support in the provision of credit to agro-processing SMEs	Selected Communities	Agro-processing SMEs supported	√	√	√	√	<b>37,500.00</b>		√	DADU	AEDA

	One District, One Factory initiative																
<b>Tourism And Creative Arts Development</b>																	
<b>Diversify and expand the Tourism industry for economic development</b>	Mainstream tourism development in district development plans	Tourism	Incorporate tourism development into district plans	Potential Tourism Communities	Tourism incorporated into district plans	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000.00		DACF DONORS	Cent. A	GTB DONORS Trad. Auth			
	Promote local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards		Identify and develop tourist centres in the district	Akuoko Mensakrom, Obosomase, Mankrong, Tatwee	Tourist sites identified and developed	✓	✓	✓	✓	50,000.00		DACF DONORS	Cent. A	GTB DONORS Trad. Auth			
	Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector		Encourage private investment in tourism of the district	Tourism communities	Private investment encouraged	✓	✓	✓	✓	50,000.00		DACF DONORS	Cent. A	GTB DONORS Trad. Auth			
<b>GOAL: 2 Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society with opportunities for all</b>			<b>OVERALL GOAL:</b> This program aims at improving the quality of education and skills training, ensuring retention of skilled personnel in relevant sectors of the District development through increased equitable access to and participation in quality education, improved quality of teaching and learning and bridging gender gap in access to education with equal attention to improved access to quality education for people with Disabilities. It is also to promote Science and Technical Education and programmes that will assist in the prevention and management of HIV/AIDS/ STIs.														
Objective	Strategies	Sub-programmes	Programme/Activities	Location	Indicators	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding		Implement. Agencies				
						2018	2019	2020	2021		IGF	GOG/Others	LEAD	Collab.			
<b>EDUCATION AND TRAINING</b>																	

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Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels by Nov. 2021	Provide infrastructure facilities for schools at all levels particularly in deprived areas	Education and Youth Development	Institute scholarship scheme (material support) for 100 needy second cycle students, emphasis on the girl child by 2018	District wide	100 needy pupils enrolled in school	√	√	√	√	56,000.00	✓	DACF GETfund	Cent. A	GES Donors NGOs
			Support for 100 needy Tertiary students emphasis on the girl child by 2021	District wide	Students able to study peacefully	√	√	√	√	110,000.00	✓	DACF	Cent. A	GES, Donors
			Supply furniture to 10no. schools	District wide	teaching and learning enhanced	√	√	√	√	320,000.00	✓	DACF	Cent. A	GES
To increase access to education for children of school going age by 35 %	To promote teacher retention	Education and Youth Development	Support the construction of hostel facility for Community day S.H.S	Duakwa	enrolment increased	√	√	√	√	500,000.00	✓	DACF <u>GETfund</u>	Cent. A	GES Donors
			Support the provision of 2000 dual desk in schools at the basic level	District wide	2000 dual desk provided	✓	✓	✓	✓	200,000	✓	<u>DACF</u>	CA	GES
			Rehabilitate 5no J.H.S Schools	District wide	Enhanced teaching and learning	√	√	√	√	600,000.00	✓	DACF	Cent. A	GES
			Construct/ rehabilitate 10 no. 6unit classroom Block	District wide	Teaching and learning enhanced	√	√	√	√	4,500,000.00	✓	DACF GETfun PLAN GH	Cent. A	GES Donors EU
			Construction of 5no. 3unit Classroom Block	<b>District wide</b>	Teaching and learning enhanced	√	√	√	√	1,250,000.00	✓	DACF	GES Donors EU	DACF GETfun PLAN GH

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			Construction of 5no. Teachers Quarters	District wide	Teaching and learning enhanced		√	√		1,500,000.00		DACF GETfund	GES Donors EU	DACF GETfund PLAN GH
			Repair 3no. existing Teachers bungalow	Fante bawjiase Kwame ntsiful, Aboano	Enhanced teaching and learning		√	√	√	240,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	
Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	Expand school feeding programme progressively to cover all deprived communities	Education and Youth Development	Facilitate the enrolment of 10 additional basic schools & support the Ghana School Feeding Programme	Kwanyako, S.D.A Primary, Akroma, Nantifa, Kwansakrom	Enrolment increased	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	GSFP GES
			Construct . 3 no. Pre-school facilities	Seth Okai, Nsaba, Nampong	Enhanced teaching and learning	√	√	√	√	750,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	GES
			Construction of Education office	Nsaba, Nampong	Facility constructed		√	√	√	210,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	GES
To promote teacher retention in very deprived schools by 2021			Conversion of class pavilion into 6-unit teachers quarters at Agona Mankrong (AEDA primary)	Agona Mankrong	Enhanced teaching and learning	√	√	√	√	158,480.00		DACF	Cent. A	GES
<b>YOUTH AND SPORTS DEVELOPMENT</b>														
Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure	Promote sports in schools	Education and Youth Development	Create recreational centres in 3no. pre-schools	District wide	Recreational activities increased		√	√	√	5,000.00		DACF	GES	Plan Ghana
			Provide sports kits and upgrade parks		sports activities increased	√	√	√	√	12,000.00		DACF	GES	Donors
			Support culture heritage in schools		Cultural heritage promoted	√	√	√	√	15,000.00		DACF	GES	Donors
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Programme/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>TIME LINES</b>			<b>Indicative Budget</b>	<b>Source of Funding</b>	<b>Implement. Agencies</b>			

					2018	2019	2020	2021		IGF	GOG/Others	LEAD	Collab.		
<b>HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>															
<p><b>Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</b></p> <p>(To ensure that 53% of the rural poor have geographical access to efficient health services by the year 2021)</p>	Accelerate implementation of CHPS policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care	Improve Geographical Access to health care	Establish (8) Community Based Health Planning and Services Centres (CHPS)	District Wide	Improved health delivery	√	√	√	√	1,150,000.00		DACF	GHS	Cent. A DONORS Contractors	
			Construction of District Hospital	Nsaba Kwanyako	Improved health delivery		√	√			2,000,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	GHS
			Construction of Children and female ward	Nsaba Health Centre	Improved health delivery	√	√	√	√		250,000.00		DACF, DDF	Cent. A	GHS
			Reconstruct dilapidated Health Facility	Kwanyako Health Centre	Improved health delivery	√	√	√	√		350,000.00		DCF	Cent. A	GHS
	Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services (SDG Target 3.d)	Emergency health care delivery	Construct 2no. laboratories	Nsaba Health Centre, Asafo	Improved health delivery		√	√	√		1,200,000.00		DACF	NGO	GHS
			Train facilities In-charges on emergency preparedness plan	All health facilities	Report on emergency preparedness	√	√	√	√		3,920.00	√		DC unit	RCH unit
			Support the Poor on registration of NHIS	District wide	Improved health delivery	√	√	√	√		25,276.00		DACF	Cent. A	GHS
			Conduct outreach programme and spiritual camp visit for case mental detection	All sub-district	Report on mental case detected	√	√	√	√		20,000.00				Mental Health Unit
	Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock	Strengthen health system	Construction of permanent DHD office	Nsaba	Improved health delivery		√	√			300,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	GHS
			Furnishing of 5no. CHPS centres	All CHPS compound	100% CHPS having essential equipment for service delivery		√	√			50,000.00	√	DACF	DDHS	CHPS Coordinator



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	of the national primary health care strategy		Ensure the construction of shed for Child Welfare Clinic (CWC)	Nsaba health Centre	Improved health delivery	√	√	√	√	32,000.00		DCF	Cent. A	GHS	
			Refresher training for volunteers on surveillance activities	DHD	Volunteers Surveillance Report	√	√	√	√	30,000.00		GHS	DC unit		
	Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)	Gender Mainstreaming		Organise quarterly family health forum	District Health Directorate	Four (4) Family health forum held	√	√	√	√	24,000.00			DHD	
				Organise orientation for newly appointed staff	All health facilities	Report on orientation of newly appointed staff.	√	√	√	√	12,000.00			Human Resource Unit	All units
				Organise customer care training for all staff	All sub district	Improved health delivery	√	√	√	√	10,600.00			Human Resource Unit	
	<b>Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality</b> (To ensure a sustained yearly coverage in immunization of not less than 90 % of children of under-five (5) years)	Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2) Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3) Strengthen prevention and	Primary health care	Sensitize & distribute ITN	District wide	Improved health delivery	√	√	√	√	28,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	GHS
Organize child health promotion activities in all facilities				All health facilities	Four (4) child health activities promoted	√	√	√	√	32,000.00	√		Health promotion unit	Nutrition /Disease control	
Conduct vaccination activities at all facilities and outreach points				Percentage of children under one vaccinated from BCG to Measles Rubella	95% of children vaccinated	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	√	EPI	Disease control	RCH/NU T units	
Organize monthly outreach for midwives in communities				All health Centres	Midwives report on outreach	√	√	√	√	48,000.00	√		RCH unit		
Support 50 CHNs with fuel to conduct weekly home visits				DHD	Home visit report	√	√	√	√	35,000.00		sponsors	Cent. A		

management of malaria cases. <b>(SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6)</b> Implement the non-communicable diseases (NCD) control strategy <b>(SDG Targets 3.4, 3.b)</b>			activities											
			Refresher training of 14 Midwives and CHNs on KMC twice a year	DHD	Midwives practicing KMC	√	√	√	√	5,280.00	√		RCH	
			Training 100 staffs on infection prevention and control	All district	Improved health delivery	√	√	√	√	10,600.00	√		RCH unit	
			Sensitize 50 clinician on AFP case detection	DHD	Case detection rate increased	√				6,500.00		√	DC unit	
			Sensitize 50 staff at the health centres on diabetes, hypertension, cancers, and sickle cell	All health centres	Case detection and management of HP increased	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			Nutrition unit	
			Sensitize 50 clinicians on TB case detection	DHD	TB case detection rate increased	√	√	√	√	26,800.00			NTCP	DC unit
<b>Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups</b>	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes <b>(SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</b>	HIV AND AIDS	Provide HTC services at all health posts	District wide	HTC services provided	√	√	√	√	5,000		GHS, Donors, DACF	GHS	DA
			Conduct know your status campaign at all sub-districts	District wide	Know your status campaign conducted	√	√	√	√			GHS, Donors, DACF	GHS	DA
			Intensify HIV/AIDS education at all levels	District wide	HIV/AIDS education intensified	√	√	√	√			GHS, Donors, DACF	GHS	DA
			Celebrate world AID day with HIV/AIDS counselling and testing	District wide	World AIDS day celebrated	√	√	√	√				GHS, Donors, DACF	GHS

	Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7)		Identify HIV focal nurses in each sub district	District Wide	Focal nurses/ persons identified	√				2,000		DACF	GHS	DA	
			Train all sub-district HIV focal nurses	District Wide	Focal nurses/ persons trained	√	√			14,000		DACF	GHS	DA	
			Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3)	Provide PMTCT at ANC units in all facilities	District Wide	PMTCT provided	√	√	√	√	4,000		DACF	GHS	DA
				Support for HIV/AIDS Activities	District wide	Reduced HIV/AIDS infections	√	√	√	√	20,000		GAC DACF	Cent. A	GHS
				Establish ART site to promote HIV/AIDS services	Duakwa	ART site established	√	√	√	√	15,000		GHS, Donors, DACF	GHS	DA
				Provide PMTCT at ANC units in all facilities									GHS, Donors, DACF	GHS	DA
<b>Food and Nutrition Security</b>															
<b>Ensure food and nutrition security</b>	Institute measures to reduce food loss and waste (SDG Targets 2.c, 12.3)	Food and Nutrition	Organize monthly Community Management of Acute Malnutrition(CMAM) outreaches	All health facilities	Report on CMAM outreach	√	√	√	√	9,000.00	√	UNICEF, DA, DHD	Nutrition unit	Donors, NGOs	
	Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)		Train 50 staff on CMAM, essential nutrition action and lactation management	Nsaba	Improve management of CMAM cases	√	√	√	√	20,000.00		UNICEF, DA, DHD	Nutrition unit	Donors, NGOs	
			Conduct CMAM case identification and management	District wide	CMAM cases identified	√	√	√	√	15,000		UNICEF, DA, DHD	Nutrition unit	Donors, NGOs	
	Promote healthy		Promotion of food security during community durbars	District wide	Food security promoted	√	√	√	√	9,000.00		UNICEF, DA, DHD	Nutrition unit	Donors, NGOs	

	diets and lifestyles (SDG Target 2.1)		and Public addresses											
	Promote the production of diversified, nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods (SDG Target 2.1, 2.2)		Educate farmers on the production of stable nutrient rich food crops	District wide	Farmers educated on the production of stable food crops	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000.00		UNICEF, DA, DHD	Nutrition unit	Donors, NGOs
			Educate household on the preparation of nutritious staple foods	District wide	Households educated on nutritious foods preparation	✓	✓	✓	✓	15,000		UNICEF, DA, DHD	Nutrition unit	Donors, NGOs
	Develop and implement a food and nutrition security strategy which adopts a life-cycle approach to addressing malnutrition at all levels		Orientation of Mother support groups on backyard gardening, poultry pens and other livelihood support programmes	District wide	Mother support groups oriented	✓	✓	✓	✓	9,000.00		UNICEF, DA, DHD	Nutrition unit	Donors, NGOs
			Establish school gardens in schools	District wide	School gardens established	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000.00		UNICEF, DA, DHD	Nutrition unit	Donors, NGOs
			Community assessment and selection of Households who are Nutrition and food insecure	District wide	Communities assessed on food and nutrition insecurity	✓	✓	✓	✓	15,000		UNICEF, DA, DHD	Nutrition unit	Donors, NGOs
			Organize and Mobilize communities (Mother support groups) to establish backyard vegetable gardens and poultry farms	District wide	Mother support groups encouraged to support backyard gardens	✓	✓	✓	✓	9,000.00		UNICEF, DA, DHD	Nutrition unit	Donors, NGOs

	(SDG Targets 2.2)													
<b>Population Management</b>														
<b>Improve population management</b>	Source funding in support of family planning programmes	Reproductive Health	Organize quarterly family health forum	District Health Directorate	Four (4) Family health forum held	√	√	√	√	5,000.00	√	GOG	DHD	DA
			Organize monthly outreach by midwives to communities	All health Centres	Midwives report on outreach	√	√	√	√	6,000.00	√	GOG	RCH unit	DA
			Sensitization of the public on family planning	Health Centres	General Public sensitized on family planning	√	√	√	√	5,000.00	√	GOG	RCH unit	DA
	Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)	Organize sensitization on effects of child marriage	District Wide	Sensitization organized on effects of child marriages	√	√	√	√	6,000.00	√	GOG	RCH unit	DA	
		Provide health care services to teenagers who would be adversely affected by their pregnancies	Nsaba	Health care services provided for pregnant teenagers	√	√	√	√	5,000.00	√	GOG	RCH unit	DA	
Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7)		Reproductive Health	Train new health staff on adolescent and reproductive	Nsaba	New health staffs trained	√	√	√	√	5,000.00	√	GOG	RCH unit	DA
			Provision of regular services on adolescent reproductive health	All health centres	Adolescent reproductive health provided regularly	√	√	√	√	6,000.00	√	GOG	RCH unit	DA
<b>Harness demographic dividend</b>	Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers	Reproductive Health	Intensify education on reproductive health and socio-cultural practices	Health Centres	Education on reproductive health and socio-cultural practices intensified	√	√	√	√	6,000.00	√	GOG	RCH unit	DA

	against reproductive health services														
<b>WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION</b>															
<b>Water</b>															
<b>Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</b>	Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems	Water	rehabilitate 10 broken down boreholes	Kwakukwa, Akokoasa, Ak yemfo, Nkum kum, Osubou, Mensakwa, Akwakwaa, Duabone.	Potable water supplied	√	√	√	√	40,500.00		DACF, Donors, NGOs	Cent. A	DONOR S, CWSA, Contractors	
			Resource the DWST To monitor water sources and services	DWST	Water sources and services monitored	√	√	√	√	10,000.00		DACF, DONORS, CWSA, NGOs,	EHO	DONOR S, CWSA, NGOS, DWST	
	Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery		Construction of 10no. boreholes	District Wide	Water supply improved	√	√	√	√	40,500.00		DACF, Donors, NGOs	Cent. A	DONOR S, CWSA,	
<b>Sanitation</b>															
<b>Enhance access to improved and Reliable environmental</b>	Promote District Total Sanitation	Sanitation	Support for Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in 100 communities	Improved sanitation	Adoption of CLTS in communities	√	√	√	√	14,000.00	✓	DACF, Donors, NGOs	EHO	DONOR S, CWSA, Assembly	

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sanitation services	Campaign (SDG Target 6.2)		Construct 10no. Public and 10no. institutional latrines	District wide	Open defecation free communities achieved	√	√	√	√	24,000.00	✓	NGOs CWSA CBRDP	Cent. A	DONOR S DWST
			Clearing and evacuating of hill-like refuse heaps	District wide	Refuse heaps evacuated	√	√	√	√	40,808.33		DACF	EHO	Assembl y
			Clearing of final waste disposal site a	Agona Jacob	Site cleared	√	√	√	√	12,000.00		DACF	EHO	Assembl y
			Acquisition of 3 acres land for cemetery	Agona Mensakrom	Successful burial	√	√	√	√	32,000.00		DACF	EHO	Assembl y
			Organize clean Community and school contest	District Wide	clean community awarded and encouraged	√	√	√	√	105,600.00	√	DACF	EHO	Assembl y
	Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8)		Sensitization on waste control and management	District wide	Public sensitized on waste control and management	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,500.00	✓	DACF, Donors	EHSU	CA, AC
			Organize clean up exercise	District wide	Diseases controlled	√	√	√	√	105,600.00		DACF	EHO	Assembl y
			Prosecution of waste control and management defaulters	District wide	Offenders prosecuted	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000.00	✓	DACF, Donors	EHSU	CA, AC
			Acquire and develop one final disposal sites	Kwanyako	Sanitation improved	√	√	√	√	89,250.00		DACF	EHO	DONOR S, CWSA, NGOS, DWST
			Procure 10no. skip/refuse containers	Admin	Sanitation improved		√	√	√	370,000.00		DACF	EHO	Assembl y

			Provision of refuse containers to communities	Mankrong, Akwakwaa, Nantifa, Asafo	Sanitation improved	√	√	√	√	10,000.00		DACF	EHO	Assembly
			Purchase chemicals & spraying of refuse dumps in control of cholera	District wide	cholera controlled	√	√	√	√	9,000.00		DACF	EHO	Assembly
	Increase and equip front-line staff for sanitation		Resource the DWST To monitor sanitation services	DWST	Sanitation services monitored	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	✓	DACF, DONORS, CWSA, NGOs,	EHO	DONORS, CWSA, NGOS, DWST
			Purchase a no. Of motor bikes for sanitation unit	Area Councils	Motorbikes purchased for sanitation officers	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	✓	DACF, DONORS, CWSA, NGOs,	EHO	DONORS, CWSA, NGOS, DWST
	Provide public education on good hygiene practices Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan		Conduct public education on good hygiene practices	District wide	Education on good hygiene practices conducted	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000	✓	DACF, Donors	EHSU	CA, AC
			Counsel and screen food vendors on health grounds	District Wide	Food vendors counseled and screened	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,500.00	✓	DACF, Donors	EHSU	CA, AC
			Conduct regular monitoring on planned activities carried out	District wide	Regular monitoring conducted	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000	✓	DACF, Donors	EHSU	CA, AC
			Report on planned activities executed	District wide	Planned activities reported on	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,500.00	✓	DACF, Donors	EHSU	CA, AC
			Support for national Sanitation day	District Wide	Sanitation improved	√	√	√	√	22,100.25		DACF	Cent. A	Assembly

**SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (GENDER EQUALITY, CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE, THE AGED, SOCIAL PROTECTION, POVERTY AND INEQUALITY AND DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT)**

**Gender Equality**



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Mainstream Gender into all aspects of the economy of the district	Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality	Social Welfare & Community Development	Facilitate in promoting women participation in local governance by 20%.	District wide	Women participate in local government enhanced	√	√	√	√	10,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Women Group ISD
			Promote the inclusion of women in decision making	District wide	Women included in decision making processes	√	√	√	√	10,000		DACF	SW&C D	CA, Women Group ISD
			Organize entrepreneurial development training workshop for women in management	District wide	Entrepreneurial skills of women developed	√	√	√	√	150,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	NBSSI Comm. Dev't
Promote economic empowerment of women	Improve access to education, health and skills training in income generating activities													
Child and Family Welfare														
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Mainstream child protection in development plans & budget Increase awareness of child protection	Social Welfare & Community Development	Plan and budget for child protection in district development plans	District Wide	Child protection issues included in district plan and budget	√	√	√	√	2,000		DACF	SW&C D	CA, NCCE
			Educate public on child rights and their protection	District wide	Child rights awareness increased	√	√	√	√	30,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	ISD NCCE
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Strengthen law enforcement on child abuse		Sensitize institutions on acts of abuse against children and consequences	District wide	Institutions sensitized on child abuse and consequences	√	√	√	√	8,000.00		DACF	Social Welfare	Cent. A, Ghana Federation of the Disabled

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	Institute strategies to build the capacity of care givers		Educate child care givers on effects and forms of child neglect	District Wide	Care givers capacity built	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,500		DACF	Social Welfare	Cent. A, Ghana Federation of the Disabled
<b>The Aged</b>														
Enhance the well being of the aged	Mainstream ageing issues in poverty reduction issues		Identify and register vulnerable aged population onto the LEAP programme	30 communities District wide	Reduction in poverty	✓	✓	✓	✓	5000.00	Cent. A	Social Welfare	Cent. A	Cooperatives Comm. Dev't
	Promote socially supportive community care systems for the aged		Promote community support for the aged through education and sensitization	District wide	Community support for the aged promoted	✓	✓	✓	✓	7,000			C.A	SW&CD , Donors
<b>Social Protection</b>														
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Promote the protection of children against all forms of harm	Social Welfare & Community Development	Establish Child Panel centres	District wide	Children protected	✓	✓	✓	✓	50,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Social Welfare NCCE
	Register all day-care centres in district		Interact with and register all day care centre operators	District wide	Children protected	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000.00		DACF		Social Welfare
<b>Disability and Development</b>														
Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance	Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on	Social Welfare & Community Development	To identify and register persons with Disability	Distric wide	The identified Disabled registered.	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,200.00		DACF	Cent. A,	Ghana Federation of the Disabled

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	governance and democracy	ent													
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic dev't	Promote participation of PWDs in district development		To identify and include PWDs in district planning and budgeting	All Area Councils	PWDs included in planning and budgeting	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,000		DACF	Cent. A,	Ghana Federation of the Disabled	
<b>Poverty and Inequality</b>															
<b>Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions</b>	Strengthen the capacity of oversight institutions regarding poverty reduction	Poverty Reduction	Strengthen institutional collaboration in poverty reduction	District wide	Institutional collaboration strengthened	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,500.00	✓	DACF	SW	CD, NCCE, OTHERS	
	Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs		Ensure provision of social amenities to interior communities	District wide	Social amenities provided for interior	✓	✓	✓	✓	7,000	✓	DACF	CA	SW, CD, NCCE OTHERS	
			Form women groups for financial mobilisation	District wide	Women groups formed	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000	✓	DACF	CD	BAC, SW, NCCE	
			Build the capacity of local and vulnerable groups in business management	District Wide	Capacity of vulnerable groups built	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,000	✓	DACF	BAC	CD, SW, NCCE	
	Expand social and economic infrastructure and						✓	✓	✓	✓					

	services in rural and poor urban areas														
<b>BUSINESS ADVISORY CENTRE (BAC) AND YOUTH ENTERPRISE AGENCY (YEA)</b>															
<b>Employment and Decent Work</b>															
Improve human capital development and management	Mainstream labour-intensive methods in specific government interventions	Employment	Ensure the recruitment of indigenes into strategic government programmes	District wide	Indigenes recruited into strategic government programmes	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	✓	DACF, GOG	YEA	CA	
	Determine human capital and skill set needs for the district over the medium and long term		Conduct needs assessment for recruiting staff at various levels	District wide	Needs assessment and recruitment conducted	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	DACF	HR	Departments	
	Develop and implement tailored business sector support services to business units		Establish 5no. integrated community centre for employable skills/	Districtwide	Unemployment reduced		✓	✓	✓	600,000.00		DACF NGOs DDF	Cent. A	Contractors NGOs	
			Conduct needs assessment of businesses in the district	District wide	Business capacity needs assessed	✓	✓	✓	✓	8,000	✓	DACF	BAC	Business	
			Train business operators to build their capacity gaps	District wide	Businesses trained in capacity gaps	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	DACF	BAC	Business	
			Organise training in record keeping and small business management	Mensakrom, Kwanyako	Unemployment reduced	✓	✓	✓	✓	16,000		DACF	BAC	Cent. A	
	<b>Youth Development</b>														

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<b>Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development</b>	Mainstream youth development in national development policies, programmes and projects across all sectors	Youth Development	Establish 5no. integrated community centre for employable skills/	District wide	Unemployment reduced		√	√	√	600,000.00		DACF NGOs DDF	Cent. A	Contractors NGOs
			Support entrepreneurship and SME development	District wide	Employment increased	√	√	√	√	7,000.00		DACF	BAC	Cent. A
	Improve quality of and access to post-basic education skills training		Organize 2 technical training in cassava processing & management	Kwanyako	Employment increased	√	√	√	√	7,000.00		DACF	BAC	Cent. A
			Organise training in record keeping and small business management	Mensakrom, Kwanyako	Unemployment reduced	√	√	√	√	16,000		DACF	BAC	Cent. A
			Technical Training in soap making	District wide	Employment increased	√	√	√	√	28,000.00		DACF	BAC	Cent. A
<b>Promote youth participation in politics, electoral democracy and governance</b>	Implement programmes to break the cycle of violence, especially among the youth	Youth Development	Distribution of start-up kits to 20graduate apprentice	District wide	Unemployment reduced	√	√	√	√	40,000.00		DACF	BAC	Cent. A
			Facilitation of credit to 40 clients and counsel them on their business	District wide	Efficiency enhanced	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		DACF	BAC	Cent. A
	Promote awareness of the rights and		Public education and sensitization on government interventions for youth development	District wide	Youth educated about government intervention programmes	√	√	√	√	40,000.00		DACF	YEA	GES, GHS, DoA ETC

	responsibilities of the youth		Recruit youth into Nation Builders Corps	District wide	Youth recruited into NABCO	✓	✓	✓	✓	40,000.00		DACF	YEA	GES, GHS, DoA ETC
<b>GOAL 3: Build safe and well-planned communities while protecting the natural environment</b>			<b>OVERALL GOAL:</b>	The overall aim of this goal and programme is to ensure development in well planned communities with minimal destruction of the environment while protecting the natural environment in a sustainable manner. This programme will consider the prevention of disasters both natural and man-made while also planning for the management of same in the event of their occurrence. It will also consider the adaptation of the district to climate change and its associated adverse effects.										
Objective	Strategies	Sub programme	Programme/ Activities	Location	Indicator	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source Of Funding		Implement. Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021		IGF	GOG/Other	LEAD	Collab
<b>NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION (NADMO) (PROTECTED AREAS, CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE, DISASTER MANAGEMENT)</b>														
<b>Protected Areas</b>														
<b>Expand forest conservation areas</b>	Promote alternative sources of livelihood in forest fringe communities	Forest Conservation	Nursing of 6,500 cocoa seedlings	Kwanyako Nsaba Duakwa Domoki Brahabekumi	Increase in revenue	✓	✓	✓	✓	<b>9,189.57</b>		✓	NAD MO	MOFA AEDA
			Support individuals and groups with cocoa seedlings	Kwanyako Nsaba Duakwa Domoki Brahabekumi	Increase in revenue	✓	✓	✓	✓	<b>10,189.57</b>		✓	NAD MO	MOFA AEDA
<b>Protect forest reserves</b>	Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity	Forest Reserve	Support for 13,520 Acacia tree nursery	Nsaba Duakwa Kwanyako Domoki Otwekwaa Ag. Nkran	54,080 trees planted to prevent disaster	✓	✓	✓	✓	<b>8,576.57</b>		✓	NAD MO	MOFA AEDA FC.
			Distribute acacia seedlings to communities and	Nsaba Duakwa Kwanyako	54,080 trees planted to prevent disaster	✓	✓	✓	✓	<b>9,576.57</b>		✓	NAD MO	MOFA AEDA

			schools for afforestation	Domoki Otwekwaa Ag. Nkran										FC.
	Promote research, public education and awareness on biodiversity and ecosystem services	Forest Reserve	Public education on desertification and deforestation and their effects	District wide	Public educated on desertification and deforestation	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,000		√	NAD MO	MOFA AEDA FC.
			Sensitize general public on the advantages of forest cover	District wide	Public sensitized on advantages of forest cover	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,000		√	NAD MO	MOFA AEDA FC.
	Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands	Forest Reserve	Sensitization of opinion leaders on environmental protection	District wide	Opinion leaders sensitized	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,000		√	NAD MO	MOFA AEDA FC.
			Education community leaders on their role in forest and environmental conservation	District wide	Community leaders educated on their roles	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,000		√	NAD MO	MOFA AEDA FC.
			<b>Climate Variability And Change</b>											
<b>Enhance climate change resilience</b>	Collaborate with international partners to access to the Green Climate Fund	Climate Change	Develop a District Climate variability and change plan	District Wide	District climate change plan developed	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,000		✓	CA	NADMO
			Write proposals for international funding in climate change resilience	Nsaba	Proposals Written	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000		✓	CA	NADMO
	Promote climate-resi	Climate Adaptation	Educate farmers on climate resilient farming practices	District Wide	Farmers educated	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,000		✓	DoA	CA

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	licence policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture		Support women and vulnerable groups with more resilient crops	District Wide	Farmers supported	✓	✓	✓	✓	8,000	✓	DoA	CA
	Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes	Climate Adaptation	Plan for climate resilient and adaptation programmes	District wide	Climate resilient included in plans	✓	✓	✓	✓	7,000	✓	CA	NADMO
			Budget for all climate programmes in the District plan	District wide	Climate activities budgeted for	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000	✓	CA	NADMO
			Support the funding of climate programmes	District wide	Climate activities funded	✓	✓	✓	✓	100,000	✓	CA	NADMO
			Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge	Climate Adaptation	Organize agriculture fora on climate smart practices	District wide	Climate smart fora organized	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,000	✓
Train farmers on climate adaptive technological practices	District wide	Farmers trained on new technologies	✓		✓	✓	✓	4,000	✓	DoA	CA		
<b>Disaster Management</b>													
<b>Promote proactive planning for Disaster prevention and mitigation</b>	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk	Disaster prevention	Sensitization of school clubs on disaster prevention	District Wide	School clubs sensitized	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,500	✓	NADMO	AEDA
			Activation of Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) for tree nursing and planting	District Wide	DVGs activated	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000	✓	NADMO	AEDA



	reduction														
	Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters	Disaster Prevention & Management	Capacity building for DVGs	Nsaba (District secretariat)	Improvement in disaster Management Knowledge	√	√	√	√	6,662.15		√	NAD MO	AEDA	
			Celebration of worlds disaster day	All zones	Awareness created	√	√	√	√	20,733.50		√	NAD MO	AEDA CHIEFS	
	Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management	Disaster Management	Management and Collection of Disaster Data	All zones	Disaster data collected	√	√	√	√	6,662.15		√	NAD MO	AEDA	
			Train disaster victims on alternative livelihood activities	All zones	Disaster victims trained	√	√	√	√						

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

**Water Resources Management**

<b>Promote sustainable water resources development and management</b>	Strengthen involvement of local communities in management of wetlands	Water Resources	Sensitization of farmers on sustainable water management for agriculture purposes	District wide	Farmers sensitized	√	√	√	√	3,000	√	√	DoA	CA
			Sensitize farmer groups on climate change effects on farming and water bodies	District wide	Farmers sensitized on climate change	√	√	√	√		√	√	DoA	CA
	Regulate harvesting of wetland resources		Train farmers on gaps, safe and correct use of chemicals	District wide	Farmers trained	√	√	√	√	4,000	√	√	DoA	CA

**ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SANITATION UNIT**

**Environmental Pollution**

<b>Reduce environmental pollution</b>	Intensify public education on waste disposal	Environmental Pollution	Sensitize communities on environmental cleanliness	District wide	Communities sensitized	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,000	✓	✓	EHS	CA
			Organize clean-up exercises	District Wide	Clean-up exercises organized	✓	✓	✓	✓	15,000	✓	✓	EHS	CA
	Enforce environmentally sound management of waste	Environmental Pollution	Enforcement of sanitary by-laws through prosecution	District Wide	Sanitation by-laws enforced	✓	✓	✓	✓	15,000	✓	✓	EHS	CA
	Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products	Environmental Pollution	Increase waste management through waste collection and disinfection of sites	District Wide	Waste collection and disinfection promoted	✓	✓	✓	✓	40,000	✓	✓	EHS	CA
			Register households for door-to-door refuse collection	Area Council Capitals	Household registered	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,500	✓	✓	EHS	CA

**WORKS DEPARTMENT (TRANSPORT, DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL, INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE)**

**Transport Infrastructure**

<b>Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services</b>	Expand and maintain the district road network		Expand the district road network by opening up new roads	District wide	Road network expanded	✓	✓	✓	✓	200,000		✓	DWD	CA
	Mainstream climate change into the transport sector		Rehabilitate and reshape 80km of roads	District wide	Accessibility improved	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,500,000.00		DACF DFID CBRDP DDF	DWD	CA

**Drainage and Flood Control**

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<b>Address recurrent devastating floods</b>	Construct drains in flood prone areas to address the recurrent devastating floods	Drainage	Construction of 20 culvert/ Bridges	District wide	Disaster prevented	✓	✓	✓	✓	850,000.00		DACF	DWD	CA
			Construction of 4no. U- drain	District wide	Disaster prevented	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,000,000.00		DACF DDF	DWD	CA
	Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste	Waste Disposal	Public sensitization on proper disposal of waste especially plastic waste	District wide	Public sensitized on waste disposal	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,000	✓	DACF Others	EHS	CA
	Prepare and implement adequate drainage plan for the district	Drainage	Prepare a district drainage plan for implementation	District wide	Drainage plan prepared	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,500	✓	DACF	DWD	CA
<b>Infrastructure Maintenance</b>														
<b>Promote proper maintenance culture</b>	Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance	Infrastructure maintenance	Sensitize general public on proper maintenance of infrastructure	District wide	General public sensitized	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	✓	DACF	DWD	CA
			Ensure rehabilitation of dilapidated infrastructure	District wide	Dilapidated infrastructure rehabilitated	✓	✓	✓	✓	240,000	✓	DACF	DWD	CA
<b>Information Communication Technology (ICT)</b>														
<b>Expand the digital landscape</b>	Promote the establishment of ICT parks across the district	ICT development	Establish Community ICT Centres	Nsaba, Duakwa, Asafo	Community ICT centres established	✓	✓	✓	✓	250,000.00	✓	DACF	Cent. A	Contractors, Min. of Info

<b>Enhance application of ICT in national development</b>	Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure		Establish Institutional centres	3no. ICT	Amanful Meth. A&B, Fante Bawjiase, Duotu	ICT use enhanced			√	√	250,000.00	✓	DACF	Cent. A	Contractors, Min. of Info
<b>Science Technology and Innovation</b>															
<b>Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socioeconomic activities</b>	Apply science, technology and innovation in implementation of policies, programmes and projects	Science and Technology	Education of general public on new technologies	District Wide	Public educated	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000	✓	DACF	DoA	CA	
			Introduction of new technologies in farming and agro-processing	District wide	New technologies introduced	✓	✓	✓	✓	150,000	✓	DACF	DoA	CA Donors	
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Sub programme</b>	<b>Programme/Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>				<b>Indicative</b>	<b>Source Of Funding</b>		<b>Implement. Agencies</b>		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	<b>Budget</b>	IGF	GOG/Other	LEAD	Collab	
<b>PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT (Land Administration and Management, Human Settlement and Housing)</b>															
<b>Land Administration and Management</b>															
<b>Develop efficient land administration and management system</b>	Continue implementation of on-going land reforms to address title and ownership	Land Management	Support for street naming activities.	District wide	Identification of communities made easier	√	√	✓	✓	90,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	PPD PWD, DPCU	
			Incorporate GIS into development and management Plans	District Wide	GIS incorporated into development plans	√	√	√	√	12,000.00		DACF	TCPD	Cent. A	

	to land														
	Ensure high standard of land data security		Preparation of planning scheme	Kwansakrom, Asafo, Nsaba, Duakwa	Well planned district			√	√	70,000.00				PPD	Cent. A
	Provide secured and accessible land to developers		Ensure the registration of lands for developmental purposes	District wide	Registration of lands for development supported	√	√	√	√	17,000	√	DACF	PPD	CA, Private sector	
	Produce topographic maps to cover the district		Support the acquisition of land for IDIF project	Mensakrom	Acquisition of land for IDIF supported	√	√	√	√	8,000	√	DACF	PPD	CA, Private Sector	
			Ensure the preparation of topographical maps of the district	District wide	Topographical maps prepared	√	√	√	√	15,000	√	DACF	PPD	Cent. A	
<b>Human Settlements and Housing</b>															
<b>Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements</b>	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016	Human Settlements	Organize four statutory planning committee Meetings in each year	Nsaba	Meetings organized	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	√	DACF	PPD	Cent. A	
			Organize four Technical Sub-committee Meetings									√	DACF	PPD	
	Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework			Preparation of based map	Kwansakrom, Asafo, Nsaba, Duakwa	Well-structured communities	√	√	√	√	70,000.00	√	DACF	PPD	Cent. A
				Preparation of sectorial maps	All the five area councils	Data collected	√				35,000.00	√	DACF	PPD	Cent. A
				Ensure proper	District Wide	Report/minute generated	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	√	DACF	PPD	Cent. A

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	urban and landscape design and implementation		Planning education and awareness campaigns on planning laws	District wide	Planning education and awareness created	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,500	✓	DACF	PPD	Cent. A
<b>Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing</b>	Provide support for private sector involvement in the delivery of rental housing	Human Settlements	Site inspection of development applications	District Wide	Sites of development applications inspected	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,500	✓	DACF	PPD	Cent. A
			Support formalization of documents by private sector in housing investment	District wide	Private sector in housing supported	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000	✓	DACF	PPD	Cent. A
<b>Rural Development Management</b>														
<b>Enhance quality of life in rural areas</b>	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.	Rural Development	Rehabilitate and replace 100 No faulty electric poles	District Wide	Security situation improved	✓	✓	✓	✓	140,000.00		DACF,	Cent. A	ECG
			Provide 600 energy saving bulbs and frames to communities to replace faulty and fix new ones by 2021.	District wide	Street lighting improved	✓	✓	✓	✓	40,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	ECG, Min. of Energy. Ass. Members
			Provide street lights to communities	District wide	Street lights provided	✓	✓	✓	✓	50,000		DACF	CA	DWD
		Extend electricity to 20 communities	District wide	Security situation improved	√	√	√	√	500,000.00		GOG/DACF	Cent. A	ECG, Min. of Energy. Ass. Members	
	Facilitate sustainable use and management	Rural Development	Regulate the mining of natural resources	District wide	Mining of natural resources regulated	✓	✓	✓	✓	7,500	✓	DACF		

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	t of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods.		Ensure land reclamation in sand wining sites	District wide	Lands reclaimed	✓	✓	✓	✓	12,000	✓	DACF	CA	Security services
	Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, and local economic development	Rural Development	Train rural folks in entrepreneurship	District Wide	Rural folks trained	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,500	✓	DACF	BAC, CD	Nadmo, others
			Support the formulation of Village Savings groups for credit accessibility		Village savings Savings formed	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,000	✓	DACF	BAC, CD	Nadmo, others
<b>Zongos and Inner City Development</b>														
<b>Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities</b>	Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos	Zongo Development	Support the provision of social amenities to zongo communities	District wide	Social amenities provided	✓	✓	✓	✓	250,000	✓	DACF, Others	CA	DWD, Others
			Support livelihood activities in Zongos	District wide	Livelihood activities supported	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	DACF, Others	CA	DWD, Others
			Build the capacity of youth in Zongo communities in business	District wide	Youth capacity built	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	DACF, Others	CA	DWD, Others
			Support culture and arts activities	District wide	Culture and arts supported	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	DACF, Others	CNC	CA, Others
			Promote sports competition among Zongos and others	District wide	Sporting activities promoted	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	DACF, Others	CNC, GES	CA, Others

<b>GOAL 4: Build Effective, Efficient And Dynamic Institutions for National Development</b>		<b>Overall Goal</b>	The aim of this programme is to promote local governance and decentralization through the establishment of strong institutions, a collective inclusion of all in decision making and a participatory civil society in local governance that will ensure public accountability, reduce corruption, promote law and order, human security and public safety for a peaceful execution of day-to-day businesses of the citizenry of the district.											
Objective	Strategy	Sub-Programme	Programme/Activity	Location	Indicators	Time Frame (Annually)				Indicative Budget (GH¢)	Source Of Funding		Implement. Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021		IGF	GOG / Donor	lead	Collabo.
<b>Local Government and Decentralization</b>														
<b>Deepen political and administrative decentralisation</b>	Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/ inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at the district level	District Collaboration	Organize quarterly meetings of all heads of decentralized departments and units	Nsaba	Quarterly DPCU meetings organized	✓	✓	✓	✓	16,000	✓	IGF/DACF	PU	others
			Ensure collective collaboration of departments in activities	District Wide	Departmental collaboration ensured	✓	✓	✓	✓	8,000	✓	DACF	CA	Others
			Organize quarterly Finance and Administration meetings	Nsaba	F&A meetings organized	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	✓	DACF	BU	others
			Hold regular management meetings with heads of departments	Nsaba	Management meetings held	✓	✓	✓	✓	7,500	✓	IGF	CA	Others
			Payment of fuel and lubricants	District wide	Service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	18,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance Dep't
			Payment of bills	District wide	Service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	18,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance Dep't
			Payment of allowances / Salary	District wide	Service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	18,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance Dep't
			Make donations to staff during festivities	District wide	Service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	18,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance Dep't



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	Strengthen sub-district structures	Sub-district Structures	Monitor the activities of district sub-structures	All Area Councils	District Sub-structures monitored	✓	✓	✓	✓	8,500	✓	DACF	CA	Others
			Renovate abandoned building for AC Office space	Nsaba, Duakwa Mankrong Kwanyako Asafo	Service delivery improved		✓	✓		100,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Contractor
			Ensure the organization of quarterly Area Council meetings	All Area Councils	AC quarterly meetings organized	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,000	✓	IGF	CA	AC
	Formalise performance appraisal of MMDCEs		Ensure the signing of performance appraisal between DCE and Regional minister	Cape Coast	Performance appraisal signed	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,000	✓	DACF	DCE	DCD
<b>Improve decentralised planning</b>	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Decentralized Planning and Budgeting	Conduct community level needs assessment for development of MTDP	District Wide	Community Needs assessed	✓	✓	✓	✓	<b>30,000</b>	✓	DACF	PU	CA, AC
			Organize town hall meetings on district plan and budget	AC capitals	Town hall meetings organized	✓	✓	✓	✓	<b>40,000</b>	✓	DACF	PU, BU	CA
			Hold fee fixing meetings with stakeholders	Nsaba	Fee fixing meetings organized	✓	✓	✓	✓	<b>12,000</b>	✓	DACF	BU	CA
	Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning		Build the capacity of PPD staff in spatial planning	<b>Nsaba</b>	PPD staff capacity built	✓	✓	✓	✓	8,000	✓	DACF	PPD	CA
			Ensure the preparation and development of Area Council spatial plans	<b>Area Councils</b>	Area Council Spatial plans prepared	✓	✓	✓	✓	16,000	✓	DACF	PPD	CA
<b>Strengthen fiscal decentralisation</b>	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs	Fiscal Decentralization	Seed some revenue sources to Area Councils	District wide	Revenue sources seeded to AC	✓	✓			4,000	✓	DACF	FD	CA
			Revalue all rateable properties in the district by 2021	District wide	Revenue increased	✓	✓	✓	✓	150,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Revenue staff

			Ensure the seeding of some revenue to Area Councils	Nsaba	Revenue seeded to AC	✓	✓	✓	✓	150,000	✓	IGF	FD	CA
			Train revenue collectors on revenue mobilisation	Nsaba	Improvement in revenue generation	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000.00	✓	DACF	Cent. A	Revenue collectors
			Hold stakeholder meetings with rate payers annually	District wide	Meeting with rate payers held	✓	✓	✓	✓	16,000	✓	DACF	FD	CA
<b>Public Accountability</b>														
<b>Deepen transparency and public accountability</b>	Expand opportunities and structures for public and community ownership of information	Promote ownership	Maintenance & repair of office & equipment & vehicles	Nsaba	Service delivery enhanced	✓	✓	✓	✓	180,000.00	✓	DACF	Cent. A	Mechanics
			Preparation and submission of monitoring report	Nsaba	Improvement in performance	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Dev't Planning unit
			Organize Capacity development programme on Social Accountability	District wide	Training programme organized	✓	✓	✓	✓	7,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Area Councils Ass. Members Consultants
			Complete and furnish 1no. 4-in-one staff residence by 2021	Nsaba	Improved Staff Accommodation in place	√	√	√	√	80,000.00		DACF/	Cent. A	Contractor
	Promote public interest in performance monitoring reports of public institutions	Performance Monitoring	Refresh participants at meetings	District wide	Service delivery enhanced	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000.00	✓	DACF	Cent. A	Participants
			Preparation and submission of progress report	Nsaba	Improvement in performance	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Dev't Planning unit
			Preparation and submission of Composite Annual Action Plans	Nsaba	Improvement in performance	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,500.00		DACF	Cent. A	Dev't Planning unit

			Preparation and submission of Composite Annual budget	Nsaba	Improvement in performance	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,500.00		DACF	Cent. A	Budget Unit
Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue and expenditure tracking at all levels Strengthen systems and structures for ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of public funds	Planning and Budgeting		Maintenance of accounting software	Nsaba	Revenue generation improved	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,000.00	✓	DACF	Cent. A	Finance department
			Purchase office equipment (computers)	Nsaba	Improvement in performance	✓	✓	✓	✓	500,000.0		DACF	Cent. A	Contractor
			Provide internet & intercom services	Nsaba	Services enhanced	✓	✓	✓	✓	77,000		DACF	Cent. A	Contractor
			Procure Office Vehicle	Nsaba	Enhanced transportation	✓				1,000,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Suppliers
			Provide office accommodation	Nsaba	Improvement in performance	✓	✓	✓	✓	30,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Fire Service
			Pavement of District Assembly court yard	Nsaba	Clean environment	✓	✓	✓	✓	150,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Contractor
			Extend utilities to staff bungalows	District wide	Utilities extended	✓	✓	✓	✓	40,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Suppliers
			Furnish DCE's bungalow by 2018	Nsaba	Improved Accommodation in place	✓	✓	✓	✓	90,000.00		DACF/	Cent. A	Contractor
			Complete and furnish DCD's bungalow by 2018.	Nsaba	Improved Accommodation in place	✓	✓	✓	✓	73,000.00		DACF/	Cent. A	Contractor
		<b>Human Security and Public Safety</b>												
<b>Enhance security service delivery</b>	Transform security services with modern infrastructure, including accommodation	Security delivery	Support the construction of district police headquarters	Nsaba	district Police quarters constructed	✓	✓	✓	✓	200,000	✓	DACF	DWD	CA
			Support security services with logistics	District wide	security services supported with logistics	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	✓	DACF	FD	CA
			Support security services with equipment	District	security services supported	✓	✓	✓	✓	15,000	✓	DACF	FD	CA

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	tion and logistics													
	Increase the proportion of security personnel on frontline duties	Security delivery	Support police patrol activities	District wide	Police patrol supported	✓	✓	✓	✓	15,000	✓	DACF	CA	Others
			Recruit community police offices to support security delivery	District wide	Community police offices supported	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000	✓	DACF	CA	YEA
<b>Corruption and Economic Crimes</b>														
<b>Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes</b>	Ensure implementation of recommendations of the Auditor-General and the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of Parliament.	Fight Corruption	Support meetings with officers of Auditor General's Department	Nsaba	Meetings with officers of Auditor General's Department held	✓	✓	✓	✓	30,000	✓	DACF	FD	CA
			Organize ARIC meetings	Nsaba	Organised meetings	✓	✓	✓	✓	8,000	✓	DACF	FD	CA
			Support annual Public Accounts Committee (PAC) meetings	Regional	Supported meetings	✓	✓	✓	✓	30,000	✓	DACF	FD	CA
	Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change	Fight Corruption	Organize training on Human Resource management & Records keeping	Nsaba	Improvement in performance	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,000.00		DDF	Cent. A	HR
			Issue ID Cards and uniforms to Revenue staff	District wide	ID cards and Uniforms provided	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,500.00		DACF	Cent. A	Suppliers Tailors & Seamstress
			Organise quarterly meetings with revenue collectors	Nsaba	Increased in revenue generation	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Revenue department
<b>Law and Order</b>														
<b>Promote access and efficiency in</b>	Continue and	Law and Order	Ensure the construction of a district court by 2021	Nsaba	District court constructed	✓	✓	✓	✓	200,000	✓	DACF/DDF	CA	Others

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<b>delivery of justice</b>	complete the district court to make the system responsive to justice demands		Support the construction of residential accommodation for judicial service	Nsaba	cial residence ructured	✓	✓	✓	✓	150,000	✓	DACF/DDF	CA	Others
			Support the prosecution of all law breakers	Nsaba	ecuted breakers	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	✓	DACF	CA	Others
<b>Civil Society and Civic Engagement</b>														
<b>Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development</b>	Establish appropriate framework for collaborative engagement with the media		Organise radio programmes on revenue mobilization	Nsaba	Improvement in performance	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,000.00		DDF	Cent. A	HR
			Training programme on effective driving	Nsaba	Improvement in performance	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,500.00		DACF	Cent. A	Consultant, HR
			Organise meet the press series on activities of the Assembly	Nsaba	Meet the press organized	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000		DACF	CA	Media
	Strengthen engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes		Organize training on Planning & budgeting	Nsaba	Improvement in performance	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	HR, Consultant
			Organize Capacity training on project management	Nsaba	Improvement in performance	✓	✓	✓	✓	7,000.00		DDF	Cent. A	Consultant HR
	Increase support to chieftaincy		Support activities of Traditional Authorities	District Wide	vities of ditional Authorities orted	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000	✓	DACF	CA	Others
	Engage religious bodies in the formulation		Engage religious bodies in planning and budgeting	District Wide	gious bodies ged	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	✓	DACF	PU/BU	Others
Sensitize religious communities on tax compliance			District Wide	gious communities tized	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000	✓	DACF	NCCE	Others	

	and implementation of development programmes and projects		Sensitize religious community on Rule of Law	District Wide	Religious communities sensitized	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000	✓	DACF	NCCE	Others
<b>Attitudinal Change and Patriotism</b>														
<b>Promote discipline in all aspects of life</b>	Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change	Promote Attitudinal Change	Support Sensitization of pupils on rule of law	Basic schools district wide	Is sensitized	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,000	✓	DACF	NCCE	Others
			Support sensitization of pupils on tax compliance	Basic schools district wide	Pupils sensitized	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,500	✓	DACF	NCCE	Others
			Support sensitization of pupils on drug abuse	Basic schools district wide	Pupils sensitized	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000	✓	DACF	NCCE	Others
<b>Development Communication</b>														
<b>Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue</b>	Create an enabling environment for development communication	Citizen Participation	Organize social accountability sessions with stakeholders	District wide	al accountability organized	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	✓	DACF	CA	Others
			Support the passing of fee fixing resolutions	Nsaba	fixing passed	✓	✓	✓	✓	15,000	✓	DACF	BU	GA
			Support the Annual approval of the composite budget	Nsaba	al budgets approved	✓	✓	✓	✓	15,000	✓	DACF	BU	GA
	Provide sustainable financing for development communication	Citizen Participation	Support social accountability programmes	District wide	Social accountability supported	✓	✓	✓	✓	8,000	✓	DACF	CA	Others
	Promote ownership and accountability for implementation of development	Citizen Participation	Organize site meetings during projects inception	District wide	meetings organized	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000	✓	DACF/DDF	DWD	PU
			Engage community members during project monitoring	District wide	munity members engaged	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,000	✓	DACF/DDF	PU	DWD/BU

	and policy programmes														
<b>Culture for National Development</b>															
<b>Promote culture in the development process</b>	Revamp Centres for National Culture	Cultural Development	Promote culture and arts in the district	District wide	Arts activities supported	✓	✓	✓	✓	12,000	✓	DACF	CNC	CA	
			Support inter schools arts and cultural activities	District	school arts and are supported	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000	✓	DACF	GES, CNC	CA	
<b>GOAL 5: Strengthen Ghana's (District's) role in the international community through co-operation with other nations and the active participation in global affairs.</b>			<b>OVERALL GOAL:</b> The overall aim of this development dimension is to place the district on an international front through cooperation and collaboration with other countries and districts. This is aimed at fostering an active participation of the district in international activities such as festivals, conferences and tourism. This will in the long run open the district for tourism activities as well as cultural development.												
<b>CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION</b>															
Objective	Strategies	Sub programme	Programme/ Activities	Location	Indicators	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding		Implementation Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021		IGF	GOG/Others	LEAD	COLLA	
<b>INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS</b>															
<b>Enhance Ghana's international image and influence</b>	Make the district a preferred destination for business, education and tourism	International relations	Support the registration of international organizations and businesses in the district	Nsaba	Business registrations supported	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	✓	DACF	CA	Businesses	
			Support and promote the production of raw materials for international businesses	District wide	Production of raw materials for international market supported	✓	✓	✓	✓	85,000	✓	DACF	DoA	CA	
	Promote district peace, security and justice	International relations	Support the maintenance of peace in the district	District wide	District peace maintained	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	✓	DACF	PS	CA	

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	Improve District's role in a strong and vibrant regional market	International relations	Register the district for Sister City relations	Nsaba	District registered with Sister City International	✓				2,000	✓	DACF	CA	Others
		Promote tourism activities for international development	District wide	Tourism promoted		✓	✓	✓	✓	15,000	✓	DACF	CNC	Others



### 4.3 FINANCIAL PLAN

It is believed that with good management practices, coupled with timely availability of financial and technical resources, a successful implementation of the Plan will bring the needed economic transformation in the lives of the people.

In terms of cost, the 4-year DMTDP will require about **GHC 34,681,331.49 of revenue** to implement all projects and programmes for the 4years. Donors including CBRDP, EU, DDF, GoG, Philanthropists, and NGOs will fund about 75% of the estimated cost of projects/programmes.

**Table 4.3: Revenue Projections**

Revenue projections- IGF ONLY						
ITEM	2017		2018	2019	2020	2021
	Budget	Actuals as at 31st July	Projection	Projection	Projection	Projection
<b>Property Rate</b>	58,374.07	20,647.00	82,733.23	91,006.55	100,107.21	110,117.93
<b>Fees</b>	36,172.40	9,505.00	21,988.60	24,187.46	26,606.21	29,266.83
<b>Fines</b>	22,890.00	560.00	9,075.00	9,982.50	10,980.75	12,078.83
<b>Licence</b>	60,309.70	70,881.39	72,974.74	80,272.21	88,299.43	97,129.37
<b>Land</b>	49,297.05	34,970.00	59,653.00	65,618.00	72,179.80	79,397.78
<b>Rent</b>	2,750.00	14,815.00	3,025.00	3,327.50	3,660.25	4,026.28
<b>Investment</b>	-	-	30,000.00	28,000.00	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	61,769.84	200.00	41,269.79	50,396.77	55,436.45	60,980.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>291,563.06</b>	<b>151,578.39</b>	<b>320,719.36</b>	<b>352,790.99</b>	<b>357,270.09</b>	<b>392,997.10</b>

**Table 4.4: All Revenue Sources**

REVENUE PROJECTIONS - ALL REVENUE SOURCES						
REVENUE SOURCES	2017 Budget	Actual as at 31st July	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Internally Generated Revenue</b>	291,563.06	151,778.39	320,719.36	352,790.99	357,270.09	392,997.10
<b>Compensation Transfers (for decentralized departments)</b>	1,016,989.79	-	1,557,821.33	1,713,603.46	1,884,963.81	2,073,460.19

Goods and Services Transfers (for decentralized departments)	1,310,569.85	-	680,037.34	680,037.34	680,037.34	680,037.34
Assets Transfers (for decentralized departments)	-	-	-	-	-	-
DACF	3,516,283.00	-	3,436,283.00	3,608,097.00	3,788,501.85	3,977,926.94
DDF	537,359.00	-	537,359.00	537,359.00	537,359.00	537,359.00
School Feeding Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
UDG	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Funds	887,747.01	-	363,500.00	355,740.74	437,155.56	473,371.11
Total	<b>7,560,511.71</b>	<b>151,778.39</b>	<b>6,895,720.03</b>	<b>7,247,628.53</b>	<b>7,685,287.65</b>	<b>8,135,151.68</b>

**Table 4.5: Expenditure projections**

EXPENDITURE PROJECTIONS- ALL Funding Sources						
Expenditure Items	2017 Budget	Actual as at July, 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
COMPENSATION	2,147,609.02	1,022,398.67	1,557,821.33	1,713,603.46	1,884,963.81	2,073,460.19
GOODS AND SERVICES	4,679,183.00	359,348.93	4,567,493.03	4,567,493.03	4,567,493.03	4,567,493.03
ASSETS	733,719.69	175,538.00	770,405.67	808,925.95	849,372.25	891,840.86
TOTAL	7,560,511.71	1,557,285.60	6,895,720.03	7,090,022.44	7,301,829.09	7,532,794.08

### 4.3.1 Cost Of Implementing Projects/Programmes For 4 Years

**Table 4.6: Summary Of Cost Of Implementation**

NO.	Programmes and Sub-programmes	AMOUNT ESTIMATED GH¢
1.	Management and Administration	4,826,500.30
1.	Physical And Spatial Planning	327,000.00
2.	Infrastructural Development	6,280,000.00
3.	Education, Youth and Sport Development	10,731,480.00
4.	Health Delivery	5,807,476.00
5.	Social Welfare And Community Development	870,200.00
6.	Trade, Tourism And Industrial Development	1,673,209.66
7.	Agricultural Development	96,407.00

<b>8.</b>	Disaster Prevention And Management	4,101,058.83
<b>A</b>	<b>Total expected expenditure from programme of action</b>	<b>34,681,331.49</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Total expected income for the 4-year period from All sources(PROJECTION)</b>	<b>29,963,788.00</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Financial GAP</b>	<b>4,717,543.49</b>

The table above indicates that the total projected cost of financing the Medium Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF 2018-2021) is **Thirty Four Million, Six Hundred and Eighty One Thousand, Three Hundred and Thirty One Ghana Cedis, Forty Nine Pesewas (GHC34,681,331.49)**. However, within the plan period, projected revenue, which could be generated from all sources, would amount to **Twenty Nine Million, Nine Hundred and Sixty Three Thousand, Seven Hundred and Eighty Eight Ghana Cedis (GHC 29,963,788.00)**.

This means that a financial gap of about **Four Million, One Hundred and Thiry Seven Thousand, Five Hundred and Forty-three Ghana Cedis, Forty Nine pesewas (GHC 4,717,543.49 )** would have to be mobilized in order to cater for the shortfall.

Financing the gap therefore means, more efforts would have to be made to improve the revenue situation of the district. Alternatively, external assistance could be sought to finance this gap. It is therefore expected, that in order to ensure the smooth implementation of the plan there is the need to raise more revenue and mobilize assistance. The following are some of the ways in financing the gap:

1. Intensify revenue awareness and education as early as possible. Plans are already in place to begin next year's revenue sensitization as soon as the General Assembly approves the Fee-Fixing Resolution.
2. Taking disciplinary actions against non-performing revenue collectors. A quarterly plan has been put in place to review the progress of work on all revenue collectors, especially the permanent ones and ensure that they work as expected.
3. To increase the revenue situation, management is in the process of compiling data on ratable economic items within our jurisdiction.
4. Early serving of demand notices to corporate institutions and commercial enterprises to honour their tax obligations. These notices should be served by mid-February, 2018
5. Strengthening the area council's offices to be effective and efficient in revenue collection. The General Assembly has approved a number of revenue items to be ceded to the area councils. By the end of February 2018, the area councils would be furnished and people will be trained on how to mobilize revenue.

6. Quarterly review and setting of realistic targets for revenue departments of the assembly such as works department will let them to be more committed.
7. Special reward would be given to those revenue collectors who exceed their target to serve as motivation for others.
8. Prosecuting corporate institutions and corporate entities that refuse to honour their tax obligations. In view of this, the Assembly has for some time been gazetting its fee-fixing resolution and rate imposition each year.
9. The formation of task force to assist the revenue collectors. This will ensure regular supervision as well as revenue inflows to Agona East District Assembly.
10. The District Assembly has decided to erect revenue barriers at vantage points so as to boost revenue generation.
11. The District hope to allocate its markets to the various applicants at Agona Nsaba, Kwanyako and Duakwa, which we hope it will increase our revenue.
12. Finally plans are far advanced to create lorry stations at Mankrong Nkwanta, Ninta and Mensakrom
13. Working hard to qualify for the District Development facility assessment (FOAT) throughout the 4 years.

## CHAPTER FIVE







### IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

#### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

The Annual Action Plan outlined in this section indicates in detailed action to be taken by both public and private sectors, including Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) and the community in the implementation of the projects earmarked for the first year, 2018. Implementation of the Annual Action Plan must be based on the District Assembly's Annual Budget.

The plan indicates when each project should begin and end in each year, the responsible implementing agencies, the nature of community contribution and the individual project costs.

The parameters used in the selection of annual projects include.

-  Projects which satisfy the immediate needs of the people
-  On-going projects in the district
-  Projects which require immediate awareness creation through public education programmes
-  Projects with short gestation periods
-  Projects whose costs could be contained within the first year development budget, and
-  Projects that are geared toward reducing poverty amongst the people.

**Table 5.1: Annual Action Plan for 2018**

ANNUAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR 2018														
<b>GOAL 1:</b> Build an industrialized, inclusive and resilient economy with high levels of employment and decent work			<b>OVERALL GOAL</b>	The main aim of this programme is to improve efficient fiscal resource mobilization, Promotion of effective debt management, Expansion and improvement in market facilities, improve access to financial services by SMEs and promote the provision of credit to the productive poor, whilst enhancing the recruitment of unemployed youth etc. The specific objectives to be achieved under the program include the following: To increase District revenue inflow by 40% by 2021, to reduce unemployment by 5% by Dec. 2021.										
Objective	Strategies	Sub-programmes	Programme/Activities	Location	Indicators	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget, GHC	Source of Funding		Implement. Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th		IGF	GOG/Others	LEAD	Collabo
<b>FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION</b>														
Improve revenue generation by 10% by the end of the year 2018	identify effective sources of revenue mobilization and financial management	Finance & Revenue mobilisation	Repairs, and external works of Nsaba market	Nsaba	Boost in economic activities	√	√			23,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Contractor
			Procurement of revenue software and computerization of revenue items	District wide	Rvenue generation improved		√			25,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Revenue staff
			Fix fees and impose rate and gazzette	District wide	Revenue generation improved	√	√			8,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	ISD
			Payment of fuel and lubricants	District wide	service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	8,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance Dep't
			Payment of bills	District wide	service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	8,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance Dep't
			Payment of allowances / Salary	District wide	Enhance service delivery	√	√	√	√	8,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance Dep't
			Maintenance of accounting software	Admin	Revenue generation improved	√	√			6,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance department

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			Payment of funeral donations	District wide	Service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	8,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance Dep't
<b>CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION</b>														
To deepen administrative decentralisation	Strengthen the capacity of the Assembly for accountable and effective performance and service delivery	General Administration	Purchase of stationery	Admin	Service delivery enhanced	√	√			18,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance department
			Repairs and purchasing of office equipment	Admin	service delivery enhanced	√	√			10,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance department
			Repair and purchasing of spare parts for vehicles	Admin	Service delivery enhanced	√	√			25,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance department
			Staff capacity building in Revenue mobilisation	Admin	Service delivery improved	√	√			30,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	HR
		Human Resource mag't	Composite budget preparation	Admin	Service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	25,000		DACF	Cent. A	Finance department
			Training of Assembly members in Local Governance	Admin	Service delivery improved	√	√			21,385.73		DACF	Cent. A	D.P.C.U
			Provision of internet facility	Admin	service delivery enhanced	√	√			7,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance department
To deepen administrative decentralisation														

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on														
		General Administration	Support for NALAG activities	Admin	Service delivery improved	√	√			4,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Assemblymembers
			Support for Project Management	Admin	Service delivery improved	√	√	√	√	25,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	D.P.C.U Members
			Support for social welfare and community development activities	admin	Service delivery improved	√	√	√	√	6,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Social welfare and Community Development
	Strengthen the capacity of the Assembly for accountable and effective performance and service delivery	Planning, Budgeting & Co-ordination	Organise quarterly D.P.C.U meetings	Nsaba	Service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	10,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Development Planning unit
			Prepare and submit Progress and monitoring report	Admin	Service delivery improved	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Dev't Planning unit
			Prepare and submit Composite Annual Action Plan	Admin	Service delivery improved	√				500.00		DACF	Cent. A	Dev't Planning Unit

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Objectives	Strategy	Sub-Programme	Programme	Location	Indicators	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget	Funding Source		IMPLEMENT. AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021		IGF	GOG/OTHERS	Lead	Collab
Expand opportunities for job creation	promote increased job	Trade and Industrial Development	Support Youth entrepreneurial Agency/BAC	District wide	Unemployment reduced	√	√	√	√	20,521.42		DACF	Cent. A	BAC/ YEA
			Train unemployed youth and adults in soap making	District Wide	Unemployment reduced		√	√	√	20,000.00		DACF	BAC	Cent. A.



			Develop 2 No. Tourist Site	Akuoko Obosomas e	Tourist Site developed for employment		√	√	√	69,833.96		DACF		Cent. A	BAC
<b>AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT</b>															
Objectives	Strategy	Sub-Programme	Programme	Location	Indicators	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Budget	IGF	GOG/OTHERS	Lead	Collab	
Food Security and Emergency Preparedness by the end of 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018.	To enhance the adoption of improved technologies by small holder's farmers, to increase yields of maize, cassava and vegetables by 5.5% and cowpea by 3.1% by the end of 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	Agricultural Development	Identify, update and disseminate existing technological packages.	Throughout the District	Communities sensitized  improved technologies for 20,000 farmers.  Food security	√	√	√	√	9,517.00			DADU	AEDA	
		Agricultural development	Publicize policy and sector plan to private sector and civil society entities. Strengthen the plan implementation and monitoring at Regional and district levels	District wide	Food and jobs available for the people in the district Communities sensitized  improved technologies for 20,000 farmers.  Food security					8,690.00			DADU	AEDA	
1206: Improved Institutional Coordination and Stakeholder engagement	To develop and implement an effective communication strategy within the district by the end of 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018		Support planting for food, jobs and investment	District wide	Food and jobs available for the people in the district	√	√	√	√	25,000.00		DACF	DADU	AEDA	
			Support for Corporate Vegetable Production	Kwansakrom, Asafo, Nsaba, Duakwa	Vegetable production boosted	√	√	√	√	11,097.61		DACF	DADU	AEDA	
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROGRAMME	LOCATION	INDICATORS	1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	BUDGET	IGF	GOG/OTHERS	LEAD	COLLAB	

**PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT**

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Ensure and enforce the implementation of land use plans	Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation	Physical & Spatial Planning	Organize four statutory planning committee and Technical Sub-committee Meeting	Nsaba	Meetings organized	√	√	√	√	16,000.00			TCPD	Cent. A
To promote well-structured and integrated urban development			Support for street naming activities.	District wide	Identification of communities made easier	√	√	√	√	90,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	TCP PWD, DPCU
			Preparation of based map	Kwansakrom, Asafo, Nsaba, Duakwa	Well-structured communities	√	√	√	√	40,000.00			TCPD	Cent. A

**NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION (NADMO)**

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROGRAMME	LOCATION	INDICATORS	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	BUDGET GHS	FUNDING IGF GOG		AGENCIES LEAD COLLA	
						√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√
To raise trees to serve as windbreaks	Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices	Disaster prevention and management	Support for NADMO Activities: Nursing of 13,520 acacia trees to be planted on windstorm areas	Districtwide	54,080 trees planted to reduce disaster	√	√	√	√	2,000.00		√	NADMO	MOFA AEDA FC.
			Nursing of 6,500 cocoa seedling to be sold	Kwanyako Nsaba Duakwa Domoki Brahabekumi	20,000 seedlings sold to improve revenue	√	√	√	√	1,200.00		√	NADMO	MOFA AEDA
		Disaster prevention and management	Desilting of chocked gutters and general cleaning	District Wide	Selected gutters in all communities desilted	√	√	√	√	2,000.00		√	NADMO	DEHO ZOOM LION AEDA

To prevent domestic and bush fires			Organizing workshops on domestic and bush fires for community members	District Wide	Bush and domestic fires minimized	√	√	√	√	1,000.00		√	NADMO	GNFS AEDA FC
To ensure that hazard do not turn into disasters	Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices		Inspection tour in the communities to identify the potential hazards	District Wide	Hazards prevented	√	√	√	√	3,000.00		√	NADMO	AEDA DWD
To support disaster victims		Disaster prevention and management	Provision of relieved items	District Wide	All disaster victims assisted	√	√	√	√	700.00		√	NADMO	AEDA NGOs
To create on awareness on disasters			Celebration of worlds disaster day	District Wide	Awareness created	√	√	√	√	2,100.25		√	NADMO	AEDA CHIEF S

**GOAL: 4**  
Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society with opportunities for all.

**OVERALL GOAL**  
The aim of this programme is to establish and maintain appropriate infrastructure that will enhance the growth of the agricultural, commercial, industrial and service sectors of the District economy to create job opportunities for the unemployed. The main components under this programme include: To improve the development of production infrastructure, To increase access to Energy supply, To improve access to ICT, potable water and sanitation facilities. To reduce the incidence of water related diseases

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROGRAMME/ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENT. AGENCIES	
						1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH		IGF	GOG/OTHER	LEAD	COLLAB
<b>Access to improved roads (Works)</b>														
Improve road infrastructure by 10%	Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs by Dec. 2021	Infrastructure development	Rehabilitate and reshape 20 kms of roads in the district	Districtwide	Accessibility to communities enhanced	√	√	√	√	70,000.00	DACF DFID CBRDP DDF	Cent. A	Feeder Roads Dep't, CBRDP	

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			Construction of 0.6m U-Drain, 206m length and 1.2m pipe culvert	Agona Akwakwaa	Disaster prevented		√	√	√	146,827.42		DACF	Cent. A	Feeder Roads Dep't, CBRDP
			Construction of 2no U-Drain pipe culvert and gravelling of the road at New Sawmills	Agona Kwansakrom, Aboano/Oboyambo	Disaster prevented		√	√	√	230,263.00		DACF	Cent. A	Feeder Roads Dep't, CBRDP
			Construction of 0.6m x 250m U-Drain	Mankrong Junction	Disaster prevented	√	√			134,150.00		DACF	Cent. A	Feeder Roads Dep't, CBRDP
			Demolition and construction of double culvert and dredging of 100m length river	Brahabelemi	Disaster prevented	√	√			21,060.00		DACF	Cent. A	Feeder Roads Dep't, CBRDP
<b>Extension of Electricity</b>														
Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of the district by the end of 2018	Increase access to modern forms of energy to the poor and vulnerable especially in the rural areas through the extension of national electricity grid	Infrastructure development	Provide, install and replace 20 no faulty electric poles	Seth Okai, Nsaba, Mensakwaa,, Duotu, Mansofo	Security improved	√	√	√	√	35,000.00		DACF,	Cent. A	ECG
			Provide 150 energy saving bulbs and frames to 5 communities	Districtwide	Street lighting improved	√	√	√	√	20,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	ECG, Min. of Energy. Ass. Members
			Extend	Districtwide	Security								Cent.	ECG,

			electricity to 6communities, which are not hooked to the national grid		enhanced	√	√			6,000.00		GOG/ DACF	A	Min. of Energy. Ass. Members
			Provision of street lights	District Wide	Improved security	√	√			15,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	ECG, Min. of Energy. Ass. Members
Access to potable Water and Sanitation														
Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water and sanitation by 10%	Adopt CLTS for the promotion of household sanitation	Infrastructure development	Construct 5no. boreholes	Asarekwaa, Otabilkwaa, Kokoado, Fawumanye, Boudro, Agona Coleman .	Potable water supplied	√	√			175,000.00		DACF, Donors, NGOs	Cent. A	DONORS , CWSA, Contractors
			Rehabilitate 6no broken down boreholes	Akyemfo, Nkrumkrum, Osukoado, Akwaakwaa Kwekukwaa, and Kokoado	Potable water supplied	√	√			20,000.00		DACF, Donors	Cent. A	DONORS , CWSA, Contractors
			Support for Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in communities	District wide	Sanitation improved	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		DACF, Donors, NGOs	Cent. A	DONORS , CWSA,
			Construct 5no. institutional latrines	District wide	Sanitation improved	√	√	√	√	20,000.00		NGOs CWSA CBRDP Philanthropists Rotary Int.	Cent. A	DONORS DWST

		Procure motorbikes for environmental health unit	Area Councils	Motorbikes procured	✓	✓	✓	✓	40,000	✓	DACF	CA	EHSU
Adopt integrated water resources management by Dec. 2018	Ensure cost recovery and sustainability of water projects	Acquire and develop one final disposal sites	Mensakrom	Sanitation improved	√	√			45,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Landlords, DEHO
		Purchase chemicals & spraying of refuse dumps in control of cholera	District wide	Sanitation improved	√	√			9,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Assembly
Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation	Acquire and develop land/sites for the treatment and disposal of solid waste in major towns and cities	Clearing, evacuation and levelling of refuse dumps	KWASTECH, Akwakwaa, Kwao Tetteh Akrabong, Obratwawu	Sanitation improved	√	√			40,808.33		DACF	Cent. A	Assembly
		Construction of 3 No. 6 seater KVIP	Akrabon, Kojo Essuon and Kwame Koi,	Improved sanitation	√	√	√		76,100.00		DACF		
		Support for community initiated project	District Wide	Enhanced performance	√	√	√	√	67,921.44		DACF	Cent. A	Community members
		Construction of 2 No. 10 seater Aquapry	Agona Kwanyako, Agona Nsaba	Improved sanitation	√	√	√		160,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Contractor
		Counterpart funding for project under donor funding (small water pipe)	Duoto	Improvement in sanitation	√	√	√		40,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Donors

system-IDA)

**GOAL: 5**  
Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society with opportunities for all

**OVERALL GOAL;** This program aims at improving the quality of education and skills training, ensuring retention of skilled personnel in relevant sectors of the District development through increased equitable access to and participation in quality education, improved quality of teaching and learning and bridging gender gap in access to education with equal attention to improved access to quality education for people with Disabilities. It is also to promote Science and Technical Education and programmes that will assist in the prevention and management of HIV/AIDS/ STIs.

Objective	Strategies	Sub-programme	Programme/Activities	Location	Indicators	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding		Implement. Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th		IGF	GOG/Others	LEAD	Collab.
<b>Education</b>														
Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels by Nov. 2018	Provide infrastructure facilities for schools at all levels particularly in deprived areas	Education and youth development	Institute scholarship scheme for 35 needy second cycle students, emphasis on the girl child by 2018	District wide	Effective learning promoted	√	√	√	√	18,000.00		DACF GETfund	Cent. A	GES Donors NGOs
			Supply 500 dual furniture to schools	District Wide	Effective teaching and learning		√			20,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	GES
			Rehabilitate 5no. Primary Schools	Gyasikrom ADA Prim, Oketsew ADA Sasakwa, Otambilkwa Basic	Effective teaching and learning	√	√			25,000.00		DACF GETfund	Cent. A	GES Donors
			Rehabilitate 5no JHS Schools	Abuakwa Akrabong JHS, Seth Okai JHS,	Effective teaching and learning	√	√			34,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	GES

Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	Expand school feeding programme progressively to cover all deprived communities	Education and youth development	Facilitate the enrolment of 3 additional basic schools & support the Ghana School Feeding Programme	Kwanyako S.D.A, Nantifa, Fawomanye	Increased enrolment	√	√			5,000.00	DACF	Cent. A	GSFP GES	
			Construct. 2no. Pre-school facility	Ninta, Fanta Bawjiase	Effective teaching and learning	√	√	√	√	105,000	DACF	Cent. A	GES	
			Construction and completion of 3No. 3-unit classroom block and KVIP	Kwesikum, Agona Nsaba Ninta	Effective teaching and learning	√	√	√	√	67,150	DACF	Cent. A	GES	
			Completion of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facility at Kwanyako Presby JHS	Agona Kwanyako	Effective teaching and learning	√	√	√	√	195,000.00	DACF	Cent. A	GES	
			Re-roofing of 3-unit classroom block and other maintenances	Agona Duakwa	Effective teaching and learning		√	√	√	53,500.00	DACF	Cent. A	GES	
			Support for students brilliant at teachers training/midwifery/nursing schools (20 students)	District Wide	Effective learning	√	√	√	√	18,252.05	DACF	Cent. A	GES	
			Support for STME/ My First Day at School	District Wide	Effective teaching and learning	√	√	√	√	12,000.00	DACF	Cent. A	GES	
			Construction of 1 no. 4unit teachers quarters	Agona Nsaba	Teachers accommodation improved	√	√	√	√	33,896.59	DACF	Cent. A	GES	



						provided												
			Conversion of class pavilion into 6 unit teachers quarters	Agona Mankrong	Teachers accommodation improved	√	√	√	√	158,480.00		DACF		Cent. A		GES		

Youth and Sports Development					INDICATORS	TIME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	SUB-PROGRAMME	ACTIVITY/ PROGRAMME	LOCATION		FRAME					IGF	GOG/OTHERS	LEAD	COLLAB
						1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>					
Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure	Promote schools sports	Youth and sports	Provide sport kits	District wide	Sports activities promoted	√	√	√	√	13,000.00	DACF		Cent. A	GES

Health																	
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROGRAMME / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY				
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th		IGF	GOG/Others	Lead	Collab			
To ensure that 50% of the rural poor have geographical access to efficient health services by the year 2018	Increase the number of health facilities in the district by 2018	Health delivery	Construct and complete Three (4) Community Based Health Planning and Services Centres (CHPS)	Namanwora, Kwesi-Pains til, Kokoado	Health delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	149,313.00	DACF	CBRDP	EU	Cent. A	GHS DONORS Contractors Consultant		
			Sensitize & distribute ITN	District wide	Malaria controlled	√	√			6,550.27	DACF			Cent. A	GHS		
			Support the Poor on registration of NHIS	District wide	Health delivery enhanced	√	√			4,116.60	DACF			Cent. A	GHS		
					Support for epidemic prone diseases	District Wide	Epidemic Diseases controlled	√	√	√	√	3,477.42	DACF			Cent. A	GHS
					Monitoring and evaluation of HIV/AIDS related activities	District Wide	HIV/AIDS controlled	√	√	√	√	4,000.00	DACF			Cent. A	GHS

			Construction of Health Centre	Kwanyako	Health delivery enhanced			√	√	40,017.00		DACF	Cent. A	GHS
			Construction of female and children ward at Agona Nsaba Health Centre	Agona Nsaba	Health delivery enhanced			√	√	189,860.00		DACF	Cent. A	GHS
		Health delivery	Conduct vaccination activities at all facilities and outreach points	District wide	95% of children vaccinated	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	√	EPI	Disease control	RCH/NUT units
To improve maternal health by 2018			Organize monthly outreach by midwives to communities	All health Centres	Midwives report on outreach	√	√	√	√	48,000.00	√	IGF	RCH unit	
		Health delivery	Construction of 1No. 4units Nurses quarters	Agona Nsaba	Health delivery enhanced	√	√			199,027.00		DACF	Human Resource Unit	All units
			Reconstruction of nurses staff quarters	Agona Asafo		√	√	√	√	20,566.27		DACF	Cent. A	GHS
To ensure that about 50% of S.H.S students get access to efficient health care on campus			Reconstruction of 2no sick bay	KWASTEC, NSASS		√				61,600.00		DACF	Cent. A	GHS
<b>GOAL: 6</b> Strengthen Ghana's role in the international community through co- operation with other nations and the active participation in global affairs.					<b>OVERALL OBJECTIVE:</b> The primary object of this program is to enhance transparent and accountable district level governance through enhanced civil society participation in Local Governance, promoting coordination, harmonization and ownership of the District Development process and encouraging public-private participation in socio economic development									
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROGRAMME/ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th		IGF	GOG/O	LEAD	COLLABO

											THERS				
Strengthen sub-structures to participate actively in decision-making process in the district.  To increase individual and organizational productivity which is aim at developing the district  To increase individual and organizational productivity which is aim at developing the district	Promote effective performance and service delivery	Legislative oversight	Provide and resource 5 offices for town and area council by 2018	Nsaba Duakwa Asafo Kwanyako Mankrong	Local government service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	50,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Area Councils Contractor	
		Promote effective performance and service delivery	Legislative oversight	Purchase office equipment (computers) and procure a vehicle	Admin	Enhanced performance	√	√	√	√	210,000.		DACF	Cent. A	Contractor
			Legislative oversight	Provide internet & intercom services	Nsaba	Services enhanced	√	√			17,000		DACF	Cent. A	Contractor
	Legislative oversight		Complete and furnish DCE's bungalow by 2018	Nsaba	DCE's Accommodation improved	√	√			34,482.00		DACF	Cent. A	Contractor	
	Legislative oversight		Complete and furnish DCD's bungalow by 2018.	Nsaba	DCD's Accommodation improved	√	√			67,304.21		DACF	Cent. A	Contractor	
	Legislative oversight	Complete and furnish Ino. 4-in-one staff residence by 2018	Nsaba	Staff Accommodation improved	√	√			174		DACF /	Cent. A	Contractor		
	Human resource management	Organize training for Assembly members in Local Governance	Nsaba	Service delivery enhanced	√	√			5,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Area Councils Ass. Members Consultants		

VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED (SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT)

Objective	Strategies	Sub programme	Programs/ Activities	Location	Indicators	TIME FRAME				Source of Funding GHC			Implement. Agencies	
						1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	Donor	IGF	GOG/Others	LEAD	Collabo
Enhance Social Welfare services through public education	Community sensitization on social issues	Social Welfare & Community Development	Support for community initiated programme (CIP)	District wide	Community members motivated	√	√	√	√			99,189.91	Cent. A	Comm. Dev't
			Organise 2 Adult group meeting, 3 home and 4 school visits	District wide	Community sensitized	√	√	√				250.00	Cent. A	Comm. Dev't
			Official visits to women's zonal places by field officers	All zonal areas	activities of trained women monitored		√	√	√			848.00	Cent. A	Comm. Dev't
	Identify and register persons with Disability		District wide	The identified Disabled registered.	√	√	√	√			200.00	Social Welfare	Cent. A, Ghana Federation of the Disabled	
	To organize capacity workshop for the Disabled and also support them with		District wide	Capacity workshop organized, 100 Disabled given financial support.	√	√	√	√			400.00	Social Welfare	Cent. A, Ghana Federation of the Disabled	
	Integrating the vulnerable and the disadvantaged into the mainstream of development													

			Organize Capacity training for Sub structure Members	District wide	Service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	38,000.00		DDF	Cent. A	Consultant RCC
			Build staff Capacity through training in the tertiary institutions (Universities)	Nsaba	Service delivery enhanced					2,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Assembly staff
		Legislative oversight	Support to the traditional council	District Wide	Cultural heritage enhanced	√	√	√	√	12,500.0		DACF	Cent. A	Trad. authorities

			Disability common fund.											
			Organise Durbars in some communities and educated them on the rights of children/Domestic Violence	25 selected communities	Children's welfare promoted			√				3500.00	Cent. A	Social Welfare, Opinion Leaders
	Provide social grants to the extremely poor	Social welfare & community Development	Identification and registration of older people, orphans and the vulnerable in society in 30 communities on the LEAP program	District wide	The elderly, orphans and vulnerable identified and registered on the LEAP program	√	√	√	√			300.00	Cent. A	Social Welfare

VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED (SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT)															
Objective	Strategies	Sub programme	Programs/ Activities	Location	Indicators	TIME FRAME				Source of Funding GHC			Implement. Agencies		
						1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	Donor	IGF	GOG/Others	LEAD	Collabo	
Enhance Social Welfare services through public education	Community sensitization on social issues	Social Welfare & Community Development	Support for community initiated programme (CIP)	District wide	Community members motivated	√	√	√	√			99,189.91	Cent. A	Comm. Dev't	
			Organise 2 Adult group meeting, 3 home and 4 school visits	District wide	Community sensitized	√	√	√				250.00	Cent. A	Comm. Dev't	
	Monitor activities of trained women		All zonal areas	activities of trained women monitored		√	√	√				848.00	Cent. A	Comm. Dev't	
	Integrating the vulnerable and the disadvantaged into the mainstream of development		Identify and register persons with Disability	District wide	The identified Disabled registered.	√	√	√	√				200.00	Social Welfare	Cent. A, Ghana Federation of the Disabled
			To organize capacity workshop for the Disabled and also support	District wide	Capacity workshop organized, 100 Disabled given	√	√	√	√				400.00	Social Welfare	Cent. A, Ghana Federation of the Disabled

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			them with Disability common fund.		financial support.									
			Organise Durbars in some communities and educated them on the rights of children/Domestic Violence	25 selected communities	Children's welfare promoted			√				3500.00	Cent. A	Social Welfare, Opinion Leaders
	Provide social grants to the extremely poor	Social welfare & community Development	Identification and registration of older people, orphans and the vulnerable in society in 30 communities on the LEAP program	District wide	The elderly, orphans and vulnerable identified and registered on the LEAP program	√	√	√	√			300.00	Cent. A	Social Welfare

**Table 5.2: Annual Action Plan for 2019**

ANNUAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR 2019														
GOAL 1: Build an industrialized, inclusive and resilient economy with high levels of employment and decent work			OVERALL GOAL	The main aim of this programme is to improve efficient fiscal resource mobilization, Promotion of effective debt management, Expansion and improvement in market facilities, improve access to financial services by SMEs and promote the provision of credit to the productive poor, whilst enhancing the recruitment of unemployed youth etc. The specific objectives to be achieved under the program include the following: To increase District revenue inflow by 40% by 2021, to reduce unemployment by 5% by Dec. 2021.										
Objective	Strategies	Sub-programmes	Programme/Activities	Location	Indicators	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget, GHC	Source of Funding		Implement. Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th		IGF	GOG/Others	LEAD	Collaborators
<b>FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION</b>														
Improve revenue generation by 10% by the end of the year 2019	identify effective sources of revenue mobilization and financial management	Finance & Revenue mobilisation	Repairs, and external works of Nsaba market	Nsaba	Boost in economic activities	√	√			23,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Contractor
			Computerization of revenue items	District wide	Revenue generation improved		√			2,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Revenue staff
			Fix fees, impose rate and gazette	District wide	Revenue generation improved	√	√			8,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	ISD
			Payment of fuel and lubricants	District wide	service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	8,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance Dep't
			Payment of bills	District wide	service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	8,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance Dep't
			Payment of allowances / Salary	District wide	Enhance service delivery	√	√	√	√	8,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance Dep't
			Maintenance of accounting software	Admin	Revenue generation improved	√	√			6,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance department

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			Payment of funeral wedding donations	District wide	Service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	8,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance Dep't
<b>CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION</b>														
To deepen administrative decentralisation	Strengthen the capacity of the Assembly for accountable and effective performance and service delivery	General Administration	Purchase of stationery	Admin	Service delivery enhanced	√	√			18,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance department
			Repairs, maintenance and purchasing of office equipment	Admin	service delivery enhanced	√	√			10,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance department
			Refresh participants at meetings	Admin	service delivery enhanced	√	√			10,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance department
			Repair, maintenance and purchasing of spare parts for vehicles	Admin	Service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	25,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance department
			Staff capacity building in Revenue mobilisation	Admin	Service delivery improved	√	√			30,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	HR
To deepen administrative decentralisation		Human Resource mag't	Composite budget preparation	Admin	Service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	25,000		DACF	Cent. A	Finance department
			Training of Assembly members in Local Governance	Admin	Service delivery improved	√	√			21,385.73		DACF	Cent. A	D.P.C.U
			Provision of internet facility	Admin	service delivery enhanced	√	√			7,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance department
		General Administration	Support for NALAG activities	Admin	Service delivery improved	√	√			4,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Assemblymembers
			Support for Project Management	Admin	Service delivery improved	√	√	√	√	25,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	D.P.C.U Members



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on	Strengthen the capacity of the Assembly for accountable and effective performance and service delivery	Planning, Budgetting & Co-ordination	Support for social welfare and community development activities	admin	Service delivery improved	√	√	√	√	6,000.00	DACF	Cent. A	Social welfare and Community Development
			Organise quarterly review meetings on the AAP	Admin	Service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	16,000.00	DACF	Cent. A	Development Planning unit
			Organise quarterly D.P.C.U meetings	Nsaba	Service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	16,000.00	DACF	Cent. A	Development Planning unit
			Prepare and submit Progress and monitoring report	Admin	Service delivery improved	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	DACF	Cent. A	Dev't Planning unit
			Prepare and submit Composite Annual Action Plan	Admin	Service delivery improved	√				500.00	DACF	Cent. A	Dev't Planning Unit

**Trade and Industry**

Objective	Strategies	Sub-Programme	Programme/Activities	Location	Indicator	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Budget			Lead	Collaborators
											IGF	GOG/OT HERS		
Expand opportunities for job creation	promote increased job	Trade and Industrial Development	Support Youth entrepreneurial Agency/BAC	District wide	Unemployment reduced	√	√	√	√	20,521.42	DACF	Cent. A	BAC/ YEA	
			Train unemployed youth and adults in soap making	District Wide	Unemployment reduced		√	√	√	20,000.00	DACF	BAC	Cent. A.	
			Develop 2 No. Tourist Site	Akuoko Obosomase	Tourist Site developed for employment		√	√	√	69,833.96	DACF	Cent. A	BAC	

AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT														
Objectives	Strategy	Sub-Programme	Programme	Location	Indicators	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Budget	IGF	GOG/OTHERS	Lead	Collab
Food Security and Emergency Preparedness by the end of 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2019.	To enhance the adoption of improved technologies by small holder's farmers, to increase yields of maize, cassava and vegetables by 5.5% and cowpea by 3.1% by the end of 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2019	Agricultural Development	Identify, update and disseminate existing technological packages.	Throughout the District	Communities sensitized  Improved technologies for 20,000 farmers.  Food security	√	√	√	√	9,517.00			DADU	AEDA
		Agricultural development	Publicize policy and sector plan to private sector and civil society entities. Strengthen the plan implementation and monitoring at Regional and district levels	District wide	Food and jobs available for the people in the district Communities sensitized  Improved technologies for 20,000 farmers.  Food security					8,690.00			DADU	AEDA
1206: Improved Institutional Coordination and Stakeholder engagement	To develop and implement an effective communication strategy within the district by the end of 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2019		Support planting for food, jobs and investment	District wide	Food and jobs available for the people in the district	√	√	√	√	25,000.00		DACF	DADU	AEDA
			Support for Corporate Vegetable Production	Kwansakrom, Asafo, Nsaba, Duakwa	Vegetable production boosted	√	√	√	√	11,097.61		DACF	DADU	AEDA
Objectives	Strategies	Sub-Programme	Programme	Location	Indicators	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Budget	IGF	GOG/OTHERS	Lead	Collab
<b>Physical Planning Department</b>														
Ensure and enforce the	Ensure proper urban		Organize four statutory	Nsaba	Meetings organized	√	√	√	√	16,000.00			TCPD	Cent. A

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implementation of land use plans	and landscape design and implementation	Physical & Spatial Planning	planning committee and Technical Subcommittee Meeting												
To promote well-structured and integrated urban development			Support for street naming activities.	District wide	Identification of communities made easier	√	√	√	√	90,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	TCP PWD, DPCU	
			Preparation of base & sectorial maps	Kwansakrom, Asafo, Nsaba, Duakwa	Well-structured communities	√	√	√	√	40,000.00			TCPD	Cent. A	

NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION (NADMO)											TIME FRAME				
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROGRAMME	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				BUDGET GHS	FUNDING IGF GOG		AGENCIES LEAD COLLA		
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th			√			
To raise trees to serve as windbreaks	Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices	Disaster prevention and management	Support for Nursing of 13,520 acacia trees to be planted on windstorm areas	Districtwide	54,080 trees planted to reduce disaster	√	√	√	√	2,000.00		√	NADMO	MOF A AEDA FC.	
			Nursing of 6,500 cocoa seedling to be sold	Kwanyako Nsaba Duakwa Domoki Brahabekumi	20,000 seedlings sold to improve revenue	√	√	√	√	1,200.00		√	NADMO	MOF A AEDA	
		Disaster prevention and management	Desilting of choked gutters and general cleaning	District Wide	Selected gutters in all communities desilted	√	√	√	√	2,000.00		√	NADMO	DEHO  ZOO M LION AEDA	

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To prevent domestic and bush fires			Organizing workshops on domestic and bush fires for community members	District Wide	Bush and domestic fires minimized	√	√	√	√	1,000.00		√	NADMO	GNFS AEDA FC
To ensure that hazard do not turn into disasters	Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices		Inspection tour in the communities to identify the potential hazards	District Wide	Hazards prevented	√	√	√	√	3,000.00		√	NADMO	AEDA DWD
To support disaster victims		Disaster prevention and management	Provision of relieved items	District Wide	All disaster victims assisted	√	√	√	√	700.00		√	NADMO	AEDA NGOs
To create on awareness on disasters			Celebration of worlds disaster day	District Wide	Awareness created	√	√	√	√	2,100.25		√	NADMO	AEDA CHIEFS

<b>GOAL: 4</b> Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society with opportunities for all.			OVERALL GOAL	The aim of this programme is to establish and maintain appropriate infrastructure that will enhance the growth of the agricultural, commercial, industrial and service sectors of the District economy to create job opportunities for the unemployed.											
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROGRAMME/ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENT. AGENCIES		
						1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>		IGF	GOG/OTHER	LEAD	COLLAB	
<b>Access to improved roads (Works)</b>															
Improve road infrastructure by 10%	Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs by Dec. 2021	Infrastructure development	Rehabilitate and reshape 20 kms of roads in the district	Districtwide	Improved accessibility to communities	√	√	√	√	70,000.00		DACF DFID CBRDP DDF	Cent. A	Feeder Roads Dep't, CBRDP	
			Construction of 0.6m U-Drain, 206m length and 1.2m	Agona Akwakwaa	Disaster prevented		√	√	√	146,827.42		DACF	Cent. A	Feeder Roads Dep't,	

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			pipe culvert											CBRDP		
			Construction of 2no U-Drain pipe culvert and gravelling of the road at New Sawmills	Agona Kwansakrom, Aboano/ Oboyambo	Disaster prevented		√	√	√		230,263.00		DACF	Cent. A	Feeder Roads Dep't, CBRDP	
			Construction of 0.6m x 250m U-Drain	Mankrong Junction	Disaster prevented	√	√				134,150.00		DACF	Cent. A	Feeder Roads Dep't, CBRDP	
			Demolition and construction of double culvert and dredging of 100m length river	BrahabeKumi	Disaster prevented	√	√				21,060.00		DACF	Cent. A	Feeder Roads Dep't, CBRDP	
<b>Extension of Electricity</b>																
Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of the district by the end of 2019	Increase access to modern forms of energy to the poor and vulnerable especially in the rural areas through the extension of national electricity grid	Infrastructure development	Provide, install and replace 20 no faulty electric poles	Districtwide	Improved security		√	√	√	√		35,000.00		DACF,	Cent. A	ECG
			Provide 150 energy saving bulbs and frames to communities to replace faulty and fix new ones by 2019.	Districtwide	Street lighting improved		√	√	√	√		20,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	ECG, Min. of Energy. Ass. Members
			Extend electricity to 6communities	Districtwide	Improved security		√	√				6,000.00		GOG/	Cent. A	ECG, Min. of Energy.

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			, which are not hooked to the national grid								DACF		Ass. Members
			Provision of street lights	District Wide	Improved security	√	√			15,000.00	DACF	Cent. A	ECG, Min. of Energy. Ass. Members
<b>Access to potable Water and Sanitation</b>													
Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water and sanitation by 10%	Adopt CLTS for the promotion of household sanitation	Infrastructure development	Construct 5no. boreholes	Asarekwaa, Otabilkwaa, Kokoado, Fawumanye, Bo udro, Agona Coleman .	Potable water supplied	√	√			175,000.00	DACF, Donors, NGOs	Cent. A	DONORS, CWSA, Contractor s
			Rehabilitate 6no broken down boreholes	Akyemfo, Nkrumkrum, Osukoado, Akwaakwaa Kwekukwaa, and Kokoado	Potable water supplied	√	√			20,000.00	DACF, Donors	Cent. A	DONORS, CWSA, Contractor s
			Support for Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in communities	District wide	Improved sanitation	√	√	√	√	5,000.00	DACF, Donors, NGOs	Cent. A	DONORS, CWSA,
			Construct 5no. institutional latrines	District wide	Improved sanitation	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	NGOs CWSA Rotary Int.	Cent. A	DONORS DWST
Adopt integrated water resources management by Dec. 2019	Ensure cost recovery and sustainability of water projects		Acquire and develop one final disposal sites	Mensakrom	Improved sanitation	√	√			45,000.00	DACF	Cent. A	Landlords, DEHO
			Purchase chemicals & spraying of refuse dumps in control of	District wide	Improved sanitation	√	√			9,000.00	DACF	Cent. A	Assembly

			cholera											
Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation	Acquire and develop land/sites for the treatment and disposal of solid waste in major towns and cities		Clearing, evacuation and levelling of refuse dumps	Districtwide	Improved sanitation	√	√			40,808.33		DACF	Cent. A	Assembly
			Support for community initiated project	District Wide	Enhanced performance	√	√	√	√	67,921.44		DACF	Cent. A	Community members
			Preparation of waste management plan	Admin	Improved sanitation	√	√	√		10,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Contractor
			Counterpart funding for project under donor funding (small water pipe system-IDA)	Duoto	Improvement in sanitation	√	√	√		40,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Donors

**GOAL: 2**  
**Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society with opportunities for all**

**OVERALL GOAL:** This program aims at improving the quality of education and skills training, ensuring retention of skilled personnel in relevant sectors of the District development through increased equitable access to and participation in quality education, improved quality of teaching and learning and bridging gender gap in access to education with equal attention to improved access to quality education for people with Disabilities. It is also to promote Science and Technical Education and programmes that will assist in the prevention and management of HIV/AIDS/ STIs.

Objective	Strategies	Sub-programme	Programme/Activities	Location	Indicators	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding		Implement. Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th		IGF	GOG/Others	LEAD	Collab.
Education														
Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all	Provide infrastructure facilities for schools at all levels particularly in deprived areas	Education and youth development	Institute scholarship scheme for 35 needy second cycle students, emphasis on the girl child by 2021	District wide	Effective learning promoted	√	√	√	√	18,000.00		DACF GETfund	Cent. A	GES Donors NGOs

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levels by Nov. 2021			Supply furniture to 3no. schools	District Wide	Effective teaching and learning enhanced		√			20,000.00	DACF	Cent. A	GES
			Rehabilitate 5no. Primary Schools	Districtwide	Effective teaching and learning	√	√			25,000.00	DACF <u>GETfund</u>	Cent. A	GES Donors
			Rehabilitate 5no JHS Schools	Districtwide	Effective teaching and learning enhanced	√	√			34,000.00	DACF	Cent. A	GES
Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	Expand school feeding programme progressively to cover all deprived communities	Education and youth development	Facilitate the enrolment of 3 additional basic schools & support the Ghana School Feeding Programme	Kwanyako S.D.A, Nantifa, Fawomanye	Increased enrolment	√	√			5,000.00	DACF	Cent. A	GSFP GES
			Construct. 2no. Pre-school facility	Specified locations	Effective teaching and learning	√	√	√	√	105,000	DACF	Cent. A	GES
			Construction and completion of 3No. 3-unit classroom block and KVIP	Kwesikum, Agona Nsaba Ninta	Effective teaching and learning	√	√	√	√	67,150	DACF	Cent. A	GES
			Completion of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facility at Kwanyako Presby JHS	Agona Kwanyako	Effective teaching and learning	√	√	√	√	195,000.00	DACF	Cent. A	GES
			Re-roofing of 3-unit classroom block and other maintenances	Agona Duakwa	Effective teaching and learning		√	√	√	53,500.00	DACF	Cent. A	GES
			Support for students brilliant at teachers training/midwifery/nursing schools (20 students)	District Wide	Effective learning	√	√	√	√	18,252.05	DACF	Cent. A	GES



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			Support for STME/ My First Day at School	District Wide	Effective teaching and learning	√	√	√	√	12,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	GES
			Construction of Education directorate	Agona Nsaba	Teachers accommodation improved provided	√	√	√	√	250,896.59		DACF	Cent. A	GES
			Conversion of class pavilion into 6 unit teachers quarters	Agona Mankrong	Teachers accommodation improved	√	√	√	√	158,480.00		DACF	Cent. A	GES

Youth and Sports Development														
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	SUB-PROGRAMME	ACTIVITY/ PROGRAMME	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>		IGF	GOG/ OTHERS	LEAD	COLLAB
Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure	Promote schools sports	Youth and sports	Provide sport kits	District wide	Sports activities promoted	√	√	√	√	13,000.00	DACF		Cent. A	GES

Health														
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROGRAMME / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>		IGF	GOG/ Others	Lead	Collab
To ensure that 50% of the rural poor have geographical access to efficient health services by the year 2019	Increase the number of health facilities in the district by 2019	Health delivery	Establish and complete Three (3) Community Based Health Planning and Services Centres (CHPS)	Specified locations	Health delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	149,313.00	DACF CBRDP EU		Cent. A	GHS DONORS Contractors Consultant
			Sensitize & distribute ITN	District wide	Malaria controlled	√	√			6,550.27	DACF		Cent. A	GHS
			Support the Poor on registration of NHIS	District wide	Health delivery enhanced	√	√			4,116.60	DACF		Cent. A	GHS

To improve maternal health by 2019	Health delivery	Support for epidemic prone diseases	District Wide	Epidemic Diseases controlled	√	√	√	√	3,477.42		DACF	Cent. A	GHS
		Monitoring and evaluation of HIV/AIDS related activities	District Wide	HIV/AIDS controlled	√	√	√	√	4,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	GHS
		Construction of Health Centre	Kwanyako	Health delivery enhanced			√	√	40,017.00		DACF	Cent. A	GHS
		Construction of female and children ward at Agona Nsaba Health Centre	Agona Nsaba	Health delivery enhanced			√	√	189,860.00		DACF	Cent. A	GHS
		Conduct vaccination activities at all facilities and outreach points	District wide	95% of children vaccinated	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	√	EPI	Disease control	RCH/NUT units
		Organize monthly outreach by midwives to communities	All health Centres	Midwives report on outreach	√	√	√	√	48,000.00	√	IGF	RCH unit	
		Construction of 1No. 4units Nurses quarters	Agona Nsaba	Health delivery enhanced	√	√			199,027.00		DACF	Human Resource Unit	All units
		Construction of DHD Office	Agona Nsaba		√	√	√	√	220,566.27		DACF	Cent. A	GHS

**GOAL: 6**  
Strengthen Ghana's role in the international community through co-operation with other nations and the active participation in global affairs.

**OVERALL OBJECTIVE:** The primary object of this program is to enhance transparent and accountable district level governance through enhanced civil society participation in Local Governance, promoting coordination, harmonization and ownership of the District Development process and encouraging public-private participation in socio economic development

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROGRAMME /ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th		IGF	GOG/OTHE	LEAD	COLLABO

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											RS			
Strengthen sub-structures to participate actively in decision-making process in the district	Promote effective performance and service delivery	Legislative oversight	Resource 5 offices for town and area council by 2019	Nsaba Duakwa Asafo Kwanyako Mankrong	Local government service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	50,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Area Councils Contractor
		Legislative oversight	Procure a vehicle	Admin	Enhanced performance	√	√	√	√	1,010,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Contractor
		Legislative oversight	Provide internet & intercom services	Nsaba	Services enhanced	√	√			17,000		DACF	Cent. A	Contractor
		Legislative oversight	Complete and furnish DCD's bungalow by 2019.	Nsaba	DCD's Accommodation improved	√	√			67,304.21		DACF	Cent. A	Contractor
		Legislative oversight	Complete and furnish 1no. 4-in-one staff residence by 2019	Nsaba	Staff Accommodation improved	√	√			174		DACF /	Cent. A	Contractor
		Human resource management	Organize training for Assembly members in Local Governance	Nsaba	Service delivery enhanced	√	√			5,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Area Councils Ass. Members Consultants
		Human resource management	Organize Capacity training for Sub structure Members	District wide	Service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	38,000.00		DDF	Cent. A	Consultant RCC
		Human resource management	Build staff Capacity through training in the tertiary institutions (Universities)	Nsaba	Service delivery enhanced					2,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Assembly staff
		Legislative oversight	Support to the traditional council	District Wide	Cultural heritage enhanced	√	√	√	√	12,500.0		DACF	Cent. A	Trad. authorities

			Construct District Police headquarters	District Wide	Security enhanced	√	√	√	√	250,500.0		DACF	Cent. A	Trad. authorities
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SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT															
Objective	Strategies	Sub programme	Programs/ Activities	Location	INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				Source of Funding GHC				Implement. Agencies	
						1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	Donor	IGF	GOG	Others	LEAD	COLLAB
Enhance Social Welfare services through public education	Community sensitization on social issues	Social Welfare & Community Development	Organise 2 Adult group meeting, 3 home and 4 school visits	District wide	Community sensitized	√	√	√	√			250.00		Cent. A	Comm. Dev't
	Monitor activities of trained women		Official visits to women's zonal places by field officers	All zonal areas	activities of trained women monitored	√	√	√	√			848.00		Cent. A	Comm. Dev't
	Integrating the vulnerable and the disadvantaged into the mainstream of development		identify and register persons with Disability	District wide	The identified Disabled registered.	√	√	√	√			200.00		Social Welfare	Cent. A, Ghana Federation of the Disabled
			To organize capacity workshop for the Disabled and also support them with Disability common fund.	District wide	Capacity workshop organized, 100 Disabled given financial support.	√	√	√	√			400.00		Social Welfare	Cent. A, Ghana Federation of the Disabled
			Organise Durbars in some communities and educated them on the rights of children/Domestic Violence	25 selected communities	Children's welfare promoted	√	√	√	√			3500.00		Cent. A	Social Welfare, Opinion Leaders
			Identification and registration of older people, orphans and the vulnerable in society in 30 communities on the LEAP program	District wide	The elderly, orphans and vulnerable identified and registered on the LEAP program	√	√	√	√			300.00		Cent. A	Social Welfare

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

GOAL 1: Build an industrialized, inclusive and resilient economy with high levels of employment and decent work			OVERALL GOAL	The main aim of this programme is to improve efficient fiscal resource mobilization, Promotion of effective debt management, Expansion and improvement in market facilities, improve access to financial services by SMEs and promote the provision of credit to the productive poor, whilst enhancing the recruitment of unemployed youth etc. The specific objectives to be achieved under the program include the following: To increase District revenue inflow by 40% by 2021, to reduce unemployment by 5% by Dec. 2021.										
Objective	Strategies	Sub-programmes	Programme/ Activities	Location	Indicators	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget, GHC	Source of Funding		Implement. Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th		IGF	GOG/Others	LEAD	Collabo
<b>FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION</b>														
Improve revenue generation by 10% by the end of the year 2020	Identify effective sources of revenue mobilization and financial management	Finance & Revenue mobilisation	Computerization of revenue items	District wide	Rvenue generation improved		√			2,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Revenue staff
			Fix fees, impose rate and gazette	District wide	Revenue generation improved	√	√			8,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	ISD
			Payment of fuel and lubricants	District wide	service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	8,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance Dep't
			Payment of bills	District wide	service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	8,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance Dep't
			Payment of allowances / Salary	District wide	Enhance service delivery	√	√	√	√	8,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance Dep't
			Maintenance of accounting software	Admin	Revenue generation improved	√	√			6,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance department
			Payment of funeral / wedding donations	District wide	Service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	8,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance Dep't
<b>CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION</b>														
To deepen administrative decentralisation	Strengthen the capacity of the Assembly	General Administration	Repairs, maintenance and purchasing of office equipment	Admin	service delivery enhanced	√	√			10,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance department
			Refresh participants at meetings	Admin	Service delivery enhanced	√	√			10,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance department

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To deepen administrative decentralisation	for accountable and effective performance and service delivery		Construct 3no. markets	Specified locations	Service enhanced delivery	√	√			10,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Contractors
			Repair, maintain and purchase spare parts for vehicles	Admin	Service enhanced delivery	√	√	√	√	25,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance department
			Staff capacity building in Revenue mobilisation	Admin	Service improved delivery	√	√			30,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	HR
			Composite budget preparation	Admin	Service enhanced delivery	√	√	√	√	25,000		DACF	Cent. A	Finance department
		Human Resource mag't	Training of Assembly members in Local Governance	Admin	Service improved delivery	√	√			21,385.73		DACF	Cent. A	D.P.C.U
			Provision of internet facility	Admin	service enhanced delivery	√	√			7,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance department
			Support for NALAG activities	Admin	Service improved delivery	√	√			4,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Assembly members
		General Administration	Support for Project Management	Admin	Service improved delivery	√	√	√	√	25,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	D.P.C.U Members
			Support for social welfare and community development activities	admin	Service improved delivery	√	√	√	√	6,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Social welfare and Community Development
			Organise quarterly review meetings on the AAP	Admin	Service enhanced delivery	√	√	√	√	16,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Development Planning unit
		Planning, Budgetting & Co-ordination	Organise quarterly D.P.C.U meetings	Nsaba	Service enhanced delivery	√	√	√	√	16,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Development Planning unit
	Strengthen the capacity of the Assembly		Prepare and submit Progress and monitoring report	Admin	Service improved delivery	√	√	√	√	10,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Dev't Planning unit
			Prepare and submit Composite Annual	Admin	Service improved delivery	√				1,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Dev't Planning

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	for accountability and effective performance and service delivery		Action Plan												Unit
			Prepare and submit Composite Annual Action Plan	Admin	Service delivery improved	√					1,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Dev't Planning Unit
<b>Trade and Industry</b>															
Objective	Strategies	Sub-Programme	Programme/Activities	Location	Indicator	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Budget	Funding		Lead Collaborators		
Expand opportunities for job creation	promote increased job		Support Youth entrepreneurial Agency/BAC	Districtwide	Unemployment reduced	√	√	√	√	20,521.42		DACF	Cent. A	BAC/ YEA	
		Trade and Industrial Development	Train unemployed youth and adults in soap making	District Wide	Unemployment reduced		√	√	√	20,000.00		DACF	BAC	Cent. A.	
			Develop 2 No. Tourist Site	Specified location	Tourist Site developed for employment		√	√	√	69,833.96		DACF	Cent. A	BAC	
Food Security and Emergency Preparedness by the end of 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2020.	To enhance the adoption of improved technologies by small	Agricultural Development	Identify, update and disseminate existing technological packages.	District wide	Food and jobs available for the people in the district Communities sensitized	√	√	√	√	9,517.00		DACF	DADU	Cert. A	
			Publicize policy and sector plan to private sector and civil society entities	District Wide	Sector Plan to publicized private Sector	√	√	√	√	10,000		MAG	DADU	Cert. A	

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	holder's farmers, to increase yields of maize, cassava and vegetables by 5.5% and cowpea by 3.1% by the end of 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2020		Strengthen the plan implementation and monitoring at Regional and district levels		improved technologies for 20,000 farmers. Food security	√	√	√	√	9,517.00		MAG	DADU	AEDA AEDA
1206: Improved Institutional Coordination and Stakeholder engagement	To develop and implement an effective communication strategy within the district by the end of 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2020		Support for Corporate Vegetable Production	Kwansakrom, Asafo, Nsaba, Duakwa	Vegetable production boosted	√	√	√	√	11,097.61		DACF	DADU	AEDA
Objectives	Strategies	Sub-Programme	Programme	Location	Indicators	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Budget	IGF	GoG/Others	Lead	Collab
Ensure and enforce the implementation of land use plans	Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation	Physical & Spatial Planning	Organise four statutory planning committee and technical sub comm. meeting	District wide	Identification of communities made easier	√	√	√	√	90,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Physical Plann.
			Support for street naming activities.	District wide	Identification of communities made easier	√	√	√	√	90,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Physical Plann.



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To promote well-structured and integrated urban development			Preparation of base & sectorial maps	Kwansakrom, Asafo, Nsaba, Duakwa	Well-structured communities	√	√	√	√	40,000.00			TCPD	Cent. A.
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NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION (NADMO)											TIME FRAME				AGENCIES LEAD COLLA	
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROGRAMME	LOCATION	INDICATORS	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	BUDGET GHS	FUNDING IGF GOG		AGENCIES LEAD COLLA			
To raise trees to serve as windbreaks	Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices	Disaster prevention and management	Support for Nursing of 13,520 acacia trees to be planted on windstorm areas	Districtwide	54,080 trees planted to reduce disaster	√	√	√	√	2,000.00		√	NADMO	MOFA AEDA FC.		
			Nursing of 6,500 cocoa seedling to be sold	Kwanyako Nsaba Duakwa Domoki Brahabekumi	20,000 seedlings sold to improve revenue	√	√	√	√	1,200.00		√	NADMO	MOFA AEDA		
		Disaster prevention and management	Desilting of chocked gutters and general cleaning	District Wide	Selected gutters in all communities desilted	√	√	√	√	2,000.00		√	NADMO	DEHO ZOOM LION AEDA		
			Organizing workshops on domestic and bush fires for community members	District Wide	Bush and domestic fires minimized	√	√	√	√	1,000.00		√	NADMO	GNFS AEDA FC		
To prevent domestic and bush fires			Inspection tour in the communities to identify the potential hazards	District Wide	Hazards prevented	√	√	√	√	3,000.00		√	NADMO	AEDA DWD		

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To support disaster victims	encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices	Disaster prevention and management	Provision of relieved items	District Wide	All disaster victims assisted	√	√	√	√	700.00		√	NADMO	AEDA NGOs
To create on awareness on disasters			Celebration of worlds disaster day	District Wide	Awareness created	√	√	√	√	2,100.25		√	NADMO	AEDA CHIEFS

<b>GOAL: 4</b> Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society with opportunities for all.	OVERALL GOAL The aim of this programme is to establish and maintain appropriate infrastructure that will enhance the growth of the agricultural, commercial, industrial and service sectors of the District economy to create job opportunities for the unemployed.
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Objective	Strategies	Sub-Programme	Programme/Activities	Location	Indicator	Time Frame				Indicative	Source Of Funding		Implement. Agencies	
						1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>		BUDGET	IGF	GOG/OTHER	LEAD

**Access to improved roads (Works)**

Improve road infrastructure by 10%	Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs by Dec. 2021	Infrastructure development	Rehabilitate and reshape 20 kms of roads in the district	Districtwide	Improved accessibility to communities	√	√	√	√	70,000.00		DACF DFID CBRDP DDF	Cent. A	Feeder Roads Dep't, CBRDP
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			Construction of 3no U-Drain pipe culvert and gravelling of the road	Specified locations	Disaster prevented		√	√	√	230,263.00		DACF	Cent. A	Feeder Roads Dep't, CBRDP
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**Extension of Electricity**

Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the	Increase access to modern forms of energy to the poor and vulnerable	Infrastructure development	Provide, install and replace 20 no faulty electric poles	Districtwide	Improved security	√	√	√	√	35,000.00		DACF,	Cent. A	ECG
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needs of the district by the end of 2020	especially in the rural areas through the extension of national electricity grid		Provide 150 energy saving bulbs and frames to communities to replace faulty and fix new ones by 2020.	Districtwide	Street lighting improved	√	√	√	√	20,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	ECG, Min. of Energy. Ass. Members
			Extend electricity to 6 communities, which are not hooked to the national grid	Districtwide	Improved security	√	√			6,000.00		GOG/DACF	Cent. A	ECG, Min. of Energy. Ass. Members
			Provision of street lights	District Wide	Improved security	√	√			15,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	ECG, Min. of Energy. Ass. Members
<b>Access to potable Water and Sanitation</b>														
Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water and sanitation by 10%	Adopt CLTS for the promotion of household sanitation	Infrastructure development	Construct 5no. boreholes	Specified locations	Potable water supplied	√	√			175,000.00		DACF, Donors, NGOs	Cent. A	DONORS, CWSA, Contractors
			Extend pipe borne water to 2 communities	Specified locations	Potable water supplied	√	√			20,000.00		DACF, Donors	Cent. A	DONORS, CWSA, Contractors
			Support for Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in 20 communities	District wide	Improved sanitation	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		DACF, Donors, NGOs	Cent. A	DONORS, CWSA,
			Construct 5no. institutional latrines	District wide	Improved sanitation	√	√	√	√	20,000.00		NGOs CWSA Rotary Int.	Cent. A	DONORS DWST

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Adopt integrated water resources management by Dec. 2019	Ensure cost recovery and sustainability of water projects		Acquire and develop one final disposal sites	Mensakrom	Improved sanitation	√	√			45,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Landlords, DEHO
			Purchase chemicals & spraying of refuse dumps in control of cholera	District wide	Improved sanitation	√	√			9,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Assembly
Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation	Acquire and develop land/sites for the treatment and disposal of solid waste in major towns and cities		Clearing, evacuation and levelling of refuse dumps	Districtwide	Improved sanitation	√	√			40,808.33		DACF	Cent. A	Assembly
			Organise clean community and school contest	Districtwide	Improved sanitation	√	√	√		76,100.00		DACF		
			Support for community initiated project	District Wide	Enhanced performance	√	√	√	√	67,921.44		DACF	Cent. A	Community members
			Support for fumigation exercise	Districtwide	Improved sanitation	√	√	√		160,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Contractor

**GOAL 5:**  
Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society with opportunities for all

**OVERALL GOAL:** This program aims at improving the quality of education and skills training, ensuring retention of skilled personnel in relevant sectors of the District development through increased equitable access to and participation in quality education, improved quality of teaching and learning and bridging gender gap in access to education with equal attention to improved access to quality education for people with Disabilities. It is also to promote Science and Technical Education and programmes that will assist in the prevention and management of HIV/AIDS/ STIs.

Objective	Strategies	Sub-programme	Programme/Activities	Location	Indicators	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding		Implement. Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th		IGF	GOG/Others	LEAD	Collab.
Education														

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Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels by Nov. 2019	Provide infrastructure facilities for schools at all levels particularly in deprived areas	Education and youth development	Institute scholarship scheme for 35 needy second cycle students, emphasis on the girl child by 2018	District wide	Effective learning promoted	√	√	√	√	18,000.00		DACF GETfund	Cent. A	GES Donors NGOs
			Supply furniture to schools	District Wide	Effective teaching and learning enhanced		√			20,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	GES
			Rehabilitate 5no. Primary Schools	Districtwide	Effective teaching and learning enhanced	√	√			25,000.00		DACF GETfund	Cent. A	GES Donors
			Rehabilitate 5no JHS Schools	Districtwide	Effective teaching and learning enhanced	√	√			34,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	GES
Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	Expand school feeding programme progressively to cover all deprived communities	Education and youth development	Facilitate the enrolment of 3 additional basic schools & support the Ghana School Feeding Programme	Districtwide	Increased enrolment	√	√			5,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	GSFP GES
			Construct. 2no. Pre-school facility	Specified locations	Effective teaching and learning	√	√	√	√	105,000		DACF	Cent. A	GES
			Construction and completion of 3No. 3-unit classroom block and KVIP	Specified locations	Effective teaching and learning	√	√	√	√	67,150		DACF	Cent. A	GES
			Re-roofing of 2no. 3-unit classroom block and other maintenances	Specified locations	Effective teaching and learning		√	√	√	53,500.00		DACF	Cent. A	GES
			Support for brilliant students at teachers training/midwifery/nursing schools (20	District Wide	Effective learning	√	√	√	√	18,252.05		DACF	Cent. A	GES

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			students)											
			Support for STME/ My First Day at School	District Wide	Effective teaching and learning	√	√	√	√	12,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	GES
			Construction of 2 no. 4unit teachers quarters	Specified locations	Teachers accommodation improved	√	√	√	√	33,896.59		DACF	Cent. A	GES
			Support the construction of hostel facility for Community day S.H.S	Namanwora	studentsaccommodation improved	√	√	√	√	250,896.59		DACF	Cent. A	GES

**Youth and Sports Development**

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	SUB-PROGRAMME	ACTIVITY/ PROGRAMME	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>		IGF	GOG/OTHE RS	LEAD	COLLAB
Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure	Promote schools sports	Youth and sports	Provide sport kits	District wide	Sports activities promoted	√	√	√	√	13,000.00	DACF	Cent. A	GES	

**Health**

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROGRAMME / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING IGF GOG/Others	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>			Lead	Collab
To ensure that 50% of the rural poor have geographical access to efficient health services by the year 2019	Increase the number of health facilities in the district by 2018	Health delivery	Establish and complete Three (3) Community Based Health Planning and Services Centres (CHPS)	Specified locations	Health delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	149,313.00	DACF CBRDP EU	Cent. A	GHS DONORS Contractors Consultant
			Sensitize & distribute ITN	District wide	Malaria controlled	√	√			6,550.27	DACF	Cent. A	GHS
			Support the Poor on registration of NHIS	District wide	Health delivery enhanced	√	√			4,116.60	DACF	Cent. A	GHS

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			Support for epidemic prone diseases	District Wide	Epidemic Diseases controlled	√	√	√	√	3,477.42		DACF	Cent. A	GHS
			Monitoring and evaluation of HIV/AIDS related activities	District Wide	HIV/AIDS controlled	√	√	√	√	4,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	GHS
			Construction of Health Centre	Kwanyako	Health delivery enhanced			√	√	40,017.00		DACF	Cent. A	GHS
			Construction of female and children ward at Agona Nsaba Health Centre	Agona Nsaba	Health delivery enhanced			√	√	189,860.00		DACF	Cent. A	GHS
To improve maternal health by 2018		Health delivery	Conduct vaccination activities at all facilities and outreach points	District wide	95% of children vaccinated	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	√	EPI	Disease control	RCH/NUT units
			Organize monthly outreach by midwives to communities	All health Centres	Midwives report on outreach	√	√	√	√	48,000.00	√	IGF	RCH unit	
			Construction of 1No. 4units Nurses quarters	Agona Nsaba	Health delivery enhanced	√	√			199,027.00		DACF	Human Resource Unit	All units
			Construction of laboratory	Agona Nsaba		√	√	√	√	20,566.27		DACF		Cent. A

**GOAL 5:**  
Strengthen Ghana's role in the international community through co-operation with other nations and the active participation in global affairs.

**OVERALL OBJECTIVE:** The primary object of this program is to enhance transparent and accountable district level governance through enhanced civil society participation in Local Governance, promoting coordination, harmonization and ownership of the District Development process and encouraging public-private participation in socio economic development

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROGRAMME /ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th		IGF	GOG/OTHE	LEAD	COLLABO

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												RS			
Strengthen sub-structures to participate actively in decision-making process in the district.  To increase individual and organizational productivity which is aim at developing the district	Promote effective performance and service delivery	Legislative oversight	Provide and resource 5 offices for town and area council by 2020	Nsaba Duakwa Asafo Kwanyako Mankrong	Local government service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	50,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Area Councils Contractor	
		Legislative oversight	Purchase office equipment (computers) and procure a vehicle	Admin	Enhanced performance	√	√	√	√	210,000.		DACF	Cent. A	Contractor	
			Provide internet & intercom services	Nsaba	Services enhanced	√	√			17,000		DACF	Cent. A	Contractor	
			Construction of District Police headquarters	Nsaba	Security improved	√	√			67,304.21		DACF	Cent. A	Contractor	
			Complete and furnish 1no. 4-in-one staff residence by 2020	Nsaba	Staff Accommodation improved	√	√			174		DACF /	Cent. A	Contractor	
	Promote effective performance and service delivery	Human resource management	Organize training for Assemblymembers in Local Governance	Nsaba	Service delivery enhanced	√	√			5,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Area Councils Ass. Members Consultants	
		Organize Capacity training for Sub structure Members	District wide	Service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	38,000.00		DDF	Cent. A	Consultant RCC		
		Build staff Capacity through training in the tertiary institutions (Universities)	Nsaba	Service delivery enhanced					2,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Assembly staff		
		Legislative oversight	Support to the traditional council	District Wide	Cultural heritage enhanced	√	√	√	√	12,500.0		DACF	Cent. A	Trad. authorities	



SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT															
Objective	Strategies	Sub programme	Programs/ Activities	Location	INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				Source of Funding GHC				Implement. Agencies	
						1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	Donor	IGF	GO G	Others	LEAD	COLLAB
Enhance Social Welfare services through public education	Community sensitization on social issues	Social Welfare & Community Development	Organise 2 Adult group meeting, 3 home and 4 school visits	District wide	Community sensitized	√	√	√	√			250.00		Cent. A	Comm. Dev't
	Monitor activities of trained women		Official visits to women's zonal places by field officers	All zonal areas	activities of trained women monitored	√	√	√	√			848.00		Cent. A	Comm. Dev't
	Integrating the vulnerable and the disadvantaged into the mainstream of development		Identify and register persons with Disability	District wide	The identified Disabled registered.	√	√	√	√			200.00		Social Welfare	Cent. A, Ghana Federation of the Disabled
			To organize capacity workshop for the Disabled and also support them with Disability common fund.	District wide	Capacity workshop organized, 100 Disabled given financial support.	√	√	√	√			400.00		Social Welfare	Cent. A, Ghana Federation of the Disabled
			Organise Durbars in some communities and educated them on the rights of children/Domestic Violence	25 selected communities	Children's welfare promoted	√	√	√	√			3500.00		Cent. A	Social Welfare, Opinion Leaders
		Identification and registration of older people, orphans and the vulnerable in society in 30 communities on the LEAP program	District wide	The elderly, orphans and vulnerable identified and registered on the LEAP program	√	√	√	√			300.00		Cent. A	Social Welfare	

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

ANNUAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR 2021															
GOAL 1: Build an industrialized, inclusive and resilient economy with high levels of employment and decent work			OVERALL GOAL	The main aim of this programme is to improve efficient fiscal resource mobilization, Promotion of effective debt management, Expansion and improvement in market facilities, improve access to financial services by SMEs and promote the provision of credit to the productive poor, whilst enhancing the recruitment of unemployed youth etc. The specific objectives to be achieved under the program include the following: To increase District revenue inflow by 40% by 2021, to reduce unemployment by 5% by Dec. 2021.											
Objective	Strategies	Sub-programmes	Programme/Activities	Location	Indicators	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget, GHC	Source of Funding		Implement. Agencies		
						1st	2nd	3rd	4 <sup>th</sup>		IGF	GOG/Other s	LEAD	Collabo	
FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION															
Improve revenue generation by 10% by the end of the year 2021	identify effective sources of revenue mobilization and financial management	Finance & Revenue mobilisation	Repairs, and external works of Nsaba market	Nsaba	Boost in economic activities	√	√			23,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Contractor	
			Computerization of revenue items	District wide	Rvenue generation improved			√			2,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Revenue staff
			Fix fees and impose rate and gazette	District wide	Revenue generation improved	√	√				8,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	ISD
			Payment of fuel and lubricants	District wide	service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√		8,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance Dep't
			Payment of bills	District wide	service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√		8,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance Dep't
			Payment of allowances / Salary	District wide	Enhance service delivery	√	√	√	√		8,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance Dep't
			Maintenance of accounting software	Admin	Revenue generation improved	√	√				6,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance departmen t

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			Payment of funeral wedding donations	District wide	Service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	8,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance Dep't	
<b>CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION</b>															
To deepen administrative decentralisation	Strengthen the capacity of the Assembly for accountable and effective performance and service delivery	General Administration	Purchase of stationery	Admin	Service delivery enhanced	√	√			18,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance department	
			Construct 3no. markets	Specified locations	Economic activities boosted	√	√			18,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Contractors	
			Repairs, maintenance and purchasing of office equipment	Admin	service delivery enhanced	√	√			10,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance department	
			Refresh participants at meetings	Admin	service delivery enhanced	√	√			10,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance department	
			Repair, maintenance and purchasing of spare parts for vehicles	Admin	Service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	25,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance department	
To deepen administrative decentralisation			Staff capacity building in Revenue mobilisation	Admin	Service delivery improved	√	√			30,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	HR	
			Human Resource mag't	Composite budget preparation	Admin	Service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	25,000		DACF	Cent. A	Finance department
			Training of Assembly members in Local Governance	Admin	Service delivery improved	√	√			21,385.73		DACF	Cent. A	D.P.C.U	
			Provision of internet facility	Admin	service delivery enhanced	√	√			7,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Finance department	
			General Administration	Support for NALAG activities	Admin	Service delivery improved	√	√			4,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Assembly members

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Strengthen the capacity of the Assembly for accountable and effective performance and service delivery	Planning, Budgeting & Co-ordination	Support for Project Management	Admin	Service delivery improved	√	√	√	√	25,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	D.P.C.U Members
		Support for social welfare and community development activities	admin	Service delivery improved	√	√	√	√	6,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Social welfare and Community Development
		Organise quarterly review meetings on the AAP	Admin	Service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	16,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Development Planning unit
		Organise quarterly D.P.C.U meetings	Nsaba	Service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	16,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Development Planning unit
		Prepare and submit Progress and monitoring report	Admin	Service delivery improved	√	√	√	√	10,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Dev't Planning unit
		Prepare and submit Composite Annual Action Plan	Admin	Service delivery improved	√				1,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Dev't Planning Unit

Trade and Industry														
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROGRAMME/ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATOR	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Budget				
											IGF	GOG/OTHERS	Lead	Collab
Expand opportunities for job creation	Promote increased job	Trade and Industrial Development	Support Youth entrepreneurial Agency/BAC	District wide	Unemployment reduced	√	√	√	√	20,521.42		DACF	Cent. A	BAC/YEA
			Train unemployed youth and adults in soap making	District Wide	Unemployment reduced		√	√	√	20,000.00		DACF	BAC	Cent. A.

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			& credit management											
			Develop 2 No. Tourist Site	Specified locations	Tourist Site developed for employment		√	√	√	69,833.96		DACF	Cent. A	BAC

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGY	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROGRAMME	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	FUNDING SOURCE		IMPLEMENT. AGENCIES	
						1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>		IGF	GOG/OTHERS	LEAD	COLLAB
Food Security and Emergency Preparedness by the end of 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2021.	To enhance the adoption of improved technologies by small holder's farmers, to increase yields of maize, cassava and vegetables by 5.5% and cowpea by 3.1% by the end of 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2021	Agricultural Development	Identify, update and disseminate existing technological packages.	Throughout the District	Communities sensitized on improved technologies for 20,000 farmers. Food security	√	√	√	√	9,517.00			DADU	AEDA
				District wide	Food and jobs available for the people in the district Communities sensitized improved technologies for 20,000 farmers. Food security	√	√	√	√					
1206: Improved Institutional Coordination and Stakeholder engagement	To develop and implement an effective communication strategy within the district by the end of 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2021	Agricultural development	Publicize policy and sector plan to private sector and civil society entities. Strengthen the plan implementation and monitoring at Regional and district levels	District wide	Food and jobs available for the people in the district	√	√	√	√	25,000.00		DACF	DADU	AEDA
				Support planting for food, jobs and investment										
			Support for Corporate	Kwansakrom,	Vegetable production	√	√	√	√	11,097.61		DACF	DADU	AEDA

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Objectives	Strategies	Sub-Programme	Programme	Location	Indicators	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Budget	IGF	GOG/OTHERS	Lead	Collab
<b>Physical Planning Department</b>														
Ensure and enforce the implementation of land use plans	Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation	Physical & Spatial Planning	Organize four statutory planning committee and Technical Sub-committee Meeting	Nsaba	Meetings organized	√	√	√	√	16,000.00			TCPD	Cent. A
To promote well-structured and integrated urban development			Support for street naming activities.	District wide	Identification of communities made easier	√	√	√	√	90,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	TCP PWD, DPCU
			Preparation of base & sectorial maps	Kwansakrom, Asafo, Nsaba, Duakwa	Well-structured communities	√	√	√	√	40,000.00			TCPD	Cent. A

<b>National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO)</b>														
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROGRAMME	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				BUDGET GHS	FUNDING IGF GOG	AGENCIES LEAD COLLA		
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th					
To raise trees to serve as windbreaks	Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices	Disaster prevention and management	Support for Nursing of 13,520 acacia trees to be planted on windstorm areas	Districtwide	54,080 trees planted to reduce disaster	√	√	√	√	2,000.00		√	NADMO	MOFA AEDA FC.
			Nursing of 6,500 cocoa seedling to be sold	Kwanyako Nsaba Duakwa Domoki BrahabeKumi	20,000 seedlings sold to improve revenue	√	√	√	√	1,200.00		√	NADMO	MOFA AEDA

		Disaster prevention and management	Desilting of choked gutters and general cleaning	District Wide	Selected gutters in all communities desilted	√	√	√	√	2,000.00		√	NADMO	DEHO ZOOM LION AEDA	
To prevent domestic and bush fires			Organizing workshops on domestic and bush fires for community members	District Wide	Bush and domestic fires minimized	√	√	√	√	1,000.00		√	NADMO	GNFS AEDA FC	
To ensure that hazard do not turn into disasters	Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices		Inspection tour in the communities to identify the potential hazards	District Wide	Hazards prevented	√	√	√	√	3,000.00		√	NADMO	AEDA DWD	
To support disaster victims		Disaster prevention and management	Provision of relieved items	District Wide	All disaster victims assisted	√	√	√	√	700.00		√	NADMO	AEDA NGOs	
To create on awareness on disasters			Celebration of worlds disaster day	District Wide	Awareness created	√	√	√	√	2,100.25		√	NADMO	AEDA CHIEFS	

<b>GOAL: 4</b> Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society with opportunities for all.			<b>OVERAL GOAL</b>	The aim of this programme is to establish and maintain appropriate infrastructure that will enhance the growth of the agricultural, commercial, industrial and service sectors of the District economy to create job opportunities for the unemployed.											
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROGRAMME/ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENT. AGENCIES	
						1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>		IGF	GOG/OTHER	LEAD	COLLAB	
Access to improved roads (Works)															

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Improve road infrastructure by 10%	Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs by Dec. 2021	Infrastructure development	Rehabilitate and reshape 20 kms of roads in the district	Districtwide	Improved accessibility to communities	√	√	√	√	70,000.00	DACF DFID CBRDP DDF	Cent. A	Feeder Roads Dep't, CBRDP
			Construction of 2no U-Drain pipe culvert and gravelling of the road	Specified locations	Disaster prevented		√	√	√	230,263.00	DACF	Cent. A	Feeder Roads Dep't, CBRDP
<b>Extension of Electricity</b>													
Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of the district by the end of 2021	Increase access to modern forms of energy to the poor and vulnerable especially in the rural areas through the extension of national electricity grid	Infrastructure development	Provide, install and replace 20 no faulty electric poles	Districtwide	Improved security	√	√	√	√	35,000.00	DACF,	Cent. A	ECG
			Provide 150 energy saving bulbs and frames to communities to replace faulty and fix new ones by 2021.	Districtwide	Street lighting improved	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	DACF	Cent. A	ECG, Min. of Energy. Ass. Members
			Extend electricity to 6communities, which are not hooked to the national grid	Districtwide	Improved security	√	√			6,000.00	GOG/ DACF	Cent. A	ECG, Min. of Energy. Ass. Members
			Provision of street lights	District Wide	Improved security	√	√			15,000.00	DACF	Cent. A	ECG, Min. of Energy. Ass. Members



Access to potable Water and Sanitation														
Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water and sanitation by 10%	Adopt CLTS for the promotion of household sanitation	Infrastructure development	Construct 5no. boreholes	Districtwide	Potable water supplied	√	√			175,000.00		DACF, Donors, NGOs	Cent. A	DONORS, CWSA, Contractors
			Extension of pipe borne water to 3 communities	Specified location	Potable water supplied	√	√			20,000.00		DACF, Donors	Cent. A	DONORS, CWSA, Contractors
			Support for Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in 25 communities	District wide	Improved sanitation	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		DACF, Donors, NGOs	Cent. A	DONORS, CWSA,
			Construct 5no. institutional latrines	District wide	Improved sanitation	√	√	√	√	20,000.00		NGOs CWSA Rotary Int.	Cent. A	DONORS DWST
Adopt integrated water resources management by Dec. 2021	Ensure cost recovery and sustainability of water projects		Acquire and develop one final disposal sites	Mensakrom	Improved sanitation	√	√			45,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Landlords, DEHO
			Purchase chemicals & spraying of refuse dumps in control of cholera	District wide	Improved sanitation	√	√			9,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Assembly
Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation	Acquire and develop land/sites for the treatment and disposal of solid waste in major towns and cities		Clearing, evacuation and levelling of refuse dumps	Districtwide	Improved sanitation	√	√			40,808.33		DACF	Cent. A	Assembly
			Organise clean community & school	Districtwide	Improved sanitation	√	√	√		3,100.00		DACF		

	contest												
	Support for community initiated project	District Wide	Enhanced performance	√	√	√	√		67,921.44		DACF	Cent. A	Community members

**GOAL: 5**  
 Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society with opportunities for all

**OVERALL GOAL;** This program aims at improving the quality of education and skills training, ensuring retention of skilled personnel in relevant sectors of the District development through increased equitable access to and participation in quality education, improved quality of teaching and learning and bridging gender gap in access to education with equal attention to improved access to quality education for people with Disabilities. It is also to promote Science and Technical Education and programmes that will assist in the prevention and management of HIV/AIDS/ STIs.

Objective	Strategies	Sub-programme	Programme/Activities	Location	Indicators	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding		Implement. Agencies	
						1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>		IGF	GOG/Others	LEAD	Collab.

**Education**

Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels by Nov. 2021	Provide infrastructure facilities for schools at all levels particularly in deprived areas	Education and youth development	Institute scholarship scheme for 35 needy second cycle students, emphasis on the girl child by 2021	District wide	Effective learning promoted	√	√	√	√	18,000.00		DACF GETfund	Cent. A	GES Donors NGOs
			Supply furniture to 4no. schools	District Wide	Effective teaching and learning		√			20,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	GES
			Rehabilitate 5no. Primary Schools	Districtwide	Effective teaching and learning					25,000.00		DACF GETfund	Cent. A	GES Donors
			Rehabilitate 5no JHS Schools	Districtwide	Effective teaching and learning	√	√			34,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	GES

Increase	Expand school	Education	Facilitate	the	Districtwid	Increased							Cent. A	
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equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	feeding programme progressively to cover all deprived communities	and youth development	enrolment of 3 additional basic schools & support the Ghana School Feeding Programme	e	enrolment	√	√			5,000.00		DACF		GSFP GES
			Construct. 2no. Pre-school facility	Specified locations	Effective teaching and learning enhanced	√	√	√	√	105,000		DACF	Cent. A	GES
			Construction and completion of 3No. 3-unit classroom block and KVIP	Specified locations	Effective teaching and learning	√	√	√	√	67,150		DACF	Cent. A	GES
			Construction of Education office	Agona Nsaba	Effective teaching and learning	√	√	√	√	195,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	GES
			Re-roofing of 3no. 3-unit classroom block and other maintenances	Specified locations	Effective teaching and learning		√	√	√	53,500.00		DACF	Cent. A	GES
			Support for students brilliant at teachers training/midwifery/nursing schools (20 students)	District Wide	Effective learning	√	√	√	√	18,252.05		DACF	Cent. A	GES
			Support for STME/ My First Day at School	District Wide	Effective teaching and learning	√	√	√	√	12,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	GES
			Construction of 2 no. 4unit teachers quarters	Specified locations	Teachers accommodation improved provided	√	√	√	√	33,896.59		DACF	Cent. A	GES

Youth and Sports Development														
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	SUB-PROGRAMME	ACTIVITY/PROGRAMME	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th		IGF	GOG/OTHERS	LEAD	COLLAB

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Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure	Promote schools sports	Youth and sports	Provide sport kits	District wide	Sports activities promoted	√	√	√	√	13,000.00	DACF	Cent. A	GES
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Health														
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROGRAMME / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th		IGF	GOG/Others	Lead	Collab
To ensure that 50% of the rural poor have geographical access to efficient health services by the year 2021	Increase the number of health facilities in the district by 2021	Health delivery	Establish and complete Two (2) Community Based Health Planning and Services Centres (CHPS)	Specified locations	Health delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	149,313.00	DACF CBRDP EU	Cent. A	GHS DONORS Contractors Consultant	
			Sensitize & distribute ITN	District wide	Malaria controlled	√	√			6,550.27	DACF	Cent. A	GHS	
			Support the Poor on registration of NHIS	District wide	Health delivery enhanced	√	√			4,116.60	DACF	Cent. A	GHS	
			Support for epidemic prone diseases	District Wide	Epidemic Diseases controlled	√	√	√	√	3,477.42	DACF	Cent. A	GHS	
			Monitoring and evaluation of HIV/AIDS related activities	District Wide	HIV/AIDS controlled	√	√	√	√	4,000.00	DACF	Cent. A	GHS	
			Construction of Health Centre	Kwanyako	Health delivery enhanced			√	√	40,017.00	DACF	Cent. A	GHS	
			Construction of a laboratory	Agona Nsaba	Health delivery enhanced			√	√	189,860.00	DACF	Cent. A	GHS	
			Conduct vaccination activities at all facilities and outreach points	District wide	95% of children vaccinated	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	√	EPI	Disease control	RCH/NUT units

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To improve maternal health by 2021		Organize monthly outreach by midwives to communities	All health Centres	Midwives report on outreach	√	√	√	√	48,000.00	√	IGF	RCH unit	
		Construction of 1No. 4units Nurses quarters	Agona Nsaba	Health delivery enhanced	√	√			199,027.00		DACF	Human Resource Unit	All units
		Construction of DHD Office	Agona Nsaba			√	√	√	√	20,566.27		DACF	Cent. A

**GOAL: 6**  
Strengthen Ghana's role in the international community through co-operation with other nations and the active participation in global affairs.

**OVERALL OBJECTIVE:** The primary object of this program is to enhance transparent and accountable district level governance through enhanced civil society participation in Local Governance, promoting coordination, harmonization and ownership of the District Development process and encouraging public-private participation in socio economic development

Objective	Strategies	Sub-Program me	Programme/Acti vities	Location	Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source Of Funding		Implementation Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th		IGF	GOG/OTHE RS	LEAD	COLLABO
Strengthen sub-structures to participate actively in decision-making process in the district.	Promote effective performance and service delivery	Legislative oversight	Resource 5 offices for town and area council by 2021	Nsaba Duakwa Asafo Kwanyako Mankrong	Local government service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	50,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Area Councils Contractor
			Procure a vehicle	Admin	Enhanced performance	√	√	√	√	1,010,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Contractor
		Legislative oversight	Provide internet & intercom services	Nsaba	Services enhanced	√	√			17,000		DACF	Cent. A	Contractor
		Human resource management	Organize training for Assemblymembers in Local Governance	Nsaba	Service delivery enhanced	√	√			5,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Area Councils Ass. Members Consultants

			Organize Capacity training for Sub structure Members	District wide	Service delivery enhanced	√	√	√	√	38,000.00		DDF	Cent. A	Consultant RCC
			Build staff Capacity through training in the tertiary institutions (Universities)	Nsaba	Service delivery enhanced					2,000.00		DACF	Cent. A	Assembly staff
		Legislative oversight	Support to the traditional council	District Wide	Cultural heritage enhanced	√	√	√	√	12,500.0		DACF	Cent. A	Trad. authorities

<b>SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</b>																
Objective	Strategies	Sub programme	Programs/ Activities	Location	INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				Source of Funding GHC				Implement. Agencies		
						1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	Donor	IG F	GOG	Others	LEAD	COLLAB	
Enhance Social Welfare services through public education	Community sensitization on social issues	Social Welfare & Community Development	Organise 2 Adult group meeting, 3 home and 4 school visits	District wide	Community sensitized	√	√	√	√			1,500.00		Cent. A	Comm. Dev't	
			Official visits to women's zonal places by field officers	All zonal areas	activities of trained women monitored	√	√	√	√			848.00		Cent. A	Comm. Dev't	
	Integrating the vulnerable and the disadvantaged into the mainstream of development			identify and register persons with Disability	District wide	The identified Disabled registered.	√	√	√	√			200.00		Social Welfare	Cent. A, Ghana Federation of the Disabled
				To organize capacity workshop for the Disabled and also support them with Disability common fund.	District wide	Capacity workshop organized, 100 Disabled given financial support.	√	√	√	√			400.00		Social Welfare	Cent. A, Ghana Federation of the Disabled
				Organise training workshop for women	District wide	Capacity workshop	√	√	√	√			4000.00		Comm. Dev't	Cent. A, Ghana

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			on detergents, baking and confectionaries		organized to empower women										Federation of the Disabled
			Organise Durbars in some communities and educated them on the rights of children/Domestic Violence	25 selected communities	Children's welfare promoted	√	√	√	√			3500.00		Comm. Dev;t	Social Welfare, Opinion Leaders
			Identification and registration of older people, orphans and the vulnerable in society in 30 communities on the LEAP program	District wide	The elderly, orphans and vulnerable identified and registered on the LEAP program	√	√	√	√			300.00		Cent. A	Social Welfare

## CHAPTER SIX

### MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

#### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

Monitoring and Evaluation is a means to measure the success of the four-year district medium Term Development Plan.

The effectiveness of policies, programmes and projects is achieved by monitoring objectively verifiable indicators.

At the district level, the activities of monitoring and evaluation are the responsibilities of:-

- ✚ The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU),
- ✚ The Sub Committees and
- ✚ District Sectorial Departments.

At the District level, the DPCU is responsible for undertaking monitoring and evaluation activities together with the sector agencies. The DPCU is specifically responsible for the design of monitoring and evaluation procedures as well as monitoring and evaluation plans. Again, it is required to provide an oversight overall district level monitoring and evaluation of district development programmes. The actual monitoring of projects shall be done by relevant sector agencies and sub-district structures.

At community level, monitoring committees would be formed to assist in the day-to-day monitoring. To complement the monitoring efforts at the district level, the NDPC and the RPCU shall provide a general overview of the monitoring and evaluation work. Donor funded projects would be monitored and evaluated according to their own procedures.

#### 6.2 MONITORING MATRIX AND INDICATORS

In monitoring, indicators are needed to measure progress of work. The target set are specific which is expected to be achieved within a time frame. The district indicators are categorised into input, output, outcomes and impact indicators in relation to the adopted objectives as shown in the tables below.



**Table 6.1: Monitoring Matrix and Indicators For Goal 1**

**DMTDP Goal:** *To improve the living conditions of the people in the district by improving basic socio-economic infrastructure and services, ensuring good governance in all institutions and creating the enabling environment for effective private sector development and participation to promote growth and poverty reduction by 2021.*

**GOAL 1: Build an industrialised, inclusive and resilient economy with high levels of employment and decent work**

Indicator	Indicator Type	Base line	Targets 2018-2021				Data Sources	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			18	19	20	21			
<b>Objective: 1 To improve the District's Revenue Mobilization capacity by 10% each year</b>									
1. Availability of software for revenue mobilisation	Output	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	A/C Office , DPCU	Annually	DCD
2. No. of Area Council's properties revalued	output	1	2	2	4	5	A/C Office , DPCU	Annually	DFO
3. No. of meetings held with revenue collectors	output	Once	2	4	4	4	A/C Office , DPCU	Quarterly	DFO
4. No. of revenue barriers constructed	output	N/A	1	2	3	4	A/C Office , DPCU	Annually	DCD
5. No. of times revenue collectors were trained	output	Once	1	2	3	4	A/C Office , DPCU	Annually	DCD
<b>Objective: 2: To develop 5no market centres by 2021</b>									
1. Number of market centers developed	output	3	3	3	4	5	A/Council, DPCU	Annually	DPCU
<b>Objective: 3 Develop 5no. Satellites/mini markets</b>									
1. No. Of satellites markets developed	Outcome	N/A	1	3	4	5	DPCU	Quarterly	DPCU
<b>OBJECTIVE: Support entrepreneurship and SME development</b>									
1. Number of SMEs Trained in soap making	Output	N/A	20	50	100	200	NBSSI/DPCU	Quarterly	NBSSI OFFICER
2. Number of SMEs Trained in palm oil processing	Output	N/A	16	20	30	60	NBSSI/DPCU	Quarterly	NBSSI OFFICER
3. Number Of land banks acquired	Output	N/A	1	2	3	5	DPCU	Quarterly	NBSSI OFFICER
<b>Objective: Develop tourist centre to serve as means of employment for the youth</b>									
1. No. Of tourist centre developed	Output	N/A	2	3	4	5	A. Council	Semi-Annually	DPCU

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Objective: Reduce unemployment through Local Economic Development									
2. No. Of unemployed youth & Adults trained in Cassava Processing	output	N/A	25	50	75	100	NBSSI	Quarterly	NBSSI
4. Number of unemployed youth trained in batik, tie & dye	Output	N/A	20	40	60	80	NBSSI/DPCU	Quarterly	NBSSI OFFICER
5. Number of people trained in credit management & small business management	Output	N/A	20	50	80	100	NBSSI/DPCU	Quarterly	NBSSI OFFICER
6. Number of people trained in soap making	Output	N/A	50	80	120	200	NBSSI/DPCU	Quarterly	NBSSI OFFICER
7. Number of start-up kits distributed	Output	N/A	15	20	35	40	NBSSI/DPCU	Quarterly	NBSSI OFFICER
8. Number of people receiving business counselling	Output	N/A	40	60	85	100	NBSSI/DPCU	Quarterly	NBSSI OFFICER

**Table 6.2: Monitoring Matrix and Indicators for Goal 2**

DMTDP GOAL 2: This program aims at improving the quality of education and skills training, ensuring retention of skilled personnel in relevant sectors of the District development through increased equitable access to and participation in quality education, improved quality of teaching and learning and bridging gender gap in access to education with equal attention to improved access to quality education for people with Disabilities. It is also to promote Science and Technical Education and programmes that will assist in the prevention and management of HIV/AIDS/ STIs.									
Objective: To increase access to education for children of school going age by 35 % and reduce school dropout rate by 5%									
1 Number of Public KG infrastructure constructed	output	69	70	70	71	72	GES	Annually	DCE
2. Number of Public Primary infrastructure constructed	<b>output</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>GES</b>	<b>Annually</b>	DCE
3.Number of Public J.H.S infrastructure constructed	output	62	63	65	67	70	GES	Annually	DCE
4. Availability of hostel facility for Coomunity day school	output	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	GES	Annually	DCE
Objective: To increase the number of beneficiary basic schools under the Ghana School Feeding Programme from the current 28 to 38 schools by 2021									
Number of Schools on the Ghana School Feeding Programme	output	28	30	32	35	38	GES	Annually	DCE
Objective: To increase quality of teaching and learning by 10%									
2. Number of TVET schools	output	0	1	2	2	2	GES	Annually	DCE
3. Number of pupils in Kindergarten	Output	7,454	7454	7502	7532	7560	GES	Annually	DCE
4. Number of pupils in Primary	Output	16761	16765	19327	19327	19330	GES	Annually	DCE

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5. Number of pupils in J.H.S	Output	6330	6330	6335	6340	6350	GES	Annually	DCE
6. Number of schools under trees	Output	3	3	2	2	0	GES	Annually	DCE
<b>Objective: To promote good health/Environmental sanitation in basic schools</b>									
1. Percentage of schools with toilet facilities	output	88.8%	90.2%	92.5%	95.0%	100%	GES	Quarterly	DCE
2. Percentage of schools with Potable water	output	83.2%	86.0%	88.8%	91.6%	100%	GES	Quarterly	DCE
<b>Health</b>									
<b>Objective: To ensure that about 50% of S.H.S students get access to efficient health care on campus by the year 2021</b>									
1. Number of schools with sick bay facility	output	2	2	3	4	5	G.H.S	Annually	DCE
<b>Objective: To ensure that 75% of the rural poor have geographical access to efficient health services by the year 2021</b>									
1. Number of functional CHPS Zones	output	18	19	20	21	21	G.H.S	Annually	DCE
2. Number of CHPS Compound	output	14	15	16	17	18	G.H.S	Annually	DCE
3. Total number of people living within functional CHPS Zones	output	14,586	14,586	20,000	25,000	30,000	G.H.S	Annually	DCE
4. Total Number of nurses (all categories)	output	143	144	145	146	150	G.H.S	Annually	Health Director
5. Number of Medical Doctors	output	0	0	1	1	1	G.H.S	Annually	DCE
6. Existence of a District Hospital	output	N/A	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	G.H.S	Annually	Health Director/ DCE
7. Total number of midwives	output	15	16	17	19	20	G.H.S	Annually	Health Director
8. Population to nurse ratio	output	1:688	1: 650	1: 600	1:550	1: 500	G.H.S	Annually	G.H.S
<b>DISASTER MANAGEMENT – Objective: To reduce disaster situations by 5%</b>									
1. Number of trees to serve as wind breaks	output	-	4,800	9,600	14400	NADMO	Quarterly	NADMO	
2. Number of times clean up exercises organised	output	12	24	36	48	NADMO	Quarterly	NADMO	
3. Number of communities in disaster prone areas to be relocated	output	-	2	4	6	NADMO	Quarterly	NADMO	
4. Number of philanthropists to solicit funds from	output	-	15	30	45	NADMO	Quarterly	NADMO	
<b>GOAL : Strengthens Ghana's role in the international community through co-operation with other nations and the active participation in global affairs</b>									
1. Number of area council offices resourced	output	N/A	1	2	4	5	Annually	DCE/DCD	
2. Number of area council with layout	output	-	1	2	4	5	Annually	DCE/DCD	
3. Existence of paved District Assembly Courtyard	output	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Annually	DCE/DCD	

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4.Availability of equipment for office work	output	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Annually	DCE/DCD
6.Existence of Pick-up for official duties	output	N/A	-	yes	Yes	Yes	Annually	DCE/DCD
7.Existence of utilities at staff bungalow	output	N/A	-	Yes	yes	Yes	Annually	DCE/DCD
8.Existence of internet and intercom services in offices	output	N/A	-	yes	Yes	Yes	Annually	DCE/DCD
11.Existence of furnished DCE's bungalow	output	N/A	-	yes	Yes	Yes	Annually	DCD/DE
12.Existence of furnished DCD's bungalow	output	N/A	-	yes	Yes	Yes	Annually	DCD/DE
13.Existence of furnished staff bungalow	output	N/A	-	Yes	Yes	yes	Annually	DCE/DCD
14.Availability of Revenue Mobilisation Software	output	N/A	-	yes	Yes	Yes	Annually	DCD/DFO
15.Number of months bills were paid	output	-	12	24	36	48	Monthly	DCD
16.Availability of fuel and lubricant for official duties	output	-	yes	yes	yes	yes	Monthly	DCD
17.Number of times salaries/allowances were paid	output	-	12	24	36	48	Monthly	DCD
18.Availability of cleaning materials	output	-	yes	yes	yes	yes	Monthly	DCD
19.Number of times security agents were resourced within the District	output	-	4	8	12	16	Quarterly	DCD
20.Existence of Police headquarters at Nsaba	output	NA	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Annually	DCD
21.Existence of names on streets and roads	output	N/A	yes	yes	yes	yes	Annually	DCD
23.Availability of an Agona East Map to scale	output	-	Yes	yes	Yes	Yes	Annually	DCD/DPO
24.Number of training organised in Local Governance for assembly members.	output	-	1	2	3	4	Annually	DCD/DCE
25.Number of training organised in Revenue mobilisation	output	1	1	2	3	4	Annually	DCD/DCE
26.Number of training organised for Sub structure	output	-	1	2	3	4	Annually	DCD/DCE
27.Existence of support available for staff training at the tertiary level	output	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Annually	DCD/DCE
28. Number of. lorry parks	output	N/A	-	1	2	3	Annually	DCD/DCE
29.Number of Quarterly meetings with revenue collectors organised	output	-	4	8	12	16	Quarterly	DCD/DFO
30.Existence of revenue barriers	output	Yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Annually	DCE/DCD
<b>VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED(SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT)</b>								
31.Number of times Mass Education was organised in communities	output	48	4	8	12	16	Quarterly	COMM. DEV'T DIR
32.Number of times Adult group meetings were organised in communities	output	48	4	8	12	16	Quarterly	COMM. DEV'T DIR
34.Number of times workshops in soap making and detergents were organised for women	output	4	1	2	3	4	Annually	COMM. DEV'T DIR
35.Availability of micro credit facility to women	output	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Annually	COMM. DEV'T DIR
36.Number of times women were trained on management	output	4	1	2	3	4	Annually	COMM. DEV'T DIR
37.Existence of Child Panel centre	output	N/A	-	yes	Yes	Yes	Annually	SOCIAL WELFARE DIR

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38.Existence of registered and monitored Day-care centres	output	N/A	yes	yes	yes	yes	Annually	SOCIAL WELFARE DIR.
39.Number of times Common Fund for the disabled monitored	output	-	4	8	12	16	Quarterly	SOCIAL WELFARE DIR.
40.Number of times vocational and career workshop was organised for the persons with disability	output	-	1	2	3	4	Annually	SOCIAL WELFARE DIR.
41.Availability of data on the vulnerable and the excluded	output	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Annually	SOCIAL WELFARE
42.Existence of monitored and registered NGOs and CBOs	output	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Annually	SOCIAL WELFARE

**Table 6.3: Monitoring Matrix for Goal 3**

<b>DMTDP Goal 3:</b>									
To improve the living conditions of the people in the district by improving basic socio-economic infrastructure and services, ensuring good governance in all institutions and creating the enabling environment for effective private sector development and participation to promote growth and poverty reduction by 2021.									
1. <b>GOAL :</b> Build safe, well planned and sustainable communities while protecting the natural environment									
Indicator	Indicator Type	Base line	Targets 2018-2021				Data Sources	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
Objective: 1 To provide food security and emergency preparedness by 2021								2018	
			2019	2020	2021				
1. % increase in livestock production	Output	3%	3%	4%	5%	5%	DAO		District Director of. Agriculture
2. Number of functional farmer groups	Output	20	22	25	28	30	DAO	Quarterly	DDA
3. Number of farmers accessing credit facilities	Output	143	143	150	150	250	DAO		DDA
4. Number of ponds and dams	Output	15	15	25	28	30	DAO	Quarterly	DDA
5. % increase in productivity level	Output	8%	8%	8.5%	9%	10%	DAO	Quarterly	DDA
Objective: 2 To create jobs for the indigenous people by 2021									
1. Number of Agro-processing factories established	Output	2	2	5	8	10	DAO		DDA
2. Number of cassava/gari processing centers	Output	3	3	4	7	9	DAO		DDA
3. Number of small scale industries accessing credit and managerial services	Output	2	2	4	5	6	DAO	Yearly	DDA

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4. Availability of an oil processing factory	output	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	DAO	Quarterly	DDA
<b>Objective: 3 To improve extension services and make it accessible to farmers by 2021</b>									
1. Number of communities with extension services	output	65	65	100	125	150	DAO	Quarterly	DDA
1. Number of demonstrations conducted	output	24	27	30	35	50	DAO	Quarterly	DDA
2. Number of farming communities visited	output	100	120	150	160	200	DAO	Quarterly	DDA
3. Number of AEAs trained	output	14	14	14	14	14	DAO	Quarterly	DDA

**Table 6.4: Monitoring Matrix and Indicators for Goal 4**

<b>DMTDP Goal:</b>									
To improve the living conditions of the people in the district by improving basic socio-economic infrastructure and services, ensuring good governance in all institutions and creating the enabling environment for effective private sector development and participation to promote growth and poverty reduction by 2021.									
<b>GOAL 2: Build effective, efficient and dynamic institution for national development</b>									
Indicator	Indicator Type	Base line	Targets 2018-2021				Data Sources	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			14	15	16	17			
<b>Access to improved roads</b>									
<b>Objective: 1 To improve road surface conditions by 40% by 2021</b>									
1. Kilometers of roads rehabilitated/ reshaped	Output	N/A	20	40	60	80	DFR/DPCU	Annually	DCE
2. Presence of paved courtyard	Output	N/A		Yes	Yes	Yes	DFR/DPCU	Quarterly	DCE
4. Number of bridges constructed	Output	N/A	3	5	7	10	DFR/DPCU	Annually	DCE
5. Number of culverts constructed	Output	5	3	5	7	10	DFR/DPCU	Annually	DCE
<b>Objective: 4: To construct 1.5km each storm drains in (4) area councils to improve their drainage system by 2021.</b>									
1. Number of storm drains constructed	output	N/A	-	2	3	4	U/RDS./DPCU	Annually	DCE
<b>Extension of Electricity</b>									
<b>Objective: 5 To Rehabilitate and replace 1,000 faulty electric poles in the district by 2021</b>									
1. Number of electric poles replaced	Output	N/A	50	80	150	100	ECG/DPCU/Area C	Quarterly	DCD
<b>Objective: 6 To Promote the use of energy saving bulbs by 2017</b>									

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1. Number of energy bulbs & frames provided	Output	N/A	100	200	400	600	ECG/DPCU/Area C	Quarterly	DCD
<b>Objective: 7 To increase access to 10 communities without electricity by 2021</b>									
1. Number of communities supported with low tension poles	Output	N/A	3	5	8	10	ECG/DPCU/Area C	Quarterly	DCE
<b>Objective: 8 To extend electricity to newly built areas in 40 communities by 2021.</b>									
2. Number of newly built communities provided access	Outcome	N/A	10	15	30	40	ECG/DPCU/Area C	Quarterly	DCE
<b>Access to improved ICT Services</b>									
<b>Objective: 9 To promote access to ICT services in all Area Council capitals in the district by 2021</b>									
9. Number of ICT Centres sited in Area Councils	Output	1	-	1	2	3	DPCU/Area C	Semi-Annually	DCD
<b>Access to potable Water and Sanitation</b>									
<b>Objective: 1 improve potable water supply coverage by the end of 2021</b>									
1. Number of boreholes constructed	Output	37	3	6	8	10	DWST/DPCU	Quarterly	DWST Co-ord.
10.Number of communities declared ODF	Output	N/A	80	100	150	200	DWST/DPCU	Quarterly	DWST Co-ord.
11.Number of boreholes rehabilitated	Output	N/A	4	6	8	10	DWST/DPCU	Quarterly	DWST Co-ord.
12.Number of institutional latrines constructed	Output	5	5	7	6	10	DWST/DPCU	Quarterly	DWST Co-ord.
13.Existence of updated sanitation plan	Output	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	DWST/DPCU	Quarterly	DWST Co-ord.
14.Number refuse truck procured	Output	N/A	1	1	2	2	DWST/DPCU	Quarterly	DWST Co-ord.
15.Number of communities with levelled refuse dumped	Output	N/A	2	2	3	4	DWST/DPCU	Quarterly	DWST Co-ord.
16.Number of Cesspit emptier procured	Output	N/A		1	1	1	DWST/DPCU	Quarterly	DWST Co-ord.
17.Number of clean-up exercises organised	Output	5	10	15	35	48	DWST/DPCU	Quarterly	DWST Co-ord.
18.Number of household latrines constructed under CLTS	Output	N/A	400	600	700	800	DWST/DPCU	Quarterly	DWST Co-ord.
<b>Objective: 3 To provide facilities for safe disposal of sanitary waste and sludge</b>									
1. Number of refuse containers procured	Output	11	10	15	18	22	DEHO	Quarterly	DEHO
<b>Objective: 4 To Acquire and develop 2 final disposal sites</b>									
1. Availability of final disposal sites	Output	N/A	1	1	2	2	DEHO	Annually	DEHO

### **6.2.1 Data Collection, Validation and Collation**

Data will be collected from both Primary and secondary sources. Data validation will be conducted to avoid errors. Data will be collected by engaging the DPCU to compile a register of all on-going programmes and projects in the district with the support of the Assembly, Departments, Development Partners and NGOs. The register will regularly be updated and will include the following information:

- ✓ Project objective
- ✓ Project detailed description
- ✓ GSGDA thematic area
- ✓ Location of project
- ✓ Funding source
- ✓ Start-time
- ✓ Costs
- ✓ Expected completion date,
- ✓ Status of project,
- ✓ Contract Sum
- ✓ Expenditure to date
- ✓ Project implementation status
- ✓ Remarks

### **6.2.2 Analyzing Data and Use of Results**

After data collection by the DPCU, it will be analyzed and report will be sent to RPCU, NDPC and other relevant stakeholders. Analyzing data is to make it more meaningful with each project and programme. It will also show how the district is performing with regard to all indicators and the critical areas of concern for the general public. The basis for the analysis is to report on the progress of each indicator towards meeting the goal, objectives and targets of the DMTDP and MTDPF 2018-2021. A systematic analysis of data will bring out lessons learnt which can feed into the District Composite Annual Action Plan and the next DMTDP.

### **6.2.3 Reporting:**

After the participatory monitoring, relevant key stakeholders involved, that is, the communities, sector departments, Assemblymembers will be made aware of key findings and observations. The DPCU will brief the DCE, the PM, MP, General Assembly on the progress of work, observations and gaps identified. This will ensure that resources are judiciously put to use and allow stakeholders to take actions before the next monitoring exercise. The DPCU will also include all the findings and reactions in its Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports. Copies of APR will be sent to the meetings for discussions.



## 6.3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORTING FORMAT

The following is the District M&E Report Format.

Title page

- District background
- M&E Report for time period

### **Introduction**

- Status of implementation of DMTDP
- Purpose of the M&E for the stated period
- Processes involved and difficulties encountered

### **M&E activities report**

- programme/project status for the quarter or year
- update on disbursements from funding sources
- update on indicators & targets
- update on critical development and poverty issues
- evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendations
- participatory M&E approaches used and the results

#### *6.1.4 The way forward*

- Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed
- Recommendations

## 6.4 INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

To ensure transparency and accountability, the M&E report of the DA will be shared with other stakeholders at the sub-district structure and community levels. The M&E information will be disseminated to all relevant stakeholders and decision-makers during Sub-committee meetings, Executive committee meetings, DPCU meetings and at the General Assembly level. Copies of the quarterly Progress & monitoring Report and Annual progress reports shall be submitted to RPCU, NDPC and other stakeholders.

### **6.4.1 Information Dissemination at Sub-Structure Level**

Dissemination of the report at Sub structure level will take the following forms:

- Organization of workshops and community meetings at a central location throughout the district.
- Announcements, discussions and broadcast in the local news media, e.g. local FM station, local newspapers etc
- Meeting with traditional authorities, representatives of area councils and other opinion leaders and tasking them to take the messages back to their communities

### **6.4.2 Monitoring Report**

Project Monitoring formally begins as soon as actual implementation of a project starts, and it is directed at ensuring progress according to schedule, standard quality of work, and the correct delivery of inputs (including labour) according to time, quality and quantity. The Monitoring Report shall be prepared according to the format (NDPC, 1995) as depicted in the table 104 below:

**Table 6.5: Monitoring of Projects**

No.	Project Description	Project Location	Sector	Name of Contractor	Contract Sum GHC		Date Awarded	Date		Payment		Balance	% of Work Done	Source of Funding	Remarks	
					Original	Revised		Commenced	Expected Completion	Actual	To Date					
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																

**A. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION**

- A1. Project Title .....
- A2. Project Code No.....
- A3. Project Location.....
- A4. Implementing Agency.....
- A5. Monitoring Agency (s).....
- A6. Date of Monitoring.....

**B. Programme/ Project Implementation Monitoring.**

- B1. Topic for monitoring.
- B2. Starting Date: Original Estimates.....  
Actual Date.....

## 6.5 EVALUATION OF PROJECTS

Unlike Monitoring, Evaluation is conducted in greater detail at the project level. Ex-post facto Evaluation is carried out purposely to assess whether the resources invested have produced or are producing the desired results in terms of outputs and benefits and whether the benefits are reaching the intended target population. The first ex-post facto Evaluation will be conducted by the district one year after project completion when its impact is evident.

### 6.5.1 The Evaluation Process

The following is an outline steps by NDPC to be followed when conducting an evaluation, and these include:

- Assess the need for an evaluation by providing the background.
- Develop clear ideas on the rationale and objectives of the evaluation
- Determine the type of evaluation to undertake
- Specify the methods, scope and timing of the evaluation
- Consider the cost of conducting the evaluation
- DPCU shall prepare the Terms of Reference (TOR).
- The developed TOR will be discussed with key stakeholders.
- Recruit a consultant in accordance with the provisions of the Amended Procurement Act, Act 663 of 2003.
- Commission the evaluation
- Disseminate the result and act on the findings and recommendations.

During the period of implementation of the DMTDP, an evaluation based on timing shall be adopted.

Thus, the Assembly will undertake ex-ante, mid-term, final (or terminal) and ex-post evaluation.

1. The **ex-ante evaluation** will be performed before implementation of the plan.

This will include:

- ❖ Appraisal
  - ❖ Needs assessments
  - ❖ and feasibility
2. The **mid-term evaluation** will be carried out approximately at the middle of the implementation of the projects and programmes.
  3. The **final or terminal evaluation** will be done at the end of the project or programme. Also
  4. An **ex-post evaluation**, which is the fourth one, will be done some time after the intervention has ended.

### **6.5.2 Evaluation Norms and Standards**

The theory on evaluation has developed basic principles, norms and standards in order to guarantee the quality, reliability and validity of evaluation. The following are some of the criteria to ensure that evaluations commissioned by the DPCU meet minimum quality standards:

#### **Independent**

- ❖ The DPCU must not impose restrictions on the content, comments and recommendations of any evaluation report. Evaluators must also avoid conflict of interest.

#### **Transparent**

- ❖ The rationale for an evaluation should be clear from the onset (no hidden agenda). Meaningful consultation with stakeholders is essential for the credibility and utilization of the evaluation results.

#### **Ethical**

- ❖ The evaluation should not reflect personal interests. Evaluators must respect the rights of institutions and individuals to provide information in confidence. Evaluators must also be sensitive to local beliefs and customs and to the prevailing social, cultural and physical environment.

#### **Impartial**

- ❖ The evaluation should be free of political or other biases and deliberate distortions. The evaluation results should be presented with a description of its strengths and weaknesses.

#### **Timely**

- ❖ Evaluations must be designed and completed in a timely fashion so as to enhance the usefulness of the findings and recommendation.

#### **Relevance**

- ❖ The evaluation information must be relevant, and written in a simple way.

### *6.3.3 Value for money*

The cost of the evaluation needs to be proportional to the overall cost of the initiative. The DPCU must avoid using expensive methods for data collection when less expensive means could be used

## **6.6 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING & EVALUATION (PM&E)**

Participatory M&E refers to the practice where all key stakeholders are directly involved in the M&E design and implementation process. Participatory M&E shall be used for this 2018-2021 DMTDP under the MTNDPF. Key stakeholders will be involved in the selection of indicators, data collection and analysis, implementation of the findings and dissemination of the results. The participatory M&E will be used by the DPCU to capture the perceptions and assess whether interventions have met these expectations especially for the poor and vulnerable. The DPCU will ensure that training workshops are organized for representatives of NGOs, CBOs, Community members and other stakeholders on PM&E.










### **6.6.1 Purpose of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)**

The primary objective of this tool is to build the capacity of communities to track the progress and own its development. Data will be collected on the progress of activities so that the communities can make their own decision about gaps identified in the projects or programme and how to solve it.

The PM&E is basically carried out for purposes of learning, transparency, accountability and improved decision making in the design, during and after implementation of an intervention. The DPCU in collaboration with CSOs worked to come up with indicators that would enable even the community members monitor on a regular basis. The PM&E affords opportunity to the DCE, DCD, PM and MP to interact with CSOs and community members and to demonstrate results to their constituents as part of accountability and transparency.

### **6.6.2 Guidelines for Carrying Out PM&E**

The following are some of the steps to guide the process in PM&E;

-  Decide on the need for PM&E
-  Decide on the PM&E method to use (PRA, Citizen Report Card, and Community Score Card)
-  Identify the key stakeholders
-  Identify a lead facilitator
-  Determine the performance questions
-  Determine the resources and time available
-  Define a TOR for the lead facilitator or consultant
-  Train the team to carry out the PM&E
-  Disseminate the results and act on the findings and recommendations

### **6.6.3 Conclusion**

Monitoring and Evaluation plan will help the Agona East District to measure progress made towards the achievement of its DMTDP 2018-2021 goals and objectives. Funds required for M&E activities should be released on time and should be adequate to undertake M&E activities spelt out in this plan. This will promote accountability, transparency, commitment to development and poverty reduction. It will further boost the commitment of the stakeholders to support development interventions.

### **6.6.4 General Conclusion**

The study examined the dynamics and characteristics of the economy of the Agona East District. In order to ensure that all stakeholders are involved in the development planning process, the people of Agona East District were put in the forefront in the preparation of the document. The local people

assisted in the identification of problems, potentials, opportunities, and constraints to development in the district as contained in the document. From the foregoing, it can be said that, the principle of community involvement in the planning process had been the hallmark in the preparation of this document.

The state of infrastructure in the district showed that, though some improvement have been achieved especially in provision of infrastructure in roads, education, sanitation, economic and health, there is more that has to be done. Other non-infrastructure issues of concern were further improvement in revenue generation of the Assembly, capacity building of the sub-structures, employment generation and environmental issues in the district.

These and others were the issues of concern addressed in programmes outlined in the report with the view to generate wealth and improving the quality of life of the people in the district.\_

The overall success of the implementation of the programme in this report calls for a persistent unyielding desire and commitment on the part of the Agona East District Administration, Decentralized Departments, NGOs and the Public. The role of these key players in the district development process cannot be under-estimated.

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

#### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

Development is not a cluster of benefits given to the people in need; rather it is a process by which people acquire greater ownership, control and self-responsibility over their own destiny. The preparation of the DMTDP started with series of meetings between the Assembly and members of all the five (5) Area Councils, Traditional Authorities, Opinion Leaders, CSOs/CBOs and other major identifiable stakeholders in the District. The Area Councils met with their community members to prepare for submission to the DA draft action plans on the problems, needs and aspirations of the people. Action plans were prepared, harmonised and integrated into the DMTDP 2018-2021. It can also be seen that the achievement of the desired results of this Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) rests on how effective and efficient the plan is disseminated. The dissemination of the plan needs to enhance effective resource mobilization and for mobilizing the needed social support for sustainability of the programmes and projects

In view of the above, the following activities have been identified as strategies for creating awareness on the roles and expectations of the various stakeholders of the programmes and projects:



**Table 7.1: Plan Communication Strategy**

Communication Activity	Purpose	Audience	Strategy/ Method	Responsible Persons/Institutions	Time Frame
Public hearing of District Medium Term Development Plan	Create Awareness about the DMTDP 2018-2021 and the various stakeholders under their roles in the implementation of the Plan	Traditional Authorities, Community members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholders' meetings on Draft Plan</li> <li>Presentation of Plan DMTDP 2018-2021 at Town and Area Council level</li> <li>Presentation of Plan DMTDP 2018-2021 at District level</li> <li>Activity based education at community level</li> </ul>	DPCU, District Service Information Department, Assembly Members and Traditional leaders	Quarterly
Marketing District Plan	Get financial support for planned activities	Donors, Development Partners	Publishing the highlights of the DMTDP 2018-2021 in the print media and electronic media	DPCU, District Service Information Department, Assembly Members and Traditional leaders	Annually
Plan Review Meetings	To identify new needs	D.P.C.U Members, Assembly members	Organize quarterly review meetings on the progress of the plan	DPCU, District Information Service Department, Assembly Members	Quarterly, Annually
Reporting on progress of activities	To reflect new needs	Heads of Department, D.C.E, P.M, Assembly members, Community members, Civil Society Organisations, R.C.C, N.D.P.C	Compilation and submission of quarterly and annual reports to stakeholders by various department and the District Administration itself	DPCU, District Service Information Department, Assembly Members and Heads of Departments	Quarterly, Annually
	To be abreast	D.C.E, Assembly	All Heads of Department and other		

<p>✚ Distribution of Completed Document</p>	<p>with the content of the Plan for monitoring and evaluation purposes</p>	<p>members, Traditional Authorities, Community members, C.S.O, C.B.O</p>	<p>implementation agencies would be given copies of the relevant portions of the plan to facilitate implementation to minimize disparities and duplications.</p> <p>✚ Copies would also be available to the Traditional Authorities, identified NGOs and CBOs operating in the district to enhance coordination.</p> <p>✚ Copies of the completed document would be distributed to RCC and NDPC to ensure proper co-ordination during implementation so as to make the right impact in the fight against poverty</p>	<p>✚ DPCU</p>	<p>Annually</p>
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### APPENDIX 1: NSABA AREA COUNCIL STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT

#### NSABA AREA COUNCIL STAKEHOLDERS' MEETING



DCE'S OPENING REMARK

DCD ADDRESSING PARTICIPANT

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

#### GROUP LEADERS PRESENTING POTENTIAL NEEDS

#### NSABA CHIEFS PRESENT      DPO PRESENTING ON DEV'T      MEMBERS PARTICIPATING



## APPENDIX 2: DUAKWA AREA COUNCIL STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT

### DUAKWA AREA COUNCIL STAKEHOLDERS' MEETING



### APPENDIX 3: MANKRONG AREA COUNCIL STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT

#### MANKRONG AREA COUNCIL STAKEHOLDERS' MEETING



### APPENDIX 4: KWANYAKO AREA COUNCIL STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT

#### KWANYAKO AREA COUNCIL STAKEHOLDERS' MEETING



### APPENDIX 5: ASAFO AREA COUNCIL STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT

#### ASAFO AREA COUNCIL STAKEHOLDERS' MEETING



### APPENDIX 6: PICTURES OF VALIDATION WORKSHOPS

#### PICTURES ON THE VALIDATION WORKSHOP

REPO giving her remarks



PM answering Questions



DPO presenting on dev't projects



Members participating



Disabled participating



Members present



Assembly member participating



Member participating



Members present

