

AJUMAKO-ENYAN-ESSIAM DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)

**“An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity
And Equal Opportunities for All”**

Prepared By:

District Planning Coordinating Unit
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly
P. O, Box AJ1
Ajumako

JUNE 2018

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The District Medium Term Development Plan (DMDTP 2018-2021) is a document that provides a guide for development programmes and projects in the Ajumako Enyan Essaim District. It will form the basis for the provision of services, projects and programmes for the period indicated.

In view of this, its preparation was very participatory to attract the needed support for its implementation (including monitoring and evaluation). Consequently, stakeholders at the District and Community levels were duly involved so that ownership and sustainability could be obtained.

We give all glory, honour and thanks to God Almighty for His favour, wisdom, strength knowledge and understanding bestowed upon the District Planning Coordinating Unit led by the District coordinating Director as chairman and the District Planning Officer as secretary and all Heads of Departments/Units, to successfully go through the plan preparation processes and complete it.

The role of the Honourable Assembly Members in the preparation of this document is very much cherished. The various roles and support given by Hon. District Chief Executive, Rev. Ransford Kwesi Nyarko and Mr Abdulai Mohammed Kennedy, District Coordinating Director are very much recognized and treasured.

The District Assembly wishes to thank the Traditional Authorities, Town and Area Council Members, Community Members, Security Services and other Development Agencies:- ECG, GWC Ltd, Zoom Lion etc. In addition, the effort of The other Civic Society Organisations operating in the district as well as individuals whose names are not mentioned who provided data, participated in the public hearings and made substantial inputs into the plan preparation is much appreciated.

Special thanks is extended to Mr Timothy Teye Oman, the Regional Economic Planning Officer for the encouragement, guidance and general facilitating role he and his team played and to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) for providing the Technical Bus stopping in the preparation of the document.

It is our prayer that the good Lord will continue to grant us long life, energy and resource to implement the plan to bring development to the people.

Format and Content of DMTDP

- i. Table of Contents**
- j. List of Acronyms**
- k. Executive Summary**
- i. General background of the DA including brief description of the vision, mission, functions, core values, process of preparing the DMTDP and participation of key stakeholders.
- ii. A brief insight into the scope and direction of the development programmes, sub-programmes and activities for 2018-2021 (as informed by the Agenda for Jobs)
- iii. Indicative budget, financial plan and expected outcomes.

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

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

Chapter 2: Development Issues for 2018-2021

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

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

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

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

Chapter 4: Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the DA

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

Chapter 5: Annual Action Plan of the DA

- ❖ Annual Action Plan developed from the PoA, as a basis for the DA Budget
- ❖ Structure plans, local plans etc.

Chapter 6: Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

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

Table of Contents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	I
TABLE OF CONTENTS	IV
LIST OF TABLES	VI
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	IX
CHAPTER ONE	1
1.1 Performance Review and Profile/Current Situation/Baseline	1
1.2 Introduction	1
1.3 Legal frameworks	1
1.4 How the Assembly Works	1
1.5 The Vision, Mission and Functions of the District	2
1.6 The Area Councils under the District Assembly are to perform the following Functions:	3
1.7 Functions of Unit Committees	3
1.8 Objectives	3
1.9 Performance Review of DMTDP 2014-2017	4
1.10 Summary of achievements of the Implementation of the DMTDP 2014-2017	24
1.11 Statement on the problems/issues/challenges identified during implementation and actions taken to address them.	24
1.12 Relevant lessons for the next planning phase.	24
1.13 Financial and Expenditure Performance Review	25
1.14 Development Issues Constraining Financial performance of the District Assembly	29
1.15 Analysis of Existing Situation/Compilation of the District Profile	29
1.16 History and Geography	29
1.17 Institutional capacity needs	30
1.18 Physical and Natural environment	31
1.19 Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy and the Environment	31
1.20 Topography and Climatic Features	31
1.21 Water and Waste Management	31
1.22 Soil and Vegetation	35
1.23 Natural and Man-Made Disasters	36
1.24 Natural resource utilization	36
1.25 Population and Demographic Characteristics	37
1.26 Migration	42
1.27 Gender Equality	42
1.28 Settlement systems	43
1.29 Culture	45
1.30 Governance	45
1.31 Security	48
1.32 Local economic development	48
1.33 Economy of the District	48
1.34 Food Security	52
1.35 Nutrition	52
1.36 Social services	53
1.37 Information and communication technology (ICT)	62
1.38 Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection	63
1.39 Science, technology and innovation	65
1.40 A Summary of Key Development Problems/Issues/Gaps Identified from The Situation Analysis.	65
1.41 Community Needs and Aspirations	67
1.42 Harmonization of Community needs and aspirations with identified key development gaps/problems/issues	67

1.43 Key Development Problems/Issues Harmonized under the Appropriate Thematic Areas of The GSGDA II, 2014-2017.....	69
CHAPTER TWO	79
2.1 Prioritization of Development Issues	79
2.2 POCC Analysis of Prioritized Adopted Development Issues	79
2.3 Impact analysis	87
2.4 Sustainable prioritised issues as categorised under themes and goals	88
CHAPTER THREE	89
3.1 Development Projections, Adopted Goals, Sub-Goals, Objectives and Strategies	89
3.2 Introduction	89
3.3 Projected Development Requirements for 2018-2021	89
3.4 Projected Medium Term Development Requirement for 2018-2021.....	89
3.5 Development Projections for 2018-2021	90
3.6 Projected Population Estimate	90
3.7 Population Projections for the first 20 communities in the District	93
3.8 School Infrastructure Development Growth and Projected Projects	94
3.9 Health Facilities Development Growth and Projected Development	94
3.10 Road Construction, Rehabilitation and Tarring (Bitumen) Development.....	94
3.11 Adopted Development Issues, Thematic Goals, Policy Objectives and Strategies from NMTDPF, 2018-2021	95
CHAPTER FOUR.....	103
4.1 Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the District Assembly	103
4.2 Programme of Action.....	113
4.3 Indicative Financial Strategy	134
CHAPTER FIVE	136
5.1 Annual Action Plans 2018-2021	136
CHAPTER SIX	195
6.1 Implementation of Monitoring and Evaluation	195
6.2 Rationale of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	213
6.3 Strategy for Data Collection, Collation, Analysis and use of results Matrix, Implementation, and M&E..	213
6.4 Development Evaluation	214
6.5 Considerations for Evaluation:	214
6.6 Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation.....	214
6.7 Purpose of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E).....	215
6.8 How Participatory M&E will be done	215
6.9 The Evaluation Report	215
6.10 Programme and Evaluation Report	215
6.11 Evaluation Reports	216
6.12 A summary of how the DMTDP would be Monitored and Evaluated	216
6.13 Summary of M&E BUDGET	217
6.14 Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports Format	219
6.15 Dissemination and Communication Strategy	219
6.16 Conclusion	223
ANNEX 1	225

List of Tables

Table 1: Performance Review of DMTDP 2014-2017	5
Table 2: Total releases from government of Ghana	25
Table 3: All sources of Revenue Generated within the Planned Period	26
Table 4: Actual Receipt of Internally Generated Revenue/Funds from the District	27
Table 5: Membership of the DPCU.....	30
Table 6: Main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households.....	32
Table 7: type of bathing facility used by household by type of locality	33
Table 8: method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality	34
Table 9: Population of District by age, sex and locality	38
Table 10: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex.....	40
Table 11: Population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity	41
Table 12: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex	49
Table 13: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex.....	49
Table 14: Tourism Sites	52
Table 15: Decentralised Departments/Agencies/Service in the District	53
Table 16: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex.....	54
Table 17: Education facilities in the district.....	54
Table 18: Proportions of trained and untrained teachers at public schools.....	55
Table 19: B.E.C.E RESULTS	55
Table 20: Schools Enrolment for 2016/2017	55
Table 21: Number of Schools/Teachers	56
Table 22: Enrolment.....	56
Table 23: Comparative analysis of 2014-2016 BECE results	56
Table 24: Number of Candidates with Aggregate.....	57
Table 25: Health Facilities.	57
Table 26: Functional CHPS in the District as at 2017 July.....	59
Table 27: Health concerns.....	60
Table 28: The table below reveals the strength of some critical staff of district.....	61
Table 29: population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex	63
Table 30: Population by type by disability type and sex.....	64
Table 31: summary of key development issues of GSGDA II.....	65
Table 32: Scoring	67
Table 33: Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and profiling from 2014-2017.....	68
Table 34: key development issues under GSGDA II, 2014-2017 with implications for 2018-2021	69
Table 35: Identified Development issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs.....	70
Table 36: Adopted Development Dimensions ands Issues of DMTDP of MMDAs	74
Table 37: POCC Analysis	80
Table 38: impact analysis.....	87
Table 39: Sustainable prioritised issues	88
Table 40: Population projection by gender for 2018-2021	90
Table 41: Population Projections by sex and age cohorts using 2010 as base year for 2017 – 2021.....	91
Table 42: Population of age group in the 20 largest communities 2017.....	93
Table 43: Adopted Development Issues, Thematic Goals, Policy Objectives and Strategies.....	102
Table 44: Programmes and Sub-Programmes.....	104
Table 45: Prioritisation of programme	112
Table 46: Programmme of Action for Economic Development	113
Table 47: Programme of Action for Social Development.....	118

Table 48: Programme of Action for Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	127
Table 49: Programme of Action for Governance, Corruption and Accountability	132
Table 50: Revenue Projections for (ALL SOURCES) 2018 – 2021	134
Table 51: Indicative Financial Budget for 2018-2021	134
Table 52: summary of cost of implementation.....	135
Table 53: Annual Action Plan 2018.....	136
Table 54: Annual Action Plan 2019.....	144
Table 55: Annual Action Plan 2020.....	161
Table 56: Annual Action Plan 2021	178
Table 57: Monitoring/Results Matrix.....	196
Table 58: M&E BUDGET	217
Table 59: A Summary of How the DMTDP Would Be Monitored and Evaluated & Budget.....	218
Table 60: Dissemination and Communication Strategy.....	221
Table 61: DPCU membership	222
Table 62: Members of Plan Preparation Task Team.....	222
Table 63: Specific Responsibilities in Monitoring and Evaluation.....	222

List of Figures

Figure 1: Figure 1: Internally Generated Fund Analysis during the planned period.....	28
Figure 2: Seven Thematic Areas of DMTDP 2014-2017.....	28
Figure 3: Ajumako-Enyan- Essaim District in Regional Context.....	29
Figure 4: Geographical Location of the District in the Regional Context	30
Figure 5: type of toilet facility used by households	33
Figure 6: land fill at Techiman.....	34
Figure 7: Vegetation map of the District.....	35
Figure 8: Soil vegetation map of the district.....	36
Figure 9: Mineral Deposit in the District	37
Figure 10: organizational structure of the DA	47
Figure 11: Population of persons 15 years and older by their employment status and sex.....	50
Figure 12: employed population 15 years and older by employment sector.....	51
Figure 13: Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Map with Health Facilities	58
Figure 14: functional CHPS	59
Figure 15: ANC registrants and teenage pregnancy.....	62
Figure 16: summary of cost of implementation.....	135

Accronyms

AEEDA	AJUMAKO-ENYAN-ESSIAM DISTRICT
DA	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
DAs	DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES
DACF	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND
DBO	DISTRICT BUDGET OFFICER
DCD	DISTRICT COORDINATING DIRECTOR
DCE	DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
DFO	DISTRICT FINANCE OFFICER
DMTDP	DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
DPCU	DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT
DPO	DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER
EC	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
ECG	ELECTRICITY COMPANY OF GHANA
EPA	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
FGM	FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION
GPRS	GHANA POVERTY REGUCTION STRATEGY
GSGDA	GHANA SHARED GROWTH DEVELOPMENT AGENDA
GSGDA II	GHANA SHARED GROWTH DEVELOPMENT AGENDA II
GSS	GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE
HIPC	HIGHLY INDEBTED POOR COUNTRIES
M & E	MONITORING AND EVALUATION
MDAs	MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES
MLGRDE	MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT RURAL DEVELOPMENT AN ENVIRONMENT
MMDAs	METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES
NDPC	NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION
NGOs	NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS
PHC	POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
POCC	POTENTIAL, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS, CHALLENGES
PWD	PERSONS WITH DISABILITY
RCC	REGIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL
REPO	REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING OFFICER
RPCU	REGIONAL PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT
SD	SUB-DISTRICT
SEA	STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
VRA	VOLTA RIVER AUTHORITY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly was established by LI 1383 of 1988 to exercise the powers conferred on her by the Minister of Local Government and Rural Development under Section (1) of the Local Government Act 1993, Act 462. Ajumako-Enyan- Essiam District Assembly is one of the twenty administrative Districts in the central region of Ghana with a projected population 160,761, the growth rate of 2.2% percent.

The District is bounded to the north by the Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa District Assembly, to the south by Ekumfi District Assembly and Mfantseman Municipal Assembly, to the east by Gomoa West District Assembly and to the west by Assin South and Abura/Asebu/Kwamankese District Assemblies.

Vision

To be a center of high quality service provider to its people.

Mission

To facilitate and coordinate maintenance of peace, order, and provision of high quality socio-economic services to its people sustainably in a participatory manner.

Core Values

In line with AEEDA's Vision and Mission are the core values geared towards the District's daily work and behavior upon its staff and clients. The core values are as follows:-

- i. Integrity and accountability
- ii. Respect for individuals
- iii. Effectiveness
- iv. Efficiency
- v. Hard Work and Professionalism
- vi. Sustainability
- vii. Participatory management and Continuous learning

Some key Functions of Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly are;

- i. Constitutes the planning authority for the District
- ii. Provision of infrastructure
- iii. Exercise political and administrative authority in the District
- iv. Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the overall development of the District
- v. Responsible for the overall development in the District
- vi. Maintenance of security and public safety in the District

Section 1, 10 and 11 of the National Development Planning (System) Act 1994 (Act 480) enjoins ministries and sector agencies to undertake development planning functions in consultation with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) in accordance with the Civil Service Law, 1993 (PNDC). Section 10 (3) of the same act indicates that the development planning undertaken by a ministry and the sector agency shall be based on national development goals issued by the NDPC

and in 10 (5), the ministry or sector agency shall ensure that the plans are compatible with national development goals.

The objective of this Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) is to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in the Socio-Economic and Political development of the District for the mutual benefit of all its stakeholders.

Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly was thus required to conduct a thorough 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 variables that impacted on the operations of the Assembly to serve as the basis for preparing the DMTDP for a period of four years, 2018-2021.

Objective

The main objective of the plan is to provide an avenue, in the medium term which would guide the District to implement sustainable development programmes to reduce the high level of poverty and improve the living conditions of the people with substantial emphasis on growing and ensuring the an accelerated local economic development.

Methodology;

The DMTDP 2018-2021 was prepared using various concept of identifying, selecting, processing and analyzing information which were done through open forum, working session, focus group discussions and community durbars involving all respective stakeholders. Information obtained from the stakeholders engagement came in the form of primary and secondary data (qualitative and quantitative). The following are some of the engagements and other documents referred to.

- 1 Workshops for Town/Area Councils, Heads of Department and Decentralised Departments and Agencies.
- 2 Community durbars organized to solicit primary data from local indigens
- 3 Data such as Departmental Action Plans collected from Departments and Other Agencies.
- 4 Review of past Development Plan as secondary data to inform preparation of the DMTDP 2018-2021
- 5 Review of Progress Reports.
- 6 Data on 2010 Population and Housing Census released by Ghana Statistical Service
- 7 Stakeholders engagement at the district level

Participation by stakeholders

As per the guidelines from NDPC, a participatory approach was adopted by District Assembly in the preparation of the DMTDP, 2018-2021. The participatory stakeholders for the preparation of the development plan include

- a. The District Chief Executive
- b. District Coordinating Director
- c. Heads of Departments/Units
- d. Decentralised Departments and Agencies
- e. Assembly Members
- f. Town/Area Councils

- g. Traditional Authorities
- h. Trade Associations
- i. NGOs
- j. Civil Society

Key Issues

Key issues that affected the implementation of the last plan (2014-2017) were as follows:

1. Inadequate revenue mobilization and Management
2. Non-functioning of Area Councils
3. Poor participation of communities in project Monitoring and Evaluation
4. Data and information on certain projects were unavailable and this made it difficult for effective monitoring of projects, eg GETFund Projects.
5. The delay in the release of funds for the implementation of projects
6. Difficulty in acquiring land for projects
7. Poor internet connectivity posed a challenge to reporting on programmes and projects
8. Inadequate financial allocation to Project Management
9. Most of the activities, projects and programmes implemented were outside the plan

Goal of DMTDP 2018-2021

In line with the national goal, the District has set for itself a stated goal to pursue during the planned period spanning from 2018 to 2021- *Improving the quality of life of the people of the District through mobilization and utilization of resources*. This goal is clearly consistent and compatible with the national goal; *An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all 2017-2024*. This goal was set through consensus building. In pursuant of this goal, the District intends to implement projects and programmes that could help enhance good governance and integrated management of land, water and other resources to support its numerous communities. This is to help improve the livelihood of the people without undermining the natural resource base.

Financing the Plan

The estimated cost of implementing the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Plan is Twenty-Seven Million, Three Hundred and Eighty-Six Thousand, Eight Hundred and Sixty-Three Ghana Cedis and Thirty-Eight Pesewas (GH 27,386,863.38) to be funded by GoG, District Assembly and Donores. The indicative financial budget However, within the plan period, projected revenue, which could be generated from the traditional sources, would amount to Thirty-One Million and Seventy-Nine Thousand, Two Hundred and Sixty-Seven Ghana Cedis and Fifty-One Pesewas (GHc 31,079,267.51).

Table 1: Summary Cost of Implementation

NO.	THEMATIC AREA	AMOUNT GHC	%
1.	Economic Development	917,600.00	3
2.	Social Development	821,800.00	3
3.	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	23,755,500.00	87
4.	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	1,891,963.38	7
5.	Total	27,386,863.38	100

Conclusion

The assembly identified key development issues which were harmonized. Again, the development priorities that would address the key development issues of the District are also indicated in the plan. It is therefore expected that the District Assembly as the central architect of the development process would work in partnership with key stakeholders to successfully implement the plan to accomplish the objectives for the period 2018–2021. This plan focuses primarily on bridging the gap between the poor and the rich through promotion of the local economic development, improving educational, environmental and health infrastructure and accessibility, increasing the participation of women in leadership positions, building the capacity especially among the youth to be proactive and innovative for self-sustenance, increasing agricultural production and promoting culture. Moreover, the implementation of the programmes and projects are expected to attract investment and extra funding for consistent financing of the plan to impact on the development status of the District and wealth of its people.

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Performance Review and Profile/Current Situation/Baseline

1.2 Introduction

This chapter emphasis on the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly's legal frameworks, its Vision, Mission, core values, functions and Objectives for its establishment. The chapter also describes the performance of the District Assembly under the GSGDA II (2014-2017). The performance of the assembly was reviewed under the appropriate thematic areas. The review also took into consideration cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, Gender, Vulnerability, Child Protection, Social Inclusion and the Environment (climate change issues). The Income and Expenditure statements of the assembly were equally reviewed for the period 2014-2017.

The review of the profile and the performance is to enable the assembly identify challenges during the period 2014-2017 which may have implications in the 2018-2021 plan period. Lessons learnt were also documented. The chapter concluded with the identification of key development issues that need to be addressed in 2018-2021.

1.3 Legal frameworks

- ✚ The 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana (Chapter 6 and 20), which enshrines decentralization policy
- ✚ The Civil Service Law, 1993 (PNDC Law 327)
- ✚ The Local Governance Act (Act 936 of 2016) which provides the legal basis for the implementation of decentralization policy
- ✚ The District Assembly's Common Fund Act (Act 455)
- ✚ The National Development Planning Commission Act, 1994 (Act 479)
- ✚ The National Development Planning Systems Act, 1994 (Act 480)
- ✚ Town and Country Planning Ordinance of 1945 (Cap 84)
- ✚ The Local Government (Urban, Zonal and Town Councils and Unit Committees) Establishment Instrument of 1994, LI 1589 (amended)
- ✚ The Local Government (Departments of District Assemblies) Commencement Instrument LI 1961
- ✚ Financial Administration Act, 2003 (Act 654)
- ✚ Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663)
- ✚ Internal Audit Agency Act, 2003 (Act 658)
- ✚ Ghana Audit Service Act, 2000 (Act 584)
- ✚ Internal Revenue Act, 2005 (Act 684)-Registration of Business
- ✚ Financial Administration Regulations, 2004 (LI 1802)
- ✚ Financial Memoranda for MMDAs-June, 2004 (Ghana Gazette, No. 35, 20th August, 2004)

1.4 How the Assembly Works

In the performance of its functions, the district assembly works through committees. These are statutory committees which the assembly is required to establish. The committee system enables the assembly to fully deliberate issues and achieve consensus before they are laid before the General Assembly. It gives each assembly member the opportunity to be heard and thereby protects the minority. The day-to-day work of the assembly is in the hands of officers, who implement the assembly members' decisions and manage the delivery of services. Heads of Departments/units with knowledge and institutional memory in particular issues also advice assembly members.

The seven (7) thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II are as follows;

1. Ensuring and sustaining macro-economic stability
2. Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
4. Oil and gas development
5. Infrastructure and Human Settlements development
6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment
7. Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance Programme

1.5 The Vision, Mission and Functions of the District

1.5.1 Vision

To be a center of high quality service provider to its people.

1.5.2 Mission

To facilitate and coordinate maintenance of peace, order, and provision of high quality socio-economic services to its people sustainably in a participatory manner.

1.5.3 Core Values

In line with AEEDA's Vision and Mission are the core values geared towards the District's daily work and behavior upon its staff and clients. The core values are as follows:-

- viii. Integrity and accountability
- ix. Respect for individuals
- x. Effectiveness
- xi. Efficiency
- xii. Hard Work and Professionalism
- xiii. Sustainability
- xiv. Participatory management and Continuous learning

1.5.4 Functions of the District Assembly

Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District was established by LI 1383 of 1988 to exercise the powers conferred on her by the Minister of Local Government and Rural Development under Section (1) of the Local Government Act 1993, Act 462.

The Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly has deliberative, legislative and executive functions and it is the highest Local Authority within its area of jurisdiction in consonance with Section 10 of Act 462. The other subsidiary functions are stated in the Local Government Act, Act 462 of 1993 and the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly Establishment Instrument (L.I. 1383 of 1988).

Functions:

Section 10(30) of Act 462 lists the functions of the District Assembly as follows:-

- a) Responsible for the overall development of the district and shall ensure the preparation and submission through the Regional Coordinating Council for approval of the development plan to the NDPC and budget to Minister of Finance for the District.
- b) Formulate and execute plans, programmes, and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resource necessary for overall development of the District:
- c) Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and initiate develop.
- d) Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide principal works and services in the District.

- e) Responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district.
- f) In co-operative with appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the District.
- g) Ensure ready access to the courts and public tribunals by the citizens in the District for the promotion of peace and justice;
- h) Initiate, sponsor or carry out studies necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by the Act or another enactment; and
- i) Perform such other functions as may be provided under any other enactment.

1.6 The Area Councils under the District Assembly are to perform the following Functions:

- ❖ Perform functions assigned to them by the instruments setting them up
- ❖ Perform functions assigned to them by the assemblies
- ❖ Record keeping of all rateable persons and properties in the urban area, zone or town
- ❖ Assist any person authorized by the District Assembly to collect revenues due to the assembly
- ❖ Recommend to the assembly the naming of all streets in its area of authority and cause all building in the streets to be numbered
- ❖ Plant trees in any street and to erect tree-guards to protect them so that the streets are not unduly obstructed
- ❖ Prevent and control fire outbreaks including bush fires
- ❖ Prepare annual budgets of revenues and recurrent and development budget of the urban or town council for the approval of the assemblies
- ❖ Prevent and control fire outbreaks including bush fires
- ❖ Mobilise and manage resources

1.7 Functions of Unit Committees

- ❖ Supervise the staff of district assembly performing duties in its area of authority
- ❖ Assist in revenue collection
- ❖ Organize communal and voluntary work
- ❖ Educate the people in their rights, privileges, obligations, and responsibilities
- ❖ Provide focal point for discussion of local matters and make recommendations to the assembly
- ❖ Monitor the implementation of self-help and development projects
- ❖ Assist in enumerating and keeping records of all rateable persons and properties

1.8 Objectives

The review seeks to determine the;

1. Extent of implementation of proposed programmes, projects and activities, and the achievement of set goals, objectives and targets as contained in the plan.
2. Reasons for any deviation regarding implementation or set targets
3. Action taken to remedy the situation during implementation

1.9 Performance Review of DMTDP 2014-2017

The review is based on the performance of the District under the seven (7) thematic areas of the **Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (2014-2017)**.

1. Ensuring and sustaining macro-economic stability
2. Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
4. Oil and gas development
5. Infrastructure and Human Settlements development
6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment
7. Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance Programme

The table 1 below gives details of programmes and projects lined up for implementation for the 4-year period of the 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development Plan under the various thematic areas.

The table indicates the Thematic Area, Policy Objective, Programmes, Sub-Programme, Broad Project/Activity, Indicators (Baseline (2013) MTDP Target and Cumulative Achievement)

The table also highlights on the programmes and projects which could not be implemented as a result of various reasons within the four year period.

Table 1: Performance Review of DMTDP 2014-2017

Period	Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic stability						
	Policy Objective:						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad Project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in box 7 with reasons
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Installation of oil Processing Machine-palm	Nil	1	1	Fully implemented
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	REP/BAC, PLAN GHANA programme	4 enterprenueral training were conducted	8 enterprenueral training were conducted	16 enterprenueral training were conducted	Fully implemented
	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	MP's Social intervention programmes	0	0	0	Not implemented
2016							
2017							
Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's private sector							
Policy Objective: Expand opportunities for job Creation							
2014	Economic Development	Trade, tourism, and industrial development	Rural Enterprises Project	1	1	1	Fully implemented
	Economic Development	Trade, tourism, and industrial development	Rural Enterprise Program/PLAN GHANA Activities: Technology Improvement and packaging training; Trade show and Exhibition, Business Counselling, Traditional Apprentice training etc	2 training	4 training	3 training	On-going
	Economic Development	Trade, tourism, and industrial development	Promotion of Culture & Music-Support in the organisation of Culture and musical programs in District	0	0	0	Not implemented
	Economic Development	Trade, tourism, and industrial development	Setting up of recreational parks	0	0	0	Not implemented

2015	Economic Development	Trade, tourism, and industrial development	Promotion of culture	0	0	0	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Trade, tourism, and industrial development	Business Advisory Centre/NBSSI/REP	100	50	50	Fully implemented
	Economic Development	Trade, tourism, and industrial development	REP/BAC/PLAN GHANA	50 participants Trianed in Bussiness Development	Training of 100 Enterprenure on business dev't	Training of 100 Enterprenure on business dev't	Fully implemented
	Economic Development	Trade, tourism, and industrial development	Promotion of Culture	0	0	0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Trade, tourism, and industrial development	REP/BAC/PLAN GHANA	50 participants Trianed in Bussiness Development	Training of 100 Enterprenure on business dev't	Training of 100 Enterprenure on business dev't	Fully implemented
	Economic Development	Trade, tourism, and industrial development	Training of women groups in productive ventures	0	0	0	Not implemented
Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management							
Policy Objective:							
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	MOFA Agriculture Improvement	20%	60%	40%	On-going
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Agricultural Extension Services	40%	80%	95%	On-going
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	GSOP Projects and Programmes (Coconut farms at Abaasa and Essiam)	1,000 Coco nut trees	1,600 Coco nut trees	1,600 Coco nut trees	On-going
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Sensitization of cocoa farmers on safe and improved farming practices	4	4	3	On-going
	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Promotion of sustainable environment, land and water management	3 trianings conducted	8 trianings be conducted	4 trianings conducted	On-going

	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Promotion of livestock and poultry development	0	0	0	Not implemented
	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Promotion of selected stable crops for development for food security	Maize Cassava Plantain Paddy rice	20% increase Maize 20% increase Cassava 20% increase Plantain 5% increase Paddy rice	15% increase Maize 10% increase Cassava 5% increase Plantain 5% increase Paddy rice	Fully implemented
	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Improving post production management to reduce losses and increase quality	30% of farm produce lost through post harvest	Post harvest losses reduced by 10%	Post harvest losses reduced by 15%	On-going
Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlements							
Policy Objective:							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Completion of phase 1 of Office complex at Ajumako	1	1	0	On-going
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Payment for Completed Doctors Bungalow at Ajumako	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Staff Quarters at Ajumako	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Provision of Street Light	200	500	500	Fully Implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Completion of 3-Unit Classroom Block at Akotogua	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Renovation of 3-Unit Classroom Block at Estii Abeka	100%	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Renovation of 6-Unit Classroom Block at Ekukrom	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Completion of JHS at Ampia Ajumako	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented

Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Completion of Durbar Grounds at Techiman and Entumbil	2	2	100%	Fully Implemented
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Supply of Dual Desks to Schools (District wide)	500	700	700	Fully Implemented
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction 100 Teacher's Tables and Chairs (District wide)	100	100	100	Fully Implemented
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 6 seater KVIP at Enyan Abaasa	0	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 14 No. seater KVIP	0	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Rural Electrification and Maintenance	20%	40%	60%	On-going
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation of Markets	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of Markets	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Spot improvement of Onwoamase-Denkyira (5km)	0	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Block Paving of Ajumako Lorry Park	1	2	2	Fully Implemented
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Spot improvement of Bisease Road	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of Feeder Roads	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 5 Durbar Grounds at Ochiso-Ba zones	2	5	5	Fully Implemented

Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of Boreholes (District wide)	10	30	30	Fully Implemented
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Completion of Essiam Durbar Ground (phase 2)	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Completion of Enyan Maim market (phase 2)	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 3 Unit classroom Clock Abaasa Technical School at Enyan Abaasa	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 4 seater KVIP toilet Nkwantanum Police Station	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Street naming project-Logistics and Training of stakeholders	40%	80%	100%	Fully Implemented
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Creation and Dislodgment of drains			0	Not Implemented
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Town & country Planning	1	1	1	On-going
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	MP's Constituency Projects	100%	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	HIPC-MP's	0	0	0	Not Implemented
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Human Resource Department Office Repairs	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Maintenance of Office Building	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Renovation of District Chief Executive	1	1	1	Fully Implemented

	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Maintenance of Grader	1	1	0	Not implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Bags of cement to support community initiated Projects	200	700	500	On-going
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Packets of Roofing sheets for community initiated Projects	50	120	85	On-going
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Support for other community initiated Projects	Provision of building materials e.g cement, iron rod, zinc etc	1000 bags cement 100 roofing sheets 80 boxes of nails	900 bags of cement 80 packets of roofing sheets etc	On-going
	Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Promote construction of 2000 household latrine	500	2000	800	On-going
	Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Mangement	Fumigation and sanitation of Environment	60 communities	District-wide	168 communities	On-going
	Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Mangement	Disaster Management- To help prevent disaster from floods, fire, etc through education and to assist victims of such financially	District wide	District-wide	16 communities	On-going
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Street naming and property Address System	Roads in the District are named	Plan target is to conduct property addressing	Yet to commence property addressing	Started but abandoned
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 4 No. 3Unit classroom block	15	4	4	Fully implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 1 No. 3Unit classroom block at Enyan-Maim	1	1	1	Fully implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	District Library Maintenance	0	0	0	Not implemented

Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Renovation of community centre	0	0	0	Not Implemented
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 2No. 1Unit CHPS Compound	12	2	2	Fully implemented
Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Sanitation Improvement Package-Zoomlion	4	4	4	On-going
Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	National Fumigation Exercise	4	4	4	On-going
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Rural Electrification	124 communities	15 communities	23 communities	On-going
Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Local Sanitation/Waste Management	Daily clean up by EHSO/Zoomlion	District-wide	District-wide	On-going
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 1 No. 2 seater WC Toilet	1	1	1	Fully implemented
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Spot improvement of Feeder Roads	10	10	5	On-going
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Completion of Ground floor of Office Complex	0	0	0	Not implemented
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Maintenance of Assembly Residential Buildings	0	15	3	On-going
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Maintenance of Office Buildings	0	0	0	Not implemented
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Acquisition of Land Banks	0	0	0	Not implemented
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 1 No. Durbar ground	1	1	1	Fully implemented

	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Block paving of Ajumako Lorry park	0	2	2	Fully implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Markets construction/Renovation	0	0	0	Not implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Street Naming and Property Address System	Most streets in the District are named	Conduct the property addressing	No achievement	Suspended
	Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Sanitation Improvement Package	Daily inspection of sanitary workers	A clean District	The District is generally clean	On-going
	Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Local Sanitation/Waste Management	Daily inspection of sanitary workers	A clean District	The District is generally clean	On-going
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Completion of 1 NO. 3 Unit Classroom Block at Mando	1	1	1	Fully implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Completion of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block at Hasowodze	1	1	1	Fully implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 3 Unit classroom block at Breman Fawomanye	1	1	1	Fully implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 3 Unit classroom block at Etsii Abeka	1	1	1	Fully implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of teachers quarters at Ajumako Boso	1	1	1	Fully implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 1No. 1 Unit CHPS Compound at Osedzie	1	1	1	Fully implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 1No. 1 Unit CHPS Compound at Obrawogum	1	1	1	Fully implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 1No. 1 Unit CHPS Compound at Ampia Ajumako	1	1	1	Fully implemented

	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of nurses quarters at Osedzie	1	1	1	Fully implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Self Help Projects/Community Initiated Projects (CIP)	Provision of building materials e.g cement, iron rod, zinc etc	300 bags cement 70 roofing sheets 40 boxes of nails	300 bags of cement 65 packets of roofing sheets etc	On-going
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Rural Electrification and Maintenance	Routine maintenance and extension	Ensure regular power supply	Routine maintenance and extension to 20 communities	On-going
2017	Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Sanitation Improvement Package-Zoomlion	Daily inspection of sanitary workers	A clean District	The District is generally clean	On-going
	Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Local Sanitation/Waste Management	Daily inspection of sanitary workers	A clean District	The District is generally clean	On-going
	Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and management	Toilet maintenance and hand washing campaign	0	0	0	Not implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Completion of 1 NO. 3 Unit Classroom Block at Mando	1	1	1	Fully implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Completion of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block at Hasowodze	1	1	1	Fully implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 3 Unit classroom block at Breman Fawomanye	1	1	1	Fully implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 3 Unit classroom block at Etsii Abeka	1	1	1	Fully implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of teachers quarters at Ajumako Boso	1	1	1	Fully implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 1No. 1 Unit CHPS Compound at Osedzie	1	1	1	Fully implemented

	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 1No. 1 Unit CHPS Compound at Obrawogum	1	1	1	Fully implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 1No. 1 Unit CHPS Compound at Ampia Ajumako	1	1	1	Fully implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of nurses quarters at Osedzie	1	1	1	Fully implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Completion of 1 N0. 3 Unit Classroom Block at Mando	1	1	1	Fully implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 1No. 1 Unit CHPS Compound at Osedzie	1	1	1	Fully implemented
	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Street Naming and Property Addressing Systems	Roads in the District are named	Plan target is to conduct property addressing	Yet to commence property addressing	Started but abandoned
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective:							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community Development	Promotion of Akwambo Festival	1	1	1	Fully implemented
	Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Mangement	Increase the capacity of NADMO to deal with the impact of natural Disasters	1	1	1	Fully implemented
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Developmeny	Support for people with Disability	4	4	4	On-going
	Social Seervices Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Allocation to Ghana School Feeding Program	4	4	4	On-going
	Social Seervices Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Withdrawal and integration of 180 children from servitude	0	4	2	On-going

Social Seervices Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Promotion of sports in schools-support with feeding and sport kits during sports competitions	0	1	1	Fully Implement
Social Seervices Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Allocation to enhance District Library	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
Social Seervices Delivery	Health Delivery	Allocation to enhance Health Delivery System	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
Social Seervices Delivery	Health Delivery	Allocation to DHAT (District Health Advocacy Team)	1	4	2	Fully Implemented
Social Seervices Delivery	Education and Youth Development	STME-Science Technology and Mathematics Education-support schools with the acquisition of books and equipment for STME	2	1	2	Fully Implemented
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Developmeny	Support for social welfare activities (District wide)	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Developmeny	Community Development Programmes (District wide)	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Developmeny	Anniversary Celebrations	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
Social Seervices Delivery	Health Delivery	HIV/AIDS campaign on condom use during Akwambo festival	1	4	4	Fully Implemented
Social Seervices Delivery	Health Delivery	HIV/AIDS campaign counsel and Testing	1	4	2	On-going
Social Seervices Delivery	Health Delivery	Training workshop on use of HIV/AIDS health game	1	4	2	On-going
Social Seervices Delivery	Health Delivery	Malaria control: Education of malaria prevention, Distribution of mosquito nets.	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
Social Seervices Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Sponsorship for 4 youth in the District to pay their school fees	4	4	4	Fully Implemented

	Social Seervices Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Sponsorship for 5 youth to attend teacher training school	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
	Social Seervices Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Assist JHS and SHS pupils and students to pay their school fees.	16	30	35	Fully Implemented
	Social Seervices Delivery	Health Delivery	Support for HIV\AIDS Programme	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
	Enviromental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Mangement	Monitoring by Waste Management Department	Weekliiy monitoring	Weekliiy monitoring	Weekliiy monitoring	Fully Implemented
	Social Seervices Delivery	Health Delivery	Management of cemeteries	0	0	0	Not implemented
	Enviromental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Mangement	Dislodgment of public toilet	7	10	8	Fully Implemented
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Developmeny	Support persons with Disability	50	100	80	On-going
	Social Seervices Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Student financial Assistance	10	10	15	Fully implemented
	Social Seervices Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Ghana School Feeding Programme	10	15	21	On-going
	Social Seervices Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Sport promotion	0	0	0	Not implemented
	Social Seervices Delivery	Health Delivery	HIV/AIDS Control and Prevention	District wide	District wide	District wide	Fully Implemeted
	Social Seervices Delivery	Health Delivery	Malaria Prevention and Control	District wide	District wide	District wide	Fully implemented
	Enviromental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Mangement	Disaster Management & Prevention	District wide	District wide	District wide	Fully implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Developmeny	Social Welfare and community Development	District wide	District wide	District wide	On-going
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Developmeny	Support for Persons with Disability	District wide	District wide	District wide	On-going
	Social Seervices Delivery	Health Delivery	HIV/AIDS Control and prevention	4	4	4	Fully Implemented

	Social Seervices Delivery	Health Delivery	Malaria Prevention and Control	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
	Social Seervices Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Sport promotion	District wide	District wide	District wide	On-going
	Social Seervices Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Ghana School feeding Programme	10	15	21	On-going
	Social Seervices Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Students' financial assistance	5	10	10	Fully implemented
2016	Social Seervices Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Sports, Recreation and Culture Management.	District wide	District wide	District wide	On-going
	Social Seervices Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Public Education and Sensitization	District wide	District wide	District wide	On-going
	Social Seervices Delivery	Education and Youth Development	District Education Fund (2%)				
	Social Seervices Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support to sports Development	District wide	District wide	District wide	On-going
	Social Seervices Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support to School Feeding Programme	10 schools	50 schools	26 schools	On-going
	Social Seervices Delivery	Health Delivery	Support to Malaria Control programmes	District wide	District wide	District wide	On-going
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Developmeny	Support for Persons with Disability	50	120	95	On-going
	Social Seervices Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Mass education on responsible parenting and child abuse	District wide	District wide	District wide	On-going
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Developmeny	Monitoring of NGO activities	District wide	District wide	District wide	On-going
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Developmeny	Monitoring visits to LEAP beneficiaries in 32 communities	0	32	28	On-going
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Developmeny	Visitation and registration of 30 day care centres in the district	District wide	District wide	District wide	On-going

	Social Seervices Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Adult education on sanitation issues, disease prevention and personal cleanliness	District wide	District wide	District wide	On-going
	Social Seervices Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support for SMTIE and other educational activities	District wide	District wide	District wide	On-going
	Social Seervices Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support to School Feeding Programme	10	15	21	On-going
	Social Seervices Delivery	Health Delivery	Malaria Prevention and Control programmes	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
	Social Seervices Delivery	Health Delivery	HIV/AIDS control and prevention	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Developmeny	Support for Persons with Disability	50	150	85	On-going
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Developmeny	Mass education on responsible parenting and child abuse	District wide	District wide	District wide	On-going
2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Developmeny	Monitoring of NGO activities	District wide	District wide	District wide	On-going
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Developmeny	Monitoring visits to LEAP beneficiaries in 32 communities	District wide	District wide	District wide	On-going
	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Developmeny	Visitation and registration of 30 day care centres in the district	District wide	District wide	District wide	On-going
	Social Seervices Delivery	Health Delivery	Adult education on sanitation issues, disease prevention and personal cleanliness	District wide	District wide	District wide	On-going
	Social Seervices Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support for SMTIE and other educational activities	District wide	District wide	District wide	On-going
	Social Seervices Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support to sports Development	District wide	District wide	District wide	On-going
	Social Seervices Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support to School Feeding Programme	10	15	21	On-going

	Social Seervices Delivery	Health Delivery	Malaria Prevention and Control programmes	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
	Social Seervices Delivery	Health Delivery	HIV/AIDS control and prevention	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
Thematic Area: Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance							
Policy Objective:							
2014	Management and Administration	Legislative Oversight	Maintenance of peace and security in the District	District wide	District wide	District wide	Fully Implemented
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Setting up of Town & Country Planning	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Maintenance of Accounting Software/District Finance Office	0	0	0	Not implemented
	Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Maintenance of Office Vehicles	4	4	4	On-going
	Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Office Facilities (Purchase of computers & Accessories, furniture, and other office facilities.	15	4	4	Fully implemented
	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Preparation Development Plan, monitoring and evaluation of projects	Quarterly monitoring	Quarterly monitoring	Quarterly monitoring	On-going
	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Human Resource Capacity Building- seminars/workshops/meeting expenses	2	4	3	On-going
	Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Servicing and Maintenance of office equipment and facilities	Faulty officer equipment are serviced from time to time	Service all equipment	All office equipment serviced	On-going
	Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Office Plants/Generator	0	0	0	Not implemented
	Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Staff training on ICT, minutes taking and report wring staff Development	0	0	0	Not implemented

	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	In-house training on composite budget preparation and implementation, GIFMIS migration awareness (including decentralised department)	0	0	0	Not implemented
	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Capacity Building of staff of District Finance Office and District Planning Coordinating Unit	0	0	0	Not implemented
	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Organise training and workshops for area council members	0	0	0	Not implemented
	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Data Collection (External Consultation Fees to collect Data on business, value properties etc. to develop database to facilitate revenue collection: Area Plan Preparation and Documentation	0	0	0	Not implemented
	Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Provide offices for Area Councils	0	0	0	Not implemented
	Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Provide logistics for Area Councils	0	0	0	Not implemented
	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Human resource capacity building	8	8	6	On-going
	Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects and Programs	Quarterly monitoring	4	4	Fully implemented
	Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Support for sub-District structures	0	0	0	Not implemented
	Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	General Assembly and sub-committee meetings	3	3	3	Fully implemented
2015	Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Acquisition of 2 No. Generators	0	0	0	Not implemented

	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Town and country Planning Department Establishment	1	1	1	Fully implemented
	Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Maintenance of Fleets of vehicles	4	4	4	Fully implemented
	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	DPCU/Budget preparation/Reviews	1	1	1	Fully implemented
	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Revenue Database Compilation and Management	0	0	0	Not implemented
	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Revenue Mobilisation/Generation	50%	80%	60%	Fully implemented
	Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Acquisition of vehicle (pick up)	0	0	0	Not implemented
	Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Human resource capacity Building	8	8	6	On-going
	Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Provide offices for Area Council	0	0	0	Not implemented
	Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Provide logistics for Area Council	0	0	0	Not implemented
	Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Sensitization of communities on government projects and programmes by area councils	0	0	0	Not implemented
2016	Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Human resource capacity Building for Area Council	8	8	6	On-going
	Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	General Assembly and sub-Committee meetings	3	3	3	Fully implemented
	Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Acquisition of 1 No Generator	0	0	0	Not implemented
	Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Running and Maintenance of fleet of office vehicle	4	4	4	On-going
	Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Anniversary celebrations	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
	Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Town & country planning Dept. Establishment	1	1	1	Fully implemented
	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	DPCU/Budget Preparation/ D-plan reviews	1	1	1	Fully implemented

Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects and Programs	Quarterly monitoring	4	4	Fully implemented
Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Support for Person with Disability	50	100	85	On-going
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Revenue Database compilation and Maintenance of Accounting Software	0	0	0	Not implemented
Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Provision of office for Town/Area Councils	0	0	0	Not implemented
Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Area/Town Councils Capacity Training	0	0	0	Not implemented
Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	General Assembly and Sub-committee meetings	3	3	3	Fully implemented
Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Logistics for Area/Town Councils	0	0	0	Not implemented
Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	General Assembly and Sub-committee meetings	3	3	3	Fully implemented
Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Sensitization of communities on government projects and programmes by Area/Town Councils	0	0	0	Not implemented
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	DPCU/Budget Prep./D-Plan Reviews	1	1	1	Fully implemented
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Monitoring and Evaluation/D-Plan	Quarterly monitoring	4	4	Fully implemented
Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Human Resource Capacity Building	8	8	6	On-going
Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	General Assembly and sub-committee meetings	3	3	3	Fully implemented
Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Runing and Maintenance of fleet of Office Vehicles	4	4	4	On-going

2017	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Revenue Database compilation and Maintenance of Accounting Software	0	0	0	Not implemented
	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Revenue Mobilization/Generation	50%	80%	85%	Fully implemented
	Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Provision of office for Town/Area Councils	0	0	0	Not implemented
	Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Area/Town Councils Capacity Training	0	9	4	suspended
	Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Logistics for Area/Town Councils	0	0	0	Not implemented
	Management and Administration	General Adiminstration	Sensitization of communities on government projects and programmes by Area/Town Councils	0	0	0	Not implemented

1.10 Summary of achievements of the Implementation of the DMTDP 2014-2017

During the period under review, the district has strived hard to achieve most of its programmes outlined in the plan as compared to last period DMTDP (2010-2013). Despite the numerous challenges and setbacks which crippled the progress of the district in its full implementation of all the programmes and activities stated in the DMTDP (2014-2017). The district achieved 59.3% implementation of all activities and programmes (fully implemented programmes) as against the DMTDP (2010-2013) which saw only 49% success in the full implementation of its programmes.

However, the district still has some programmes which are on-going accounting for 15.4% and 25.3% representing programmes that were not implemented.

1.11 Statement on the problems/issues/challenges identified during implementation and actions taken to address them.

- Poor Institutional Performance
- Inadequate access to information & production resources
- Poor WASH activities and inadequate water and sanitation facilities
- Inadequate educational infrastructure
- High enrolment and overcrowding in basic schools
- Funding for effective and efficient spatial and land use planning (on-going)
- The nine (9) sub-structures lack logistical support to operate to its full capacity.
- Land litigations and disputes, among others.
- Court cases
- Limited and untimely access to finance by the District Assembly
- Political interference.

1.12 Relevant lessons for the next planning phase.

- ✚ There is too much emphasis on infrastructure development
- ✚ There is the need to engage in social protection activities
- ✚ Improving access to quality education
- ✚ Functionality of the nine (9) town and area councils should be enhanced

1.13 Financial and Expenditure Performance Review

1.13.1 Sources of Revenue

- ❖ Rates
- ❖ Lands and Royalties
- ❖ Fees
- ❖ Rents
- ❖ Licenses
- ❖ Fines, Penalties & Forfeits
- ❖ Investments
- ❖ Grants

1.13.2 Other donor support

This section deals with the finances of the Assembly. There are two major sources from which Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly derives its revenue namely, internal and external sources. During the planned period under review, about 43% of the Assembly annual budget was financed from internal sources. The over dependence on external sources of finance for funding its programmes is not satisfactory. It inhibits successful execution of annual action plans due to delay in transfers and shortfalls in expected funds transfers.

Table 2: Total releases from government of Ghana

TOTAL RELEASES FROM GOVERNMENT OF GHANA							
PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (WAGES AND SALARIES)							
Year	Requested As planned	Approved As per ceiling	Released	Deviations		Actual Expenditure	Variance
	A	B	C	A-B	B-C	D	(C-D)
2014	1,705,333.30	1,705,333.30	413,555.35	0.00	1,291,777.95	413,555.35	0.00
2015	1,577,243.00	1,577,243.00	1,615,215.12	0.00	-37,972.12	1,615,215.12	0.00
2016	1,665,602.92	1,665,602.92	1,406,165.67	0.00	259,437.25	1,406,165.67	0.00
2017	1,608,801.27	1,608,801.27	1,067,764.73	0.00	541,036.54	1,067,764.73	0.00
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS							
Year							
2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2016	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GOODS AND SERVICES							
Year							
2014	1,366,192.86	1,366,192.86	29,379.93	0.00	1,336,812.93	29,379.93	0.00
2015	2,540,111.00	2,540,111.00	24,853.85	0.00	2,515,257.15	24,853.85	0.00
2016	2,670,070.00	2,670,070.00	33,480.77	0.00	2,636,589.23	33,480.77	0.00
2017	2,450,904.65	2,450,904.65	7,296.62	0.00	2,443,608.03	7,296.62	0.00

1.13.3 External Sources of Revenue

However, the Government of Ghana (GoG) funds budget and released during the planned period has not been forthcoming. The delay in accessing the funds from government on-time impedes implementation of the District Assembly's programmes and annual action plans budgeted. Table 1.3 shows all the various sources of revenue budgeted, received and their variance during the planned period.

Table 3: All sources of Revenue Generated within the Planned Period

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned (GHC)	Actual received (GHC)	Variance (GHC)	Planned (GHC)	Actual received (GHC)	Variance (GHC)	Planned (GHC)	Actual received (GHC)	Variance (GHC)	Planned (GHC)	Actual received (GHC)	Variance (GHC)
GoG	171,629.96	293,79.93	142250.03	65,537.56	24853.83	40683.73	59769.00	19090.82	40678.18	41,828.45	7,296.62	34,531.83
IGF	254,363.00	144,055.29	110307.71	279,800.00	244805.47	34994.53	279800.00	176490.89	103309.11	287,626.00	160,104.43	127,521.57
DACF	2,567,552.26	729,225.41	1838326.85	2,692,415.44	1954058.67	738356.77	2635996.76	1636167.93	999828.83	4,288,115.45	391,416.53	3,896,698.92
DDF	702,619.00	715,863.10	-13,244.10	508,173.00	384860.00	123313.00	830520.00	445660.00	384860.00	924,970.00	0.00	924,970.00
Dev'pt Partners												
MSHAP	6,000.00	-		6,000.00	9312.62	-3,312.62	6,000.00	4,949.73	1,050.27	6,000.00	-	6,000.00
MP'S HIPC	25,000.00	-		25,000.00	180,000.00	-155,000.00	60,000.00	37,898.61	22,101.39	75,000.00		75,000.00
BAC	252,490.00	2,222.97	25,0267.03	252,490.00	-	-	100,000.00	20,924.00	79,076.00	100,000.00	24,796.00	75,204.00
GSOP FUND	-	-		360,000.00	95,888.29	264,111.71	634,019.09	226,881.60	407,137.49	634,019.09	56,689.04	577,330.05
SANIT. AND FUMIG.	212,000.00	-		212,000.00	43,245.00	168,755.00	212,000.00	165,600.00	46,400.00	-		
OTHER DONORS	26,888.00	-		26,888.00	20,548.57	6,339.43	26,888.00	-	0.00	26,888.00	37,500.00	10,612.00
ENVIRO.HEALTH UNIT	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,000.00	1,490.00	40,510.00	13,400.00	14,000.00	-600.00
Total	4,218,542.22	1,620,746.70	2,327,907.52	4,428,304.00	2,957,572.45	1,218,241.55	4,886,992.85	2,735,153.58	2,124,951.27	6,295,958.99	0.00	0.00

Source: District Finance Mid-Year Financial Report (2017)

1.13.4 Internal Sources of Revenue

Internally, the Assembly generates its revenue from various sources. The traditional sources of revenue for the Assembly are *rates, lands, fees and fines, and returns from investments*. Table 1.2 shows the various sources of revenue and their relative contributions to the Internally Generated Funds (IGF)

Table 4: Actual Receipt of Internally Generated Revenue/Funds from the District

Revenue Item	Year of Review							
	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	BUDGET (GHC)	RECEIPT (GHC)	BUDGET (GH C)	RECEIPT (GHC)	BUDGET (GHC)	RECEIPT (GHC)	BUDGET (GHC)	RECEIPT (GHC)
Rates	70,960.00	17,973.39	78,056.00	28,714.00	78,056.00	24,721.70	72,830.00	23,096.38
Lands	36,101.00	3,740.00	39,711.00	17,868.20	39,711.00	31,467.12	31,535.00	40,350.14
Fees/charges	58,361.40	46,914.50	64,199.00	64,469.69	64,199.00	77,108.22	79,664.00	73,033.60
Permits (licenses)	66,567.00	62,559.40	73,223.00	75,229.78	73,223.00	62,845.43	76,697.00	102,002.19
Rent	7,096.00	4,554.00	7,806.00	16,518.60	7,806.00	17,498.36	9,800	11,605.00
Investment returns								
Miscellaneous	15,277.60	8,314.00	16,805.00	42,005.20	16,805.00	25,398.22	17,100	8,983.21
Total	254,363.00	144,055.29	279,800.00	244,805.47	279,800.00	239,039.05	287,626.00	259,070.52

Source: District Financial Report (2017)

Revenue generated depends mainly on the level of economic activity and the season. This means that the more varied and brisk the local economy activities, the larger the tax net of the Assembly. Inadequate mobilization skills of revenue collectors however, hinder the District Assembly's ability to generate enough revenue for implementation of its programmes. Generally, the district has two major markets at Ajumako and Essiam and smaller markets in the first twenty communities in the district. These are the major revenue catchments areas in the district.

Notwithstanding this, the district has a comparative good revenue base. However, due to weak revenue administration (*limited and unskilled revenue staff, poor monitoring and supervision, late/limited distribution of demand notices, weak enforcement of payment*), revenue mobilization has not been satisfactory, taken into consideration the revenue basket of the IGF potentials of the Assembly. However, despite the fact the IGF mobilization have been increasing yearly, there is the need to discover other sources of revenue mobilization such as hostel facilities. There is also the need for revenue officers to use the revenue mobilization software in their operations to monitor and evaluate revenue performance.

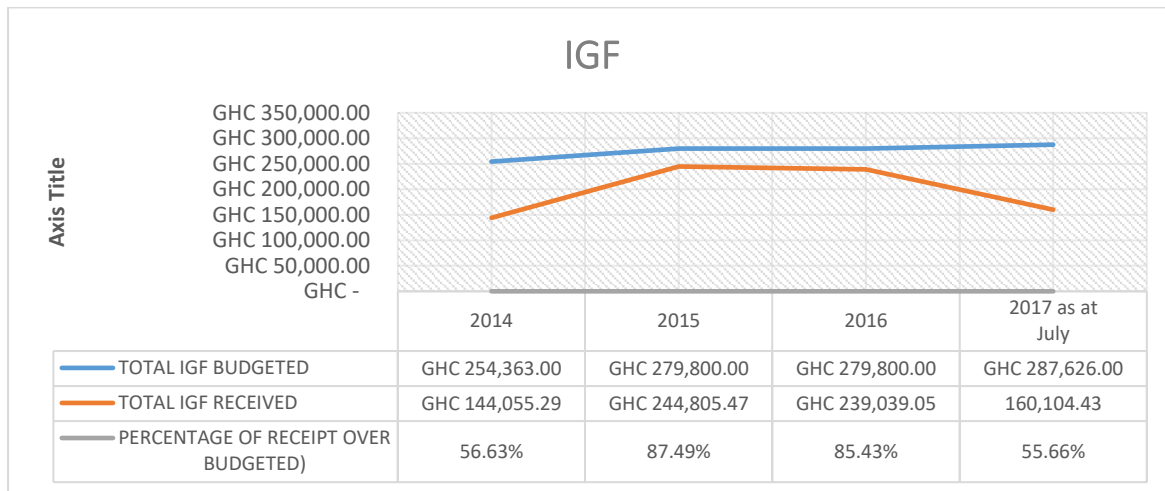


Figure 1: Figure 1: Internally Generated Fund Analysis during the planned period
Source: District Planning Co-ordinating Unit 2017 (AEEDA)

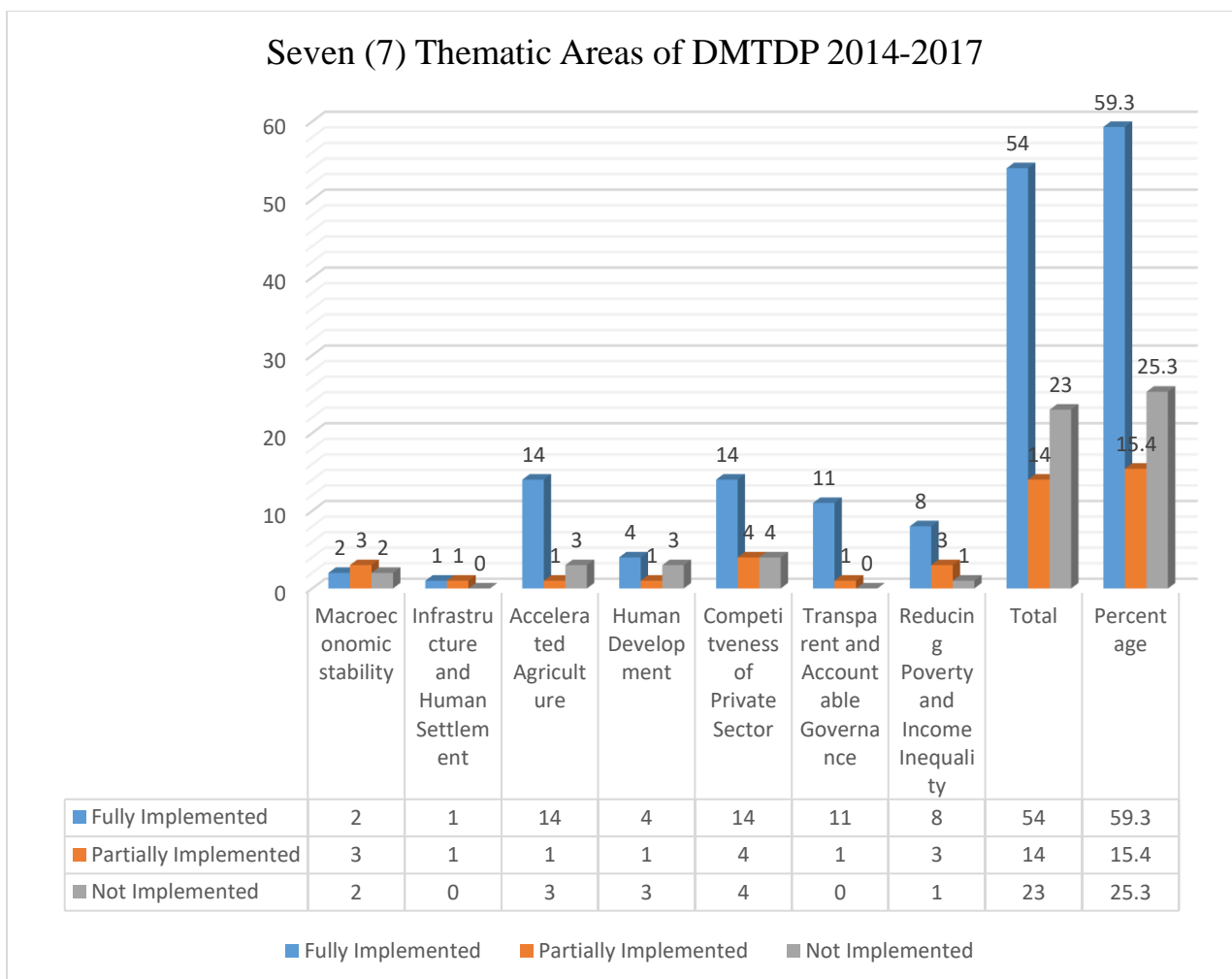


Figure 2: Seven Thematic Areas of DMTDP 2014-2017
Source: District Planning Co-ordinating Unit 2017 (AEEDA)

1.14 Development Issues Constraining Financial performance of the District Assembly

- ❖ Inability to identify new taxable business to increase revenue mobilization
- ❖ Non-utilization and inefficiency of revenue mobilization software for monitoring and evaluation of revenue performance.
- ❖ Construction of new health facilities in the District
- ❖ Provision of portable drinking water facilities in the District
- ❖ Construction of latrine facilities for the District
- ❖ Extension of electricity access to remote communities

1.15 Analysis of Existing Situation/Compilation of the District Profile Background

Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District was established by LI 1383 of 1988 to exercise the powers conferred on her by the Minister of Local Government and Rural Development under Section (1) of the Local Government Act 1993, Act 462. Ajumako-Enyan- Essaim District is one of the twenty administrative districts in the central region of Ghana with a projected population 160,761, the growth rate of 2.2% percent.

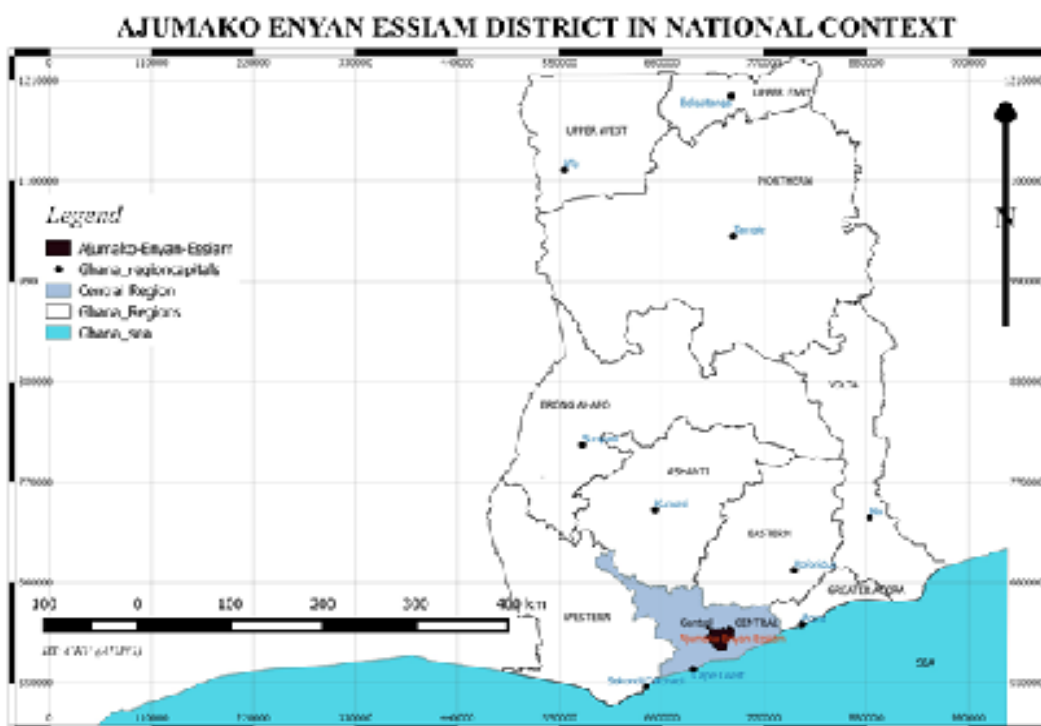


Figure 3: Ajumako-Enyan- Essaim District in Regional Context
Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2017

1.16 History and Geography

Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly is one of the twenty (20) Districts in Central Region of Ghana. It was created in 1988 under the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) for getting governance to the doorsteps of the local people. It is predominantly rural and covers an estimated land area of about 541.3 square kilometres which is 5 percent of the total land area of Central Region and about 0.2 percent of the total land area of Ghana. The District is bounded to the north by the Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa District Assembly, to the south by Ekumfi District Assembly and Mfantseman Municipal Assembly, to the east by Gomoa West District Assembly and to the west by Assin South and Abura/Asebu/Kwamankese District Assemblies.

The total population of the district was about 41,688 people in 1960 and about 62,882 in 1970 per census figures. By 1984 the total population had increased by about 18 percent to 74,463 at a growth rate of 1.2 per annum. In the year 2000, the population in the district was 91,965 and made up of 42,395 males and 49,570 females. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC 2010), the total population of the district is about 138,046 people with female accounting for 53.3 percent, 46.7 percent for males and the youth (15-35years) comprising 29.4 percent. However, the current population growth rate of the district stands at 2.2%. It is projected that the current total population of the district is about 164,093.

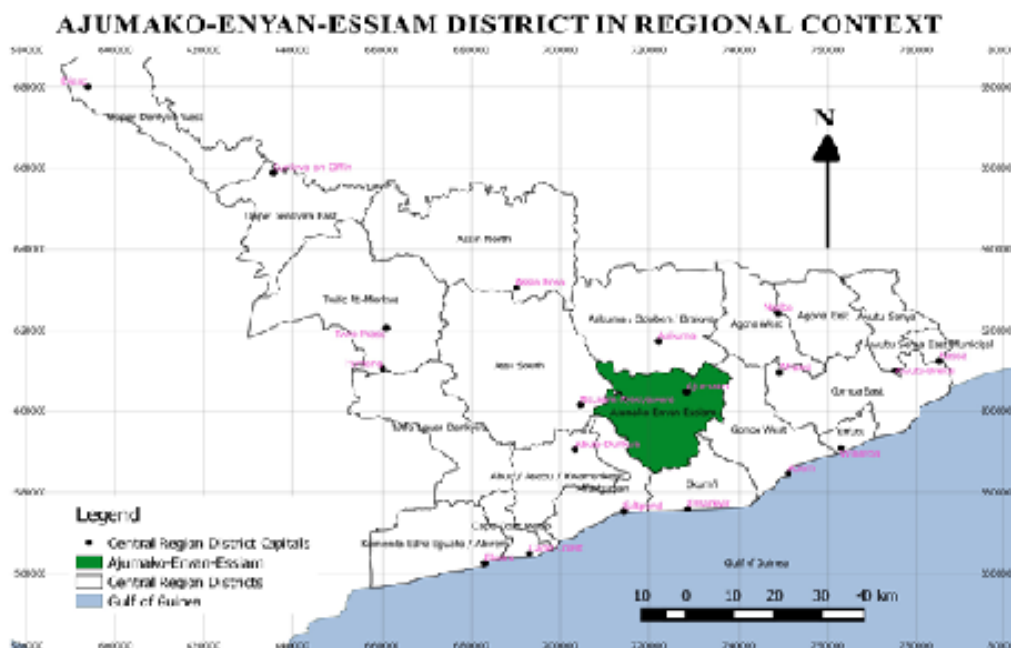


Figure 4: Geographical Location of the District in the Regional Context
Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2017

1.17 Institutional capacity needs

This analysis is done to assess the District’s strength to ensure the development, preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021). The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) is to serve as the secretariat for the preparation of the DMTDP 2018 – 2021. Mandatory, the DPCU is to be made up of Eleven (21) members to be chaired by the District Coordinating Director and the Planning officer serving as the secretary.

Table 5: Membership of the DPCU

NO	NAME	ORGANIZATION
1.	Ransford Nyarko	District Chief Executive
2.	Mohammed Abdulai Kennedy	District Coordinator Director
3.	Abdel-Hafez Bagrey Abdulai	Development Planning Officer
4.	Kojo Laryea	Budget Analyst
5.	Eliasu Masahudu	Finance Officer
6.	Kwesi Nkum	District Director, Department of Education, Youth and Sports
7.	Doris Ahelegbe	District Director, Health Department
8.	Afred Yao Gokah	District Director, Directorate of Agriculture.

9.	Abena Serwa Opare	Social Welfare Officer
10.	Francis K. Adzokpa	Director of Works
11.	E.E.E Arthur	District Director, Physical Planning Department
12.	Christiana Boatemaa	Rural Enterprise Programme
13.	Seidu Dauda	District Director, Disaster Prevention and Management Department
14.	Adu Asamoah	District Director, Natural Resources Conservation, Department of Forestry, Game and Wildlife Division
15.	Hon. Kwame Banson	Convener of the Development Planning Subcommittee of the executive committee
16.		A representative each of civil society, traditional authority, identified and selected by the District Planning Authority with the right to vote
17.		A maximum of five representatives of relevant non-decentralised agencies and organisations co-opted by the District Planning Unit with the right to vote

Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit. Database (2018).

1.18 Physical and Natural environment

1.18.1 The Natural Environment

Environmental concerns comprise of degradation through natural and artificial means. The natural degradation mostly is characterized by heavy downpours resulting in severe erosions causing the development of gullies in most of the communities. On the contrary, deforestation is the main artificial means prevalent in most zones and communities. In some areas quarrying and sand winning contribute to this threat to the environment. Irrespective of these, there are few timber resources and other potentials for tourist attractions.

1.19 Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy and the Environment

1.20 Topography and Climatic Features

The topography of the district is undulating and its elevation ranges between 50 to 150 meters above sea level. The prominent highland is a ridge located in the north-western corner of the district and rises to about 180 meters above sea level.

The climate is the moist semi-equatorial type. The mean monthly temperature ranges from 26°C in the coolest month of August to about 30°C in hottest months, March -April. The most important single climatic element is rainfall, with double maxima. The two peaks occur in May-June, and September-October and the mean annual rainfall is between 120-150mm. December to February is the driest period.

The District is characterized by dense drainage with the key rivers being Amissah and Narkwa, named after points where they enter the sea although both rivers are locally called Ochi. Lands bordering Narkwa towards the borders with Gomoa West District are frequently flooded.

1.21 Water and Waste Management

1.21.1 Main source of water for drinking

According to PHC 2010, there are six (6) main sources of drinking water for dwelling units in the district. These are pipe borne outside the dwelling unit (27.8%), public tap/standpipe (22.6%), borehole/pump tube well (18.4%), river/stream (13.2%), pipe-borne inside the dwelling unit (5.7%) and protected well (3.6%). The order is a little different from the regional perspective where the public standpipe is 23.3%, pipe-borne water outside the dwelling unit has 20.9%, borehole or pump tube well takes 18.3%, pipe-borne water inside the dwelling forms 9.3%, sachet water constitutes 8.1%, and rivers and streams make

up 7.8%. Pipe borne water sources together form 56.1 percent, which is above that of the region (53.6%) and the national average (46.5%). Only 2.1 percent of the dwelling units in the district use sachet water for drinking compared to the regional percent of 8.1 percent. The use of sachet water calls attention to unhygienic production methods and plastic waste disposal. Springs, rivers, streams, ponds and lakes-sources considered as “unprotected” provide drinking water to 16.4 percent of dwelling units compared to about 10 percent at the regional level (see appendix table A8.2). Rivers/Streams are more used in the district (13.2%) compared to the region (7.8%). This is accounted for by its high usage in rural localities (19.3%) while that of the urban is 0.7 percent. In urban localities, more dwelling units use sachet water (3.0%) compared to 0.7 percent for river/stream. However, in rural localities more dwelling units use water from the river/stream (19.3%) compared to the usage of sachet water (1.6%).

Table 6: Main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	%	%	%
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,106	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	26,767	1,460	4.2	3.8	4.3
Wood	2,197,083	232,964	24,295	69.2	50.3	78.4
Gas	996,518	65,955	1,748	5.0	9.0	3.0
Electricity	29,794	1,221	63	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	2,935	149	0.4	0.3	0.5
Charcoal	1,844,290	194,256	7,159	20.4	35.9	12.9
Crop residue	45,292	1,477	172	0.5	0.4	0.6
Saw dust	8,000	514	9	0.0	0.1	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	209	10	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	465	41	0.1	0.0	0.2
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,106	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	34,823	1,854	5.3	4.5	5.7
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	176,215	12,706	36.2	25.3	41.5
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	35,850	3,389	9.7	13.0	8.0
Enclosure without roof	117,614	8,635	843	2.4	2.6	2.3
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	34,193	3,892	11.1	9.1	12.1
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	8,387	321	0.9	1.1	0.8
Veranda	1,173,946	108,346	3,919	11.2	17.5	8.1
Open space in compound	1,115,464	117,661	7,956	22.7	26.3	20.9
Other	21,007	2,653	226	0.6	0.5	0.7

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

1.21.2 Bathing Facilities

The **Table 7** below presents the type of bathing facility used by household by type of locality. The Table depicts three (3) main bathing facilities used by households: shared separate bathroom in the same house (30.2%), own bathroom for exclusive use (25.2%), and shared open bathing cubicle (19.5%). Households that use bathroom in another house are 7.5 percent compared with 7.3 percent at the regional level and 3.4 percent at the national level. Those that use open space around the house form 8.1 percent, with the rural proportion (9.9%) had been higher than the urban (4.6%). Bathrooms in another house are also higher in the rural (9.2%) than in the urban (3.9%). Households use more shared separate facilities (urban-40.5%, rural-25.2%) and more shared open bathing cubicle (urban-22.8%, rural-17.9%) in the urban than in the rural areas. However, own bathroom for exclusive use is higher in the rural (26.6%) than in the urban (22.4%) areas.

Table 7: type of bathing facility used by household by type of locality

Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,106	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	121,297	8,851	25.2	22.4	26.6
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	160,291	10,617	30.2	40.5	25.2
Private open cubicle	381,979	36,157	2,607	7.4	4.7	8.7
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	118,153	6,839	19.5	22.8	17.9
Public bath house	140,501	12,895	414	1.2	0.4	1.6
Bathroom in another house	187,337	38,394	2,621	7.5	3.9	9.2
Open space around house	372,556	35,703	2,852	8.1	4.6	9.9
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,773	185	0.5	0.1	0.8
Other	16,276	2,100	120	0.3	0.6	0.2

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

1.21.3 Main type of Toilet facilities used by households

The *Figure 7* below shows that public toilets are the most used toilet facility (46.2%) in the district, followed by the pit latrine (28.7%), KVIP (8.7%) and the W.C. (3.0%). The order is the same at the regional level: Public toilets 39.5 percent, pit latrine-23.1 percent, KVIP-11.8 percent and W.C.-9.2 percent.

Households using public toilets in the district are 46.2 percent, which is higher than at the regional level (39.5%) and more than the national average (34.6%). Public toilets are used more by rural households (52.4%) than urban households (33.4%) (See appendix table A8.3). The use of bucket/pan is very low (0.2%) due to the ban placed on it.

The proportion of households that use no toilet facilities is 12.9 percent. The lack of toilet facilities is an indication of poverty. Households without toilet facilities use the open fields. There are more households with no toilet facility in rural localities (14.4%) than in the urban (9.8%).

The use of W.C. (urban-5.3%, rural-2.0%), pit latrine (urban-40.2%, rural-23.1%), and KVIP (urban-10.8%, rural-7.7%) by households is higher in the urban than in the rural areas.

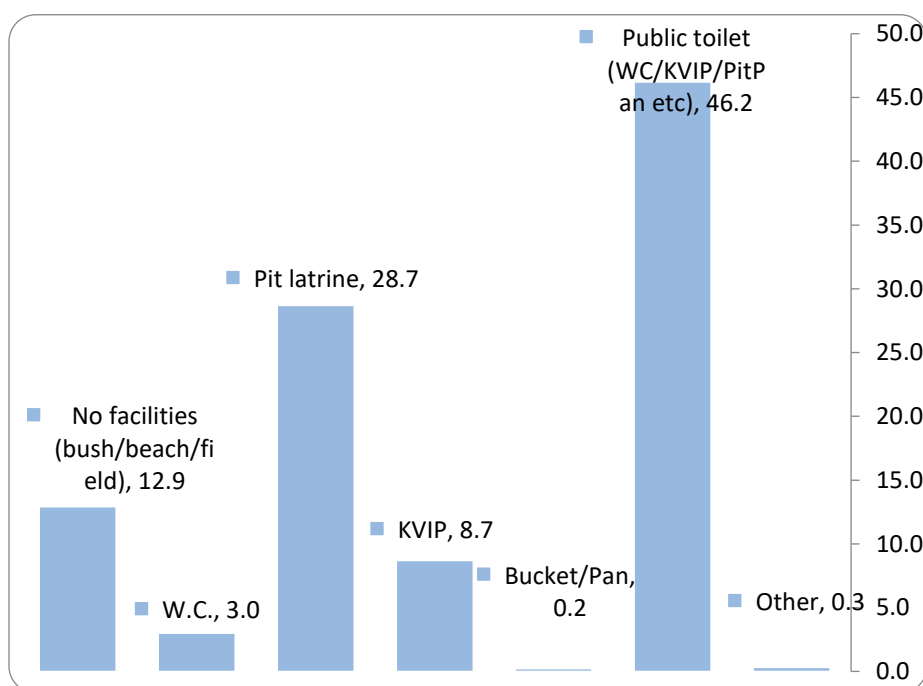


Figure 5: type of toilet facility used by households

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

1.21.4 Method of Waste Disposal

Waste disposal is a challenge in both urban and rural areas in the district. Per the table below, public dumping in a container (13.5%) and public dumping at open dump site (70.7%) are the most used method of solid waste disposal. The story is the same at the regional level: public dumping in a container (18.7%) and public dumping at open dump site (53.8%). This reflects the national picture. Only in 1.0 percent dwelling units do we have solid waste collected from the dwelling unit compared to 3.9 percent at the regional level. Indiscriminate disposal of solid waste takes 2.4 percent while it is 5.4 percent at the regional level. Those that burn their solid waste form 8.7 percent and are 13.4 percent at the regional level. The dumping of solid waste is the most common method both in the urban (47.2%) and the rural (82.2%) areas. The table also shows that majority of dwelling units dispose their liquid waste on the street (43.3%), followed by those that throw it onto the compound (33.4%) and those that throw it into the gutters (16.1%). At the regional level, those that throw liquid waste onto the compound (41.0%) are the highest, followed by those that throw it onto the street (31.1%) and into the gutters (16.9%). About 1 out of 20 dwelling units (5.2%) dispose of liquid waste through a drainage system into a gutter and 0.6 percent has drainage through a pit (use the soak away system). The percentage of dwelling units connected to the central sewage system is 0.3 percent compared to 1.3 percent at the regional level and the national average of 3.4 percent. More dwellings units in the rural areas throw their liquid waste onto the street (urban-33.2%, rural-48.2%) or throw it onto the compound (urban-27.5%, rural-36.3%). Urban dwelling units have 0.4 percent that access the central sewage compared to 0.2 percent in the rural areas.



Figure 6: land fill at Techiman

Table 8: method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,106	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	20,490	344	1.0	1.5	0.7
Burned by household	584,820	70,553	3,041	8.7	13.2	6.5
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	98,454	4,741	13.5	32.0	4.5
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	283,454	24,829	70.7	47.2	82.2
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	28,334	851	2.4	1.8	2.7
Buried by household	182,615	17,727	1,038	3.0	3.4	2.7
Other	53,805	7,751	262	0.7	0.9	0.7

Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,106	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,670	107	0.3	0.4	0.2
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	35,183	1,816	5.2	9.6	3.0
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	9,059	197	0.6	0.7	0.5
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	163,838	15,202	43.3	33.2	48.2
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	89,199	5,657	16.1	27.0	10.8
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	216,209	11,728	33.4	27.5	36.3
Other	38,294	6,605	399	1.1	1.6	0.9

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

1.2.2 Soil and Vegetation

There are stretches of secondary forest interlaced with farmlands. The forest vegetation is semi-deciduous and contains several economic species such as Wawa, Ofram, Emire and Mahogany etc. The Onyina tree is ubiquitous, whilst groves of bamboo are usually encountered in valley bottoms where moisture trees are minimal. But vast areas are fast declining to grassland because of the traditional methods of farming, the indiscriminate felling of trees mainly by illegal chainsaw operators and the absence of systematic reforestation programmes. This phenomenon accounts also for the reduction in soil fertility. The soil texture varies from zone to zone within the district. However, characteristically, it is mostly clayey in some parts, sandy in others and loamy in the rest.

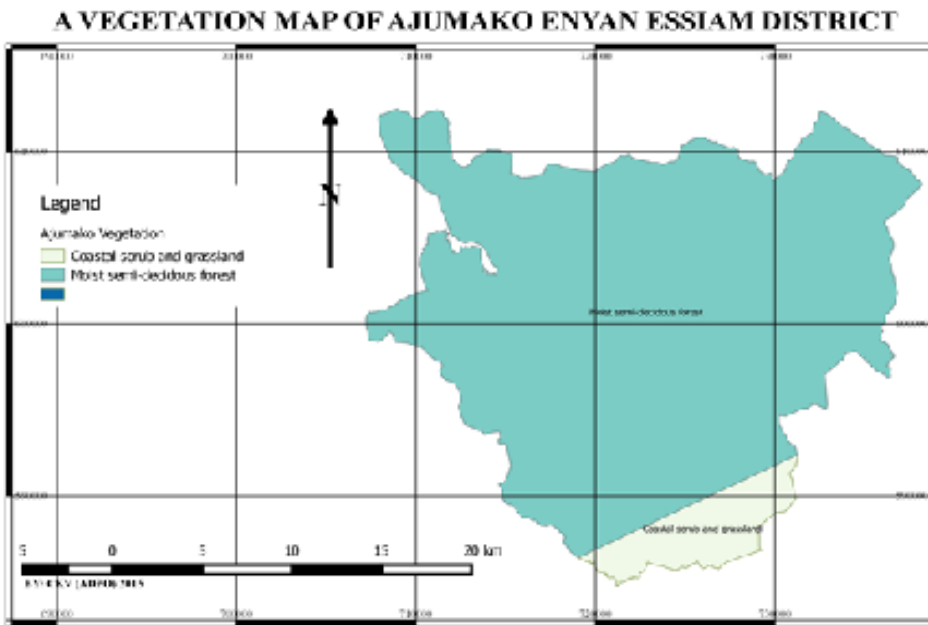


Figure 7: Vegetation map of the District

Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2017

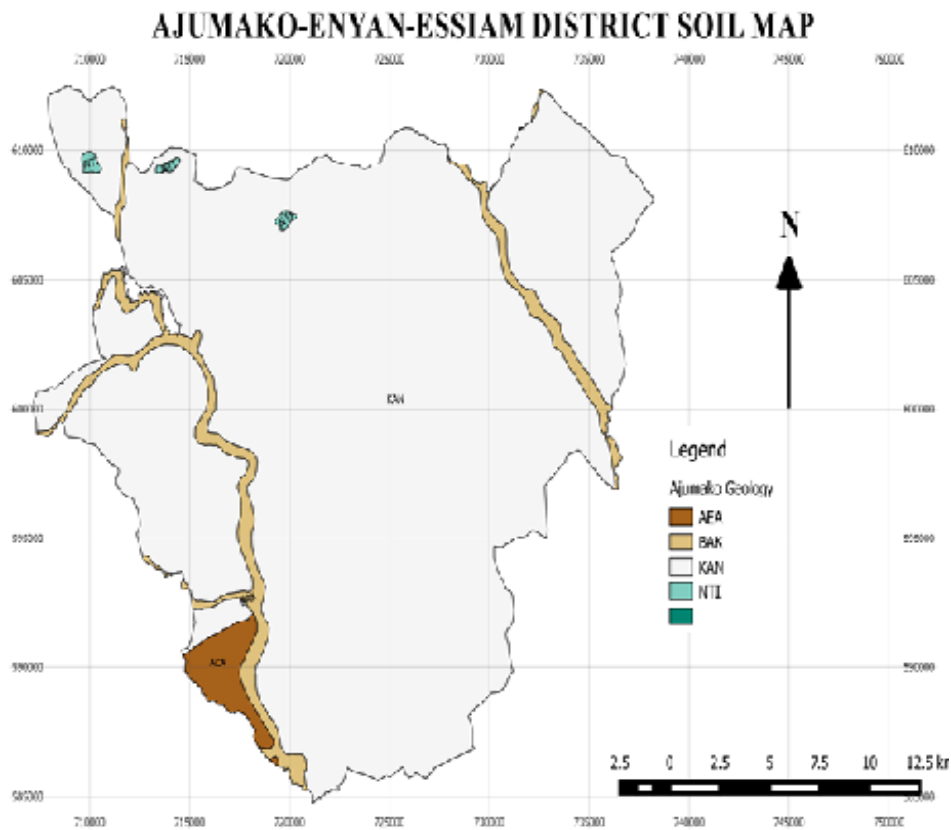


Figure 8: Soil vegetation map of the district
 Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2017

1.23 Natural and Man-Made Disasters

Ghana is annually faced with both natural and man-made disasters; Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam district is not left out. The most affected perennial natural disasters are rainstorm and flooding in the district. Rainstorm affects almost all communities in the district annually from February to June. Flooding, which normally occurs in June/July most affect communities?

1.24 Natural resource utilization

It is worth noting to mention that the District also has mineral deposits. These include gold, Mica and Kaolin. Mica is available for about 13 km stretch from Ampia Ajumako to the west. Kaolin is also found behind Ochi, about 13km stretch between Ampia, Ajumako and Kwanyarko and Gold (Nkoso) at Nkwamase in the Enyan maim zone.

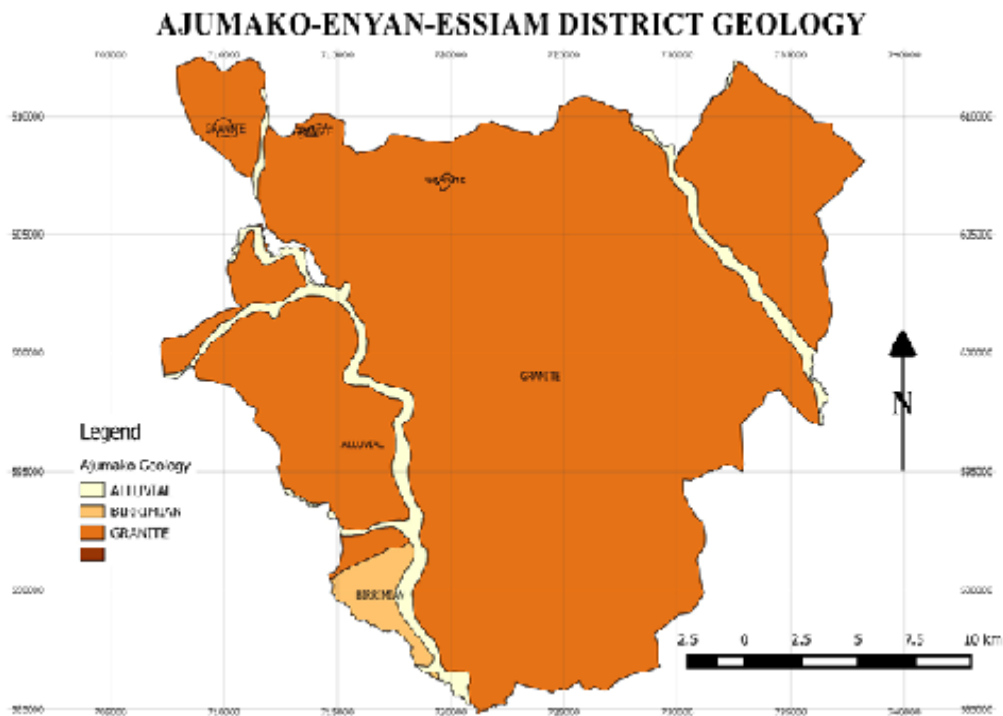


Figure 9: Mineral Deposit in the District
 Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2017

1.25 Population and Demographic Characteristics

Population can be defined as the number of people living in a defined area at a time. Apart from knowing the total population of an area, it is necessary to consider its characteristics. Some of these characteristics may include sex distribution, age distribution, and age-sex structure, amongst others. All levels of government need information on age and sex composition of the population in planning and provision of services. This section seeks to bring out data and information on some of the characteristics of the population of Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District.

1.25.1 Population Size and Distribution

Per the PHC 2010, the total population of Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District is 138,046 and forms 6.3 percent of the population of Central Region (2,201,863). The males (64,418) make up 46.7 percent while the females (73,628) are 53.3 percent of the population of the district. The proportion of the district's population living in rural localities is 68.1 percent as compared to the total rural population of 58.3 percent for Central Region.

The district has a youthful population (15-35 years) of 29.4 percent of the total population. Also, per PHC 2010, about 42.0 percent of the population is under age 15 and 15.5 percent (21,397) are under 5 years. Accordingly, the population of the district as at 2017 is projected at (160,761) using the district population growth rate of 2.2% per annum. The sex ratio is 87.5 percent which is an indication that for every 100 females, there are approximately 88 males in the population. The age group with the highest sex ratio (102.9) is 10-14 years and that with the lowest (43.8) is 95-99 years. Dependency ratio is 97.8, in other words for every 100 people aged 15-65 years, there are approximately 98 people depending on them for survival. Dependency ratio is less in urban localities (91.9) than in rural localities (101.1). These figures are evidenced in the table below: *(See annex for projected population using the district population growth rate for (2018-2021))*.

Table 9: Population of District by age, sex and locality

Age-group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	138,046	64,418	73,628	87.5	43,996	94,050
0 - 4	21,397	11,525	9,872	116.7	6,461	14,936
5 - 9	18,715	9,481	9,234	102.7	5,658	13,057
10 - 14	17,812	9,032	8,780	102.9	5,597	12,215
15 - 19	14,577	7,384	7,193	102.7	4,993	9,584
20 - 24	9,256	3,951	5,305	74.5	3,374	5,882
25 - 29	7,801	3,320	4,481	74.1	2,666	5,135
30 - 34	6,846	2,875	3,971	72.4	2,271	4,575
35 - 39	6,450	2,706	3,744	72.3	1,975	4,475
40 - 44	6,076	2,577	3,499	73.6	1,843	4,233
45 - 49	5,561	2,335	3,226	72.4	1,683	3,878
50 - 54	5,874	2,416	3,458	69.9	1,817	4,057
55 - 59	3,773	1,612	2,161	74.6	1,273	2,500
60 - 64	3,587	1,476	2,111	69.9	1,128	2,459
65 - 69	2,413	963	1,450	66.4	762	1,651
70 - 74	3,130	1,142	1,988	57.4	959	2,171
75 - 79	1,710	661	1,049	63.0	583	1,127
80 - 84	1,457	461	996	46.3	432	1,025
85 - 89	793	242	551	43.9	256	537
90 - 94	539	174	365	47.7	171	368
95 - 99	279	85	194	43.8	94	185
All Ages	138,046	64,418	73,628	87.5	43,996	94,050
0-14	57,924	30,038	27,886	107.7	17,716	40,208
15-64	69,801	30,652	39,149	78.3	23,023	46,778
65+	10,321	3,728	6,593	56.5	3,257	7,064
Age-dependency ratio	97.8	110.2	88.1		91.1	101.1

Source: Population and Housing Census 2010

1.25.2 Fertility

In the draft report of PHC 2010, total fertility is the average number of live births among 1,000 women in their child-bearing years (15-49). In other words, it is the average number of children a woman would bear throughout the whole of her productive years. Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District has a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 4.0 whilst central region has TFR of 3.6.

The General Fertility Rate is the number of births in each year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age groups 15-44 and 15-49. The crude birth rate (CBR) is also defined as the number of births in each year divided by the number of people in the population in the middle of that year. General Fertility Rate (GFR) of Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District is 115.5, which is higher than the regional GFR (105.3). GFR in Central Region is higher in rural areas (120.4) than in urban areas (90.8) and Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District is not an exception.

Crude Birth Rate in Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District is 26.3 which is lower than the central regional crude birth rate of 26.8. The crude birth rate in central region is lower in urban areas (25.0) than in the rural areas (28.4).

1.25.3 Mortality

According to PHC 2010, the highest mortality rate for both male and female is at age 70+, with 54 deaths per every 1000 males (0.054) aged 70+ and 34 deaths per every 1000 female (0.034) aged 70+.

Overall, mortality rate is higher for males than females, except for age bracket 15-19 years where the female mortality rate (0.003) approximates that of the male (0.003). The mortality rate for males under 5 years (0.051) is more than twice that of the females (0.019) within the same age bracket.

According to PHC 2010, total number of deaths recorded in the district in 2010 was about 1,828 people of all ages. Mortality is highest for those under 5 years old that is people aged 1-4 years, (773, 42.3%). The next is for those in the age group 70+ years (323, 17.7%). Furthermore, mortality is high for males (1,144, 62.6%) than for females (684, 37.4%). Crude death rate (per 1000) as of 2010 in the district was 3.24 and that 30.7 percent of deaths are caused by unnatural means (Accident/violence/homicide/suicide).

1.25.4 Economic Activity

This section outlines data on the economic activity status of the people in Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam district using figures and results from the PHC 2010.

Characteristics as to the nature, size, type and composition of the labour force are critical factors in the production of goods and services. The activeness and involvement of labour force is a key driver of economic growth. The rate at which the labour force participates in production of goods and services may be driven by demographic, cultural, cyclical factors, including government policies and programmes.

Labour force participation rate can be explained as the measure of the proportion of a country's working population to engage in an activity in the labour market by being employed/working or looking for work.

This information is required for planning purposes by the government towards determining the kind of intervention to take in the district to bring about economic growth. This will also give information on training needs of the labour force, the rate of recession and retirement of proportions of the labour force from active economic activity, among others.

1.25.5 Population ≥ 15 Years by their economic activity status and sex

Table 10 shows the Population 15 years and older by their economic activity status and sex. The population aged 15 years and older (80,122) is 58.0 percent of the total population (138,046) of the district.

The table reveals that 74.3 percent (7 people out of every 10 ten people) of the total population 15 years and older are economically active. The economically not active group (those not working and not seeking employment) make up the remaining 25.7 percent. The proportion of males who are economically active is 74.0 percent and that of the female proportion is 74.6 percent.

According to the table, 45.0 percent of the economically-not-active group is in full time education i. e, actively studying in one way or the other. Thus, it may be said that full time education accounts for the economically not active status of most people. The proportion of economically not active males in full time education (51.7%) is higher than that of females (35.7%). The proportion of females who are economically not active due to home duties (household chores) is 22.1 percent and that of males is 10.8 percent. There are more females who are economically not active due to home duties. Also, the Table shows that 8.6 percent of the economically not active are disabled/sick. The proportion of females who are disabled in this category (9.2%) exceeds that of the males (7.8%).

The employed are 96.5 percent of the economically active population. Of the employed, only 0.2 percent does voluntary work without pay and the proportion of both male and female in this category is the same (0.2%). The proportion of employed who are males (96.7%) is slightly higher than females who are employed (96.3%).

The proportion of females who have worked before and are seeking work (47.4%) is more than the proportion of males in this category (35.9%).

Table 10: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	80,122	100.0	34,380	100.0	45,742	100.0
Economically active	59,562	74.3	25,450	74.0	34,112	74.6
Employed	57,465	96.5	24,619	96.7	32,846	96.3
<i>Worked</i>	54,835	95.4	23,568	95.7	31,267	95.2
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	2,515	4.4	1,000	4.1	1,515	4.6
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	115	0.2	51	0.2	64	0.2
Unemployed	2,097	3.5	831	3.3	1,266	3.7
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	898	42.8	298	35.9	600	47.4
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,199	57.2	533	64.1	666	52.6
Economically not active	20,560	25.7	8,930	26.0	11,630	25.4
<i>Did home duties (household chore)</i>	3,536	17.2	960	10.8	2,576	22.1
<i>Full time education</i>	9,244	45.0	5,096	57.1	4,148	35.7
<i>Pensioner/Retired</i>	561	2.7	437	4.9	124	1.1
<i>Disabled/Sick</i>	1,772	8.6	697	7.8	1,075	9.2
<i>Too old/young</i>	3,738	18.2	1,034	11.6	2,704	23.3
<i>Other</i>	1,709	8.3	706	7.9	1,003	8.6

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

1.25.6 Population, 15 years older by sex, age and activity status.

Table 11 shows the population 15 years older by sex, age and activity status. Per the table, the age group with the highest population 15 years and older (18.2%) is 15-19 years. This is the same for both male (21.5%) and female (15.7%). This means that much of the population 15 years and older are teenagers. Per the table, there is consistency for age brackets with the highest or lowest employed, unemployed or economically not active, irrespective of the sex.

Age group 25-29 years' account for the highest population of the employed 15 years and older (11.2%), and age group 60-64 years account for the least (5.3%). The situation remains the same when analysed from the gender perspective. Age group 25-29 has the highest proportion of employed males (11.4%) and the highest proportion of employed females (11.0%). Age group 60-64 years has the least proportion of employed males (5.1%) and the least proportion of employed females (5.5%).

Age group 20-24 years account for the highest unemployed population 15 years and older and 55-59 years represents the least (1.5%). It is the same for the sexes. The highest proportion of unemployed males is 20-24 years (31.3%) and the least proportion is from 55-59 years (1.7%). The highest proportion of unemployed females is 20-24 years (31.0%) and the least proportion is from 55-59 years (1.4%).

Age group 15-19 years has the highest proportion of the economically not active (44.6%). This is not bad since this age group is made up of teenagers who are expected to be in full time education. The least proportion of the economically not active (1.6%) are 45-49 years old. The situation is mirrored from the sexes. The highest proportion of the economically not active males is 15-19 years (52.4%) and the least proportion is 45-49 years (1.4%). The highest proportion of economically not active females is 15-19 years (38.7%) and least proportion is 45-49 years (1.8%).

The proportion of males who are employed is 71.6 percent compared to that of females (71.8%). The proportion of males not employed is 2.4 percent compared to 2.8 percent for that of the females. And the proportion of the males economically not active is 26.0 percent as compared to 25.4 percent for the females. The proportions are higher for females except for the economically not active status.

Table 11: Population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	80,122	100.0	57,465	100.0	2,097	100.0	20,560	100.0
15 - 19	14,577	18.2	5,109	8.9	291	13.9	9,177	44.6
20 - 24	9,256	11.6	5,669	9.9	652	31.1	2,935	14.3
25 - 29	7,801	9.7	6,416	11.2	385	18.4	1,000	4.9
30 - 34	6,846	8.5	6,021	10.5	243	11.6	582	2.8
35 - 39	6,450	8.1	5,863	10.2	130	6.2	457	2.2
40 - 44	6,076	7.6	5,620	9.8	88	4.2	368	1.8
45 - 49	5,561	6.9	5,148	9.0	86	4.1	327	1.6
50 - 54	5,874	7.3	5,366	9.3	86	4.1	422	2.1
55 - 59	3,773	4.7	3,372	5.9	32	1.5	369	1.8
60 - 64	3,587	4.5	3,044	5.3	55	2.6	488	2.4
65+	10,321	12.9	5,837	10.2	49	2.3	4,435	21.6
Male								
Total	34,380	100.0	24,619	100.0	831	100.0	8,930	100.0
15 - 19	7,384	21.5	2,583	10.5	119	14.3	4,682	52.4
20 - 24	3,951	11.5	2,270	9.2	260	31.3	1,421	15.9
25 - 29	3,320	9.7	2,795	11.4	170	20.5	355	4.0
30 - 34	2,875	8.4	2,623	10.7	72	8.7	180	2.0
35 - 39	2,706	7.9	2,499	10.2	48	5.8	159	1.8
40 - 44	2,577	7.5	2,396	9.7	42	5.1	139	1.6
45 - 49	2,335	6.8	2,178	8.8	34	4.1	123	1.4
50 - 54	2,416	7.0	2,239	9.1	26	3.1	151	1.7
55 - 59	1,612	4.7	1,468	6.0	14	1.7	130	1.5
60 - 64	1,476	4.3	1,244	5.1	24	2.9	208	2.3
65+	3,728	10.8	2,324	9.4	22	2.6	1,382	15.5
Female								
Total	45,742	100.0	32,846	100.0	1,266	100.0	11,630	100.0
15 - 19	7,193	15.7	2,526	7.7	172	13.6	4,495	38.7
20 - 24	5,305	11.6	3,399	10.3	392	31.0	1,514	13.0
25 - 29	4,481	9.8	3,621	11.0	215	17.0	645	5.5
30 - 34	3,971	8.7	3,398	10.3	171	13.5	402	3.5
35 - 39	3,744	8.2	3,364	10.2	82	6.5	298	2.6
40 - 44	3,499	7.6	3,224	9.8	46	3.6	229	2.0
45 - 49	3,226	7.1	2,970	9.0	52	4.1	204	1.8
50 - 54	3,458	7.6	3,127	9.5	60	4.7	271	2.3
55 - 59	2,161	4.7	1,904	5.8	18	1.4	239	2.1
60 - 64	2,111	4.6	1,800	5.5	31	2.4	280	2.4
65+	6,593	14.4	3,513	10.7	27	2.1	3,053	26.3

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

1.26 Migration

Migrants are defined as people born outside the district. The total number of migrants (32,591) forms 23.6 percent of the total population of the district (138,046), of which the total number of migrants, 65.6 percent were born elsewhere (that is outside the district) but in Central Region. This group of migrants forms the highest proportion of all migrants in the district. Amongst those born in Central region, 28 percent have resided for 1-4 years. This group also has the highest proportion for those that stayed for 20+ years. This means that most migrants born in Central Region tend to stay longer in the district as compared to the proportions of other groups of migrants.

Migrants born in Upper West form the least of migrants (0.9%). The highest proportion of this group has stayed for 1-4 years. This group also has the least proportion staying for 10-19 years (4.9%). Also, 2.3 percent of the migrants (750) were born outside the country. For all migrant groups, the highest proportion stay for 1-4 years and the least proportion stay for 10-19 years or 20 + years.

1.27 Gender Equality

Gender inequality in favour of males is pervasive in the district. The life of the girl-child and women in the district is over burdened with feeding the family, child care and housekeeping. Women are further disadvantaged due to limited access to factors of production i.e. land, credit and employment opportunities.

Consequently, women are generally marginalized in public, social and economic life. The combined effects of societal biases and other economic hindrances have resulted in the slowing down of the advancement of women empowerment. Majority of women therefore continue to operate under very difficult conditions. Many are engaged in petty trading, hawking and or being home makers. Few are engaged in the public sector and even these are mainly in the secretarial grade.

Despite their weak position in the society, women play dominant roles in societal development, in the economic, political and social fronts. Their economic empowerment and improvement in their income levels will obviously have positive multiple effects within their households, particularly on children. However, the women of the Ajumako Enyan Essiam District lack access to resources they need to address these issues. The economic empowerment of the women of the district should therefore be one of the highest priorities to be tackled during the plan period.

The actions that must be taken to empower women in the district are well within the capabilities of the Ajumako Enyan Essiam District Assembly and development partners. The current plan therefore seeks to make the Ajumako Enyan Essiam District Assembly woman:

- ❖ A key economic player
- ❖ A decision-maker, a planner and entrepreneur, and
- ❖ A power in her own life in the District.

This strategic initiative will provide the opportunity to create lasting change in the social status and well-being women of the District.

For one thing, women are prone to discrimination in their reproductive role because of polygamy, early marriages and patriarchy. In another vein the weak economic position of women expose them to prostitution, neglect and other forms of abuse like widowhood inheritance, and exclusion from decision-making process. For instance, there are few women in management positions in the Assembly.

Culturally, men and women are inhibited from taking joint decisions at the household family and community level. This calls for culturally sensitive approaches to planning and management of development programmes. Such an approach will help educate both men and women on health, education, and obnoxious cultural practices like Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), early marriages, elopement and widowhood rites and inheritance. This will also promote mutual respect between the male and female as

partners in development and members of the human role who deserve equal human, legal and political rights, justice and security

Poverty has remained a persistent feature/characteristic of the life of women in the District. The combined effects of societal bias and other economic hindrances have resulted in the slowing down of the advancement of women. Majority of women therefore continue to operate under very difficult conditions. It therefore suggested that a community based support system should be established for women. This may include representatives from the unit committees, traditional rulers, religious leaders and recognized opinion leaders who will provide support for victims of violence and other harmful traditional practices in the communities.

1.28 Settlement systems

1.28.1 The Built-Environment

The Built-Environment or Brown environment essentially describes towns and villages with substantial mass of people and endowed with residential, educational, civic and cultural, commercial infrastructure and other socio – economic facilities and social amenities.

Spatial planning techniques, thus, the application of town and country planning principles are the main tools used to address the issue of appropriate land-use planning and zoning for safety, comfort, health, and compatibility in land uses and activities within towns, cities and other types of human settlements.

The focus of the District Assembly is the provision of services and urban land use management systems, environmental sanitation and waste management. Over the years, the District Assembly has collaborated with the land use agencies to prepare layouts to guide the structure of urban morphology, growth-direction and rate of growth, orderly development as well as ensure the promotion of effective and efficient environmental sanitation and waste management especially for Ajumako and Bisease towns. Despite the past efforts made by the district and some land use agencies to produce a structural plan and layouts for all the sectors of the two towns, it has not been possible for spatial planning to keep pace with the increasing urbanization and infrastructural development. In the final analysis, there are manifestations of slapdash development, congestion and other land use problems with their associated issues of environmental degradation, pollution and natural disaster-prone situation across the district.

On housing development, bungalow-type buildings are springing up particularly along the Ajumako - Mankessim road (where the UEW campus is located) and some peripheries of the town.

There had not been any known existing sector layout to guide the growth and orderly development of Ajumako town. This has always been as a result of the absence of land use management agency for the district and the inadequate capacity of the concerned departments of the district in the face of increasing urbanization.

The Building Inspectorate unit of the Works Department of the Assembly is poorly staffed and lack requisite capacity and competence to cope with the higher growth rate of physical infrastructural facilities including kiosks and temporary structures.

There is therefore, an increasing level of congestion along the major routes due to poorly sited temporary kiosks, billboards, telephone/Electricity poles and all types of street furniture. The major central crossroad and the main Lorry Park generate big volumes of vehicular and pedestrians' traffic giving rise to serious pedestrian/vehicular conflicts especially on market days.

Though the town cannot be described as an urban centre, overall quality of the buildings range from good for the Government Residential Area along the Ajumako-Assasan road, around the University Campus to very poor for houses around the Chiefs palace, the durbar ground sections, where houses are simply just lumped up together into one big compound. There are neither routes nor spaces in-between houses. This

makes it impossible to provide utilities especially, water pipe lines, electricity and telephone, fire service tender movement in case of any fire outbreak and ambulance services. The situation also affects environmental sanitation and increases the risk of the spread of communicable diseases. Lack of adequate spacing of housing units prevents ventilation in between houses and this give rise to communicable diseases and poor environmental quality. There is inadequate drainage, outlets for bath house water, and other household sanitation facilities especially in around the Chiefs palace and the durbar ground sections where the housing units were built with mud walls many years ago, and are now dilapidated.

As a district, it is necessary for proper land use planning and enforcement of housing and building codes and regulations to facilitate the laying of pipes for water, provision of electricity, construction of drainage and provision of sanitation services. The current trend suggests that, the internal road network and Lorry Park will require relocation and or provision of satellite market.

The peripheries will require extension of drains, access roads and other utilities and above all the adoption and enforcement/application of appropriate building codes for harmonized development.

1.28.2 Spatial Analysis

The spatial analysis of the district presents the settlement hierarchy and their existing functional relationships using population and the level of services of each settlement.

A further dimension of this type of spatial analysis is the existing and future functional relationships between towns and settlements within the District. As the district capital, Ajumako town performs political and administrative functions, and offers district level technical, financial (banking), and commercial (whole sale) services and activities partially due to economies of scale and partially due to geo-political advantages.

About 31.9 percent of the population is in urban localities and 68.1 percent are in rural localities.

Total household population of the District (136,633) is 6.5 percent of that of Central Region (2,113,766) and 0.6 percent of the country (24,076,327). Furthermore, the number of households in the District (35,106) is 6.6 percent of total households in Central Region (526,763) and 0.6 percent of total households in Ghana (5,467,054). While 32.7 percent (11,477) of households in the district are in urban localities, 67.3 percent (23,629) are in rural localities.

While 26.8 percent (7,051) of houses in the district (26,343) are in urban localities, 73.2 percent (19,292) are in rural localities. Even though the rural population is higher, the population per house is higher in urban (6.1%) compared with rural (4.8%) localities.

Average household per house (1.3) in the district is below that of the country (1.6) and the region (1.5). However, the urban average household per house (1.6) is the same as for the country (1.6). In addition, average household size (3.9) is below that of the region's (4.0) and the country (4.4). Average household size in rural localities (4.8) is higher than that of urban localities (3.8).

The critical issue is the overwhelming imbalances both in population and the location of functions that exist between Ajumako town and the other towns and settlements within the District.

For effective and equitable geographical distribution of developmental resources, it will be prudent to develop inter-mediate settlement sizes. This is achievable if conscious efforts would be made to direct investment resources for the upgrading and development of functional activities.

1.28.3 Land Use Management

Ajumako Township has not got very good arterial road network linking already demarcated sectors and other towns and villages. Towns and villages are classified into 1st, 2nd and 3rd class residential areas based on the available environmental conditions using the following set of criteria: (i) Availability of approved layout; (ii) Good and orderly development; (iii) Availability of socio-economic facilities; (iv) Good environmental practices; (v) Good housing types and conditions; (vi) Accessibility to homes; and (vii) Availability of drainage systems.

There have not been any available clear cut stratified classes of these sectors and towns in the district as there are only pockets of well laid building structures. The University Campus and its surroundings, the Assembly Bungalows along the Accra road among others could be described as a First Class Residential Area. These areas could be developed into one of the stratum but rapid urbanization has impacted negatively on this area in recent years because of the construction of residential building in a haphazard manner with no access route and drainage system.

The Chiefs Palace and its surroundings, the Durbar Ground and its environs are the only sectors identified as Second Class Residential Area. The area has degraded because of erosion, poor environmental sanitation and overcrowding in homes due to increased population growth. Several houses have become dilapidated and the absence of household toilet facilities has resulted in open defecation. There is also a very deep and filthy gutter caused by erosion running through some parts of the community. Walls of houses are constructed of mud/mud bricks with neither strong foundations nor drains. Many houses in most villages and towns in the district lack sanitary facilities. The major issue is the absence of credible layout and land use plans for large parts of the municipality.

1.29 Culture

1.29.1 Cultural and Historical Heritage

The district is pre-dominantly made up of three Fante-speaking groups; the Ajumakos, the Enyans and the Bremans. But there are also pockets of other ethnic groups such as the Gomoas, the Agonas, the Ekumfis, the Assins and the Etsiis.

There are five paramoucies in Ajumako Enyan Essiam District. These are Ajumako, Denkyira, Essiam, Enyan Abaasa and Enyan Maim. The main cultural festival is the Akwambo that is celebrated yearly between the months of August and September. Durbars of chiefs and people are organized to raise funds for community initiated development programmes. Emigrant natives come home and participate actively in these festivals.

The Enyan speaking Fantes form the greatest proportion of the population and have three of the paramount at Enyan Abaasa, Enyan Denkyira and Enyan-Maim.

1.30 Governance

This section discusses the role of the District Assembly and its substructures, Decentralized Departments, Area Councils, Unit Committees, Civil Societies, NGOs, Donor communities, Traditional authorities and other stakeholders in the development process. District Assemblies have been assigned functions that adequately empower them to provide de-concentrated and devolved local public services and to be responsible for the overall development of the districts.

1.30.1 Governance Issues (Functions and structure)

By law, the Ajumako-Enyan-Essaim District Assembly was established by Legislative Instrument 1383 of 1988, which constitutes the highest political and administrative authority in the district (Local Government Act 1993, Act 462 **now Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936**) with the mandate to initiate and co-ordinate all development efforts and to implement government policies aimed at sustainable development at all levels.

1 General Assembly

The General Assembly of the Ajumako-Enyan-Essaim District Assembly is composed of seventy (70) members made up of forty-seven (47) elected members, twenty-one (21) appointees and Member of Parliament and the District Chief Executive. The Assembly is empowered to exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions in the district. The Presiding Member who is

elected from among the Assembly Members chairs the Assembly meetings as well as the Public Relations and Complaints committee.

2 Area Councils

The District is divided into two (2) Town Councils (Ajumako and Bisease) and Seven (7) Area Councils namely; Baa, Mando, Enyan-Maim, Enyan Abaasa, Enyan Denkyira, Breman Essiam and Etsii-Sonkwaa. There are 97 Unit Committees that work through the Area /Town Councils to the Assembly level. The Ajumako Enyan Essiam District Assembly is currently composed of the District Chief Executive, the Member of Parliament within the district forty-seven (47) elected members from each electoral area and twenty-one (21) appointees by the president in consultation with opinion leaders in the district. The town and area councils are to be provided with offices for their operations. Some revenue areas will be ceded to the sub-structures to mobilise resources for their activities. This notwithstanding, the assembly must do more to resource and strengthen them for effective performance of their functions. Strengthening these sub-structures will positively lead to high revenue mobilisation for the assembly, ownership of projects for maintenance and longevity (sustainability), broad-based decision-making etc.

The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) however, advises and provides a secretariat for the District as a planning authority in its planning, programming, monitoring, evaluation and coordinating functions. The Executive Committee co-ordinates plans and programs of the sub-committees and submit these as comprehensive plans of action to the District Assembly.

The Executive Committee which excludes the Presiding Member (PM) is chaired by the District Chief Executive (DCE). This body performs the executive and administrative functions of the District Assembly. The executive committee is made up of the chairpersons of the various sub committees of the assembly. The sub- committees include:

There are five (5) statutory Committees of the Assembly as provided by LI 1993 Act 642.

- ✚ Finance and Administration
- ✚ Justice and Security
- ✚ Social Services
- ✚ Works
- ✚ Development Planning

3 Administration

Organizational Chart showing the structure, decision making and reporting relations in the Ajumako Enyan Essiam District Assembly.

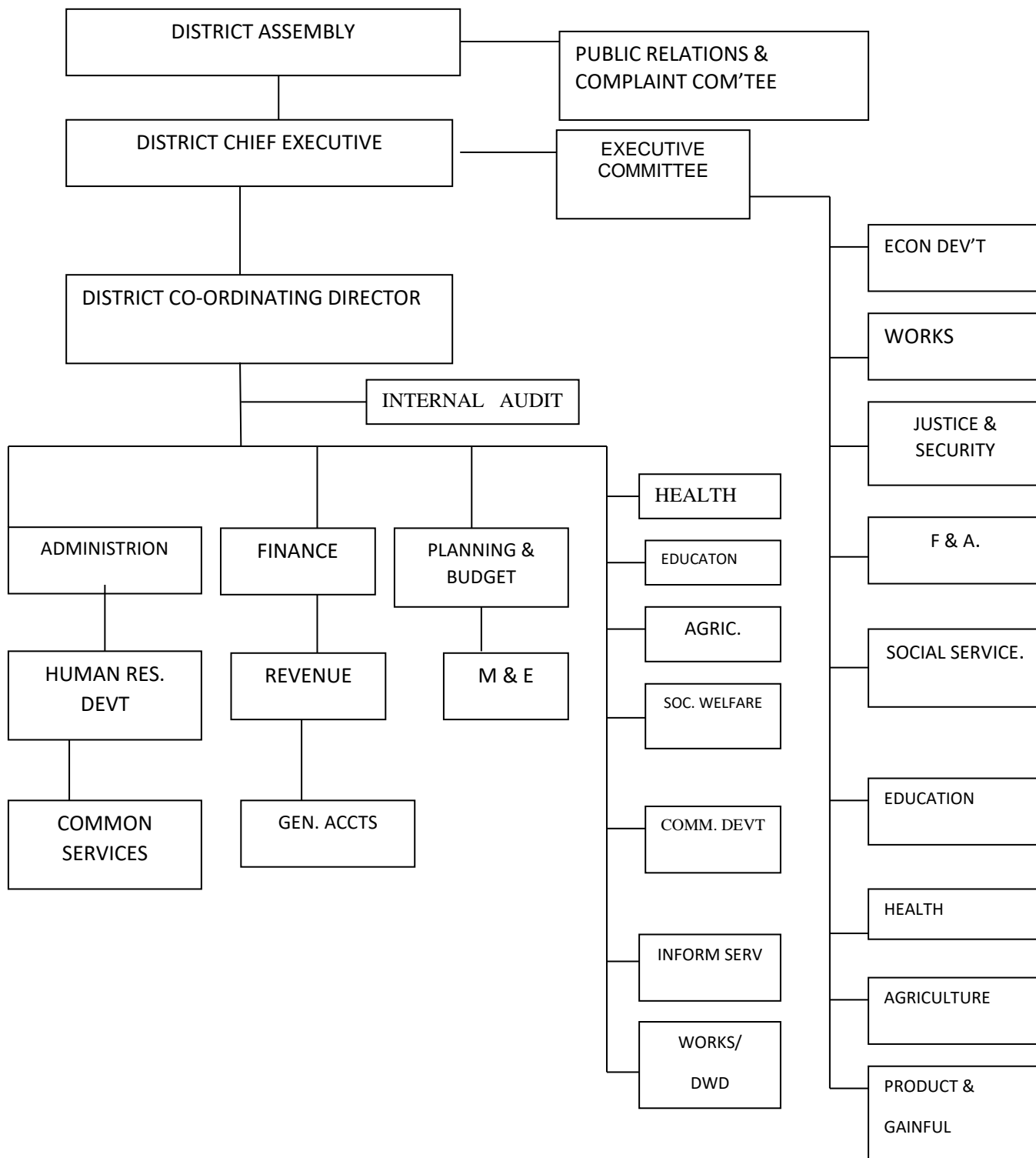


Figure 10: organizational structure of the DA

1.31 Security

The Security situation in Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly is relatively calm. There is no serious security threat apart from petty crimes which the Ghana Police Service can deal with.

1.32 Local economic development

The main economic activity of the people in the District is agriculture and it is practiced alongside other forms of economic activities. About 77.1 percent of total households in the District are into agriculture, mainly crop farming and poultry rearing. Major crops grown in the District are cassava, maize, plantain, citrus and vegetables (garden eggs and pepper). Non-traditional crops such as cashew and pineapples are also grown especially in the Mando and Abaasa zones. There also are a few plantations of economic trees such as cocoa, oil palm, coconut and rubber. Besides farming, agro-processing activities are also spotted around the district. The most predominant of these are the processing of oil palm fruits to oil and cassava to gari either in groups or as individuals. Small and micro-scale industrial activities in woodcarving, masonry, carpentry and auto-mechanic are also carried out. The major economic activities in the service sector are ladies' hairdressing, barbering, telecommunication services, few guest houses and "chop" bars.

1.33 Economy of the District

Farming is the predominant economic activity in the district. The cultivable land area is estimated to be 89,000 hectares out of which about 43,000 hectares is under cultivation. Per the ministry of food and agriculture (MOFA), cocoa is one of the major crops whose cultivation could be intensified as stated in their research. Ajumako- Enyan -Essiam district, until the 1983 bush fires that swept through most of the country was a cocoa district. However due to our fertile lands and the determination of our farmers, all the cocoa farms that were destroyed have been re-cultivated and the district year after year has seen the cultivation of new cocoa farms.

The district has twelve (12) cocoa sheds with nine (9) being functional. We have three (3) nurseries and two (2) Cocoa and Extension Division Officers. In 2015 one of the offices was renovated. Recently, through the efforts of the District Chief Executive, the District has once again received approval from the Ghana Cocoa Board to be made a Cocoa District.

❖ Occupation

Table 12 gives information on the employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. Per the table, skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery employ the largest (58.5%) of the employed population. This is followed by service and sales workers which employs 15.5 percent. Craft and related trades also make up 12.4 percent. Managers, professionals, and technicians together employ 6.5 percent.

The proportion of males in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery (62.4%) is higher than the proportion of females in the same category (55.5%). However, for the Service and Sales workers group, the proportion of females is 22.5 percent which far exceeds that of the males (6.1%). This may be due to the low educational levels of females that make them go into petty trading, hairdressing, tailoring and other service occupations. Clerical support workers employ the least proportion of males (0.9%) whiles Plant and machinery operators and assemblers employ the least of the females (0.2%).

Table 12: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,465	100.0	24,619	100.0	32,846	100.0
Managers	935	1.6	340	1.4	595	1.8
Professionals	2,293	4.0	1,422	5.8	871	2.7
Technicians and associate professionals	495	0.9	350	1.4	145	0.4
Clerical support workers	366	0.6	230	0.9	136	0.4
Service and sales workers	8,900	15.5	1,495	6.1	7,405	22.5
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	33,595	58.5	15,365	62.4	18,230	55.5
Craft and related trades workers	7,100	12.4	3,264	13.3	3,836	11.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,483	2.6	1,409	5.7	74	0.2
Elementary occupations	2,288	4.0	734	3.0	1,554	4.7
Other occupations	10	0.0	10	0.0	0	0.0

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

❖ Industry

The types of industry and sex of employed population 15 years and older is shown in *Table 13*. More than half (58.5%) of the population are in agriculture, forestry and fishing. This means that over 5 out of every 10 persons are in this industry. Wholesale and retail has 12.8 percent, the manufacturing industry has 8.8 percent, while accommodation and food service activities have 6.1 percent. Education takes 3.3 percent of the employed population.

The proportion of males in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry (62.9%) is more than that of the females (55.2%). On the other hand, the female proportion in wholesale and retail (18.0%) is far more than that of the males (5.9%). The manufacturing industry employs 8.0 percent of males and 9.4% of females. The industry which employs the least is the real estate industry and it has only 1 person, a male. Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies also employ only 2 people, who are both male.

Table 13: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,465	100.0	24,619	100.0	32,846	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	33,621	58.5	15,493	62.9	18,128	55.2
Mining and quarrying	48	0.1	36	0.1	12	0.0
Manufacturing	5,040	8.8	1,966	8.0	3,074	9.4
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	41	0.1	35	0.1	6	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	131	0.2	62	0.3	69	0.2
Construction	1,144	2.0	1,121	4.6	23	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7,362	12.8	1,462	5.9	5,900	18.0
Transportation and storage	1,356	2.4	1,288	5.2	68	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	3,521	6.1	383	1.6	3,138	9.6
Information and communication	74	0.1	52	0.2	22	0.1

Financial and insurance activities	106	0.2	62	0.3	44	0.1
Real estate activities	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	246	0.4	125	0.5	121	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	168	0.3	109	0.4	59	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	429	0.7	322	1.3	107	0.3
Education	1,913	3.3	1,194	4.8	719	2.2
Human health and social work activities	333	0.6	123	0.5	210	0.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	169	0.3	146	0.6	23	0.1
Other service activities	1,582	2.8	549	2.2	1,033	3.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	178	0.3	88	0.4	90	0.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

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

❖ Employment status

Figure 10 shows the population of persons 15 years and older by their employment status and sex. According to the table 71.0 percent of the employed are self-employed (without employees) and this forms the highest proportion of the employed. Also, 8.8 percent are employees, 14.0 percent are “contributing family workers,” while 1.2 percent are casual workers and 1.5 percent are apprentices. The proportion for self-employed (with employees) is very low (3.2%) compared to the self-employed (without employees), 71.0%.

The proportion that is self-employed (without employees) for the females (74.8%) far outweigh that of the males (66.0%). The proportion of females who are “contributing family workers” (15.0%) also exceeds that of males (12.7%). On the contrary, while 13.8 percent of the employed males are employees, only 5.1 percent of the employed females are employees. This may be attributed to the low education of the females which does not enable them to enter into formal sectors, but rather take to petty trading as self-employers due to insufficient capital outlay.

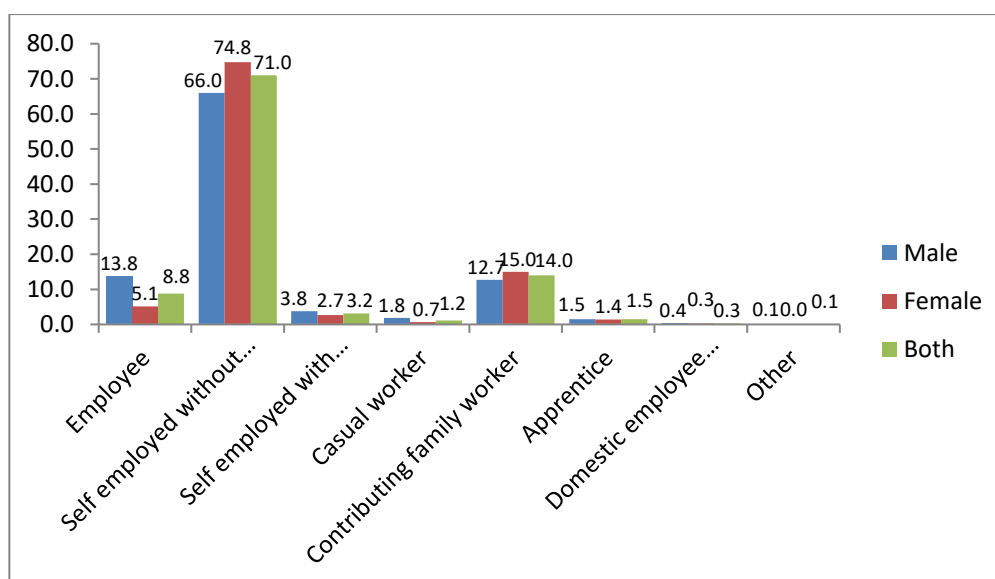


Figure 11: Population of persons 15 years and older by their employment status and sex

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

❖ **Employment Sector**

Figure 11 provides information on employed population 15 years and older by employment sector. While the Public (Government) employs only 4.5 percent of the employed; the Private Informal employs 92.8 percent. The private formal also employs 2.4 percent. Appendix table A4.2 indicates that there is a higher proportion of employed males (6.9%) than that of the females (2.7%) in the public sector. Both proportions (for male and female in the public sector) are higher than those in the private formal sector (male-3.6%, female-1.5%). The table also shows that the proportion of females employed in the private informal sector exceeds (95.5%) that of the males (89.1%). On the whole, there are more males in the formal sector and more females in the informal sector. This may be explained by the lower educational level of females than males. This situation however has implications on the accessibility to social security, banking, and credit facilities by women.

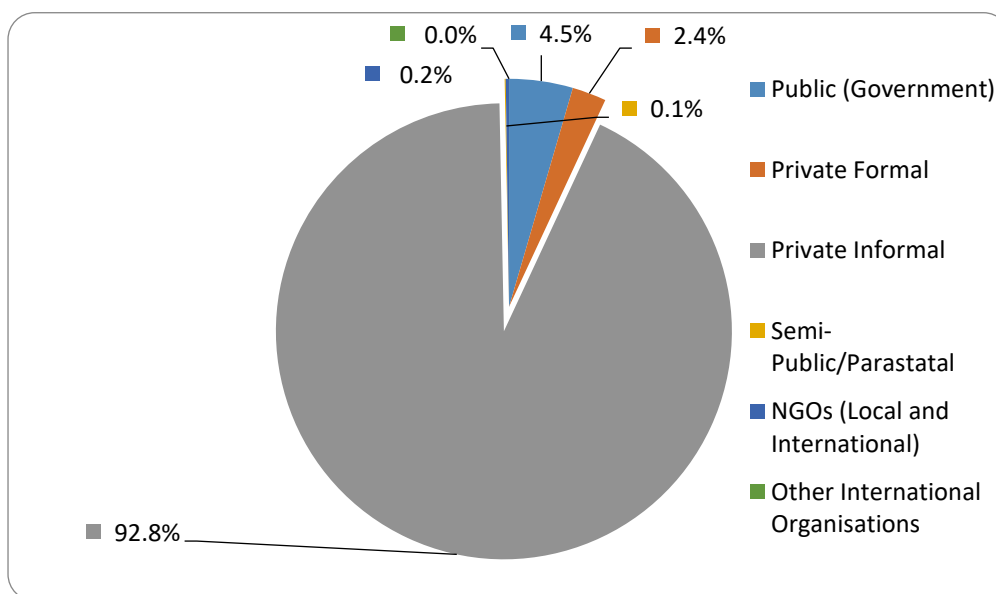


Figure 12: employed population 15 years and older by employment sector

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

Table 14: Tourism Sites

Site	Location
Wood Carving and Bamboo Beads	Kokoben, Onwane Enyan-Maim Bisease
Akwambo Festivities	<i>All the 5 Paramountcies</i> Ajumako Abaasa Denkyira Enyan-Maim Breman Essiam
The Great Waterfalls	Ofabir (Sonkwaa Area Council)
The Crocodile Dam and Beautiful Sandy Flatland along Ochi River	Akotogua
The three-headed Palm Tree	Enyan Abaasa
The Sacred Bell with unknown inscriptions	Breman Essiam
A Huge and very aged Odum Tree in the forest	Denkyira

1.34 Food Security

Food security is a situation where all people, always have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. The element of food safety will be a concern in Ajumako-Enyan-Essaim District Assembly's pursuit of food security. Although the objective of attaining food security is a national affair, it is the poor that are most vulnerable to food insecurity and that people of Ajumako-Enyan-Essaim are no exception. The low production of the staple crops such as rice, maize and cassava in the district is a threat to food security. The Department of Food and Agriculture aims at helping farmers to increase their production of these staple crops through the supply of improved planting materials, fertilizers and appropriate technologies to enhance productivity in the District. However, the staple crops produce are available on market but at a high cost price.

1.35 Nutrition

Nutrition is simply the process by which one takes in and utilizes nutrients. It plays pivoted role in all aspect of health care including;

- ❖ Dieting management of chronic diseases like diabetes and hypertension
- ❖ Health education on disease prevention and micro nutrient deficiencies.
- ❖ School health services
- ❖ Growth monitoring and promotion
- ❖ Infant and young Child feeding.

All the above listed services are being rendered in the District. We usually get opportunity to do integrate monitoring and supervision with units in the district to all the health facilities in the district on the ticket of MCHPS.

The challenges we do encounter are on improving infant and young child feeding. This is because Mothers and caregivers tend to stop exclusive breastfeeding because of societal and commercial pressure.

Although there are tools to meet this challenge like the Global strategy for IYCF which include international Code of marketing of Breast milk substitute and baby friendly initiative but it effectiveness is not all that encouraging thereby resulting in increased number of malnutrition cases.

Also, expanding on existing iodine and Vitamin A programmes to ensure its sustainability will be a plus to the district. Vitamin A capsule supplementation is in progress but iodine testing in salt exercise is no more and can be activated again to help in the development of our children.

Table 15: Decentralised Departments/Agencies/Service in the District

No	Department	Status	Remarks
1	Central Administration	Decentralized	Active in the District
2	Department of Education, Youth and Sports	Decentralized	Active in the District
3	District Health Department	Decentralized	Active in the District
4	District Directorate of Agriculture	Decentralized	Active in the District
5	Social Welfare and Community Development	Decentralized	Active in the District
6	District Finance Department	Decentralized	Active in the District
7	Physical Planning Department	Decentralized	Active in the District
8	Works or District Engineer	Decentralized	Active in the District
9	Disaster Prevention and Management Department	Decentralized	Active in the District
10	Environmental Health Department	Decentralized	Active in the District
11	Rural Enterprise Project	Decentralized	Active in the District
12	Commission on Human Right and Administrative Justice	Decentralized	Active in the District
13	Department of Parks and Gardens	Decentralized	Active in the District
14	Birth and Death	Agency	Active in the District
15	Centre for National Culture	Agency	Active in the District
16	Information Service Department	Agency	Active in the District
17	Bureau of National Investigations	Agency	Active in the District
18	National Service Secretariat	Service	Active in the District
19	Judicial Service	Service	Active in the District
20	Ghana National Fire Service	Service	Active in the District
21	Ghana Police	Service	Active in the District
22	Ghana Water Company Limited	Service	Active in the District
23	Electricity Company of Ghana	Service	Active in the District
24	Non-Formal Education Division	Service	Active in the District
25	Electoral Commission	Commission	Active in the District
26	National Commission On Civic Education	Commission	Active in the District

DPCU Construct, 2017

1.36 Social services

1.36.1 Education and Literacy

Education in the district as in general sense comprises the two components, formal and non-formal. The formal education is represented by the three-tier educational system namely, the first, second and third cycle institutions. Majority (about 79%) of the schools are public institutions under the management of Ghana Education Service (GES) through the District Directorate, with some of these public institutions are run in collaboration with missions. The involvement of the District Assembly on the other hand supports this sector by providing sanitary places, furniture etc. to these facilities.

Currently there are about 108 Junior Secondary Schools in the District with twenty-three (23) of which are privately run. There are also about eight (8) Senior High schools (public and private) and one tertiary institution (Ajumako Campus of University of Education, Winneba) in the District. Remarkably the District owns one of the best secondary schools in central region, Mando Secondary School which is a great potential to up-step the district's educational performance. The District also has a literacy rate of 76 per cent for both male and female persons of ages eleven (11) years and older. The male youth and female youth (15-35 years) literacy rates of the district stand at 93 per cent and 85.5 per cent respectively.

i. Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

The table gives statistics on the educational level of the people in the district who are 3 years and older. It describes the educational characteristics of persons who attended school in the past and those currently attending. More than half (50.6%) of the population 3 years and older who have ever attended school falls within the primary level. Also 16.8 percent got to the JHS/JSS level and closely followed by those who got to the kindergarten level (15.4%).

Table 16: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	54,536	100.0	28,324	100.0	26,212	100.0	45,007	100.0	21,712	100.0	23,295	100.0
Nursery	3,590	6.6	1,823	6.4	1,767	6.7	0	10.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	10,481	19.2	5,345	18.9	5,136	19.6	0	15.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	25,814	47.3	13,262	46.8	12,552	47.9	9,044	50.6	3,148	14.5	5,896	25.3
JSS/JHS	9,970	18.3	5,308	18.7	4,662	17.8	14,729	16.8	6,279	28.9	8,450	36.3
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14,588	0.0	8,215	37.8	6,373	27.4
SSS/SHS	3,478	6.4	1,868	6.6	1,610	6.1	2,781	5.6	1,479	6.8	1,302	5.6
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	802	0.0	542	2.5	260	1.1
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	217	0.4	125	0.4	92	0.4	928	0.2	489	2.3	439	1.9
Post middle/secondary certificate	170	0.3	84	0.3	86	0.3	756	0.2	492	2.3	264	1.1
Tertiary	816	1.5	509	1.8	307	1.2	1,379	1.1	1,068	4.9	311	1.3

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

1.36.2 Basic Education

i. Net Enrolment Ratio

The net enrolment (NER) indicates the number of appropriately aged pupils/students enrolled in school as a proportion of children in the relevant age group. The importance of the (NER) lies in the fact that children enrolled in schools at the right age are more likely to stay in school. The KG (NER) experienced a drop from 77.6% to 64.1% in 2013/14 to 2015/16 for Males which indicate that the target was not achieved. Both the primary (NER) and JHS (NER) also experienced similar situation but went up in 2015/16. However, in 2015/2016 significant progress was made. Under the Female enrolment section, the KG (NER) experienced a drop from 83.5% to 68.8% in 2013/14 to 2015/2016. The primary level and JHS level also dropped initially but experienced an increase from in 2015/16. The SHS level also experienced increase in enrolment for males in 2014/15 and dropped in 2015/16 while enrolment for females experienced continuous increase from 2013/14 to 2015/16. The table below shows past enrolment and key indicators of the District.

Table 17: Education facilities in the district

Type	Number of schools	Public	Private
Pre-School	141	97	44
Primary Level	141	97	44
Junior High Level	108	85	23
Senior High Level	8	6	2

Total	398	284	113
--------------	------------	------------	------------

Source: GES District Directorate

ii. Availability of Books and Other Teaching and Learning Materials

There are not enough books and other T/LM for instance at the primary level the pupil textbook ratio is 4:1

Table 18: Proportions of trained and untrained teachers at public schools

School type	Male	Female	Total	Trained		Untrained		Teacher/Pupil Ratio
Pre-School	32	175	207	21	10%	108	52%	30:1
Primary School	306	223	529	270	51%	217	41%	32:1
Junior High School	422	93	515	375	72.8%	78	15%	14:1
Senior High School								

Source: GES District Directorate

iii. Possibilities for the District to attract and retain Teachers

- ✚ Availability of higher learning institution eg. UEW- Ajumako
- ✚ Adequate capacity building for teacher

iv. Problems Teachers face in the district

- ✚ Lack of descent accommodation
- ✚ High cost of living

v. Performance of Students

- ✚ Performance in the B.E.C.E continues to improve over the years

Table 19: B.E.C.E RESULTS

S/N	INDICATOR	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
1	Schools Registered	91	91	99
2	Total Candidates	2,269	2,302	2,309
3	Percentage (06-36)	56.2%	56.2%	82.1
4	No. of Schools scoring (06-36)	88	91	
5	No. of Candidates scoring 06	0	0	

Source: GES District Directorate, 2017

Table 20: Schools Enrolment for 2016/2017

No.	LEVEL	BOY	GIRL	TOTAL
1.	Kindergarten	4,144	4,156	8,300
2.	Primary	10,655	9,804	10,459
3.	JHS level	4,256	3,855	8,111
4.	SHS level	2878	2,309	5,187

Source: GES District Directorate, 2017

vi. Some Education Management Statistics

• **Staffing:**

a. **District Education Office**

Teaching Staff:	33
Non-Teaching Staff	22
Total:	55

b. **Senior High School in Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly**

Teaching staff

Non-teaching staff

Total:

Table 21: Number of Schools/Teachers

S/N	Number of Schools	Level	Public	Private	Teachers	Level	Public		Total	Male	Female
							Trained	Untrained			
1		KG	97	44		KG	149	58	207		
2		PRIMARY	97	44		PRIMARY	420	109	529		
3		JHS	85	23		JHS	460	55	515		
4		SHS	6	2		SHS					
	Total		285	113		Total					
						Male Trained					
						Female Untrained					

Source: GES, 2017

Table 22: Enrolment

S/N	Level	Public		Total	Teacher/Pupil Ratio	Level	Private		Total
		Male	Female				Male	Female	
1	KG	3,060	3,017	6,077	1:30	KG	1,322	1,320	2,642
2	PRIMARY	8,716	8,104	16,820	1:32	PRIMARY	2,015	1,956	3,971
3	JHS	3886	3,601	7,587	1:15	JHS	425	434	1,319
4	SHS	2,878	2,309	5,187		SHS			
	Total					Total			

Source: GES District Directorate, 2017

vii. **Comparative Analysis of 2014-2016 BECE Results**

Table 23: Comparative analysis of 2014-2016 BECE results

INDICATOR	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of participated schools	90	91	91	
Number of candidates registered	2340	2269	2302	
Number of candidates present during Examination	2327	2260	2284	
Number of candidates absent	13	9	18	
Number of candidates scoring aggregates (06-30)	1156	1271	718	
Percentage of candidates scoring aggregates (06-30)	49.68%	56.28%	31.44%	
Number of schools scoring aggregate (06-30)100%	11	9	6	
Number of schools scoring 0% at aggregates (06-30)	1	4	8	
Number of candidates scoring aggregates (06-36)	2026	1867	1297	
Number of candidates scoring aggregates (37+)	301	393	987	
Percentage of candidates scoring aggregates (06-36)	87.06%	82.61%	56.30%	
Percentage of candidates scoring aggregates (37+)	12.94%	27.39%	43.70%	
Number of schools scoring aggregates (06-36) 100%	51	41	10	
Number of candidates scoring aggregates (06-09)	3	3	1	
Number of schools scoring 0% at aggregates (06-36)	1	0	0	

Source: Ghana Education Service

Table 24: Number of Candidates with Aggregate

YEAR	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES WITH AGGREGATE																							
	06			07-10			11-15			16-20			21-25			26-30			31-36			37+		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
2014	0	0	0	2	1	3	31	12	43	86	79	165	204	169	373	323	249	572	448	422	870	151	150	301
2015	0	0	0	4	1	5	30	23	53	104	64	168	232	171	403	329	312	641	288	309	597	222	171	393
2016	0	0	0	3	1	4	23	10	33	61	49	110	124	92	216	200	155	355	311	268	579	538	449	987
2017																								

Source: Ghana Education Service

1.36.3 The Health Sector

The District Health Directorate (DHD), with its appropriate structures, has the responsibility to plan and deliver Health care in the Ajumako-Enyan-Essaim District. The District strategically combines curative and preventive methods to provide quality primary health care to its people at three different levels – the community level, Sub district level and the District level. At each level, there are various categories of health care providers that assist the DHMT. To ensure effective supervision of health delivery, the district health directorate has been divided into four Health Sub-districts. These are Abaasa, Bisease, Ajumako, Nkwantanum and Sonkwaa Sub-districts.

The district has one hospital located at Ajumako. It is accessible to many communities and provides health care services to the people of the district and others from outside the district.

Other health facilities providing health services in the district comprise of community clinics, CHPS Zones and Private Maternity Homes. Statistics on health facilities and service providers in the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District is presented in table below.

Table 25: Health Facilities.

Sn	Facility	Operational	
		Location	Management
1	Baa Salvation Army Clinic	Ajumako Baa	CHAG
2	Abaasa Health Centre	Enyan Abaasa	Government
3	Ajumako Hospital	Ajumako	Government
4	Obontsir CHPS	Enyan Obontsir	Government
5	Mando Community Clinic	Mando	Government
6	Kromian CHPS	Kromiam	Government
7	Nkojo CHPS	Enyan Nkojo	Government
8	Ajumako RCH	Ajumako	Government
9	Kwanyako Community Clinic	Ajumako Kwanyako	Government
10	Ampia Ajumako CHPS	Ampia Ajumako	Government
11	Anns Maternity Home	Ajumako Entumbil	Private
12	Yeboah CHPS	Yeboah	Government
21	Essaman CHPS	Essaman	Government
13	Bisease Health Centre	Ajumako Bisease	Government
14	Anyinasu CHPS	Anyinasu	Government
15	Nkwantanum Health Centre	Breman Essiam	Government
16	Sonkwaa Community Clinic	Etsii Sonkwaa	Government
17	Enyanmaim Community Clinic	Enyanmaim	Government
18	Ahamakrobua CHPS	Ahamakrobua	Government
19	Ekukrom CHPS	Ekukrom	Government

20	Ekwamase CHPS	Ekwamase	Government
22	Mama Thes Maternity Home	Ajumako Assasan	Private
23	UEW- Clinic	UEW- Ajumako campus	Quasi- Government
24	Abeka CHPS	Esii Abeka	Government
25	Esii Fawomanye CHPS	Esii Fawomanye	Government
26	Nyamebkyere CHPS	Nyamebkyere	Government

Source: Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Health Directorate Annual Report 2016

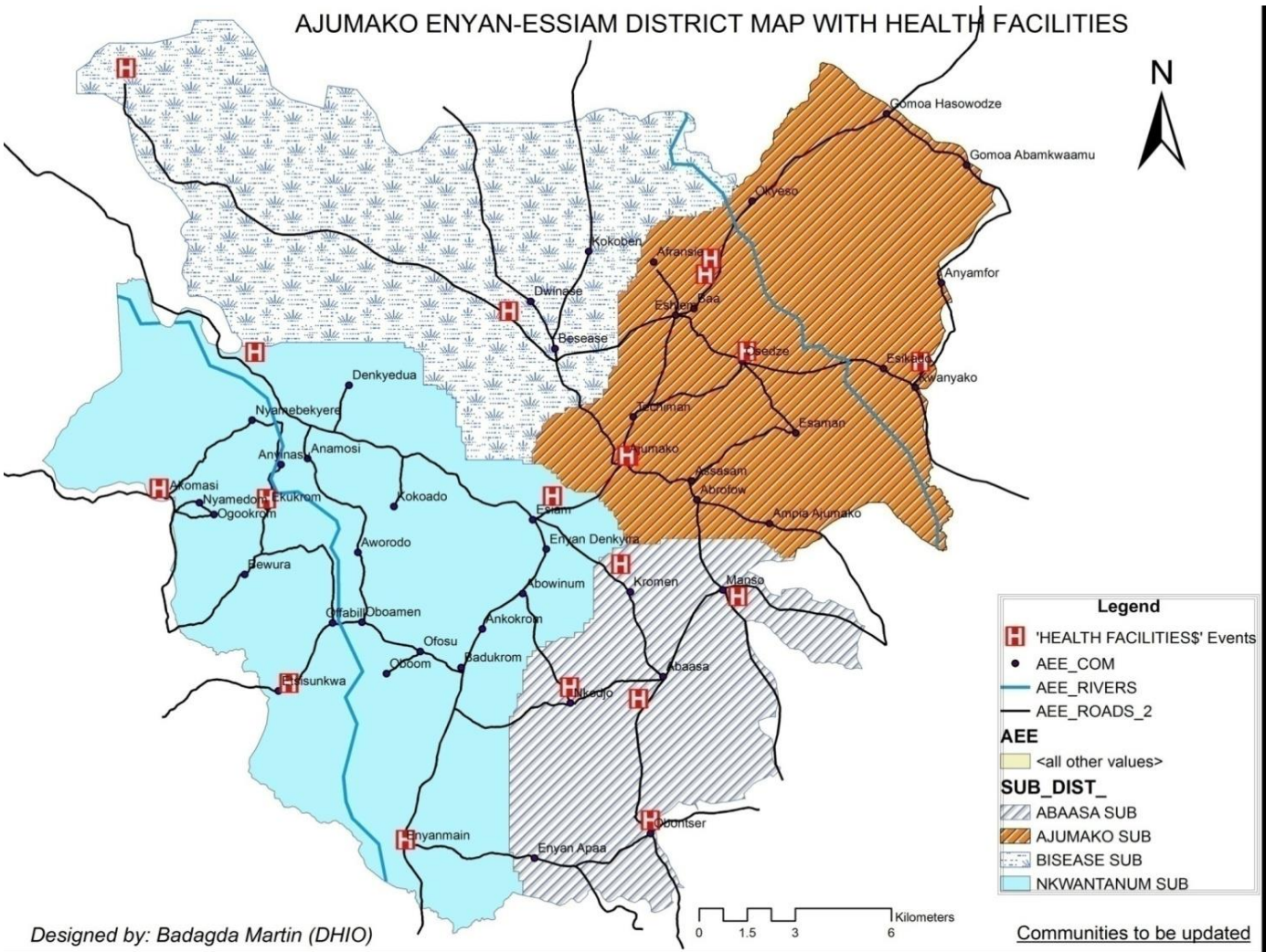


Figure 13: Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Map with Health Facilities
Source: Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Health Directorate Annual Report 2016

Table 26: Functional CHPS in the District as at 2017 July

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
NO. OF DEMARCATED CHPS ZONES	20	20	20	20	20	20
No. of functional CHPS zones	10	9	10	10	10	13
No. of CHPS compounds	10	10	11	11	11	14
Total population living within functional CHPS zones	20,293	30,386	32,786	36,096	37,194	38,347

Three (3) new CHPS compound in have been made functional in Abeka, Nyamebekyere and Estii fawomanye

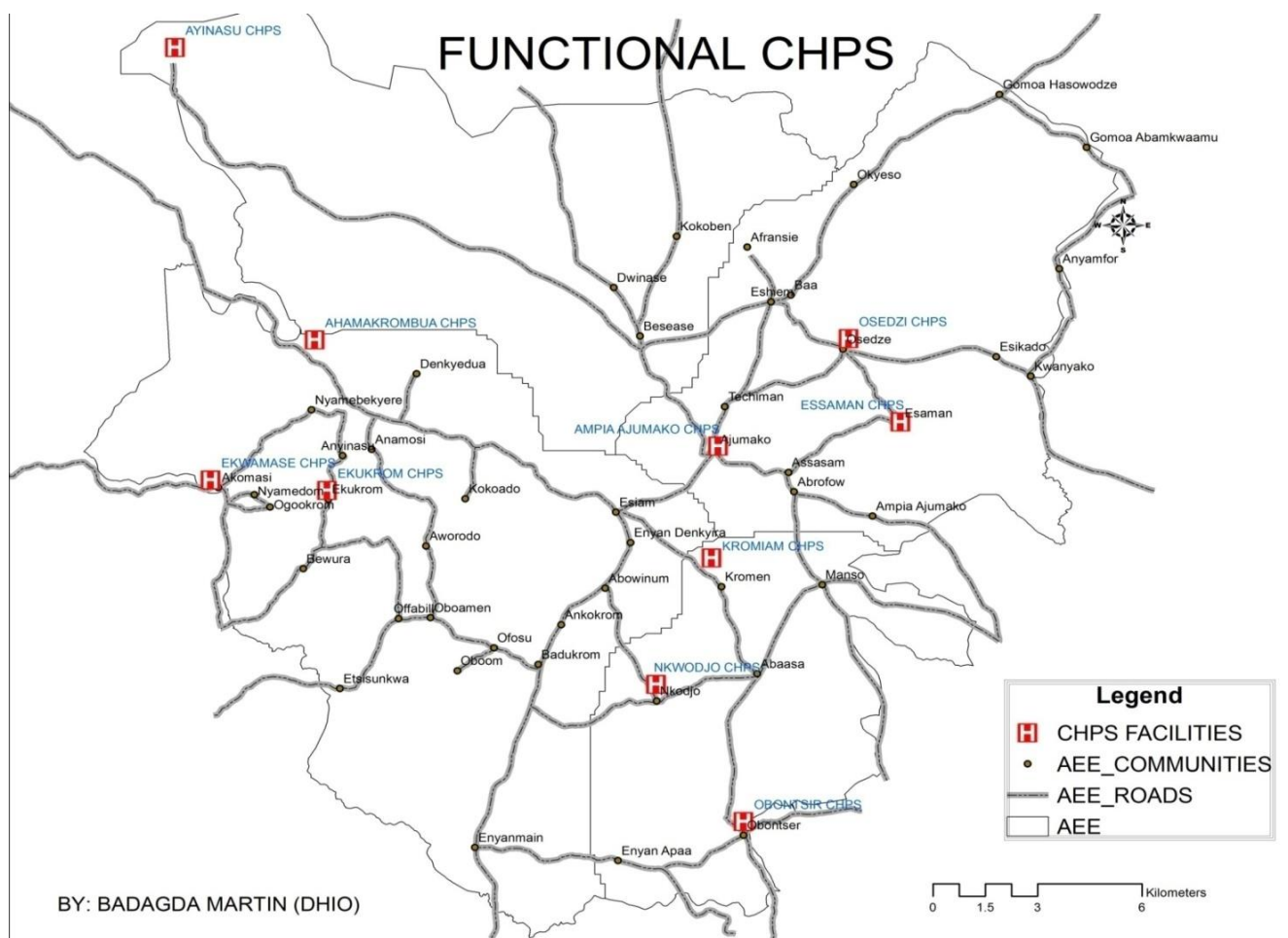


Figure 14: functional CHPS

Source: Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Health Directorate –report 2016

❖ **Health Status of the District**

Although there has been general improvement in the health conditions of the people in the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District, malaria continues to be the fundamental cause of ill health. Acute Upper Respiratory Infections, skin diseases, diarrhoea, hypertension, rheumatism, anaemia and enteric fever are some of the top most registered diseases prevailing in the district per the 2016 DHMT records. Sexually transmitted infections (STIs), HIV/AIDS among the younger generation as well as teenage pregnancy and low supervised delivery are of great concern.

One of the health challenges is the high teenage pregnancy which has seen increased over the past three years. Out of the total of 4046 pregnant women who registered in 2016, 717 representing 17.7% were adolescents as compared to 744 representing 18.1% in 2015. In the year under review, teenage pregnancy decreased by 0.4%. The district therefore should strengthen adolescent health intervention and health education to curb this situation.

Generally, the nutrition of the people, depends on the food crops produced locally. However, the nutritional status of children in the district is low and characterized by severe malnutrition and anaemia. Common forms of malnutrition seen in the district are kwashiorkor and marasmus. Mothers of malnourished children are given nutritional counselling and the severely malnourished children admitted onto the community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) programme.

Radio talk shows are organized regularly to educate community members on malnutrition, its causes and treatment. Water supply, sanitation and waste disposal passes for an emerging problem threatening the health status of a major community in the district such as Ajumako.

Most of the communities do not have a refuse dumping site and a final waste disposal site. The situation in Ajumako (district capital) can be described as critical since it is the most populous town in the district. Most inhabitants do not have toilet facilities in their homes and tend to defecate in the bush and on refuse dumps.

Thus, poor sanitation in the area is of major concern despite numerous health education activities; behavioural change has woefully been insignificant. Emanating from this quagmire are the main health problems such as diarrhoea, skin infections, malnutrition, high incidence of enteric fever and infant mortality rates

The table below shows details of major health concerns in the district:

Table 27: Health concerns

Health Concern	Population most affected
Malaria	children 5 years and above
HIV/AIDS/TB	15-35 years
Teenage Pregnancy	10-19 years
Malnutrition	Children above 5 years
Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)	Above 35 years
Low Supervised Delivery	Women in fertility age (15-49 years)
Poor Sanitation	General population

Source: Ghana Health Service

❖ **Human Resource**

The staffing situation in the district has stabilized somehow although some critical staff are still needed. This was because of proper human resource planning. The district continuously forwarded staff requirement to the region for the necessary action to be taken. There was also a follow-up on correspondence sent to region and national.

Table 28: The table below reveals the strength of some critical staff of district

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Medical Doctors	1	1	1	3	3	
DDHS	1	1	1	1	1	
DDNS	2	2	2	0	0	
Medical Assistants	5	6	5	7	7	
Public health nurse	1	1	1	1	1	
Staff nurses	16	26	28	34	34	
Midwives	14	14	15	22	26	
Community health nurses	51	62	92	89	90	
Health Assistant (Enrolled nurses)	36	56	63	74	84	
Health Aides	18	12	12	12	11	

Source: Ghana Health Service

The staff strength was supported by students on practical, national service, and industrial attachment. As part of effort to address payroll issues, the Human Resource Unit transferred all newly employed staff including those transferred in onto the district's payroll. There was also prompt deletion of demised staff, staff who have vacated post and staff on retirement from the payroll. Staffs who have been transferred from the district were encouraged to transfer their names to their new stations payroll. The nominal roll was updated all the time. Promotion issues were also not left out. An attempt was made to ensure that staffs due for promotion were duly promoted.

To ensure sanity among the workforce, the district health directorate established a disciplinary committee that resolve grievances among staff. The committee sat twice in 2016 to settle disputes that arose between subordinates - superiors. Some insubordinates staff was issued with verbal warnings and query letters to bring them to order.

❖ **HIV /AIDS**

The Health Directorate and the Social Welfare Department are responsible for the coordination and the implementation of HIV/AIDS related activities in the district. Current strategies for combating the disease include a package of interventions to reduce HIV transmission, delivery of care and support services for PLWHA, delivery of information on HIV/AIDS for action and the provision of essential technical support to DAs and institutions in the district engaged in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

❖ ***Interventions to Reduce HIV and STI Transmission***

Activities including Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission (PMTCT), Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) services as well as management of opportunistic infections are being carried out. In addition, promotion of condom use, know "Your Status" as well as screening of TB patients for HIV are some of the measures applied to curb the spread of the deadly disease in the district.

❖ ***Key development issue***

- High HIV/AIDS prevalence
- PLWA stigmatization

❖ **Teenage Pregnancy**

Teenage pregnancy continues to be a menace in the district despite interventions put in place such as health education on community information centres and integrated family planning.

Out of the total of 4046 pregnant women who registered in 2016, 717 representing 17.7% were adolescents. In the year under review, teenage pregnancy increased by 1.9%

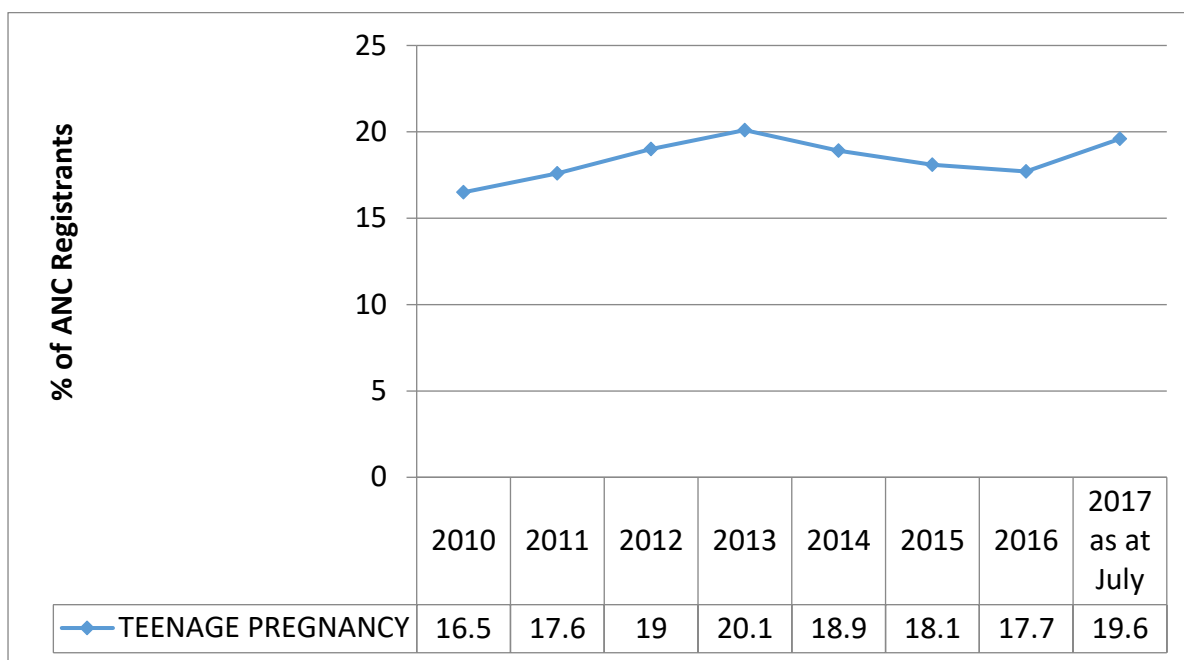


Figure 15: ANC registrants and teenage pregnancy

The above chart indicates a reduction from 18.1% in 2015 to 17.7% in 2016. But in mid-2017, the teenage pregnancy prevalence has increased from 17.7% to 19.6%.

1.37 Information and communication technology (ICT)

Information Communication Technology (ICT) development has been under discussion and consideration at all levels of interaction and study including districts, in recent times. This is because information acquisition and dissemination is a global concern and needs some attention. There is the need to assess the ownership, usage, and accessibility of ICT facilities including mobile phones, desktop/laptop computers, and internet access among others in the District.

The table below shows that 34.6 percent (31,263) of the population above 12 years and older own mobile phones. This is less than half of the population. Males that own mobile phone form 51.9 percent and females are 48.1 percent. This shows that there is a higher proportion of males who own mobile phones compared to females.

With regards to access to internet facility, 2.4 percent (2,212) of the population aged 12 years and above have access. Out of this proportion, males constitute 70.3 percent of internet facility users and females are 29.7 percent.

The low mobile phone ownership and very poor internet usage maybe because the District is 68.1 percent rural. Rural communities have poor access to internet facilities and mobile phone communication networks.

Table 29: population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex

ICT Indicator	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 12 years and older			Population with mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
Total	90,432	100.0	31,263	100.0	2,212	100.0
Male	39,662	43.9	16,235	51.9	1,555	70.3
Female	50,770	56.1	15,028	48.1	657	29.7

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

1.38 Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection

1.38.1 The Vulnerable and Excluded

Poverty in the District is wide spread and the most affected are women, children and the aged. This incident has always rendered many people vulnerable to both human and natural hazards including diseases. Dependency ratio in the district is 97.8, in other words for every 100-people aged 15-65 years, there are approximately 98 people depending on them for survival. Dependency ratio is less in urban localities (91.9) than in rural localities (101.1). Also, the levels of water and sanitation facilities usage are all signs of abject poverty intensities in the district.

The responsible factors are many and varied.

- Over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture
- High unemployment rates
- Inadequate economic activities/ventures
- Inadequate women representation/participation in public office
- Access to production resources by women is still a challenge
- Abuse of the rights /entitlement of women (the vulnerable and excluded)
- Among others

1.38.2 Women

The practice of democratic governance and strong advocacy against marginalization of women in decision-making and abuse of women rights and entitlement in the past 20 years have significantly improved women participation in public life.

Over these years there has been a strong realization and will to distribute equitable roles and improve women access to opportunities for self –realization and control of production resources between men and women.

This period has witnessed increasing/enhanced;

- Women/farmers participation in designing and execution of projects
- Advocacy by women/farmer groups
- Women participation in meetings and other public engagements
- Women/farmer representative in public life (particularly the District Assembly)
- Women/farmers access to information, production resources/sustained sources of livelihoods
- Equitable access to education
- Acquisition of production and employable skills

1.38.3 Children

Ajumako Enyan Essiam District like other districts has high incidence of child labor. There are various forms of activities that children under age 15 are forced to engage in including street vending, vegetable farming, oil palm extraction and fishing among others. This evolves from poor parental care, poverty and

illiteracy in most cases. The overall effect of this is that children who fall victim become school dropouts, truant or leave the parents or abandon home and unproductive for that matter in the district and the country.

Children, they say, are the future of a nation. However, early childhood development facilities are inadequate and lack qualified teachers, particularly the private ECD. Conscious effort is required to design specific programmes tailored at improving adherence to child rights in the district. These should include adequate and standard EDD, playgrounds, children recreation centres and libraries, and legislations to protect them.

1.38.4 People with Disability (PWD)

There is still dominance of societal ignorance, prejudices and alienation of PWD and their potentials. Their rights to quality education, prerogatives and other opportunities for self-development are still largely abused. It is obvious that PWD are a productive group and requires the necessary attention in the areas of education, skills development and rehabilitation.

Per PHC 2010, 4.7 percent of people in Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District had some form of disability, considering **table 28**, the proportion of persons with disability is higher among females (5.0%) than males (4.4%). The most common type of disability in the district is sight/visual impairment. It accounts for 46.3 percent of the total population of Persons with disability and 22 percent of the total population of the district. Physically challenged constitutes the next highest disability type (26.6%) and the least type being the “other” type of disability (6.6%).

There is a close proportional difference between urban and rural PWD populations in the district (**table 28**). In urban areas, there are 5.0 percent of PWDs whilst the rural areas have 4.5 percent. Of this, 52.0 percent of the visually impaired live in urban areas, whilst 43.4 percent live in rural areas.

Besides visual impairment and hearing, rural localities have more of the other types of disability. For the physically challenged 28.0 percent of PWDs live in rural areas whilst 24.0 percent live in urban areas. That of speech is same with 11.0 percent in rural areas and 9.3 percent in urban areas. Emotional disability is 15.7 percent for rural and 12.2 percent for urban. In Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam district, persons with disability are 5.7 percent of the employed, 3.4 percent of the unemployed and 11.2 percent of the economically not active. Due to its high proportion amongst person with disability, persons with sight/visual impairment have the highest proportions in the employed class (2.9%), the unemployed (1.4%) and the economically not active (5.1%).

In addition, the proportion of employed females who have disability (5.7%) is just a little higher than that of the males (5.6%). The proportion of unemployed males who are disabled (4.2%) is higher than that of females (2.9%), and in the economically not active class, the proportion with disability is 11.8 percent for females and 10.4 percent for males.

Table 30: Population by type by disability type and sex

Disability Type	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All locality						
Total population	138,046	100.0	64,418	100.0	73,628	100.0
Without disability	131,574	95.3	61,611	95.6	69,963	95.0
With disability	6,472	4.7	2,807	4.4	3,665	5.0
Sight	2,997	46.3	1,213	43.2	1,784	48.7
Hearing	931	14.4	352	12.5	579	15.8
Speech	691	10.7	362	12.9	329	9.0
Physical	1,722	26.6	728	25.9	994	27.1
Intellect	613	9.5	309	11.0	304	8.3
Emotion	940	14.5	438	15.6	502	13.7
Other	429	6.6	204	7.3	225	6.1
Urban						

Total	43,996	100.0		20,174	100.0	23,822	100.0
Without disability	41,791	95.0		19,259	95.5	22,532	94.6
With disability	2,205	5.0		915	4.5	1,290	5.4
Sight	1,146	52.0		425	46.4	721	55.9
Hearing	370	16.8		129	14.1	241	18.7
Speech	223	10.1		133	14.5	90	7.0
Physical	529	24.0		215	23.5	314	24.3
Intellect	205	9.3		109	11.9	96	7.4
Emotion	268	12.2		125	13.7	143	11.1
Other	134	6.1		62	6.8	72	5.6
Rural							
Total	94,050	100.0		44,244	100.0	49,806	100.0
Without disability	89,783	95.5		42,352	95.7	47,431	95.2
With disability	4,267	4.5		1,892	4.3	2,375	4.8
Sight	1,851	43.4		788	41.6	1,063	44.8
Hearing	561	13.1		223	11.8	338	14.2
Speech	468	11.0		229	12.1	239	10.1
Physical	1,193	28.0		513	27.1	680	28.6
Intellect	408	9.6		200	10.6	208	8.8
Emotion	672	15.7		313	16.5	359	15.1
Other	295	6.9		142	7.5	153	6.4

1.38.5 The Aged

Per the 2010 Population and Housing Census the aged population was 7.48% (10,321) in the district. Desertions, non-engagement in any productive work and alcoholism are issues confronting the aged in the district. Appropriate safety nets are required to prolong their lives.

Key Development Issues of the Vulnerable and Excluded

- ✚ Inadequate access to information & production resources
- ✚ General Low employable skills

1.39 Science, technology and innovation

1.40 A Summary of Key Development Problems/Issues/Gaps Identified from The Situation Analysis.

After a comprehensive analysis of the district profile and that of contemporary performance of all sectors and departments, several issues affecting the socio-politico-economic development of the district have being identified. In effect, the review of the district's performance in implementing GSGDA II (2014-2017) and other related interventions during the planned period gave rise to issues which shall first be harmonized with community needs and aspirations and then linked to the thematic areas of the NMTDPF 2018-2021 (GSGDA II) as a yardstick for POCC analysis. These development issues were identified in the review of sectors/areas as provision of social services, agric., good governance and all cross-cutting issues including the following:

Table 31: summary of key development issues of GSGDA II

S/N	Thematic Areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified Issues (as harmonized with inputs from the Performance Review, Profiling and community needs and aspirations)
1.	Ensuring and sustaining macro-economic stability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate and dilapidated market structures 2. Inadequate data on property rates

2.	Enhancing Competiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of access to finance 2. Untapped tourism potentials in the district 3. Inadequate support for Local Economic Development
3.	Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainably Natural Resource Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low Agricultural Production 2. Increasing rate of post-harvest losses 3. High cost of farm inputs 4. Low market prices of agricultural produce 5. Inadequate cocoa seedlings to be distributed to farmers in the District. 6. Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition 7. Low level of agriculture mechanization 8. Inadequate post production infrastructure and lack of storage facilities. 9. Lack of irrigation facilities for all year farming. 10. Low level of technology to enhance agriculture
4.	Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate and poor of maintenance of water facilities (bore holes) 2. Poor environmental sanitation 3. Inadequate refuse dumps and skip containers 4. Inadequate institutional capacity for effective and efficient spatial/ land use planning 5. Depletion of the Natural Environment 6. Poor road network 7. Inadequate electricity coverage 8. Inadequate residential accommodation for staff 9. Inadequate electricity coverage in some communities
5.	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate /poor condition of educational infrastructure 2. Inadequate and uneven distribution of health infrastructure 3. Inadequate health personnel 4. High infant and maternal mortality/ malnutrition 5. High morbidity and mortality from malaria 6. High HIV/AIDS prevalence/PLWA stigmatization. 7. High unemployment rate especially among the youth in the district 8. Low quality of education /falling standards of education 9. Low access to ICT and telecommunication services
6.	Transparency, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak links/coordination of DA with sub-district structures 2. Low public participation in governance 3. Poor enforcement of District Assembly bye-laws 4. Low communal spirit 5. Child Labor and poor parenting 6. Low revenue mobilization 7. Reported cases of armed robbery in the district

1.41 Community Needs and Aspirations

This section deals with the main community needs and aspirations elicited from the people of Ajumako Enyan Essiam District. These needs and aspirations as identified from the communities were harmonized by linking them to the major problems identified from the review of GSGDA II (2014-2017) and the profile of the district. Below is a summary of some of the key needs and aspirations identified at the community level:

Summary of Key Community Needs and Aspirations

- Creating employment opportunities for the youth.
- Extending electricity coverage to some communities in the district.
- Improving water and sanitation facilities in the district
- Construction of trunk/feeder roads and open farm routes
- Modernisation of Agriculture in the District. Eg. Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment. (1D1F)
- Construction and rehabilitation of public infrastructure.
- Conservation of forest resources and afforestation in the district and promote tourism.
- Improving health and Education service delivery in the District
- Non- functioning of Sub-District Structures
- Security issues
- Effective land use planning e.g. infrastructural development in the various communities.

1.42 Harmonization of Community needs and aspirations with identified key development gaps/problems/issues.

The table below shows the harmonization of community needs and aspirations with the key development issues identified under GSGDA I (2010-2013) and the review of the district profile. This is done with the view to ensuring that community needs and aspirations address the development problems identified in the performance review of the district. The high average scores obtained from the harmonization of the needs give credence that the community needs and aspirations are in harmony with the development problems identified under MTDPF2010-2013.

Table 32: Scoring

Definition	Score
Strong Relationship	2
Weak Relationship	1
No Relationship	0

Table 33: Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and profiling from 2014-2017

No.	Community needs and aspirations	Identified Development Problem	Score
1.	Creating employment opportunities for the youth.	Inadequate data on property rates	1
		Lack of access to finance	2
		Inadequate support for Local Economic Development	2
		High unemployment rate especially among the youth in the district	2
		Untapped tourism potentials in the district	2
2.	Extending electricity coverage to some communities in the district.	Inadequate electricity coverage in some communities	2
3.	Improving water and sanitation facilities in the district	Poor environmental sanitation	2
		Inadequate sanitation facilities	2
		Poor environmental sanitation	2
		Inadequate refuse dumps and skip containers	2
		Inadequate and poor of maintenance of water facilities (bore holes)	2
		Inaccessible road to farmlands	2
4.	Construction of trunk/feeder roads and open farm routes	Poor condition of roads linking production and marketing centres	2
		Poor road network	2
5.	Modernisation of Agriculture in the District. Eg. Planting for Food and Jobs and Investment. (1D1F)	Lack of irrigation facilities for all year farming.	2
		Low Agricultural Production	2
		Increasing rate of post-harvest losses	2
		High cost of farm inputs	2
		Low market prices of agricultural produce	2
		Inadequate cocoa seedlings to be distributed to farmers in the District.	2
		Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	2
		Low level of technology to enhance agriculture	2
		Low level of agriculture mechanization	2
		Inadequate post production infrastructure and lack of storage facilities.	2
6.	Construction and rehabilitation of public infrastructure.	Inadequate and dilapidated market structures	2
		Inadequate /poor condition of educational infrastructure	2
		Inadequate and uneven distribution of health infrastructure	2
		Unavailability of Community information centre in most communities	2
		Inadequate residential accommodation for DA staff	2
7.	Conservation of forest resources and afforestation in the district and promote tourism.	Depletion of the Natural Environment	2
8.	Improving health and Education service delivery in the District	Low quality of education /falling standards of education	2
		High infant and maternal mortality/ malnutrition	2
		Inadequate health personnel	2
		High HIV/AIDS prevalence/PLWA stigmatization.	2
		High morbidity and mortality from malaria	2
		Low access to ICT and telecommunication services	2
9.	Non- functioning of Sub-District Structures	Weak links/coordination of DA with sub-district structures	2
		Low public participation in governance	2
		Low revenue mobilization	2
		Poor enforcement of District Assembly bye-laws	2
		Child Labor and poor parenting	2
		Low communal spirit	2
10.	Security issues	Reported cases of armed robbery in the district	2
11.	Effective land use planning e.g. infrastructural development in the various communities.	Land litigations and disputes, among others	2
		Inadequate institutional capacity for effective and efficient spatial/ land use planning	2
TOTAL			89
Average			8.1
Conclusion		Since the score is very high (8.1), it indicates a strong harmony of community needs and aspirations and Identified key development gaps/problems/issues	

1.43 Key Development Problems/Issues Harmonized under the Appropriate Thematic Areas of The GSGDA II, 2014-2017.

Table 34: key development issues under GSGDA II, 2014-2017 with implications for 2018-2021

Thematic Areas of GSGDA II	Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Inadequate and dilapidated market structures ✚ Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others ✚ Limited local participation in economic development
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment ✚ Limited access to credit for SMEs ✚ Low domestic saving rate ✚ Inability to effectively promote tourism potential and Ghanaian culture in District and region ✚ Predominantly informal economy ✚ Predominantly informal economy ✚ Poor tourism infrastructure and services
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Limited Agricultural production and productivity ✚ Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition ✚ Low proportion of irrigated agriculture ✚ Low level of agriculture mechanization ✚ Poor storage and transportation systems
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Poor quality and inadequate road transport network ✚ Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations ✚ Poor sanitation and waste management ✚ Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care ✚ Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education ✚ High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and discrimination ✚ High youth unemployment ✚ Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells to deal with inadequate piped water threatens long-term provision of water
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Non-functioning sub-district structures ✚ Weak capacity of the Assembly to generate and manage Non-tax revenue ✚ Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society. ✚ Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation

Table 35: Identified Development issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		Agenda for jobs, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	ISSUES
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Inadequate and dilapidated market structures ✦ Weak capacity of the Assembly to generate and manage Non-tax revenue ✦ Under disbursement of Donor funds ✦ Poor expenditure management ✦ Ineffective debt management ✦ Inadequate data on property rates ✦ Low revenue mobilization 	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Revenue under-performance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes ✦ Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls ✦ Limited availability and accessibility of economic data ✦ Volatility in primary commodity price ✦ Weak capacity for policy and accessibility of economic data.
	<p>Trade and Industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Low/poor production technology ✦ Inadequate local economic development review ✦ Poor and unsustainable partnership between the Assembly and the private sector ✦ Limited market access ✦ Inadequate skills to support Local Economic Development(LED) ✦ Lack of access to finance <p>Tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Limited exploitation of tourism potentials of the district ✦ Inadequate marketing of the district as a tourist ✦ Low encouragement of tourist feeling of hospitality. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small- and medium-scale producers) ✦ Inadequate access to affordable credit ✦ Tax burden on businesses ✦ Limited availability of medium- and long-term financing
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Poor tourism infrastructure and services ✦ Low skills development ✦ High hotel rates ✦ Unreliable utilities ✦ Weak coordination among MDAs on issues related to the creative arts industry

<p>Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition ✚ Low level of agriculture mechanization ✚ Inadequate post production infrastructure and lack of storage facilities. ✚ Lack of irrigation facilities for all year farming. 	<p>Economic Development Economic Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Poor marketing systems ❖ Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition ❖ Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively low yields ❖ Poor storage and transportation systems ❖ Poor farm-level practices ❖ Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure ❖ Low proportion of irrigated agriculture
<p>Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<p>Environmental Sanitation and Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Inadequate access to safe and sufficient quantities of water ✚ Poor environmental sanitation ✚ Weak enforcement of water and environmental sanitation legislations. ✚ Lack of awareness of the negative impact of improper disposal of waste on the environment ✚ Inadequate waste management system 	<p>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate policy and institutional coordination and harmonization in sanitation and hygiene services delivery • Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans • High prevalence of open defecation • Limited capacity at the MMDA level • Inadequate financing of the sanitation sector institutions by GOG • Poor waste collection system • Inadequate waste management facilities • Inadequate and lack of comprehensive data on water resources
<p>Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ High consumption of charcoal ✚ Limited electricity network and unreliable supply of electricity ✚ Lack of electricity in some communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Over dependence on wood fuel ❖ Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services ❖ Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities ❖ Poor attitudes towards energy utilization 		
<p>Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Inadequate institutional capacity for effective and efficient spatial/land use planning ✚ Land litigations and disputes, among others ✚ Weak enforcement of building regulations and codes ✚ Ineffective and inefficient spatial /land use planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Poor Land Administration Management system ✚ Poor urban settlement planning ✚ Lack of balanced urban and rural development. ✚ Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Cumbersome and insecure land acquisition process. ✚ Haphazard land development 		
	<p>Communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Unreliable communication services ✚ Inadequate access to I C T 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Inadequate ICT centres within communities. ✚ Low level of citizens' access to online information on health, economic and social issues ✚ Low ICT usage at all levels of education ✚ low internet access and broadband to rural centre and dwellers
	<p>Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Poor linkages between land use and transport planning ✚ Inadequate and unfriendly walk ways for People with Disabilities (PWD's) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Poor linkages between land use and transport planning
Human Development, productivity and employment	<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Inadequate /poor condition of educational infrastructure/ facilities ✚ Persistent gender disparities enrolment and retention in schools ✚ High enrolment and overcrowding in basic schools ✚ Low quality of education /falling standards of education. ✚ Lack of finance and institutional support 	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Poor quality of education at all levels ❖ High number of untrained teachers at basic level ❖ Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment ❖ Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools ❖ Low participation in nonformal education ❖ Low prominence accorded to language learning in the school system ❖ Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics ❖ Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels ❖ Educational system focused on merely passing exams
	<p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Inadequate /sub-standard health facilities ✚ High infant and maternal mortality/ malnutrition ✚ High morbidity and motility from malaria ✚ High HIV/AIDS prevalence/PLWA stigmatization. ✚ Inadequate and uneven distribution of health infrastructure 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare ❖ Inadequate emergency services ❖ Poor quality of healthcare services ❖ Unmet need for mental health services ❖ Unmet health needs of women and girls ❖ Increased cost of healthcare delivery ❖ Inadequate financing of the health sector ❖ Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 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 ❖ Prevalence of hunger in certain areas ❖ Inadequate nutrition education ❖ Inadequate sexual education for young people
	<p>Employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ High unemployment rate especially among the youth in the district ✚ Limited job opportunities particularly for the youth 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ High incidence of poverty ❖ Lack of policies to cater for children in relation to specific conditions such as trafficking, and online hazards ❖ Weak capacity of caregivers ❖ Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs ❖ Child neglect Unfavourable sociocultural environment for gender equality ❖ Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities ❖ Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions ❖ Lack of sustainable funding ❖ High unemployment rate among PWDs ❖ Perceived low levels of skills and education of PWDs
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Weak links/coordination of DA with sub-district structures ✚ Inadequate District Assembly office and residential accommodation ✚ Weak social accountability mechanisms 	Governance, Coruption and Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Poorly resourced correctional facilities ❖ Weak implementation of administrative decentralization ❖ Ineffective sub-district structures ❖ Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation ❖ Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy ❖ Weak capacity of the Assembly to generate and manage Non-tax revenue
	<p>Women empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Inadequate women representation and participation in public life and governance ✚ Inadequate access to economic resources 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Low levels of representation/participation of women in governance and decision making ✚ Weak political will for gender equality and women's empowerment at all levels

	Children Protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Weak social protection systems for children 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ High incidence of children’s rights violation ❖ Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour ❖ Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children ❖ Low awareness of child protection laws and policies ❖ Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children ❖ Limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law ❖ Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare
	Empowerment of PWD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Lack of physical access for PWDs to public and private buildings ❖ Low participation of PWDs in decision making ❖ Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs ❖ Ignorance of PWDs personal rights

Table 36: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of DMTDP of MMDAs

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Economic Dvelopment	FOCUS AREA: STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
	Revenue under- performance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes
	Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls
	Limited availability and accessibility of economic data
	Volatility in primary commodity price
	FOCUS AREA: INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION
	Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities
	FOCUS AREA: PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT
	Inadequate access to affordable credit
	Limited access to credit for SMEs
	FOCUS AREA: AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
	Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
	Erratic rainfall patterns
	Low proportion of irrigated agriculture
	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
	Poor storage and transportation systems
	Lack of database on farmers
Ageing farmer population	

	Lack of youth interest in agriculture
	Inadequate start-up capital for the youth
	Inadequate access to land for agriculture production
	Low level of husbandry practices
	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products
	Inadequate feed and water quality standards for livestock
	FOCUS AREA: FISHERIES AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT
	Weak extension services delivery
	Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small- and medium-scale producers)
	High cost of aquaculture inputs
	FOCUS AREA: TOURISM AND DEVELOPMENT
	Poor tourism infrastructure and services
	Low skills development
	Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
Social Development	FOCUS AREA: EDUCATION AND TRAINING
	Poor quality of education at all levels
	High number of untrained teachers at basic level
	Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment
	Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools
	Low participation in nonformal education
	Low prominence accorded to language learning in the school system
	Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics
	Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels
	Educational system focused on merely passing exams
	Poor linkage between management processes and school operations
	FOCUS AREA: HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES
	Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare
	Inadequate emergency services
	Poor quality of healthcare services
	Unmet need for mental health services
	Unmet health needs of women and girls
	Increased cost of healthcare delivery
	Inadequate financing of the health sector
	Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix
	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
	FOCUS AREA: FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY
	Prevalence of hunger in certain areas
	Infant and adult malnutrition
	FOCUS AREA: POPULATION MANAGEMENT
	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school dropout rates
	Inadequate sexual education for young people

High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls
High youth unemployment
Human trafficking
FOCUS AREA: WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION
Inadequate maintenance of facilities
Poor planning for water at MMDA
Inadequate policy and institutional coordination and harmonization in sanitation and hygiene services delivery
Increasing demand for household water supply
River bank encroachment
Poor quality of drinking water
High dependency on development partners for urban water support
Poor sanitation and waste management
High prevalence of open defecation
Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans
FOCUS AREA: POVERTY AND INEQUALITY
High incidence of poverty
FOCUS AREA: CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE
Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare
Lack of policies to cater for children in relation to specific conditions such as trafficking, and online hazards
Weak capacity of caregivers
Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs
FOCUS AREA: THE AGED
Inadequate care for the aged
FOCUS AREA: GENDER EQUALITY
Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
FOCUS AREA: SOCIAL PROTECTION
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
FOCUS AREA: DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT
Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society
Weak implementation of legislation and policies on the Rights of Persons with Disability
Exclusion and discrimination against PWDs in matters of national development
Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs
Low participation of PWDs in decision making
Absence of special learning aids for PWDs
Limited access to education for PWDs
Poor living conditions of PWDs
FOCUS AREA: EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK
Low levels of technical and vocational skills
Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment

	Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities
	FOCUS AREA: YOUTH DEVELOPMENT
	Weak coordination of youth-related institutions and programmes
	Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
	Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices
	FOCUS AREA: SPORT AND RECREATION
	Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities
	Limited community-level sports and recreational activities
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	FOCUS AREA: PROTECTED AREAS
	Loss of forest cover
	Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber
	Forest fires
	FOCUS AREA: MINERAL EXTRACTION
	Environmental degradation
	Destruction of forests and farmlands
	Pollution of water bodies
	Weak enforcement of environmental and mining laws and regulations
	FOCUS AREA: WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
	Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality
	FOCUS AREA: ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION
	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
	Inadequate engineered landfill sites and wastewater treatment plants
	FOCUS AREA: DEFORESTATION, DESERTIFICATION AND SOIL EROSION
	Indiscriminate use of weedicides
	FOCUS AREA: CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE
	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
	Vulnerability to climate change
	Loss of trees and vegetative cover
	Degraded landscapes
	FOCUS AREA: DISASTER MANAGEMENT
	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
	FOCUS AREA: TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR)
	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance
	Rapid deterioration of roads
	Overaged and poorly maintained vehicle fleet
	FOCUS AREA: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)
	Poor quality ICT services
FOCUS AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE	
Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	

	FOCUS AREA: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING
	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
	Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs
	Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning
	Scattered and unplanned human settlements
	FOCUS AREA: RURAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT
	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services
	Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernisation and rural development
Governance, Corruption and Accountability	FOCUS AREA: DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE
	Relatively weak capacity of governance institutions
	FOCUS AREA: LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION
	Ineffective sub-district structures
	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans
	Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level
	Weak coordination of administrative functions

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 Prioritization of Development Issues

This section outlines the prioritized development issues adopted from the NMTDPF (2018-2021) and the Agenda for Jobs 2018-2021 programme based on objective and evidence approach technique and analysis process. The development issues adopted by the District Assembly which were prioritized for POCC analysis are outlined below;

1. Revenue under- performance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes
2. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
3. Lack of youth interest in agriculture
4. Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products
5. Poor quality of education at all levels
6. Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics
7. Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare
8. Poor quality of healthcare services
9. High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and discrimination
10. Poor sanitation and waste management
11. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
12. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
13. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
14. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
15. Ineffective sub-district structures

2.2 POCC Analysis of Prioritized Adopted Development Issues

The POCC analysis is a tool used to streamline development issues and interventions before they are programmed for implementation. This analysis is done to scrutinize issues to be able to develop District goals, objectives, policies and strategies to achieving them. Several development issues of the District have been subjected to this analysis, as indicated in the table below.

Potential, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges have been defined as follows:

- i. **Potentials:** Potentials of a District refer to factors; advantages and resources (within the District) which when utilised can enable the District to enhance its sustained socio-economic development or to overcome its challenges.
- ii. **Opportunities:** They are the external factors (beyond the District) that positively influence development of the District. E.g. Availability of the DACF, DDF and other external funds
- iii. **Constraints:** These are the disadvantages emanating from internal factors such as institutional, human and physical resources that act against development. Examples are regular ethnic conflicts, an uneducated and unskilled labour force, environmental hazards, rapid population growth, etc.
- iv. **Challenges:** These are external factors or obstacles (beyond the District) that may hamper smooth development effort. (E.g. declining cocoa prices, bush-fires from neighbouring countries, immigration of job seekers without skills and resources for decent employment and livelihood, influx of refugees etc).

Table 37: POCC Analysis

Adopted issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1. Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Committed revenue collectors ✚ Existence of taskforce ✚ Presence of ratable items ✚ Existence of vibrant market ✚ Existence of structures to ensure prudent revenue collection and utilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Digitization of revenue collection ✚ Existence of government policies such as street naming and property addressing ✚ Donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Non-valuation of properties ✚ Non-development of market facilities ✚ High revenue leakages ✚ Inadequate logistical support ✚ Ageing revenue collectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Ajumako market day comes once in a week ✚ Inadequate and late release of funds affect implementation of plans
<p>Conclusion: The assembly has large potentials in terms of revenue ratable items and properties, all efforts would be made to reduce the impact and occurrence of the constraints such high revenue leakages. Regular supervision and auditing of the revenue collectors will mitigate the constraints and challenges.</p>				
Adopted issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
2. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Availability of agricultural technology ✚ Existence of fertile land to support various kinds crops ✚ Existence of community information centres ✚ Favorable rainfall pattern ✚ Existence department of food and agriculture ✚ Continued DA Support ✚ Existence of COCOBOD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Favorable government policy to modernize agriculture (Planting for Food and Jobs and Planting for Employment and Investment) ✚ Donor support to the agriculture sector ✚ Recruitment of agriculture extension staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Lack of interest by farmers ✚ Poor road network and surface accessibility to some producing centers ✚ lack of storage facilities leading to post harvest losses ✚ lack of demonstration centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Aging farmer population ✚ Inadequate and late release of funds for sensitisation of farmers ✚ High illiteracy among farmers ✚ Lack of logistics for extension officers
<p>Conclusion: Though challenges and constraints such as high illiteracy, high cost of aging farmer population, inadequate and late release of funds and a general lack interest by farms are clear cut bottlenecks affecting agricultural development, high level government support under the One District One factory programme using agriculture as engine of growth for the District economy will increase production in the sector.</p>				
Adopted issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
3. Lack of youth interest in agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Teaming youthful population ✚ Favorable rainfall pattern ✚ Existence department of food and agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Favourable Government Policy E.g Planting for food and Jobs, 1D1F. ✚ Existence of fertile land to support various kinds crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Unfavorable land tenure system (sharing of crops and small farm sizes) ✚ Inadequate credit facilities for farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ High inflation rate resulting in unstable prices for farm produce ✚ Low prices of farm produce offered by buyers

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Availability of extension services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Ready market for Agricultural produce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ low mechanization of agriculture ✚ lack of credit facilities for farmers ✚ High cost of farm inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Lack of storage facilities ✚ Sand winning also affecting agriculture lands
--	--	---	---	---

Conclusion: Though challenges and constraints such as high inflation rate, high cost of farm inputs and lack of storage facilities are clear cut bottlenecks affecting Youth interest in agriculture, high level government support under the Planting for food and Jobs and One District One factory programme using agriculture as engine of growth for the District economy will will wipe up the interest of the youth to engage in agriculture.

Adopted issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
4.Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Favourable climatic conditions ✚ Ready market for livestock/poultry products ✚ Existence department of food and agriculture ✚ Availability of extension services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Ready market for livestock/poultry products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Inadequate and poor market structures ✚ inadequate credit facilities for farmers ✚ High interest rates due to inflation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ High cost of feed ✚ Conflict between crop farmers and herds men ✚ Low prices of farm produce ✚ High cost of feed ✚ Conflict between crop farmers and herds men ✚ Low prices of farm produce

Conclusion: Though challenges and constraints such as high inflation rate, high cost of feed and conflict between farmers and herds men and lack of credit facilities are clear cut hold-ups affecting livestock/poultry production in the District economy, potentials and opportunities such as favourable climatic conditions, ready market, the existence of extensions services and the Agriculture department will go a long way to enhance the development of the sector.

Adopted issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
5.Poor quality of education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Trained teachers ✚ Supervision by Circuit supervisors ✚ Access to text books. ✚ Monitoring by Education over-sight committee ✚ Active participation by PTA/SMC ✚ District Education Service Directorate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Professional training courses for teachers ✚ Distance Learning programme for teachers ✚ In-Service training courses for teachers and non-teaching staffs ✚ STME ✚ Ghana School Feeding programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Poor condition of schools ✚ Low parental guide ✚ Low teacher motivation ✚ Inadequate trained teachers ✚ Poor supervision/monitory of teaching and learning ✚ Poor access to libraries ✚ Indiscipline among pupils ✚ Inadequate trained and qualified teachers ✚ Inadequate educational infrastructures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Low commitment of teachers ✚ Poor English reading skills ✚ High school dropout ✚ High ratio of teacher to pupil in class (1: 40)

			✚ Poor maintenance of educational infrastructure	
Conclusion: the constraints and challenges affecting poor quality education at all levels such as poor school conditions, low teacher motivation, laxed parental care and high pupil teacher ration can be mitigated through the potentials and opportunities such as in-service training, monitoring by District oversight committee among others.				
Adopted issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
6.Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ There is District Assembly sponsor girls pursuing science and mathematics ✚ Availability of committed GES Staff ✚ Availability of trained teachers ✚ Availability of teaching and learning materials ✚ Presence of NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Existence of favorable government policies e.g. School feeding ✚ Capitation grants ✚ Free SHS Programme ✚ Presence of NGOs and other Donor Agencies ✚ Existence of GetFund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Women generally have a phobia for science and mathematics ✚ Inadequate text books ✚ Lack of science laboratory equipment in schools ✚ Early betrothal of the girl-child 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Inadequate qualified teachers in the field of science ✚ No interest in pursuing science ✚ The education system places emphasis on theoretical training
Conclusion: There are more opportunities and potentials such as Availability of committed GES Staff, Availability of trained teachers and Free SHS Programme to impact positively on the constraints and challenges such as No interest in pursuing science, Inadequate text books, Early betrothal of the girl-child and Women generally having a phobia for science and mathematics to improve the number of girls pursuing science, technology, engineering and mathematics.				
Adopted issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
7.Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Availability of land for health structures ✚ Availability of health personnel ✚ Support of the District Assembly ✚ Existence of traditional birth attendance ✚ Presence of herbal medicine and practitioners ✚ Association of herbal practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Recognition of herbal practitioners by government in the health delivery system in Ghana ✚ Government policy to provide every district a hospital ✚ Inservice training to improve the capacity of health personnel ✚ Existence of donor support ✚ Availability of the National Health Insurance Scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Inadequate health facilities ✚ Inadequate health personnel ✚ Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff ✚ Low skill base for traditional medical practitioners ✚ Some people still not registered with NHIS ✚ Crude methods used by traditional herbal practitioners ✚ Unwillingness of some people to seek medical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Inadequate funds ✚ Delay in the release of health insurance claims

			attention from approved medical practitioners	
Conclusion: There are a lot of opportunities and potentials which far outweigh the constraints and challenges. The challenge of inadequate health personnel and infrastructure such as inadequate residential and office accommodation are being addressed by the assembly by capturing them in the annual composite budgets. The delay in the release of insurance claims is also being addressed by the central government.				
Adopted issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
8. Poor quality of healthcare services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Health facilities (hospital, health centres, clinics and CHPS compound) ✚ Availability of medical staff ✚ Continued District support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Donor/NGO support ✚ Functionality of NHIS ✚ Community support to medical staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Poor attitude of some medical staff ✚ Inadequate medical staff ✚ Medical staff refusing to accept postings to rural areas ✚ High cost of medicines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Inadequate health infrastructure ✚ Poor roads to rural areas ✚ Delay and non release of NHIS claims
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities such as Health facilities, Availability of medical staff, Continued District support, Donor/NGO support and Community support to medical staff far out weights the constraints and challenges such as Medical staff refusing to accept postings to rural areas, Poor attitude of some medical staff and Poor roads to rural areas that exist and affecting quality health care.				
Adopted issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
9. High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and discrimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Health facilities (hospital, health centres, clinics and CHPS compound) ✚ Availability of medical staff ✚ Voluntary counselling and test programme ✚ Access to AR drugs ✚ Campaign against the spread of HIV/AIDS programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Donor/NGO support ✚ Fight against HIV/AIDS programmes ✚ Availability of AR drug. ✚ Traditional rulers (Chiefs and queen mothers) ✚ Sensitization at Religious bodies (Churches, Mosque) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Inadequate safe sex practices ✚ Negative socio-cultural practices (indiscriminate sex, girl child betrothing etc.) ✚ Unsatisfactory patronage of voluntary counselling and testing programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ High level of promiscuity in communities ✚ Illiteracy
Conclusion: The problem of high HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and discrimination can be positively addressed through the potentials and opportunities that exist within the District that is access to AR drugs, Voluntary counselling and test programme, health facilities and Sensitization at Religious bodies. The constraints and challenges such as Negative socio-cultural practices, Inadequate safe sex practices, and High level of promiscuity in communities can be dealt with adequately through community sensitization.				
Adopted issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
10. Poor sanitation and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Ongoing unicef/GoG support to end Open Defecation in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Favorable climatic conditions ✚ Favourable Government Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ The Nature of the Zoomlion contract ✚ Low-enforcement of sanitation bye-laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Inadequate logistics ✚ Lack of political will to enforce bye-laws

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Existence of Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit ✚ Available sanitary sites ✚ Positive response to communal clean-up campaigns ✚ Existence of Zoom Lion Ghana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ CWSA support ✚ Citizen support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Ineffective and poor enforcement of bye-laws ✚ Inadequate tools & equipment for clean-up exercises ✚ Negative attitude towards good sanitation promotion ✚ Inadequate logistics for the environmental health Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Inadequate and untimely release of funds
<p>Conclusion: Effective government support to establish environmental health and sanitation agencies coupled with adequate monitoring of sanitation programmes/projects can solve the problem of poor sanitation and waste management in the District. Again, constraints can be controlled by changing the mindset of the citizens through law enforcement.</p>				
Adopted issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
11. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Existence NGOs E.g Compassion International ✚ Vibrant social welfare and comm. Dev. Department ✚ Existence of state agencies. Eg court, CHRAJ, DOVVSU, Police Service. ✚ Organised vulnerable groups. Eg Ghana Society of Physically Disabled (GSPD), Ghana Blind Union (GBU), Ghana National Association of the Deaf (GNAD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Existence of NHIS ✚ Support of the District Assembly ✚ Existence of LEAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Lack of Logistics ✚ Inadequate staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Delay in release of funds ✚ Inadequate funding ✚ Narrow scope of social protection programme
<p>Conclusion: The constraint and challenges of narrow scope of social protection programme, inadequate funding, lack of logistics and inadequate staff can easily be mitigated by the potentials and opportunities which will impact positively on the issue of Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups.</p>				
Adopted issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
12. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Presence of The Rural Enterprise Project (BAC) ✚ Existence of SMEs ✚ Existence of Financial Institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Existence of financial institutions ✚ Existence of Small Scale Industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Disaggregated SMEs ✚ Poor collaboration between public and private sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ High interest on loans ✚ Unfavourable land tenure system

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Existence of some Co-operative Societies ✚ Availability of Land ✚ Availability of Market ✚ Favourable security situation in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Favorable government policy of One District – One Factory Programme ✚ Support of CEDECOM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Inadequate entrepreneurial skills 	
--	---	---	---	--

Conclusion: The opportunities and potentials such as availability of land and favorable government policy to industrialize the economy and create jobs and decent jobs is enough to overcome the challenges of low local economic development. Meanwhile the existence of CEDECOM can support improving the skill base of the people in the district.

Adopted issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
13. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure, Eg. Road, schools, clinics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ District connected to national grid ✚ Availability of teak plantation ✚ Presence of Electricity Company of Ghana ✚ Good geological formation ✚ Continued DA Support ✚ Availability of works Department ✚ Existence of mobile telecommunication networks (MTN, Tigo, Vodafone, Airtel, & Glo) ✚ Presence of internet cafés in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Presence of NGOs and Donor Agencies ✚ Continued Government support ✚ Existence of GetFund ✚ Influence of MP to lobby for some interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Unwillingness of some people to pay bills ✚ High cost of extension of power ✚ Inaccessibility of some communities ✚ Poor maintenance culture ✚ Inadequate ICT teachers ✚ Low ICT development ✚ Low revenue mobilization (IGF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Inadequate and untimely release of funds. ✚ The District lacks land banks for development purposes ✚ There is no functional grader for road maintenance

Conclusion: The district has a lot of opportunities and potentials to support infrastructural development to propel the district economy. The limitations such as delay in the release of funds, poor maintenance culture, low ICT development would be addressed by consciously capturing them in the assembly's programme and composite budget

Adopted issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
14. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Existence of qualified personnel of the Physical Planning Department and Works Department. ✚ Backing of the District Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Availability of the Physical Planning department to support. ✚ Government support towards land administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Inadequate Physical Planning staff ✚ Inadequate equipment and logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Inadequate and untimely release of funds ✚ Inadequate financial resources to fully resource and strengthen the structures

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Participation of Traditional authority ✚ Cooperation of some land owners 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ unavailability of auto photos
Conclusion: Though logistical support and capacity and staffing is low, opportunities such as government policy on street naming and property addressing will ensure proper spatial planning and land control. District Assembly will collaborate effectively with land owners through sensitization to solicit their full cooperation				
Adopted issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
15. Ineffective sub-district structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Support of District Assembly ✚ Increasing demand for accountability and transparency by the citizens ✚ Existence of NCCE ✚ Existence of the information services department ✚ Existence of community information centers ✚ Readiness of the local civil society organizations and other critical stakeholders to participate in local governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Availability of relevant legislations (Act 936, 2016) ✚ Decentralization policy of Ghana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Non-existence of office accommodation for Town/Area councils ✚ Low capacity of personnel to man the councils ✚ Low commitment level of District Assembly ✚ Illiteracy and inferiority complex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Inadequate and untimely release of funds ✚ Government inability to operationalized decentralization fully
Conclusion: Weak decentralization manifests in low productivity and moral among staff, low participation of CSOs, NGOs, and stakeholders especially women but they can be straightened by commitment of DA to release more resources to sub-structures and promotion of stakeholder participation.				

2.3 Impact analysis

Table 38: impact analysis

Thematic Areas	Priortised Issues	Impact
Human Development, Productivity and Employment		

2.4 Sustainable prioritised issues as categorised under themes and goals

Table 39: Sustainable prioritised issues

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
Economic Development	Strong and resilient economy	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, low revenue mobilization and others.
	Agriculture and Rural Development	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
		Lack of youth interest in agriculture
		Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products
Social Development	Education and Training	Poor quality of education at all levels
		Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics
	Health and Health Services	Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare
		Poor quality of healthcare services
		High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and discrimination
	Water and Environmental Sanitation	Poor sanitation and waste management
	Social Protection	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
Employment and Decent Work	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Infrastructure Maintenance	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
	Human Settlements and Housing	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Local Government and Decentralisation	Ineffective sub-district structures

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 Development Projections, Adopted Goals, Sub-Goals, Objectives and Strategies

3.2 Introduction

This section gives a summary of all the development projections in the area of population growth, Infrastructure development and improvement (electricity, schools health facilities, road, and housing), Agriculture productivity enhancement (promotion of government policy on agriculture development), and human resource development (capacity building and staffing needs of the District Assembly) for the planned period of 2018-2021. Again this section is intended to provide a “snapshot” of the growth anticipated at the beginning of each year as a result of identified gaps based on the following:

- ❖ The actual history of population and development growth during previous years;
- ❖ Regional economic projections and;
- ❖ Other factors that have the potential to affect expected trends.

However, the District Assembly adopted the historic trends and projects growth as a basis for projection for the following year, assuming continuation of recent trends using records from 2010 to 2017. It also captures trends driving the increase in recent haphazard housing development, increased unemployment, increased provision of social amenities and infrastructure, low agricultural production and investment, and other trends during that period. This historic data is used to project high, medium, and low projections of new units/projects and programmes expected to be undertaken for the next four years assuming current trends continue.

3.3 Projected Development Requirements for 2018-2021

The District goal is to increase the standard of living of the people above the poverty line by the year 2021. This is to be achieved via different objectives and strategies to be employed and also to guide the development of strategies to address the development challenges carried forward from 2014-2017 planning period. The focus areas are also in line with the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework, *An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all, 2018-2021*.

3.4 Projected Medium Term Development Requirement for 2018-2021

From the district development issues identified and the community needs and aspirations solicited from the various Area/Town councils in the District, below are the development projections designed to be undertaken during the planned period of 2018-2021;

- ✚ Promote and engage farmers to participate in achieving government policy on the planting for food and jobs and investment.
- ✚ Engage the youth to develop interest in agriculture and take advantage of government’s agricultural programmes.
- ✚ One District-One-Factory project
- ✚ Planting for Jobs and Investment
- ✚ Engage, equip and train 500 youth in, animal husbandry rearing, dressmaking, hairdressing and beautification under the apprenticeship system by the end of the planned period.
- ✚ Construction of five (5) Number 3unit classroom block in some selected communities to serve JHS students
- ✚ Construction of five (5) Number 6unit classroom block in some selected communities to serve lower primary level.
- ✚ Construction of 2 number ultra-modern community-based library to improve quality of education.
- ✚ Provide and award scholarships to 30 needy but brilliant students in the district
- ✚ Provide scholarship to females interested in pursuing science, technology, engineering and mathematics.
- ✚ Construction of additional five (5) new furnished Community Health-Based Planning Services (CHPS) in some selected communities.

- ✚ Promote and scale-up Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) to declare 120 communities Open Defecation Free (ODF) by facilitating the construction of 2,000 household latrines by December 2021.
- ✚ Drill 60 new boreholes and hand dug well fitted with hand pumps.
- ✚ Rehabilitation of seventy-seven (77) existing water facilities that have broken down or gone beyond their useful life.
- ✚ Construction of 32 number 4 seater KVIP for public basic schools within the district.
- ✚ Completion of phase one of the multi-purpose storey building of the district assembly office complex
- ✚ Carry out spot improve works on selected feeder roads in the district (120 km)
- ✚ Construction of 10 number community information centres (durbar grounds) in some selected communities.
- ✚ Extend electricity coverage to 80 remote rural communities in the District
- ✚ Expansion of school feeding programmes to 10 more schools in some selected communities in the District.
- ✚ Construct 10 No 3-unit flats for nurses and teachers by the end of the planned period
- ✚ Support Social Welfare to implement their social protection programmes.

3.5 Development Projections for 2018-2021

The development projections of the district signify the possibility within which development could take place. Therefore, the awareness of both present and future aspirations of the district is essential for development of the District for the planned period. Projections were made for various areas of development in the District and these include population, education, health and agriculture.

3.6 Projected Population Estimate

The Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly population estimate from 2018 to 2021 basically is done to facilitate estimation of services and facilities required to meet the desired human development targets within the plan period. Per Ghana Regional Statistical Service (Cape Coast), it is estimated that Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly has a growth rate of 2.2% with the available population of 138,046 for Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District per Ghana Population and Housing Census (2010), The population of Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District was projected to be 160,721 (female 85,685 and Male 75,075 by the year 2017). The Figure below shows the annual estimated population between 2018 and 2021.

Table 40: Population projection by gender for 2018-2021

YEAR	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
2010	138,046	64418	73628
2017	160,761	75,075	85,685
2018	164,298	76,727	87,571
2019	167,912	78,415	89,497
2020	171,606	80,140	91,466
2021	175,381	81,903	93,478

Source: DPCU projections, 2017

Table 41: Population Projections by sex and age cohorts using 2010 as base year for 2017 – 2021

Age-group	2010			2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Ages	138,046	64,418	73,628	164,298	76,668	87,629	167,912	78,355	89,557	171,606	80,079	91,528	175,381	175,381	175,381
0 - 4	21,397	11,525	9,872	25,466	13,717	11,749	26,026	14,018	12,008	26,599	14,327	12,272	27,184	27,184	27,184
5 - 9	18,715	9,481	9,234	22,274	11,284	10,990	22,764	11,532	11,232	23,265	11,786	11,479	23,777	23,777	23,777
10 - 14	17,812	9,032	8,780	21,199	10,750	10,450	21,666	10,986	10,680	22,142	11,228	10,914	22,629	22,629	22,629
15 - 19	14,577	7,384	7,193	17,349	8,788	8,561	17,731	8,982	8,749	18,121	9,179	8,942	18,519	18,519	18,519
20 - 24	9,256	3,951	5,305	11,016	4,702	6,314	11,259	4,806	6,453	11,506	4,912	6,595	11,759	11,759	11,759
25 - 29	7,801	3,320	4,481	9,284	3,951	5,333	9,489	4,038	5,450	9,697	4,127	5,570	9,911	9,911	9,911
30 - 34	6,846	2,875	3,971	8,148	3,422	4,726	8,327	3,497	4,830	8,510	3,574	4,936	8,698	8,698	8,698
35 - 39	6,450	2,706	3,744	7,677	3,221	4,456	7,845	3,291	4,554	8,018	3,364	4,654	8,194	8,194	8,194
40 - 44	6,076	2,577	3,499	7,231	3,067	4,164	7,391	3,135	4,256	7,553	3,203	4,350	7,719	7,719	7,719
45 - 49	5,561	2,335	3,226	6,619	2,779	3,839	6,764	2,840	3,924	6,913	2,903	4,010	7,065	7,065	7,065
50 - 54	5,874	2,416	3,458	6,991	2,875	4,116	7,145	2,939	4,206	7,302	3,003	4,299	7,463	7,463	7,463
55 - 59	3,773	1,612	2,161	4,490	1,919	2,572	4,589	1,961	2,629	4,690	2,004	2,686	4,793	4,793	4,793
60 - 64	3,587	1,476	2,111	4,269	1,757	2,512	4,363	1,795	2,568	4,459	1,835	2,624	4,557	4,557	4,557
65 - 69	2,413	963	1,450	2,872	1,146	1,726	2,935	1,171	1,764	3,000	1,197	1,803	3,066	3,066	3,066
70 - 74	3,130	1,142	1,988	3,725	1,359	2,366	3,807	1,389	2,418	3,891	1,420	2,471	3,977	3,977	3,977
75 - 79	1,710	661	1,049	2,035	787	1,248	2,080	804	1,276	2,126	822	1,304	2,172	2,172	2,172
80 - 84	1,457	461	996	1,734	549	1,185	1,772	561	1,211	1,811	573	1,238	1,851	1,851	1,851
85 - 89	793	242	551	944	288	656	965	294	670	986	301	685	1,007	1,007	1,007
90 - 94	539	174	365	641	207	434	656	212	444	670	216	454	685	685	685
95 - 99	279	85	194	332	101	231	339	103	236	347	106	241	354	354	354
Active/Dependency Classes															
0-14	57,924	30,038	27,886	68,939	35,750	33,189	70,456	36,537	33,919	72,006	37,340	34,665	73,590	73,590	73,590
15-64	69,801	30,652	39,149	83,075	36,481	46,594	84,902	37,284	47,619	86,770	38,104	48,666	88,679	88,679	88,679
65+	10,321	3,728	6,593	12,284	4,437	7,847	12,554	4,535	8,019	12,830	4,634	8,196	13,112	13,112	13,112
Age-dependency ratio	97.8	110.2	88.1	116	131	105	119	134	107	122	137	110	124	124	124

Note: Population Estimate is based on Ghana Population and Housing Census (2010)

$$\text{Estimated Population} = P_t = P_o(e^{rt})$$

Where P_o = the current (base-year) population

P_t = the future population

r = the population growth rate

t = the projection period in years

e = base of the natural logarithm which is constant at 2.718282

3.7 Population Projections for the first 20 communities in the District

Table 42: Population of age group in the 20 largest communities 2017

S/No	Community Name	All ages	Age Group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Besease	15,616	2,175	2,075	2,037	1,821	1,136	890	779	746	686	564	633	420	432	292	360	570
2	Nkwantanum-Essiam	10,461	1,607	1,439	1,370	1,149	799	655	533	429	425	404	410	278	241	179	224	319
3	Abaasa	6,123	888	762	744	631	408	391	329	240	250	258	303	198	190	121	148	262
4	Enyan Denkyira	5,949	982	795	738	631	401	345	246	278	268	213	232	211	144	88	141	236
5	Ajumako	5,399	753	521	643	720	607	366	360	265	196	230	213	148	105	79	72	121
6	Enyan Maim	4,766	793	641	572	478	313	286	237	262	204	209	198	127	115	83	86	162
7	Ochiso	4,535	709	591	609	422	293	222	216	238	197	220	220	137	117	90	93	161
8	Kokoben	3,746	520	582	486	370	192	179	197	183	171	170	151	130	104	68	91	152
9	Mando	3,707	550	508	442	443	293	195	180	167	171	137	131	102	100	58	99	131
10	Entumbil	3,376	490	420	408	309	212	188	172	169	151	152	197	109	177	83	71	128
11	Assasan	3,265	527	442	412	319	229	202	159	157	124	138	110	92	81	50	92	131
12	Osedzi	2,616	371	339	314	273	160	128	128	121	159	138	123	83	71	56	63	89
13	Enyan Akaa	2,483	398	368	280	244	174	153	137	135	127	73	110	47	65	62	48	62
14	Onwane	2,358	334	301	355	245	175	118	102	101	103	86	104	46	71	63	62	92
15	Kromaim	2,217	317	261	277	262	140	104	91	83	93	99	103	49	76	70	81	111
16	Eshiem	2,158	317	275	269	255	143	153	122	94	82	81	95	62	57	26	53	74
17	Techiman	2,063	326	283	248	251	158	134	115	87	94	63	76	36	41	38	45	68
18	Baa	2,041	322	244	234	230	160	115	93	69	85	75	86	60	46	34	76	112
19	Esti Sonkwa	1,987	292	282	283	205	102	64	83	95	94	97	115	40	63	40	35	97
20	Amia	1,859	269	236	185	191	134	96	99	87	84	74	78	57	70	33	64	10

Source: Ghana Statistical Service Population and Housing Census

3.8 School Infrastructure Development Growth and Projected Projects

Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly school infrastructure development has been occurring in waves ranging from approximately construction of at least One Number 2 Unit classroom block or 3 Unit classroom block or Six Unit classroom block and ancillary facilities such as office, store, KVIP toilet or water closet and urinal for basic schools standing from Pre-School to class six. Out of these numbers one hundred and three (103) schools were built by both the District Assembly, Donor support (GETFund, Social Investment Fund) and Government of Ghana (GoG). Whiles Forty-three (41) of the remaining are privately owned. The district has one University (University of Education) Winneba-Ajumako campus.

The District Assembly is committed to continue the support for education by providing additional infrastructure facilities for schools and expand and ensure the sustainability of the school feeding programme, and provide scholarships for brilliant but needed students in the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly.

As part of District's future needs and aspirations, it is projected that by the time of the planned period of the MTDP 2018-2021 many infrastructure will be constructed to provide basic and quality education for pupils. The following are the projects

- Construction of five (5) Number 3unit classroom block in some selected communities to serve JHS students
- Construction of five (5) Number 6unit classroom block in some selected communities to serve lower primary level
- Provide and award scholarships to 30 needy but brilliant students in the district
- Expansion of school feeding programmes to 10 more schools in some selected communities in the District.

3.9 Health Facilities Development Growth and Projected Development

The District Health Directorate (DHD), with its appropriate structures, has the responsibility to plan and deliver Health care in the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District. The District strategically combines curative and preventive methods to provide quality primary health care to its people at three different levels – the community level, Sub district level and the District level. At each level, there are various categories of health care providers that assist the DHMT. To ensure effective supervision of health delivery, the district health directorate has been divided into four Health Sub-districts. These are Abaasa, Bisease, Ajumako, Nkwantanum and Sonkwaa Sub-districts. The district has one hospital located at Ajumako. It is accessible to many communities and provides health care services to the people of the district and others from outside the district. The District has two ambulances for emergencies, a blood bank, mental health service and adolescent reproductive centre to cater for youth services.

The District has projected for the provision of adequate health facilities as well as programmes to help address issues concerning health service delivery.

- ✚ Construction of additional five (5) new furnished Community Health-Based Planning Services (CHPS) in some selected communities.
- ✚ Construct 10 No 3-unit flats for nurses and teachers by the end of the planned period

3.10 Road Construction, Rehabilitation and Tarring (Bitumen) Development

The District Assembly Works Department is the department which oversees to all infrastructure development in the District. Over the years, several infrastructure works have been embarked in the District by different donor agencies including, Ghana Social Opportunities Project, (GSOP), the District Assembly, Government of Ghana (GoG) and other donors. The District has projected for planned period of the MTDP to carry out road development projects to ensure the maintenance and construction of feeder roads such as

- i. Carry out spot improve works on selected feeder roads in the district (120 km)

3.11 Adopted Development Issues, Thematic Goals, Policy Objectives and Strategies from NMTDPF, 2018-2021

Thematic Area	Development Dimensions	Adopted Development Issues	Adopted Goals	Adopted Policy Objective	Strategies
Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability	Economic Development	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, low revenue mobilization and others.	Build Prosperous Society	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Target 16.5, 16.6, 17.1)
		Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls			Strengthen revenue institutions and administration (SDG Target 16.6)
		Limited availability and accessibility of economic data			Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Target 16.5, 16.6, 17.4)
		Volatility in primary commodity prices			Review the administrative framework for earmarked funds to ensure efficiency in the management of public funds (SDG Target 16.5, 16.6)
		Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities			Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives
				Implement strategic anchor industrial initiatives (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c)	
Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's private sector	Economic Development	Inadequate access to affordable credit	Build Prosperous Society	Enhance business enabling environment	Reform the tax system to reduce the burden on businesses and create opportunities for business expansion (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.5, 17.14)
		Limited access to credit for SMEs			Support entrepreneurs and SME development
		Poor tourism infrastructure and services		Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Mainstream tourism development in District Development plans (SDG Target 8.9)
					Develop Palace Museums to preserve national culture and promote tourism in the communities (SDG Targets 8.9, 12.b) Institute preventive measures to curtail emerging threats to tourism, particularly sex tourism (SDG Target 8.9)
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation	Economic Development	Inadequate development of and investment, in	Build Prosperous Society	Ensure improved public investment	Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 17.11)

on and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	processing and value addition			Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension Support (SDG Target 2.a)
	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields		Improve production efficiency and yield	Intensify and increase access to mechanisation along the agriculture value chain (SDG Targets 2.3)
	Low proportion of irrigated agriculture			
	Erratic rainfall patterns			
	Poor storage and transportation systems		Improve postharvest management	Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution (SDG Target 12.3)
	High cost of energy for irrigation		Improve production efficiency and yield	Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 1.a, 2.a, 17.3)
	Lack of database on farmers		Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system (SDG Targets 16.9, 17.18)
	Ageing farmer population			Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 8.6)
	Lack of youth interest in agriculture		Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation (SDG Targets 1.1, 2.1, 2.3, 8.6)
	Inadequate start-up capital for the youth			Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital (SDG Target 8.3)
	Inadequate access to land for agriculture production			Support the youth to have access to land (SDG Target 1.4)
	Low level of husbandry practices		Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Strengthen research into large-scale breeding and production of livestock across the country (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a)
	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products			

		Inadequate feed and water quality standards for livestock			
		Weak extension services delivery		Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery (SDG Target 2.a)
		Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small- and medium-scale producers)			Provide adequate economic incentives to stimulate private sector investment in aquaculture development (SDG Target 14. b)
		High cost of aquaculture inputs			
		Poor tourism infrastructure and services		Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9)
		Low skills development			Develop palace museums to preserve national culture and promote tourism in the communities (SDG Targets 8.9, 12.b)
Infrastructure And Human Settlements	Environmental, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure Resilient Built Environment	Promote proper maintenance culture	Institute a robust maintenance scheme for roads and other critical infrastructure. (SDG Target 9.a, 11.2)
					Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a)
					Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance (SDG Target 17.9)
		Inadequate maintenance of facilities		Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems (SDG Target 17.3)
					Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.4, 6.5)
		Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells		Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6)	
		Poor planning for water at MMDAs		Build capacity for development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities (SDG Target 6.a, 17.9)	
		Inconsistencies and conflicts in implementation of legislation regulating decentralised development systems in water sector		Enhance public awareness of sustainable water resources management and build their capacity in practice (SDG Target 6.b)	
High prevalence of open defecation	Enhance access to improved and	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)			

		Inconsistencies and conflicts in the implementation of legislation regulating the decentralised system in sanitation sectors		reliable environmental sanitation services	Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Target 16.6, 16.b)
		Poor sanitation and waste management			Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8)
		Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations			Promote Community Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2)
		Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning		Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)
		Growing housing deficit			Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning (SDG Target 11.b)
		Inadequate incentives and capacity for private sector involvement in housing delivery		Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing	Promote social housing scheme in urban, peri-urban and rural areas (SDG Targets 11.1, 11.a)
		Inadequate housing Infrastructure services			Provide support for private sector involvement in the delivery of rental housing (SDG Target 17.17)
		High and increasing cost of building materials			Support self-help building schemes organised along communal themes, cooperative societies and crop and trade associations (SDG Targets 11.1, 11.3)
					Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house-building skills training programmes (SDG Targets 11.1, 11.3)
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Social Development	Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities	Create Equal Opportunity for all	Promote the creation of decent jobs	Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3)
					Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.6)
					Strengthen the linkages among social protection and employment services (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3)
		Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs (SDG Target 8.3)			
Youth unemployment and underemployment	Promote effective participation of the youth in	Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3)			

		among rural and urban youth		socioeconomic development	Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.6)	
		Exclusion and discrimination against PWDs in matters of national development		Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture (SDG Target 8.6)	
		Low participation of PWDs in decision making		Promote participation of PWDs in politics, Electoral democracy and governance	Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs (SDG Target 16.6) Generate a database on PWDs (SDG Target 17.18)	
		Weak social protection systems		Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)	
		Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups			Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4)	
		Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions			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)	
		Weak social protection systems			Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries (SDG Target 1.3)	
		Lack of sustainable funding			Strengthen access for vulnerable groups to justice, rights, and entitlements (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.3)	
		Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups			Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b)	
		Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare			Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people, including fisher folk (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b)	
					Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)	
					Ensure affordable, equitable, easily	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to

				accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)
					Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)
					Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6)
		Wide gaps in health service data		Strengthen healthcare management system	Build capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector (SDG Target 16.6)
		Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases		Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	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)
		Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups		Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)
		High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and discrimination			Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7)
					Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)
		Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups			Strengthen collaboration among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 3.3)
					Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3)
		Increased incidence of diet-related, noncommunicable diseases		Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)	Promote healthy diets and lifestyles (SDG Target 2.1)
		Infant and adult malnutrition			Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)
		Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school dropout rates		Improve population management	Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society (SDG Target 3.7)
					Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)
		Low participation of females in learning of science, technology,		Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)

		engineering and mathematics		in quality education at all levels	
		Educational system focused on merely passing exams			Review policies to meet emerging demands in education, especially at tertiary level (SDG Target 16.6)
		Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels			Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)
		Negative perception of technical and vocational education and training (TVET)			Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1)
		Poor quality of education at all levels		Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c)	
		Poor linkage between management processes and school operations		Strengthen school management systems	Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4.c)
		Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth		Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development	Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3)
		Weak coordination of youth-related institutions and programmes			Facilitate the creation of partnerships between educational institutions and corporate Ghana through attachments, internships and volunteer opportunities (SDG Targets 4.4, 17.17)
Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.6)				
Transparent and accountable governance	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	Relatively weak capacity of governance institutions	Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society	Deepen democratic governance	Resolve discrepancies in inter-district boundary demarcation (SDG Target 16.1)
					Complete the establishment of departments of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7, 16.a)
Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)					
Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)					
		Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans		Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)

		Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation			Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17)
		Weak coordination of the development planning system		Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Prepare and implement national policy guidelines to streamline public policy formulation (SDG Target 17.14)
		Inconsistencies in the format and content of policies formulated			Strengthen the implementation of development plans (SDG Targets 16.6,17.9)
		Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans			Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes, plans and programmes (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.6)
					Strengthen the capacity of public institutions to undertake policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting (SDG Target 17.9)

Table 43: Adopted Development Issues, Thematic Goals, Policy Objectives and Strategies

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the District Assembly

Development programmes are set of related projects intended to achieve an objective to bring continuous growth and improvement in the social and economic wellbeing of a society. In accordance to the development projections formulated, Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District has designed programmes to help achieve the various sectorial development projects anticipated for 2018-2021 planned period.

Table 44: Programmes and Sub-Programmes

FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED OBJECTIVE	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Economic Development				
STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY	Ensure improved fiscal performance And sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1)	Economic Development	Trade and Industrial development
		Strengthen revenue institutions and administration (SDG Target 16.6)		
		Diversify sources of resource mobilization (SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3)		
		Review the administrative framework for earmarked funds to ensure efficiency in the management of public funds (SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3)		
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	Enhance business enabling environment	Reform the tax system to reduce the burden on businesses and create opportunities for business expansion (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.5, 17.14)	Economic Development	Trade and Industrial development
	Support entrepreneurs and SME development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6)		
		Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)		
TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Mainstream tourism development in District Development plans (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)	Economic Development	Tourism development
		Develop Palace Museums to preserve national culture and promote tourism in the communities (SDG Targets 8.9, 12.b)		
		Institute preventive measures to curtail emerging threats to tourism, particularly sex tourism (SDG Target 8.9)		
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Ensure improved public investment	Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 17.11)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
		Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support (SDG Target 2.a)		
	Improve production efficiency and yield	Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)		
		Intensify and increase access to mechanisation along the agriculture value chain (SDG Targets 2.3)		
		Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 1.a, 2.a, 17.3)		

	Improve post-harvest management	Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution (SDG Target 12.3)			
	Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system (SDG Targets 16.9, 17.18)			
	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 8.6)			
		Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation (SDG Targets 1.1, 2.1, 2.3, 8.6)			
		Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital (SDG Target 8.3)			
		Support the youth to have access to land (SDG Target 1.4)			
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Strengthen research into large-scale breeding and production of livestock across the country (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a)				
FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT	Ensure sustainable development and Management of aquaculture	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery (SDG Target 2.a)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	
Social Development					
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	
		Review policies to meet emerging demands in education, especially at tertiary level (SDG Target 16.6)		Delivery, Social welfare and community Development	
		Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)		Education and Youth Development	
		Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1)			
	Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c)		Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery
		Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4.c)			
HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	
		Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)			

		Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6)		
		Effectively implement the health financing strategy (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c, 16.6)		
	Strengthen healthcare management system	Build capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector (SDG Target 16.6)	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery
	Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery
		Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3)		
		Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases. (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6)		
	Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery
		Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7)		
		Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)		
		Strengthen collaboration among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 3.3)		
		Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3)		
	Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)	Promote healthy diets and lifestyles (SDG Target 2.1)	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery
		Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)		
	Improve population management	Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society (SDG Target 3.7)	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery
		Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education in adolescent reproductive healthcare (SDG Target 3.7)		
		Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)		
		Integrate reproductive health in curricula at all levels of education, including colleges of education and health training institutions (SDG Target 3.7)		
	Harness demographic dividend	Develop a Youth Development Index to track progress on youth empowerment (SDG Target 16.6)	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery
		Expand technical and vocational education and training to address high school drop-out rate (SDG Target 4.3)		

WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems (SDG Target 17.3)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	
		Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)			
		Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6)			
		Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Build capacity for development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities (SDG Targets 6.a, 17.9)	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Infrastructure Development
			Enhance public awareness of sustainable water resources management and build their capacity in practice (SDG Target 6.b)		
			Strengthen institutional capacity for water resources management (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6)		
POVERTY AND INEQUALITY	Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	
		Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)			
		Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8)			
		Promote Community Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2)			
		Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6)			
CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Empower vulnerable people to access necessities of life (SDG Target 1.4)	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development, Health Delivery, Social welfare and community Development	
		Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2)			
		Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)			
	Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b)	Social Service Delivery	Social welfare and community Development	
Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)		Education and Youth Development			
	End harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and early child marriage (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2,	Social Service Delivery	Social welfare and community Development		

		16.3)		
		Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development SDG Targets 4.5, 4.a, 10.2, 11.2)		Social welfare and community Development
		Increase access to education and educational materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)		Education and Youth Development
		Introduce District Integrated Social Services Programmes for children, families and vulnerable adults (SDG Target 10.2)		Social welfare and community Development
THE AGED	Enhance the wellbeing of the aged	Implement measures to ensure economic well-being of the aged, especially in the areas of income security and house ownership (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.b, 10.2, 16.6)	Social Service Delivery	Social welfare and community Development
GENDER EQUALITY	Promote economic empowerment of women	Ensure the protection of women's access, participation and benefits in all benefits in all labour-related issues (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.a, 8.5, 8.8)	Social Service Delivery	Social welfare and community Development
	Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Ensure passage and implementation of the Affirmative Action (Gender Equality) Bill (SDG Target 5.c)		
SOCIAL PROTECTION	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4)	Social Service Delivery	Social welfare and community Development
		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)		
		Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries (SDG Target 1.3)		
		Strengthen access for vulnerable groups to justice, rights, and entitlements (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.3)		
		Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b)		
		Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people, including fisher folk (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b)		
		Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)		

DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs (SDG Target 16.6)	Social Service Delivery	Social welfare and community Development
		Generate a database on PWDs (SDG Target 17.18)		
EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK	Improve human Capital development and management	Revamp public employment centres across districts (SDG Targets 16.6)	Economic Development	Trade and Industrial development
	Promote the creation of decent jobs	Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3)	Economic Development	Trade and Industrial development
		Strengthen cooperative system for the development of business-oriented ventures (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10)		
		Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.6)		
Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs (SDG Target 8.3)				
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	Build integrated youth centres in all districts to serve as an information hub for youth development (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development
		Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3)		
		Facilitate the creation of partnerships between educational institutions and corporate Ghana through attachments, internships and volunteer opportunities (SDG Targets 4.4, 17.17)		
		Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.6)		
		Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture (SDG Target 8.6)		
Environmental, Infrastructure and Human Settlement				
MINERAL EXTRACTION	Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner (SDG Targets 6.5, 8.4, 12.2, 12.8, 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning
		Ensure land restoration after mining operations (SDG Targets 15.1, 15.3)		
WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	Promote sustainable water resources development and management	Undertake tree planting along banks of all major water bodies and tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities (SDG Targets 6.5, 6.6)		
ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION	Reduce environmental pollution	Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products (SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4, 17.7)		
CLIMATE		Develop climat-responsive infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1)		

VARIABILITY AND CHANGE	Enhance climate change resilience	Develop climate –resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds (SDG Target 2.4)		
DISASTER MANAGEMENT	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning
		Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)		
		Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)		
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR)	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development
	Ensure effective and efficient flow of goods, services, and related information to meet customer requirements	Strengthen drivers and vehicle licensing regimes (SDG Target 16.6)		
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	Enhance application of ICT in national development	Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony (SDG Target 9.c)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development
INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE	Promote proper maintenance culture	Institute a robust maintenance scheme for roads and other critical infrastructure. (SDG Targets 9.a, 11.2)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development
		Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a)		
		Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance (SDG Target 17.9)		
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning
		Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning (SDG Target 11.b)		
		Promote social housing scheme in urban, peri-urban and rural areas) (SDG Targets 11.1, 11.a)		
		Provide support for private sector involvement in the delivery of rental housing (SDG Target 17.17)		
		Support self-help building schemes organised along communal themes, cooperative societies and crop and trade associations (SDG Targets 11.1, 11.3)		

		Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house-building skills training programmes (SDG Targets 11.1, 11.3)		
RURAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing (SDG Target 1.b, 6.1, 6.2, 11.1, 11.a)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development
Governance, Corruption and Accountability				
DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE	Deepen democratic governance	Resolve discrepancies in inter-district boundary demarcation (SDG Target 16.1)	Management and Administration	General Administration
		Complete the establishment of departments of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7, 16.a)		
		Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)		
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION	Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	Management and Administration	General Administration
	Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)		Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
		Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17)		General Administration
PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Prepare and implement national policy guidelines to streamline public policy formulation (SDG Target 17.14)	Management and Administration	General Administration, Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
		Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes, plans and programmes (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.6)		
		Strengthen the capacity of public institutions to undertake policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting (SDG Target 17.9)		
		Strengthen the implementation of development plans (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)		

Table 45: Prioritisation of programme

Programme	Criteria				Total Score	Rank
	Social Development	Economic Impact	Environment Impact	Spatial Impact		
Programme 1						

4.2 Programme of Action

Table 46: Programme of Action for Economic Development

Programme of action, 2018-2021															
Development Dimension: Economic Development															
Adopted Goal: Build A Prosperous Society															
Sn	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame (2018-2021)				Indicative Budget Ghc			Implementing Agencies	
							18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	lead	Collabrating
Strong and Resilient Economy															
1.	Ensure improved physical performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	1. Establishment of revenue data base and maintenance of accounting software	Revenue data base established	X	X	X	X	15,000	5,000	-	Revenue supt.	Cent. Adm.
			Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	2. In-service training for revenue collectors	Training organised	X	X	X	X	-	5,000	-	Revenue supt.	Cent. Adm.
			Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	3. Reshuffle revenue collectors twice within the planned period	Revenue collectors reshuffled	x	x	x	x	1,500	1,500	-	Revenue supt.	Cent. Adm.
			Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	4. upgrading of accounting software to improve upon its efficiency and utilization	Accounting software upgraded	x	x	x	x	15,000	15,000	-	Revenue supt.	Cent. Adm.
			Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	5. Undertake public education to educate people on bye-laws regulating payment of taxes, fees and rates.	Public education undertaken	x	x	x	x	1,000	1,000	-	Revenue supt.	Cent. Adm.
Private sector development															

2.	Support entrepreneurs and SME development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	6. training 40 entrepreneurs in production efficiency and technology enhancement training in carpentry and joinery	40 entrepreneurs trained	X	X	X	X	-	-	10,000	BAC	Cent. Adm.
			Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	7. training of 40 entrepreneurs in production efficiency and technology enhancement training in welding and fabrication	40 entrepreneurs trained	X	X	X	X	-	-	10,000	BAC	Cent. Adm.
			Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	8. training of 100 youth in business counselling	100 youth trained	X	X	X	X	-	-	4,000	BAC	Cent. Adm.
			Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	9. training of 100 participants in intermediate financial management	100 youth trained	X	X	X	X	-	-	6,400	BAC	Cent. Adm.
			Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	10. workshop in production efficiency and technology enhancement: Traditional craft beads production for 100 people	Workshop organise for 100 people	X	X	X	X	-	-	8,400	BAC	Cent. Adm.
			Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	11. technology improvement and packaging training in farm based poultry for 100 farmers	100 farmers trained	X	X	X	X			5,000	BAC	Cent. Adm.
			Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	12. basic training in baking confectionary for 100 bakers	100 bakers trained	X	X	X	X			5,000	BAC	Cent. Adm.
			Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	13. basic training in mushroom cultivation for 100 mushroom farmers	100 farmers trained	X	X	X	X			2,800	BAC	Cent. Adm.
			Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	14. workshop in technology improvement and	50 mechanics trained	X	X	X	X			10,000	BAC	Cent. Adm.

					packaging training in auto mechanics for 50 mechanics											
			Economic Development	Trade, and industrial development	15. Training of 10 women groups in productive ventures	10 women groups trained	X	X	X	X	5,000			BAC	Cent. Adm.	
Tourism and creative art development																
3.	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Mainstream tourism development into District Development plans	Economic development	Tourism development	16. Develop and operationalize at least One (1) tourist site within the District to create employment for the youth	One tourist site developed and operationalised	X	X	X	X	50,000		10,000	Tourist board	Cent, Adm	
			Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and industrial development	17. Supporting tourism clubs to be more effective in their operations at the educational institutions	Tourism clubs supported	x	x	x	x	5,000	5,000		GES	Cent, Adm	
Agriculture and Rural Development																
4.	Improve post-harvest management	Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution	Economic development	Agricultural development	18. Register at least 8,000 farmers to create a database for farmers within the district	Number of farmers registered	X	X	X	X	15,000	-	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.	
5.	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement the one District Factory initiative	Economic development	Agricultural development	19. Acquire and prepare land for the 2no factories as part of 1D1F	Number of sites acquired and prepared	X	X	X	X	100,000	-	-	TRADE & INDUSTRY	Cent. Adm.	
			Economic development	Agricultural development	20. support 7,000no farmers with farm inputs, seedlings and	Number of farmers supported	X	X	X	X	200,000	-	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.	

					training to increase their production as part of Planting for Food and Jobs											
6.	Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system	Economic development	Agricultural development	21. Supporting farmers to access simple farming technologies to enhance their farming activities	Farmers supported to access simple technologies	x	x	x	x	1,000	1,000	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.	
7.	Ensure improved public investment	Design and implement need-base technical assistance and extension support	Economic development	Agricultural development	22. Celebration of annually farmers day	Farmer day celebrated	x	x	x	x	50,000	-	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.	
			Economic development	Agricultural development	23. Provide technical assistances and extension support for 400 youth and farmers to rear grasscutting and rabbit	Support provided	x	x	x	x	15,000	-	8,000	DoFA	Cent. Adm.	
8.	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Strengthen research into large-scale breeding and production of livestock in the District	Economic development	Agricultural development	24. Engage, equip and train 200 youth and farmers in poultry production	200 youth trained	x	x	x	x	10,000	5,000	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.	
9.	Improve production efficiency and yield	Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme	Economic development	Agricultural development	25. Training of 1,000 farmers in crops forecasting Eg. Maize, Cassava	1,000 farmers trained	x	x	x	X	4,000	2,000	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.	
			Economic development	Agricultural development	26. Training and demonstrations of farmers in pest control in livestock	Farmer trained	x	x	x	x	4,000	2,000	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.	
			Economic development	Agricultural development	27. Organise yearly training for 50 citrus farmers in appropriate post-	50 citrus farmers trained	x	x	x	x	5,000	5,000	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.	

					harvest storage methods annually											
			Economic development	Agricultural development	28. Train 200 farmers in farm record keeping and weed control annually	200 farmers trained	x	x	x	X	5,000	5,000	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.	
			Economic development	Agricultural development	29. Establish 10 nursery to produce 1.5million cocoa seedlings	10 nursery established	x	x	x	x	300,000	-	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.	
Fisheries and Aquaculture Development																
10.	Ensure sustainable development and management of Aquaculture	Provide consistent and quality service delivery	Economic development	Agricultural development	30. Provide an efficient and effective Extension service to development Aquaculture in the District	The quality of extension service delivered	X	X	X	X	10,000	-	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.	

Table 47: Programme of Action for Social Development

Programme of action, 2018-2021															
Development Dimension: Social Development															
Adopted Goal 2: Create Equal Opportunity For All															
Sn	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame (2018-2021)				Indicative Budget Gh¢			Implementing Agencies	
							18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	lead	Collabrating
Education and Training															
1.	Strengthen school Management systems	Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials	Social Services Delivery	Education	1. Provision of Textbooks for all pupils at the KG and Pry levels.	Number provided	x	x	x	x	50,000	10,000	-	GES	Cent. Adm
			Social Services Delivery	Education	2. Support 200 students at various levels financially	Number of students supported	x	x	x	x	60,000	-	-	GES	Cent. Adm
			Infrastrcture Delivery and Management	Education and Youth Development	3. Procure and Distribute 200 sets of hexagonal desks for selected KG schools	Number procured and distributed	x	x	x	x	80,000	-	-	Works Dept	Cent. Adm.
			Social Services Delivery	Education	4. Provide 300 mono desks 350 dual desks annually.	Number Supplied	x	x	x	x	90,000	-	-		
			Social Services Delivery	Education	5. Monitor the School Feeding Programme	Number of schools monitored	x	x	x	x	15,000	-	-	GES	Cent Ad GSF, DPCU
			Social Services Delivery	Education	6. Organise in-service training for caterers on quality and hygienic services	Number of caterers participating	x	x	x	x	8,000	-	-	Sch. Feeding coordinator	Cent Ad Caterers DEHO GHS
			Social Services Delivery	Education	7. Sensitise Communities on school feeding programme and stimulate the purchase of local foodstuffs	Number of communities sensitized	x	x	x	x	8,000	2,500	-	Sch. Feeding coordinator	Cent Ad Community

2.		Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Services Delivery	Education	8. Organise a 2-day District Educational Review	Review meeting organized	x	x	x	x	12,000	-	-	GES	Cent Ad DPCU MP NGO's
			Social Services Delivery	Education	9. Implement Best Teacher Award Scheme	Best Teacher Award Organized	x	x	x	x	50,000	-	-	GES	Cent Ad MP NGO's
			Social Services Delivery	Education	10. Support District Education Oversight Committee Activities	Number of quarters supported	x	x	x	x	8,000	-	-	GES	Cent Ad
			Social Services Delivery	Education	11. Organise SPAM using SEA results in 40 school communities	Number of schools communities	x	x	x	x	10,000	-	-	GES	Facilitator
			Social Services Delivery	Education	12. Sensitise Teachers on the use of Teacher-Learner contact time annually	Number of teachers participating	x	x	x	x	8,000	-	-	GES	Facilitator Head/ Assistants Teacher's
			Social Services Delivery	Education	13. Organise 4no inter schools cultural festivals.	Number organized	x	x	x	x	8,000	-	-	GES	Cent. Ad Sports coordinator
			Social Services Delivery	Education	14. Monitor the use of Capitation Grant and SPIP implementation in basic schools annually	Number of schools monitored	x	x	x	x	5,200	-	-	GES	Cent. Ad DPCU
			Social Services Delivery	Education	15. Encourage PTAs to participate fully in school management	Number of quarters Meetings held annually	x	x	x	x	12,000	1,200	-	GES	Cent. Ad PTAs CSOs
Health and Health Services															
3.	Strengthen healthcare management systems	Build capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	16. Train 20 CHOs on revised CHPS implementation strategy	Number trained	x	x	x	x	2,500	-	8,000	GHS	CHO's Facilitator
			Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	17. Assign midwives to 15 CHPS compounds	Number of CHPS attached with midwives	x	x	x	x	-	4,000	-	GHS	Midwives
			Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	18. In-service training for all midwives and public health staff annually	Number participating	x	x	x	x	6,500	-	10,000	GHS	Cent. Ad Facilitator

			Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	19. Quarterly monitoring and supervision of maternity	Number of Quarters monitoring conducted	x	x	x	x	10,500	-	-	GHS	Cent. Ad
4.	Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	20. Conduct Screening of all pregnant women at Antenatal Clinic (ANC)	Number screened	x	x	x	x	2,000	-	8,000	GHS	Midwives Nurses TBA
5.	Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	Strengthen collaboration among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	21. Hold Daily Health Education at all service delivery points	Number of service delivery points receiving education	x	x	x	x	6,000	-	-	GHS	Nurses
			Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	22. Organize community based screening for TB and HIV	Number of patients screened	x	x	x	x		-	5,000	GHS	Facilitator Disease control officer
6.	Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	23. Sensitize the populace to reduce stigma on HIV/AIDS and TB	Number of communities sensitized	x	x	x	x		-	1,600	GHS	Facilitator Disease control officer
7.		Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	24. Training of (80) staff on TB and HIV/AIDS	Number of staff trained	x	x	x	x		-	10,000	GHS	Facilitator HIV Coordinator Disease control officer
			Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	25. Conduct Monthly education on voluntary counseling and testing	Number of months education was conducted	x	x	x	x		-	10,000	GHS	Facilitator HIV Coordinator Disease control officer
8.		Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	26. Manage all HIV positive pregnant women, their partners and the baby	Number managed	x	x	x	x	2,000	-	12,000	GHS	Facilitator HIV coordinator Disease control officer

		(MTCTHIV)														
9.		Integrate reproductive health in curricula at all levels of education, including colleges of education and health training institutions	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	27. Revamp the adolescent health corners in the district	Number of corners supported	x	x	x	x	2,000	-	5,800	GHS	Health Administrator	
			Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	28. Form adolescent health clubs in 100 schools	Number of schools	x	x	x	x	1,000	-	4,500	GHS	Health Administrator	
			Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	29. Educate adolescent on their health	Number educated	x	x	x	x	1,500	-	3,500	GHS	Facilitator Disease control officer	
10.	Improve population management	Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education in adolescent reproductive healthcare	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	30. Operate family planning services throughout the week (Sunday- Saturday)	Number of days services conducted	x	x	x	x	15,000	-	-	GHS	Midwives	
			Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	31. Hold Radio discussion on family planning	Number of times discussions were done	x	x	x	x	-	1,000	-	GHS	Midwives media	
			Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	32. Organise education on family planning and reproductive health (churches, schools, mosque, market)	Number of institutions visited	x	x	x	x	3,500	-	10,000	GHS	Midwives Facilitator	
			Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	33. Training of community based surveillance volunteers on IDSR	Number trained	x	x	x	x	4,000	-	10,000	GHS	Cent. Ad Community	
			Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	34. Training of health staff on IDSR	Number trained	x	x	x	x	3,000	-	5,000	GHS	Cent. Ad Staff	
11.	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Effectively implement the health financing strategy	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	35. Quarterly financial monitoring of facilities	Number of quarters	x	x	x	x	1,500	-	-	GHS	Health Adm	
			Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	36. Monthly vetting of NHIS claims	Number of months	x	x	x	x	2,500	-	-	GHS	Health Adm	
			Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	37. Organize training for 100 staff on financial reporting and revenue collection	number trained	x	x	x	x	2,000	-	8,000	GHS	Health Adm Facilitator	

			Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	38. Organise Annual planning and budgeting meeting	Number attended	x	x	x	x	8,000	-	-	GHS	Health Adm	
			Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	39. Organize weekly diabetic clinic at the District Hospital	Number of weeks clinics conducted	x	x	x	x		-	5,000	GHS	Hospital Ad	
			Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	40. Train staff on non- communicable diseases	Number of staff trained	x	x	x	x		-	5,000	GHS	Disease Control Officer	
			Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	41. Create Public awareness on non-communicable diseases half yearly	Number of times awareness conducted	x	x	x	x		-	6,000	GHS	Disease Control Officer ISD.	
12.		Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	42. Establish mental health units at four sub-districts	Number of units in place	x	x	x	x		-	5,000	GHS	Cent. Ad	
			Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	43. Conduct monthly community mental health outreach services	Number of months Outreach conducted	x	x	x	x		-	5,000	GHS	Health Ad Mental Health Association	
			Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	44. Organise Training of health staff on mental health issues	Number trained	x	x	x	x		-	5,000	GHS	Health Ad Mental Health Association	
			Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	45. Organise Education on mental health (radio, churches, mosque, school, market)	Number of platforms used	x	x	x	x		-	6,000	GHS	Health Ad Mental Health Association	
Child and Family Welfare																
13.	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	46. Educate students in their schools and communities using the child protection tools	Number of schools and communities benefitting	x	x	x	x	5,000	-	-	DSW	Cent. Ad GES	
14.	Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Enhance inclusion of children with	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	47. Educate children with disability on their rights to be involved in child	Children with disability educated	x	x	x	x	5,000	-	5,000	DSW	Cent. Adm. GES	

		disability and special needs in all spheres of child development			development programmes											
Gender																
15.			Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	48. Collaborate with the education service to educate the students on menstrual hygiene	Number of students benefitting	x	x	x	x	5,000	-	-	GENDER	Cent. Ad GES	
16.	Promote economic empowerment of women	Ensure the protection of women's access, participation and benefits in all-labour-related issues	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	49. Organize sensitization workshops for stakeholders in the district on gender equality quarterly	Number of workshops organised	x	x	x	x	5,000	-	-	GENDER	Cent. Ad Facilitator	
17.	Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Ensure passage and implementation of the Affirmative Action (Gender Equality) Bill	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	50. Collaborate with the DSW and DOVVSU to ensure the fully implementation of all relevant acts through community sensitization	Number of law flouters dealt with	x	x	x	x	5,000	-	-	GENDER	Cent Ad DSW DOVVSU	
Aged																
18.	Enhance the well-being of the aged	Implement measures to ensure economic well-being of the aged, especially in the areas of income	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	51. Organised an annual get-to-gather for the Aged	Get-to-gather organised annually	x	x	x		10,000	2,000	-	GENDER	Cent. Ad Comm. Social Welfare Cooperatives	

		security and house ownership														
Social protection																
19.	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection programmes and expand coverage to include all vulnerable groups	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	52. Create a yearly awareness on the availability and benefits of social service	Number of beneficiaries	x	x	x	x	2,000	-	-	DSWC D	Cent. Ad Information Serv. Dep't	
20.			Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	53. Facilitate implementation of LEAP programme in Selected communities	Number of communities	x	x	x	x	5,000	-	-	DSWC D	Cent. Adm.	
21.	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Mainstreaming child protection interventions in development plans and budget of MDAs and MMDAs	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	54. To sensitize the citizen on the impact of child trafficking	Number of communities	x	x	x	x	7,000	-	-	DSWC D	Cent. Adm.	
22.	Promote economic empowerment of women	Improve access to education, health and skills training in income-generating activities for vulnerable persons including head porters	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	55. Sensitize selected communities on the affirmative action policy and disability act per year	Number of communities per year	x	x	x	x	5,000	-	-	DSWC D	Cent. Adm, HRM	

23.	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	Promote participation of PWDs in District Development	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	56. Organize two day capacity building training workshop for 60no PWDs and their guides on entrepreneurial skills annually	Number trained	x	x	x	x	10,000	-	-	DSWC D	Cent. Adm, HRM PWDs
Disability and development															
24.	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	Generate a data base on PWDs	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	57. Identify and register PWDs in the District	PWDs identified and registered	x	x	x	x	800	-	-	DSWC D	Social Services Delivery
25.		Create avenues for PWDs to acquire credits or capital	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	58. Facilitate access to financial support for 150no PWDs and families for income generating activities	Number of PWDs having access to credit facility	x	x	x	x	15,000	-	-	DSWC D	Social Services Delivery
26.			Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	59. Organize 2no capacity building workshops for women with disabilities annually	Number of workshops per year	x	x	x	x	15,200	-	-	DSWC D	Social Services Delivery
Employment and decent work															
27.	Promote the creation of decent jobs	Develop and Promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	60. Register 2000no apprentices and artisans in the District.	Number registered	x	x	x	x	4,000	-	-	Trade & Industry	Cooperatives Cent. Ad REP/BAC
28.			Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	61. Organise eight (8) technical training programmes in Technology Improvement and production efficiency for Artisans.	Number of trainings organized	x	x	x	x	10,000	-	-	Trade & Industry	Cooperatives, Cent. Ad REP/BAC
Youth Development															
29.	Promote effective participation of the youth in	Develop and implement additional initiatives	Social service delivery	Education and youth development	62. Empower 100 youth in LED activities	Number of youth empowered	x	x	x	x	5,000	1,000	45,000	Trade & Industry	Cooperatives Cent. Ad REP/BAC

30.	socioeconomic development	for youth employment , including promotion of entrepreneurial skills	Social service delivery	Education and youth development	63. Training in Soap making, Beads, Fish Farming and Oil Processing	Number trained	x	x	x	x	4,000	-	-	Trade & Industry	Cooperatives Cent. Ad REP/BAC
31.		Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skills training for out of school youth and graduates	Social service delivery	Education and youth development	64. Implementation of government's policy on youth employment through YEA and NaBCO	Number of youth enrolled in these programmes	x	x	x	x	4,000	-	-	YEA NaBCO	Cent. Adm.

Table 48: Programme of Action for Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

Programme of action, 2018-2021															
Development Dimension: Environmental, Infrastructure and Human Settlement															
Adopted Goal 3: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure Resilient Built Environment															
Sn	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame (2018-2021)				Indicative Budget Gh¢			Implementing Agencies	
							18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Rural Development Management															
1.	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road network, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	1. Construct 42no. 2unit KG Block with furniture and ancillary facilities and planting of trees	Number of KG Schools constructed	X	X	X	X	8,400,000	-	-	GES	Cent Ad Trad Auth Hon. Ass M Serv. Provider Comm. M
			Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	2. Construct 10no.6unit Primary classroom block with furniture and ancillary facilities and planting of trees	Number of primary schools constructed	X	X	X	X	3,500,000	-	-	GES	Cent Ad Trad Auth Hon. Ass M Serv. Provider Comm. M
			Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	3. Construct 10no. 3unit JHS classroom block with furniture and ancillary facilities and planting of trees	Number of JHS Schools in place	X	X	X	X	3,000,000	-	-	GES	Cent Ad Trad Auth Hon. Ass M Serv. Provider Comm. M
			Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	4. Completion of District Assembly Block	Assembly office block completed	X	X	X	X	980,000			Works dept.	Cent. Adm.
			Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	5. Construct 10no. Teachers Bungalow and planting of trees	Number of teachers quarters constructed	X	X	X	X	2,000,000				
			Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	6. Construct 10no CHPS Compound including tree planting in the district	Number constructed	x	x	x	x	2,040,000			GHS	Cent. Ad CSOs Trad. Auth. Hon Ass M MP

			Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	7. Facilitate the provision of 3no Ambulance Services	Number provided	x	x	x	x	15,000	1,500	-	GHS	Cent. Ad Trad. Auth. MP
			Infrastructural Delivery and management	Infrastructural Development	8.support for Community Initiated Projects (CIP)	CIP supported	x	x	x	x	100,000	50,000		Works Dept.	Cent. Adm.
			Infrastructural Delivery and management	Infrastructural Development	9. Construction of 10No. community centre	10No. community centres constructed	x	x	x	x	200,000			Works Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Mineral extraction															
2.	Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner	Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	10. Monitor the extraction of kaolin in the mining field	Kaolin extraction monitored	X	x	x	x	-	8,000	-	Works Dept	Cent. Adm.
Water resource management															
3.	Promote sustainable water resources development and management	Undertake tree planting along banks of all major water bodies and tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities	Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	11. Drilling of 8 No. boreholes	8 No. Borerholes drilled	X	x	x	x	50,000	-	-	CWS A	Cent. Adm.
			Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	12. Rehabilitation of 20 No. existing boreholes	20 No. boreholes rehabilitated	X	X	X	X	25,000	-	-	CWS A	Cent. Adm
			Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	13. Extention of water supply to salin belt communities	Water supply extended	x	x	x	x				CWS A	Cent. Adm.
Environmental Pollution															
4.	Reduce Environmental Pollution	Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products	Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	14. Sensitize communities on district assembly bye-laws on sanitation and enforce such laws	Number of communities sensitized	X	x	x	x	8,000	2,000	-	DEHO	Cent Ad Communities
			Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	15. Develop and level final disposal site	Final disposal site leveled	X	x	x	x	100,000			-	DEHO

			Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	16. Organise monthly clean-up exercise	Number of months clean-up was done	X	x	x	x	6,000	2,000	-	DEHO	Cent Ad Communities Hon Ass M
			Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	17. Arrest and prosecute sanitary offenders	Number of offenders prosecuted	X	x	x	x	4,000	2,000	-	DEHO	Cent Ad Court Hon. Ass M
			Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	18. Collect and manage waste	Waste collected and managed	X	x	x	x	45,000	5,000	-	DEHO	Cent Ad Zoom Lion Communities
			Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	19. Conduct quarterly meetings with relevant stakeholders	Number meetings organized	X	x	x	x	4,000	3,000	-	DEHO	Cent Ad DPCU
Climate variability and change															
5.	Enhance climate change resilience	Develop climate-resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds	Environment and sanitation Management	Natural Resources conservation	20. Sensitized farmers farming along river banks to desist from felling trees close rivers.	Farmers sensitized	x	x	x	x	4,000	-	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.
		Develop climate-responsive infrastructure	Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	21. Integrating tree planting into all physical projects executed by District Assembly	Trees planted	X	x	x	x	12,000	-	-	Works Dept	Cent. Adm.
Disaster management															
6.	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen capacity of National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively	Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	22. Organise quarterly education campaign on Desertification and Environmental Pollution	Number of campaigns organised	X	x	x	x	5,000	1,000	-	NADMO	DoFA YEA Soc Comm. Dev't
			Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	23. Organise Anti-Bush Fire Campaign/Afforestation Project half-yearly	Number of campaigns organised	x	x	x	x	4,000	2,000	-	NADMO	DoFA YEA Soc Comm. Dev't GES
			Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	24. Organise Disaster Prevention and Sensitisation Campaign quarterly in 50 communities	Number of communities covered	x	x	x	x	8,000	2,000	-	NADMO	Communities GES YEA Soc Comm. Dev't

Transport Infrastructure (Road, Rial,Water And Air)															
7.	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in District capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism	Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	25. Reshaping of 600 km of feeder roads in the district	A number of feeder roads reshaped	X	X	X	X	750,000	25,000	-	Feeder roads	Works dept.
			Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	26. Reshape 15km of GSOP roads in the District	GSOP roads reshaped	X	X	X	X	20,000	-	-	Feeder roads	Works dept.
			Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	27. Construction of 10 No. culverts	10No. constructed	X	X	X	X	20,000	-	-	Feeder roads	Works dept.
			Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	28. Construction of 3No. foot bridges	3No. foot bridges constructed	X	X	X	X	80,000	20,000	-	Feeder roads	Works dept.
			Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	29. Patching of pot holes in the District	Pot holes patched	X	X	X	X	100,000	-	-	Feeder roads	Works dept.
Information Communication Technology (ICT)															
8.	Enhance application of ICT in National Development	Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony	Social services Delivery	Education and Youth development	30. Promote the effective teaching of ICT in basic schools	Teaching of ICT promoted in basic schols	X	X	X	X	20,000	-	-	GES	Cent. Adm.
			Social services Delivery	Education and Youth development	31. Support basic schools with ICT equipment	Basic schools supported with ICT equipment	X	X	X	X	20,000	-	-	GES	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Maintenance															
9.	Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	32. Rehabilitate 16no. KG Schools and planting of trees	Number rehabilitated	X	X	X	X	1,600,000	-	-	GES	Cent Ad Trad Auth Hon. Ass M Serv. Provider Comm. M
			Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	33. Rehabilitate 10no. Primary Schools and planting of trees	Number of Primary schools rehabilitated	X	X	X	X	100,000	-	-	GES	Cent Ad Trad Auth Hon. Ass M Serv. Provider Comm. M
			Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	34. Rehabilitate 10no. JHS Schools and planting of trees	Number of JHS Schools rehabilitated	X	X	X	X	200,000	-	-	GES	Cent Ad Trad Auth Hon. Ass M Serv. Provider Comm. M
			Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	35. Renovation of 16No. District	16No. D.A Bungalows renovated	X	X	X	X	20,000	50,000	-	Works Dept	Cent. Adm.

					Assembly Bungalows											
			Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	36. Rehabilitate 4no. Teachers Bungalow and planting of trees	Number of JHS Schools rehabilitated	X	X	X	X	100,000			Works Dept	Cent. Adm.	
			Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	37. Renovation of 4No. CHPS Compound	4No. CHPS Compounds renovated	X	X	X	X	40,000	-	-	Works Dept	Cent. Adm.	
Human Settlement and Housing																
10.	Promote sustainable, Spatially integrated, Balanced and orderly development of Human settlements	Ensure institutional, Technological and Legal Reforms in Support of Land Use Planning	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	38.Procure arial photos of the District	Arial photos provided	X	X	X	X	8,000	-	-	PPD	Cent, Adm	
		Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	39.Support for the activities of Physical Planning Department	Physical Planning Department supported	X	X	X	X	10,000	2,000	-	PPD	Cent, Adm	
			Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	40.Enforcement of the spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Act 925 enforced	X	X	X	X	70,000	-	-	PPD	Cent, Adm	

Table 49: Programme of Action for Governance, Corruption and Accountability

Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Accountability															
Adopted Goal 4: Maintain A Stable, United and Safe Society															
Sn	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame (2018-2021)				Indicative Budget Gh¢			Implementing Agencies	
							18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Democratic Governance															
1.	Deepen democratic governance	Strengthen independent governance institutions to perform their functions effectively	Management and Administration	General Administration	1. Support independence governance institutions in the District	Independence governance institutions supported	x	x	x	x	36,000	-	-	-	Cent. Adm.
Local Government and Decentralisation															
2.	Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and Administration	General Administration	2. Operationalisation of the Town/Area councils to enhance revenue collection and sharing	Town/Area councils operationalized and revenue collected	X	X	X	X	36,000	36,000	-	DPCU	Cent. Adm.
			Management and Administration	General Administration	3. Workshop for Assembly members	Workshop organized	x	x	x	x	24,000	8,000	-	-	Cent. Adm.
3.	Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and Administration	General Administration	4. Organise public engagement on Fee fixing issues	Fee fixing engagement organised	x	x	x	x	36,000	36,000	-	DPCU, Finance	Cent. Adm.
			Management and Administration	General Administration	5. Organise 12 Public Hearings to engage the citizens	12 public Hearing	x	x	x	x	60,000	24,000	-	DPCU	Cent. Adm.
Public Policy Management															
4.	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the implementation of development plans	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	6. Organise quarterly DPCU meetings	Quarterly DPCU meetings organised	x	x	x	x	-	32,000	-	DPCU	Cent. Adm.
5.			Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	7. Organise quarterly monitoring and evaluation of development projects and programmes	quarterly monitoring and evaluation organised	x	x	x	x	1,553,963.38	-	-	DPCU	Works, chiefs, assembly members

6.		Strengthen the capacity of public institutions to undertake policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macroeconomic modelling and forecasting	Management and Administration	General Administration	8. Organise capacity building for Assembly staff	Capacity building organised	x	x	x	x	5,000	5,000	-	DPCU	Cent. Adm.
----	--	---	-------------------------------	------------------------	--	-----------------------------	---	---	---	---	-------	-------	---	------	------------

4.3 Indicative Financial Strategy

The Indicative financial strategy deals with the mobilising and utilising of financial resources for the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021. The table below shows the financial statements for all the development dimensions.

Revenue Projections

Table 50: Revenue Projections for (ALL SOURCES) 2018 – 2021.

REVENUE SOURCE	YEAR				TOTAL (GH¢)
	2018	2019	2020	2021	
IGF	295,000.00	298,787.00	309,547.00	320,340.00	1,223,674.00
GoG					
DACF	3,603,607.55	3,754,605.00	3,956,741.00	4,054,148.00	15,369,101.55
DDF	918,140.99	765,490.00	790,675.00	791,243.00	3,265,548.99
Goods and Services Transfer (Decent. Dept.)	79,195.72	75,908.70	78,543.00	80,115.00	313,762.42
Compensation transfer	1,752,333.38	1,879,876.00	2,109,749.00	2,109,749.00	7,851,707.38
Other Donors					
Others Donors including IDA/SRWSP	685,473.17	782,000.00	794,000.00	794,000.00	3,055,473.17
TOTAL	7,333,750.81	7,556,666.70	8,039,255.00	8,149,595.00	31,079,267.51

Table 51: Indicative Financial Budget for 2018-2021

Programmes	Total cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue					Summary of resource mobilization strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Others	Total revenue		
Economic Development	917,600.00	26,801,361.3 4	1,368,305.00	3,055,473.17		31,079,267.51		
Social Development	821,800.00							
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	23,755,500. 00							
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	1,891,963.3 8							
Total	27,386,863. 38							

Table 52: summary of cost of implementation

NO.	THEMATIC AREA	AMOUNT GHC	%
1	Economic Development	917,600.00	3.35
2	Social Development	821,800.00	3.0
3	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	23,755,500.00	86.74
4	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	1,891,963.38	6.9
A	Total	27,386,863.38	100

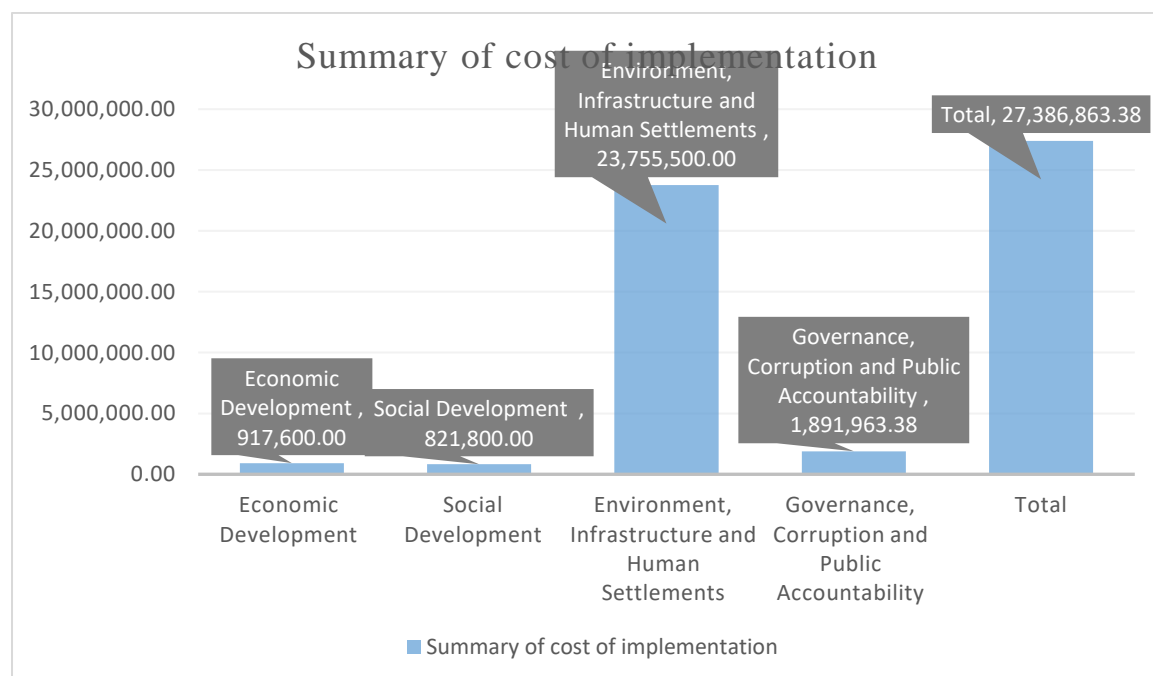


Figure 16: summary of cost of implementation

CHAPTER FIVE

5.1 Annual Action Plans 2018-2021

Table 53: Annual Action Plan 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s):													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule 2018				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor/DDF	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration	Workshop/Seminars and Conferences	District Assembly	As and when officers are invited for these workshops	Officers trained through workshops/seminars					37,000.00			HRU	Cent. Adm.
Management and Administration	2No.Capacity Building workshops for District Assembly Staff	District Assembly	Quarterly training of DA Staff	2No. Capacity Building workshops organised					30,000.00		10,400.00	HRU	Cent. Adm.
Management and Administration	Purchase of Computers and Accessories, Stationery (Office Consumables)	District Assembly	Routine purchases are made within a specific period	Office consumables purchased					40,000.00		16,524.00	Procurement Unit	Cent. Adm.
Management and Administration	Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects and Programmes	District Assembly	Quarterly Monitoring	Quarterly M&E conducted					20,000.00			DPCU	Cent. Adm.
Management and Administration	Provide Offices for Nine Town/Area Councils	District Assembly	No office accommodation	Offices provided					20,000.00			works	Cent. Adm.
Management and Administration	Provide Logistics for Nine Town/Area Council	District Assembly	No logistics	Logistics provided					10,000.00		5,800.00	Procurement Unit	Cent. Adm.
Management and Administration	Sensitization of communities on government projects and	District Assembly	No baseline	Sensitization organised					10,000.00			ISD	Cent. Adm.

	programme by Town/Area Councils												
Management and Administration	Capacity Building for Town/Area Council members	District Assembly	No training	Capacity Building organised					10,000.00		10,000.00	HRU	Cent. Adm.
Management and Administration	Running and Maintenance of fleet of office vehicles	District Assembly	Routine maintenance	Fleet of office vehicles maintained and running					48,000.00			T.O	Cent. Adm.
Management and Administration	Budget preparation/ Proposal drafting for 1 District 1 Factory project	District Assembly	No baseline	Proposals prepared					35,000.00			DA/D BO	
Management and Administration	Revenue Database Compilation and Maintenance of accounts software	District Assembly	No baseline	Revenue databased compiled					14,000.00			DA	
Management and Administration	Formation of taskforce to improve Revenue Mobilization	District Assembly	No baseline	Taskforce formed					20,000.00			DA	
Management and Administration	Promotion of Culture	District Assembly	No baseline	Culture promoted					40,000.00			works	Cent. Adm.
Management and Administration	Security Maintenance	District Assembly		Security maintained					20,000.00			works	Cent. Adm.
Management and Administration	Completion of phase 1 of District Assembly office complex	District Assembly	Abandoned	District Assembly office completed					300,000.00			works	Cent. Adm.
Management and Administration	Maintenance of Assembly Residential Buildings	Ajumako	No baseline	Residential Building maintained					50,000.00			works	Cent. Adm.
Management and Administration	Maintenance of Assembly Office Buildings	Ajumako	Evidence of some maintenance done	Assembly office maintained					35,000.00			works	Cent. Adm.

Management and Administration	MP's Constituency Programme (Projects & Educational Support)	District Assembly	Payment of school fees	School fees paid					270,000.00			MP	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure and Development	Support to Physical planning Department of the District	District wide	The department gets support	PPD supported					50,000.00			PPD	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure and Development	Drilling of three (3) boreholes	Selected Communities	District drilled a number of bore holes	3No. bore holes drilled					75,000.00			works	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure and Development	Maintenance of ICT Development Centre	District	No baseline	ICT centre maintained					15,000.00			works	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure and Development	Rural Electrification	District wide	Electrification of rural communities	Rural electrification implemented					50,000.00			Cent Adm.	ECG
Infrastructure and Development	Support for Community Initiated Projects (CIP)	District wide	Some communities have benefited	CIP supported					300,000.00	59,525.20		Assembly M.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure and Development	Spot improvement of feeder roads	District wide	Some feeder roads have being Worked on	Feeder roads maintained					100,000.00			DA	
Infrastructure and Development	GSOP Projects and Programmes	District wide	GSOP Coconut Plantation	GSOP Projcets supported					10,000.00		500,000.00	GSOP	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure and Development	Acquisition of Land Banks	District wide	No baseline	Land Acquired					40,000.00			Works	Cent. Adm.
Social Welfare Service	Visitation and registration of 10 day care centres in the district	District wide	No baseline	10No. Day Care centres registered								SWC D	Cent. Adm.
Social Welfare Service	Monitoring visits to LEAP beneficiaries in 32 communities	District wide	LEAP is being implemented	LEAP Monitoring conducted								SWC D	Cent. Adm.

Social Welfare Service	Mass education on responsible parenting and child abuse	District wide	On-going	Mass Education conducted								SWC D	Cent. Adm.
Social Welfare Service	Monitoring of NGO activities	District wide	No baseline	NGOs Monitored								SWC D	Cent. Adm.
Social Welfare Service	Support for Persons with Disability	District wide	3% DACF disbursed to PWDs	PWDs supported					70,000.00			SWC D	Cent. Adm.
Social Welfare Service	Mass education to explain government programs in the various communities	District wide	On-going	Mass education conducted						1,000.00		SWC D	Cent. Adm.
Social Welfare Service	Training of women groups in productive ventures	District wide	On-going	Women groups trained								SWC D	Cent. Adm.
Social Welfare Service	Adult education on sanitation issues, disease prevention and personal cleanliness	District wide	On-going	Adult Education on various topics executed								GHS	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Development (Education and Youth Development)	Completion of 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom block at Etsii Abaka	District wide	90% completed	1No. 3Unit classroom Block completed					111,915.87			Work s	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Development (Education and Youth Development)	Completion of 1 No.3 Unit Classroom block at Fawomanye	District wide	100% completed	1No. 3Unit classroom Block completed					78,411.00			Work s	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Development (Education and Youth Development)	Completion of 1Unit Teachers bungalow at Ajumako Boso	District wide	90% completed	1unit Teacher's Bungalow completed					114,780.19			Work s	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Development (Education and Youth Development)	Construction of 1 No.3Unit classroom block at Techiman	District wide	30% completed	1No. 3Unit classroom Block completed					225,000.00			Work s	Cent. Adm.

Infrastructure Development (Education and Youth Development)	District Education Fund	District wide	No baseline	Education fund established					40,000.00			GES	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Development (Education and Youth Development)	Completion of Enyan Maim D/A basic school	Enyan Maim	100% completed	Basic school completed					90,000.00			GES	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Development (Education and Youth Development)	Sports promotion	District wide	No baseline	Sports promoted					10,000.00			GES	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Development (Education and Youth Development)	Support for STMIE and other educational activities	District wide	No baseline	STMIE supported					12,000.00	2,000.00		GES	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Development (Education and Youth Development)	Construction of 1No. 3 unit classroom block at Kromaim	Kromaim	100% completed	1No. 3Unit classroom Block completed							255,628.00	Works	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Development (Education and Youth Development)	Construction of 1 No. KG classroom block at Denkyendua	Denkyendua	100% completed	KG completed							190,020.00	Works	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Development (Education and Youth Development)	Supply of 700 dual desk	District wide	No baseline	700 dual desk supplied							175,012.00	Works	Cent. Adm.
Health Care Delivery	Sensitization on HIV/AIDS Control and prevention	District wide	Sensitiation done for previous years	HIV/AIDS sensitization conducted					10,000.00		12,000.00	Works	Cent. Adm.
Health Care Delivery	Sensitization on Malaria prevention and control	District wide	Sensitiation done for previous years	Malaria prevention sensitization conducted					13,000.00	2,000.00		Works	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure and Health Care Delivery	Completion of CHPS compound at Obrowogum	Obrowogum	80% completed	CHPS Compound completed							24,756.79	Works	Cent. Adm.

Infrastructure and Health Care Delivery	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound at Kokoben	Kokoben	30% completed	CHPS Compound completed					230,000.00			Works	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure and Health Care Delivery	Construction of CHPS Compound at Ofosu	Ofosu	No baseline	CHPS Compound completed							230,000.00	works	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure and Health Care Delivery	Completion of 1 Unit nurses bungalow at Ajumako Osedzi	Ajumako-Osedzi		1Unit Nurses Bungalow completed					108,500.49			works	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Support for REP/BAC Activities	District wide	BAC supported	BAC supported					6,600.00		60,000.00	BAC	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	MP's Social Intervention Program	District wide	No baseline	MP's social interventions implemented								MP	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Orientation of farmers in planting for jobs and investment (cash crops)	District wide	Conducted	Orientation conducted					20,000.00	2,000.00		DoFA	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Monitoring, supervision and recovery of outstanding cost of inputs from beneficiaries (Planting for food & Jobs)	District wide	On-going	M&E conducted					10,000.00			DoFA	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Established 10No. cocoa nurseries to produce 1,500,000 cocoa seedlings to be distributed to farmers	District wide	No baseline	10No Nurseries established					250,000	50,000		DoFA	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Promote sustainable environment, land	District wide	On-going	Sustainable environment, Land & water								DoFA	Cent. Adm.

	& water management.			management promoted									
Economic Development	Promote selected staple crops development for food security	District wide	On-going	Selected staple crops promoted								DoFA	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security	District wide	On-going	Livestock and poultry promoted								DoFA	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Improve post production management to reduce losses and increase quality	District wide	On-going	Post production losses reduced								DoFA	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Conduct multi-round production survey	District wide	On-going	Survry conducted								DoFA	Cent. Adm.
Human settlement development	Supported Disaster Management & Prevention/Climate change	District wide	On-going	Disaster prevention and climate change issues supported					20,000.00			NAD MO	Cent. Adm.
Human settlement development	Support Sanitation Improvement package-Zoom Lion	District wide	On-going	Sanitation improvement supported					160,000.00			NAD MO	Cent. Adm.
Human settlement development	National Fumigation Exercise	District wide	On-going	Fumigation Exercise conducted					150,000.00			EHS U	Cent. Adm.
Human settlement development	Implement Sanitation/ Waste Management practices	District wide	On-going	Sanitation and waste management practices implemented					20,000.00			EHS U	Cent. Adm.
Human settlement development	Support achievement of ODF Programme	District wide	On-going	ODF achieved					25,000.00			Cent. Adm.	UNICEF/GoG

Human settlement development	Support DICCS activities/ staff motivation	District wide	On-going	DICCS activities supported					10,000.00			Cent. Adm.	UNICEF/GoG
Human settlement development	Community Led Total Sanitation project	District wide	On-going	CLTS implemented							30,000.00	EHS U	Cent. Adm.
Human settlement development	Purchase of two (2) motor bikes with helmet and other logistics to improve sanitation activities.	District wide	6 motors bikes purchased	2No. Motor bikes purchased					6,000.00		6,000.00	UNICEF/GoG	Cent. Adm.
Human settlement development	Promote Hand washing with soap campaign	District wide	On-going	Hand washing with soap campaign implemented							8,000.00	EHS U	Cent. Adm.
Human settlement development	Promote Household water treatment & safe storage.	District wide	On-going	Household water treatment and safe storage promoted							4,000.00	EHS U	Cent. Adm.

Table 54: Annual Action Plan 2019

Adopted Goals 1: Build A Prosperous Society														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicator	Quarterly Time Schedule 2019				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Strong and Resilient Economy														
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	1. Establishment of revenue data base and maintenance of accounting software	District Assembly							10,000	10,000	-	Revenue supt.	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	2. In-service training for revenue collectors	District Assembly							2,500	2,500	-	Revenue supt.	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	3. Reshuffle revenue collectors twice within the planned period	District Assembly							-	-	-	Revenue supt.	Cent. Adm.
Private Sector Development														
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	4. support for BAC/REP activities to boost the local economic development	District Assembly	The unit gets support						15,000	5,000	-	BAC/REP	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	5. Undertake public education to educate people on bye-laws regulating payment of taxes, fees and rates.	District Assembly	This was done in 2018						2,000	2,000	-	NCCE	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	6. training 40 entrepreneurs in production efficiency and technology enhancement training in carpentry and joinery	Distict Wide	10 were trianed in 2018						-	-	10,000.00	BAC	Cent. Adm.

Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	7. training of 40 entrepreneurs in production efficiency and technology enhancement training in welding and fabrication	Distict Wide							-	-	10,000.00	BAC	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	8. trianing of 100 youth in business counselling	Distict Wide	No baseline						-	-	5,000.00	BAC	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	9. training of 100 entrepreneurs in intermediate financial management	Distict Wide	No baseline						-	-	6,400.00	BAC	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	10. workshop in production efficiency and technology enhancement: Traditional craft beads production for 100 people	Distict Wide	No baseline						-	-	8,400.00	BAC	Cent. Adm.
Agriculture and Rural Development														
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	11. technology improvement and packaging training in farm based poultry for 100 farmers	Distict Wide	No baseline						-	-	5,000.00	BAC	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	12. basic training in baking confectionary for 100 bakers	Distict Wide	No baseline						-	-	5,000.00	BAC	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	13. basic training in mushroom cultivation for 100 mushroom farmers	Distict Wide	No baseline						-	-	2,800.00	BAC	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	14. workshop in technology improvement and	Distict Wide	No baseline						-	-	10,000.00	BAC	Cent. Adm.

		packaging training in auto mechanics for 50 mechanics												
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	15. Training of 10 women groups in productive ventures	Distict Wide	No baseline					-	-	5,000.00	BAC	Cent. Adm.	
Economic development	Tourism development	16. Develop and operationalize at least One (1) tourist sit within the District to create employment for the youth	Distict Wide	No baseline	One tourist site developed and operationalised				50,000.00	10,000	-	Tourist board	Cent, Adm	
Economic Development	Tourism development	17. Supporting tourism clubs to be more effective in their operations at the educational institutions	Distict Wide	No baseline	Tourism clubs supported				5,000	-	-	GES	Cent, Adm	
Economic development	Agricultural development	18. Register at least 8,000 farmers to create a database for farmers within the district	Distict Wide	No baseline	Database of farmers established				15,000	-	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.	
Economic development	Agricultural development	19. Acquire and prepare land for the 2no factories as part of 1D1F	Distict Wide	No baseline	Land acquired				100,000	-	-	Trade & Industry	Cent. Adm.	
Economic development	Agricultural development	20. support 7,000no farmers with farm inputs, seedlings and training to increase their production as part of Planting for Food and Jobs	Distict Wide	Planting for Food and Jobs	Farmers supported with farm inputs				200,000	-	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.	
Economic development	Agricultural development	21. Establish 10No. nurseries to produce 1,500,000 seedlings to be distributed to farmers	Distict Wide	No baseline	10No. Nurseries established				250,000	50,000	-	DoFA Cocoa board	Cent. Adm.	

Economic development	Agricultural development	22. Supporting farmers to access simple farming technologies to enhance their farming activities	Distict Wide	Extension officers do this routinely	Farmers supported					1,500	1,500	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.
Economic development	Agricultural development	23. Celebration of annually farmers day	Distict Wide	Celebrated every year	Farmers Day celebrated					50,000	-	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.
Economic development	Agricultural development	24. Provide technical assistances and extension support for 400 youth and farmers to rear grasscutting and rabbit	Distict Wide	No baseline	Youth provided with technical and extension support					10,000	50,000	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm
Economic development	Agricultural development	25. Engage, equipe and train 200 youth and farmers in poultry production	Distict Wide	No baseline	200 youth and farmers engaged, equipped and trained in poultry production					10,000	5,000	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm
Economic development	Agricultural development	26. Sensitization of 1,000 farmers in crops forecasting Eg. Maize, Cassava	Distict Wide	Extension officers do this routinely	1,000 farmers sensitized					6,000	-	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.
Economic development	Agricultural development	27. Training and demonstrations of farmers in pest control in livestock	Distict Wide	Extension officers do this routinely	Farmers trained					6,000	-	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.
Economic development	Agricultural development	28. Organise yearly training for 50 citrus farmers in appropriate post-harvest storage methods annually	Distict Wide	Extension officers do this routinely	50 citrus farmers trained					10,000	-	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.
Economic development	Agricultural development	29. Train 200 farmers in farm record keeping and weed control annually	Distict Wide	Extension officers do this routinely	200 farmers trained					5,000	5,000	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.

Fisheries and Aquaculture														
Economic development	Agricultural development	30. Provide an efficient and effective Extension service to development Aquaculture in the District	Distict Wide	Extension officers do this routinely	Extension service provided aquaculture					10,000	-	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.
Adopted Goals 2: Create Equal Opportunity For All														
Education and Training														
Social Services Delivery	Education	1. Provision of Textbooks for all pupils at the KG and Pry levels.	Distict Wide	No baseline	textbooks supplied					50,000	10,000	-	GES	Cent. Adm
Social Services Delivery	Education	2. Support 200 students at various levels financially	Distict Wide	They were support in 2018	Students supported					60,000	-	-	GES	Cent. Adm
Infrastrcture Delivery and Management	Education and Youth Development	3. Procure and Distribute 200 sets of hexagonal desks for selected KG schools	Distict Wide	No baseline	200 sets of hexagonal desks procured and distributed					80,000	-	-	Works Dept	Cent. Adm.
Social Services Delivery	Education	5. Monitor the School Feeding Programme	Distict Wide	No baseline	SFP Programme monitored					15,000	-	-	GES	Cent Ad GSF, DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Education	6. Organise in-service training for caterers on quality and hygienic services	Distict Wide	No baseline	SFP Caterers trained					8,000	-	-	Sch. Feeding coordinator	Cent Ad Caterers DEHO GHS
Social Services Delivery	Education	7. Sensitise Communities on school feeding programme and stimulate the purchase of local foodstuffs	Distict Wide	No baseline	Communities sensitized					8,000	-	-	Sch. Feeding coordinator	Cent Ad Community
Social Services Delivery	Education	8. Organise a 2-day District Educational Review	Distict Wide	No baseline	Educational review organized					12,000	-	-	GES	Cent Ad DPCU MP NGO's

Social Services Delivery	Education	9. Implement Best Teacher Award Scheme	Distict Wide	No baseline	Best Teacher award implemented					50,000	-	-	GES	Cent Ad MP NGO's
Social Services Delivery	Education	10. Support District Education Oversight Committee Activities	Distict Wide	No baseline	DEOC activites supported					8,000	-	-	GES	Cent Ad
Social Services Delivery	Education	11. Organise SPAM using SEA results in 40 school communities	Distict Wide	No baseline	SPAM organized					10,000	-	-	GES	Facilitator
Social Services Delivery	Education	12. Sensitise Teachers on the use of Teacher-Learner contact time annually	Distict Wide	No baseline	Teachers sensized					8,000	-	-	GES	Facilitator Head/ Assistants Teacher's
Social Services Delivery	Education	13. Organise 4no inter schools cultural festivals.	Distict Wide	No baseline	Cultural festivals organized					8,000	-	-	GES	Cent. Ad Sports coordinator
Social Services Delivery	Education	14. Monitor the use of Capitation Grant and SPIP implementation in basic schools annually	Distict Wide	No baseline	Capitation Grant and SPIP implementation monitored					5,200	-	-	GES	Cent. Ad DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Education	15. Encourage PTAs to participate fully in school management	Distict Wide	No baseline	PTAs participate fully in school management					5,000	5,000	-	GES	Cent. Ad PTAs CSOs
Health and Health Services														
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	16. Train 20 CHOs on revised CHPS implementation strategy	Distict Wide	No baseline	20 CHOs trained					2,500	-	8,000	GHS	CHO's Facilitator
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	17. Assign midwives to 15 CHPS compounds	Distict Wide	Posting of midwives	15 midwives assigned					-	4,000	-	GHS	Midwives
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	18. In-service training for all midwives and	Distict Wide	No baseline	In-service training organized					6,500	-	10,000	GHS	Cent. Ad Facilitator

		public health staff annually												
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	19. Quarterly monitoring and supervision of maternity homes	Distict Wide	No baseline	Quarterly monitoring conducted					10,500	-	-	GHS	Cent. Ad
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	20. Conduct Screening of all pregnant women at Antenatal Clinic (ANC)	Distict Wide	Routine exercise	Pregnant women screened					2,000	-	8,000	GHS	Midwives Nurses TBA
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	21. Hold Daily Health Education at all service delivery points	Distict Wide	Routine exercise	Health education delivered					6,000	-	-	GHS	Health facilities
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	22. Organize community based screening for TB and HIV	Distict Wide	No baseline	patients screened					-	-	5,000	GHS	Facilitator Disease control officer
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	23. Sensitize the populace to reduce stigma on HIV/AIDS and TB	Distict Wide	No baseline	Communitis sensitized					-	-	1,600	GHS	Facilitator Disease control officer
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	24. Training of (80) staff on TB and HIV/AIDS	Distict Wide	No baseline	Staff trained					-	-	10,000	GHS	Facilitator HIV Coordinator Disease control officer
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	25. Conduct Monthly education on voluntary counseling and testing	Distict Wide	No baseline	Voluntary conseling and testing conducted					-	-	10,000	GHS	Facilitator HIV Coordinator Disease control officer
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	26. counsel all HIV positive pregnant women, their partners and the baby	Distict Wide	No baseline	All HIV/AIDS positive pregnant women and their partners counselled					2,000	-	12,000	GHS	Facilitator HIV coordinator Disease control officer
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	27. Revamp the adolescent health corners in the district	Distict Wide	No baseline	Adolescent corners revamped					2,000	-	5,800	GHS	Health Administrator

Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	28. Form adolescent health clubs in 100 schools	Distict Wide	No baseline	Adolescent health clubs formed					1,000	-	4,500	GHS	Health Administrator
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	29. Educate adolescent on their health	Distict Wide	No baseline	Adolescents educated on their health					1,500	-	3,500	GHS	Facilitator Disease control officer
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	30. Operate family planning services throughout the week (Sunday-Saturday)	Distict Wide	No baseline	Family planning services operate throughout the week					-	-	-	GHS	Midwives
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	31. Hold Radio discussion on family planning	Distict Wide	No baseline	Radio discussions held					1,500	-	-	GHS	Midwives media
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	32. Organise education on family planning and reproductive health (churches, schools, mosque, market)	Distict Wide	No baseline	Family planning education held					3,500	-	-	GHS	Midwives Facilitator
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	33. Training of community based surveillance volunteers on IDSR	Distict Wide	No baseline	Community based surveillance volunteers trained					4,000	-	10,000	GHS	Cent. Ad Community
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	34. Training of health staff on IDSR	Distict Wide	No baseline	Health staff trained					3,000	-	8,000	GHS	Cent. Ad Staff
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	35. Specimen collection and transport to appropriate reference laboratory for investigation	Distict Wide	Routine exercise	Specimen collected and transported					4,000	-	-	GHS	Health Adm
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	36. Quarterly financial monitoring of facilities	Distict Wide	No baseline	Quarterly financial monitoring conducted					1,500	-	-	GHS	Health Adm
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	37. Monthly vetting of NHIS claims	Distict Wide	No baseline	NHIS vetting conducted					2,500	-	-	GHS	Health Adm

Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	38. Organize training for 100 staff on financial reporting and revenue collection	Distict Wide	No baseline	Staff training held					2,000	-	8,000	GHS	Health Adm Facilitator
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	39. Organize weekly diabetic clinic at the District Hospital	Distict Wide	No baseline	Diabetic clinic organized					-	-	5,000	GHS	Hospital Ad
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	40. Train staff on non- communicable diseases	Distict Wide	No baseline	Staff trained in non-communicable disease					-	-	5,000	GHS	Disease Control Officer
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	41. Create Public awareness on non-communicable diseases half yearly	Distict Wide	No baseline	Public awareness created					-	-	6,000	GHS	Disease Control Officer ISD.
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	42. Establish mental health units at four sub-districts	Distict Wide	No baseline	Mental health units established					-	-	5,000	GHS	Cent. Ad
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	43. Conduct monthly community mental health outreach services	Distict Wide	No baseline	Outreach service in mental health conducted					-	-	5,000	GHS	Health Ad Mental Health Association
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	44. Organise Training of health staff on mental health issues	Distict Wide	No baseline	Staff trained					-	-	5,000	GHS	Health Ad Mental Health Association
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	45. Organise public Education on mental health (radio, churches, mosque, school, market)	Distict Wide	No baseline	Public education held					-	-	6,000	GHS	Health Ad Mental Health Association
Child and Family Welfare														
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	46. Educate students in their schools and communities using the child protection tools	Distict Wide	No baseline	Students educated					5,000	-	-	SWCD	Cent. Ad GES

Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	47. Educate children with disability on their rights to be involved in child development programmes	Distict Wide	No baseline	Children educated					5,000	-	-	SWCD	Cent. Adm. GES
Gender														
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	48. Collaborate with the education service to educate the students on menstrual hygiene	Distict Wide	No baseline	Collaboration established					5,000	-	-	Gender Desk	Cent. Ad GES
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	49. Organize sensitization workshops for stakeholders in the district on gender equality quarterly	Distict Wide	No baseline	Stakeholder sensitization held					5,000	-	-	Gender Desk	Cent. Ad Facilitator
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	50. Collaborate with the SWCD and DOVVSU to ensure the fully implementation of all relevant acts through community sensitization	Distict Wide	No baseline	Collaboration established					5,000	-	-	Gender Desk	Cent Ad DSW DOVVSU
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	51. Organised an annual get-to-gather for the Aged	Distict Wide	Held every 1 st July	Annual get together held					10,000	2,000	-	Gender Desk	Cent. Ad Comm. Social Welfare Cooperatives
Social protection														
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	52. Create a yearly awareness on the availability and benefits of social service	Distict Wide	No baseline	Awareness created					2,000	-	-	DSWCD	Cent. Ad Information Serv. Dep't
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	53. Facilitate implementation of LEAP programme in Selected communities	Distict Wide	On-going process	LEAP implemented smoothly					5,000	-	-	DSWCD	Cent. Adm.

Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	54. To sensitize the citizen on the impact of child trafficking	Distict Wide	No baseline	Citizens sensitized					7,000	-	-	DSWCD	Cent. Adm.
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	55. Sensitize selected communities on the affirmative action policy and disability act per year	Distict Wide	No baseline	Selected communities sensitized					10,000	-	-	DSWCD	Cent. Adm, HRM
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community D Dev't	56. Organize two day capacity building training workshop for 60no PWDs and their guides on entrepreneurial skills annually	Distict Wide	No baseline	60No. PWDs trained					10,000	-	-	DSWCD	Cent. Adm, HRM PWDs
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	57. Identify and register PWDs in the District	Distict Wide	Registration on-going	PWDs identified and registered					800	-	-	DSWCD	Social Services Delivery
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	58. Facilitate access to financial support for 150no PWDs and families for income generating activities	Distict Wide	No baseline	150No. PWDs supported to have access to credit facility					2,000	-	-	DSWCD	Social Services Delivery
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	59. Organize 2no capacity building workshops for women with disabilities annually	Distict Wide	No baseline	Capacity building organized					5,000	-	-	DSWCD	Social Services Delivery
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	60. Organise eight (8) technical training programmes in Technology Improvement and production efficiency for Artisans.	Distict Wide	No baseline	8No. technical held					10,000	-	-	Trade & Industry	Cooperatives, Cent. Ad REP/BAC

Social service delivery	Education and youth development	61. Empower 100 youth in LED activities	Distict Wide	No baseline	100 youth empowered					5,000	1,000	-	Trade & Industry	Cooperatives Cent. Ad REP/BAC
Social service delivery	Education and youth development	62. Training in Soap making, Beads, Fish Farming and Oil Processing	Distict Wide	No baseline	Enterpreneurs trained					4,000	-	-	Trade & Industry	Cooperatives Cent. Ad REP/BAC
Social service delivery	Education and youth development	63. Implementation of government's policy on youth employment through YEA and NaBCO	Distict Wide	No baseline	YEA and NaBCO programme implemented					-	-	-	YEA NaBCO	Cent. Adm.

Adopted Goals 3: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure Resilient Built Environment

Rural Development Management

Infrastrcture Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	1. Construct 42no. 2unit KG Block with furniture and ancillary facilities and planting of trees	Distict Wide	2No. KG under construction	2No. KG constructed					400,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastrcture Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	2. Construct 10no.6unit Primary classroom block with furniture and ancillary facilities and planting of trees	Distict Wide	2No. 6unit classroom block under construction	2No. 6unit classroom block constructed					700,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastrcture Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	3. Construct 10no. 3unit JHS classroom block with furniture and ancillary facilities and planting of trees	Distict Wide	2No. 3unit classroom block under construction	2No. 3unit classroom block constructed					600,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastrcture Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	4. Completion of District Assembly Block	Ajumako	DA Office under construction (abandoned)	District Assembly Office completed					300,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.

Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	5. Construct 10no. Teachers Bungalow and planting of trees	Distict Wide	1No. Teacher's Bungalow under construction	1No. Teacher's Bungalow constructed					200,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	6. Construct 10no CHPS Compound including tree planting in the district	Distict Wide	Nil	2no CHPS Compound constructed including tree planting in the district					400,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	7. Facilitate the provision of 3no Ambulance Services	Distict Wide	Nil	3No. Ambulances secured					15,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructural Delivery and management	Infrastructural Development	8.support for Community Initiated Projects (CIP)	Distict Wide	Nil	CIP supported					100,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructural Delivery and management	Infrastructural Development	9. Construction of 3No. community centre	Distict Wide	Nil	3No. community centres constructed					300,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Mineral Extraction														
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	10. Monitor the extraction of kaolin in the mining field	Enyan-Maim	Enyan Maim	Kaolin extraction monitored					-	8,000	-	Finance dept.	Cent. Adm.
Water Resource Management														
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	11. Drilling of 8 No. boreholes	Distict Wide	Nil	8No. bore holes drilled					50,000	-	-	CWSA	Cent. Adm.
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	12. Rehabilitation of 20 No. existing boreholes	Distict Wide	Nil	10No. bore holes rehabilitated					25,000	-	-	CWSA	Cent. Adm.
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	13. Extention of water supply to salin belt communities	Some Selected Communiti es	Nil	Water supply extended					-	-	-	CWSA	Cent. Adm.
Environmental Pollution														
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	14. Sensitize communities on district assembly	Distict Wide	Nil	Sensitization on bye-laws hled					8,000	2,000	-	EHSU	Cent. Adm.

		bye-laws on sanitation and enforce such laws												
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	15. quarterly levelling of the final disposal site	Techima	Nil	Final disposal site levelled quarterly					100,000	-	-	EHSU	Cent. Adm.
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	16. Organise monthly clean-up exercise	District-wide	Nil	Monthly clean-up exercise held					6,000	2,000	-	EHSU	Cent. Adm.
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	17. Arrest and prosecute sanitary offenders	District-wide	Nil	Sanitary offenders prosecuted					4,000	2,000	-	EHSU	Cent. Adm.
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	18. Collect and manage waste	District-wide	Nil	Waste collected and managed					45,000	5,000	-	EHSU	Cent. Adm.
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	20. Conduct quarterly meetings with relevant stakeholders	Ajumako	Nil	Meetings held					4,000	3,000	-	EHSU	Cent. Adm.
Climate Variability and Change														
Environment and sanitation Management	Natural Resources conservation	21. Sensitized farmers farming along river banks to desist from felling trees close rivers.	District-wide	Nil	Farmers sensitized					4,000	-	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	22. Integrating tree planting into all physical projects executed by District Assembly	Project community	Nil	Trees planted					12,000	-	-	Works Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Disaster Management														
Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	23. Organise quarterly education campaign on Desertification and Environmental Pollution	District-wide	Nil	4No. campaigns organized					5,000	1,000	-	NADMO	DoFA YEA SWCD
Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	24. Organise Quarterly Anti-Bush Fire Campaign/	District-wide	Nil	4No. campaigns organized					4,000	2,000	-	NADMO	DoFA YEA SWCD

		Afforestation Project half-yearly												
Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	25. Organise Quarterly Disaster Prevention and Sensitisation Campaign quarterly in 50 communities	District-wide	Nil	4No. campaigns organized					8,000	2,000	-	NADMO	DoFA YEA SWCD
Transport infrastructure (road,Railways,water and Air)														
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	26. Reshaping of 600 km of feeder roads in the district	District-wide	Nil	600km feeder roads reshaped					750,000	25,000	-	Feeder Roads	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	27. Reshape 15km of GSOP roads in the District	District-wide	Nil	15km GSOP feeder roads reshaped					20,000	-	-	Works Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	28. Construction of 10 No. culverts	Ajumako	Nil	5No. Culverts Constructed					20,000	-	-	Works Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	29. Construction of 3No. foot bridges	Selected communitis	Nil	3No. foot bridges constructed					80,000	-	-	Works Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	30. Patching of pot holes in the District	District-wide	Nil	Pot holes patched					100,000	-	-	Feeder Roads	Cent. Adm.
Information Communication Technology (ICT)														
Social services Delivery	Education and Youth development	31. Promote the effective teaching of ICT in basic schools	District-wide	Nil	Effective teaching of ICT promoted					10,000	-	-	GES	Cent. Adm.
Social services Delivery	Education and Youth development	32. Support basic schools with ICT equipment	District-wide	Nil	Basic schools supported with ICT equipment					30,000	-	-	GES	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructural Maintenance														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	33. Rehabilitate 16no. KG Schools and planting of trees	Distict Wide	3No. KG blocks under rehabilitation	3No. KG rehabilitated					300,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	34. Rehabilitate 10no. Primary	District-wide	Nil	2No. Primary Rehabilitated					200,000	-	-	Works dept.	Cent. Adm.

		Schools and planting of trees												
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	35. Rehabilitate 5no. JHS Schools and planting of trees	District-wide	Nil	1No. JHS Rehabilitated					100,000	-	-	Works dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	7. Rehabilitate 4no. Teachers Bungalow and planting of trees	Distict Wide	Nil	1No. Teacher's Bungalow rehabilitated including tree planting					1,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	36. Renovation of 16No. District Assembly Bungalows	Ajumako	Nil	16No. DA Bungalows renovated					20,000	50,000	-	Works dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	37. Renovation of 4No. CHPS Compound	District-wide	Nil	1No. CHPS Compound renovated					40,000	-	-	Works dept.	Cent. Adm.
Human Settlement and Housing														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	38.Procure arial photos of the District	Ajumako	No baseline	Arial photos procured					9,000	-	-	PPD	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	39.Support for the activities of Physical Planning Department	Ajumako	Daily office work	PPD Supported					10,000	5,000	-	PPD	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	40.Enforcement of the spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	District-wide	No baseline	Spatial planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) enforced					70,000	-	-	PPD	Cent. Adm.
Adopted Goals 4: Maintain A Stable, United and Safe Society														
Democratic Governance														
Management and Administration	General Administration	1. Support decentralised institutions in the District	Ajumako	DA supports them	Decentralized agencies supportd					9,000	-	-	Decentraliz ed Agencies	Cent. Adm.
Local Government and Decentralization														
Management and Administration	General Administration	2.Operationalisatio n of the Town/Area councils to enhance	District-wide	Nil	Town/Area Councils fully functional					9,000	9,000	-	DPCU	Cent. Adm.

		revenue collection and sharing												
Management and Administration	General Administration	3. capacity Building for Assembly members	Ajumako	Nil	Capacity building conducted					6,000	2,000	-	HRU	Cent. Adm.
Management and Administration	General Administration	4. Organise public engagement on Fee fixing issues	Ajumako	Nil	Fee fixing engagement held					9,000	9,000	-	Budget	Cent. Adm.
Management and Administration	General Administration	5. Organise 3 Public Hearings to engage the citizens	District-wide	2 were held at Bisease and Breman Essiam	3 Public Hearings held					15,000	6,000		DPCU	Cent. Adm.
Public Policy Management														
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	6. Organise quarterly DPCU meetings	Ajumako	DPCU meets every quarter	Quarterly DPCU meetings held					-	8,000	-	DPCU	Cent. Adm.
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	7. Organise quarterly monitoring and evaluation of development projects and programmes	District wide	DPCU to organise quarterly monitoring and evaluation	quarterly monitoring and evaluation organised					388,490	-	-	DPCU	Works, chiefs, assembly members
Management and Administration	General Administration	8. Organise capacity building for Assembly staff	Ajumako	Nil	Capacity building organized					1,250	1,250	-	HRU	Cent. Adm.

Table 55: Annual Action Plan 2020

Adopted Goals 1: Build A Prosperous Society														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicator	Quarterly Time Schedule 2019				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Strong and Resilient Economy														
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	1. Establishment of revenue data base and maintenance of accounting software	District Assembly							10,000	10,000	-	Revenue supt.	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	2. In-service training for revenue collectors	District Assembly							2,500	2,500	-	Revenue supt.	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	3. Reshuffle revenue collectors twice within the planned period	District Assembly							-	-	-	Revenue supt.	Cent. Adm.
Private Sector Development														
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	4. support for BAC/REP activities to boost the local economic development	District Assembly	The unit gets support						15,000	5,000	-	BAC/REP	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	5. Undertake public education to educate people on bye-laws regulating payment of taxes, fees and rates.	District Assembly	This was done in 2018						2,000	2,000	-	NCCE	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	6. training 40 entrepreneurs in production efficiency and technology enhancement training in carpentry and joinery	Distict Wide	10 were trianed in 2018						-	-	10,000.00	BAC	Cent. Adm.

Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	7. training of 40 entrepreneurs in production efficiency and technology enhancement training in welding and fabrication	Distict Wide							-	-	10,000.00	BAC	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	8. trianing of 100 youth in business counselling	Distict Wide	No baseline						-	-	5,000.00	BAC	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	9. training of 100 entrepreneurs in intermediate financial management	Distict Wide	No baseline						-	-	6,400.00	BAC	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	10. workshop in production efficiency and technology enhancement: Traditional craft beads production for 100 people	Distict Wide	No baseline						-	-	8,400.00	BAC	Cent. Adm.
Agriculture and Rural Development														
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	11. technology improvement and packaging training in farm based poultry for 100 farmers	Distict Wide	No baseline						-	-	5,000.00	BAC	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	12. basic training in baking confectionary for 100 bakers	Distict Wide	No baseline						-	-	5,000.00	BAC	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	13. basic training in mushroom cultivation for 100 mushroom farmers	Distict Wide	No baseline						-	-	2,800.00	BAC	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	14. workshop in technology improvement and	Distict Wide	No baseline						-	-	10,000.00	BAC	Cent. Adm.

		packaging training in auto mechanics for 50 mechanics												
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	15. Training of 10 women groups in productive ventures	Distict Wide	No baseline					-	-	5,000.00	BAC	Cent. Adm.	
Economic development	Tourism development	16. Develop and operationalize at least One (1) tourist sit within the District to create employment for the youth	Distict Wide	No baseline	One tourist site developed and operationalised				50,000.00	10,000	-	Tourist board	Cent, Adm	
Economic Development	Tourism development	17. Supporting tourism clubs to be more effective in their operations at the educational institutions	Distict Wide	No baseline	Tourism clubs supported				5,000	-	-	GES	Cent, Adm	
Economic development	Agricultural development	18. Register at least 8,000 farmers to create a database for farmers within the district	Distict Wide	No baseline	Database of farmers established				15,000	-	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.	
Economic development	Agricultural development	19. Acquire and prepare land for the 2no factories as part of 1D1F	Distict Wide	No baseline	Land acquired				100,000	-	-	Trade & Industry	Cent. Adm.	
Economic development	Agricultural development	20. support 7,000no farmers with farm inputs, seedlings and training to increase their production as part of Planting for Food and Jobs	Distict Wide	Planting for Food and Jobs	Farmers supported with farm inputs				200,000	-	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.	
Economic development	Agricultural development	21. Establish 10No. nurseries to produce 1,500,000 seedlings to be distributed to farmers	Distict Wide	No baseline	10No. Nurseries established				250,000	50,000	-	DoFA Cocoa board	Cent. Adm.	

Economic development	Agricultural development	22. Supporting farmers to access simple farming technologies to enhance their farming activities	Distict Wide	Extension officers do this routinely	Farmers supported					1,500	1,500	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.
Economic development	Agricultural development	23. Celebration of annually farmers day	Distict Wide	Celebrated every year	Farmers Day celebrated					50,000	-	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.
Economic development	Agricultural development	24. Provide technical assistances and extension support for 400 youth and farmers to rear grasscutting and rabbit	Distict Wide	No baseline	Youth provided with technical and extension support					10,000	50,000	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm
Economic development	Agricultural development	25. Engage, equipe and train 200 youth and farmers in poultry production	Distict Wide	No baseline	200 youth and farmers engaged, equipped and trained in poultry production					10,000	5,000	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm
Economic development	Agricultural development	26. Sensitization of 1,000 farmers in crops forecasting Eg. Maize, Cassava	Distict Wide	Extension officers do this routinely	1,000 farmers sensitized					6,000	-	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.
Economic development	Agricultural development	27. Training and demonstrations of farmers in pest control in livestock	Distict Wide	Extension officers do this routinely	Farmers trained					6,000	-	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.
Economic development	Agricultural development	28. Organise yearly training for 50 citrus farmers in appropriate post-harvest storage methods annually	Distict Wide	Extension officers do this routinely	50 citrus farmers trained					10,000	-	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.
Economic development	Agricultural development	29. Train 200 farmers in farm record keeping and weed control annually	Distict Wide	Extension officers do this routinely	200 farmers trained					5,000	5,000	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.

Fisheries and Aquaculture														
Economic development	Agricultural development	30. Provide an efficient and effective Extension service to development Aquaculture in the District	Distict Wide	Extension officers do this routinely	Extension service provided aquaculture					10,000	-	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.
Adopted Goals 2: Create Equal Opportunity For All														
Education and Training														
Social Services Delivery	Education	1. Provision of Textbooks for all pupils at the KG and Pry levels.	Distict Wide	No baseline	textbooks supplied					50,000	10,000	-	GES	Cent. Adm
Social Services Delivery	Education	2. Support 200 students at various levels financially	Distict Wide	They were support in 2018	Students supported					60,000	-	-	GES	Cent. Adm
Infrastrcture Delivery and Management	Education and Youth Development	3. Procure and Distribute 200 sets of hexagonal desks for selected KG schools	Distict Wide	No baseline	200 sets of hexagonal desks procured and distributed					80,000	-	-	Works Dept	Cent. Adm.
Social Services Delivery	Education	5. Monitor the School Feeding Programme	Distict Wide	No baseline	SFP Programme monitored					15,000	-	-	GES	Cent Ad GSF, DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Education	6. Organise in-service training for caterers on quality and hygienic services	Distict Wide	No baseline	SFP Caterers trained					8,000	-	-	Sch. Feeding coordinator	Cent Ad Caterers DEHO GHS
Social Services Delivery	Education	7. Sensitise Communities on school feeding programme and stimulate the purchase of local foodstuffs	Distict Wide	No baseline	Communities sensitized					8,000	-	-	Sch. Feeding coordinator	Cent Ad Community
Social Services Delivery	Education	8. Organise a 2-day District Educational Review	Distict Wide	No baseline	Educational review organized					12,000	-	-	GES	Cent Ad DPCU MP NGO's

Social Services Delivery	Education	9. Implement Best Teacher Award Scheme	Distict Wide	No baseline	Best Teacher award implemented					50,000	-	-	GES	Cent Ad MP NGO's
Social Services Delivery	Education	10. Support District Education Oversight Committee Activities	Distict Wide	No baseline	DEOC activites supported					8,000	-	-	GES	Cent Ad
Social Services Delivery	Education	11. Organise SPAM using SEA results in 40 school communities	Distict Wide	No baseline	SPAM organized					10,000	-	-	GES	Facilitator
Social Services Delivery	Education	12. Sensitise Teachers on the use of Teacher-Learner contact time annually	Distict Wide	No baseline	Teachers sensized					8,000	-	-	GES	Facilitator Head/ Assistants Teacher's
Social Services Delivery	Education	13. Organise 4no inter schools cultural festivals.	Distict Wide	No baseline	Cultural festivals organized					8,000	-	-	GES	Cent. Ad Sports coordinator
Social Services Delivery	Education	14. Monitor the use of Capitation Grant and SPIP implementation in basic schools annually	Distict Wide	No baseline	Capitation Grant and SPIP implementation monitored					5,200	-	-	GES	Cent. Ad DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Education	15. Encourage PTAs to participate fully in school management	Distict Wide	No baseline	PTAs participate fully in school management					5,000	5,000	-	GES	Cent. Ad PTAs CSOs
Health and Health Services														
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	16. Train 20 CHOs on revised CHPS implementation strategy	Distict Wide	No baseline	20 CHOs trained					2,500	-	8,000	GHS	CHO's Facilitator
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	17. Assign midwives to 15 CHPS compounds	Distict Wide	Posting of midwives	15 midwives assigned					-	4,000	-	GHS	Midwives
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	18. In-service training for all midwives and	Distict Wide	No baseline	In-service training organized					6,500	-	10,000	GHS	Cent. Ad Facilitator

		public health staff annually												
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	19. Quarterly monitoring and supervision of maternity homes	Distict Wide	No baseline	Quarterly monitoring conducted					10,500	-	-	GHS	Cent. Ad
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	20. Conduct Screening of all pregnant women at Antenatal Clinic (ANC)	Distict Wide	Routine exercise	Pregnant women screened					2,000	-	8,000	GHS	Midwives Nurses TBA
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	21. Hold Daily Health Education at all service delivery points	Distict Wide	Routine exercise	Health education delivered					6,000	-	-	GHS	Health facilities
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	22. Organize community based screening for TB and HIV	Distict Wide	No baseline	patients screened					-	-	5,000	GHS	Facilitator Disease control officer
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	23. Sensitize the populace to reduce stigma on HIV/AIDS and TB	Distict Wide	No baseline	Communitis sensitized					-	-	1,600	GHS	Facilitator Disease control officer
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	24. Training of (80) staff on TB and HIV/AIDS	Distict Wide	No baseline	Staff trained					-	-	10,000	GHS	Facilitator HIV Coordinator Disease control officer
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	25. Conduct Monthly education on voluntary counseling and testing	Distict Wide	No baseline	Voluntary conseling and testing conducted					-	-	10,000	GHS	Facilitator HIV Coordinator Disease control officer
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	26. counsel all HIV positive pregnant women, their partners and the baby	Distict Wide	No baseline	All HIV/AIDS positive pregnant women and their partners counselled					2,000	-	12,000	GHS	Facilitator HIV coordinator Disease control officer
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	27. Revamp the adolescent health corners in the district	Distict Wide	No baseline	Adolescent corners revamped					2,000	-	5,800	GHS	Health Administrator

Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	28. Form adolescent health clubs in 100 schools	Distict Wide	No baseline	Adolescent health clubs formed					1,000	-	4,500	GHS	Health Administrator
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	29. Educate adolescent on their health	Distict Wide	No baseline	Adolescents educated on their health					1,500	-	3,500	GHS	Facilitator Disease control officer
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	30. Operate family planning services throughout the week (Sunday-Saturday)	Distict Wide	No baseline	Family planning services operate throughout the week					-	-	-	GHS	Midwives
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	31. Hold Radio discussion on family planning	Distict Wide	No baseline	Radio discussions held					1,500	-	-	GHS	Midwives media
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	32. Organise education on family planning and reproductive health (churches, schools, mosque, market)	Distict Wide	No baseline	Family planning education held					3,500	-	-	GHS	Midwives Facilitator
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	33. Training of community based surveillance volunteers on IDSR	Distict Wide	No baseline	Community based surveillance volunteers trained					4,000	-	10,000	GHS	Cent. Ad Community
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	34. Training of health staff on IDSR	Distict Wide	No baseline	Health staff trained					3,000	-	8,000	GHS	Cent. Ad Staff
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	35. Specimen collection and transport to appropriate reference laboratory for investigation	Distict Wide	Routine exercise	Specimen collected and transported					4,000	-	-	GHS	Health Adm
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	36. Quarterly financial monitoring of facilities	Distict Wide	No baseline	Quarterly financial monitoring conducted					1,500	-	-	GHS	Health Adm
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	37. Monthly vetting of NHIS claims	Distict Wide	No baseline	NHIS vetting conducted					2,500	-	-	GHS	Health Adm

Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	38. Organize training for 100 staff on financial reporting and revenue collection	Distict Wide	No baseline	Staff training held					2,000	-	8,000	GHS	Health Adm Facilitator
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	39. Organize weekly diabetic clinic at the District Hospital	Distict Wide	No baseline	Diabetic clinic organized					-	-	5,000	GHS	Hospital Ad
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	40. Train staff on non- communicable diseases	Distict Wide	No baseline	Staff trained in non-communicable disease					-	-	5,000	GHS	Disease Control Officer
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	41. Create Public awareness on non-communicable diseases half yearly	Distict Wide	No baseline	Public awareness created					-	-	6,000	GHS	Disease Control Officer ISD.
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	42. Establish mental health units at four sub-districts	Distict Wide	No baseline	Mental health units established					-	-	5,000	GHS	Cent. Ad
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	43. Conduct monthly community mental health outreach services	Distict Wide	No baseline	Outreach service in mental health conducted					-	-	5,000	GHS	Health Ad Mental Health Association
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	44. Organise Training of health staff on mental health issues	Distict Wide	No baseline	Staff trained					-	-	5,000	GHS	Health Ad Mental Health Association
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	45. Organise public Education on mental health (radio, churches, mosque, school, market)	Distict Wide	No baseline	Public education held					-	-	6,000	GHS	Health Ad Mental Health Association
Child and Family Welfare														
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	46. Educate students in their schools and communities using the child protection tools	Distict Wide	No baseline	Students educated					5,000	-	-	SWCD	Cent. Ad GES

Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	47. Educate children with disability on their rights to be involved in child development programmes	Distict Wide	No baseline	Children educated					5,000	-	-	SWCD	Cent. Adm. GES
Gender														
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	48. Collaborate with the education service to educate the students on menstrual hygiene	Distict Wide	No baseline	Collaboration established					5,000	-	-	Gender Desk	Cent. Ad GES
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	49. Organize sensitization workshops for stakeholders in the district on gender equality quarterly	Distict Wide	No baseline	Stakeholder sensitization held					5,000	-	-	Gender Desk	Cent. Ad Facilitator
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	50. Collaborate with the SWCD and DOVVSU to ensure the fully implementation of all relevant acts through community sensitization	Distict Wide	No baseline	Collaboration established					5,000	-	-	Gender Desk	Cent Ad DSW DOVVSU
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	51. Organised an annual get-to-gather for the Aged	Distict Wide	Held every 1 st July	Annual get together held					10,000	2,000	-	Gender Desk	Cent. Ad Comm. Social Welfare Cooperatives
Social protection														
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	52. Create a yearly awareness on the availability and benefits of social service	Distict Wide	No baseline	Awareness created					2,000	-	-	DSWCD	Cent. Ad Information Serv. Dep't
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	53. Facilitate implementation of LEAP programme in Selected communities	Distict Wide	On-going process	LEAP implemented smoothly					5,000	-	-	DSWCD	Cent. Adm.

Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	54. To sensitize the citizen on the impact of child trafficking	Distict Wide	No baseline	Citizens sensitized					7,000	-	-	DSWCD	Cent. Adm.
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	55. Sensitize selected communities on the affirmative action policy and disability act per year	Distict Wide	No baseline	Selected communities sensitized					10,000	-	-	DSWCD	Cent. Adm, HRM
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community D Dev't	56. Organize two day capacity building training workshop for 60no PWDs and their guides on entrepreneurial skills annually	Distict Wide	No baseline	60No. PWDs trained					10,000	-	-	DSWCD	Cent. Adm, HRM PWDs
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	57. Identify and register PWDs in the District	Distict Wide	Registration on-going	PWDs identified and registered					800	-	-	DSWCD	Social Services Delivery
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	58. Facilitate access to financial support for 150no PWDs and families for income generating activities	Distict Wide	No baseline	150No. PWDs supported to have access to credit facility					2,000	-	-	DSWCD	Social Services Delivery
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	59. Organize 2no capacity building workshops for women with disabilities annually	Distict Wide	No baseline	Capacity building organized					5,000	-	-	DSWCD	Social Services Delivery
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	60. Organise eight (8) technical training programmes in Technology Improvement and production efficiency for Artisans.	Distict Wide	No baseline	8No. technical held					10,000	-	-	Trade & Industry	Cooperatives, Cent. Ad REP/BAC

Social service delivery	Education and youth development	61. Empower 100 youth in LED activities	Distict Wide	No baseline	100 youth empowered					5,000	1,000	-	Trade & Industry	Cooperatives Cent. Ad REP/BAC
Social service delivery	Education and youth development	62. Training in Soap making, Beads, Fish Farming and Oil Processing	Distict Wide	No baseline	Entrepreneurs trained					4,000	-	-	Trade & Industry	Cooperatives Cent. Ad REP/BAC
Social service delivery	Education and youth development	63. Implementation of government's policy on youth employment through YEA and NaBCO	Distict Wide	No baseline	YEA and NaBCO programme implemented					-	-	-	YEA NaBCO	Cent. Adm.

Adopted Goals 3: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure Resilient Built Environment

Rural Development Management

Infrastrcture Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	1. Construct 42no. 2unit KG Block with furniture and ancillary facilities and planting of trees	Distict Wide	2No. KG under construction	2No. KG constructed					400,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastrcture Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	2. Construct 10no.6unit Primary classroom block with furniture and ancillary facilities and planting of trees	Distict Wide	2No. 6unit classroom block under construction	2No. 6unit classroom block constructed					700,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastrcture Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	3. Construct 10no. 3unit JHS classroom block with furniture and ancillary facilities and planting of trees	Distict Wide	2No. 3unit classroom block under construction	2No. 3unit classroom block constructed					600,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastrcture Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	4. Completion of District Assembly Block	Ajumako	DA Office under construction (abandoned)	District Assembly Office completed					300,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.

Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	5. Construct 10no. Teachers Bungalow and planting of trees	Distict Wide	1No. Teacher's Bungalow under construction	1No. Teacher's Bungalow constructed					200,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	6. Construct 10no CHPS Compound including tree planting in the district	Distict Wide	Nil	2no CHPS Compound constructed including tree planting in the district					400,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	7. Facilitate the provision of 3no Ambulance Services	Distict Wide	Nil	3No. Ambulances secured					15,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructural Delivery and management	Infrastructural Development	8.support for Community Initiated Projects (CIP)	Distict Wide	Nil	CIP supported					100,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructural Delivery and management	Infrastructural Development	9. Construction of 3No. community centre	Distict Wide	Nil	3No. community centres constructed					300,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Mineral Extraction														
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	10. Monitor the extraction of kaolin in the mining field	Enyan-Maim	Enyan Maim	Kaolin extraction monitored					-	8,000	-	Finance dept.	Cent. Adm.
Water Resource Management														
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	11. Drilling of 8 No. boreholes	Distict Wide	Nil	8No. bore holes drilled					50,000	-	-	CWSA	Cent. Adm.
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	12. Rehabilitation of 20 No. existing boreholes	Distict Wide	Nil	10No. bore holes rehabilitated					25,000	-	-	CWSA	Cent. Adm.
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	13. Extention of water supply to salin belt communities	Some Selected Communiti es	Nil	Water supply extended					-	-	-	CWSA	Cent. Adm.
Environmental Pollution														
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	14. Sensitize communities on district assembly	Distict Wide	Nil	Sensitization on bye-laws hled					8,000	2,000	-	EHSU	Cent. Adm.

		bye-laws on sanitation and enforce such laws												
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	15. quarterly levelling of the final disposal site	Techima	Nil	Final disposal site levelled quarterly					100,000	-	-	EHSU	Cent. Adm.
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	16. Organise monthly clean-up exercise	District-wide	Nil	Monthly clean-up exercise held					6,000	2,000	-	EHSU	Cent. Adm.
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	17. Arrest and prosecute sanitary offenders	District-wide	Nil	Sanitary offenders prosecuted					4,000	2,000	-	EHSU	Cent. Adm.
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	18. Collect and manage waste	District-wide	Nil	Waste collected and managed					45,000	5,000	-	EHSU	Cent. Adm.
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	20. Conduct quarterly meetings with relevant stakeholders	Ajumako	Nil	Meetings held					4,000	3,000	-	EHSU	Cent. Adm.
Climate Variability and Change														
Environment and sanitation Management	Natural Resources conservation	21. Sensitized farmers farming along river banks to desist from felling trees close rivers.	District-wide	Nil	Farmers sensitized					4,000	-	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	22. Integrating tree planting into all physical projects executed by District Assembly	Project community	Nil	Trees planted					12,000	-	-	Works Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Disaster Management														
Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	23. Organise quarterly education campaign on Desertification and Environmental Pollution	District-wide	Nil	4No. campaigns organized					5,000	1,000	-	NADMO	DoFA YEA SWCD
Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	24. Organise Quarterly Anti-Bush Fire Campaign/	District-wide	Nil	4No. campaigns organized					4,000	2,000	-	NADMO	DoFA YEA SWCD

		Afforestation Project half-yearly												
Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	25. Organise Quarterly Disaster Prevention and Sensitisation Campaign quarterly in 50 communities	District-wide	Nil	4No. campaigns organized					8,000	2,000	-	NADMO	DoFA YEA SWCD
Transport infrastructure (road,Railways,water and Air)														
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	26. Reshaping of 600 km of feeder roads in the district	District-wide	Nil	600km feeder roads reshaped					750,000	25,000	-	Feeder Roads	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	27. Reshape 15km of GSOP roads in the District	District-wide	Nil	15km GSOP feeder roads reshaped					20,000	-	-	Works Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	28. Construction of 10 No. culverts	Ajumako	Nil	5No. Culverts Constructed					20,000	-	-	Works Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	29. Construction of 3No. foot bridges	Selected communitis	Nil	3No. foot bridges constructed					80,000	-	-	Works Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	30. Patching of pot holes in the District	District-wide	Nil	Pot holes patched					100,000	-	-	Feeder Roads	Cent. Adm.
Information Communication Technology (ICT)														
Social services Delivery	Education and Youth development	31. Promote the effective teaching of ICT in basic schools	District-wide	Nil	Effective teaching of ICT promoted					10,000	-	-	GES	Cent. Adm.
Social services Delivery	Education and Youth development	32. Support basic schools with ICT equipment	District-wide	Nil	Basic schools supported with ICT equipment					30,000	-	-	GES	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructural Maintenance														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	33. Rehabilitate 16no. KG Schools and planting of trees	Distict Wide	3No. KG blocks under rehabilitation	3No. KG rehabilitated					300,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	34. Rehabilitate 10no. Primary	District-wide	Nil	2No. Primary Rehabilitated					200,000	-	-	Works dept.	Cent. Adm.

		Schools and planting of trees												
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	35. Rehabilitate 5no. JHS Schools and planting of trees	District-wide	Nil	1No. JHS Rehabilitated					100,000	-	-	Works dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	7. Rehabilitate 4no. Teachers Bungalow and planting of trees	Distict Wide	Nil	1No. Teacher's Bungalow rehabilitated including tree planting					1,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	36. Renovation of 16No. District Assembly Bungalows	Ajumako	Nil	16No. DA Bungalows renovated					20,000	50,000	-	Works dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	37. Renovation of 4No. CHPS Compound	District-wide	Nil	1No. CHPS Compound renovated					40,000	-	-	Works dept.	Cent. Adm.
Human Settlement and Housing														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	38.Procure arial photos of the District	Ajumako	No baseline	Arial photos procured					9,000	-	-	PPD	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	39.Support for the activities of Physical Planning Department	Ajumako	Daily office work	PPD Supported					10,000	5,000	-	PPD	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	40.Enforcement of the spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	District-wide	No baseline	Spatial planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) enforced					70,000	-	-	PPD	Cent. Adm.
Adopted Goals 4: Maintain A Stable, United and Safe Society														
Democratic Governance														
Management and Administration	General Administration	1. Support decentralised institutions in the District	Ajumako	DA supports them	Decentralized agencies supportd					9,000	-	-	Decentralized Agencies	Cent. Adm.
Local Government and Decentralization														
Management and Administration	General Administration	2.Operationalisatio n of the Town/Area councils to enhance	District-wide	Nil	Town/Area Councils fully functional					9,000	9,000	-	DPCU	Cent. Adm.

		revenue collection and sharing												
Management and Administration	General Administration	3. capacity Building for Assembly members	Ajumako	Nil	Capacity building conducted					6,000	2,000	-	HRU	Cent. Adm.
Management and Administration	General Administration	4. Organise public engagement on Fee fixing issues	Ajumako	Nil	Fee fixing engagement held					9,000	9,000	-	Budget	Cent. Adm.
Management and Administration	General Administration	5. Organise 3 Public Hearings to engage the citizens	District-wide	2 were held at Bisease and Breman Essiam	3 Public Hearings held					15,000	6,000		DPCU	Cent. Adm.
Public Policy Management														
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	6. Organise quarterly DPCU meetings	Ajumako	DCPU meets every quarter	Quarterly DPCU meetings held					-	8,000	-	DPCU	Cent. Adm.
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	7. Organise quarterly monitoring and evaluation of development projects and programmes	District wide	DPCU to organise quarterly monitoring and evaluation	quarterly monitoring and evaluation organised					388,490	-	-	DPCU	Works, chiefs, assembly members
Management and Administration	General Administration	8. Organise capacity building for Assembly staff	Ajumako	Nil	Capacity building organized					1,250	1,250	-	HRU	Cent. Adm.

Table 56: Annual Action Plan 2021

Adopted Goals 1: Build A Prosperous Society														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicator	Quarterly Time Schedule 2019				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Strong and Resilient Economy														
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	1. Establishment of revenue data base and maintenance of accounting software	District Assembly							10,000	10,000	-	Revenue supt.	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	2. In-service training for revenue collectors	District Assembly							2,500	2,500	-	Revenue supt.	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	3. Reshuffle revenue collectors twice within the planned period	District Assembly							-	-	-	Revenue supt.	Cent. Adm.
Private Sector Development														
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	4. support for BAC/REP activities to boost the local economic development	District Assembly	The unit gets support						15,000	5,000	-	BAC/REP	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	5. Undertake public education to educate people on bye-laws regulating payment of taxes, fees and rates.	District Assembly	This was done in 2018						2,000	2,000	-	NCCE	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	6. training 40 entrepreneurs in production efficiency and technology enhancement training in carpentry and joinery	Distict Wide	10 were trianed in 2018						-	-	10,000.00	BAC	Cent. Adm.

Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	7. training of 40 entrepreneurs in production efficiency and technology enhancement training in welding and fabrication	Distict Wide							-	-	10,000.00	BAC	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	8. trianing of 100 youth in business counselling	Distict Wide	No baseline						-	-	5,000.00	BAC	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	9. training of 100 entrepreneurs in intermediate financial management	Distict Wide	No baseline						-	-	6,400.00	BAC	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	10. workshop in production efficiency and technology enhancement: Traditional craft beads production for 100 people	Distict Wide	No baseline						-	-	8,400.00	BAC	Cent. Adm.
Agriculture and Rural Development														
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	11. technology improvement and packaging training in farm based poultry for 100 farmers	Distict Wide	No baseline						-	-	5,000.00	BAC	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	12. basic training in baking confectionary for 100 bakers	Distict Wide	No baseline						-	-	5,000.00	BAC	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	13. basic training in mushroom cultivation for 100 mushroom farmers	Distict Wide	No baseline						-	-	2,800.00	BAC	Cent. Adm.
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	14. workshop in technology improvement and	Distict Wide	No baseline						-	-	10,000.00	BAC	Cent. Adm.

		packaging training in auto mechanics for 50 mechanics												
Economic Development	Trade and industrial development	15. Training of 10 women groups in productive ventures	Distict Wide	No baseline					-	-	5,000.00	BAC	Cent. Adm.	
Economic development	Tourism development	16. Develop and operationalize at least One (1) tourist sit within the District to create employment for the youth	Distict Wide	No baseline	One tourist site developed and operationalised				50,000.00	10,000	-	Tourist board	Cent, Adm	
Economic Development	Tourism development	17. Supporting tourism clubs to be more effective in their operations at the educational institutions	Distict Wide	No baseline	Tourism clubs supported				5,000	-	-	GES	Cent, Adm	
Economic development	Agricultural development	18. Register at least 8,000 farmers to create a database for farmers within the district	Distict Wide	No baseline	Database of farmers established				15,000	-	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.	
Economic development	Agricultural development	19. Acquire and prepare land for the 2no factories as part of 1D1F	Distict Wide	No baseline	Land acquired				100,000	-	-	Trade & Industry	Cent. Adm.	
Economic development	Agricultural development	20. support 7,000no farmers with farm inputs, seedlings and training to increase their production as part of Planting for Food and Jobs	Distict Wide	Planting for Food and Jobs	Farmers supported with farm inputs				200,000	-	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.	
Economic development	Agricultural development	21. Establish 10No. nurseries to produce 1,500,000 seedlings to be distributed to farmers	Distict Wide	No baseline	10No. Nurseries established				250,000	50,000	-	DoFA Cocoa board	Cent. Adm.	

Economic development	Agricultural development	22. Supporting farmers to access simple farming technologies to enhance their farming activities	Distict Wide	Extension officers do this routinely	Farmers supported					1,500	1,500	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.
Economic development	Agricultural development	23. Celebration of annually farmers day	Distict Wide	Celebrated every year	Farmers Day celebrated					50,000	-	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.
Economic development	Agricultural development	24. Provide technical assistances and extension support for 400 youth and farmers to rear grasscutting and rabbit	Distict Wide	No baseline	Youth provided with technical and extension support					10,000	50,000	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm
Economic development	Agricultural development	25. Engage, equipe and train 200 youth and farmers in poultry production	Distict Wide	No baseline	200 youth and farmers engaged, equipped and trained in poultry production					10,000	5,000	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm
Economic development	Agricultural development	26. Sensitization of 1,000 farmers in crops forecasting Eg. Maize, Cassava	Distict Wide	Extension officers do this routinely	1,000 farmers sensitized					6,000	-	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.
Economic development	Agricultural development	27. Training and demonstrations of farmers in pest control in livestock	Distict Wide	Extension officers do this routinely	Farmers trained					6,000	-	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.
Economic development	Agricultural development	28. Organise yearly training for 50 citrus farmers in appropriate post-harvest storage methods annually	Distict Wide	Extension officers do this routinely	50 citrus farmers trained					10,000	-	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.
Economic development	Agricultural development	29. Train 200 farmers in farm record keeping and weed control annually	Distict Wide	Extension officers do this routinely	200 farmers trained					5,000	5,000	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.

Fisheries and Aquaculture														
Economic development	Agricultural development	30. Provide an efficient and effective Extension service to development Aquaculture in the District	Distict Wide	Extension officers do this routinely	Extension service provided aquaculture					10,000	-	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.
Adopted Goals 2: Create Equal Opportunity For All														
Education and Training														
Social Services Delivery	Education	1. Provision of Textbooks for all pupils at the KG and Pry levels.	Distict Wide	No baseline	textbooks supplied					50,000	10,000	-	GES	Cent. Adm
Social Services Delivery	Education	2. Support 200 students at various levels financially	Distict Wide	They were support in 2018	Students supported					60,000	-	-	GES	Cent. Adm
Infrastrcture Delivery and Management	Education and Youth Development	3. Procure and Distribute 200 sets of hexagonal desks for selected KG schools	Distict Wide	No baseline	200 sets of hexagonal desks procured and distributed					80,000	-	-	Works Dept	Cent. Adm.
Social Services Delivery	Education	5. Monitor the School Feeding Programme	Distict Wide	No baseline	SFP Programme monitored					15,000	-	-	GES	Cent Ad GSF, DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Education	6. Organise in-service training for caterers on quality and hygienic services	Distict Wide	No baseline	SFP Caterers trained					8,000	-	-	Sch. Feeding coordinator	Cent Ad Caterers DEHO GHS
Social Services Delivery	Education	7. Sensitise Communities on school feeding programme and stimulate the purchase of local foodstuffs	Distict Wide	No baseline	Communities sensitized					8,000	-	-	Sch. Feeding coordinator	Cent Ad Community
Social Services Delivery	Education	8. Organise a 2-day District Educational Review	Distict Wide	No baseline	Educational review organized					12,000	-	-	GES	Cent Ad DPCU MP NGO's

Social Services Delivery	Education	9. Implement Best Teacher Award Scheme	Distict Wide	No baseline	Best Teacher award implemented					50,000	-	-	GES	Cent Ad MP NGO's
Social Services Delivery	Education	10. Support District Education Oversight Committee Activities	Distict Wide	No baseline	DEOC activites supported					8,000	-	-	GES	Cent Ad
Social Services Delivery	Education	11. Organise SPAM using SEA results in 40 school communities	Distict Wide	No baseline	SPAM organized					10,000	-	-	GES	Facilitator
Social Services Delivery	Education	12. Sensitise Teachers on the use of Teacher-Learner contact time annually	Distict Wide	No baseline	Teachers sensized					8,000	-	-	GES	Facilitator Head/ Assistants Teacher's
Social Services Delivery	Education	13. Organise 4no inter schools cultural festivals.	Distict Wide	No baseline	Cultural festivals organized					8,000	-	-	GES	Cent. Ad Sports coordinator
Social Services Delivery	Education	14. Monitor the use of Capitation Grant and SPIP implementation in basic schools annually	Distict Wide	No baseline	Capitation Grant and SPIP implementation monitored					5,200	-	-	GES	Cent. Ad DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Education	15. Encourage PTAs to participate fully in school management	Distict Wide	No baseline	PTAs participate fully in school management					5,000	5,000	-	GES	Cent. Ad PTAs CSOs
Health and Health Services														
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	16. Train 20 CHOs on revised CHPS implementation strategy	Distict Wide	No baseline	20 CHOs trained					2,500	-	8,000	GHS	CHO's Facilitator
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	17. Assign midwives to 15 CHPS compounds	Distict Wide	Posting of midwives	15 midwives assigned					-	4,000	-	GHS	Midwives
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	18. In-service training for all midwives and	Distict Wide	No baseline	In-service training organized					6,500	-	10,000	GHS	Cent. Ad Facilitator

		public health staff annually												
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	19. Quarterly monitoring and supervision of maternity homes	Distict Wide	No baseline	Quarterly monitoring conducted					10,500	-	-	GHS	Cent. Ad
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	20. Conduct Screening of all pregnant women at Antenatal Clinic (ANC)	Distict Wide	Routine exercise	Pregnant women screened					2,000	-	8,000	GHS	Midwives Nurses TBA
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	21. Hold Daily Health Education at all service delivery points	Distict Wide	Routine exercise	Health education delivered					6,000	-	-	GHS	Health facilities
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	22. Organize community based screening for TB and HIV	Distict Wide	No baseline	patients screened					-	-	5,000	GHS	Facilitator Disease control officer
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	23. Sensitize the populace to reduce stigma on HIV/AIDS and TB	Distict Wide	No baseline	Communitis sensitized					-	-	1,600	GHS	Facilitator Disease control officer
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	24. Training of (80) staff on TB and HIV/AIDS	Distict Wide	No baseline	Staff trained					-	-	10,000	GHS	Facilitator HIV Coordinator Disease control officer
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	25. Conduct Monthly education on voluntary counseling and testing	Distict Wide	No baseline	Voluntary conseling and testing conducted					-	-	10,000	GHS	Facilitator HIV Coordinator Disease control officer
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	26. counsel all HIV positive pregnant women, their partners and the baby	Distict Wide	No baseline	All HIV/AIDS positive pregnant women and their partners counselled					2,000	-	12,000	GHS	Facilitator HIV coordinator Disease control officer
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	27. Revamp the adolescent health corners in the district	Distict Wide	No baseline	Adolescent corners revamped					2,000	-	5,800	GHS	Health Administrator

Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	28. Form adolescent health clubs in 100 schools	Distict Wide	No baseline	Adolescent health clubs formed					1,000	-	4,500	GHS	Health Administrator
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	29. Educate adolescent on their health	Distict Wide	No baseline	Adolescents educated on their health					1,500	-	3,500	GHS	Facilitator Disease control officer
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	30. Operate family planning services throughout the week (Sunday-Saturday)	Distict Wide	No baseline	Family planning services operate throughout the week					-	-	-	GHS	Midwives
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	31. Hold Radio discussion on family planning	Distict Wide	No baseline	Radio discussions held					1,500	-	-	GHS	Midwives media
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	32. Organise education on family planning and reproductive health (churches, schools, mosque, market)	Distict Wide	No baseline	Family planning education held					3,500	-	-	GHS	Midwives Facilitator
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	33. Training of community based surveillance volunteers on IDSR	Distict Wide	No baseline	Community based surveillance volunteers trained					4,000	-	10,000	GHS	Cent. Ad Community
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	34. Training of health staff on IDSR	Distict Wide	No baseline	Health staff trained					3,000	-	8,000	GHS	Cent. Ad Staff
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	35. Specimen collection and transport to appropriate reference laboratory for investigation	Distict Wide	Routine exercise	Specimen collected and transported					4,000	-	-	GHS	Health Adm
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	36. Quarterly financial monitoring of facilities	Distict Wide	No baseline	Quarterly financial monitoring conducted					1,500	-	-	GHS	Health Adm
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	37. Monthly vetting of NHIS claims	Distict Wide	No baseline	NHIS vetting conducted					2,500	-	-	GHS	Health Adm

Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	38. Organize training for 100 staff on financial reporting and revenue collection	Distict Wide	No baseline	Staff training held					2,000	-	8,000	GHS	Health Adm Facilitator
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	39. Organize weekly diabetic clinic at the District Hospital	Distict Wide	No baseline	Diabetic clinic organized					-	-	5,000	GHS	Hospital Ad
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	40. Train staff on non- communicable diseases	Distict Wide	No baseline	Staff trained in non-communicable disease					-	-	5,000	GHS	Disease Control Officer
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	41. Create Public awareness on non-communicable diseases half yearly	Distict Wide	No baseline	Public awareness created					-	-	6,000	GHS	Disease Control Officer ISD.
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	42. Establish mental health units at four sub-districts	Distict Wide	No baseline	Mental health units established					-	-	5,000	GHS	Cent. Ad
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	43. Conduct monthly community mental health outreach services	Distict Wide	No baseline	Outreach service in mental health conducted					-	-	5,000	GHS	Health Ad Mental Health Association
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	44. Organise Training of health staff on mental health issues	Distict Wide	No baseline	Staff trained					-	-	5,000	GHS	Health Ad Mental Health Association
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	45. Organise public Education on mental health (radio, churches, mosque, school, market)	Distict Wide	No baseline	Public education held					-	-	6,000	GHS	Health Ad Mental Health Association
Child and Family Welfare														
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	46. Educate students in their schools and communities using the child protection tools	Distict Wide	No baseline	Students educated					5,000	-	-	SWCD	Cent. Ad GES

Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	47. Educate children with disability on their rights to be involved in child development programmes	Distict Wide	No baseline	Children educated					5,000	-	-	SWCD	Cent. Adm. GES
Gender														
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	48. Collaborate with the education service to educate the students on menstrual hygiene	Distict Wide	No baseline	Collaboration established					5,000	-	-	Gender Desk	Cent. Ad GES
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	49. Organize sensitization workshops for stakeholders in the district on gender equality quarterly	Distict Wide	No baseline	Stakeholder sensitization held					5,000	-	-	Gender Desk	Cent. Ad Facilitator
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	50. Collaborate with the SWCD and DOVVSU to ensure the fully implementation of all relevant acts through community sensitization	Distict Wide	No baseline	Collaboration established					5,000	-	-	Gender Desk	Cent Ad DSW DOVVSU
Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	51. Organised an annual get-to-gather for the Aged	Distict Wide	Held every 1 st July	Annual get together held					10,000	2,000	-	Gender Desk	Cent. Ad Comm. Social Welfare Cooperatives
Social protection														
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	52. Create a yearly awareness on the availability and benefits of social service	Distict Wide	No baseline	Awareness created					2,000	-	-	DSWCD	Cent. Ad Information Serv. Dep't
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	53. Facilitate implementation of LEAP programme in Selected communities	Distict Wide	On-going process	LEAP implemented smoothly					5,000	-	-	DSWCD	Cent. Adm.

Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	54. To sensitize the citizen on the impact of child trafficking	Distict Wide	No baseline	Citizens sensitized					7,000	-	-	DSWCD	Cent. Adm.
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	55. Sensitize selected communities on the affirmative action policy and disability act per year	Distict Wide	No baseline	Selected communities sensitized					10,000	-	-	DSWCD	Cent. Adm, HRM
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community D Dev't	56. Organize two day capacity building training workshop for 60no PWDs and their guides on entrepreneurial skills annually	Distict Wide	No baseline	60No. PWDs trained					10,000	-	-	DSWCD	Cent. Adm, HRM PWDs
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	57. Identify and register PWDs in the District	Distict Wide	Registration on-going	PWDs identified and registered					800	-	-	DSWCD	Social Services Delivery
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	58. Facilitate access to financial support for 150no PWDs and families for income generating activities	Distict Wide	No baseline	150No. PWDs supported to have access to credit facility					2,000	-	-	DSWCD	Social Services Delivery
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	59. Organize 2no capacity building workshops for women with disabilities annually	Distict Wide	No baseline	Capacity building organized					5,000	-	-	DSWCD	Social Services Delivery
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	60. Organise eight (8) technical training programmes in Technology Improvement and production efficiency for Artisans.	Distict Wide	No baseline	8No. technical held					10,000	-	-	Trade & Industry	Cooperatives, Cent. Ad REP/BAC

Social service delivery	Education and youth development	61. Empower 100 youth in LED activities	Distict Wide	No baseline	100 youth empowered					5,000	1,000	-	Trade & Industry	Cooperatives Cent. Ad REP/BAC
Social service delivery	Education and youth development	62. Training in Soap making, Beads, Fish Farming and Oil Processing	Distict Wide	No baseline	Enterpreneurs trained					4,000	-	-	Trade & Industry	Cooperatives Cent. Ad REP/BAC
Social service delivery	Education and youth development	63. Implementation of government's policy on youth employment through YEA and NaBCO	Distict Wide	No baseline	YEA and NaBCO programme implemented					-	-	-	YEA NaBCO	Cent. Adm.

Adopted Goals 3: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure Resilient Built Environment

Rural Development Management

Infrastrcture Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	1. Construct 42no. 2unit KG Block with furniture and ancillary facilities and planting of trees	Distict Wide	2No. KG under construction	2No. KG constructed					400,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastrcture Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	2. Construct 10no.6unit Primary classroom block with furniture and ancillary facilities and planting of trees	Distict Wide	2No. 6unit classroom block under construction	2No. 6unit classroom block constructed					700,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastrcture Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	3. Construct 10no. 3unit JHS classroom block with furniture and ancillary facilities and planting of trees	Distict Wide	2No. 3unit classroom block under construction	2No. 3unit classroom block constructed					600,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastrcture Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	4. Completion of District Assembly Block	Ajumako	DA Office under construction (abandoned)	District Assembly Office completed					300,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.

Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	5. Construct 10no. Teachers Bungalow and planting of trees	Distict Wide	1No. Teacher's Bungalow under construction	1No. Teacher's Bungalow constructed					200,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	6. Construct 10no CHPS Compound including tree planting in the district	Distict Wide	Nil	2no CHPS Compound constructed including tree planting in the district					400,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	7. Facilitate the provision of 3no Ambulance Services	Distict Wide	Nil	3No. Ambulances secured					15,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructural Delivery and management	Infrastructural Development	8.support for Community Initiated Projects (CIP)	Distict Wide	Nil	CIP supported					100,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructural Delivery and management	Infrastructural Development	9. Construction of 3No. community centre	Distict Wide	Nil	3No. community centres constructed					300,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Mineral Extraction														
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	10. Monitor the extraction of kaolin in the mining field	Enyan-Maim	Enyan Maim	Kaolin extraction monitored					-	8,000	-	Finance dept.	Cent. Adm.
Water Resource Management														
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	11. Drilling of 8 No. boreholes	Distict Wide	Nil	8No. bore holes drilled					50,000	-	-	CWSA	Cent. Adm.
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	12. Rehabilitation of 20 No. existing boreholes	Distict Wide	Nil	10No. bore holes rehabilitated					25,000	-	-	CWSA	Cent. Adm.
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	13. Extention of water supply to salin belt communities	Some Selected Communiti es	Nil	Water supply extended					-	-	-	CWSA	Cent. Adm.
Environmental Pollution														
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	14. Sensitize communities on district assembly	Distict Wide	Nil	Sensitization on bye-laws hled					8,000	2,000	-	EHSU	Cent. Adm.

		bye-laws on sanitation and enforce such laws												
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	15. quarterly levelling of the final disposal site	Techima	Nil	Final disposal site levelled quarterly					100,000	-	-	EHSU	Cent. Adm.
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	16. Organise monthly clean-up exercise	District-wide	Nil	Monthly clean-up exercise held					6,000	2,000	-	EHSU	Cent. Adm.
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	17. Arrest and prosecute sanitary offenders	District-wide	Nil	Sanitary offenders prosecuted					4,000	2,000	-	EHSU	Cent. Adm.
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	18. Collect and manage waste	District-wide	Nil	Waste collected and managed					45,000	5,000	-	EHSU	Cent. Adm.
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	20. Conduct quarterly meetings with relevant stakeholders	Ajumako	Nil	Meetings held					4,000	3,000	-	EHSU	Cent. Adm.
Climate Variability and Change														
Environment and sanitation Management	Natural Resources conservation	21. Sensitized farmers farming along river banks to desist from felling trees close rivers.	District-wide	Nil	Farmers sensitized					4,000	-	-	DoFA	Cent. Adm.
Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	22. Integrating tree planting into all physical projects executed by District Assembly	Project community	Nil	Trees planted					12,000	-	-	Works Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Disaster Management														
Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	23. Organise quarterly education campaign on Desertification and Environmental Pollution	District-wide	Nil	4No. campaigns organized					5,000	1,000	-	NADMO	DoFA YEA SWCD
Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	24. Organise Quarterly Anti-Bush Fire Campaign/	District-wide	Nil	4No. campaigns organized					4,000	2,000	-	NADMO	DoFA YEA SWCD

		Afforestation Project half-yearly												
Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	25. Organise Quarterly Disaster Prevention and Sensitisation Campaign quarterly in 50 communities	District-wide	Nil	4No. campaigns organized					8,000	2,000	-	NADMO	DoFA YEA SWCD
Transport infrastructure (road,Railways,water and Air)														
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	26. Reshaping of 600 km of feeder roads in the district	District-wide	Nil	600km feeder roads reshaped					750,000	25,000	-	Feeder Roads	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	27. Reshape 15km of GSOP roads in the District	District-wide	Nil	15km GSOP feeder roads reshaped					20,000	-	-	Works Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	28. Construction of 10 No. culverts	Ajumako	Nil	5No. Culverts Constructed					20,000	-	-	Works Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	29. Construction of 3No. foot bridges	Selected communitis	Nil	3No. foot bridges constructed					80,000	-	-	Works Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	30. Patching of pot holes in the District	District-wide	Nil	Pot holes patched					100,000	-	-	Feeder Roads	Cent. Adm.
Information Communication Technology (ICT)														
Social services Delivery	Education and Youth development	31. Promote the effective teaching of ICT in basic schools	District-wide	Nil	Effective teaching of ICT promoted					10,000	-	-	GES	Cent. Adm.
Social services Delivery	Education and Youth development	32. Support basic schools with ICT equipment	District-wide	Nil	Basic schools supported with ICT equipment					30,000	-	-	GES	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructural Maintenance														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	33. Rehabilitate 16no. KG Schools and planting of trees	Distict Wide	3No. KG blocks under rehabilitation	3No. KG rehabilitated					300,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	34. Rehabilitate 10no. Primary	District-wide	Nil	2No. Primary Rehabilitated					200,000	-	-	Works dept.	Cent. Adm.

		Schools and planting of trees												
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	35. Rehabilitate 5no. JHS Schools and planting of trees	District-wide	Nil	1No. JHS Rehabilitated					100,000	-	-	Works dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	7. Rehabilitate 4no. Teachers Bungalow and planting of trees	Distict Wide	Nil	1No. Teacher's Bungalow rehabilitated including tree planting					1,000	-	-	Work Dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	36. Renovation of 16No. District Assembly Bungalows	Ajumako	Nil	16No. DA Bungalows renovated					20,000	50,000	-	Works dept.	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	37. Renovation of 4No. CHPS Compound	District-wide	Nil	1No. CHPS Compound renovated					40,000	-	-	Works dept.	Cent. Adm.
Human Settlement and Housing														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	38.Procure arial photos of the District	Ajumako	No baseline	Arial photos procured					9,000	-	-	PPD	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	39.Support for the activities of Physical Planning Department	Ajumako	Daily office work	PPD Supported					10,000	5,000	-	PPD	Cent. Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	40.Enforcement of the spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	District-wide	No baseline	Spatial planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) enforced					70,000	-	-	PPD	Cent. Adm.
Adopted Goals 4: Maintain A Stable, United and Safe Society														
Democratic Governance														
Management and Administration	General Administration	1. Support decentralised institutions in the District	Ajumako	DA supports them	Decentralized agencies supportd					9,000	-	-	Decentraliz ed Agencies	Cent. Adm.
Local Government and Decentralization														
Management and Administration	General Administration	2.Operationalisatio n of the Town/Area councils to enhance	District-wide	Nil	Town/Area Councils fully functional					9,000	9,000	-	DPCU	Cent. Adm.

		revenue collection and sharing												
Management and Administration	General Administration	3. capacity Building for Assembly members	Ajumako	Nil	Capacity building conducted					6,000	2,000	-	HRU	Cent. Adm.
Management and Administration	General Administration	4. Organise public engagement on Fee fixing issues	Ajumako	Nil	Fee fixing engagement held					9,000	9,000	-	Budget	Cent. Adm.
Management and Administration	General Administration	5. Organise 3 Public Hearings to engage the citizens	District-wide	2 were held at Bisease and Breman Essiam	3 Public Hearings held					15,000	6,000	-	DPCU	Cent. Adm.
Public Policy Management														
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	6. Organise quarterly DPCU meetings	Ajumako	DCPU meets every quarter	Quarterly DPCU meetings held					-	8,000	-	DPCU	Cent. Adm.
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	7. Organise quarterly monitoring and evaluation of development projects and programmes	District wide	DPCU to organise quarterly monitoring and evaluation	quarterly monitoring and evaluation organised					388,490	-	-	DPCU	Works, chiefs, assembly members
Management and Administration	General Administration	8. Organise capacity building for Assembly staff	Ajumako	Nil	Capacity building organized					1,250	1,250	-	HRU	Cent. Adm.

CHAPTER SIX

6.1 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

This chapter focuses on the Monitoring and Evaluation. This will assist the Assembly to measure progress towards the achievement of the DMTDP Goals and objectives in a structured manner. It will also provide a clear direction on how specific activities and results of the DMTDP will be utilized.

The processes through which the DMTDP has been prepared have been very participatory and collaborative. All stakeholders were involved and feedback from public hearings was integrated. This document contains programmes and projects to be undertaken within the period 2018-2021.

The table below provides the **Monitoring Matrix/Results Framework** detailing the indicators, indicator type, baseline information, targets, monitoring frequency, responsibility etc. to ensure effective monitoring of programmes and projects pencilled for the 4-year period.

Table 57: Monitoring/Results Matrix

Development Dimension: Economic Development												
DMTDP Goal: Build A Prosperous Society												
Sn	Activities	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets (2018-2021)				Dissaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
						2018	2019	2020	2021			
Strong and Resilient Economy												
1.	Establishment of revenue data base and maintenance of accounting software	Revenue data base established		Outcome	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	Annually	DFO/DBA
2.	In-service training for revenue collectors	Revenue collectors trained		Outcome	Nil	23	23	23	23	Male/female	Annually	DFO/DBA
3.	Reshuffle revenue collectors twice within the planned period	Revenue collectors reshuffled		Outcome	Nil	23	23	23	23	Male/female	Annually	DFO/DBA
4.	upgrading of accounting software to improve upon its efficiency and utilization	Accounting software upgraded		Outcome	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	Annually	DFO/DBA
5.	Undertake public education to educate people on bye-laws regulating payment of taxes, fees and rates.	Proportion of Public educated on by-bye laws		Output	Nil	4	4	4	4	Male/female	Annually	DFO/DBA
Private sector development												
6.	Training 40 entrepreneurs in production efficiency and technology enhancement training in carpentry and joinery	Number of entrepreneurs trained		Output	Nil	10	10	10	10	Male/female	Quarterly	BAC
7.	Training of 40 entrepreneurs in production efficiency and technology enhancement training in welding and fabrication	Number of entrepreneurs trained		Output	Nil	10	10	10	10	Male/female	Quarterly	BAC

8.	Trianing of 100 youth in business counselling	Number of youth trained		Output	Nil	25	25	25	25	Male/female	Quarterly	BAC
9.	Training of 100 participants in intermediate financial management	Number of participants trained		Output	Nil	25	25	25	25	Male/female	Quarterly	BAC
10.	Workshop in production efficiency and technology enhancement: Traditional craft beads production for 100 people	Number of people trained		Output	Nil	25	25	25	25	Male/female	Quarterly	BAC
11.	Technology improvement and packaging training in farm based poultry for 100 farmers	Number of farmers trained		Output	Nil	25	25	25	25	Male/female	Quarterly	BAC
12.	Basic training in baking confectionary for 100 bakers	Number of bakers trained		Output	Nil	25	25	25	25	Male/female	Quarterly	BAC
13.	Basic training in mushroom cultivation for 100 mushroom farmers	Number of farmers trained		Output	Nil	25	25	25	25	Male/female	Quarterly	DoA
14.	workshop in technology improvement and packaging training in auto mechanics for 50 mechanics	number of mechanics trained		Output	Nil	10	10	15	15	Male/female	Quarterly	BAC
15.	Trianing of 10 women groups in productive ventures	Number of women trained		Output	Nil		5	5		Male/female	Quarterly	BAC
Tourism and creative art development												
16.	Develop and operationalize at least One (1) tourist sit within the District to create employment for the youth	One tourist site developed and operationalized		Output	Nil	-	-	1	-	-	Annually	BAC
17.	Supporting tourism clubs to be more effective in their operations at the educational institutions	Number of Tourism clubs supported		Output	Nil	2	2	2	2	Male/female	Annually	BAC

Agriculture and Rural Development												
18.	Register at least 8,000 farmers to create a database for farmers within the district	Number of farmers registered		Output	Nil	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	Male/female	Quarterly	DoA
19.	Acquire and prepare land for the 2no factories as part of 1D1F	Hectors of Land acquired		Outcome	Nil	1	1	1	1	-	Annually	DCE/DCD/DoA
20.	Support 7,000 no farmers with farm inputs, seedlings and training to increase their production as part of Planting for Food and Jobs	Number of farmers supported		Output	Nil	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	Male/female	Quarterly	DoA
21.	Establish 10No. nurseries to produce 1,500,000 seedlings to be distributed to farmers	Number of nurseries established		Output	Nil	2	2	3	3	Male/female	Quarterly	DoA
22.	Supporting farmers to access simple farming technologies to enhance their farming activities	Number of farmers supported		Output	Nil	-	-	-	-	Male/female	Quarterly	DoA
23.	Celebration of annually farmers day	Farmers Day celebrated		Output	Nil	1	1	1	1	Male/female	Annually	DoA
24.	Provide technical assistances and extension support for 400 youth and farmers to rear grasscutting and rabbit	Number of youth and farmers provided with technical support		Output	Nil	100	100	100	100	Male/female	Quarterly	DoA
25.	Engage, equipe and train 200 youth and farmers in poultry production	Number of youth and farmers trianed		Output	Nil	50	50	50	50	Male/female	Quarterly	DoA
26.	Sensitization of 1,000 farmers in crops forecasting Eg. Maize, Cassava	Number of farmers sensitized		Output	Nil	250	250	250	250	Male/female	Quarterly	DoA
27.	Training and demonstrations of farmers in pest control in livestock	Number of farmers trained		Output	Nil					Male/female	Quarterly	DoA

28.	Organise yearly training for 50 citrus farmers in appropriate post-harvest storage methods annually	Number of Training organised		Output	Nil	10	10	15	15	Male/female	Annually	DoA
29.	Train 200 farmers in farm record keeping and weed control annually	Number of farmers trained		Output	Nil	50	50	50	50	Male/female	Quarterly	DoA
Fisheries and Aquaculture Development												
30.	Provide an efficient and effective Extension service to development Aquaculture in the District	Number of Extension services provided		Output	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	Quarterly	DoA

Development Dimension: Social Development
DMTDP Goal: Create equal opportunity for all

Sn	Activities	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets (2018-2021)				Dissaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
						2018	2019	2020	2021			
Education and Training												
1.	Provision of Textbooks for all pupils at the KG and Pry levels.	Number of textbooks provided		Output	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	Annual	GES
2.	Support 200 students at various levels financially	Number of students supported		Output	Nil	50	50	50	50	Male/Female	Annual	Cent. Adm
3.	Procure and Distribute 200 sets of hexagonal desks for selected KG schools	Number of hexagonal desks distributed		Output	Nil	50	50	50	50	-	Annual	Cent. Adm
4.	Monitor the School Feeding Programme	School feeding programme monitored		Outcome	Nil	4	4	4	4	Male/female	Quarterly	GES/Cent. Adm
5.	Organise in-service training for caterers on quality and hygienic services	In-service training organised for caterers		Outcome	Nil	1	1	1	1	female	Annually	Procurement
6.	Sensitise Communities on school feeding programme and stimulate the purchase of local foodstuffs	Number of communities sensitized		Outcome	Nil	1	1	1	1	-	Annually	Procurement
7.	Organise a 2-day District Educational Review	District educational review organised		Output	Nil	1	1	1	1	Male/female	Annually	GES
8.	Implement Best Teacher Award Scheme	Best Teacher award implemented		Outcome	Nil	1	1	1	1	Male/female	Annually	GES
9.	Support District Education Oversight Committee Activities	District education oversight		Output	Nil	1	1	1	1	-	Annually	GES

		committee supported										
10.	Organise SPAM using SEA results in 40 school communities	Number of SPAM using SEA results organised in 40 schools		Output	Nil	1	1	1	1	Male/female	Annually	GES
11.	Sensitise Teachers on the use of Teacher-Learner contact time annually	Number of Teacher's sensitised		Output	Nil	2	2	2	2	Male/female	Annually	GES
12.	Organise 4no inter schools cultural festivals.	Number of Schools cultural festivals organised		Output	Nil	1	1	1	1	Male/female	Annually	GES
13.	Monitor the use of Capitation Grant and SPIP implementation in basic schools annually	Capitation grant monitored		Outcome	Nil	4	4	4	4	Male/female	Annually	GES
14.	Encourage PTAs to participate fully in school management	PTAs encouraged		Output	Nil	1	1	1	1	Male/female	Annually	GES
15.	Train 20 CHOs on revised CHPS implementation strategy	Number of CHOs trained		Output	Nil	5	5	5	5	Male/female	Annually	GHS
Health and Health Services												
16.	Assign midwives to 15 CHPS compounds	Number of Midwives assigned		Output	Nil	15	15	15	15	Male/female	Annually	GHS
17.	In-service training for all midwives and public health staff annually	Number of In-service training organised		Outcome	Nil	1	1	1	1	Male/female	Annually	GHS
18.	Quarterly monitoring and supervision of maternity homes	Number of Maternity homes monitored		Outcome	Nil	4	4	4	4	female	Quarterly	GHS
19.	Conduct Screening of all pregnant women at Antenatal Clinic (ANC)	Number of Pregnant women screened		Output	Nil	365	365	365	365	female	Quarterly	GHS
20.	Hold Daily Health Education at all service delivery points	Health education delivered		Output	Nil	365	365	365	365	Male/female	Quarterly	GHS

21.	Organize community based screening for TB and HIV	Number of Community based screening organised		Output	Nil	4	4	4	4	Male/female	Quarterly	GHS
22.	Sensitize the populace to reduce stigma on HIV/AIDS and TB	Proportion Populace sensitized		Outcome	Nil	4	4	4	4	Male/female	Quarterly	GHS
23.	Training of (80) staff on TB and HIV/AIDS	Number of staff trained		Output	Nil	20	40	60	80	Male/female	Quarterly	GHS
24.	Conduct Monthly education on voluntary counseling and testing	Number of Monthly counselling and testing conducted		Outcome	Nil	12	12	12	12	Male/female	Quarterly	GHS
25.	Counsel all HIV positive pregnant women, their partners and the baby	Number of HIV/AIDS positive pregnant women counseled		Outcome	Nil	-	-	-	-	Male/female	Quarterly	GHS
26.	Revamp the adolescent health corners in the district	Number of Adolescent health corner revamped		Output	Nil	-	-	-	-	Male/female	Annually	GHS
27.	Form adolescent health clubs in 100 schools	Number of adolescent clubs formed		Output	Nil	25	50	75	100	Male/female	Annually	GHS
28.	Educate adolescent on their health	Proportion of Adolescent educated		Output	Nil	-	-	-	-	Male/female	Annually	GHS
29.	Operate family planning services throughout the week (Sunday- Saturday)	Number of Family planning services operated		Output	Nil	-	-	-	-	Male/female	Quarterly	GHS
30.	Hold Radio discussion on family planning	Number of Radio discussion on family planning held		Output	Nil	-	-	-	-	Male/female	Quarterly	GHS
31.	Organise education on family planning and reproductive health	Number of Family planning and reproductive		Output	Nil	4	4	4	4	Male/female	Quarterly	GHS

	(churches, schools, mosque, market)	health education organised										
32.	Training of community based surveillance volunteers on IDSR	Number of Volunteers trained		Output	Nil	-	-	-	-	Male/female	Annually	GHS
33.	Training of health staff on IDSR	Health staff trained		Output	Nil	-	-	-	-	Male/female	Annually	GHS
34.	Quarterly financial monitoring of facilities	Number of Facilities monitored		Outcome	Nil	4	4	4	4	Male/female	Quarterly	GHS
35.	Monthly vetting of NHIS claims	NHIS claims vetted		Outcome	Nil	12	12	12	12	-	Quarterly	GHS
36.	Organize training for 100 staff on financial reporting and revenue collection	Number of staff trained		Output	Nil	25	50	75	100	Male/female	Annually	GHS
37.	Organize weekly diabetic clinic at the District Hospital	Number of Weekly diabetic clinic organised		Output	Nil	52	52	52	52	Male/female	Quarterly	GHS
38.	Train staff on non-communicable diseases	Number of Staff trained		Output	Nil	30	45	60	75	Male/female	Annually	GHS
39.	Create Public awareness on non- communicable diseases half yearly	Number of Public awareness created		Output	Nil	-	-	-	-	Male/female	Annually	GHS
40.	Establish mental health units at four sub-districts	Mental health units established		Output	Nil	1	1	1	1	-	Annually	GHS
41.	Conduct monthly community mental health outreach services	Number of Monthly Outreach services conducted		Output	Nil	12	12	12	12	Male/female	Quarterly	GHS
42.	Organise Training of health staff on mental health issues	Number of staff trained		Output	Nil	30	45	60	75	Male/female	Annually	GHS
43.	Organise public Education on mental health (radio, churches, mosque, school, market)	Number of public education organised		Output	Nil	-	-	-	-	Male/female	Annually	GHS

Child and Family Welfare

44.	Educate students in their schools and communities using the child protection tools	Number of students educated		Output	Nil	-	-	-	-	Male/female	Annually	SWD/CD/GES
45.	Educate children with disability on their rights to be involved in child development programmes	Number disabled children educated		Output	Nil	-	-	-	-	Male/female	Quarterly	SWD/CD
46.	Collaborate with the education service to educate the students on menstrual hygiene	Number of students educated		Output	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	Quarterly	SWD/GES
47.	Organize sensitization workshops for stakeholders in the district on gender equality quarterly	Number stakeholder sensitized		Output	Nil	4	4	4	4	Male/female	Quarterly	SWD
48.	Collaborate with the SW/CD and DOVVSU to ensure the fully implementation of all relevant acts through community sensitization	Number of Collaboration established		Outcome	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	Quarterly	SWD/CD
Aged												
49.	Organised an annual get-to-gather for the Aged	Get together organised		Output	Nil	1	1	1	1	Male/female	Annually	SWD
Social protection												
50.	Create a yearly awareness on the availability and benefits of social service	Number of awareness created		Output	Nil	1	1	1	1	Male/female	Annually	SWD
51.	Facilitate implementation of LEAP programme in Selected communities	Number of facilitations in LEAP communities		Output	Nil	1	1	1	1	Male/female	Quarterly	SWD
52.	To sensitize the citizen on the impact of child trafficking	Proportion of citizens sensitized		Output	Nil	4	4	4	4	Male/female	Quarterly	SWD
Disability and development												
53.	Sensitize selected communities on the	Number of communities sensitized		Output	Nil	-	-	-	-	Male/female	Annually	SWD

	affirmative action policy and disability act per year											
54.	Organize two day capacity building training workshop for 60no PWDs and their guides on entrepreneurial skills annually	Number of capacity building workshops organised		Output	Nil	20	20	10	10	Male/female	Annually	SWD
55.	Identify and register PWDs in the District	Number of PWDs registered		Output	Nil	-	-	-	-	Male/female	Annually	SWD
56.	Facilitate access to financial support for 150no PWDs and families for income generating activities	Proportion of PWDs supported		Output	Nil	40	80	120	150	Male/female	Annually	SWD
57.	Organize 2no capacity building workshops for women with disabilities annually	Number capacity building workshops organised		Output	Nil	-	1	1	-	Male/female	Annually	SWD/BAC
Employment and decent work												
58.	Organise eight (8) technical training programmes in Technology Improvement and production efficiency for Artisans.	Number of technical training organised		Output	Nil	2	2	2	2	Male/female	Quarterly	BAC
Youth Development												
59.	Empower 100 youth in LED activities	Number of youth empowered		Output	Nil	25	50	75	100	Male/female	Quarterly	BAC
60.	Training in Soap making, Beads, Fish Farming and Oil Processing	Proportion trained		Output	Nil	4	4	4	4	Male/female	Quarterly	BAC
61.	Implementation of government's policy on youth employment through YEA and NaBCo	Number of government policies implemented		Output	Nil	-	-	-	-	Male/female	Quarterly	YEA/NaBCo

Development Dimension: Environmental, Infrastructure and Human Settlement
DMTDP Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure Resilient Built Environment

Sn	Activities	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets (2018-2021)				Dissaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
						2018	2019	2020	2021			
Rural Development Management												
1.	Construct 8no. 2unit KG Block with furniture and ancillary facilities and planting of trees	Number of schools constructed with furnitures and ancillary facilities and tress planted		Output	Nil	1	2	3	2	Urban/Rural	Quarterly	DWD/DPCU/GES
2.	Construct 4no.6unit Primary classroom block with furniture and ancillary facilities and planting of trees	Number of Primary classroom block schools constructed with furnitures and ancillary facilities and tress planted		Output	Nil	1	1	1	1	Urban/Rural	Quarterly	DWD/DPCU/GES
3.	Construct 4no. 3unit JHS classroom block with furniture and ancillary facilities and planting of trees	Number of classroom block constructed with furnitures and ancillary facilities and tress planted		Output	Nil	1	1	1	1	Urban/Rural	Quarterly	DWD/DPCU/GES
4.	Completion of District Assembly Block	District Assembly block constructed		Output	Nil	-	1	-	-	Urban	Quarterly	DWD/DPCU
5.	Construct 5no. Teachers Bungalow and planting of trees	Number of Teachers bungakow constructed and tress planted		Output	Nil	1	1	1	2	Urban/Rural	Quarterly	DWD/DPCU/GES

6.	Construct 10no CHPS Compound including tree planting in the district	Number of CHPS compound constructed		Output	Nil	1	3	3	3	Urban/Rural	Quarterly	DWD/DPCU/GHS
7.	Facilitate the provision of 3no Ambulance Services	Number of Ambulance Service provided		Output	Nil	-	1	1	1	Urban/Rural	Quarterly	GHS
8.	Support for Community Initiated Projects (CIP)	Number of Community Initiated Projects supported		Output	Nil	-	-	-	-	Urban/Rural	Annually	DWD/DPCU
9.	Construction of 10No. community centre	Number of community centres constructed		Output	Nil	1	3	3	3	Urban/Rural	Quarterly	DWD/DPCU
Mineral extraction												
10.	Monitor the extraction of kaolin in the mining field	Kaolin mining field monitored		Outcome	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	Quarterly	DWD/PPD
Water resource management												
11.	Drilling of 8 No. boreholes	Number of boreholes drilled		Output	Nil	2	2	2	2	Urban/Rural	Quarterly	DWD/DPCU/CWSA
12.	Rehabilitation of 20 No. existing boreholes	Number of existing boreholes rehabilitated		Output	Nil	5	5	5	5	Urban/Rural	Quarterly	DWD/DPCU/CWSA
13.	Extention of water supply to salin belt communities	Number of communities provided with Water supply		Output	Nil	-	-	-	-	Urban/Rural	Quarterly	CWSA
Environmental Pollution												
14.	Sensitize communities on district assembly bye-laws on sanitation and enforce such laws	Number of Communities sensitized		Output	Nil	-	-	-	-	Urban/Rural	Quarterly	EHSU
15.	quarterly levelling of the final disposal site	Number of Final disposal site levelled		Output	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	Quarterly	EHSU
16.	Organise monthly clean-up exercise	Number of Clean-up		Output	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	Quarterly	EHSU

		exercise organized										
17.	Arrest and prosecute sanitary offenders	Number of offenders arrested and prosecuted		Outcome	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	Quarterly	EHSU
18.	Collect and manage waste	Tons of waste collected and managed		Output	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	Quarterly	EHSU
19.	Conduct quarterly meetings with relevant stakeholders	Number of quarterly meetings conducted		Outcome	Nil	4	4	4	4	Male/female	Quarterly	Cent. Adm
Climate variability and change												
20.	Sensitized farmers farming along river banks to desist from felling trees close rivers.	Number of farmers sensitized		Output	Nil	4	4	4	4	Male/female	Quarterly	DoA
21.	Integrating tree planting into all physical projects executed by District Assembly	Number of trees planted		Output	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	Quarterly	DoA/DWD
Disaster management												
22.	Organise quarterly education campaign on Desertification and Environmental Pollution	Number of education campaign organized		Output	Nil	4	4	4	4	Urban/Rural	Quarterly	EHSU/NADMO
23.	Organise Quarterly Anti-Bush Fire Campaign/Afforestation Project half-yearly	Number of anti-bush fire campaign organized		Output	Nil	4	4	4	4	Urban/Rural	Quarterly	NADMO
24.	Organise Quarterly Disaster Prevention and Sensitisation Campaign quarterly in 50 communities	Number of sensitization campaign organized		Output	Nil	4	4	4	4	Male/female	Quarterly	NADMO
Transport Infrastructure (Road, Rial, Water And Air)												
25.	Reshaping of 600 km of feeder roads in the district	Kilometres of feeder roads reshaped		Output	Nil	150	150	150	150	Urban/Rural	Quarterly	DWD

26.	Reshape 15km of GSOP roads in the District	Kilometres of GSOP roads reshaped		Output	Nil	3	3	3	6	Urban/Rural	Quarterly	DWD/DPCU
27.	Construction of 10 No. culverts	10no. culverts constructed		Output	Nil	1	3	3	3	Urban/Rural	Quarterly	DWD
28.	Construction of 3No. foot bridges	Number of foot bridges constructed		Output	Nil	-	1	-	-	Urban/Rural	Quarterly	DWD
29.	Patching of pot holes in the District	Kilometres of pot holes roads patched		Output	Nil	-	-	-	-	Urban/Rural	Quarterly	DWD
Information Communication Technology (ICT)												
30.	Promote the effective teaching of ICT in basic schools	Number of Basic schools ICT teaching promoted		Output	Nil	-	-	-	-	Urban/Rural	Quarterly	GES
31.	Support basic schools with ICT equipment	Number of Basic schools supported with ICT equipment		Output	Nil	-	-	-	-	Urban/Rural	Quarterly	GES/DWD/DPCU
Infrastructure Maintenance												
32.	Rehabilitate 5no. 2unit KG block and planting of trees	Number of KG block rehabilitated and trees planted		Output	Nil	1	1	2	1	Urban/Rural	Quarterly	DWD/DPCU/GES
33.	Rehabilitate 10no. 6unit Classroom block and planting of trees	Number of Primary Classroom block rehabilitated		Output	Nil	1	3	3	3	Urban/Rural	Quarterly	GES/DWD/DPCU
34.	Rehabilitate 10no. 3unit classroom block and planting of trees	Number of JHS classroom block rehabilitated		Output	Nil	1	3	3	3	Urban/Rural	Quarterly	GES/DWD/DPCU
35.	Rehabilitate 4no. Teachers Bungalow and planting of trees	Number of Teachers Bungalow rehabilitated and trees planted		Output	Nil	1	1	1	1	Urban/Rural	Quarterly	DWD/DPCU/GES
36.	Renovation of 16No. District Assembly Bungalows	Number of District Assembly block renovated		Output	Nil	4	4	4	4	Urban	Quarterly	DWD/DPCU

37.	Renovation of 4No. CHPS Compound	Number of CHPS compound renovated		Output	Nil	1	1	1	1	Urban/Rural	Quarterly	DWD/DPCU/GHS
Human Settlement and Housing												
38.	Procure arial photos of the District	Number of arial photos procured		Output	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	Quarterly	PPD/Procurement
39.	Support for the activities of Physical Planning Department	Number of Physical Planning activities supported		Output	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	Quarterly	PPD/Cent. Adm
40.	Enforcement of the spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Spatial Planning Act enforced		Output	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	Quarterly	PPD

Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Accountability												
DMTDP Goal: Maintain A Stable, United and Safe Society Maintain A Stable, United and Safe Society												
Sn	Activities	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets (2018-2021)				Dissaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
						2018	2019	2020	2021			
Democratic Governance												
1.	Support decentralised institutions in the District	Number of decentralized institutions supported		Output	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	Annually	Cent. Adm
Local Government and Decentralisation												
2.	Operationalisation of the Town/Area councils to enhance revenue collection and sharing	Number of Town/Area Councils operationalized		Output	Nil	9	9	9	9	Urban/Rural	Quarterly	DPCU
3.	Capacity Building for Assembly members	Number of capacity building Organized for Assembly members		Output	Nil	1	1	1	1	Male/female	Quarterly	Cent. Adm
4.	Organise public engagement on Fee fixing issues	Number of public fee fixing Organized		Outcome	Nil	1	1	1	1	Male/female	Annually	DFP/DBA
5.	Organise 3 Public Hearings to engage the citizens	Number of Public Hearing Organized		Outcome	Nil	2	1	1	1	Male/female	Annually	Cent. Adm
Public Policy Management												
6.	Organise quarterly DPCU meetings	Number of meetings Organized		Output	Nil	4	4	4	4	Male/female	Quarterly	DPCU
	Organise quarterly monitoring and evaluation of development projects and programmes	Number of monitoring and evaluation organized		Outcome	Nil	4	4	4	4	Male/female	Quarterly	DPCU

7.	Organise capacity building for Assembly staff	Number of capacity building Organized for Assembly staff		Output	Nil	2	2	2	2	Male/female	Annually	HRM
----	---	--	--	--------	-----	---	---	---	---	-------------	----------	-----

6.2 Rationale of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

An effective Monitoring and Evaluation of the DMTDP and regular reporting will show the level of progress made towards the implementation of Plan and will enhance:

- ❖ Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the districts
- ❖ Reinforce ownership of the DMTDP and build M & E capacity within the district
- ❖ Assess whether DMTDP targets were being met
- ❖ Identify achievements, Constraints and challenges
- ❖ Identify the appropriate interventions that will increase the responsiveness of targeted beneficiaries
- ❖ Document lessons learned from the implementation of programmes and projects
- ❖ Ensure equality in distribution of resources, accountability and transparency to all stakeholder
- ❖ Provide information for effective coordination of district development at the regional level

6.3 Strategy for Data Collection, Collation, Analysis and use of results Matrix, Implementation, and M&E

Data gathering is so critical in the M&E activities for project management.

In the planning cycle, Data collection activity provides a fundamental bases for effective PM&E. The DPCU will compile an inventory of all on-going programmes and projects in the District with the support of Departments, Development Partners and NGOs. This register will regularly be updated with details on each activity such as

- ✚ Start-time,
- ✚ Costs,
- ✚ Location
- ✚ Source of funding,
- ✚ Expected completion date,
- ✚ Status of project,
- ✚ Contract Sum
- ✚ Expenditure to date
- ✚ Project objective
- ✚ Project detailed description
- ✚ GSGDA thematic
- ✚ Name of contractor/consultant
- ✚ Footnote/Remarks etc.

Data will be collected from both the Primary and secondary sources. It will be collected from

- ✚ DPCU Meetings
- ✚ Field Visits
- ✚ Administration of questionnaires
- ✚ Office files/archives
- ✚ Progress reports
- ✚ Supervision by Works Department

Data validation will also be conducted to avoid errors and inconsistencies.

6.4 Development Evaluation

Evaluation is another key activity in the planning process. The DPCU will assess the performance of each project and programme when completed to ascertain if the intervention has achieved its original objectives and assess the overall changes caused by the intervention.

An effective evaluation will improve decision making and provide insights for effective programme design and implementation.

6.5 Considerations for Evaluation:

The following steps among others as outlined by NDPC will be followed:

- ✦ 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.
- ✦ The assembly will recruit a consultant in accordance with the provisions of the Procurement Act, Act 663 of 2003 to facilitate the process.
- ✦ validate the evaluation report with stakeholders
- ✦ 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**.

The District Assembly will subject the following projects to the Ex-ante, Mid-Term and Final (or Terminal) and Ex-post Evaluation.

- a. Establishment of 10No. Nurseries to produce 1.5 million cocoa seedlings to be distributed to farmers
- b. Construction of 1No. 3Unit classroom block with ancilliary facilities at Techima
- c. construction of CHPS Compound at Kokoben

6.6 Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation

The participatory M&E will be used for this 2018-2021 DMTDP under the NMTDF. By participatory M&E, it refers to the practice where all key stakeholders are directly involved in the M&E design and implementation process.

During this process, these 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 of the poor and the vulnerable in the society.

The DPCU will see to organize training workshops for representatives of NGOs, CBOs, Community members and other stakeholders on PM&E.

6.7 Purpose of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)

The primary objective of PM&E is to build the capacity of communities to track the progress of their own development. In this case, data is collected on the progress of activities so that the communities can make their own decision about:

- ❖ What is working well;
- ❖ What is not working well; and
- ❖ How to proceed

The PM&E is carried out for purposes of learning, transparency and accountability and improved decision making in the design, during and after implementation of an intervention. The DPCU in collaboration with CSOs, NGOs and FBOs will work to come up with indicators that would enable 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.

6.8 How Participatory M&E will be done

In carrying out Participatory M&E, the District will undertake the following processes;

- Use Participatory Rural Appraisal Tools
- Identify 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

6.9 The Evaluation Report

Evaluation is conducted in greater detail at the project level. Ex-post facto Evaluation will be carried out purposely to assess whether the resources invested in a particular project/programme have produced or are producing the desired results in terms of outputs and benefits and whether the benefits are reaching the intended target population/community.

The first ex-post facto Evaluation will be conducted by the district one year after project completion when its impact should be evident.

The Evaluation Report will be prepared in accordance with the following format.

6.10 Programme and Evaluation Report

- A. Programme/Project Identification
- A1. Project Title
- A2. Project Code No.....
- A3 Project Location.....
- A4 Implementing Agency.....
- A5. Evaluation Agency (s).....
- A6 Date of Evaluation.....

6.11 Evaluation Reports

6.11.1 Objectives:

- The programme/project objectives have been achieved?
- The programme/project objectives are still relevant?
- the programme/project supported the policy as planned
- the project objectives have not been achieved where reasons will be assigned
- Any policies will need adjustment and reasons will be given to those objectives which are shown to be no longer relevant as result of the evaluation.

6.11.2 Time and Finance:

- Was the project completed within time schedule? If not state length of over-run
- Was the project cost within the amount estimated? If not state amount of over expenditure.
- Did funds come on-stream as planned and anticipated? If not what short falls occurred.
- Are recurrent costs within the planned level? If not, state over expenditures.

6.11.3 Beneficiaries and Benefits:

1. Are the benefits reaching the target beneficiaries? If not, state beneficiaries not being reached.
2. Are the benefits reaching the number of beneficiaries planned? If not, state falls.
3. Are the benefits at the planned quantities level? If not, state shortfall.
4. Are revenues at the planned level? If not, state fall.
5. Where planned targets, in terms of benefits and beneficiaries, have not been achieved give reasons in full and state how the situation will be avoided in future.

6.11.4 Operations

- Is the project operating at the planned level? If not state deficiency
- Are project assets being properly maintained? If not state areas of failure

6.12 A summary of how the DMTDP would be Monitored and Evaluated

a. Monitoring:

The District Assembly will adopt the following processes to ensure effective monitoring of its programmes and projects for the four-year term of the implementation of the DMTDP:

- i. The DPCU will constitute the District M&E Team. The team will be made up of representatives of the District Planning Coordinating Unit led by the District Coordinating Director and District Planning Officer.
- ii. M&E Plan for the four-year term will be developed by DPCU together with the sector agencies
- iii. Quarterly monitoring will be conducted.
- iv. Identify Resources and Logistics that will required for effective monitoring.
- v. Identify Programmes, Projects, and Activities based on funding sources
- vi. Undertake Field Visit as part of Data Collection
- vii. Hold quarterly review meetings to assess the effectiveness of the monitoring activities

The DPCU at the District level is responsible for undertaking monitoring and evaluation activities together with the decentralised agencies. The DPCU is specifically responsible for the Development and design of Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and procedures.

Again, it is required to provide an oversight responsibility for district level monitoring and evaluation of district development programmes. The actual monitoring of projects shall be done by relevant decentralised departments, agencies and District sub-structures.

At community level, unit committees would be tasked 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.

b. Evaluation

- ✦ The assembly will adopt various types of evaluation to assess extent of implementation of the programmes and projects being executed during the four-year term. The evaluation will also highlight on the impact of the programmes and projects
- ✦ The types will include Mid-term Evaluation, Terminal Evaluation and Specific Evaluation and Studies
- ✦ A participatory approach will be adopted for each of these evaluation methods.
- ✦ Tools such as community scorecards, interviews and other PRA Methods will be used
- ✦ District and Area Council levels of evaluation will be focused

6.13 Summary of M&E BUDGET

This is the budget that will be needed to carry out effective M&E activities in the district. It is also the budget stated for M&E activities for the 4-year plan. Every year, a percentage of such an amount will be required for the year’s M&E exercise. From the table below an amount of GHc 207,100.00 will be required for the M&E activities for the next four (4) years.

The table below gives the summary of budget for activities to be carried out.

Table 58: M&E BUDGET

NO.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET GHc
1.	DMTDP Monitoring	96,000.00
2.	DMTDP Evaluations	57,000.00
3.	Data Collection and Review Meetings	34,600.00
4.	QPR&APR Preparation & Reporting	19,500.00
Total		207,100.00

The Table below gives a Summary of how the DMTDP would be Monitored and Evaluated & Budget.

Table 59: A Summary of How the DMTDP Would Be Monitored and Evaluated & Budget

ACTIVITIES		TIME FRAME				ACTORS	BUDGET GHC
		2018	2019	2020	2021		
DMTDP MONITORING							
1.	❖ Constitute M&E Team/Review Team	Start 01/02/2018				DPCU	2,000.00
2.	❖ Identify Resources and Logistics	Start 12/02/2018	16/01/2019	16/01/2020	12/01/2021	DPCU	4,000.00
3.	❖ Identify Stakeholders	Start 20/02/2018	12/02/2019	12/02/2020	10/02/2021	DPCU	2,000.00
4.	❖ Identify programmes, projects, and activities (register) based on funding sources	Start 26/02/18	19/02/2019	19/02/2020	17/02/2021	DPCU	8,000.00
5.	❖ Undertake Field Visit/ Data Collection	12 th Mach, 2018	By 12 th of last month of every quarter, 2019	By 12 th of last month of every quarter, 2019	By 12 th of last month of every quarter, 2021	DPCU	80,000.00
DMTDP EVALUATIONS							
6.	🚦 Mid-Term Evaluation	23/07/2018	16/07/19	14/07/2020	13/7/2021	DPCU	16,000.00
7.	🚦 Terminal Evaluation	3/12/20218	22/01/19	21/01/2020	18/01/2022	DPCU	16,000.00
8.	🚦 Specific Evaluation and Studies (Establishment of 10No. Nurseries to produce 1,500 million cocoa seedlings, 1No. 3unit classroom, and 1No. CHPS	-	26/11/19	24/11/2020	28/01/22	DPCU	15,000.00
9.	🚦 Participatory M&E (Community Score Card and other PRA Methods at Area Council Centres)	17-20/12/2018	19-22/11/19	17-20/11/2020	23-26/11/2021	DPCU, Ass. Mem.Comm. Members	10,000.00
DATA COLLECTION AND REVIEW MEETINGS							
10.	❖ Quarterly Review Meetings	By 9 th of the 1 st month of the ensuing qtr., 2018	By 9 th of the 1 st month of the ensuing qtr., 2019	By 9 th of the 1 st month of the ensuing qtr., 2020	By 11 th of the 1 st month of the ensuing qtr., 2021	DPCU	16,000.00
11.	❖ Mid-Term Review	23 th July, 2018	23 rd July, 2019	20 th July, 2020	19 th July, 2021	DPCU	6,000.00
12.	❖ Annual Review		16 th Jan, 2019	13 th Jan, 2021	12 th Jan, 2022	DPCU	6,000.00
13.	❖ Preparation of Quarterly Reports	By 9 th of the 1 st month of the next qtr., 2018	By 9 th of the 1 st month of the next qtr., 2019	By 9 th of the 1 st month of the next qtr., 2020	By 12 th of the 1 st month of the next qtr., 2021	DPO	1,600.00
14.	❖ Preparation and Submission of Monthly Financial Report	Before 15 th of ensuing month (every month)				DFO	5,000.00
QPR & APR PREPARATION & REPORTING							
15.	🚦 Data Collation	By 9 th Jan, 2018	By 30 th of last month of every quarter, 2019	By 30 th of last month of every quarter	By 30 th of last month of every quarter	DPCU	2,000.00
16.	🚦 Draft District APR Prepared	By 22 nd Jan, 2018	By 23 rd Jan, 2019	By 21 st Jan, 2020	By 19 th Jan, 2021	DPCU	1,500.00
17.	🚦 Draft APR Review Workshop	By 7 th Feb, 2018	By 11 th Feb, 2019	By 4 th Feb, 2020	By 9 th Feb, 2021	DPCU	5,000.00
19	🚦 Final APR submitted to RPCU/NDPC	19 th Feb, 2018 (2017 APR)	20 th Feb, 2019 (2018 APR)	17 th Feb, 2020(2019 APR)	16 th Feb, 2021 (2020 APR) and 22 nd Feb, 2022 (2021 APR)	DPCU	1,000.00
20.	🚦 Dissemination of District APR	30 th April, 2018	30 th April, 2019	30 th Apri, 2020	26 th March, 2021 and 20 th April, 2022	DPCU	10,000.00
21.	TOTAL COST						207,100.00

6.14 Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports Format

Title Page

- i. Name of the MMDA
- ii. Time period for the M&E report

Introduction

- i. Summary of achievements and challenges with the implementation of the DMTDP
- ii. Purpose of the M&E for the stated period
- iii. Processes involved and difficulties encountered

M&E Activities Report

- i. Programme/Project status for the quarter or year
- ii. Update on funding sources and disbursements
- iii. Update on indicators and targets
- iv. Update on critical development and poverty issues
- v. Evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendations
- vi. Participatory M&E undertaken and their results

The Way Forward

- i. Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed
- ii. Recommendations

6.15 Dissemination and Communication Strategy

6.15.1 Introduction

Communication is one of the vital ingredients in any organization. This does not only promote transparency and accountability but also promotes development. In line with this, the District has put in place measures to ensure that it's DMTDP, Annual Plans and development strategies are made available and accessible to the public in order to promote their participation.

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:

6.15.2 Dissemination Strategies

The Medium Term Development Plan would therefore be disseminated to its stakeholders through;

- a. **The Direct Representatives of the People**
- b. **Public Hearings**

After the analysis of the district's profile and the draft proposal on the harmonized action plans, the first public hearing at the Area Council level was organized. The fora afforded the stakeholders at the sub-district levels the opportunity to make inputs into the draft plan proposals.

c. A second Public Hearing was also organized on the Final Draft Plan.

This also afforded the stakeholders another opportunity to approve and own the plan. Similar public hearings would be organized at the Area Councils within the planned period to brief the people on their rights, responsibilities and roles as well as receive contributions from the people.

d. Formation of Local Project Implementation Committees:

At the local level, communities would be encouraged and allowed to form Local Project Implementation Committees, which would be responsible for the organization of the people, monitoring and inspection of projects together with the DPCU. Reports from these direct beneficiary communities would ensure that contractors execute projects without unnecessary delays and inform the DPCU on actions to take.

- ❖ All heads of department and other implementation agencies would be given copies of the plan to facilitate implementation to minimize disparities.
- ❖ Copies of the 2018–2021 MTDP would also be submitted to the Traditional Authorities, NGOs and CBOs operating in the district to enhance coordination in the implementation of development.
- ❖ District Assembly's were requested to form Development Communication Committees. The Committee shall be chaired by the Presiding Member with the Public Relations Officers/Information Officers as Secretary.

e. Creation of Awareness

To create public awareness on the roles of the various stakeholders in the implementation of the Assembly's programmes and activities, the Assembly will take the advantage of the existence of local FM stations; Breeze, community information centres and other electronic media to educate the public on various stakeholders' roles towards the implementation of the Assembly's development plan.

f. Access to Information and Service Delivery

To promote effective decentralization in the district, the following measures have been put in place in order to make information easily accessible to the public;

Public Relation Office will be created so that people can access information from the office.

- ❖ Bill boards will be established at vantage points mainly to highlights major Assembly's projects and programmes to be under taken within the period
- ❖ Notice boards too will be established at vantage points mainly to highlights major Assembly's projects and programmes to be under taken within the year
- ❖ Assembly's projects and programmes will be documented in a form of flier and brochures which will be made available to the public.
- ❖ District Annual progress reports will be distributed to various departments

Table 60: Dissemination and Communication Strategy

No.	Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Time Frame	Responsibility
1	Organise Public Hearing (district level stakeholders meeting) on the preparation of District Medium Term Development Plan	Awareness created about the preparation of 2018-2021 DMTDP and the roles of various stakeholders on plan preparation and implementation spelt out	DPCU, Information Service Department, ECG, GWCL, Assembly Members and Traditional Leaders	Meeting with Audio Visuals	15 th /06/2017	DCD, DPO & PM
2	Meeting with Political Leadership	To get them make inputs, abreast them with the contents and generally appreciate the Plan	DCE, Presiding Member, MP and Chairpersons of the Sub-Committees	Meetings with audio-visuals	20 th /07/2017	DPCU
3	Popular Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ To get the citizens involved during formulation, planning and implementation stages of programmes and activities in the plan. ✚ This will Create sense of ownership and sustainability of facilities provided in their respective communities ✚ It will also ensure openness, inclusiveness, transparency, accountability and responsibility, which are a hall mark of good governance. 	Community members, Traditional authorities, Representatives of Area Councils and other Opinion Leaders, Representatives of Artisans	Community Durbars, Drama, Role Play etc.	15 th - 21 st /, 2018-2021	DCD & DPO
4	Meeting with Development planning Sub-Committee	To inform and validate the plan content	Development planning Sub-Committee Members	Hand-outs and round table discussions	20/07/2018	DCD, DPO, Chairman Of Dev't Sub-committee
5	Adoption of 2018-2021 DMTDP	To validate and adopt the Plan	Hon. Assembly Members, Heads of Department, Agencies and other Stakeholders	Hand-outs and Audio Visuals	25 th /07/2018	DCD, DPO, Chairman of Dev't Sub-committee
7	Plan Review Meetings	Plan implementation assessed to determine whether implementation is on course and reviewed to reflect new needs	DPCU, Gender Desk, Information Service Department, Assembly Members, Agencies and other Stakeholders	Meeting with Audio Visuals	Quarterly (2018-2021)	DCD & DPO
8	Marketing District Medium-Term Development Plan	Publishing the highlights of the DMTDP 2018-2021 in the Print Media and Electronic Media (Website)	DPCU, Development Partners, District Service Information Department, Assembly Members and Traditional leaders	Meetings and highlights shared on the Internet/Website	12 th -14 th /12/2017/2021	DCD, DPO, ICT Specialist
9	Reporting on Progress of Activities	Ensure effective compilation and submission of quarterly and annual reports to stakeholders by various Departments and the Central Administration.	DPCU, Information Service Department, Assembly Members and Heads of Departments	Reports	Quarterly 2018-2021)	DCD, DPO
10	Distribution of Completed Document	To fulfil the requirement of National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (LI 2232) For recipients to be abreast with the content of the Plan for monitoring and evaluation purposes	All Heads of Department, Agencies, Traditional Authorities, NGOs and CBOs, RCC and NDPC, MoF etc.	Soft and Hard Copies	July, 2018	DCD/DPO

Table 61: DPCU membership

No.	Designation	Status
1	District Coordinating Director	Chairman
2	District Planning Officer	Secretary
3	District Budget Officer	Member
4	District Director, Finance Department	Member
5	District Director, Health Department	Member
6	District Director, Department of Education, Youth and Sports	Member
7	District Director, Directorate of Agriculture	Member
8	District Director, Social Welfare and Community Development	Member
9	District Director, Physical Planning Department	Member
10	District Director, Works or District Engineer	Member
11	Convener of the Development Planning Subcommittee of the Executive Committee	Member
12	District Director, Disaster Prevention and Management Department	Member
13	District Director, Department of Trade and Industry	Member
14	District Director; Natural Resources Conservation, Department of Forestry, Game and Wildlife Division	Member
15	A representative each of civic society, traditional authority, identified and selected by the District Planning Authority with the right to vote	Members
16	A maximum of five representatives of relevant non-Decentralized Agencies and Organizations coopted by the District Planning Unit with the right to vote	Members

Table 62: Members of Plan Preparation Task Team

No.	Name	Designation
1	Abdulai Mohammed K.	District Coordinating Director
2	Abdel-Hafez B.A.	District Planning Officer – Secretary
3	Kojo Laryea	District Budget Analyst
4	Nicholas Bright Amoah	National Service Personnel
5	Karikari Compassion Gyamfi	National Service Personnel
6	Doreen Ennison	Principal Planning Officer
7	Francis K. Adzokpa	Head of Works/Engineer

Table 63: Specific Responsibilities in Monitoring and Evaluation

Institution/Committee	What to Evaluate	Evaluation Criteria
1. Governmental/Non-Governmental Organizations/Donor or Partner Organizations	Training Reports, Review reports, level/extent of work done	❖ Training Delivery ❖ Quality Assurance
2. District Assembly	Material supplies and work schedules	❖ Stage of work ❖ Materials received and locally mobilized ❖ Timely released and the judicious use of same
3. Traditional Leaders/ Opinion Leaders	❖ Funds flow and usage ❖ Progress of work ❖ Quality of work	❖ Whether monies received are appropriately used
4. Area Council including Unit Committees	❖ Funds flow and usage ❖ Progress of work ❖ Quality of work	❖ Whether there is value for money
5. Relevant technical agencies in the Region and District	❖ Technical details	❖ Technical Specifications

6.16 Conclusion

The Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District is one of the Twenty-Two (22) Districts in the Central Region of Ghana with diverse physical environment and topography that support diverse economic activities in the region and for that matter Ghana. These include agricultural production, forestry and ecotourism. Administratively, both political and social organizations of the region are based on modern and traditional institutions. The population characteristics of the district are also diverse in several respects.

The Four-Year Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) of the District will require enormous investment to provide the inputs to the development needs of the district.

This plan is the output of a series of technical community-interface between the District Assembly and the communities on one hand and the District Medium-Term Development Plan Preparation Task Force on the other.

The plan focuses primarily on bridging the gap between the poor and the rich through promotion of the local economic development, empowering the youth with enterpreneurial skills, improving educational, water and sanitation, environmental, health and road infrastructure and accessibility, increasing the participation of women in leadership positions, building the capacity especially of the youth to be proactive and innovative for self-sustenance, increasing agricultural production and promoting culture. All these programmes and projects are to be implemented in the face of good practices to mitigate the impact of environmental degradation and promote greening of the economy.

It is recommended that the District Assembly takes the necessary steps to get the plan implemented by involving all the stakeholders including the community, NGOs, identified groups, Assembly members and the sub-committees of the District Assembly. This is necessary because the document provides a framework within which development can take place within the district as well as a basis for such development.

Finally, it would be recalled that the plan was prepared with inputs from all including communities and therefore represents the view of the citizens and all other opinion leaders.

The challenge ahead of the District is to be able to mobilize required human and financial resources to facilitate the implementation of the programmes and projects to improve the living conditions of its citizens.

References

1. **National Development Planning Commission**, *Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework. An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all 2018-2021*. December, 2017.
2. **National Development Planning Commission**, *Guidelines for the preparation of the District Medium-Term Development Plans under the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework. An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all 2018-2021*. January, 2018.
3. **National Development Planning Commission**, *Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework: Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) 2014-2017*. March, 2014
4. **Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly**, *District Medium-Term Development Plan 2014-2017*
5. **Local Governance Act 2016 (Act 936)**
6. **Ghana Statistical Service**, *2010 Population & Housing Census: Summary Report of Final Results*. May, 2012.
7. **Ghana Statistical Service**, *2010 Population & Housing Census: District Analytical Report, Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District*, October, 2014.
8. **Ghana Health Service, Ajumako Directorate**, *Annual Health Service Report. 2014-2018*
9. **Ghana Education Service, Ajumako Directorate**, *Annual Education Service Report. 2014-2018*

DISTRICT ASSEMBLY: AJUMAKO ENYAN ESSIAM

PROJECTED POPULATION

NO.	ANNUAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS							
	Area Council Name	Community Name	2010	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
			Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population
1	Ajumako	Abrofoa	399	465	475	485	496	507
2	Ajumako	Ajumako	4141	4822	4928	5037	5148	5261
3	Ajumako	Assasan	1766	2057	2102	2148	2195	2244
4	Ajumako	Babinso	567	660	675	690	705	720
5	Ajumako	Eduyaw	804	936	957	978	999	1021
6	Ajumako	Essaman	1211	1410	1441	1473	1505	1539
7	Ajumako	Kwawompe	78	91	93	95	97	99
8	Ajumako	Nyankomase	90	105	107	109	112	114
9	Ajumako	Omanso	89	104	106	108	111	113
10	Ajumako	Tachimam	1652	1924	1966	2009	2054	2099
11	Ajumako	Oprowprow	40	47	48	49	50	51
12	Bisease	Adeambra	30	35	36	36	37	38
13	Bisease	Akropong	768	894	914	934	955	976
14	Bisease	Anyinasu	1113	1296	1325	1354	1384	1414
15	Bisease	Baakuma	94	109	112	114	117	119
16	Bisease	Bisease	12928	15055	15386	15725	16071	16424
17	Bisease	Boso	640	745	762	778	796	813
18	Bisease	Brofoyedur	1224	1425	1457	1489	1522	1555
19	Bisease	Burakwaa	42	49	50	51	52	53
20	Bisease	Cedaase	21	24	25	26	26	27
21	Bisease	Danso	10	12	12	12	12	13
22	Bisease	Dwenase	401	467	477	488	498	509
23	Bisease	Eduakrom	33	38	39	40	41	42
24	Bisease	Ekurakan	21	24	25	26	26	27
25	Bisease	Ekutsia	10	12	12	12	12	13
26	Bisease	Obrawogum Nkwanta	215	250	256	262	267	273
27	Bisease	Gyehadze	26	30	31	32	32	33
28	Bisease	Johnson	23	27	27	28	29	29
29	Bisease	Kokoben	3376	3932	4018	4106	4197	4289
30	Bisease	Kojo Kum	10	12	12	12	12	13
31	Bisease	Kumasi	1509	1757	1796	1835	1876	1917
32	Bisease	Kwansa Akura	54	63	64	66	67	69
33	Bisease	Kweku Mbir	20	23	24	24	25	25
34	Bisease	Kwesi Edukwa	20	23	24	24	25	25
35	Bisease	Kofi GYESI	17	20	20	21	21	22
36	Bisease	Nananyankonpo	31	36	37	38	39	39
37	Bisease	Nsuprudo	20	23	24	24	25	25
38	Bisease	Obeng Krom	20	23	24	24	25	25
39	Bisease	Obrawogum	207	241	246	252	257	263
40	Bisease	Odumkwaa	76	89	90	92	94	97

41	Bisease	Offei	20	23	24	24	25	25
42	Bisease	Ohiamaadwen	66	77	79	80	82	84
43	Bisease	Okontomine	30	35	36	36	37	38
44	Bisease	Okyeso	14	16	17	17	17	18
45	Bisease	Owora Adjoa	118	137	140	144	147	150
46	Bisease	Sankose	41	48	49	50	51	52
47	Bisease	Senkusen	30	35	36	36	37	38
48	Bisease	Solomon	665	774	791	809	827	845
49	Bisease	Woarabeguan	14	16	17	17	17	18
50	Bisease	Yaw Edumadze	2	2	2	2	2	3
51	Breman Essiam	Anamonsi	223	260	265	271	277	283
52	Breman Essiam	Ahamakoramua	387	451	461	471	481	492
53	Breman Essiam	Bebobraden	75	87	89	91	93	95
54	Breman Essiam	Bekoso	495	576	589	602	615	629
55	Breman Essiam	Brahaso	2	2	2	2	2	3
56	Breman Essiam	Bukari Krom	62	72	74	75	77	79
57	Breman Essiam	Denkyedua	251	292	299	305	312	319
58	Breman Essiam	Eduakrom	9	10	11	11	11	11
59	Breman Essiam	Essiam	7142	8317	8500	8687	8878	9074
60	Breman Essiam	Esua	256	298	305	311	318	325
61	Breman Essiam	Ekupong NO. 1	206	240	245	251	256	262
62	Breman Essiam	Ekupong NO. 2	2	2	2	2	2	3
63	Breman Essiam	Fawomanye	512	596	609	623	636	650
64	Breman Essiam	Mofranfaadwen	100	116	119	122	124	127
65	Breman Essiam	Okutoming NO.1	30	35	36	36	37	38
66	Breman Essiam	Okutoming NO.2	5	6	6	6	6	6
67	Breman Essiam	Osenaso	44	51	52	54	55	56
68	Breman Essiam	Pinanko	10	12	12	12	12	13
69	Breman Essiam	Suromensuro	69	80	82	84	86	88
70	Breman Essiam	Anhwiam	164	191	195	199	204	208
71	Breman Essiam	Kokwaado	185	215	220	225	230	235
72	Breman Essiam	Essiam New Site	431	502	513	524	536	548
73	Breman Essiam	Essiam Brigade	275	320	327	334	342	349
74	Enyan Abaasa	Abaasa	5184	6037	6170	6306	6444	6586
75	Enyan Abaasa	Attakwa	246	286	293	299	306	313
76	Enyan Abaasa	Budukwaa	358	417	426	435	445	455
77	Enyan Abaasa	Eduakrom	92	107	109	112	114	117
78	Enyan Abaasa	Eduansaokokod	495	576	589	602	615	629

79	Enyan Abaasa	Nsawadze	416	484	495	506	517	529
80	Enyan Abaasa	Obeiko/H.Centre	211	246	251	257	262	268
81	Enyan Abaasa	Obontser	505	588	601	614	628	642
82	Enyan Abaasa	Onyaadze	550	640	655	669	684	699
83	Enyan Denkyira	Abowinum	731	851	870	889	909	929
84	Enyan Denkyira	Ankukrom	752	876	895	915	935	955
85	Enyan Denkyira	Attanua	49	57	58	60	61	62
86	Enyan Denkyira	Arkokwaa	46	54	55	56	57	58
87	Enyan Denkyira	Awere N0. 1	12	14	14	15	15	15
88	Enyan Denkyira	Awere N0. 2	2	2	2	2	2	3
89	Enyan Denkyira	Aworodo	375	437	446	456	466	476
90	Enyan Denkyira	Amoanda	250	291	298	304	311	318
91	Enyan Denkyira	Badukrom	148	172	176	180	184	188
92	Enyan Denkyira	Bebobraden	165	192	196	201	205	210
93	Enyan Denkyira	Budukrom	11	13	13	13	14	14
94	Enyan Denkyira	Enyan Denkyira	5602	6524	6667	6814	6964	7117
95	Enyan Denkyira	Esaadze	219	255	261	266	272	278
96	Enyan Denkyira	Eyiakrom	331	385	394	403	411	421
97	Enyan Denkyira	Kokwado	331	385	394	403	411	421
98	Enyan Denkyira	Kwakokwaa	102	119	121	124	127	130
99	Enyan Denkyira	Nkodwo	1435	1671	1708	1745	1784	1823
100	Enyan Denkyira	Oboom	495	576	589	602	615	629
101	Enyan Denkyira	Ofosu	122	142	145	148	152	155
102	Enyan Denkyira	OwOmase	404	470	481	491	502	513
103	Enyan Maim	AkotOgua	731	851	870	889	909	929
104	Enyan Maim	Appiatsekwaa	49	57	58	60	61	62
105	Enyan Maim	Asempanyin	602	701	716	732	748	765
106	Enyan Maim	Enyan Akaa	1137	1324	1353	1383	1413	1445
107	Enyan Maim	Enyan Maim	3921	4566	4667	4769	4874	4981
108	Enyan Maim	Eshiro	54	63	64	66	67	69
109	Enyan Maim	Kwansakwaa	54	63	64	66	67	69
110	Enyan Maim	Kwesi Gyan N0.1	98	114	117	119	122	125
111	Enyan Maim	Kwesi Gyan N0.2	53	62	63	64	66	67
112	Enyan Maim	Bodenkwa	250	291	298	304	311	318
113	Enyan Maim	Ogyamadze	2	2	2	2	2	3
114	Enyan Maim	Okuadze	95	111	113	116	118	121
115	Enyan Maim	Opepease	246	286	293	299	306	313
116	Enyan Maim	Oprowprow	58	68	69	71	72	74

117	Enyan Maim	Otsikwaa	15	17	18	18	19	19
118	Enyan Maim	Suminakwa	6	7	7	7	7	8
119	Etsi Sonkwa	Adanpankrom	10	12	12	12	12	13
120	Etsi Sonkwa	Adwenpaye	20	23	24	24	25	25
121	Etsi Sonkwa	Ahawoho	255	297	303	310	317	324
122	Etsi Sonkwa	Anhwiamkokoado	250	291	298	304	311	318
123	Etsi Sonkwa	Anomabokuma	130	151	155	158	162	165
124	Etsi Sonkwa	Anyinasu	196	228	233	238	244	249
125	Etsi Sonkwa	Asomdweyede	20	23	24	24	25	25
126	Etsi Sonkwa	Atwereboanda	352	410	419	428	438	447
127	Etsi Sonkwa	Aworodo	250	291	298	304	311	318
128	Etsi Sonkwa	Bewora	492	573	586	598	612	625
129	Etsi Sonkwa	Domeabra	14	16	17	17	17	18
130	Etsi Sonkwa	Dwnewoho	197	229	234	240	245	250
131	Etsi Sonkwa	Ebenezer	171	199	204	208	213	217
132	Etsi Sonkwa	Eboakura N0.1	23	27	27	28	29	29
133	Etsi Sonkwa	Eboakura N0.2	14	16	17	17	17	18
134	Etsi Sonkwa	Ekukrom	164	191	195	199	204	208
135	Etsi Sonkwa	Ekwamase	869	1012	1034	1057	1080	1104
136	Etsi Sonkwa	Etsikwaa	6	7	7	7	7	8
137	Etsi Sonkwa	Esikado N0.1	155	181	184	189	193	197
138	Etsi Sonkwa	Esikado N0.2	95	111	113	116	118	121
139	Etsi Sonkwa	Etsi Abeka	492	573	586	598	612	625
140	Etsi Sonkwa	Etsi Amoanda	162	189	193	197	201	206
141	Etsi Sonkwa	Etsi Sonkwa	3985	4641	4743	4847	4954	5063
142	Etsi Sonkwa	Etsi Fawomanye	512	596	609	623	636	650
143	Etsi Sonkwa	Kofi Sam	12	14	14	15	15	15
144	Etsi Sonkwa	Koesan	303	353	361	369	377	385
145	Etsi Sonkwa	Kwekukwaa	246	286	293	299	306	313
146	Etsi Sonkwa	Mesere Nyame	174	203	207	212	216	221
147	Etsi Sonkwa	Morokrom	26	30	31	32	32	33
148	Etsi Sonkwa	Nkatsim	491	572	584	597	610	624
149	Etsi Sonkwa	Nkwantanan	75	87	89	91	93	95
150	Etsi Sonkwa	Nyame Bekyrer	985	1147	1172	1198	1224	1251
151	Etsi Sonkwa	Nyame Dom	20	23	24	24	25	25
152	Etsi Sonkwa	Obuame	394	459	469	479	490	501
153	Etsi Sonkwa	Ofabir	559	651	665	680	695	710
154	Etsi Sonkwa	Ogokrom	185	215	220	225	230	235
156	Etsi Sonkwa	Ohyira	192	224	229	234	239	244
157	Etsi Sonkwa	Osubu	36	42	43	44	45	46
158	Etsi Sonkwa	Samkwa	5	6	6	6	6	6
159	Etsi Sonkwa	Twere Nyame	39	45	46	47	48	50
160	Etsi Sonkwa	Obra Yeko						
161	Etsi Sonkwa	Kobina Egyin						
162	Mando	Attakurase	692	806	824	842	860	879

163	Mando	Ampia Ajumako	1316	1533	1566	1601	1636	1672
164	Mando	Edwumaim	145	169	173	176	180	184
165	Mando	Kromaim	2071	2412	2465	2519	2574	2631
166	Mando	Mando	2666	3105	3173	3243	3314	3387
167	Mando	Mando Aweano	1293	1506	1539	1573	1607	1643
168	Mando	Onwane	1961	2284	2334	2385	2438	2491
169	Mando	Twiekukrom	414	482	493	504	515	526
170	Ochiso-Ba	Abeadze	723	842	860	879	899	919
171	Ochiso-Ba	Addobaw	12	14	14	15	15	15
172	Ochiso-Ba	Afranse	565	658	672	687	702	718
173	Ochiso-Ba	Amia	1462	1703	1740	1778	1817	1857
174	Ochiso-Ba	Amoa	25	29	30	30	31	32
175	Ochiso-Ba	Ba	1834	2136	2183	2231	2280	2330
176	Ochiso-Ba	Baandam	23	27	27	28	29	29
177	Ochiso-Ba	Babianiha	581	677	691	707	722	738
178	Ochiso-Ba	Dampong	36	42	43	44	45	46
179	Ochiso-Ba	Dantaase	6	7	7	7	7	8
180	Ochiso-Ba	Entumbir	2870	3342	3416	3491	3568	3646
181	Ochiso-Ba	Eshiem	1480	1724	1761	1800	1840	1880
182	Ochiso-Ba	Esikado	765	891	910	931	951	972
183	Ochiso-Ba	Gyaadu	66	77	79	80	82	84
184	Ochiso-Ba	Gyansa	17	20	20	21	21	22
185	Ochiso-Ba	Hasowodze	639	744	761	777	794	812
186	Ochiso-Ba	Kwaatey	1	1	1	1	1	1
187	Ochiso-Ba	Kwanyarko	1536	1789	1828	1868	1909	1951
188	Ochiso-Ba	Kyebir	486	566	578	591	604	617
189	Ochiso-Ba	Ntananta	279	325	332	339	347	354
190	Ochiso-Ba	Ochiso	4104	4779	4884	4992	5102	5214
191	Ochiso-Ba	Osedzie	2339	2724	2784	2845	2908	2972
192	Ochiso-Ba	Kyirakronfo						
193	Ochiso-Ba	Nyame Bekeyre						
194	Ochiso-Ba	Otabaw						
195	Ochiso-Ba	Otwiwa						
196	Ochiso-Ba	Yeboah	85	99	101	103	106	108

CALCULATION OF THE POPULATION;

PROJECTED POPULATION = BASE YEAR POPULATION * (1 + POPULATION GROWTH RATE)^ NUMBER OF YEARS OR PERIODS [$PY = PX * (1 + 0.022)^n$. The population growth rate for the district is 2.2%]; PY represent the projected population and the PX represents the baseline population (2010)