

ASIKUMA-ODOBEN-BRAKWA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



FINAL DRAFT OF 2018-2021 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

UNDER THE

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

PREPARED BY DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

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

DDF:	District Development Fund
DESSAP:	District Environmental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan
DMHIS:	District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme
DMTDP:	District Medium Term Development Plan
DoA:	Department of Agriculture
DOVSU:	Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit
DPCU:	Development Plan Coordinating Unit
DSW:	Department of Social Welfare
EC:	Electoral Commission
ECCD:	Early Care and Childhood Education
EHSD:	Environmental Health Sanitation Department
EPI:	Expanded Programme on Immunization
F&A:	Food and Agriculture
FBO:	Farmer Based Organization
FRD:	Feeder Roads Department
GDO:	Gender Desk Officer
GES:	Ghana Education Service
GETFund:	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GHS:	Ghana Health Service
GNFS:	Ghana National Fire Service
GOG:	Government of Ghana
GPS:	Ghana Police Service
GPS:	Ghana Post Service
GSGDA:	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GTB:	Ghana Tourist Board
GYEEDA:	Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency

HIV:	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
HIPC:	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
ICT:	Information and Communication Technology
IGF:	Internally Generated Fund
INSET:	In-Service Training
ISD:	Information Services Department
JHS:	Junior High School
KG:	Kindergarten
KVIP:	Kumasi Ventilated-Improved Pit
LEAP:	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LED:	Local Economic Development
LIC:	Local Investment of Capital
DCD:	District Coordinating Director
DCE:	District Chief Executive
MHD:	District Health Directorate
MHMT:	District Health Management Team
MLGRD:	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MOFA:	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MPCU:	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPO:	District Planning Officer
MoE:	Ministry of Education
M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MP:	Member of Parliament
MSE:	Medium-Scale Enterprise
MTDP:	Medium Term Development Plan
MTTD:	Motor Traffic and Transport Department
MWST:	District Water and Sanitation Unit
NADMO:	Natural Disaster Management Organization

NAVTCO:	National Vocational Training Centre
NBSSI:	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCCE:	National Commission on Civic Education
NDPC:	National Development Planning Commission
NDPM:	National Disaster and Prevention Management
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIA:	National Health Insurance Authority
NHIS:	National Health Insurance Scheme
NMTDPF:	National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework
OPD:	Out Patient Department
PNDCL:	Provisional National Defense Council Law
POCC:	Potential Opportunity Constraints Challenges
PPD:	Physical Planning Department
PPP:	Policies, Programmes and Projects
PWDs:	Persons with Disabilities
RCC:	Regional Coordinating Council
SBEs:	Small Business Enterprises
SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals
SHS:	Senior High School
SSNIT:	Social Security and National Insurance Trust
SPED:	Special Education
SIC:	State Insurance Company
SIF:	Social Investment Fund
STI:	Science, Technology and Innovation
STIs:	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TAs:	Traditional Authorities
TCP:	Town and Country Planning

TV:	Television
TVET:	Technical/Vocational Education Training
UCC:	University of Cape Coast
WASSCE:	West African Senior School Certificate Examination
WATSAN:	Water and Sanitation Committee
WC:	Water Closet
WD:	Works Department
YF:	Yellow Fever

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Section 1, 10 and 11 of the National Development Planning (System) Act 1994 (Act 480) and Section 83 (1a & 1b) of the Local Governance Act, empowers the District Assembly to prepare Medium Term Development Plans in a participatory manner involving all stakeholders in consultation with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). This is in accordance with the Civil Service Law, 1993 (PNDC). Under these enactments, the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly (AOBDA) was mandated to conduct a thorough performance review of the

implementation of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA 2014-2017) and carefully examine its mission, vision, objectives and other pertinent variables that had impactation on the operations of the Assembly to serve as the basis for the preparation of a four year planning period of District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) (2018-2021).

The concept of the MTDP emphasises mostly on the need for the Assembly to generate substantial amounts of her own Internally Generated Funds (IGF) together with the District Assembly Common Fund (DA CF) as a supplementary fund which is in commensuration with the existing policy of Financial Decentralisation.

The Total Cost of the Development Plan is estimated at **GHC28, 390,593.96** for which IGF estimate stands at the cost of **GHC 3,317,727.99** forming **15.14%** of the total cost and the expected Donor support at the cost of **GHC 2,377,145.67** which stands at **10.85%** of the total plan budget of **GHC101, 496,589.08**.

The strategy in generating the stated amount involves proposal writing to funding agencies and annual Donor conferences to solicit for the social responsibility funds of corporate entities operating in the District and beyond.

In this regard, monitoring and evaluation issues which often than not are ignored in most cases would be given the needed attention that it deserves to ensure that targets set are met. By so doing the confidence placed in the Assembly by the public through the popular participatory processes adopted for this plan would be further enhanced and sustained to facilitate developmental efforts that will be carried out the District Assembly.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 PERFORMANCE REVIEW/DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0.1 Introduction

The situation analysis first of all describes the District with respect to its vision, mission and functions. It provides a critical review of the 4-year Medium-Term Development Plan under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda I (GSGDA I 2010-2013), examines the current socio-economic, human and political issues in the light of GSGDA II 2014-2017 and then establishes the key

development issues in the District. This chapter also identifies the key potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges of the District in relation to the key development issues identified under the seven (7) Thematic Areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda 2014 – 2017.

1.1 Mission Statement

The Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly exists to improve the quality of life of the people in the District through Wealth Creation, Sustainable Development Programmes and Good Governance.

1.1.1 Vision Statement

The Vision of Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly is to be a leading District that will improve the quality of life for all the people in the District.

1.1.2 Values

The following are the Values set for the Management and Staff of the District Assembly:

- We strive to set an Example for Efficient, Hardworking and Transparent Administration
- We cherish Teamwork, Diversity of Opinions, Abilities and Skills in our Business Operations.
- Our staff are Impartial, Anonymous and Neutral to all Political Divides
- We do not discriminate against anyone on any grounds as we deliver Impartial Services.

1.1.3 Functions of Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly

The Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly has deliberative, legislative and executive functions, and it is the highest Local Authority within its area of jurisdiction in consonance with Section 12 of Act 936. The other subsidiary functions are stated in the Local Government Act, Act 936 of 2016 and the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly Establishment Instrument (1378) of 1988).

Functions:

Section 12 (30) of Act 936 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

1.2 Review of the 2014-2017 MTDP

Ideally for any development project or programme to be satisfactorily implemented in the ensuing year, the performances of the previous projects and programmes have to be examined in order to know the gaps and the challenges. This would give an insight of where to take off from and how to put in mitigation measures to address the possible challenges.

In view of this, the AOB District Development Planning Team evaluated the programmes and projects which were undertaken in 2014 – 2017 Medium-Term Development Plan under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA). The review of the MTDP brought to the fore the achievements, and the myriad of developmental problems and constraints that militated against the full realization of the District's Goal. In line with the Thematic Areas the outcome of the review has been presented as follows.

Within the functions of the District Assembly, programmes, projects and activities in the previous plan, six (6) out of the seven (7) themes of the 2014-2017 Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) have been carefully selected, such as,

- i. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability
- ii. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
- iii. Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- iv. Oil and Gas Development
- v. Infrastructure and Human Settlements
- vi. Human Development, Productivity and Employment
- vii. Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance

Table 1.1: THEMATIC AREA:Ensuring and Sustaining Micro Economic Stability

Policy Objective:Improve fiscal resource mobilization							
PERIOD	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	Target	Level of Achievement	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	1. To sensitize Communities on Tax Education and Government Policies and Programmes	8Town/Area Councils	8	8	Fully implemented
2015					8	8	
2016					8	8	
2017					8	8	
2014	Management and Administration	Finance	2. Upgrading of Markets	Markets upgraded	4	0	Target not achieved
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						0	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	3. Conduct public education on revenue collection and payment quarterly	Public Education on Revenue Mobilization	4	4	Fully implemented
2015					4	4	
2016					4	4	
2017					4	4	
2014	Management and Administration	Finance	4. Institute award schemes for best revenue collectors who exceed their targets	Revenue collectors underperformed	2	0	Not implemented
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017						0	
2014	Management and Administration	Human resource management	5. Organize Capacity Building for revenue collectors	Organize seminar for Revenue Collectors	8	0	Fully implemented
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						0	

Table 1.2: THEMATIC AREA: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector							
PERIOD	Policy Objective: Improve public expenditure management						
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	Target	Level of Achievement	
2014	Management and Administration	Finance	6. Rehabilitation Of 2 existing markets	Existing market rehabilitated	2	0	Not implemented
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017						0	
2014	Management and Administration	Finance	7. Valuation of properties	Properties not valuated	200	0	Not implemented
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017						0	
2014	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	8. Gazette Fee-fixing Resolution	Prepare a Gazette fee-fixing resolution	4	1	On-going
2015						0	
2016						1	
2017						0	
2014	Management and Administration	Finance	9. Improve supervision and monitoring mechanism in revenue generation	Supervision and monitoring improved	3	0	On-going
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						1	
2014	Management and Administration	Finance	11. Support and Increase Income – Generating Activities of Women	Support and Increase Income - Generating Activities of women	4	0	On-going
2015						0	
2016						1	
2017						1	

2014	Management and Administration	Finance	12. Procure revenue booths	Revenue booth procured	8	0	On-going
2015						0	
2016						1	
2017						1	
2014	Management and Administration	Finance	13. Financial support for the operation of Town/Area Council	Support to Town/Area Council operations	8	8	Fully implemented
2015						8	
2016						8	
2017						8	
2014	Management and Administration	Finance	13. Financial support for the domestic tourism development	Organize stakeholders meeting to identify tourist attractive areas	16	0	On-going
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017						4	
2014	Management and Administration	Human resource management	14. Organize workshop on effective revenue mobilization	Public Education on Revenue Mobilization	4	1	On-going
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						0	

Table 1.2.1: THEMATIC AREA: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of medium and small scale enterprise							
PERIOD	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	Target	Level of Achievement	
2014	Economic development	Trade, industry and tourism services	1. Organize trade tour for the entrepreneurs	Organize stakeholders meeting to identify tourist attractive areas	4	1	Fully Implemented
2015						0	
2016						1	
2017						2	

2014	Economic development	Trade, industry and tourism services	2. Conduct training programme on effective constructions and projects audit techniques	No. of training programme conducted	4	1	Fully Implemented
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						1	
2014	Economic development	Trade, industry and tourism services	3. Support to BAC/REP operations	Support to BAC operations	4	1	Fully Implemented
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						1	
2014	Economic development	Trade, industry and tourism services	4. Support Women with Entrepreneurial skills	Support Women with Entrepreneurial skills	450	200	On going
2015						100	
2016						100	
2017						0	
2014	Management and Administration	Human resource management	5. Organize training on computer literacy	Construction of ICT Center with Library in each town	4	1	Fully Implemented
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						1	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	6. Constructs medium irrigation project in the Ochi-Basin at Amanfopong	No. of personnel trained	3	1	On-going
2015						1	
2016						0	
2017						0	
2014	Infrastructure Development and Management	Feeder Roads and Transport Services	7. Provide street light(bulbs) annually	No of street light(bulbs) provided	600	120	On-going
2015						180	
2016						180	
2017						180	
2014	Economic development	Trade, industry and tourism services	8. Facilitate the Provision of Micro	Support and Increase	4	2	On-going

2015			credits to women and disadvantage groups	Income - Generating Activities of women		1	
2016						0	
2017						0	

Table 1.2.2: THEMATIC AREA: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

Policy Objective: Development of Culture, Tourism and Chieftaincy structures							
PERIOD	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	Target	Level of Achievement	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library services	9. Support traditional festivals	Support to Traditional Festivities and Culture	4	1	Fully Implemented
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						1	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Services	10. Support self Help Projects	No. of self Help Project supported	2	0	Not implemented
2015						0	
2016						1	
2017						1	
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	11. Link up with a sister city outside or within Ghana	No. of sister cities outside or within Ghana linked up	4	1	Fully Implemented
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						1	
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	12. Conduct feasibility studies on all identified tourism centers	No. of feasibility studies on all identified tourism centres conducted	2	1	On-going
2015						1	
2016						0	
2017						0	

2014	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	13. Develop at least two natural attractive tourist sites	No. of natural attractive tourist sites developed	2	1	Not implemented
2015						1	
2016						0	
2017						0	
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	14. Financial support for the domestic tourism development	No. of domestic tourism development financially supported	1		Not implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library services	15. Organize inter-school cultural activities annually	No. of inter-school cultural activities annually organized	4	1	On-going
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						0	
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	16. Improve all roads leading to tourist sites	No. of all roads leading to tourist sites improved		0	Not implemented
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017						0	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	17. Meetings between Service providers and beneficiaries in the district	No. of Meetings held between Service providers and beneficiaries in the district	4	1	Fully implemented
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						1	
2014	Infrastructure Development and Management	Feeder Roads and Transport Services	18. Support to the rural electrification projects	Extension of electricity to rural communities	80	20	On-going
2015						20	
2016						10	
2017						10	

2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library services	19. Provide Sport infrastructure	No. of Sport infrastructure provided	1	0	Not implemented
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017						0	

Table 1.3.3: THEMATIC AREA: Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Policy Objective: Improve agricultural productivity							
PERIOD	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	Target	Level of Achievement	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	1. Organize workshop on climate change for farmers, fridge repairers and chainsaw operators	No. of workshops organized	3	0	On-going
2015						0	
2016						1	
2017						1	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	2. Organize sensitization programme on bush fire deforestation and tree planting	No. of sensitization programmes organized	4	1	Fully completed
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						1	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	3. Build the capacity of nursery operators, cash crop farmers and processors on post-harvest handling activities	No. of capacity built	4	1	Fully completed
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						1	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	4. Build capacity and link cash crop farmers to credit sources	No. of farmers linked to credit sources and capacity built.		1	Fully completed
2015						1	
2016						1	

2017						1	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	5. Sensitize farmers on improved agricultural practices annually	No. of farmers sensitized	800	200	On-going
2015						200	
2016						200	
2017						0	
2017						0	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	6. Tree planting in the District along water basin areas and flood prone areas	No. of trees planted.	4000	200	On-going
2015						200	
2016						200	
2017						200	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	7. Increase access to fertilizers	access to fertilizers increased	600	200	On-going
2015						200	
2016						100	
2017						0	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	8. Intensify the mass cocoa spraying exercise	No. of mass exercises intensified	400	100	On-going
2015						100	
2016						50	
2017						50	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	4. Engage Youth in the District Afforestation Programme	No. of youth engaged	1200	300	On going
2015						300	
2016						150	
2017						150	
2014							

2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	1. Build capacity and link cash crop farmers to credit sources	No. of farmers linked to credit source		100	Fully implemented
2016						180	
2017						150	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	9. Increase access to fertilizers	No. of access to fertilizers increased	800	200	On-going
2015						200	
2016						200	
2017						100	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	10. Establish 2 demonstrations on soil erosion control measures in 2 communities	No. of erosion controls established	4	0	Not implemented
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017						0	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	11. Carry out examination and clinical treatment of Animals	No. of examinations and clinical treatments of Animals carried out.	200	30	On-going
2015						50	
2016						60	
2017						30	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	12. Educate farmers on importance of breast-feeding and supplementary feeding of livestock and disadvantages of inbreeding	No of farmers educated.	750	120	On-going
2015						180	
2016						200	
2017						160	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	3. Build the capacity of nursery operators, cash crop farmers and processors on post-harvest handling activities	No. of capacity activities built	400	50	On-going
2015						40	
2016						60	
2017						20	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	4. Intensify private sector participation in	No. of private sector	4	0	Not implemented

2015			nursery establishments annually through Support & sensitization	participation intensified		0	
2016						0	
2017						0	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	5. Develop at least two natural attractive tourist sites	No. of natural sites developed	4	0	not implemented
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017						0	

Table 1.3: THEMATIC AREA: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Policy Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income							
PERIOD	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	Target	Level of Achievement	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	1. Provide effective extension knowledge in livestock management e.g. Record keeping and financial management	No. of effective extensions knowledge programme organised	4	1	On-going
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017							
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	2. Publicize and Vaccinate Pet against rabies	No. of Vaccinations publicized	200	40	On-going
2015						50	
2016						60	
2017						35	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	3. Organize field day for cattle farmers and small ruminants farmers and sensitize farmers on Animal Nutrition	No. of Field Days organized	4	0	Not implemented
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017						0	

Table 1.3.1: THEMATIC AREA: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Policy Objective: Science and Technology applied to food and agriculture

PERIOD	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	Target	Level of Achievement	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	4. Intensify the mass cocoa spraying exercise	No. of exercises intensified		1	On-going
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017							
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	5. Conduct Multi-Round Annual crop and livestock survey (MRACLS)	No. of (MRACLS) conducted	4	0	Not implemented
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017						0	
2014	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	6. Introduce improved crop varieties	No. of crop varieties introduced	8	1	On-going
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						4	
2014	Environmental Management	Agricultural Services and Management	7. Control of ecto-parasites by dipping , spraying and Dusting	No. of ecto-parasites controlled	2	1	Fully Implemented
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						1	
2014	Environmental Management	Agricultural Services and Management	8. Establish 2No farmers' Demonstration plots for crops like	No. Demonstration	4	0	Not implemented
2015						0	
2016						0	

2017			e.g.maize, cassava, vegetables. Etc	Plots established		0	
Table 1.3.2: THEMATIC AREA: Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management							
Policy Objective:Improve institutional coordination and stake holders engagement							
PERIOD	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	Target	Level of Achievement	
2014	Environmental Management	Agricultural Services and Management	9. Organize 1 farmers' and fishermen's day celebration	Farmers Day held	4	1	On-going
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017							
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	10. Provide regular market information (deficit areas) to improve distribution of food stuff	No. of regular market information provided	16	0	Not Implemented
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017						0	
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	11. Conduct ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections of farm animals at Abattoir	No. of ante-mortem and post-mortem conducted	16	0	Not implemented
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017						0	
2014	Management and Administration	Human Resource	12. Train and resource extension staff in post – handling technologies	No. of extension staff trained and resourced	14	2	on-going
2015						2	
2016						3	
2017						4	
2014	Management and Administration	Human Resource	13. Educates Farmers and School Children on zoonotic disease	No. of Farmers and School children educated	800	150	on-going
2015						200	
2016						200	
2017						300	
2014		Human Resource	14. Intensify private sector participation in	No. of private sector	200	20	on-going
2015						15	

2016	Management and Administration		nursery establishments annually through Support & sensitization	participation intensified		80	
2017						50	
2014	Management and Administration	Human Resource	15. Educate farmers on Group Formation and dynamics	No. of farmers educated	800	200	on-going
2015						200	
2016						200	
2017						100	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	16. Intensity field demonstrations on the preparation of locally nutritious diets and study tours to enhances adoption	No. of field demonstrations intensified	8	0	Not implemented
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017						0	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	17. Educate Youth Groups on improved Agricultural technologies	No. of Youth Groups educated	8	0	on-going
2015						2	
2016						2	
2017						0	
2014	Management and Administration	Human Resource	19. Sensitize farmers on child labour issues.	No. of farmers sensitized	600	150	On-going
2015						180	
2016						100	
2017						50	
2014	Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	20. Celebrate World Disaster Day	World Disaster Day held	4	1	On-going
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						0	

2014	Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	21. Form disaster prevention clubs	No. of disaster prevention clubs formed	20	0	Not implemented
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017							
2014	Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	22. Organise sensitization on Disaster management yearly	No. of sensitizations organised	8	0	Not implemented
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017						0	
2014	Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	23. Procure disaster relief items	Amount of disaster relief items procured	2000	500	On-going
2015						800	
2016						700	
2017						0	
2014	Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	24. Organize sensitization on disaster management in all communities	No. of sensitizations organized	8	2	On-going
2015						2	
2016						2	
2017						1	
Table 1.4: THEMATIC AREA: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements							
Policy Objective: Ensure increased access of households and industries to efficient,							
PERIOD	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	Target	Level of Achievement	
2014	Infrastructure Development	Feeder Roads and Transport Services	1. Support to the rural electrification projects	Electricity poles purchased	500	40	On-going
2015						150	
2016						220	

2017	and Management						65	
2014	Infrastructure Development and Management	Feeder Roads and Transport Services	2. Provide street light(bulbs) annually	Electricity extended to the rural communities	800	200	Ongoing	
2015						200		
2016						200		
2017						0		
2014	Infrastructure Development and Management	Feeder Roads and Transport Services	3. Sensitize public on the use of electricity and its associated risk	No. of Public fora held	8	2	On-going	
2015						2		
2016						2		
2017						1		
2014	Infrastructure Development and Management	Feeder Roads and Transport Services	4. Reinstallation of traffic light at Asikuma	Traffic Light installed	1set Complete installation	0	on-going	
2015						0		
2016						0		
2017						1		
2014	Infrastructure Development and Management	Feeder Roads and Transport Services	5. Construction of 100 No. culverts	No. of culverts	100	0	On going	
2015						20		
2016						50		
2017						0		
2014	Infrastructure Development and Management	Feeder Roads and Transport Services	6. Reshaping and grass cutting of feeder roads	No of km of roads reshaped	120km road reshaped	10km	On going	
2015						15km		
2016						50km		
2017						0		
2014	Infrastructure Development and Management	Feeder Roads and Transport Services	7. Implementation of the district layout	Layout implemented	4communities	0	On-going	
2015						0		
2016						1		
2017						1		
2014	Infrastructure Development	Human resouce and Transport Services	8. Organize workshop for GPRTU and Drivers on road safety	workshop for GPRTU and Drivers on road	4	1	On-going	

2015	and Management			safety organised		1	
2016						1	
2017						0	
2014	Infrastructure Development and Management	Feeder Roads and Transport Services	9. Completion of Street Naming	Street Naming completed	60	15	On-going
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017						0	
Table 1.4.1: THEMATIC AREA: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements							
Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation							
PERIOD	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	Target	Level of Achievement	
2014	Infrastructure Development and Management	Feeder Roads and Transport Services	10. Tarring of streets/roads	Roads/street tarred		1	Done
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017						0	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	11. Acquire 1 No Cesspit emptier	Cesspit emptier procured	1	0	Not implemented
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017						0	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	12. Promotion of Household Latrine and implementation of the CLTS concept	CLTS implemented	31	0	On going
2015						4	
2016						4	
2017						16	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	13. Procurement of disinfectants and toiletries for use in offices and official residences	Disinfectant procured	4,000.00	0	On-going
2015						200	
2016						150	
2017						100	

2014	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	14. Clearing of final disposal site	Final disposal site cleared	Disposal site cleared 16 times	2	On-going
2015						2	
2016						2	
2017						1	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	15. Construction of 15 No. Institutional KVIP Toilets for Boys and Girls	Institutional KVIP constructed	20	3	On-going
2015						5	
2016						8	
2017						0	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	16. Support CLTS	CLTS implemented	PAROVIDE vehicle for monitoring	0	On-going
2015						4	
2016						4	
2017						3	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	17. Organize hygienic campaign and sensitization programme on indiscriminate dumping of refuse and refuse disposal	ygienic campaign and sensitization programme	16	4	On-going
2015						4	
2016						4	
2017						2	
2014	Infrastructure Development and Management	Feeder Roads and Transport Services	18. organize workshop for drivers on road safety and defensive driving skills and road inspection of faulty cars to minimise high CO2 emission	Workshop for drivers organised	4	1	Fully implemented
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						0	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	1. Organize monthly clean-up exercise	Clean up exercise organised	48	12	Partially Implemented
2015						12	
2016						10	
2017						0	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services		Public educated on WASH	32	8	On going
2015						8	

2016			2. Sensitization and public Education on WASH			8	
2017						4	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	3. Lifting & Disposal of Refuse	Refuse disposed off	Weekly	1	Fully Implemented
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						1	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	4. Support National Sanitation Day Activities	National Sanitation Day Activities supported	Monthly (48)	12	Not fully implemented
2015						12	
2016						12	
2017						0	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	5. Fumigation of Disposal Site & other public places	Disiposal site fumigated	16	4	Not fully implemented
2015						2	
2016						1	
2017						0	
Table 1.4.2: THEMATIC AREA: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements							
Policy Objective: Minimize the impact of and develop adequate response strategies to disasters.							
PERIOD	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	Target	Level of Achievement	
2014	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, rural housing and water management	7. Construction of 2 No. Small Town Water Supply Scheme	Small town water system provided	2	0	Fully Implemented
2015						0	
2016						2	
2017						0	
2014					50	10	On going

2015	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, rural housing and water management	8. Construction of Boreholes	Boreholes drilled		8	
2016						10	
2017						0	
2014	Infrastructure Development and Management	Human resource management	10. Organize workshop for Chiefs and Land owners on deforestation and bush fires	Workshop organized	4	0	Not implemented
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017						0	
2014	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, rural housing and water management	11. Construction of 2No. storm Drains and pavements	Workshop organized	2	0	Not fully implemented
2015						0	
2016						2	
2017						0	
2014	Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	12. Organise sensitization on Disaster management yearly	Disaster management workshop organised	4	1	Not fully implemented
2015						1	
2016						0	
2017						0	
2014	Infrastructure Development and Management	Spatial Planning	15. organize sensitization on proper layout system in the district	Layout prepared	8 Town/Area Council	0	On-going
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017						1	
Table 1.5: THEMATIC AREA:Five: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective:Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels							
	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	Target	Level of Achievement	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library services	1. Construction of 2-Unit Kindergarten Block	No. of KG constructed	32	4	On-going
2015						3	
2016						5	

2017						0	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library services	2. Construction of 1No. administrative block for SHS	No. of administrative block for SHS constructed	2	0	Fully Implemented
2015						1	
2016						0	
2017						0	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library services	3. Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block	No. of Classroom blocks completed	9	0	On going
2015						0	
2016						3	
2017						0	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library services	4. Construction of teachers' quarters	No. of Teachers quarters constructed	7	3	On going
2015						1	
2016						0	
2017						0	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library services	5. Completion of 6 No unit primary school block	No. of Prim. school completed	10	2	On going
2015						3	
2016						2	
2017						0	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library services	6. Provide 5,000 No. furniture	No. of furniture	2,000	500	On-going
2015						500	
2016						500	
2017						0	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library services	7. Procurement of 40 No. KG tables, 240 No. KG chairs and 2 No. Executive table	No of KG tables, KG chairs and Executive tables procured	40 No. KG tables, 240 No. KG chairs and 2 No. Executive table	0	On going
2015						0	
2016						240	
2017						0	
					3	0	

2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library services	8. Construction of 3 No. ICT Center with Library in each town	No of ICT Centre with Library constructed			Not implemented
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017						0	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library services	1. Rehabilitation of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block, Office and Store	Classroom Block, Office and Store rehabilitated	4	1	On-going
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						0	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library services	2. Organize basic educational enrolment drive every year	No of Basic educational drive organized	4	1	Fully Implemented
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						1	
	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library services	3. Provide financial support to the school feeding programme	Financial support provided	4000	500	On-going
						1200	
						1500	On-going
						200	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library services	4. Organize "MY FIRST DAY AT SCHOOL" for KG 1	No. of My First Day at school organized	4	1	Fully Implemented
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						1	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library services	5. Provide Sport infrastructure	Sport infrastructure provided	1	0	Not implemented
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017						0	
Table 1.5.1: THEMATIC AREA:Five :Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective:Improve quality of teaching and learning							
PERIOD	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			REMARKS

				Baseline (2013)	Target	Level of Achievement	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library services	1. Support to STME activities in the District	No. of workshops organized	4	1	Not Fully Implemented
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						1	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library services	2. Organise 52 public basic schools to form reading clubs	No. of training organized	8	2	On-going
2015						2	
2016						2	
2017						1	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library services	3. Organize academic guidance workshop for head teachers and their guidance and counselling coordinators.	Academic guidance workshop for head teachers and their guidance and counselling coordinators organised	4	1	On going
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						0	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library services	4. Organize comprehensive inspection of basic schools by Circuit Supervisors	Comprehensive inspection of basic schools by Circuit Supervisors organised	16	4	On going
2015						4	
2016						4	
2017						2	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library services	5. Provide support to District BECE Dist mock	BECE Dist mock	4	1	Fully completed
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						1	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library services	6. Monitoring of School activities by	Schools activities monitored	16	4	On going
2015						4	
2016						4	

2017			District Director, CS and other field Workers			2	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library services	7. Support to District Education Fund	District Education Fund supported	65000	8000	On going
2015						12000	
2016						15000	
2017						13000	
Table 1.5.2: THEMATIC AREA:Five: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective:Bridge gender gap in access to education							
PERIOD	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	Target	Level of Achievement	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library services	8. Organize Education Drive especially for Girls	Education drive organised	8	2	on going
2015						2	
2016						2	
2017						1	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library services	9. Formation of Girl Clubs	No. of girls club formed	8	0	Not implemented
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017						0	
Table 1.5.3: THEMATIC AREA:Five: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective:Improve management of education service delivery							
PERIOD	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	Target	Level of Achievement	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library services	10. Organize Mathematics and Science workshop for Mathematics and Science Teachers	No. of Workshop organized			Not Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							

Table 1.5.4: THEMATIC AREA: Five Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: Develop and retain human resource capacity at national, regional and district levels							
PERIOD	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	Target	Level of Achievement	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library services	11. Organize the Best Teacher Award	Best teacher award organized	4	0	Not Implemented
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017						0	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & Sports and Library services	12. Construct teachers accommodation every year	Teachers accommodation constructed	4	0	Not Fully Implemented
2015						1	
2016						0	
2017						0	
Table 1.5.5: THEMATIC AREA: Five: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor							
PERIOD	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	Target	Level of Achievement	
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	13. Construct CHPS compound at farming concentrated areas	No. of CHPs constructed	5	1	Not Fully Implemented
2015						1	
2016						3	
2017						0	
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	14. Support to Project Five Alive	Project five supported	6 monitoring	2	Fully Implemented
2015						2	
2016						2	
2017						0	
2014					4	2	

2015	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	15. Support NHIA to expand its coverage	No. of Health post upgraded		1	Not Implemented
2016						1	
2017						0	
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	16. Organize durbars in communities to promote NHIS and reproductive health issues	Durbars in communities organised	16	8	Not fully implemented
2015						4	
2016						2	
2017						0	
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	17. Conduct health education on malaria and other health related issues	health education conduct	16	4	on-going
2015						4	
2016						4	
2017						2	
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	18. Facilitate the Upgrade of Asikuma CHPS to Health Centre	CHPS upgraded to Health centre	1	0	Fully implemented
2015						1	
2016						0	
2017						0	
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	19. Facilitate the Construction of Jamra Polyclinic	Polyclinic facilitated	1	0	on-going
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017						1	
Table 1.5.6: THEMATIC AREA:Five: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective:Strengthen governance and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the health system							
PERIOD	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	Target	Level of Achievement	
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	1. Organise a 2 day workshop on the effect of drug abuse for 360 selected pupils in 52 public schools	No of workshops organised	104	26	On-going
2015						26	
2016						26	
2017						13	

2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	2. Training Workshop on preparation of Workplan on Health promotion activities	No of workshops organised	4	1	On-going
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						0	
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	3. Public Education on Socio Economic and Health issues	Public education organised	4	1	On-going
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						0	
Table 1.5.6: THEMATIC AREA:Five: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective::Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal child and adolescent health services							
PERIOD	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	Target	Level of Achievement	
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	1. Construction of Laboratory Block	Laboratory constructed	1	1	Fully Implemented
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017						0	
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	2. Provide support and intensify Immunization programme	Programme organised	4	1	On-going
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						1	
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	3. Training on door to door “ hang up “ campaign for malaria control supervisor volunteers	Supervisor volunteers trained	50	20	Not Fully Implemented
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017						0	
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	4. Conduct health education on malaria and	health education conducted	16	4	On going
2015						4	
2016						4	

2017			other health related issues			2	
Table 1.5.7: THEMATIC AREA: Five Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective::Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal child and adolescent health services							
PERIOD	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	Target	Level of Achievement	
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	1. Provide support and intensify Immunization programme	Support provided	2000	500	On going
2015						500	
2016						500	
2017						0	
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	2. Support disease control activities	Disease control supported	2000	500	On-going
2015						600	
2016						400	
2017						0	
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	3. Education on Prevention of Infant, child & maternal mortality	Education prevention of infant, child & maternal mortality conducted			On going
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	4. Construct a community based health planning and service programme (CHPS) at farming concentrated areas	CHPS constructed	5	2	Fully Implemented
2015						1	
2016						3	
2017						0	
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	5. Sensitization, revitalizing and establishment of time with grandma initiative to	Sensitization initiative undertaken	8	2	On going
2015						2	
2016						2	
2017						1	

			reduce teenage pregnancy in the communities				
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	6. Organize deworming exercise for school children	deworming exercise organised	4	1	Fully implemented
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						1	
Table 1.5.8: THEMATIC AREA:Five: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective:Intensify prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote healthy lifestyles							
PERIOD	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	Target	Level of Achievement	
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	1. Assist PWDs and vulnerable children in the District	PWDs and Children assisted	800	100	On going
2015						150	
2016						350	
2017						200	
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	2. support women with entrepreneurial skills	women with entrepreneurial skills supported	400	50	On going
2015						100	
2016						150	
2017						100	
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	3. Organize educational campaign on women empowerment	educational campaign on women empowerment organised	450	50	On going
2015						80	
2016						150	
2017						0	
2017	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	4. Provide managerial support to DWST and WSMT in the District	managerial support to DWST and WSMT provided	8	2	On going
2014						2	
2015						2	
2016						2	
2017						1	
Table 1.5.9: THEMATIC AREA:Five:Human Development, Productivity and Employment							

Policy Objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs/TB Transmission							
PERIOD	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	Target	Level of Achievement	
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	1. Support the activities of TB Control and other HIV/AIDS related programmes	uncontrolled HIV/AIDS and related related programmes	32	8	On-going
2015						8	
2016						8	
2017						4	
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	2. Intensify HIV/AIDS Counseling and testing	Counseling organized	32	8	On going
2015						8	
2016						8	
2017						7	
						5	
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	3. Formation and Support to HIV Clubs in Schools	HIV/AIDS counselling	105	26	On going
2015						26	
2016						26	
2017						16	
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	4. Monitor the integration of the HIV Alert Model in lesson delivery in 52 public schools	HIV Alert Model integrated and monitored	4	1	On-going
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						0	
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	5. Support to HIV and AIDS Programme	HIV and AIDS Programme supported	2000	400	On going
2015						300	
2016						500	
2017						200	
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	6. Training for health staff an Tuberculosis TB/HIV management and control	Health staff trained	4	1	Fully implemented
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						1	

2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	7. Public Education on Endemic Disease i.e HIV /AIDS, TB, Malaria etc.	Public education conducted	8	2	On going
2015						2	
2016						2	
2017						1	
Table 1.5.10: THEMATIC AREA:Five: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective:Develop targeted social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups							
PERIOD	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	Target	Level of Achievement	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Services	1. Training of Deaf (PWD women) in dressmaking and hair dressing	Deaf (PWD women) in dressmaking and hair dressing trained	8	2	Fully Implemented
2015						2	
2016						2	
2017						1	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Services	2. Register and support people with disability for leap	People with disability for leap registered and supported	2000	400	On going
2015						600	
2016						672	
2017						300	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Services	3. Monitoring and Support to LEAP	LEAP monitored and supported	16	4	On going
2015						4	
2016						4	
2017						2	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Services	4. Organise sensitisation workshop on Child and Women Rights	sensitisation workshop Organise	4	1	On going
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						0	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Services		sensitisation on Child and	4	0	Not implemented
2015						0	

2016			5. Organise sensitisation on Child and Women Rights	Women Rights organised		0	
2017						0	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Services	6. Registration of 50 PWDs with NHIS	50 PWDs with NHIS	50	50	Fully implemented
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017						0	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Services	7. Withdraw 150 children from worst forms of Child Labour	150 children from worst forms of Child Labour	150	0	Not implemented
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017						0	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Services	8. Register and monitor needy households under the LEAP programme	Needy households under the LEAP programme registered and monitored	1000	100	On going
2015						500	
2016						200	
2017						100	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Services	9. Monitor LEAP & other Social Interventions	LEAP and other intervention monitored	16	4	On-going
2015						4	
2016						4	
2017						2	
Table 1.6: THEMATIC AREA: Transparent and Accountable Governance							
Policy Objective: Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Service Act							
PERIOD	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	Target	Level of Achievement	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	1. Rehabilitation of the main Administrative Block	the main Administrative	1	0	Fully Implemented
2015						0	
2016						1	

2017				Block rehabilitated		0	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	2. Furnishing of the District Assembly's Conference Hall	District Assembly's Conference Hall furnished	1	0	Fully implemented
2015						1	
2016						0	
2017						0	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	3. Construction of Office accommodation for BAC	Office accommodation for BAC constructed	1	0	Fully Implemented
2015						1	
2016						0	
2017						0	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	4. Organize workshop on the need of Sub-Committee, Executive Committee work in tandem with the General Assembly	Workshop organised	8	1	Fully Implemented
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						1	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	5. Organize training on warrant preparation	Training organized	4	1	Fully Implemented
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						1	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	6. Conduct training programme on work plan for health education on malaria and other health related issues	Training programme conducted	4	1	Fully Implemented
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						1	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	7. Support to DPCU activities	DPCU activities supported	28800	6000	On going
2015						8000	
2016						10000	
2017						5800	
2014		General Administration	8. Conduct training programme on		4	1	completed
2015						1	

2016	Management and Administration		administrative skills and effective records keeping	Training programme conducted		1	
2017						1	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	9. Organize workshop on development planning and project management for DPCU members	Workshop organised	4	1	Fully Implemented
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						1	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	10. Organize training on report writing skills	Training organised	4	1	Fully Implemented
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						1	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	11. Financial support for the operation of Town/Area Council	Town/Area Councils supported	16000	4000	On going
2015						4000	
2016						4000	
2017						2000	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	12. Prepare and Gazette fee-fixing resolution	Fee fixing prepared and gazetted	4	0	Fully Implemented
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						0	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	13. Public Education on impact made by Government Policies	Public education organised	4	1	fully implemented
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						1	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	14. Support to District Education Fund	District Education Fund support	24000	6000	Fully implemented
2015						6000	
2016						6000	
2017						5000	

2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	16. Meetings between Service providers and beneficiaries in the district	Meeting organised	4	1	Fully implemented
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						1	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	17. Training of District Assembly Staff and Hon. Members	Training conducted	4	1	Fully implemented
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						1	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	18. Support to BAC/REP operations	BAC/REP operations	6000	800	On-going
2015						1200	
2016						1600	
2017						800	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	19. Organize workshop and sensitization for Skilled Artizans	workshop and sensitization for Skilled Artizans organised	4	0	Not Fully Implemented
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						1	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	20. Provide logistics for offices of Area Councils	Logistics provided	12000	4000	Fully implemented
2015						6000	
2016						0	
2017						0	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	21. Train drivers on the use of log book	Drivers trained	4	1	Fully implemented
2015						1	
2016						1	
2017						1	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	22. Celebrate World Disaster Day	World Disaster Day celebrated	4	1	Fully implemented
2015						1	
2016						1	

2017						1	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	23. Promote women advocacy groups	Advocacy group promoted	8000	1500	On-going
2015						2000	
2016						3000	
2017						1000	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	24. Increase sensitization programme on the right of women	Programme organised	8	2	On-going
2015						2	
2016						2	
2017						1	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	25. Sensitize parents and other stakeholders on the night of the child	Stakeholders sensitization held	4	0	Not implemented
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017						0	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	26. Operation and maintenance of office equipment and facilities	office equipment and facilities operated and maintained	65,000.00	19800	On going
2015						22500	
2016						28500	
2017						15000	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	28. Procurement of Logistics	Logistics procured	48,000.00	15000	On going
2015						18000	
2016						16000	
2017						3000	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	29. Repairs, Renewals and Maintenance of Plant & Equip.	Plant and equipment repaired, renewed and maintained	62,000.00	12000	On going
2015						13000	
2016						25000	
2017						5000	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	30. Strategic Documents Preparation	Strategic Documents Prepared	85,000.00	18000	On going
2015						22000	
2016						24000	

2017						20000	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	31. Provision & Maintenance of Street Lights	Street Lights provided and maintained	35,000.00	5000	On going
2015						8500	
2016						15000	
2017						5000	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	31. Reinstallation of Traffic Lights	Traffic Lights reinstalled	40,000.00	0	Not implemented
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017						0	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	32. Monitoring of structures	Structures monitored	38,000.00	0	On-going
2015						5000	
2016						8000	
2017						3000	

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FROM THE REVIEW UNDER THE VARIOUS THEMATIC AREAS

Table: 1.7 Summary of Findings from the Review under the Various Thematic Areas

THEMATIC AREAS+D1A1:D22	NO .OF POLICY OBJECT PROGRAMMES AND BROAD ACTIVITY OUTLINED IN 2017	ACHIEVEMENT	CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES
ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MICRO ECONOMIC STABILITY	Objectives:2 Programmes:13 Activities:15	% Executed:26.7 %On-going:46.7 %Not Executed:26.7	Delay in the release of funds for that prolonged contract duration.
ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR	Objectives:2 programmes:6 Activities:19	%Executed:42 %on-going:31.6 %Not Executed:26.3	Occurrences of natural disaster. Have divert funds for emergency projects.

ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	Objectives:4 Programmes:16 Activities:30	%Executed:93.3 %On-going:- %Not Executed:6.7	Inaccessibility to some communities making it difficult to a project there.
INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	Objectives:6 Programmes:5 Activities:33	%Executed:15.2 %On-going: 60.6 %Not Executed: 24.2	Inadequate institutional infrastructural facilities and lack of energy and scattered settlement
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	Objectives: 12 Programmes:15 Activities: 66	%Executed: 24.2 %On-going: 59 %Not Executed: 16.7	Lack of training for the majority of the people and inadequate education
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE	Objectives: 1 Programmes: 7 Activities: 20	%Executed: 30 %On-going: 40 %Not Executed: 30	Lack of commitment of the community members in participation in ownership of projects
Reducing Poverty and Income Inequalities	Objectives: 3 Programmes: 9 Activities: 22	%Executed: 40.9 %On-going: 50 %Not Executed: 9	Low revenue due to small market structures

TOTAL RELEASES FROM GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

Table: 1.8 Total Releases from Government of Ghana

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries)						
Year	Requested	Approved	Released	Deviations	Actual Expenditure	Variance

	As planned (A)	As per ceiling (B)	C			D	(C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2014	916,170.00	1,254,871.00	984,371.00	- 338,701.00	270,500.00	984,371.00	-
2015	1,326,702.94	1,425,124.00	1,176,268.31	- 98,421.06	248,855.69	1,176,268.31	-
2016	1,569,798.34	1,760,757.00	1,374,182.13	- 190,958.66	386,574.87	1,374,182.13	-
2017	1,571,749.00	1,845,242.00	1,546,034.04	- 273,493.00	299,207.96	1,546,034.04	-
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS							
Year							
2014	3,247,897.32	3,247,897.32	1,688,128.03	-	1,559,769.29	1,688,128.03	-
2015	2,328,961.00	2,328,961.00	509,761.81	-	1,819,199.19	509,761.81	-
2016	1,714,584.02	1,714,584.02	3,072,767.65	-	1,358,183.63	3,072,767.65	-
2017	2,646,865.00	2,646,865.00	754,315.39		1,892,549.61	754,315.39	-
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	1,926,403.00	1,926,403.00	1,214,472.11	-	711,930.89	1,214,472.11	-
2015	1,516,076.16	1,516,076.16	877,846.63		638,229.53	877,846.63	0.00
2016	1,925,411.02	1,925,411.02	1,694,093.58	-	231,317.44	1,694,093.58	-

2017	1,517,458.00	1,517,458.00	1,254,854.00	-	262,604.00	1,293,530.94	- 38,676.94
PROGRAMMES	TOTAL 2018-2021						
		GOG	IGF	DONOR	OTHERS	TOTAL REVENUE	GAP
Management and Administration	2018	1,733,873.34	304,245.00	51,413.00	14,000.00	2,103,531.34	
	2019	1,820,567.01	319,457.25	53,983.65	14,700.00	2,208,707.91	
	2020	1,893,389.69	332,235.54	56,143.00	15,288.00	2,297,056.22	
	2021	2,082,728.66	365,459.09	61,757.30	16,816.80	2,526,761.85	
Sub-Total		7,530,558.69	1,321,396.88	223,296.94	60,804.80	9,136,057.32	
Social Services Delivery	2018	2,515,189.33	10,400.00	348,624.44	22,000.00	2,896,213.77	
	2019	2,640,948.80	10,920.00	366,055.66	23,100.00	3,041,024.46	
	2020	2,746,586.75	11,356.80	380,697.89	24,024.00	3,162,665.44	
	2021	3,021,245.42	12,492.48	418,767.68	26,426.40	3,478,931.98	
Sub-Total		10,923,970.30	45,169.28	1,514,145.67	95,550.40	12,578,835.65	
Infrastructure Delivery	2018	601,815.35	10,000.00	-	-	611,815.35	
	2019	631,906.12	10,500.00	-	-	642,406.12	
	2020	657,182.36	10,920.00	-	-	668,102.36	
	2021	722,900.60	12,012.00	-	-	734,912.60	

Sub-Total		2,613,804.43	43,432.00	-	-	2,657,236.43	
Economic Development	2018	543,832.63	6,709.00	236,318.56		786,860.19	
	2019	571,024.26	7,044.45	248,134.49	-	826,203.20	
	2020	593,865.23	7,326.23	258,059.87	-	859,251.33	
	2021	653,251.76	8,058.85	283,865.85	-	945,176.46	
Sub-Total		2,361,973.88	29,138.53	1,026,378.77	-	3,417,491.18	
Environmental Management	2018	25,000.00	-	-		25,000.00	
	2019	26,250.00	-	-	-	26,250.00	
	2020	27,300.00	-	-	-	27,300.00	
	2021	30,030.00	-	-	-	30,030.00	
Sub-Total		108,580.00	-	-	-	108,580.00	
Grand Total		23,538,887.30	1,439,136.69	2,763,821.38	156,355.20	27,898,200.57	-

ALL SOURCES OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE MDAS

Table:9 All sources of Financial Resources for the MDAs

Sources	2014	2015	2016	2017
---------	------	------	------	------

	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance
GoG												
IGF	289,461.00	224,113.00	(62,105.00)	229,658.00	291,763.00	28,749.00	280,000.00	251,251.00	(8,636.00)	281,945.00	290,581.00	(8,636.00)
DACF	918,473.00	901,079.00	(69,048.00)	1,500,000.00	2,139,048.00	645,670.00	3,129,097.00	2,483,427.00	1,509,008.00	3,061,325.00	1,552,317.00	1,509,008.00
DDF	549,966.00	664,168.00	417,962.00	831,105.00	413,143.00	(199,531.00)	694,762.00	894,293.00	636,355.00	636,355.00	-	636,355.00
IDA	1,614,000.00	716,767.00	897,233.00	1,289,508.43	463,412.82	826,095.61	1,037,155.42	522,337.47	514,817.95			
Development Partners												
GETFund	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (please, specify)	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,371,900.00	2,506,127.00	614,042.00	3,850,271.43	3,307,366.82	1,300,983.61	5,141,014.42	4,151,308.47	2,651,544.95	3,979,625.00	1,842,898.00	2,136,727.00

1.3 DISTRICT PROFILE

The Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly (AOBDA) was carved out of the Ajumako-Enyan District as a District Council in 1978. It was also established as a District Assembly to be known as Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly (AOBDA) on 22nd November, 1988 by Legislative Instrument (L I) 1378. It has jurisdiction over Thirty-two (32) Electoral Areas listed in the Instrument. Breman Asikuma, the administrative capital is also the traditional capital of the Bremans, and is one of three Traditional Councils of the District. The other traditional councils are Odoben and Brakwa.

1.3.1 INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY NEEDS

Table 1.10: Capacity Needs of the District Assembly

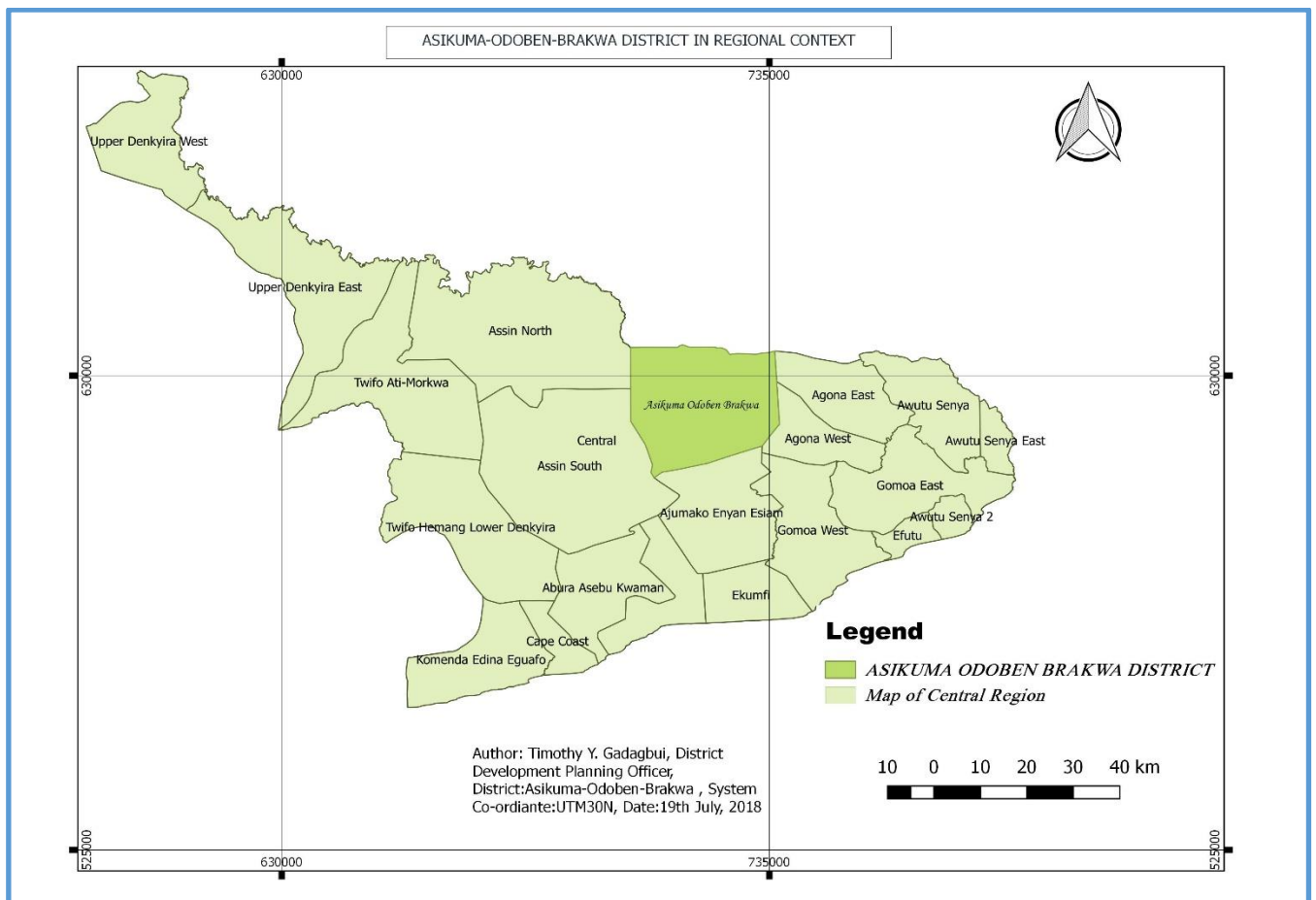
Indicators	Score = 1	Score = 5	Score = 10	Indicat or Averag e
1. Qualifications of personnel	Most of staff do not have the required education	Some staff have the required education	All staff have the required education	10
2. Staff Compliment	There are numerous key positions that are unfilled	Most key positions are filled but there are still gaps	All positions in the DPCU positions are filled	10
3. M&E Skills & Knowledge	Most staff do not have the requisite M&E skills and knowledge	Some staff have requisite M&E skills and knowledge	All staff have requisite M&E skills and knowledge	5
4. Availability of Funds	Inadequate available funds to meet basic cost requirements	Funds available to meet basic costs requirement, but will not allow DPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	Funds available meet basic costs, as well as enable DPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	5
5. Utilization of Funds	Resources are spent at the discretion of management and not in pre-approved areas	Some resources are spent as approved by the DA, but management continues to direct some funds inappropriately	Resources are spent as budgeted in accordance with the DMTDP	5
6. Timely Access to Funds	Funds released 12 months behind schedule	Funds released 6 months behind schedule	Funds released on schedule	5

7. Leadership	Leadership is not able to address development needs due to low motivation, corruption, or lack of qualification	Leadership can complete short term tasks, but is not dynamic or able to envision the medium to long term development	Leadership is dynamic and motivates the DA staff and members to work together for long term development	10
8.Management	The full complement of management is not available, and what is present does not have the skills to direct DPCU activities	Partial complement of management but not able to handle all functions e.g. planning, budgeting, financial reporting, M&E, etc.	There is a full complement of management and technically skilled to handle all functions	5
9.Workload	Workload is so high that staff must work overtime to complete even basic administrative tasks	Workload forces staff to work overtime to complete planning and M&E functions	Staff can complete all jobs within regular working hours	5
10.Motivation/Incentives	Basic central government motivation/incentives exist but are not accessible	Some central government motivation/incentives are accessible (training, maternity leave, overtime payment, etc.)	Central government motivation/incentives are easy to access and development partners' incentives also exist	5
11.Equipment/Accommodation Facilities	Office space, furniture, and other facilities are woefully inadequate	Office space is adequate, but furniture and other facilities are lacking for some staff	All staff have access to appropriate office space, furniture, accommodation and other facilities	5
Total Score	11	55	110	70

1.3.1 Physical and Natural Environment

This section describes the district regarding its location and size, topography and drainage; climate and vegetation; geology and minerals and soils and discusses how the physical environment has been affected by human activities.

Figure 1.1 Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District in Regional Context

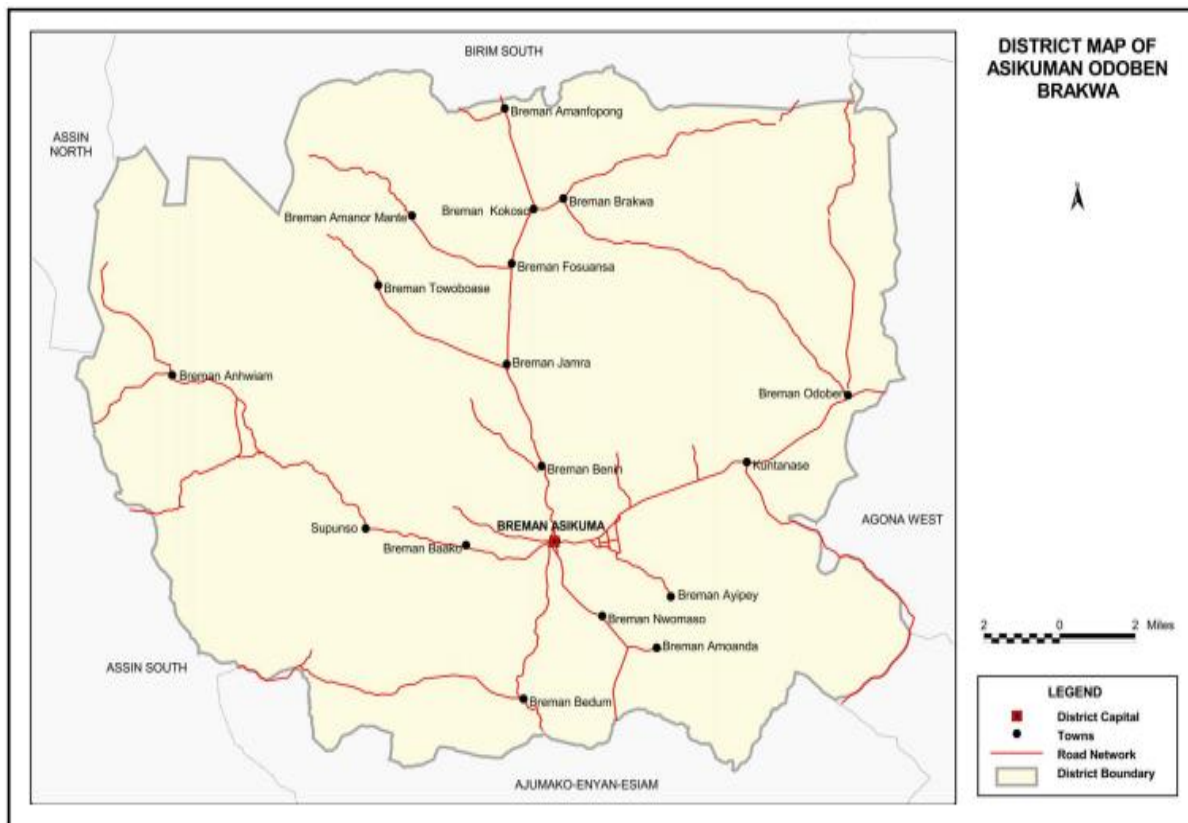


Location and Size

The District is located in the North-Central portion of the Central Region of Ghana. It covers an area of 884.84 square kilometers. It is located between latitude 5° 51” and 5° 52” North and longitude 1° 50” and 1° 5” West. It is bordered on the North by Birim South District in the Eastern Region, on the South by Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District, on the West by Assin South District and on the East by Agona East District.

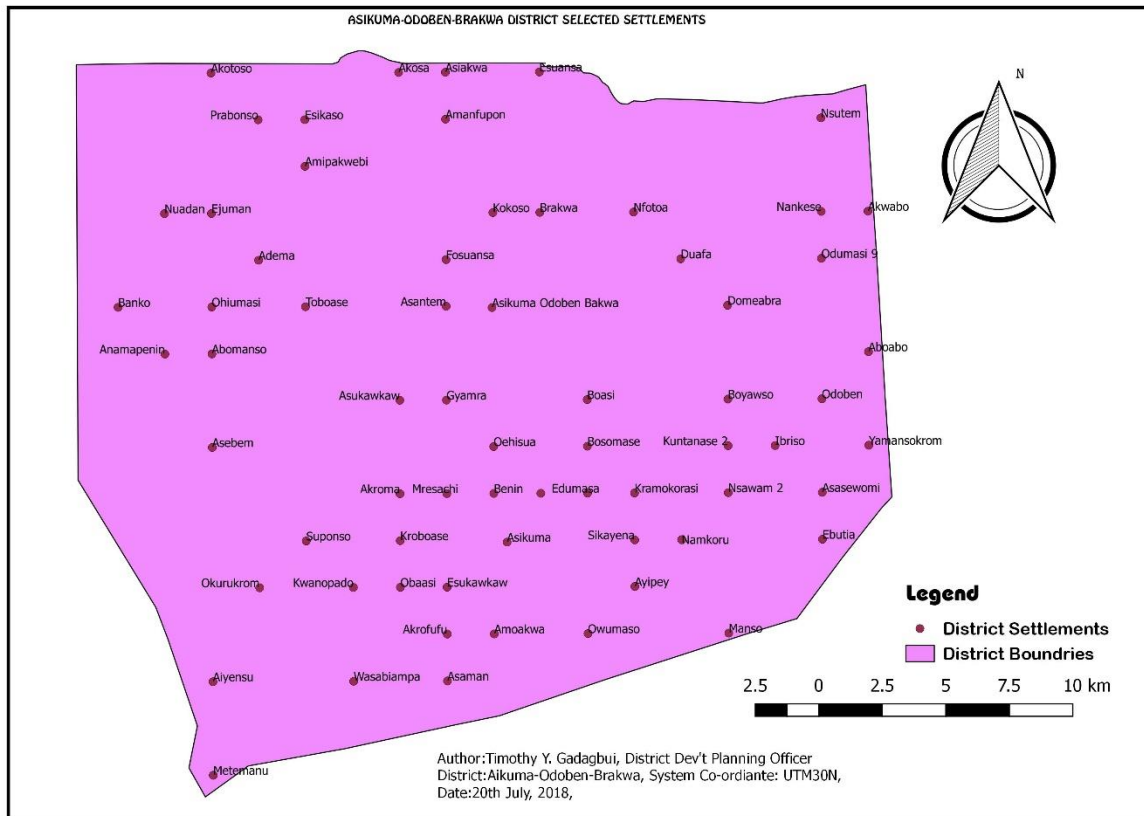
Breman Asikuma, the administrative capital is also the traditional capital of the Bremans, and is one of three Traditional Councils of the District. The other traditional councils are Odoben and Brakwa.

Figure:1.2 District Map of Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2014

Figure 1.3: Selected Settlements of AOBDA



Due to its central position, it has a potential for rapid development through:

- Attracting skilled and unskilled labour from adjoining District and Regions.
- Sharing facilities with adjoining district.
- To be developed into a nodal market centre to link the Eastern and the Western Regions of Ghana to enhance inflow and outflow of information and other relevant resources.

On the other hand, its central position would bring in its wake the following challenges:

- The exploitation and siphoning of resources of the district.
- Undue market competition from the bigger and well established markets (Mankessim, Akim Oda and Swedru) in the surrounding Districts.
- The migration of labour for more attractive job opportunities outside the district.

Development implications

The development implications of location and size

- Construction of new roads and rehabilitating old ones.

- Development of good market structures and marketing systems to create good environment for the exchange of goods and services in which the District has comparative advantage.
- Development of good social infrastructure.

Topography and Drainage

The District is generally low lying ranging between 15m-100m above sea level. However, it is undulating with isolated patches of highland: like Kujo Popo, and Sunsonshen both at Asikuma and Kumadon at Supun. There are swampy areas at certain portions of the low lands. The District is drained by Ochi River and its tributaries. The rivers are perennial and could be dammed for domestic and industrial purposes. The Ochi River has been dammed to supply water to Asikuma Township. It is also rich in fishes like Tilapia which is not being tapped and could as well be useful for purposes of irrigation.

Climate and Vegetation

The District lies in the semi-equator climatic zone. Monthly temperature ranges from 34⁰C in the hottest (March) to about 26⁰C in August. Mean annual rainfall range from 120 centimeters in the south east to 200 centimeters in the North West. The District experiences double maxima rainfall with peaks in May-June and September – October. The number of rainy days average about 100 – 120 days a year with 75 percent of this occurring during the major season. The months of December through February are virtually dry. The relative humidity is high around 80% especially in the rainy season and early mornings but falls between 50% and 60% during the dry hot season. The climate change has actually altered affects farming activities, the major economic activity in the District. This is so because the farming activity in the District, like any other part of Ghana, is climate dependent. The climate in the District is ideal for the cultivation of cash and food crops as cocoa, cola, oil palm, maize, cocoyam, plantain, cassava, rice and all kind of vegetables.

odum, wawa, cedar, etc.

The vegetation of the district is mainly moist semi-deciduous forest, which is inter-spaced with thick vegetation cover containing tall and commercial trees such as Odum, Mahogany, Chenchen, Wawa and other hard wood. The forest however is seriously being disturbed as a result of human activities such as poor farming systems, bush fires and indiscriminate lumbering. The result is that primary/virgin forest is found in pockets in few areas with secondary forest widespread.

Among others, climate and vegetation offer the District the following development opportunities.

- Promote perennial agriculture
- Enhance the growth of many varies of plants including crops.
- Provides fuel for domestic use.

- Provide a wide range of medical plants
- Serves as a habitat for a variety of plant and animal species which can be exploited for domestic and industrial purposes

Development Implications

- These natural resources must be planned, managed and used on sustainable basis by all stakeholders for posterity
- Introduction of modern agricultural practices and systems that would promote the sustainable use of the land.
- Promote woodlot as an alternative source of energy supply which would reduce dependence on forest economic trees as firewood.
- Proper forest management and exploitation practices.

Geology and Soil

The District is endowed with a number of resources, which have potentials for development. Some of these resource potentials are tapped whilst others are not. The resources include rock, sand, stone, clay deposits and forest resources. The Cape Coast granites rock underlying the district is the most important geological formation in the country as it is the mineral bearing rock. These rocks consist of granite, toxicite, muscovite granite, grandiosity, pegmatite, aplite and biotite chists pendants. They form the basis of high potential of muscovite and quarry stones particularly at Odoben, Kokoso, Otambilwa, Attu Dauda and Fosuansa. Geologically, the soil associates encountered in the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District developed from granite rocks and river deposits. The soil associates are indicated in the table and the figure below:

Figure 1.4 :Soil and Roads Network

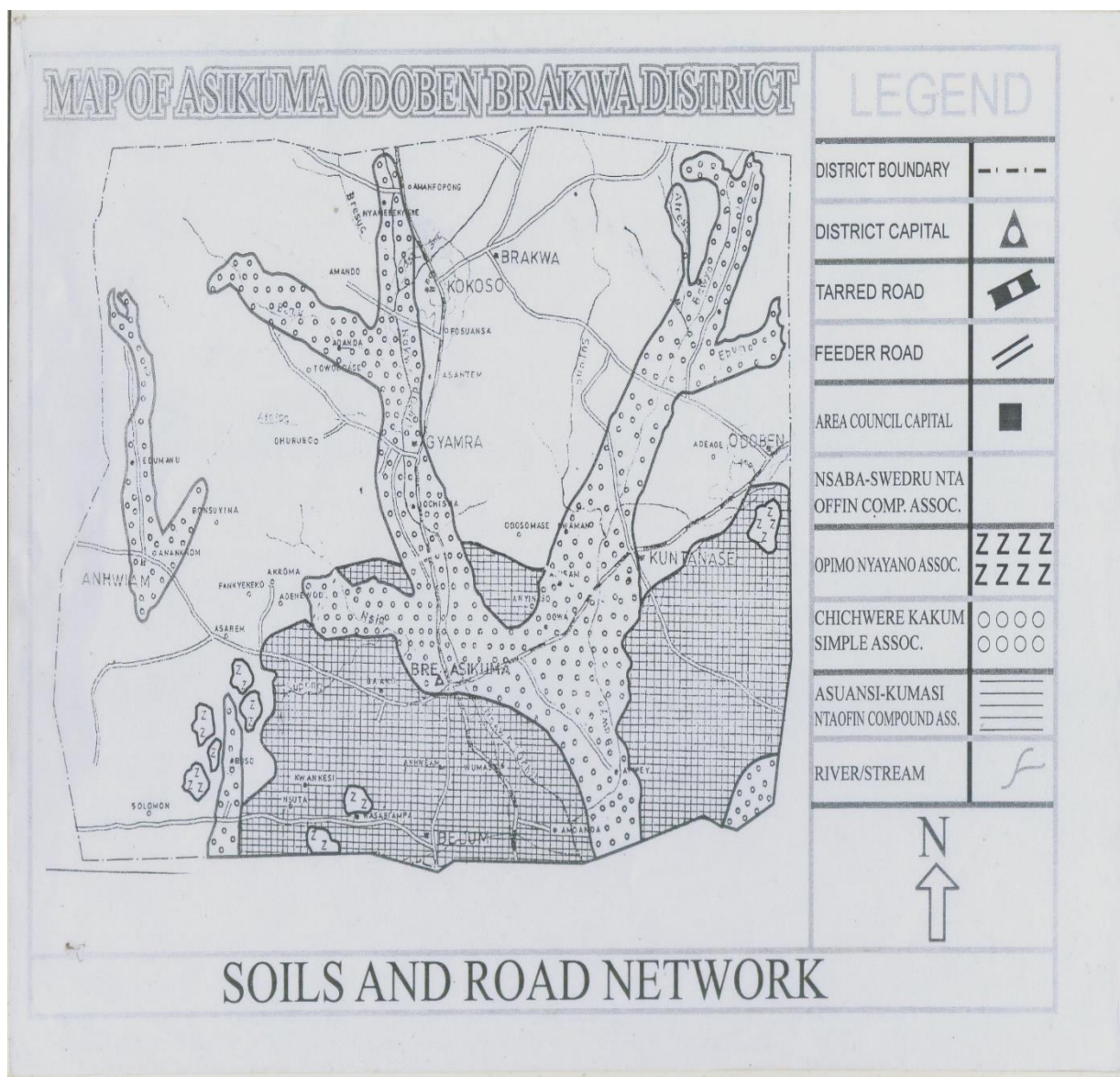


Table 1.12: Soil Ecological Zones and their Agricultural Use

NO	SOIL TYPE	LOCATION	THE CROPS SOIL SUPPORTS	% OF DISTRICT LAND SURFACE COVERED
1.	Asuansi-Kumasi /Nta-Offin compound	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breman-Amoanda • Nwomaso • Ayipey • Brakwa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cocoa • Oil Palm • Citrus • Plantain • Cassava 	25% of district land surface.
2.	Nsaba-Swedru Compound	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domeabra • Nankese 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cocoa • Oil Palm 	45% of district surface.

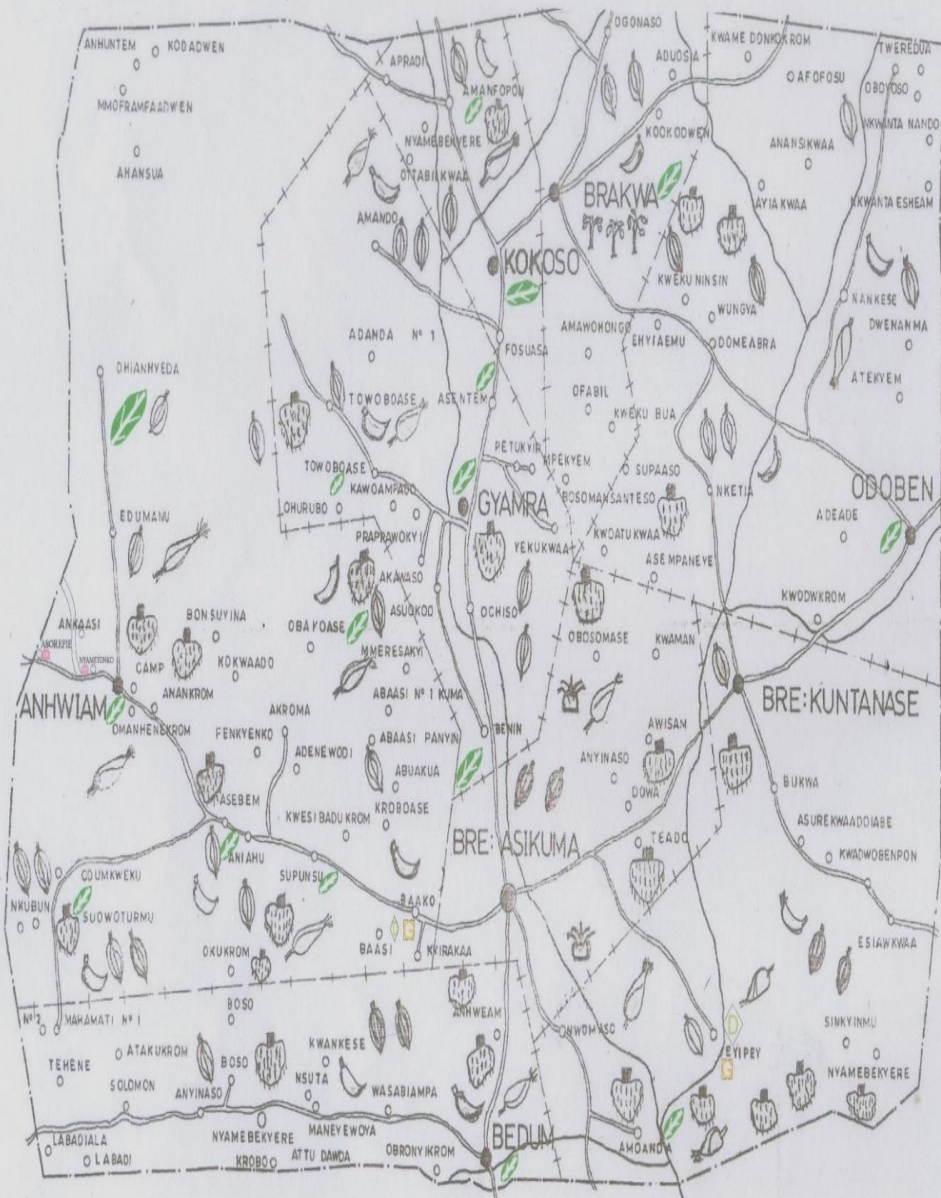
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ayiakwaa • Asentem • Towoboase • Kokoso • Fosuansa • Anhwiam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maize • Plantain • Cassava • Citrus • Banana • Vegetable 	
3	Opimo–Nyanyano Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bedum • Krobo • Nyamebekyere • Esiawkwaa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cocoa • Oil palm • Plantain • Cassava • Maize • Vegetable 	15% of district lands surface.
4	Chichiwere–Kakum Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kwanan Area • Odumase • South – Sinkyerenmu • Kofi Ninsin • Otabilkwa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cocoa • Cassava • Vegetable • Maize 	15% of district land surface.

Despite The presence of these rich resources, meaningful mining or extraction activities are yet to be carried out in the District. acknowledge of soil types in an area is an important pre-requisite for developing planning since it helps to advise on the type of crops the soil can support. This is particularly true for the District since more than half of the population depend on farming for their livelihood. These are shown in the figure below:

Figure: 1.5: Resource Map

MAP OF ASIKUMA ODOBEN BRAKWA

LEGEND



OIL PALM	
COCOA	
PLANTAIN	
CITRONELLA	
MAIZE	
PALM OIL EXTRACTION	
CITRUS	
DIAMOND	
GOLD	
AFFORESTATION	



RESOURCE MAP

Environmental Situation

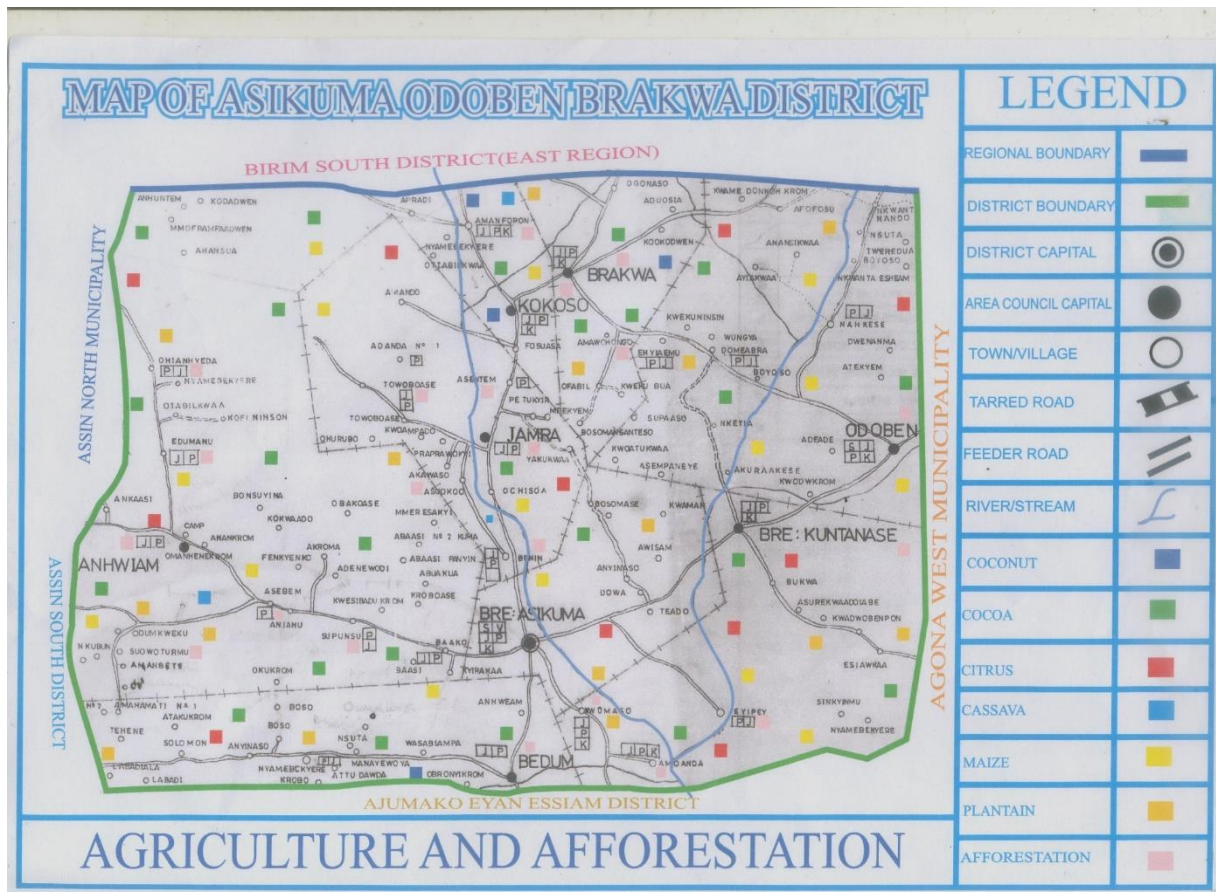
The status of the environment in the District is captured under two categories, namely, the Natural Environment where the majority of the people spend the day to obtain their livelihood and the Built Environment or Human settlement.

Conditions of the Natural Environment

The natural environment of the District which used to be one of the purest in the region is gradually losing its purity and importance. This can be attributed to the increase in population and its attendant problems and effect on the environment. The District can boast of natural environment ranging from forest reserves with rich species of flora and fauna to vast arable land that can support the production of both staple crops and cash crops. The forest reserves are found in the northern part of the district and abounds with high economic value trees. The forest currently is depleting at an alarming rate and in many areas the natural vegetation cover that is the primary forest is gradually giving way to secondary forest interspersed with grasses. This makes greater portion of the land infertile and also caused some of the rivers to dry up.

It is, however, important that the Forestry Service Commission and the District Assembly initiate a more intensive afforestation programme to preserve some of the important economic tree species to ensure ecological balance in the district. Sustainable harnessing of existing forest resources is also to be encouraged. This can be shown in the figure below:

Figure 1.6 :Agric. and Forestation



The Built Environment

Human activities do not only impact on the natural environment as have been portrayed vividly under natural environment discussed above; the impact manifests itself perhaps more pungently in areas where humanity lives. Most activities of man in settlements he creates as permanent abode more often impact negatively on the environment. This aspect highlights on the way of life of the people, in terms of their shelter, and living conditions and practices that have direct bearing on the environment.

Basically, there are 464 settlements which are organized in a way that reflects the three most popular settlement patterns namely; linear, nucleated and scattered. About 87% of the houses in the District are predominantly compound in nature and mostly built with sandcrete, landcrete and mud. 47% of the houses in the District are of sandcrete walls while 23% are built of landcrete with mud walled houses constituting about 30%. Materials most commonly used in roofing are iron or aluminium sheets. Other characteristics of the houses in the district include exposed foundations, cracked walls, leaking roofs and ripped-off roofs. There is however, a low room occupancy rate of 2.4% as against 3.0% at the national level. With the state of houses as described above, the housing problem of the district is qualitative (condition) rather than quantitative.

Another characteristic of our built-up environment is the poor road network system. This hinders the smooth movement of vehicles and people in the district. The problem has to do with poor nature of existing roads, especially during the rainy seasons. This has resulted in expensive haulage of people and goods especially food items to and from the market centers. This has increased the incidence of post-harvest losses with its attendant loss of income to farmers and traders.

Physical planning in its technical sense has virtually nothing to say since funds are released for layout to be carried out as houses are built haphazardly without any recourse to laid-down physical planning requirements and principles. Most settlements in the district have no layout to guide the management of land in the built environment.

Waste management which happened to be a problem in the most densely populated settlements like Asikuma, Odoben and Brakwa is being addressed with the support of a waste management expert; Zoomlion Company Ltd. In the case of water, about 15% have no access to potable water and rely on streams. Settlements with boreholes also have populations far exceeding capacities of the facilities leading to constant queues, breakdown and high maintenance cost.

The absence of organized streets in the settlements to foster the development of any form of drainage systems has resulted in poor drainage in most of these settlements and over the years gullies have been created and erosion has taken a heavy toll on houses and undermined the foundations and, therefore, the structure of houses in most settlements. The worst form of the drainage problem is demonstrated in Fosuansa where a storm water drainage system was started to relieve the situation but has still not been completed. The prevalence of poor drainage has also resulted in the creation of insanitary conditions. Stagnant water, in low-lying areas of settlements, provides ideal breeding grounds for the growth and multiplication of mosquitoes. These problems associated with water and sanitation may account for the high incidence of malaria and gastro-intestinal disorder prevailing in the district.

The underlying causes of poor environmental sanitation are:

- Inadequate sanitary facilities
- Ignorance and poor sanitary practices
- Lack of proper layout or planning schemes for settlements
- Inadequate drainage system

There is an urgent for sustained education to create awareness on environmental management and practices. A conscious effort should also be made to improve the existing sanitary facilities in the communities. Poor environmental management practices have serious implications on the District's development efforts as more resources which could have been used to provide other social services (which are inadequate) are used rather for sanitation management. The poor environmental sanitation could also lead to outbreak of diseases such as cholera, malaria, typhoid fever and other diseases which limits the productive efforts of the affected and its general consequences on productivity.

Impact of Human Activities including Farming and Bush Fires

In the district, the natural vegetation is steadily degenerating into secondary forest. Relatively little virgin forest remains outside the main forest reserves and the condition can be attributed to persistent extraction of timber resources and improper farming practices such as slash and burn, shifting cultivation methods as well as the incidence of bush fires in the dry season. Despite these improper environmental practices, with their detrimental effects on the vegetation of the district, forest reserves still exist.

Disaster

Disaster can be explained as sudden great misfortunes, which happen to people; examples are wind storms, floods, Domestic/Natural fire outbreaks, droughts, earthquakes, volcanic eruption, outbreak of diseases, etc. Though disasters occur in the district, the rate at which they occur is minimal.

Floods

There has not been any incidence of flooding in its truest sense in the district since the flood plains of most of the rivers in the district are well drained. However, deep gullies created by erosion are seen in most of the communities. The hilly nature of some of the communities in the district is responsible for this development.

Domestic/Bush Fires

The occurrence of domestic fires in the district is very minimal, although records show that some households in communities like Anhwiam, Odoben and Brakwa have suffered from domestic fire outbreaks before. Bushfire outbreak in the district is also on a low side. This could be attributed to the intensive educational campaign mounted by the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) and the personnel of the National Fire Service in the district. However, each year between January and March bushfires are started around in some communities in the district which end up destroying farms and other flora and fauna in the area.

Drought

The district does not usually experience any acute drought, since the atmosphere has very high humidity and there is a double maxima rainfall regime in the district. Therefore apart from the normal dry seasons which occur between January and March every year, drought has not been a major problem of the district. However, indiscriminate logging by chain saw operators in the district has caused a substantial damage to the vegetation. What is even more worrying is when trees along streams are felled indiscriminately causing some of the streams to dry up during the dry seasons.

1.3.2 Culture

Culture, the means through which a particular group of people can be identified is seen as the way they think, talk, dress and other whole of activities that relatively entrenched with them from generation to generation. In Ghana there are several cultures which significantly distinguish the people into tribes. Notably amongst them are Akans, Ewes, Gas etc. The people of Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly are mainly Akans whose culture is well recognized and respected among Ghanaians.

Traditional Set up

Traditional Authority which is embedded in chieftaincy institutions is perhaps the oldest and much revered institution in the country. The positions, traditional status and sphere of influence of chiefs in the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District unlike other areas, present a complex interwoven web-like phenomenon. There are three (3) paramountcies in the district. These are Asikuma, Brakwa and Odoben. The Paramount chief is the head of the traditional area and is known as the "Omanhene". The implementation of the laws on customs, taboos and setting of moral behaviour are combined in him. Under the Omanhene are divisional

chiefs. These are wing or sub-chiefs that assist the paramount chief in the performance of his duties. These sub-chiefs are the Kontihene, (chiefs deputy) Adontehene, Nifahene, Benkumhene, Kyidomhene, Gyaasehene and Sanaahene. In some cases Nsumakwaahene and Nkosuohene also exist in the traditional set-up.

Town/Village Chiefs

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

The Queen Mother

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

Attendants

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

Ethnic Diversity

With regard to ethnic diversity, the District to a large extent is homogenous with the Akans who form about 93.4%. In all about 6.5% of the entire District Population come from other areas of the country apart from Akan. The Other ethnic groups are Ewes, Krobos, Guans, Gas, and the tribes from the northern Ghana. In view of these, there is diversity of cultures. Traditions and languages spoken in the district are varied. The migrants who are scattered all over the district are mostly engaged in farming activities particularly cocoa, oil palm production and foodstuffs. Even though there are different tribal groupings in the district, there is peace and harmony among the various ethnic groupings. This has contributed immensely to the peace and stability the district has been enjoying. This peaceful environment is conducive for investment.

Table:1.13 Ethnic Diversity

Ethnic Group	Numbers	Percentage
Akan	103937	94.26
Ga-Adagbe	1025	0.93
Ewe	2718	2.47
Guan	582	0.53
Gurma	918	0.83
Mole-Dagbani	416	0.38
Grusi	320	0.29
Mande	117	0.11
Others	229	0.21
	110262	100.00

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Religious Composition

The inhabitants of Asikuma, Odoben and Brakwa are highly religious. The dominant religion is Christianity. Christians constitute 83.1 percent of respondents, followed by Moslems (9.1%) and adherents of Traditional religion (0.5%). The Christian religion is further broken down into the Catholic (11.0%), Protestant (22.4%), Pentecostal/ Charismatic (29.0%) and other Christians (20.7%). About six percent (6.4%) of the population indicated they are not affiliated to any religion, with nearly twice more males than females. All religious groups in the district observe the taboos in the district. These taboos are considered to have socio-economic and spiritual importance. They regulate farming days, land uses are restricted, water bodies are controlled from use e.g. women during their menstrual times are denied access to the rivers and lumbering in some of the areas (sacred groves) is not allowed because it thought to harbor ancestral spirits which protect their environment.

Table: 1.14 Religious Composition

District	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent

No Religion	7,158	6.4		4,489	8.3		2,669	4.6
Catholic	12,396	11.0		5,910	10.9		6,486	11.1
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	25,234	22.4		11,650	21.5		13,584	23.3
Pentecostal/Charismatic	32,666	29.0		15,139	27.9		17,527	30.0
Other Christians	23,325	20.7		10,960	20.2		12,365	21.2
Islam	10,302	9.1		5,273	9.7		5,029	8.6
Traditionalist	544	0.5		337	0.6		207	0.4
Other (Specify)	1,081	1.0		535	1.0		546	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Situation of Communal Spirit

In spite of the diversity in ethnicity, there is a high sense of communal spirit amongst the people. The belief systems make the people cherish who they are and make it easier to see themselves as one people despite their differences. This is demonstrated in the numerous clean-up exercises carried out in the communities. There is also local enthusiasm in project planning and implementation. This is depicted by the contribution of these communities to donor funded programmes like the Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Projects under Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA). Under the Community Led Total Sanitation Programme, DA is expected to contribute 5% towards capital cost while communities are required to contribute raw materials towards the provision of individual latrines under the water and sanitation programme. Aside these donor funded programmes, some communities initiate their own programmes and ask the Assembly for help. All the above depict a high communal spirit on the part of the populace. Nevertheless, communal spirit is gradually declining with years especially in the urban communities. The spirit of the extended family system is gradually losing its importance to the nuclear family system. In the same manner the spirit of voluntarism is also dying and paving way for self-seeking behaviour. With this the use of community participation as an approach to development is losing its significance.

Traditional Knowledge

The traditional knowledge of the people in the District is revealed through myths, proverbs, names, sayings, arts, songs, poems and stories.

Myths, Proverbs and Names

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

Sayings and Art

Sayings of the people in the district are expressions or maxims which expose much of traditional knowledge. Experienced old people come out with compositions which give expressions to what are deep within them and actually control their actions. People in the district use artistic symbols to tell a lot about their traditional knowledge. These artistic symbols are silent informants or communicators of the way of life of the people. These artistic symbols include the linguist staff and others.

Poems and Stories

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

Attitude and Practices

The people are generally friendly and sociable. They are sensitive to issues and policies of the government and fully participate in public fora and funerals, festivals and other social activities. Some attitudes and cultural practices in the district include these;

Libation

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

Beliefs in the potency of demons, witches and gods

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

Ancestral Worship

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

Marriage Ceremony

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

Naming Ceremony

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

Funerals

Funerals are common ceremonies among the people in the district. They are usually organized on Saturdays in connection with the earthly departure of a person as a way of bidding him their farewell. It is one single most important event that brings the youth home to mourn with their people. It also enables the youth visit their old parents. Business in mourning cloth is quite brisk, particularly, Asikuma and Odoben.

Festival

The people of Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District regard Festivals as very important occasions because this is the time the Chiefs who are custodians of our land and culture exhibit the rich culture to the outside world, make family gatherings and plan development projects for the area. The various communities of the district observe the Akwambo and Okyir festivals in their own peculiar way. As social festivities, they are also occasions where communities plan their

developmental activities including strategies for mobilizing funds for development project implementation. Such celebrations could be well organized and developed into tourist attractions.

Inheritance

The people of Breman practice the matrilineal inheritance system. Female children in the extended family under the system are considered important for the survival of the family as a unit. Inheritance is therefore passed on from brothers to their sisters' children (nephews or nieces). Polygamy is a common social characteristic in the district, especially in the farming communities; some of the reasons for polygamy practices include:

- Wide disparity of the male-female ratio (1:3)
- Inadequate employment opportunities for women compelling them to seek early marriage.

Moral and Social Values

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

Good Manners

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

Participation

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

Positive Cultural Practices Necessary to Promote Development in the District

The district has great cultural and historical heritage in terms of festivals that can be developed for both domestic and international tourism to help promote development. Prominent tourism among such festivals are the Akwambo and Okyir festivals. During these Festivals, people from all walk of life in Ghana and outside the country troop to their various communities to witness this Festival.

Implications for development

- The people in the district have rich culture that can be tapped to enhance development of the district.
- The Traditional Authorities (the chiefs and the elders) should be brought on board in the development agenda of the Assembly.

1.3.3 Settlement Systems

This section discusses the organization of human economic activities over space. It discusses primarily the type, location, number and distribution of services and facilities within the district as a critical study of spatial location and distribution of services and facilities and their linkages provide an understanding of the District's Spatial Economy and an insight into the adequacy of the functions performed by the various settlements. It would also help us to establish the hierarchy of settlements as well as their distribution in space which would provide basis for injecting equity and efficiency into the space economy. Further, it provides an in-depth understanding and knowledge of the adequacy and variety of functions performed by a settlement as well as identifying disadvantaged areas.

Spatial Distribution

The 2010 PHC gave the District population density as 127 persons per square km; at first sight; this figure seems to paint a picture of a highly densely operated area. However, apart from the three major commercial and traditional towns: Asikuma, Odoben and Brakwa, there is no community where the population is over 5000. The rest of the district is dotted with over 662 communities, which gives an average community ratio of 352 or less per community. This dispersed nature of the settlements in their small population size makes the equitable provision of infrastructural facilities difficult. Since most of them do not meet the required threshold population for the provision of a facility such as clinic, health post, Schools etc.

Human Settlements Patterns

The settlement patterns of the district are more concentrated along the major trunk roads. Besides this pattern, most of the smaller settlements are scattered all over the district. The dispersed settlements are quite **isolated, inaccessible, and therefore lack basic services** because they do not meet the threshold population for some required services such as electricity supply. This is the case, especially in the Western part of the district – (Anhwiam and Bedum) area.

From the survey conducted by the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit on distribution and site of settlements, it was observed that, most settlements are rural as portrayed by the 2010 population and housing census. Asikuma, Odoben, Kuntinase, Bedum and Brakwa are only a medium sized towns and the average size of population in all the other settlements is about 300. This indicates that large proportion of the district population live in the rural areas where poverty, deprivation, illiteracy and other social vices are more pronounced.

Table 1.15: Population by Settlement

SETTLEMENT CATEGORIES (NO. OF PERSONS)	SETTLEMENT	
	Number	%
Below 100	148	33
101 -250	136	30
251 – 500	100	22.32
501 – 1000	42	9.38
1001 – 2000	5	1.12
2001 – 5000	12	2.68

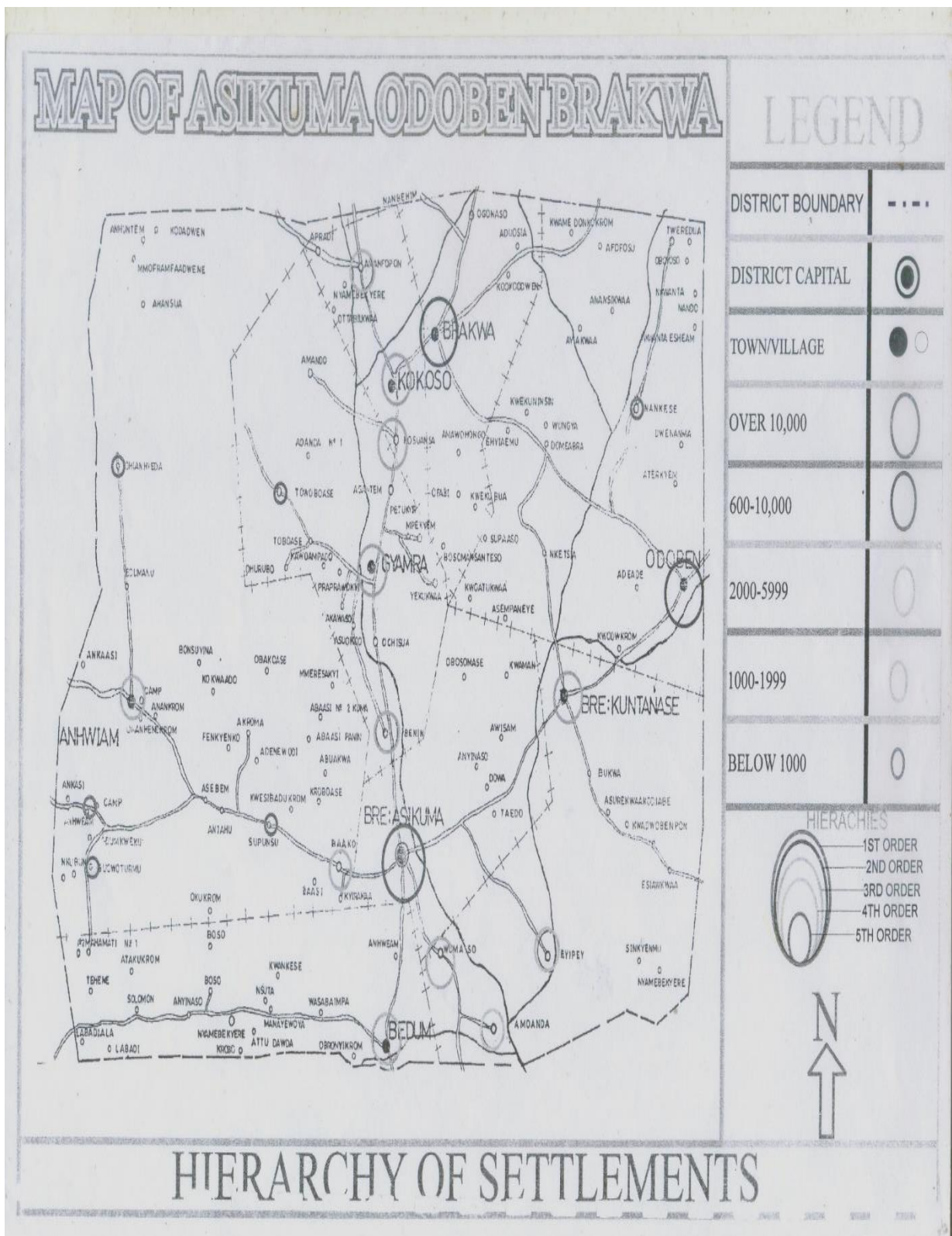
Above 5000	3	1.12
Total	448	100

In the ranking of settlements in the District, three functional hierarchies could be identified

- First level – Asikuma, Odoben and Brakwa
- Second level – Bedum, Kuntanase, Jamra, Kokoso and Anhwiam
- Third level – Fosuansa, Nwomaso, Benin and Amanfopong

First level – these are commercial or traditional seats with population of 5000 and above. eg. Asikuma, Odoben, and Brakwa. Second level – these are communities relatively smaller than in the first level. They have population between 2000-4000 and the Third level – these are basically rural communities with population below 2000 as depicted in the figure below:

Figure 1.7: Hierarchy of Settlements



Location and Distribution of Services

An important issue in dealing with spatial organization is the distribution of services. This together with conditions of communication and transportation system and social factors determine the access the people have to basic services. A study of spatial location and distribution of service; and their inter-linkages in the district was carried out with the aid of the scalogram analysis. Though it is a non-statistical tool, it arranges facilities by their ambiguity and ranks settlements by functional complexity on a matrix. By this,

settlements can be ranked based on the different types of facilities available in them. This analysis provides an in-depth knowledge about the adequacy and variety of functions performed by a settlement and also helps in the determination of hierarchy of settlements and the nature of spatial integration they exhibit in the district. In all 29 Services were considered from the various sectors of the district economy namely education, health, electricity, agriculture, administration, commerce (market) and communication. The distributions of the services over the 20 major settlements are shown in the figure above.

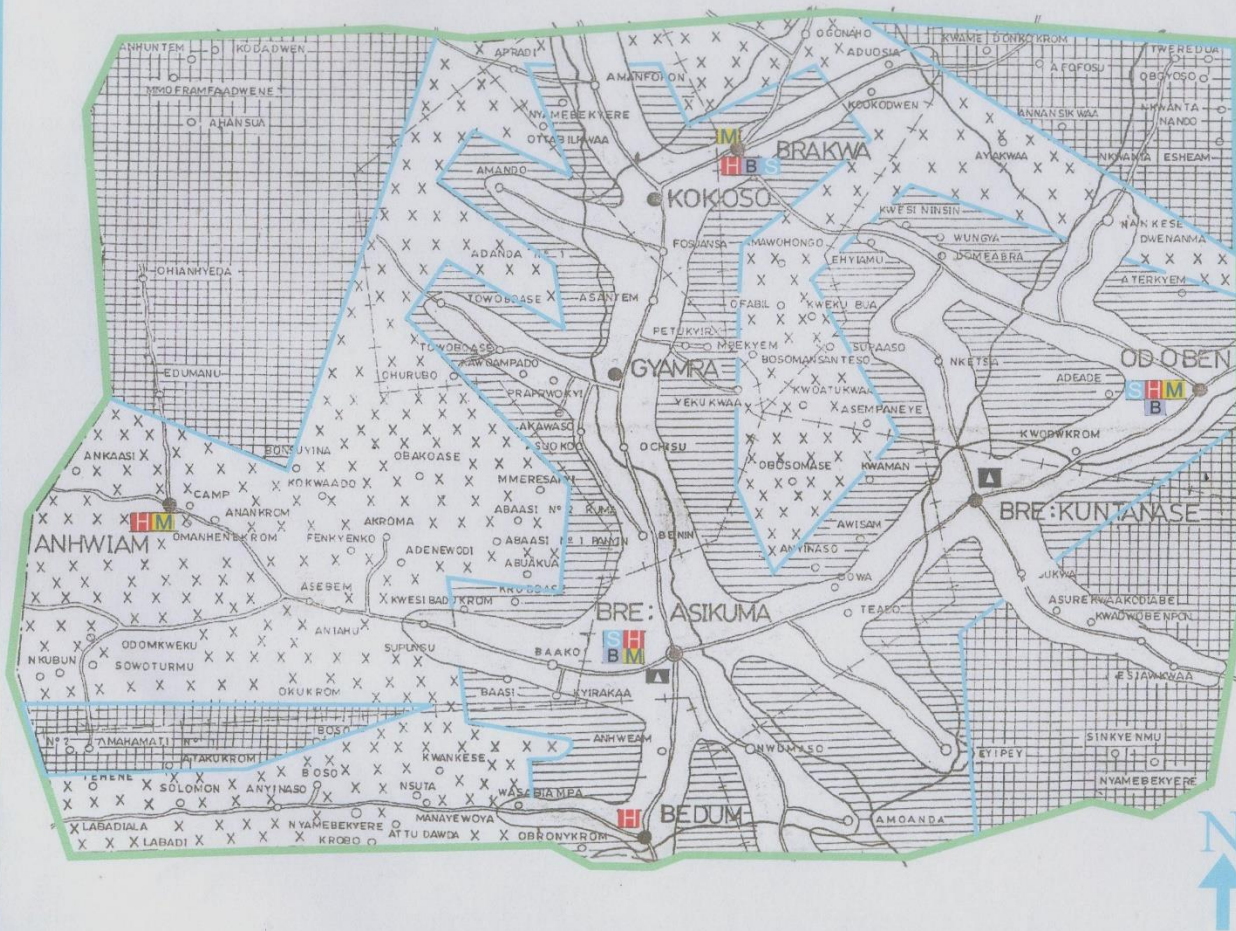
Functional Hierarchy of Settlement and its Implications

From the scalogram analysis, the variety and level of services in each of the settlements was determined. Based upon these, the settlements have been ranked in a hierarchical order. However, the analysis revealed a weak linkage between population distribution and service location and skewness in the distribution of service to the detriment of the rural areas. The analysis revealed three levels of settlements within the district. Asikuma, the district capital is the highest of the settlements having 27 services out of the 29 services considered. Brakwa and Odoben are the second order settlements. The third order settlements are made up of Jamra, Bedum, Kuntanase, Kokoso, Fosuansa, Amanfopong, Nwomaso and Baako. These settlements do provide some services for the surrounding satellite villages. The services they provide are inadequate to meet the demands of the people hence people in need of basic facilities or services end up in the district capital because it is easier to access the district facilities than the lower order ones.

Most of the settlements are found outside the functional region or zones which show that there are spatial imbalances in the distribution of services in the district. It reveals that some communities are cut-off from enjoying socio-economic services. In conclusion, if development is to benefit the entire people in the district, there is the need for these lower order settlements to be upgraded. This is shown in the figure below:

Figure 1.8: Social Services

MAP OF ASIKUMA ODOBEN BRAKWA DISTRICT



LEGEND

DISTRICT BOUNDARY	
DISTRICT CAPITAL	
TOWN/VILLAGE	
MOTOR ROAD	
HIGH ACCESS ZONE	
MEDIUM ACCESS ZONE	
LOW ACCESS ZONE	
LEAST ACCESS ZONE	

SERVICES

SECONDARY SCHOOL	
HEALTH POST	
BANKING SERVICES	
WEEKLY MARKET	
POST OFFICE	

OPTIMUM ACCESSIBILITY TO BANKS, SEC. SCHOOLS, MARKETS, HEALTH AND POSTAL SERVICES

Surface Accessibility to Services

Having identified the level and variety of services and facilities in the district (using the scalogram analysis) a further analysis was made to determine the accessibility of these services and facilities in the district to the people. Accessibility defines the ease with which an individual travels from a given location to another location(s) within the district in order to access a given facility or service. This is measured in terms of the time spent in travelling between the two locations (travel time), which in turn depends on distance, means of transport and the route conditions.

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

A total of seven services were considered. These services were considered due to their relatively importance in providing basic services to the people. These services are:

- Health and Water
- Educational institution
- Police
- Market centres
- Banking
- Revenue Collection Centres
- Electricity, Postal and Telecommunication services

Using the assumptions above, the maximum distance (in km) that one need to travel to access the seven facilities were used in analysing surface accessibility to each facility.

Distribution of Health and Water Facilities

The settlements along the major roads have access to pipe borne water – Asikuma, Kuntense, Odoben and Jamra. Settlements with population over 300 have access to a borehole or a better water facility. Hence over 75% of the total population has access to potable water, the Map illustrates the situation. According to CWSA, all settlements that qualify for water have been catered for, by national standard. But this criterion is misleading because about 75% of the district population lives in the rural areas which do not get access to potable water. With respect to health services, almost all the towns in the third hierarchy of settlement have one form of health facility. They cater for the surrounding settlements. All the health posts refer cases to Asikuma District Hospital. Their spatial distribution seems even and well spread.

Even though not all communities have access to quality health care right under their doorsteps, a lot of communities in the District access health care from nearby communities within walking distance. With the introduction of CHIPS Centres by the Ghana Health Services, health care delivery is improving. With the above notwithstanding, Anhwiam-Baako area council and its environs have problems of accessing health; the only communities along that road stretch that has a health facility are Anhwiam and Sowutuom at which people from its environs have to trek to access health care. This is as a result of the fact that majority of settlements in this portion are mainly farming hamlets and cottages whose individual threshold population cannot support even level “A” health facility which requires a threshold population of 2500. The population of individual hamlets and cottages of the area ranges between 5 households to 100 households with an average household of 5 people. It is worth noting that even though their individual threshold population cannot support the least level of health delivery, the sum total of population of hamlets in the area suggest that a relatively high number of the people do not have adequate access to health facility.

Distribution of Educational Facilities

Almost all the towns selected had one form of educational institution or the other. Most of these schools were within reach to most of the pupils. Almost every primary school had a Junior Secondary School to cater for the kids from the basic schools. In the same vein, there are four (4) good secondary, Technical and Vocational schools to cater for pupils from the basic schools and even absorb some more students from outside should the need arise. Apart from the public schools there are a host of private basic schools scattered all over the district and for the purpose of analysis like what was done for the health institutions these were not captured in the exercise.

Accessibility again is encouraging in the central portion and the north eastern corridor. In terms of second cycle institution, the western portion has the least physical access.

Distribution of Market Centres

The District's traditional markets are situated in a few settlements including Anhwiam, Asikuma, Odoben, Bedum, Benin, Fosuausa, Nwomaso, Amoanda, Baako and Brakwa. However there are several smaller markets scattered over the district in smaller communities. These markets specialize in the sale of perishable food stuffs. They are permanent markets in their locations and normally function daily. The weekly market on the hand is located at Asikuma, Anhwiam and Brakwa. Tuesday and Friday have thus been designated as market days at Asikuma and Anhwiam as well as Thursday for Brakwa. During market days, most farmers and traders converge at these places to transact gamut of business from farm produce to textiles and utensils as well as clothing. The Thursday of activities which equally promote transport business, whilst creating employment for the teeming youth

Distribution of Agricultural Extension Services

It is an undeniable fact that agriculture is the most important economic activity in the District. The sector employs 61% of the total labour force of the district. This prompted the assessment of physical accessibility to agricultural extension services in the district. The study indicates that people who travel within 30 minutes to access agricultural extension services have access to that facility. People who also stay 30km on the main road from agricultural extension services are assumed to have access to the facility. People who travel on the minor road to access extension services at a distance of 9km are assumed to have access to the facility. There are areas to the north and western part of the District, which are not accessible to Agric. Extension services. These areas are at Okukrom, Ewurakese and Asabeim, Fankyerkoh etc

Distribution of Banking Services

Capital formation for investment lies in the purview of the banking institutions in the district. To this end, efforts were made to assess the physical access to banking facilities by the people of the district. Commercial and Rural Banks in the district were considered. The analyses reveal that there are both commercial and rural banks in the district, but banking facilities are not easily accessible to all the people in the district. The three larger settlements – Asikuma, Odoben and Brakwa have Rural Banks.

Asikuma has a Commercial Bank and a Rural Bank. Odoben and Brakwa have Breman Rural Banks. Apart from these services, SIC, AKI Microfinance and SSNIT operate in Asikuma. It could be concluded that the communities in which these institutions are located have high accessibility. However a lump of the communities have low access to banking services.

Distribution of revenue collection centres

The table shows the distribution of revenue centres of the AOB District. Asikuma, the District capital is the highest in terms of revenue generation for the Assembly.

Table 1.16: Revenue Centres of the District Assembly

No.	Centre	% of Revenue Collected		
1	Asikuma	37.5	37.5	41
2	Brakwa	22.5	22.5	27
3	Odoben	17.0	17	25
4	Kuntanase	6.0	6	6
5	Anhwiam	2.5	2.5	2.5
6	Bedum	5.5	5.5	4.5
7	Jamra	5.0	5	5
8	Kokoso	4.0	4	3

Electricity, Postal and Telecommunication services

All the towns with electricity are found along the major roads running through the district making all the zonal capitals well catered for with their satellite towns without electricity.

The three post offices in the District are -Breman Asikuma, Breman Kuntanase and then Breman Kokoso. The one at Kuntanase and Kokoso are not being used. There are to be reactivated and rehabilitated for use. The Asikuma post office is in a deplorable state and needs rehabilitation. The telephone facilities like MTN, VODAFONE and AIRTEL-TIGO exist in Asikuma. The existence of these facilities is enhancing business activities in the District.

Distribution of Key Production Centres

The favourable climate, vegetation and good soil supports the cultivation and production of large variety of food and cash crops such as cocoa plantain, rice, cassava, maize, vegetable, citrus and livestock including rearing of animals such as sheep, goats, pig and fowls, but these are reared on small scale bases. There are few cottage industries in the district such as oil palm extraction, gari processing, basket weaving, batik tie and die and shoe making.

The principal food growing areas are located along major roads and the fringe of the forest reserves. Cocoa and oil palm are grown almost in all communities in the district. The problems affecting farming activities in the districts are small farm holdings, post-harvest loses poor roads, poor marketing, high cost of farm inputs, inadequate access to credit facilities and mono-cropping. It is in respect of these constraints that the Government introduces the free cocoa mass spraying and cocoa high tech fertilizer to compliment farmer's effort so as to increase yield. Some raw materials for cottage industries can also be found in large quantities for prospective investment. These are rattan, cane, bamboo and clay.

Distribution of Police Station

There are three (3) police stations in the district located at Asikuma, Brakwa and Amanfopong. All the Police stations are under staff and lack logistics, therefore third services cannot cover the entire population.

Determination of Accessibility to Facilities (Maps to be inserted)

The two determinants of physical accessibility to facilities are

- The type and the condition of road networks
- The type and the nature of the road determine the travel speed and the time it takes to arrive at a destination.

In determining the travel speed in the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District, the following assumptions were made the various roads types.

- On the trunk road the general accepted speed is 80km per hour. But in the AOB, the travel speed was taken as 70km per hour and waiting time was assumed to be 5 minutes. The fact is that there are vehicles on the road at all times because the district capital is nodal town and also the adjacent district capitals are noted for their commercial activities.
- In case of the feeder roads, the accepted speed is 50km per hour and the waiting time is 30 minutes.
- To mitigate the long waiting time, the feeder road network must be improved to enhance free movement of vehicle at ease.
- Transit points known as bus stops are to be constructed for passengers waiting for vehicles.

Roads

The Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District has about 435.6km extensive road network. The roads facilitate the movement of goods and services. They link farm lands there by assisting farmers to transport their farm products to the nearest market centres. The roads also link health and educational service centres thus promoting health and educational delivery systems. The table below indicate the category of the road network in the district – locations, distances and their current conditions visa-vi their socio economic importance.

Table 1.17: 1st Class Road network in Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District

Category	No.	Road network / Settlement Served/ links	Length	Status/ condition	Remarks
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1 st Class Road under Feeder Roads	1	Amoanda – Asikuma – Benin – Amanfopong	12.5	Fair	To be reconstructed
	2	Asikuma- Kuntense – Odoben – Nkum	10.2	Fair	To be reconstructed
	3	Asikuma-Baako-Asabein-Anhwiam-	20.5	Fair	To be constructed and tarred
	4	Asikuma- Bedum	18.5	Fair	To be reconstructed

Table 1.18: 3rd Class Road network in Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District

Category	No.	Road net work / Settlement Serve/ links	Length	Status/ condition	Remarks
3 rd Class Road under Feeder Roads (Feeder Roads Imprudent	1	Bedum – Attu Dauda – Assin Manso	10.2	Bad	To be reshaped
	2	Kyirakaa Junction – Kyirakaa	8.6	Bad	To be reshaped
	3	Ewurakese - Fankyreko	9.2	Bad	To be reshaped
	4	Asikuma – Aboakwa	7.6	Bad	To be reshaped
	5	Sowotuum Junction – Sowotuum – Besease	2.1	Bad	To be reshaped
	6	Anhwiam – Edumanu – Ohiahyeda	1.8	Bad	To be reshaped
	7	Assuman Gwira Junction – Essuman Gwira	6.1	Bad	To be reshaped
	8	Nkaase Junction - Nkaase	10.9	Bad	To be reshaped
	9	Sunpun-Okukrom	1.0	Fair	To be reshaped
	10	Baako Cocoa Station – Yaw Effah – Kwanza Odiabere	4.1	Fair	To be reshaped
	11	Anhiehu – Ankasa	7.2	Bad	To be reshaped
	12	Eyipey Junction – Eyipey	12.2	Bad	To be reshaped

	13	Boame Nkwanta Junction – Boamenkwanta - Obosomase – Nkokoa	3.2	Bad	To be reshapped
	14	Kwanan Junction – Kwanan – Baiden	4.1	Bad	To be reshapped
	15	Kuntenase – Akurakese	6.2	Fair	To be reshapped

(Cont'd) Table 1.12: 3rd Class Road network in Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District

(cont'd) Category	No.	Road net work / Settlement Serve/ links	Length	Status/ condition	Remarks
	16	Oodben – Nankses- Tweredua	10.1	Fair	Regular Maintainace
	17	Domeabra – Asarekwa	5.1	Bad	Regular Maintainance
	18	Brakwa – Ogonaso – Akurakoko	7.6	Bad	To be reshapped
	19	Brakwa – Aofosu Eduosia – Akwaso	5.6	Good	To be reshapped
	20	Jamra – Towoboase – Adandan	6.2	Bad	To be reshapped
	21	Amanfopong – Nyamebekyere	3.8	Fair	To be reshapped

Table 1.19: Cocoa Roads network in Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District

Category	No.	Road net work / Settlement Serve/ links	Length	Status/ condition	Remarks
Cocoa Roads	22	Bonsuhyina Junction – Kwashirokwaa	3.1	Bad	Regular Maintance
	23	Kofi Ainsin – Ed	7.1	Bad	To be reshapped
	24	Ayipey – Amoanda (Bridge)	7.8	Bad	To be reshapped

	25	Akurakese – Ayiakwa – Nankese	4.8	Bad	To be reshapped
	26	Ayiakoa – Anasekwa	4.5	Bad	To be reshapped
	27	Kuntanase- Asarekwa	3.2		To be reshapped
	28	Asarekwa - Brakwa	5.0		New road
	29	Adandan – Otabilkwa	6.5		New road
	30	Towoboase - akwanakwa	4.5		New road

In all, the District has a total of **435**.Kilometer roads which link the rural communities to the District capital. There are also first class roads which pass through the District capital, Asikuma. The roads from:

- There is a first class road from Akim Oda through Asikuma via Cape Coast to Sekondi (Western Region). The other first class road is from Swedru through Asikuma via Assin Foso to Kumasi (Ashanti Region). These roads are of economic importance to towns and villages they pass to but their surfaces are very bad especially Asikuma Anhwiam Foso Road.
- The feeder roads in the district are in poor conditions. The nature of the roads makes it difficult to transport farm produce to the marketing centres, affecting free movement of services people find it difficult to reach health centres. Teachers are unwilling to accept posting to rural schools. This is affecting socio-economic development in the district
- The AOB District Assembly, in collaboration with the Department of Feeder Road, has to ensure routine maintenance of the feeder roads.
- The timber merchant roads, which are now being used by drivers to reach some of the settlement, should be re-constructed to meet the needs of the rural folks. These roads link the remote rural communities which they use to reach hospitals and market centers.

Commodity Flows

Market surveys were undertaken to determine the extent of natural interaction between the market centres and their surrounding areas. It was also done to determine the trading position of the district that is the nature of exchange between the district and the rest of the country. A survey involving sellers and buyers were conducted in the major market centers; Asikuma, Brakwa and Anhwiam among others. The goods traded in were classified under agricultural and manufactured goods and their monetary values computed for the analysis.

It was realized that these markets functioned as retailing of agricultural produce mainly plantain, maize, yam, and cassava among others which are mainly produced within the district and manufactured goods clothing, hardware cosmetics which come in mainly from outside the district. The analysis was taken in two parts namely exogenous flows and endogenous flows.

Exogenous Flows

Exogenous flows refer to the exchange of goods between the district and the rest of the country. That is goods moving beyond the borders of the district. Goods entering the district from other parts of the country are considered (imports), exogenous inflows are those leaving the district to outside destinations were considered exogenous outflows (exports). The main trading partners are from Accra, Mankessim, Oda, Swedru, Takoradzi and Kumasi among others.

Endogenous Flows

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

Manifestation of Levels and Locations of the Poor and Functional Regions

Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District has Eight (8) Town/Area councils. The capitals of each of these eight area councils have facilities that the people in the capital can take advantage of. For instance Area/ Town Council Capitals are endowed with social infrastructure such as market centres, schools etc. Thus poverty levels around these areas are not well manifested as seen in the remote parts of the areas or the hinterland of the area council. Within the remote parts of the area councils, owing to bad nature of the roads, people find it difficult to transport their food stuffs to market centres for sale. Thus their income levels are very low. Besides, family planning methods are not adopted giving way to so many births and their attendant problems.

1.3.4 Economy of the District

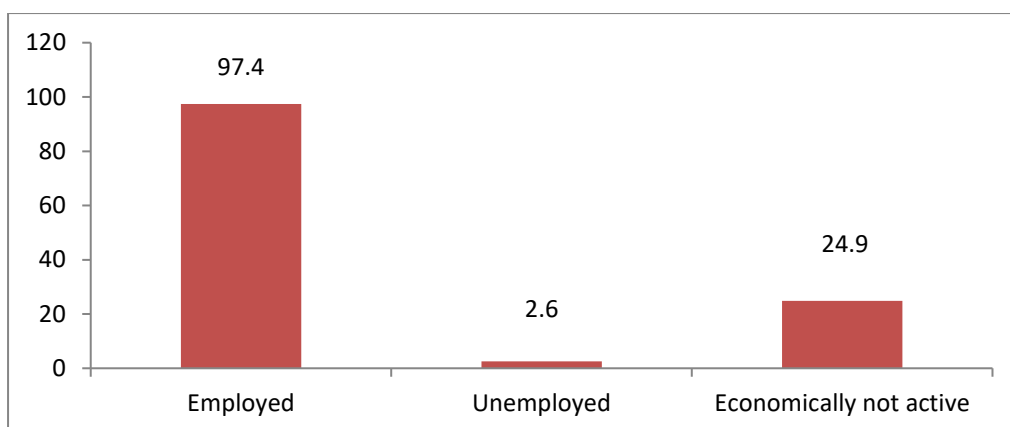
The strategy to improve production and generate gainful employment is based on creating an enabling environment to stimulate private sector activities. This will involve improvement of the capacity of the private sector to adopt an entrepreneurial approach to increase productivity and generate employment. This will be based on the data collected from the District. The programme on production and employment will seek not only to improve public sector delivery of programmes but also provide sufficient incentives to stimulate private sector activities in increasing and sustaining production of basic staples, production of selected export crops, and vigorously expand employment in sectors such as tourism which can employ and enhance the skills of people in geographical areas where the poor reside most.

The production and gainful employment considered under the GSGDA II 2014-2017 seeks to promote improved output levels in the various sectors of the economy (Agriculture, Industry and Service) and also promote employment. The high level of unemployment recorded in the country needed efforts to be geared towards the problem to raise the standard of living of Ghanaians. The engagement of people in employment and production will also reduce the high incidence of social vices in the country. Production and Gainful Employment considered in this report entail a look at the structure of the economy, employment status in terms of the population in the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa employed and unemployed, gender and employment, income and employment and the causes of unemployment in the District. A further look at the sectors of the economy was also done. This is because; the sectors of the economy are interrelated and interdependent on one another for growth and development. Therefore, the development of one leads to the other. Under the agricultural sector, the methods of farming in the District, major crops grown in the district, the marketing of produce the types of storages facilities for crops, incidence of post harvests, livestock production levels and the major animals kept were analysed. The development problems, suggested solutions and the development priorities under the agriculture sector have also been outlined for efforts to be focused on. A further look at the average income per the agriculture sector has also been done. For the industrial sector, a look at the types of industries engaged in, the contribution of the industrial sector to employments and income. Under the service sector of consideration include, the types of service rendered the performance of the sector in terms of its contribution to income and employment, the marketing strategies, the various financial institutions and its function as well as the development problems and priorities of the sector.

Economic status in the district

Information on economic activity status by sex for persons 15 years and older in the district is shown in Figure 4.1. For the district as a whole, there are 63,800 persons who are 15 years and older of which 29,078 are males and 34722 are females. For persons 15 years and older, 75.1 percent of them are economically active (i.e. those employed or unemployed) and 24.9 percent are not economically active (i.e. not working and not looking for work). It is also observed that 97.4 percent of the economically active are employed while 2.6 percent are unemployed.

Figure 1.9: Percentage of economic activity status in the district



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Occupation Status of the District

Table 1.14 shows the distribution of occupation of the economically population in the district by sex. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers form nearly two-thirds (65.2%) occupation group in the district. service and sales workers (13.1%) forms the second largest group. Managers, professionals, associate professionals and technicians altogether form 6.3 percent of employed persons. Distribution by sex shows that 65.2 percent of males are in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers compared with 62.4 percent of females. A higher percentage of females (20.1%), than males (4.7%) however are found in service and sales work. As expected plant and machine operators are dominated by males (4.7%) compared with 0.1 percent females.

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	46,683	100.0	21,364	100.0	25,319	100.0
Managers	542	1.2	255	1.2	287	1.1
Professionals	1,904	4.1	1,185	5.5	719	2.8
Technicians and associate professionals	476	1.0	346	1.6	130	0.5
Clerical support workers	234	0.5	151	0.7	83	0.3
Service and sales workers	6,093	13.1	1,012	4.7	5,081	20.1
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	30,442	65.2	14,655	68.6	15,787	62.4
Craft and related trades workers	4,799	10.3	2,298	10.8	2,501	9.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,028	2.2	1,000	4.7	28	0.1
Elementary occupations	1,158	2.5	455	2.1	703	2.8
Other occupations	7	0.0	7	0.0	0	0.0

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Economic activity of the District

Industry refers to the main economic activity of the establishment where the respondent works. For example, the industry of a carpenter, who makes orthopaedic devices and is employed by a hospital, is health. Table 1.15 shows the distribution of persons by industry in the district. The agriculture, forestry and fishing is the leading industry as it employs 65.6 per cent of the economically active population in the district. This is followed by wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles employing 13.5 percent and 6.8 percent in the Manufacturing industry. Distribution by sex shows that 69.9 percent of males are in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers compared with 62.0 percent of females. A higher percentage of females (14.0%), than males (5.3%) however are found in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

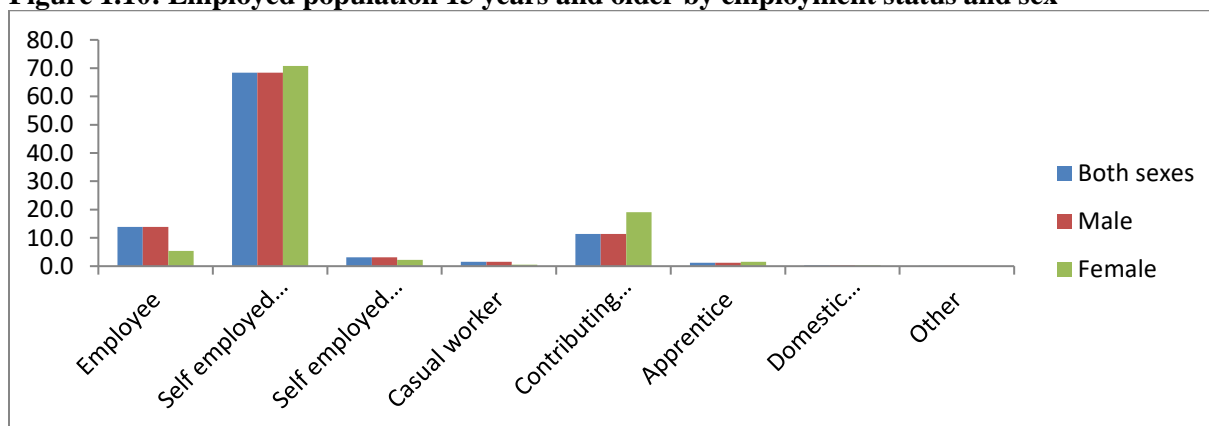
Table 1.21: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and Sex						
Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	46,683	100.0	21,364	100.0	25,319	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	30,622	65.6	14,933	69.9	15,689	62.0
Mining and quarrying	15	0.0	13	0.1	2	0.0
Manufacturing	3,172	6.8	1,168	5.5	2,004	7.9
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	20	0.0	20	0.1	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	55	0.1	36	0.2	19	0.1
Construction	758	1.6	744	3.5	14	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,683	10.0	1,142	5.3	3,541	14.0
Transportation and storage	873	1.9	849	4.0	24	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	2,035	4.4	152	0.7	1,883	7.4
Information and communication	51	0.1	46	0.2	5	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	101	0.2	74	0.3	27	0.1
Real estate activities	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	342	0.7	115	0.5	227	0.9
Administrative and support service activities	127	0.3	105	0.5	22	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	355	0.8	286	1.3	69	0.3
Education	1,673	3.6	1,064	5.0	609	2.4
Human health and social work activities	370	0.8	146	0.7	224	0.9
Arts entertainment and recreation	54	0.1	46	0.2	8	0.0
Other service activities	1,199	2.6	359	1.7	840	3.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	174	0.4	62	0.3	112	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census						

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Employment Status

Figure 1.2 presents the employment status of the economically active population in the district. Overall, 69.7 percent of the economically active persons in the district are self-employed without employees, with an additional 2.7 percent self-employed with employees. While 9.3 per cent are employees indicating the private informal sector is thus the main source of employment for the economically active persons in the district. The proportion of males who are self-employed without employee is 68.4 percent of the male employed population while the females are 70.8 per cent of total employed female population 15 years and older. It is also observe that there are only 1.4 percent apprentices in the district of which 1.2 percent are males and 1.5 percent are females.

Figure 1.10: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Structure of the Economy

The structure of Ghana’s economy remain little changed since independence. The economy remains fragile and very vulnerable to internal and external shocks in the formal sector. The structure of the Assembly’s economy remains an agrarian one. This shows that the agriculture sector dominate in terms of employment. This section takes a total look at the structure of the district economy. The major economic activities are analysed together with fiscal management, disbursement and common fund, revenue generation efforts etc. the structure of the district economy is made up of agriculture, servicing and commerce.

Basically, the structure falls into three categories. These are primary production, manufacturing and services.

Primary Production

This covers agriculture, livestock and fishing. In the district, about 65.6% of the entire population is engaged in the agricultural sector. The farmers are mainly engaged in food and cash crops production. The dominant food crops include cassava, plantain, maize, yam etc. cash crops grown also include cocoa, oil-palm and citrus.

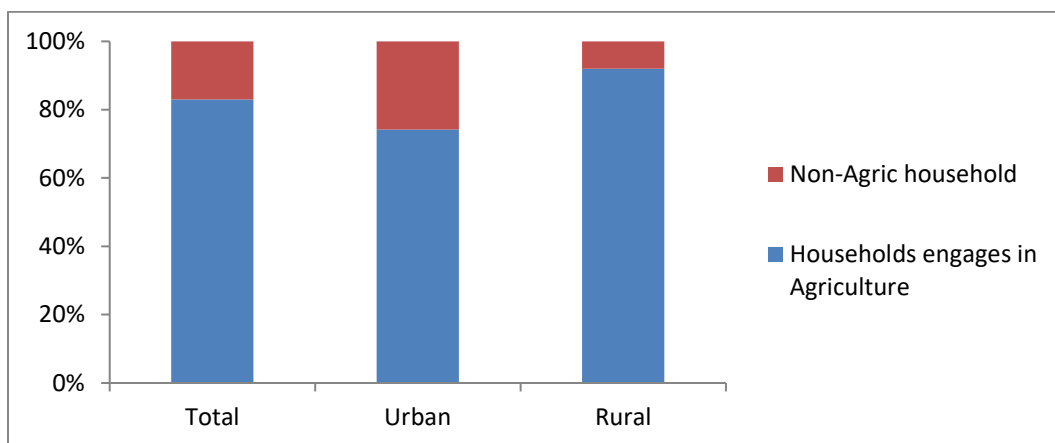
Agriculture

Agriculture, which comprises farming and animal husbandry, is the major economic activity in the area employing about 66 per cent of the working population. This is primarily because of the favourable climatic conditions prevailing in the District. There is therefore the need to look at the agricultural sector of the district since it is the mainstay of the district. It serves mostly as the source of livelihood for the district. The agricultural sector of the district includes both crop production and livestock rearing. Agriculture as practiced in the District is mainly subsistence, producing the staple foods such as plantain, cassava, yam, vegetables and the traditional cash crops as cocoa, coconut, citrus and oil palm. About 61 per cent of the farmers sampled had holdings of more than 3.7 hectares with an average of 3.92 hectares per farmer. This is moderately higher than the national average of 3.0 hectares for small-scale farmers. Commercial farming is an emerging trend, where the out growers practice is catching up with most of farmers in the District. It is depicted in the figure below:

Households in Agriculture

A household where, at least, one person is engaged in any type of farming activity, namely crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming is described by the census as an agricultural household. The proportions of household engaged in agricultural activities in the District are presented in Figure. 7.1. The data show that 83 percent of total households in the district are engaged in agricultural activities with 17 percent in non-agricultural activities. However the urban areas had relatively smaller agricultural households compared with rural areas.

Figure 1.11: Households in Agriculture



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Types of Farming Activities

The various types of farming activities in the district are presented in Table 1.16 It is observed that the various types of farming activities in the district include: crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. The data shows that 83 percent of total households in the district are engaged in agricultural activities with the highest proportion into crop farming (97.9%), while 43.8 per cent are into livestock rearing. Only a very small percentage of agriculture households are engaged in tree growing (0.3%) and fish farming (0.1%). It is also observed that, 92 per cent of households in the rural areas are engaged in agricultural activities and 98.7 per cent of these are into crop farming while about 50 per cent are into livestock rearing.

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	26,997	100.0	13,684	100.0	13,313	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	22,403	83.0	10,153	74.2	12,250	92.0
Crop Farming	21,932	97.9	9,847	97.0	12,085	98.7
Tree Planting	58	0.3	21	0.2	37	0.3
Livestock Rearing	9,818	43.8	3,678	36.2	6,140	50.1
Fish Farming	22	0.1	12	0.1	10	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Crop Farming

From the table above, it is clear that crop farming is the dominant agricultural activity in the District. About 98 % of the farmers are into crop production. The favourable climatic conditions and the geo-physical characteristics of the area support intensive crop farming. These and other factors such as the availability of

arable lands account for the high crop production. Most of the food crops are grown mainly to be sold for income and the rest to be consumed by the family. Tree crops such as cocoa and oil palm are also grown mainly for commercial purposes.

Crops Cultivated

The major crops cultivated can be put into two categories: **Food crops:** maize, plantain, cassava, cocoyam and vegetables and **Tree crops:** cocoa and oil palm.

Table 1.23 shows the average yield and yield per hectare for all the major crops in the district for the year 2013.

Table 1.23: **Average Production Levels for Selected Crops in the District: 2013**

CROP	Production levels 2009		
	Average Hectare cropped per Farmer	Total area cropped (HA) in the District	Total Yield in the District (MT)
Maize	2.1	5,410	11,361
Plantain	9.3	512	4,761.6
Cassava	13.0	5,000	65,000
Cocoyam	5.0	18.5	92.5
Rice	1.1	41	45.1
Yam	5.5	20	110.275

Source: MOFA, ASIKUMA-ODOBEN-BRAKWA DISTRICT, 2013

Types of Farming Practices

A good look at the agricultural sector requires a look at the type of farms engaged in by the people in the district. The types of farms identified during the survey are mixed farming, mixed cropping and mono-cropping. Mixed farming is the system whereby a Farmer is engaged in both crop production and the rearing of farm animals. Mixed cropping involves the growing of different types of crops on the same piece of land whiles mono-cropping is the type of farm whereby a type of crop is grown on a piece of land for a year and a different type of crop grown on the same piece of land the following period. Below is a distribution of the types of farm and the number of people engaged in that farm type in the District. From Table 1.18, mono-cropping is the type of farm practiced by most of the people (51.9%) whiles mixed-farming is the least farm type practiced by the people (5.4%). The desire of the people in the district is therefore to practice mixed-cropping. The reason could be attributed to the fact that, there is available fertile land for agricultural purposes. They also believe that if a particular crop does not do well in a particular year, it could be compensated for by the next year if a different type of crop is grown.

Table 1.24 **Types of Farming Practices**

Type of farming	Frequency	Percentage
Mixed Cropping	2 times a year	30%
Mono-cropping	1 time a year	65%
Mixed Farming	2 times a year	5%
Total		100%

Source: MOFA, ASIKUMA-ODOBEN-BRAKWA DISTRICT, 2013

Production Systems and level of Technology

Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa is a predominantly rural district with farming as the main occupation of the people (58%). The people are mainly engaged in farming practices like mixed farming, mono-cropping, mixed cropping/livestock etc.

Production System: The common method of farming in the district is the slash- stump and burn. This method is used as a result of the location of the district in the forest belt (semi- deciduous forest zone of Ghana) where other mechanical methods of farming are rarely used. Farming Systems: Two main systems of farming are adopted in the district.

1. Permanent Cultivation: This is adopted for perennial crops such as cocoa, oil palm, sugar cane, plantain and citrus among others. Under this system, the farmer remains on the same piece of land under cultivation for many years with the same crops.
2. Shifting Cultivation/ Fallow: Most of the arable crops are grown under this system. Maize, cassava, yam and vegetables are the crops associated with this system. They are either grown as a sole crop (mono crop) or mixed- crops where a combination of more than one crop is cultivated on the same piece of land for a season and then shifted to another to enable a period of fallow.

Level of Technology: There have been a number of technologies that are being impacted to the farmers to increase their yield and improve their living standard. Among such technologies are; No tillage. In this practice weedicide particularly (Run-Up) is sprayed on the field to kill weeds and plants to pave yam mini-setts, row planting to increase plant population, cow dung utilization, application of poultry manure, application of chemical fertilizers and construction of narrow cribs for storage. Some constraints hindering the development of the agricultural sector include ageing farmers, low level of education (most of them are illiterates) and migration of the youth to the urban centres. These farmers prefer the traditional farming practices whereby they use cutlasses, hoes, slash and burn, no tillage etc. Again they do not have any improved methods of farming and there is low adoption of the extension technologies, improper application of chemical fertilizers, poultry manure etc. This in the end affects their yield and incomes.

Average Farm Size

The average farm size cultivated by a farmer in the district is 3.92 hectare. The farm sizes are not only small but also scattered, and this affects the application of modern technology, the operation of farms along business lines and the level of production and incomes of the farmers.

Farm Tools

Most farmers in the district still use the cutlass and hoe for their farming activities. The use of agrochemicals is now on the increase to reduce the need for physical labour and time spent in the production process. However, there are only few agrochemical shops currently located in the district. Most farmers travel to Swedru to purchase their farm inputs. There is therefore the need to promote the sale of these inputs within the district to reduce the cost and time farmers spend to obtain them. It is also important that while the use of Agrochemicals is being promoted on a large scale, the correct application of the chemicals and the required precautions are not compromised, so as to protect our water bodies from pollution and consumers from food contamination.

Additionally, though traditional farming in the District continues to use the local maize and cassava varieties of planting materials, the use of improved varieties of planting materials is on the increase due to efforts by the Agriculture Extension Service. The use of yield boosting chemicals like fertilizers and simple organic manure is being accepted at an appreciable rate among the farmers.

Farm Hands and Cost of Hired Labour.

Available statistics shows that about 68 percent of the farmers' use hired labour on their farms, 30 percent use family hands and 2 percent use 'Ndobua'. The major issue that has been a source of worry to those using hired labour is the high cost of labour who need to be paid and sometimes, fed at the farm site.

Land Acquisition

Land in the district could be acquired either through family heads, through lease, personal ownership and tenancy agreement arrangement. As far as the terms of land acquisition are concerned, most of the farmers acquired their land through either sharecropping or lease. The main types of share cropping are the "abunnu" (half of the crop produced are given to the tenant farmer and half to the landowner) and "abusa" (two-thirds of the produce is given to the farmer and one-third to the landowner). These systems have serious implications as agricultural production is concerned. In terms of costs, rates keep on rising in most cases. There is also uncertainty as far as the farmer's duration on the piece of land is concerned and this blunts incentives among sharecropping and fixed rent tenants. There appears to be little or no innovation as far as the adoption of modern agricultural technology is concerned. Apart from these, land acquisition in the district is generally fraught with litigation and this does not promote increased agricultural production.

Pest and Diseases

Pest and disease condition in the district is not all that serious, apart from the usual caterpillars on vegetables, grass hoppers aphids and mites also affect crops. Common diseases are crop drop in citrus and black pods on cocoa. Common pest in animals include ticks, worms and flies. There is the need to control disease and pest infestation to improve yield.

Access to Extension Services

For the agricultural sector to grow and increase production levels and productivity levels, the farmer must get easy access to extension services which will make known to him or her modern technologies to be used in farming to increase yield which will further lead to an increase in the standard of living. Difficulty in getting access to extension services means, the continuous practice/use of crude methods of farming, disease and pest control. The extension agent to farmer ratio in the district is 1: 2,418. This is woefully inadequate compared with the ideal ratio of 1:1,500, and the national ratio of 1: 1,670. Most farmers, especially those in Mante, Nkwanta Nando, Nkwanta Eshiem, Ewurakese and Attu Dauda areas are not adequately covered by extension services. Measures are required to improve upon the district's ratio, if farmers are to get the right level of technology and at the right time to enable them improve upon their production and income levels. There is therefore the need for the farmer to get easy access to extension services.

Credit Facilities

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture has credit facility for farmers in the district. Farmers are supplied with credit inputs like seed maize, fertilizers and weedicides to boost up production of maize. Funds were also made available to farmers under the Food and Agricultural budgetary Support Programme to help farmers expand their farms and reduce poverty. Other credit facilities like the District Assembly's Poverty Alleviation Fund from the Business Advisory Centre, Micro- credit component of the Rural Community Poverty Alleviation Pilot Projects (RuCPAPP) are also available. However, the bureaucratic procedures one has to go through before accessing these credits are often a disincentive to most of the farmers. There is also a general low level of banking culture and poor credit management skills among farmers. All these need to be addressed to enable the farmers obtain and effectively utilize credit to increase production and their income levels.

Post-Harvest Losses and Storage

Much of the foodstuffs grown by the farmers are lost as a result of poor post-harvest practices, notably poor handling, poor storage, poor post-harvest management, poor harvesting methods, inadequate market/pricing, lack of credit facilities, high cost of transportation and lack of processing.

The commonly used type of storage facility is the improved ventilated narrow crib, which is extensively used in the maize producing areas. Most of the other crops are stored using traditional methods, and this is not always

efficient. The lack of storage facilities for some of the crops force farmers to sell off their produce at very low prices. This is especially so if there is a bumper harvest and also in the case of citrus and vegetables such as garden eggs and oranges which are perishable.

Support for Storage Facilities

The sector has not provided any storage facility on its own to support storage of farm produce in the district. However, the extension staff (AEA's) has been assisting farmers to construct narrow cribs to store their cereals to avoid post-harvest losses, which is one of the major problems affecting farmers in the district. This results in the high post-harvest losses in food crops e.g. maize.

Extent of Improvement to Road Network

Road network in the district has been improved as compared to that of the past years. Roads have been constructed to link almost all the communities in the district that is helping the farmers to sell out their farm produce at the required time. Although about 70% of the roads are rough, they are motorable throughout the year with only a few ones around Anhwiam that are difficult to use during the peak of the rainy season.

Agro-Processing

There is the need for the district to encourage the processing of agricultural products to add more value. This can create a ready market for the products. Again, it will increase farmers' income. There are a few agro-based industries in the district namely the Oil Palm Extraction at Fosuansah and Brakwa. More agro-based industries need to be established to promote both agriculture and industrialization in the district.

Support for Small Scale Irrigation Schemes

There has not been much support for small-scale irrigation schemes in the district. However, only few farmers have credit facilities from the rural banks.

Marketing and Processing

Middle women mainly from Asikuma and Mankessim play an important role in the marketing of agricultural produce in the district. Most of the farmers sell their produce to the middle women and men on market days. They in turn sell them at urban markets within and outside the district. However, these middlemen dictate the prices of the agricultural produce. In most cases the prices are unfavourable to the farmers. Even though Farmers complained about this situation, they have no alternative, since most of the items they produce are perishable, coupled with the fact that most of the produce are sold in their raw state.

Key Development Problems of Agriculture

The development problems of agriculture, which is the mainstay of the district economy, are many and interrelated and therefore need to be dealt with holistically. The problems include:

- **Low production/productivity:** Most of the operators in this sector heavily rely on the traditional and obsolete farming methods. Only a few percentages of farmers use modern, improved farming technology due to most operators' poor attitude to the improved methods of farming. The low production is also due to high cost of labour/inputs, land tenure system, lack of access to information, over dependence on government for the supply of inputs and ageing farmers.
- **Over – dependence on rain-fed agriculture:** Agriculture activities in the district are tied to rainfall. The rainfall regime therefore affects the production levels. The unreliable rainfall distribution is a major cause of fluctuation in crop production. Added to this are the seasonal nature of rivers/streams and the high cost of irrigation equipment.
- **Limited access to credit:** Almost all the farmers in the district, especially food crop farming, have no access to credit but depend on their own resources to operate. This causes the farmers to sell their crops to the market women who sometimes finance them at low prices immediately after harvest. The other sources of credit to the farmers include private moneylenders and financial institutions whose demands the farmers cannot afford.
- **Lack of storage facilities:** Storage facilities are not available in the district to store food crops after harvest resulting in high post-harvest losses which have negative impact in the economy.
- **Inadequate number of Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs):** The low turnouts of AEAs from the agricultural institutions negatively impinge on the sector. There are only 20 AEAs in the district meaning the extension officer – farmer ratio is 1:2,418 compared to the national standard of 1:300. The inadequate number of AEAs adds to the farmers' unwillingness to change.
- **Limited market and infrastructural back-up:** the poor nature of the roads, the unprocessed nature of the crops and market restrictions prevent the farmers from taking advantage of proximity to the regional and metro market.
- **High cost of farming inputs:** The low income levels of the farmers in this sector as a result of low production have prevented the farmers from being able to purchase farming inputs at high cost.

Livestock/Poultry

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity. It occurs throughout the district, and in both rural and urban areas. Table 1.19 shows the types of livestock reared in the district and the numbers. Among the ruminants, the top three were 34,553 goats, 10,377 sheep and 1,536 cattle. In the bird category, there were

129,898 chicken, 1,814 Duck, 1,086 guinea fowl and 294 doves. Among the other livestock (non-traditional livestock), reported grass-cutters and rabbits were 1,072 and 511 respectively. The only livestock activity not practice in the district is inland fishing. Livestock is mainly kept on free-range and sedentary husbandry basis.

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

Table 1.25: Distribution of livestock and keepers			
	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	185,498	13,515	14
Beehives	36	5	7
Cattle	1,536	79	19
Chicken	129,898	7,349	18
Dove	294	16	18
Duck	1,814	127	14
Goat	34,553	4,146	8
Grass-cutter	1,072	38	28
Guinea fowl	1,086	86	13
Ostrich	355	21	17
Pig	742	80	9
Rabbit	511	36	14
Sheep	10,377	1,246	8
Silk worm	198	20	10
Snail	249	8	31
Turkey	79	11	7
Other	1,542	237	7
Fish farming	146	7	21
Inland fishing	0	0	0
Marine fishing	1,010	3	337

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Fishing

The low supply of fish in the district is due to lack of inland fishing. MOFA is however, making efforts to encourage farmers to establish fish ponds to boost fish production in the district. Fish is however brought by the Fish-mongers from neighbouring District of the Region and even beyond.

Industrial sector

The industrial sector is the smallest sector of the District economy. It employs only 3.1% of the total labour force. This sector can be said to be an emerging sector possessing the capacity to absorb a greater percentage of the labour force if adequate measures are put in place to propel its growth. Most industries in the District produce on a small scale. This is because they have low production capacity in the form of machinery, labour and other inputs. A good number of the industries (68.8%) obtain their raw materials outside the district. The remaining 31.2% obtain theirs within the districts. This has adversely affected the cost of production of these industries. There is therefore the need to put in measures to produce adequate raw materials to feed the existing industries and also attract new ones.

Type of Industry

The type of industrial activities in the District can be categorised based on their primary input or raw material. The agro-industry is the largest (42.1%). The major agro-processing dustiest include cassava processing (into gari), palm and kernel oil extraction, soap making and local gin (Akpeteshie) distillery. Oil processing is the most vibrant sub-sector employing about 1,500 people. These enterprises are located district-wide with the majority in Anhwiam-Baako, Kokoso, Fosuansa, Eyipey, Asikuma, and Amanfopong. Middlemen come from neighboring districts and cries to buy these products for retail. This is followed by artisans like hair dressers and beauticians, interior decorators tailors and dressmakers, batik, tie and dye producers (36.8%). The sector also has several artisans in the field of servicing and repair of automobiles and electronic repairs. These are auto-mechanics, refrigeration repairers and electronic repairers. Metal-based manufacturing industries include welding and steel bending constitutes 21.1% of the industrial workers.

Wood carving is also a thriving enterprise in the district. Wood is carved into idols, wall hangings, artifacts, traditional stools, etc for the market. The communities involved in carving are Brakwa, Odoben, and Kuntanase. Buyers of these products who are mainly from Accra take these products for export to American and European countries. Besides wood carving, there are other wood processing industries in the district. There are sawn mills that process wood into more useful forms for carpentry, construction and others.

Grass cutter rearing and beekeeping have been promoted in the district by some development agencies like the World Vision International. However, these non-traditional enterprises are not thriving as expected. Eyipey, Amoanda and Amanfopong are the communities involved in these enterprises.

Marketing

Marketing is an essential part of the production process for which the availability or otherwise of a ready market, has significant consequences on the output and incomes of the producers. It was realized that 63.2% of the respondents market their goods within the District, while the remaining 26.8% of them commute to other parts of the country to market their goods. Majority of these traders commute to Swedru and Mankessim to market their products.

Source of Capital

Most production processes are financed through personal savings and support from relatives and friends. The main problems inhibiting the growth of the manufacturing industries are access to credit; small market size for products.

Development Problems of the Industrial Sector

Development problems are inevitable in man's life. There are some existing developments problems in the industrial sector. They include the following critical development issues.

Inadequate credit facilities

Industry is a sector that involves much capital especially in the purchasing of modern machinery. There is high cost of credit and the question of collaterals demanded by the bank has always been a problem. Inferences from the survey indicate that of those who have access to credit facilities do largely lack strong collateral base to enable them get long term loans from the financial institutions. This has implications for the fast track industrial development of the District.

Lack of skills

For one to be employed in this sector involves attaining requisite skills. Illiteracy as one of the pertinent problems in the district contributes to the problem. The small scale nature of the sector makes it difficult to admit more of the youth to train them to attain the requisite skills to be employed in the sector.

The use of inappropriate tools

The use of rudimentary tools in the sector makes it difficult to increase production. A typical example is the use of rudimentary tools in carpentry like planes, saw machines and drills which makes them unable to manufacture more at a faster rate. The technology has remained rudimentary because the trade has been dominated by mostly illiterate resource-poor artisans.

In spite of the factors militating against growth in the sectors, manufacturing industries have the prospects to:

- Generate employment and improving income level for the rural people.
- Utilize local raw materials and thereby provide market for agricultural produce.
- Improve growth and development.
- The sector must be encouraged to play a more meaningful role in the District Economy.

The Service Sector

The service sector, which is dominated by commercial activities, constitutes the second largest sector of the local economy after agriculture. It employs about 27.6 per cent of the employed labour force.

Markets and other Commercial Activities

There are three main periodic markets in the district. They are Asikuma market, which is held on Tuesdays and Friday, Brakwa market on Wednesdays and Anhwiam markets on Fridays. Asikuma market is the biggest market in the district. A number of traders also sell farm produce along the main Asikuma-Swedru road. The major problems that traders and farmers face in accessing these markets are high transport charges. This is due to the poor conditions of feeder roads in the district. The farm produce is mainly plantain, cassava, cocoyam, kola palm oil, gari, rice and maize. Most of the manufactured commodities are brought from places like Kumasi, Takoradi and Accra, which are all outside the district. Most of the traders in the district, are retailers and majority of them sell their goods within the district. The major problems that the traders face in the district are high transport charges, lack of credit facilities and fluctuation commodity of prices, which make their incomes unstable.

Energy

A socio-economic survey conducted in the district showed that there are five types of energy sources.

- Fire wood
- Charcoal
- Kerosene
- LPG
- Electricity

The table below indicates the household energy use in the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa district

Table 1.26: Energy Use in the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District

Type of Energy	Percentage of House hold use	Purpose	Where
Fire wood	78%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a source of domestic and industrial use 	Rural and urban areas
Charcoal	36%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic use 	Rural and urban areas
Kerosene	78%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic use 	Rural and urban areas
LPG	25%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic use 	Rural and urban areas
Electricity	15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic and industrial use 	Towns only

Source of Data: AOB District Assembly survey conducted, 2014

The analysis of the data indicated that about 78% of the households in the district use fire wood for cooking. The fire wood is mostly used in the rural areas. It is also used in the urban settlements like Asikuma, Odoben and Brakwa. The fire wood is used by Akpeteshie distillers, palm oil and gari processors. It is therefore a major source of energy for small scale enterprises.

Charcoal is used mostly in the larger towns – Asikuma, Odoben and Brakwa, especially by the processional workers. The use of fire wood and charcoal, as the main source of energy in both rural and semi-urban areas as well in the local industries is a problem of environmental degradation. The use of LPG and Electricity are on the minimal since they are expensive and not easily accessible to the rural poor. This implies that those in tow-income groups, who cannot afford to use LPG and Electricity would continue to use charcoal and fire wood. This would defeat the idea of conserving the forest species. The issue left to AOB District Assembly is how to tackle the problem of reducing environmental degradation as far as forest industry is concerned. Another issue is how to provide electricity to the rural areas. The AOB District Assembly is therefore to consider the need to extend electricity to the rural areas if rural life is to be made pleasant for living. Kerosene, which is also used in the rural areas for lighting should be made accessible to the rural people. Kerosene tankers should be installed at vantage positions to be reached by the rural people.

Banking Services

Capital formation for investment lies in the purview of the banking institutions in the district. To this end, efforts were made to assess the physical access to banking facilities by the people of the district. Commercial and Rural Banks in the district were considered. The analyses reveal that there are both commercial and rural banks in the

district, but banking facilities are not easily accessible to all the people in the district. The three larger settlements – Asikuma, Odoben and Brakwa have Rural Banks.

Asikuma has a Commercial Bank and a Rural Bank. Odoben and Brakwa have Breman Rural Banks. Apart from these services, SIC, AKI Microfinance and SSNIT operate in Asikuma. It could be concluded that the communities in which these institutions are located have high accessibility. However a lump of the communities have low access to banking services.

Electricity, Postal and Telecommunication services

All the towns with electricity are found along the major roads running through the district making all the zonal capitals well catered for with their satellite towns without electricity.

The three post offices in the district are -Breman Asikuma, Breman Kuntanase and then Breman Kokoso. The one at Kuntanase and Kokoso are not being used. There are to be reactivated and rehabilitated for use. The Asikuma post office is in a deplorable state and needs rehabilitation. The telephone facilities like MTN, AIRTEL, VODAFONE and TIGO exist in Asikuma. The existence of these facilities is enhancing business activities in the district.

Household Income and Expenditure

On the whole, household incomes in the district are very low. This is reflected in the fact that the output of the people who are mainly subsistence farmers, small scale manufacturers and limited services providers are very low and do not bring sufficient incomes to the various households in the district.

As a result of this, low standard of living of the people is reflected in the lives of the people. The evidence of which is found in the dilapidated buildings that the majority of the people occupy, the inability of majority of the people to send their children to good schools due to their inability to pay school fees, leading to high school dropout rate in the district, inability of majority of household to afford balanced diets, etc.

Economic Resources - Inter/Intra Trade

The economic resources in the district are: foodstuffs, cocoa, livestock, timber, mineral, fruits and vegetables. Services include. Banking, Artisans Transport, Chop bar operations, Mobile phone operations, Markets.

Inter: There is inter trade among Agona West Municipality, Mfantseman Municipality, Birim South District, Assin North and South District and Adjumako. The commodities traded in are foodstuffs, livestock, fruits and vegetables, timbers, cocoa, other services are banking and transport.

Intra: The intra traded items include, foodstuffs, fruits, vegetables, cocoa, timber and livestock. The services include banking, artisans and transport.

District Financial Management

District fiscal management covers a wide range of issues embracing revenue mobilization and expenditure administration/transactions. This is a critical concern of the District as the Assembly cannot survive without finance. The decentralization process calls on District Assemblies to be responsible for their financial management and this however poses considerable challenges in view of the limited capacity of most districts.

Prudent Fiscal Management

Disbursement of funds, both IGF and external inflows is done in accordance with laid down Financial Regulations and guidelines. The Assembly strictly adheres to existing financial regulations namely, the Local Government Act 1993, Act 663, the Financial Memoranda (FM), Procurement Act 2003, Act (645), Financial Administration Act, Act (655) and other directives from Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Finance and Economic Planning and Controller & Accountant General's Department. Regional Co-ordinating Council directives are also adhered to. These legislations provide general direction in terms of policy and control mechanisms on revenue and expenditure.

Matching Revenue with Expenditure

The Assembly manages to match actual revenue collected with approved expenditure by:

- Spending within approved budget limits
- Ensuring proper authorization and approval of all payments.
- Preparation and analysis of monthly Trial Balance
- Critical monthly analysis of variance in revenue and expenditure to find solutions to improve overall performance in revenue collection and expenditure from the amounts collected.

Allocation of Resources/Funds

The district allocates its resources based on its revenue and expenditure estimates for the year. In doing this, community needs are collated and their urgency thoroughly assessed. This is done to determine which community or sector should be considered for a project.

In the process, all the resources at the disposal of the district are put together against which the community needs are matched. Since the resources are limited, they should be judiciously utilized, and therefore the most pressing demands which when satisfied would serve the majority of the people are selected for execution.

Main Source of Revenue

Sources of revenue for the district can be divided into two broad categories. These are the internal and external revenue sources. The internal sources are made up of seven items, namely;

- Rates
- Fees and fines
- Lands
- Licenses
- Rent
- Interest on investments
- Miscellaneous

The external sources are made up of the following items:

- Central Government Grants (District Assemblies Common Fund, HIPC Funds, etc)
- District Development Facility
- Interest on the District Assembly Common Fund
- Others (Donor support)

Revenue Generation:

Until 1994, the major sources of revenue for the Assembly were rates, fees & fines and licences. In addition to these traditional from sources is the introduction of the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), embodied in the 1992 constitution of Ghana and implemented for the first time in 1994, has come as the single largest source of income for the single largest source of income for the Assembly.

It contributes about 75% of the annual revenue of the Assembly. The bases for the rates are the resident adult population and immovable properties. The rateable population includes adults of 18-60 years. Students are however exempted. The property rate, on the other hand is levied on immovable properties. They include residential, commercial and industrial properties. Temporary structures also attract the rate.

Licences are based on economic activities in the District. The licence serves as the permit for undertaking any such activity in the District. Whilst some of such licences are paid on annual or quarterly basis a greater number of them are paid on monthly basis and thus increasing the cost of collection. The fees are charges on tolls paid by the users of the services provided by the Assembly. Examples are the market tolls, rent, lorry park tolls etc. Interest refers to the returns from monetary investment. The transfers are made up of revenue from the

central government sources and the lands commission to the Assembly. Those from the central government include the District Assemblies Common fund and wages and salaries of the local government staff at the Assembly. The Common Fund to release the Assembly is not less than 5% of the total revenue of Ghana. The objective of the fund is to make available to the District Assemblies.

Revenue Collection

The inflow of fiscal resources is directly related to revenue collection effort of the Assembly. Therefore, the failure of the Assembly to introduce effective machinery for collection means low inflow. Currently, the Assembly is using three (2) main approaches for revenue collection.

- The Assembly has employees who are responsible for revenue collection. These revenue collectors are on monthly salaries. The income is not related to performance and hence has little or no motivation for good performance.
- The Assembly has contracted some private revenue collectors normally called the (commission collectors) who are in charge of about 80% of other licences and fees including those from the markets. The collectors collect revenue and pay same to the Assembly for a 30% Commission on the gross amount collected.

The Assembly is considering given ceded portions of its tax collection responsibilities to identifiable organizations to collect revenues on commission basis.

Revenue Performance

Assuming the estimation model of the Assembly is highly dependable, performance in revenue generation is measured by the gap between the estimated and the actual revenue collected. In other words revenue performance is the rate of achievement in collection. However, cursory observation of the table could clearly indicate that the trend of revenue collected in the district does not really come closer to the amount estimated.

Reasons for Low Revenue Trend

The following were identified as reasons accounting for the low level of the IGF

- Unwillingness on the part of the people to pay. It was revealed that some community members in the District often take cover in the forest as a way of dodging revenue collectors.
- Poor reporting and accounting system was also identified as another reason. The Assembly lacks the machinery to ensure proper accounting from revenue collectors.
- The high illiteracy level of the commission collectors also came to the fore as another factor accounting for the low IGF in the District. It was revealed that some of the revenue collectors could not even write properly on the revenue tickets.

- Finally, it was identified that the relatively low level of economic activities in the District serves as a barrier to any effort aimed at increasing revenue mobilization in the District.

The low IGF implies that the District is over dependent on external sources for the financing of most its development projects. This high degree of dependence could affect the autonomy of the Assembly and undermine its decision-making system. For the development aspirations of the district to be realized, the District Assembly needs to perform better than it is currently doing, so far as local revenue mobilization is concerned. Efforts should therefore be made to step up the revenue generation capacity of the Assembly so as to increase the contribution of local revenue to total revenue

Challenges in Revenue Mobilisation

Most of the sources are unproductive or are low yielding, and capacity of revenue collective is low in terms of skills and logistics. Most taxable concerns still remain outside the district's revenue books. At the moment, with technical support from Finance and Revenue Generation office, the District Assembly is in the process of putting up measures to step-up the collection of property and economic activities rates.

Expenditure

The table below also shows a summary of expenditure of the assembly for 2012 to 2014 fiscal years.

Table 1.27 Expenditure Performance

NO.	ITEM / YEAR	2015 (GH¢) ACTUAL EXPD	2016 (GH¢) ACTUAL EXPD	2017 (GH¢)-June ACTUAL EXPD
1	Compensation	1,11,100.19	1,257,933.90	1,025,097.87
2	Goods and Service	1,181,405.55	1,431,806.18	261,496.68
3	Assets	1,643,328.94	2,553,338.82	235,768.30
4	Total	2,824,734.49	5,243,078.90	1,522,362.85

Source: AOBDA Finance Department 2017

Analysis of the average annual expenditure trends indicate that, capital expenditure forms the largest share of the total expenditure followed by Personal Emolument, Travelling and Transport, General Expenditure, Miscellaneous and then Maintenance respectively.

This shows that the district assembly spends a greater proportion of its inflow on development projects. This suggests that the district is responding to the developmental needs of the people. This further suggests that without grant, most especially, the District Assembly Common Fund, it would have been difficult for the Assembly to implement most of its development projects.

A further analysis of the trial balance revealed that, the running cost of official vehicles apart from being high also seemed to be on the increase while the number of vehicles was on the decline. This could partly be attributed to the ageing of the vehicles and the increase in fuel prices. More so, the figure for maintenance and repairs seems to be declining and also quite small. This reaffirms the overall poor maintenance culture in this country. The above therefore calls for the need for the preparation and implementation of a Maintenance Plan.

Revenue and Expenditure Pattern

An analysis of 1.23 indicates that the district experienced budget deficits. This is usually a characteristic for a district with a high incidence of poverty and untapped resources.

In addition, the District has not been able to meet its total budgeted Revenue and Expenditure overtime.

1.27: Revenue and Expenditure Pattern

ITEM/YEAR	2015 (GH¢)	2016 (GH¢)	2017(GH¢)
Revenue	3,848,959.00	3,160,254.00	4,230,457.00
Expenditure	4,214,735.00	6,141,043.00	3,593,881.00
Budget Total	-365,776.00	-2,980,789.00	636,576.00
	Deficit	Deficit	Surplus

Source: Finance Dept AOBDA 2017

Challenges

1. Concerning the finances of the District, the following were compiled as some of the key challenges that need to be addressed.
2. Inadequate data on ratable items
3. Inadequate personnel
4. High level of leakages
5. Inadequate tax education
6. Poor supervision of the revenue collectors

7. Inadequate logistics

Income Level and Analysis

The Assembly performs so many functions that require money. For this reason, the Assembly has given the mandate to raise revenue to meet its expenditure requirements in addition to the Common Fund. The DMTDP data collection 2014 revealed that about 45.7% of the people in the District earn incomes between GHc 51.00 and GHc 100.00 per month. About 28.9% earn incomes between GHc 101.00 and GHc 300.00 whilst a good percentage (20.1%) earns incomes below GHc 50.00 per month.

Table 1.28 Income

INCOME LEVEL	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Below Gh¢ 50	102	20.1
51 - 100	232	45.7
101 - 300	147	28.9
301 - 500	21	4.1
501 - 800	2	0.4
Above Gh¢ 801	4	0.8
Total	508	100.0

Source: 2010 PHC

Expenditure

Table :1.29 Expenditure

EXPENDITURE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
BELOW GH¢ 50	105	20.7
51 – 100	248	48.8
101 – 300	135	26.6
301 – 500	18	3.5
501 – 800	1	0.2
ABOVE GH¢ 801	1	0.2
TOTAL	508	100.0

It could be inferred from the income and expenditure tables above that most people in the district spend the incomes they earn. This implies that the culture of savings amongst the people is negligible and this might explain low investment levels in the District. From the table below only 0.6% of the people engage in some form of savings.

Table 1.30 Expenditure Areas

Expenditure Area	Frequency	Percent
Food	339	66.7
Education	119	23.4
Health	17	3.3
Funeral	3	0.6
Savings	3	0.6
Transport	5	1.0
Others	22	4.3
TOTAL	508	100.0

From the table above, food and education were the major expenditure items with 66.7% and 23.4% respectively. Spending low on funerals in the district requires commendation since in most districts, the picture is different; the people prefer using their little incomes on funerals at the expense of the education of their children.

1.3.5 Governance

Good governance is very essential in ensuring effective utilization of community resources in meeting the needs and aspirations of the people. It is therefore not surprising that, institutional and administrative issues have been and continue to be the major cause of plan shelving and failures in Ghana. Effective and efficient government machinery is an important pre-requisite for economic, social and cultural development of any society. Therefore good governance is belief to thrive on the following:

- Effective state machinery;
- Mobilised Civil Societies, Organisations and
- Efficient and vibrant Private Sector

There is also a wide consensus that the key elements of good governance include accountability, transparency, combating corruption, participatory governance and an enabling legal/judicial framework. These elements of good governance highlight the complex nature of the concept. Good governance covers two distinct but closely related dimensions: one is political and relates to the degree of genuine commitment to the achievement of good governance; the other is technical, and relates to issues of efficiency and public management.

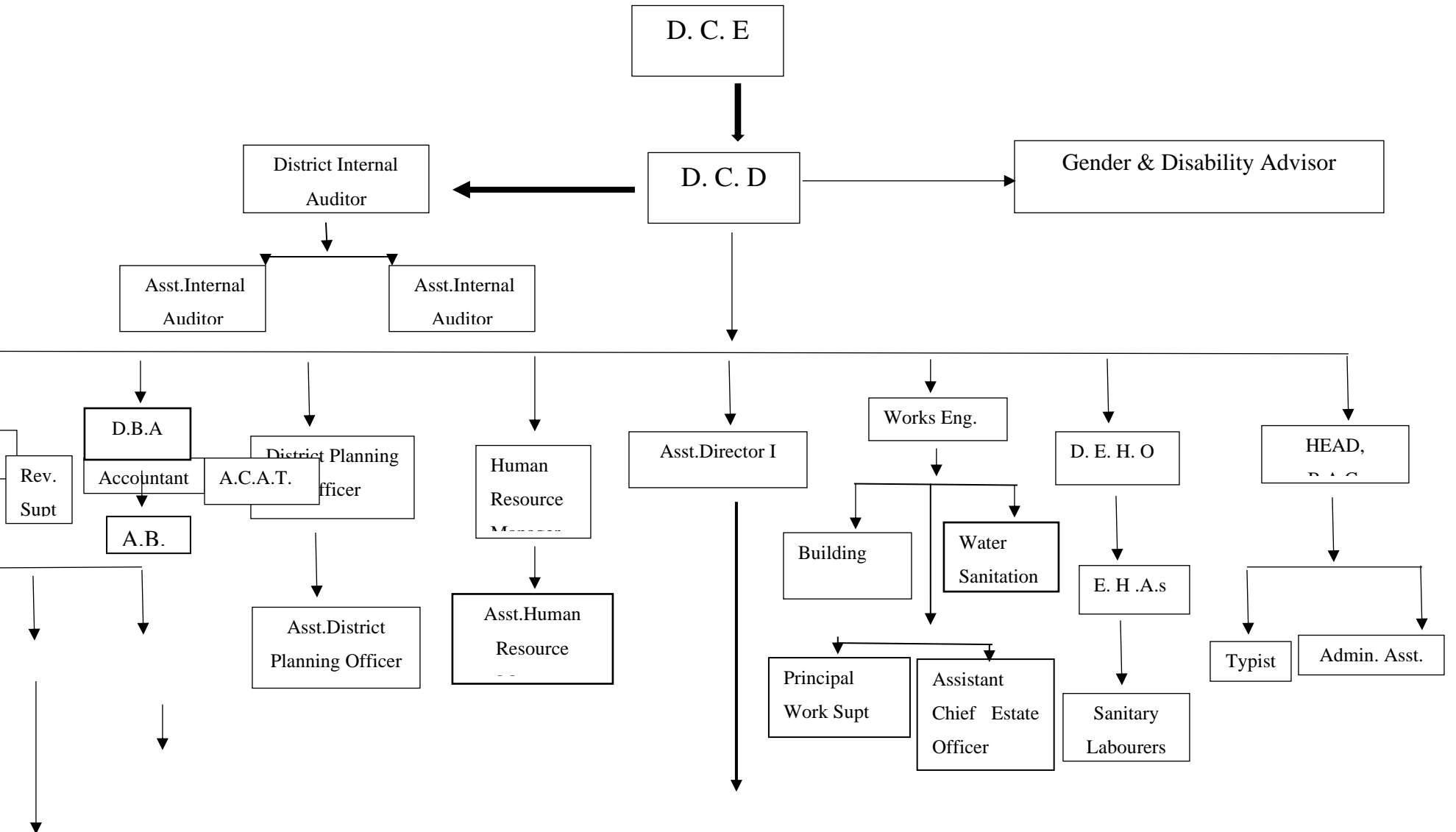
Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly Structure and Functions

The Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly (AOBDA) was carved out of the Ajumako-Enyan District as a District Council in 1978. It was established as a District Assembly to be known as Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly (AOBDA) on 22nd November, 1988 by Legislative Instrument (L I) 1378. It has jurisdiction over Thirty-Two (32) Electoral Areas listed in the Instrument. Breman Asikuma, the administrative capital is

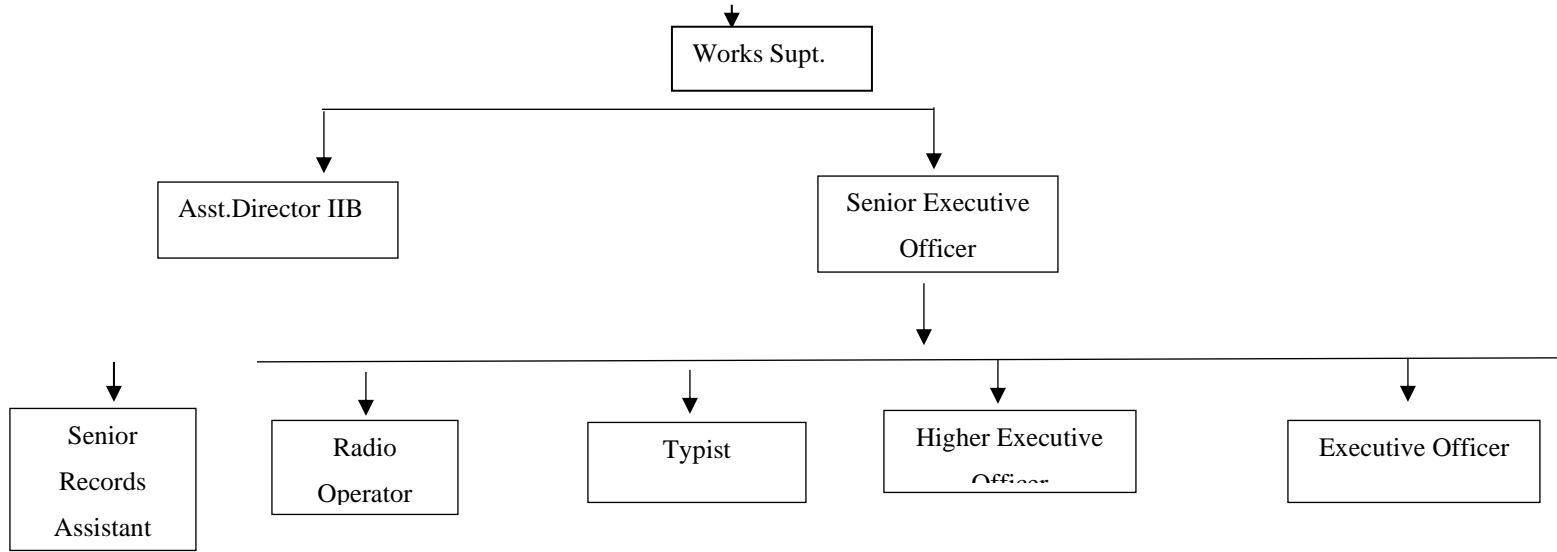
also the traditional capital of the Bremans, and is one of three Traditional Councils of the District. The other traditional councils are Odoben and Brakwa.

Figure 1.12 ORGANOGRAM of Asikuma-odoben-brakwa district assembly

ORGANOGRAM OF CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION STAFF OF ASIKUMA-ODOBEN-BRAKWA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



Messenger



SOURCE: District Assembly, A.O.B District.

Accounts Officer

Decentralized Department

As said earlier, section 38 and the first schedule of Act 462 enjoins each district to have the following eleven (11) decentralized departments. Table 1.26 shows those departments that are existing and their state.

Table 1.31: List of Decentralized Department in the District

NO	DEPARTMENT	CONSTITUENTS	REMARKS
1.	Education Youth and Sport	Education Youth Sports Ghana Library Board Non-Formal Education	√ - - - √
2.	Social Welfare and Community Development	Social Welfare Community Dev't. Officer	√ √
3.	Works (Public Works Dep't)	Dept. of Feeder Roads Rural Housing	√ -
4.	Physical Planning	Dept. of Physical Planning Survey Dept. Parks and Garden	√ - -
5.	Finance	Controller & Acct. General Audit Department	√ -
6.	Natural Resource conservation	Forestry and Wildlife	-
7.	Central Administration	General Administration	√

		Birth & Death Registry	√
		Information Service Dept.	√
		Statistical Service Dept.	-
		Dist. Planning Cord. Unit	√
8.	Trade and Industry	Trade and Investment	√
		Cottage Industry	-
		Co-operatives	√
9.	Disaster Prevention	Fire Service Dept	√
		NADMO	√
10.	Health	Department of Health Service	√
		Environmental	√
11.	Agriculture	Dept. of Agriculture	√

Source: AOB DA 2017

The table above clearly shows that the district lacks some of the complementary departments like the Physical Planning Unit, Trade and Cottage Industry for Trade and Industry, Parks and Gardens for Physical Planning, Youth, Sports and Ghana Library Board for Education, Youth and Sports, Rural Housing for Works Department and External Audit Department which are needed to enable the Assembly function effectively and efficiently. The lack of these components of the departments in the district implies that the roles/ functions to be performed by such components cannot be undertaken. This limits the overall development of the district. It is therefore recommended that the lacking departments be established to perform the necessary functions for the development of the district.

In addition to the above, the assembly also has the following services and sub vented organizations as listed below:

Services

- 1 Ghana Education Services

2. Ghana Health Services
- 3 Ghana Police Service
4. Bureau of National Investigation

Sub-vented Agencies/Centralised

1. Centre for National Culture
2. National Commission for Civic Education
3. Commission on Human Rights and Admin. Justice
4. District Electoral Commission
5. National Disaster Movement
6. National Health Insurance Scheme
7. Non-Formal Education Division
8. National Board for small scale Industries
9. Ghana Electricity Company Limited

Some of the problems facing the decentralized and centralized departments are:

1. Weak administrative set up
2. Low motivation
3. Inadequate resources and logistics
4. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff
5. Limited qualified staff
6. Low involvement of stakeholders in the planning process
7. Low level of transparency, accountability and participation

Social Accountability

As an institution, the District Assembly should be accountable to the people it serves. The electorate should therefore, demand accountability from the officials of the Assembly and the Assembly members. Hence, officials and Assembly members must cultivate the culture of openness and transparency in the award of contracts for the construction of projects, collection of revenue, purchase of equipment, machinery and stationery and the distribution of development programmes and projects within the district.

To be accountable to the people as well as being open and transparent in all its transactions, the District Assembly has put in place some structures. These structures include;

- District Tender Committee
- Procurement Committee
- Tender Review Board
- Tender evaluation committee
- Budget Preparation Committee
- Audit Committee
- Monitoring and Evaluation Team and others

These structures help to promote transparency, openness and accountability in the transactions of the District Assembly.

Involvement of the Traditional Authorities

Traditional Authority which is embedded in chieftancy institutions is perhaps the oldest and much revered institution in the country. The positions, traditional status and sphere of influence of chiefs in the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District unlike other areas, present a complex interwoven web-like phenomenon. There are three (3) paramountcies in the district. These are Asikuma, Brakwa and Odoben. The success or failure of the developmental efforts of the District may depend to a large extent on the support of the Chiefs and their Elders. Chiefs, Queen mothers and Council of Elders exercise traditional authority over the people in the towns and villages through arbitration of cases and invocations of traditional taboos. The chiefs, the custodian of culture and land, are the motivating force behind development projects in many communities. Fortunately, the District is not plagued with any serious volatile disputes, land litigation and tribal conflicts which hamper development. In spite of the heterogeneity in the District, there is generally peace, harmony, and political stability in the District which auger well for the development of the District.

Participation of Citizenry

In almost all the activities of the Assembly apart from the Assembly members and Unit Committee Members, beneficiary communities, C.B.Os, C.S.Os and NGOs are involved in the annual budget preparation, all stakeholders like the GPRTU, Trade Associations, operators of restaurants, barkeepers, beauticians and other identifiable bodies are made an integral part of the discussion.

They express their opinions on the rates and fees to be charged the incoming year. By so doing, they make important inputs into the budget. The citizenry are also involved in programmes and projects implementation. The chiefs, opinion leaders and unit committee members of beneficiary communities are involved in meetings, projects inspection, monitoring and evaluation. To inform the people on the

activities and performance of the Assembly so that they in turn can express their views on the activities of the Assembly, particularly on issues that border them, public hearing and peoples assemblies are organized in the district at some communities. The people are then given the opportunity to participate in the administration of the Assembly. Again through their elected representatives at the Assembly, some community members are able to express their views on pertinent issues like the armed robbery and environmental sanitation in the district. Some NGOs, particularly Compassion International, Hope for Future Generation etc have always been in partnership with the Assembly in their development agenda in the district. The District Assembly thus, coordinates the activities of the CBOs, NGOs and CSOs in the district.

Inter-Organisational Relationship and Planning Procedures

Programs and projects planning in the District occur at 2 levels: the community and the District Planning Co-coordinating Unit (DPCU). At the local level, communities organize general meetings where community members discuss and evaluate their development needs. Through these consultations, communities are able to by consensus select their priority needs. At such forum, the people also discuss the various demands the project will make on them such as finance, labor, materials etc. It is worth noting that all the Area and Town Councils have been trained in skills of problem identification, project planning and facility management planning and have therefore prepared Community and Facility Management Plans.

Following the Project Planning and Selection at the community level, the various communities submit their selected projects to the District Assembly for debate appraisal and approval. Comments of the Assembly and the Executive Committee are reported back to the electorate for review if necessary. One criterion for approval is that the projects submitted should fall within the District and national development priorities. At this level, the technical expertise of the decentralized institutions is brought to bear on the debate and choices of the Assembly. After the debate, the Executive Committee takes the final decision on the project (s). The Assembly may contribute to the implementation of the selected community projects by giving cash inputs such as building materials, machinery, equipment's, Skilled personnel, etc. The community members are mobilized through communal labour for implementation of the projects. Monitoring of projects is in some cases is done by the technical staff of the Assembly and community project implementation Committee of the various communities. It is important to note that the final approval of projects, regardless of source of initiation, lies with the Assembly which prepares a composite budget for its execution. The D.P.C.U. of the Assembly goes through the following operational procedures in producing Annual Action Plans and Budget.

- DPCU prepares annual plans and budgets as directed by the NDPC, after consultation with sector agencies in the district and submits these to the Executive Committee

- The Executive Committee discusses the Annual Plans and budgets prepared by the DPCU and table these with or without amendments at the Assembly in session.
- The District Assembly discusses the plan and budgets and adopts them with or without amendments
- The DPCU present the adopted plans and budget to the RPCU for review and harmonization

Inter-Organisational Relationships - NGOs/CSOs.

There is mutual co-operation between the District Assembly and NGOs/Civil Society Organizations operating in the district. The relationship however only short if the co-ordination by the District Assembly which is the planning authority is overlook by the NGO's or the CSO's. The NGOs operating within the district either do so out of their own volition or unilaterally choose their locality for intervention or in response to request from a community. Consequently, although an activity of an NGO may benefit a community, it may not guarantee a district wide benefit. Linked closely to the problem is the issue of sustainability of projects and facilities. A classified example is the water sector where boreholes sunk by some NGO ceased to operate when the NGOs moved out of the district due to the absence of supervision from the District Assembly and withdrawal of technical and financial support. In the light of the above, co-ordination of efforts of NGOs should be preferred to a relationship of mere co-operation between the assembly and NGOs. An intense pursuit of control and co-ordination of all activities in the District along the lines of section 21 of the Local Government Act 1993, Act 462 should be the preferred option. In order to achieve efficiency in co-ordination there is the need to sensitize all stakeholders especially Heads of Departments, Institution and Organization. To be able to do this, the capacity of Assembly staff especially the DPCU, has to be strengthened in terms of skills and number of staff. Agencies which provide services to the District like the Town & Country Department, Audit Service and Department of Feeder Roads etc should be made to locate within the District since the present arrangement reduces efficiency and prompt response to development needs of the Assembly.

Application of Communication Strategies

It is not enough to collect and collate information from the populace, it is also important that proposals, policies and programmes are also sold out to the general public. One effective way to reach out to people and the communities for their input into the development agenda of the district is through public hearing and discussions. For the year 2014 alone, the Assembly has organized not less than seven of such public hearings in various communities in the district. The latest public hearing programmes were organized in the Town/Area Council headquarters on the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan 2014 -2017. The strategy yielded positive response from the various communities and Town/Area Council as the people lauded the programme and made healthy contributions to the plan. Other communication strategies that are used by the Assembly to reach out to the people and to also receive

healthy responses include seminars, Mobile van with loud speakers, Letters, Community Durbars, workshops, interviews and radio discussions. They are adopted by the Assembly to sensitize and to receive responses from the populace and as well disseminate information.

Security

The security situation in the District has remained relatively calm. This has culminated in people going about their normal duties without any serious hindrances. However, there are incidence of minor cases of assault and theft. In recent times, armed robbery and defilement are becoming emerging issues in the district as shown in the table below.

Table 1.32 Crime situation in the District

TYPE OF CRIME	2014	2015	2016	2017
Robbery	-	-	-	-
Murder			2	7
Fraud		1	1	1
Defilement	4	4	2	6

Police

The Police personnel strength in the district is woefully inadequate. The district capital cannot even boast of (15) fifteen Police Officers whilst the major communities in the District namely; Amanfopong, Brakwa and Odoben, have less than five (5) Police personnel or none at post. Police patrol is also irregular due to lack of patrol vehicles and personnel. With the introduction of the community policing under the youth and employment programme in the district, there is hope that the armed robbery situation will be brought under control.

Fire- Domestic

Cases of domestic fire were received from Brakwa and Odoben. Superficially, the number of cases is very insignificant. In all these cases, indiscriminate handling of naked flames has caused the hazard.

Bush Fire

Bush fires caused by individuals have been on the low side. This would be attributed to the intensive educational campaign mounted by NADMO in conjunction with the National Fire Service and Agricultural Extension Agents. Communities are always advised to grow green belts to protect their settlements.

Disaster Management

Management of disasters in the district is very effective. They are managed based on the kind of disaster that occurs at a particular location. The disasters which normally occur in the district include domestic/bushfire outbreaks, rainstorms, and so on. When communities in the district are hit by rainstorms, the District Directorate of NADMO liaises with the District Assembly, the Regional Directorate of NADMO and the National Headquarters of NADMO for a befitting relief package to be sent to the affected community. If there is a fire outbreak, both domestic and bushfires alike, the District Directorate of NADMO in collaboration with the outfit of the District Fire Service and the District Directorate of MOFA to bring all fire outbreaks under control, after which the necessary relief packages are given to the victims. If an epidemic breaks out, the District Directorate of NADMO liaises with the District Directorate of Health Services to bring the situation under control.

1.3.6 Social Services

This section gives a descriptive analysis of social conditions in the district. It outlines the spatial distribution, quality and level of social services (health, education, water, sanitation and housing). One of the high priorities in the national development is to satisfy basic needs, which include adequate food and shelter and essential services such as potable water, sanitation, health and education. Inadequate provision of these basic services, in qualitative and quantitative terms is a major concern for the district.

Educational Sector

The District Assembly recognises the right of every child to education, as enshrined in the 1992 constitution. Consequently, such policies and programmes as the Capitation Grant, School Feeding Programme and the Free School Uniforms to needy school children have all been introduced in the district to address a variety of challenges and inadequacies within the educational system. The priority intervention areas of the educational sector in the district are earmarked to address the challenges of education in the district. These include school enrolment, inadequate qualified teaching staff, and poor infrastructure among others.

Education in the District is being overseen by the District Directorate of Education whose responsibility is the administration, monitoring and supervision of teaching and learning in the District. The Assembly currently has both Basic and Second Cycle Schools. The district has been sub divided into eight (8) Circuits for the purpose of effective administration and supervision. Table 1.28 provides information on the population of the districts who are currently attending school or have attended school in the past. Out of a total enrolment of 45,131, three years and older currently in schools in the district, 51.9 percent are at the primary level, 18.3 percent at the kindergarten, 18.2 percent at the Junior Secondary School (JSS) level and 5.1 percent at the Senior Secondary School (SSS) level. Apart from the primary and

kindergarten level where the female proportion is higher, the proportion of male students at each of the subsequent levels is only slightly higher than that of females.

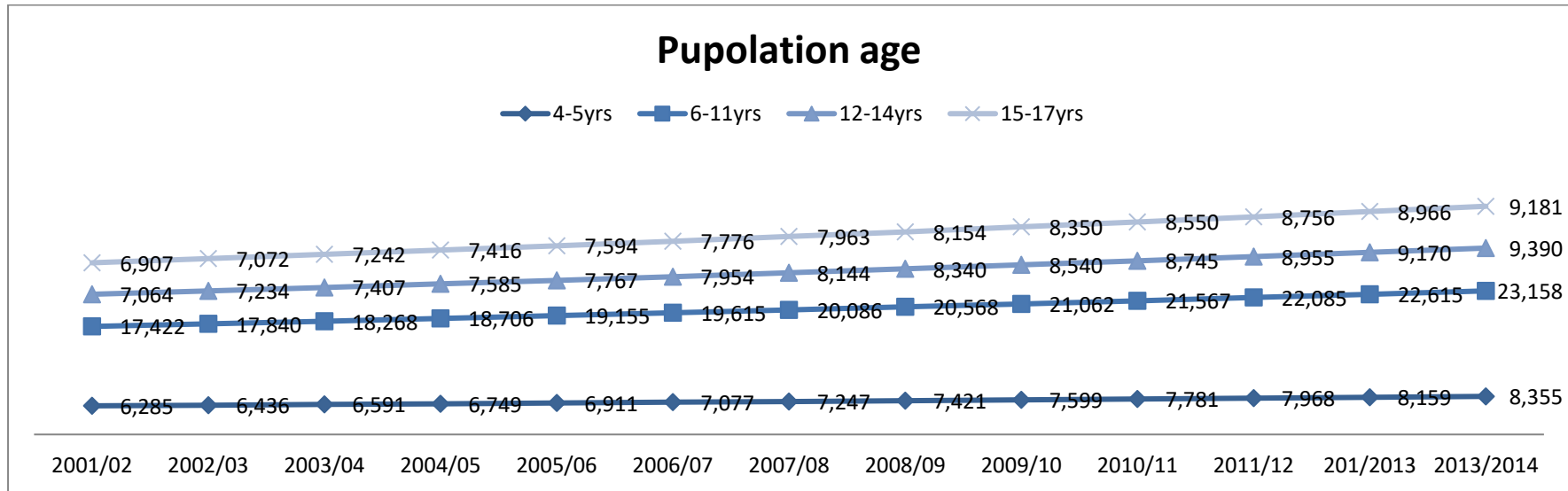
The data shows that the highest level of school attained by those who have ever been to school are JSS/JHS (34.4%) and Middle School (29.8%). In addition, 21.3% of the population of the district has attained primary school level of education. While almost a higher percentage of males (31.1%) and of females (37.7%), six years and older in the district, have attained JSS or JHS School level of education, only 7.1 percent and 5.1 percent have attained SSS level of education. This means that, for the district as a whole, a lower proportion of the population, six years and older, who have attained Middle or JSS level of education progressed to the secondary level. While Secondary/SSS level of education is very low in the district as a whole, it is much lower for the males than for females for both those who are currently going to school and those attended school in the past.

Table 1.33: 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	
	Numbe r	%	Numbe r	%	Numbe r	%	Numbe r	%	Numbe r	%	Numbe r	%
Total	45,131	100.	23,803	100.	21,328	100.	38,382	100.	19,275	100.	19,107	100.
Nursery	2,265	5.0	1,137	4.8	1,128	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	8,267	18.3	4,270	17.9	3,997	18.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	23,409	51.9	12,174	51.1	11,235	52.7	8,159	21.3	3,081	16.0	5,078	26.6
JSS/JHS	8,210	18.2	4,423	18.6	3,787	17.8	13,201	34.4	5,998	31.1	7,203	37.7
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11,427	29.8	6,598	34.2	4,829	25.3
SSS/SHS	2,284	5.1	1,340	5.6	944	4.4	2,350	6.1	1,377	7.1	973	5.1
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	691	1.8	517	2.7	174	0.9
Vocational/Technical/Commerci al	160	0.4	101	0.4	59	0.3	804	2.1	446	2.3	358	1.9
Post middle/secondary certificate	104	0.2	54	0.2	50	0.2	614	1.6	392	2.0	222	1.2
Tertiary	432	1.0	304	1.3	128	0.6	1,136	3.0	866	4.5	270	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

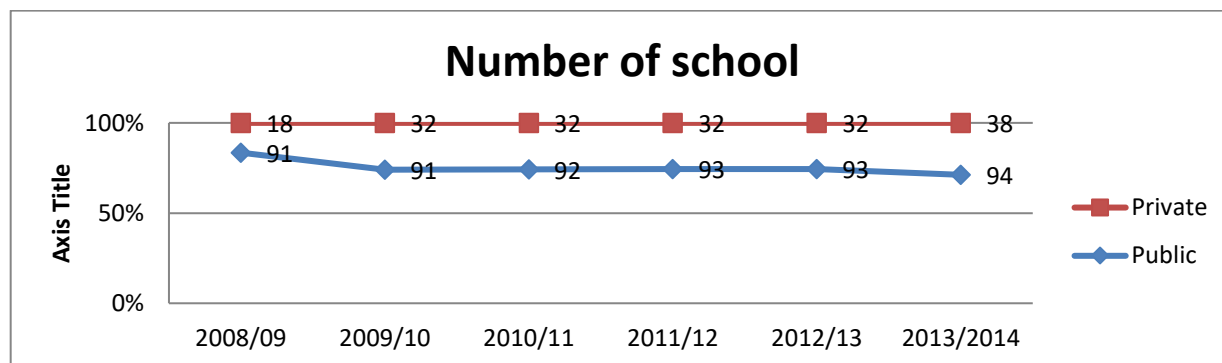
Figure 1.12 Trend of school age population in the district



According to the population census (2000), the recorded growth rate in the district was 2.32 and that was used in the projection of the population from 2001/02 academic year through 2011/12 since figures for 2010 population is provisional.

Figure 1.13 Kindergarten

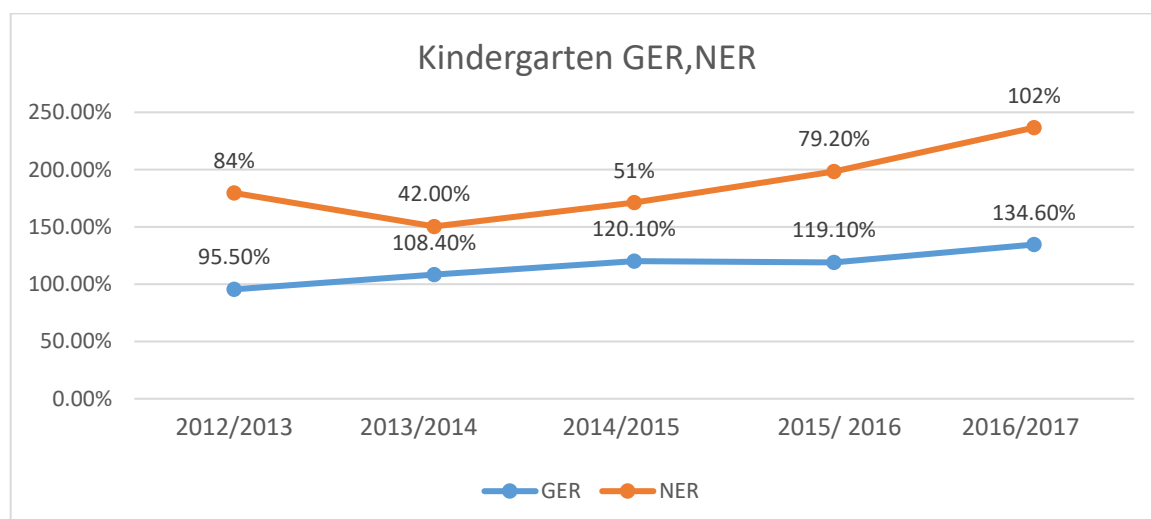
a) *Number of schools (total/public/private)*



The District has 93 public and 32 private kindergarten schools currently. In 2008/09 there was 91 public and 18 private KGs. It rose to 94 public and 38 private KGs in 2013/2014.

Due to the distance which school children cannot walk, the DDE and District Assembly saw the need to open new schools. Private individuals also joined in establishing some schools to support the government’s effort.

Figure 1.14: Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) and Net Enrolment Rate (NER)

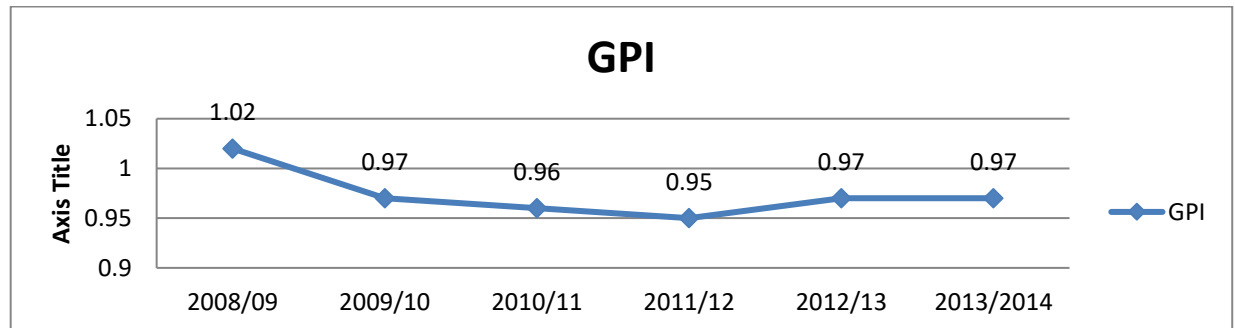


Source: GES Directorate, 2017

In 2012/2013, the Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) was 95.50%, it increased to 108.40% in 2013/2014. It again increased to 120.10% in 2014/2015 and again increased to 119.10% in 2016/2017. The GER status indicates more than 100%, the reason being that the villages in the sister District share their educational facilities with the district. In addition to this there are over aged pupils found in

our schools. In 2012/2013, the Net Enrolment Rate (NER) was 84% but reduced to 42.0%. it increased to 51%, 79.20% and 102% in 2014/2015, 2015/2016, and 2016/2017, respectively. This was as a result of the sensitisation by the Girl Child Education Unit. If this trend is maintained, the district will be able to achieve her prime objective.

Figure 1.15: Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER

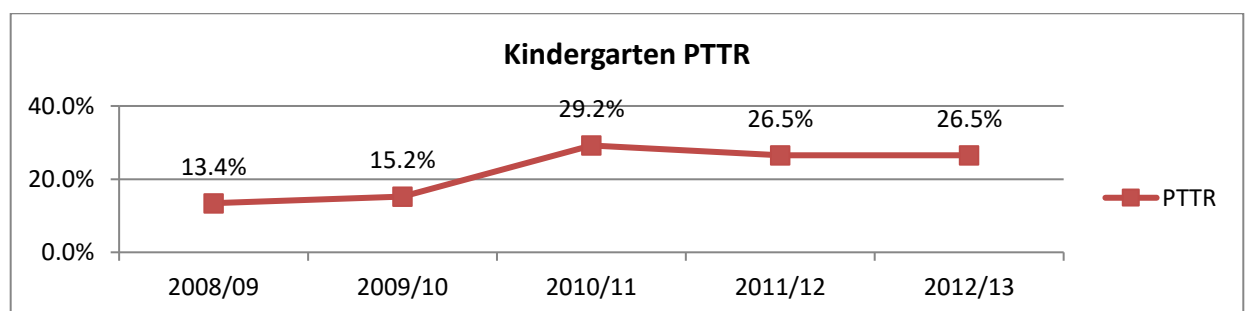


The Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER of KG was 1.02 in 2008/2009. This reduced to 0.97 in 2009/2010, and reduced again to 0.96 in 2010/2011. From 2012/2013 to 2013/2014 it reduced to 0.95 and increased to 0.97. According to this figure, the gender parity index is not balanced. The Girl Child Education Unit needs to be improved by given them more incentive to encourage more girls to go to school.

b) Distance to school from village centre

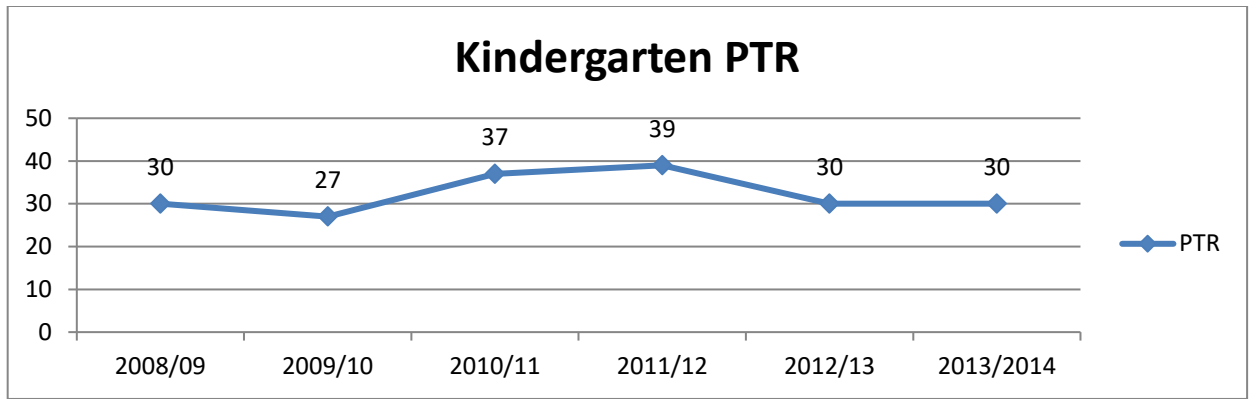
The average distance to school from village centre has reduced from 1.7km to 1.3km throughout the five years period. The longest distance reduced to from 4.9km to 4.5km during the five years period. The reduction in distance is due to pupils moving from far distance to near schools and some schools being sited nearer the communities.

Figure 1.16: Percentage of trained teachers



In 2008/2009 the percentage of trained teachers was 13.4%. It increased to 15.2% in 2009/2010 and increased again to 29.2% in 2009/2010. In 2011/2012 it reduced to 26.5% and increased finally to 26.6% in 2013/2014. Most of the teachers in KG are untrained teachers. District needs to send experienced and qualified teachers to take care of the KG pupils.

Figure 1.17: Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)

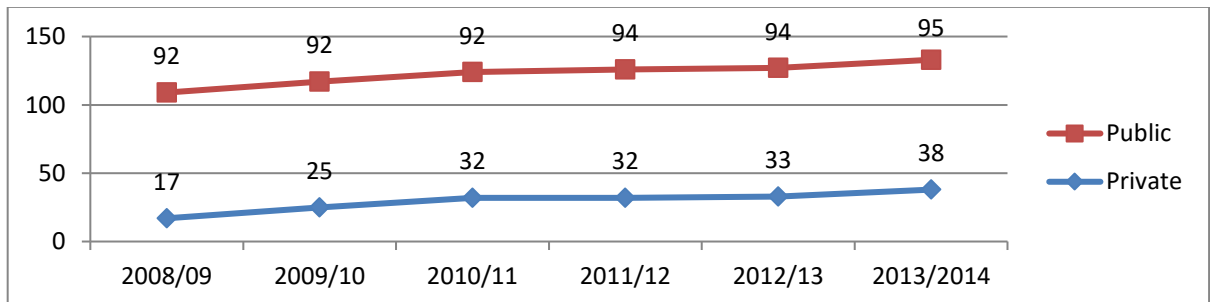


The Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) was 31:1 in 2008/2009, reduced to 27:1 in 2009/2010, increased in 2010/2011 to 34:1, it increased again to 35:1 in 2012/2013 and reduced to 31:1 in 2013/2014.

Currently, the highest number of pupils to a teacher is 79:1 in some areas whilst the lowest number of pupils to a teacher is 11:1 in some deprived areas of the district.

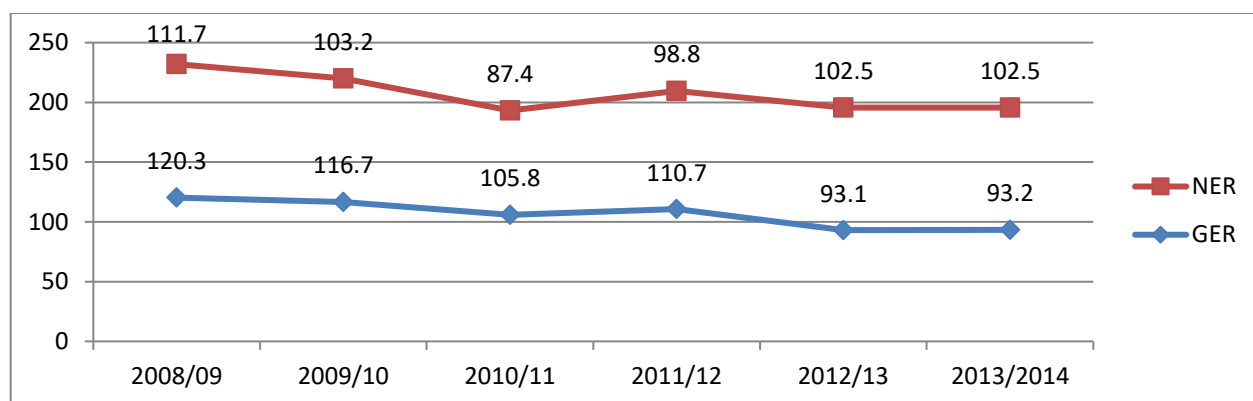
Primary School

Figure 1.18: Number of schools (total/public/private)



The District has 92 public Primary Schools in 208/09, 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 but the private Schools was 17 in 2008/2009 and increased to 25 in the next year but the three years the private schools increased as well as public schools in the next two years. Some communities looking at the distance their children walk to school decided to establish school and it assisted by DDE and District Assembly and also some individuals came in to support.

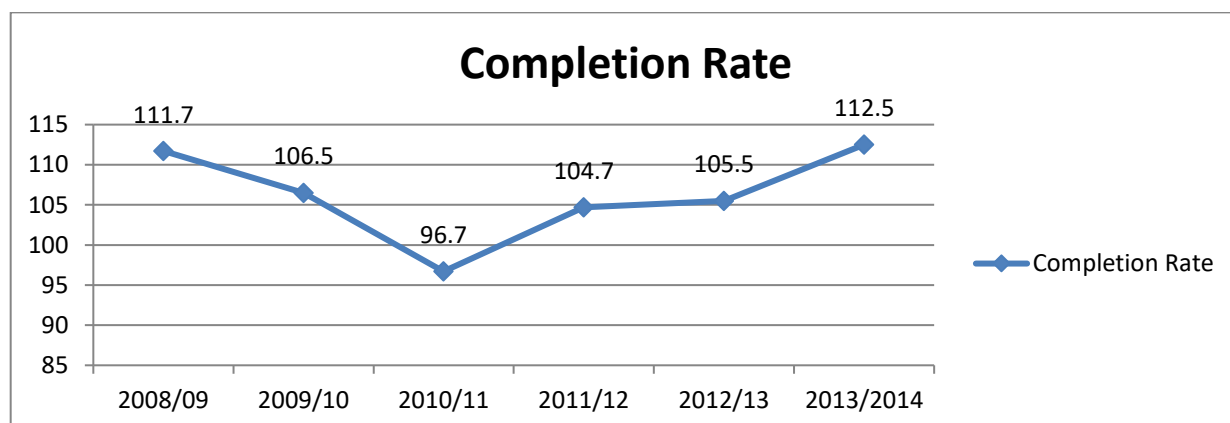
Figure 1.19: Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) and Net Enrolment Rate (NER)



In 2008/2009, the Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for the primary was 120.2%, reduced to 116.7%, 105.8%, and 110.7% respectively in 2009/2010, 2010/2011 and 2011/2012, but from 2012/2013 to 2013/2014 it increased a little to 114.2%.

The NER for primary was 120.3% in 2008/2009. This reduced to 116.7% in 2009/2010. It reduced again to 105.8% in 2010/2011 and rose to 110.7% in 2011/2012. This was as a result of sensitisation of parents on the need to send their children to school at the right age.

Figure 1.20: Completion Rate at P6

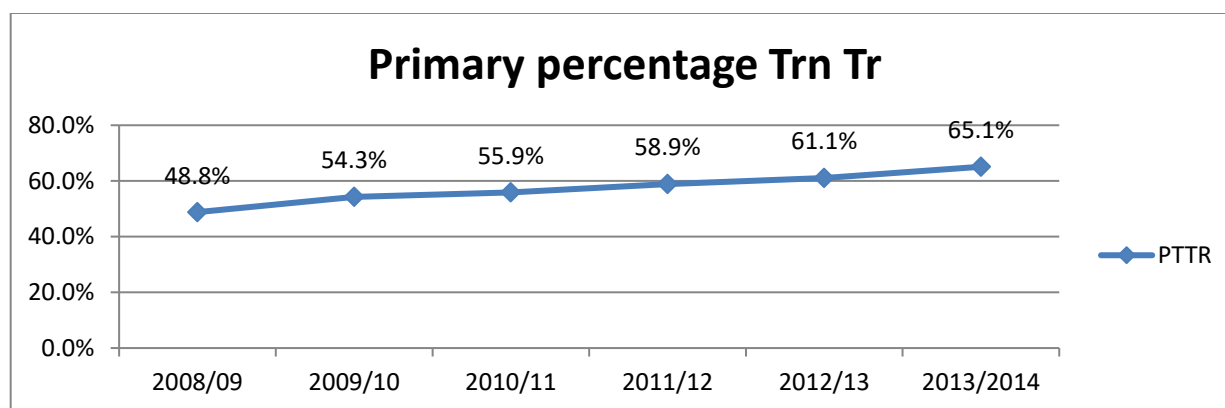


In 2008/2009, the Completion Rate for Primary Six was 111.7%, it reduced to 106.5% in 2009/2010. The following year it reduced further to 96.7% in 2010/11, it short up to 104.7% in 2011/2012 and finally to 105.5% in 2012/13 and 2013/2014 it increases to 112.5. The unstable nature of completion rate was due to the fact that most of the communities when farming seasons are over parents moved back to their home towns with their children. I has also been detected that some children take care of themselves and for that matter when life become tough, they drop out of school.

a) Distance to school from village centre

Within the period, the average Distance to School from the Village Centre was 2.2km while the longest distance to school from the village centre was 4.6km. These distances deter pupils especially the very young KG/ lower primary from going to school.

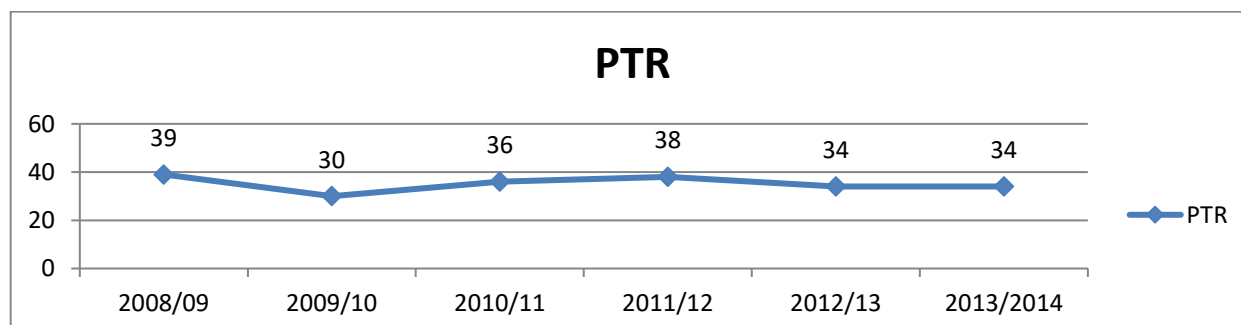
Figure 1.21: Percentage of trained teachers



In 2008/2009, the Percentage of Trained Teachers (PTT) was 48.8%. It increased to 54.3% in 2009/10 and shot up again to 55.9% and 58.9% in 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 respectively. It reduced to 61.1% in 2012/2013 and it increased to 65.1 in 2013/2014.

This increase in the number of Trained Teachers in primary school was due to the provision of infrastructures such as Teachers quarters, and SMC's managerial skills on how to maintain teachers when they are posted to the communities. In addition to this some of the untrained teachers who took part in UTDBE have also beefed up the number of trained teachers in the district.

Figure 1.22: Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)

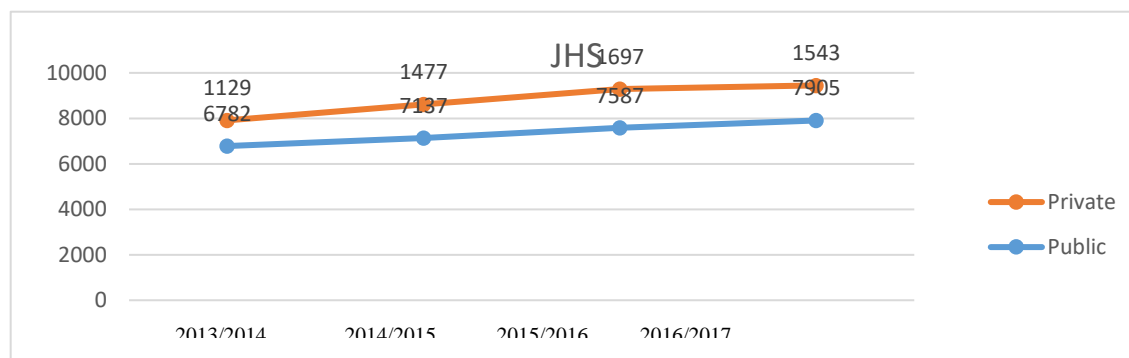


In 2008/2009, the PTR was 39:1it reduced to 30:1 in 2009/2010, increased to 36:1 in 2010/2011 again it increased to 38:1 in 2011/2012 and reduced to 34:1 in 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 respectively.

Currently, the highest PTR is 68:1 while the lowest is 12:1. This indicates that the workload for some the teachers are quite heavy and it reflect on quality teaching and learning outcome in the district

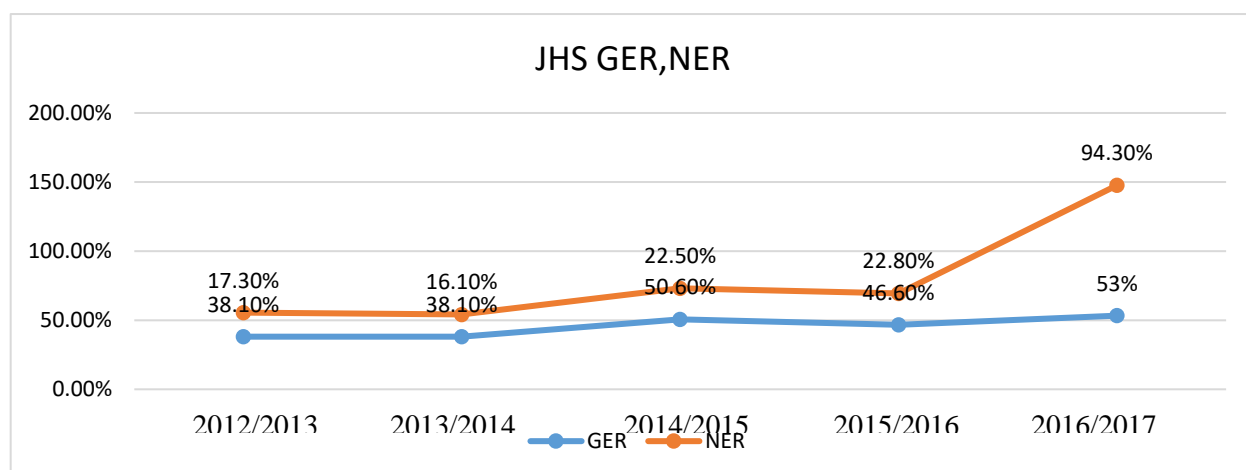
Junior High School.

Figure 1.23: Number of schools (total/public/private)



In 2013/2014 the total number of JHS schools was 6782 public and 12 private. It increased to 71 public and 15 private in 2009/2010, it increased again to 73 public and 15 private in 2010/2011. In 2011/2012, the number increased again to 75 public and 24 private then to 76 public and 24 private in 2012/13. In 2013/2014, number of Private schools increase from 24 to 28 and the Public schools increase from 76 to 78. Now the increase in number of schools in the JHS level is due to the fact that some schools graduated from primary to JHS status.

Figure 1.24: Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) and Net Enrolment Rate (NER)



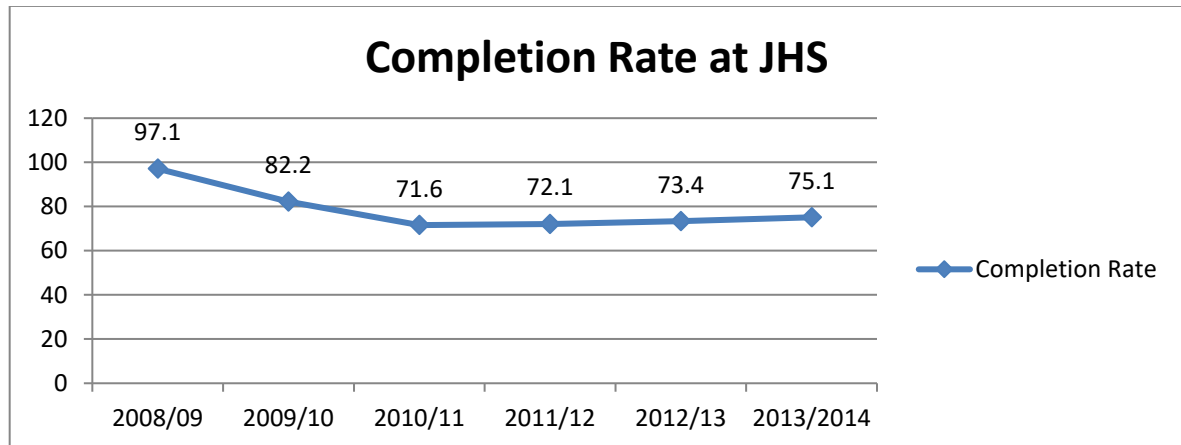
Source: GES Directorate, 2017

In 2012/2013, the GER was 50.40%. It increased to 71.40% in 2014/2015 and remained again to 71.40% in 2014/2015. It increased to 79.20% in 2015/2016 and it reduced to 46.20% in 2016/2017.

Finally, 2013/2014 it crease to 89.5% .Currently, the District is on the way to achieving its school age population. In 2012/2013, the NER was 17.35%, it reduced to 16.10% in 2013/2014 and increased to 22.50% in 2014/2015. It increased again to 22.80% in 2015/2016 it increased to 51.10% in 2016/2017 and finally, the trend improved better than 2012/2013

On this level, there is high rate of pupils who were not sent to school at the right school-going age. Even though the district has embarked on the Net Enrolment Issue through sensitisation, not much has been achieved. It is hope more work has to be done in this area.

Figure 1.25: Completion Rate at JH3

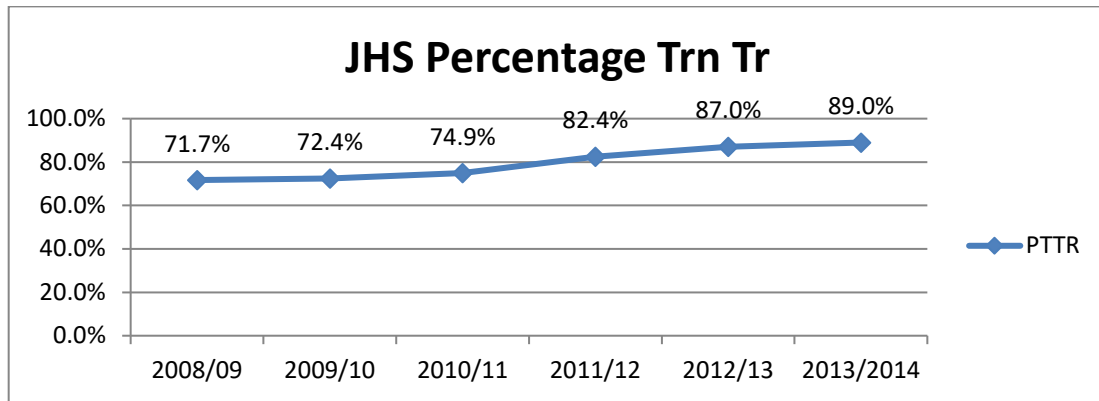


In 2008/2009 the Completion Rate at JHS was 97.1%. It reduced to 82.2% in 2009/2010 again, in the next three years the completion rate reduced from 71.6% to 72.1% and 73.4% as compared to previous years. These percentages indicate that there must be measures put in place to address the pupil retention. The managerial skills of the DEO, DEOC, the head teachers, and SMC/PTA must be exhibited to monitor and manage the schools. This was to be supported by the work Guidance Counselling unit.

a) Distance to school from village centre

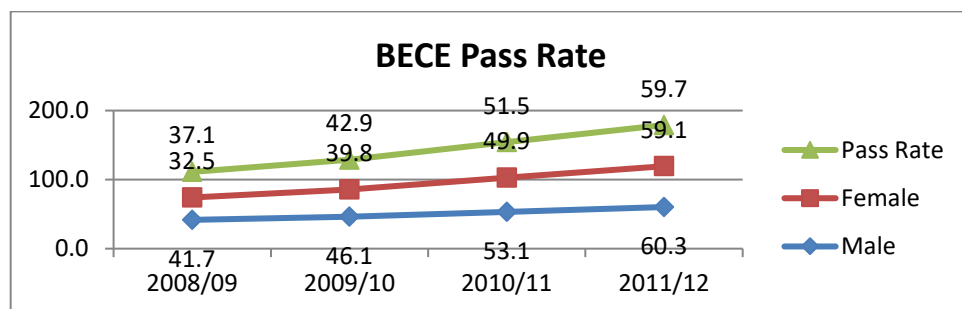
The average distance to school from village centre was 2.2km in 2008/2009 through to 2012/2013. The longest distance to school from village centre was 4.6km in 2008/2009 through to 2012/2013. Schools must be sited close to all primary level.

Figure 1.26: Percentage of trained teachers



In 2008/2009, the percentage of trained teachers at JHS was 71.7%. It increased to 72.4% in 2009/2010 and again it increased a little to 74.9%. After this in the next two years the percentage kept on increasing to 87.0%. This increase was as a result of the untrained teachers who took part of the UTDBE programme in the district. The DEOC, DA and the SMCs collaborated to help in retaining trained teachers in the district.

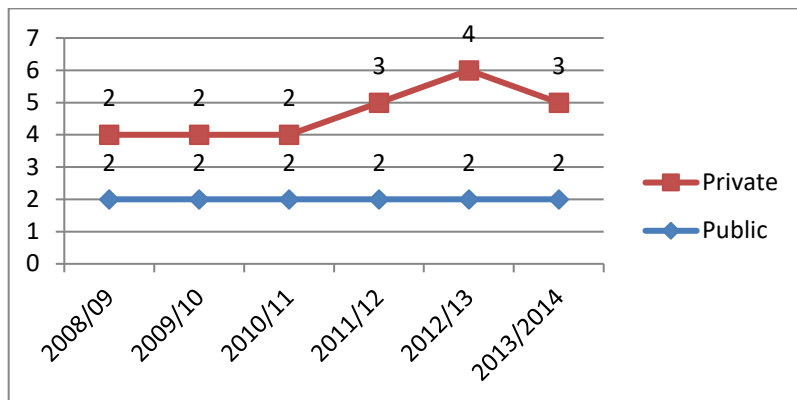
Figure 1.26: BECE Pass Rates



In 2008/2009, the BECE Pass Rate boys as compared to the girls was 41.7% against 32.5%, it increased to 46.1% as against 39.8% in 2009/2010, it increased again in 2010/2011 to 53.1% against 49.9%. It again increased to 60.3% against 59.1% in 2011/2012. The pass rate indicates that there is gradual improvement in performance. Generally, the boys are always ahead of the girls. The District has put in place incentive package for girls who excel in the BECE.

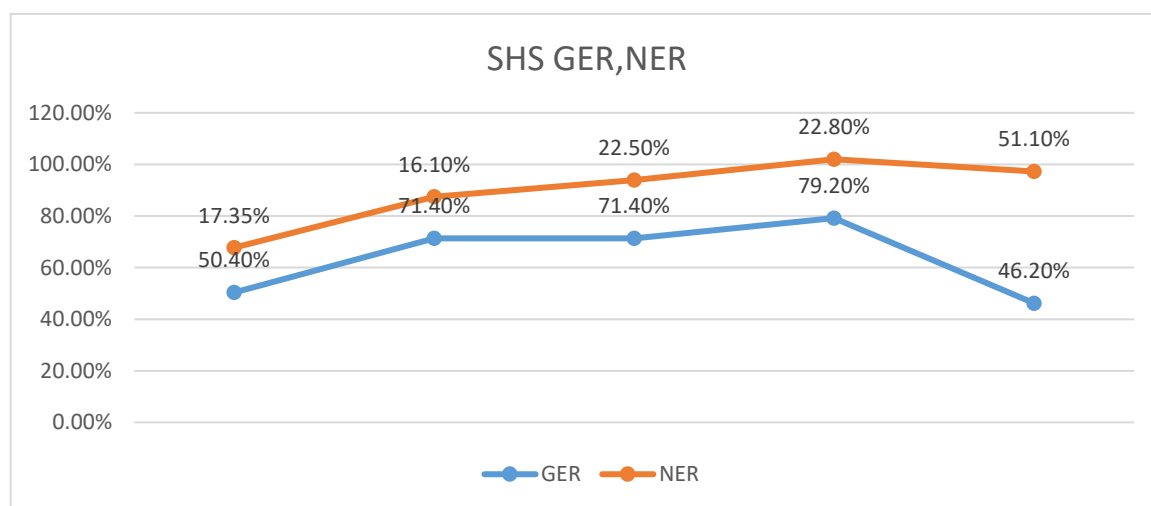
Senior High School

Figure 1.27: Number of schools (total/public/private)



In 2008/2009, the total number of SHS was 4. There are two public and two private SHS. The public maintained the two while private increased to 3 in 2011/2012. On the 2012/13 census the number of private SHS increase to 4 but in 2013/2014 it reduce to 3. The reason being that one school has collapse. ie. Abeka SHS

Figure 1.28: Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) and Net Enrolment Rate (NER)



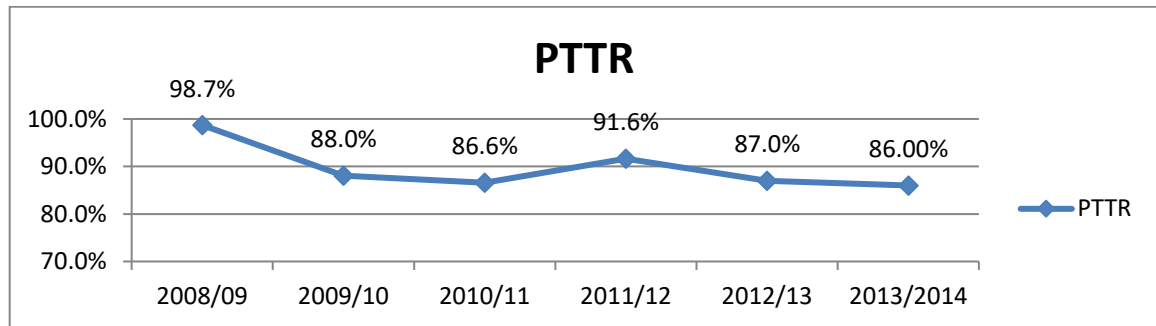
In 2012/2013, the GER was 50.40%. It increased to 71.40% in 2014/2015 and remained again to 71.40% in 2014/2015. It increased to 79.20% in 2015/2016 and it reduced to 46.20% in 2016/2017. Finally, 2013/2014 it crease to 89.5% .Currently, the District is on the way to achieving its school age population. In 2012/2013, the NER was 17.35%, it reduced to 16.10% in 2013/2014 and increased to 22.50% in 2014/2015. It increased again to 22.80% in 2015/2016 it increased to 51.10% in 2016/2017 and finally, the trend improved better than 2012/2013

On this level, there is high rate of pupils who were not sent to school at the right school-going age. Even though the district has embarked on the Net Enrolment Issue through sensitisation, not much has been achieved. It is hope more work has to be done in this area.

a) Completion Rate at SH3

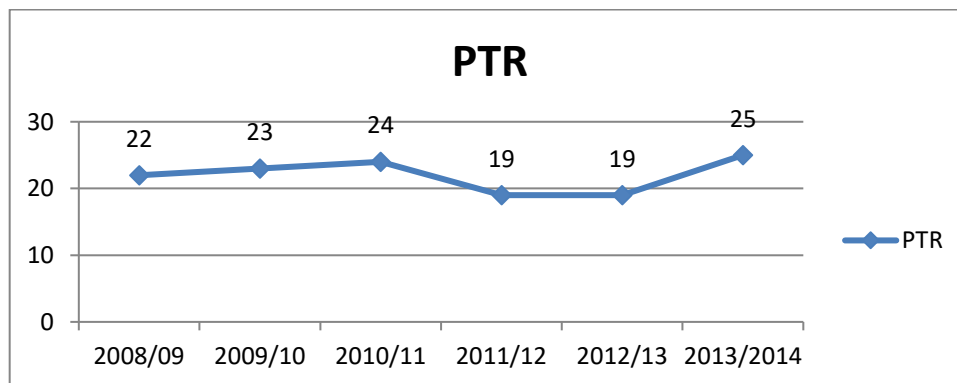
In 2008/2009, the Completion Rate for SHS was 85.0% but in 2009/2010 there was no WASSCE. From there it increased throughout the years to 88.5% and 89.7% in 2010/2011 and 2011/2012. The DEO is mounting sensitisation programme on completion and retention of students in the second cycle.

Figure 1.29: Percentage of trained teachers



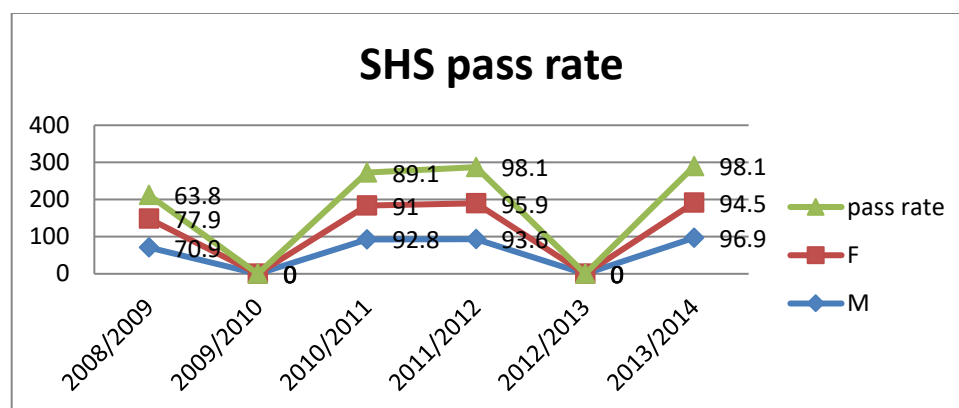
In 2008/2009 the Percentage of Trained Teachers was 98.7%, it reduced to 88.0% in 2009//2010. It reduced to 86.6% and 91.6% in 2010/2011 and 2011/2012. But it decreased to 87.0% in 2012/2013 and 2013/2014. The DEO in collaboration with District Assembly and PTAs in the schools have put measures in place to provide more accommodation for teachers and this will facilitate teacher retention.

Figure 1.30: Student Teacher Ratio (PTR)



In 2008/2009 the Student Teacher Ratio was 22. This increased to 23 and 24 in 2009/2010 and 2010/2011, it reduced to 19 in 2011/2012 and 2012/2013. But 2013/2014 the pupil teacher ratio increase to 25:1, due to admission of form 1 combined with form 4 at the same time. This means that teachers are handling a few students than they are supposed to. The District Assembly is planning to put up more classrooms so that classes can be broken down into smaller units for quality teaching and learning in the district.

Figure 1.31: WASSCE Pass Rates



In 2008/2009, the WASSCE Pass Rate for boys as compared to the girls was 70.9% against 77.9%. It increased to 92.8% against 91.0% in 2010/2011 and in 2011/2012 it went up to 93.6% against 95.9%. There was no WASSCE in 2009/2010. Even though in the congested state of classrooms, the boys are making it and the girls are always behind the boys. Girls need to be motivated to encourage them study. If logistics are provided, students would perform better

Table 1.34 TVET

TVET		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2012/13	2013/14
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Actual
Number of TVET schools	Total	2	2	2	2	2	2	NA
Number of students in all TVET schools	Total	294	327	334	385	NA	NA	NA
	Male	165	158	182	346	NA	NA	NA
	Female	129	169	152	39	NA	NA	NA
Number of students in TVET schools	Public	132	123	190	385	NA	NA	NA
	Private	164	204	144	33	NA	NA	NA

Areas to improve in Science and TVET in the district include:

- Infrastructure should be improved to accommodate a lot of students.
- Provision of requisite materials/equipment

- Qualified teaching personnel

What the district would do to strengthen these areas include:

- District Assembly to improve infrastructural facilities.
- The District Assembly should provide relevant teaching and learning materials.

District Assembly to insist that data from the institution be submitted to Directorate of Education when needed.

Table 1.34 Special School

Special School		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Actual
Number of special schools	Total	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
	Public	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Private	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of students in all special schools	Total	4	12	20	30	55	40	25
	Male	1	6	12	16	25	19	15
	Female	3	6	8	14	30	21	10

The priority areas to be improved in this sub-sector include the following

- There is one private special school in the district. This school has the prospect of growing if there are resources to feed, accommodate and provide educational materials to the pupils.
- Parents who send their wards to the school should not abandon them to the mercy of the proprietor.
- Social welfare should join in partnership with the proprietor in taking care of the pupils.

The areas which the district would strengthen this year include the following:

- The district is planning to embark on enrolment drive for the children with deaf as a challenge.
- The department of social welfare should be contracted to send the government's support to the school to cater for the needs of the pupils.

School Improvement Measures

The poor state of school infrastructure, furniture, teaching aids, textbooks, library books and lack of computers as well as the disturbing malaise in school management, teacher motivation and

unsatisfactory pupil performance, particularly in reading skills and more have so combined and triggered so much unhappiness and concern by all stakeholders.

National School Feeding Programme

Within the period under review, the number of beneficiary schools has increased from four (5) to nine (10) schools in the District. They are;

Impact of the Programme on Education:

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

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

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

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

Implementation Challenges:

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

- Irregular supply of potable water
- Non-existent kitchen facilities for all beneficiary schools.
- Difficulty in storing perishable food items
- Use of firewood instead of LP Gas
- Delays in bank transfers and transactions

The Capitation Grant

The capitation grant is operational in the District and as a result has helped increased enrolment in some specific areas at the basic school level. Notwithstanding the successes the capitation grant has achieved so far, it is beset with some problems including

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

Major Challenges for Educational Sector

The following are some of the challenges facing this sector:

1. Dilapidated school structure
2. High illiteracy rate ,especially among women
3. Inadequate toilet and urinal facilities
4. Inadequate/ Absence of dormitories
5. Poor access to electricity
6. Low enrolment rate among females
7. High teacher turnover
8. Inadequate motivation
9. Low standard of education
10. Low enrolment rate
11. Inadequate teacher accommodation
12. Inadequate furniture

Non-Formal Education

Since 1992, Non-Formal Education continues to provide adult learners in the District with skills in literacy and numeracy in the Fante Language commonly spoken in the District. The learners undertake development activities, such as filling of pot holes and cleaning of surroundings. Another component of the programme is to train and support participants to embark on income-generating activities, such as palm oil extraction, gari processing, soap making and the like. By so doing, basic skills acquired in literacy and numeracy are integrated into real socio-economic life situations; such areas as nutrition, sanitation and environmental management, sewing, improved farming practices, child-mother care, family planning, drug abuse. As at 2008, the programme had a total of 1,069 learners consisting of 227 males and 842 females. Some of the achievements of the programme include the following:

- A good number of learners can now read the Twi and Fante Bibles at church services

- Ability to keep simple financial records on trading activities
- Increased knowledge on the need to form co-operatives and attendance of anti natal services
- Farmers are now innovative using scientific methods of farming resulting in higher yields and increased incomes

Some of the challenges faced by the sector include;

1. Inadequate and irregular flow of grants
2. Inadequate personnel to man the office
3. Inadequate incentive packages for course facilitators

Health

In all societies, the importance of good health for the people cannot be overemphasized. High productivity in a society depends upon the health of the working force. A healthy workforce is not only an asset for increased productivity but also sustained increase in economic growth and development. Among the factors that promote good health are: balanced diet, good sanitation, existence of health facilities like hospitals, clinics, health centers/ health posts and qualified personnel like doctors, nurses and other paramedics.

The health services in the district are tailored towards integrated, preventive and curative services with emphasis on primary health care. While the curative health delivery service is usually provided at the institutions, the preventive service are usually done at the community level and during home based visits by officers, with much emphasis on ways of preventing diseases, and maintaining personal hygiene. The main services provided are;

1. General medical care
2. Maternal and child health care and family planning
3. Nutrition and health education
4. Environmental health care
5. Disease control
6. Eye and Dental Care
7. X-Ray Service

District Health Management

Health services, which are a mix of both government and private institutions, are structured along the two-tier system of primary Health Care- a strategy for making health accessible to all. The levels are:

1. Community Level (Level A)

Services to the communities are delivered mainly through outreach programmes. However services of TBA's Chemical Sellers, Traditional Healers and CHPS Compound are available to community members. There are also Chemical Sellers, pharmacy shops as well as private clinics in the District.

2. Sub-district level (Level B)

The sub District Health care system revolves around facilities like health centers and a hospital. A number of such facilities are located throughout the District to serve the population.

Health Facilities

Statistics available from A.O.B District Health Management Team shows that the district has one (1) Hospital, two (2) Health Centers, one (1) Reproductive and Child Health Centre, eight (8) CHPS Compounds and one (1) Private registered Maternal Home as shown in the table below.

Table 1.35: Distribution of Health Facilities and their Status in Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District

No.	Name of Facility	Location	Settlements it serves	Average distance from the communities it serves	Challenges the facility faces	Mitigation measures to meet the challenges
1	CHPS Compound	Anhwiam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ohiansheda • Kofi Nsin • Adumanu • Larbi Krom and its surrounding villages • Camp • Essuman Gwura • Asorefie • Nyame Ntokoo • Agove • Nkaase • Bosomfo other doted settlements 	7.0km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The road network linking the facility to the serving settlements are very bad • The existing BH providing water has broken down and not functioning • There is no electricity to store vaccine. • No accommodation for the nurses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeder Roads to be improved. • The Borehole to be repaired • Electricity to be extended to the Anhwiam to serve the facility • Accommodation to be provided
2	CHPS Compound	Bedum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attu Dauda • Wasabiampa • Solomon • Bedum • Other villages 	8.0KM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road networks linking the facilities to the serving villages • Accommodation problem for the nurses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The feeder roads should be made motorable throughout the year to make the facility accessible

(Cont'd) Table 1.35: Distribution of Health Facilities and their Status in Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District

No.	Name of Facility	Location	Settlements it serves	Average distance from the communities it serves	Challenges the facility faces	Mitigation measures to meet the challenges
3	CHPS Compound	Nankese	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tweredua • Nankese • Odumase and other 15 dotted villages 	6.5km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road network linking the servicing settlements • No water at the health post • No electricity • No accommodation for the Nurses • No toilet facility to cater for the patients 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The feeder roads linking the Nankese should be motorable throughout the year • Bore Hole should be sank to provide water • Electricity to be extended to the place • 3-Seater KVIP to be constructed • Accommodation to be provided for the nurses
4	CHPS Compound	Amanfopong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyame Bekyere • Amanfopong • Fosuansa • Kokoso • Amanor • Otambilwa 	6.8km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road net linking the serving communities / settlements • No water to serve the people • No public toilet facility to cater for patient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The feeder Road network connecting the facility and the villages to be improved • 3-Seater KVIP to be provided • Bore Hole to be sank to provide water
5	Brakwa Health Post	Brakwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edusia • Afofoso • Ogonaso • Kokoso • Fosuansa • Brakwa and other surrounding villages 	9.0km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No public Toilet • No resident Doctors / Nurses • Non-charlatan attitudes of the nurses to toward patients • No water to serve the patient • No nurses quarters • Poor road networks linking the facility and the towns / villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The road networks to be motorable throughout the year so that people can easily visit the health post • BH to be provided to serve the patient • Public Toilet -3-Seater KVIP to be provided to serve the patients • There must be resident for Doctors/ Nurses. • The relationship between Nurses and patients should be improved

(Cont'd) Table 1.35: Distribution of Health Facilities and their Status in Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District

No.	Name of Facility	Location	Settlements it serves	Average distance from the communities it serves	Challenges the facility faces	Mitigation measures to meet the challenges
6	CHPS Compound	Sowotuum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sowotuum • Amanbete • Asebem • Besease • Eniehu • Fankyeakor • Suponsu • Other dotted village 	7.5km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road networks linking the facility and the serving settlements • The structure is not good. • No water to serve the patient. • No electricity to store vaccine • No public toilet facility to serve the patient • No nurses accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The roads should be motorable throughout the year for easy accessibility to the facility. • A good permanent structure to be provided • Bore hole to be sank. • Electricity to be extended to the place. • Public Toilet to be provided to serve the patient • Nurses accommodation to be provided
7	Health Post Level B	Odoben (Pep.8000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Odoben • Nankese • Tweredua • Kuntense • Domeabra • Brakwa Eshiem • Kofi Nsin • Odoben Secondary School 	7.5km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road networks linking the serving communities • No laboratory • The place is too small to contain the growing population • No residence Doctor to main the place • No Nurses accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The roads linking Odoben and other villages to be improved and make them motorable throughout the year • The uncompleted laboratory to be completed • New site should be proposed for re-allocation • The Health post should be up graded to serve its purpose.
8	Catholic Hospital (Our Lady of Grace)	Asikuma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asikuma (Pep.12,000) • All the people in the 5 Area and 3 Town Councils • People from Cape Coast , Mankessim, Swedru, Accra, Tema, Takoradi and Koforidua 	100.0km and above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hospital space is too small to accommodate the growing population • Problem to get drugs since it is a Mission Hospital and does not supply drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The facility needs expansion and drugs should be available to patients

(Cont'd) Table 1.35: Distribution of Health Facilities and their Status in Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District

No.	Name of Facility	Location	Settlements it serves	Average distance from the communities it serves	Challenges the facility faces	Mitigation measures to meet the challenges
9	CHPS Compound	Towoboase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towoboase • Adadan • Ohurubo • Kawonopado • Akawesu • Akromakwa • Kodzoawuna • Anadakwa • Duada Kwaa • Bondam • Nyamenam • Ankutuana • Otinikwaa • Nkwanta-Ekurakaa • Mwniya – Ekurakese 	5.5km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road networks between the facility and the settlements to serve • No electricity • Lack of potable water <p><u>Roads</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jamra – Adadan • Akawasu – road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve road network • Construction of new CHPS compound block • Construction of Nurses accommodation block • Extension of electricity to the Area • Construction of 3-seater KVIP to serve the patients
10	CHPS Compound	Domeabra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domeabra • Kofi Nsin • Brakwa Eshiem and other 15 dotted farming settlements 	6.0km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road network between the villages and the serving ones should be improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of road networks between the Domeabra and the serving villages • Construction of New CHPS Compound Block • Construction of Nurses accommodation • Extension of electricity to Domeabra • Construction of 3-Seater public KVIP to serve the patient
11	CHPS Compound	Nkwanta - Nando	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nkwanta – nandom and its surrounding villages (10) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of electricity • Poor feeder road network linking the villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of New CHPS compound block • Provision of BH • Extension of electricity to the Nkwanta

It is evident that the district is not well served with health facilities considering its size and also the growth of the population at the rate of 3.1%.

- The locations of the health facilities on Area and Town Council basis shows that Jamra and Kuntanase Councils have no health facilities, probably because Kuntanase is 5km from Odoben health post. Similarly Jamra is 6km from Asikuma notwithstanding, the two Area Council Capitals must have health posts to serve the people in the hinterlands.
- Despite the availability of these health facilities, most people in the district still have problem with access to the facilities due to the poor physical conditions of the roads in most part of the district. The challenges facing effective health delivery system in the district are shown in the table below

Access to Health Facilities:

Accessibility to health facilities in the district is evenly distributed. However, few communities have problem of accessing their health needs due to long distances coupled with the fact that some of the roads are impassable. For example, people from Adumanu, Asabeim and Adandan find it difficult to access their health facilities at Anhwiam Community Health Service Planning (CHPS) during the rainy seasons. Inhabitants in these communities travel more than 15km before they reach a health facility.

Human Resources

In terms of health personnel, the district has four (5) doctors, five (5) Specialist, Four (4) Physician Assistants, Two (2) Pharmacist, Five (5) Pharmacist Technicians, Forty-Six (46) Staff Nurses, Fifty-One (51) Enrolled Nurses, Two (2) Registered Mental nurses, Nineteen (19) Midwives, and a lot of volunteers including TBAs. In addition, there are: Two (2) Public Health nurse, One (1) Technical officer (Leprosy), Two (2) Technical officer (Nutrition), Eighty-Five (85) community health nurses, Fifty-Eight (58) Ward Assistant and Fifty-Three (53) supporting staff. The above statistics puts the Doctor patient ratio at 1: 30,879 and Nurse Patient ratio at 1:988. These ratios compared unfavourably with the regional and national standard ratios for the same period. This implies that the population is underserved in terms of health care services implying that accessing health care is expensive. Consequently, many patients are compelled to rely on the private clinics whose services are relatively expensive. Again, patients who cannot afford private health services resort to self-medication, quack doctors who parade the rural communities and herbalists which in many cases worsen patients' plight resulting in many preventable deaths.

Table 1.33: Health Manpower.

No	Facility Type	Actual Number	Target	Deficit (Need)
	Public			
1	District Director of Health Services	0	1	1
2	Deputy Director of Health Services	0	1	1
3	Medical Doctors	5	10	5
4	Public Health Nurse	2	5	3
5	Physician Assistant	5	8	3

6	Technical officer Disease Control	4	2	
7	Technical Officer Leprosy	1	2	1
8	Health Information	1	1	
9	Technical Officers Nutrition	2	5	3
10	Midwives	22	45	23
11	General Nurses	32	60	28
12	Community Health Nurses	48	105	57
13	Enrolled Nurse	41	40	
14	Ward Assistants	63	63	
15	Registered Mental Nurse	3	8	5
	Total	97		

Source: A-O-B District Health Directorate, 2017

Top Ten Diseases

The major diseases reported in the district in the year 2017 are shown in the table below

Table :1.34 Top 10 OPD cases

#	2014		2015		2016		2017		
	Diseases	cases	Diseases	Cases	Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases	%All cases
1	Malaria OPD cases (clinical & confirmed)	17,413	Malaria OPD cases (clinical & confirmed)	34,431	Malaria	35931	Malaria	40,021	29.1
2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	9,663	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	18,281	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	16214	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	17829	13.0
3	Anaemia	5,459	Diarrhoea Diseases	8,165	Diarrhoea Diseases	8299	Diarrhoea Diseases	8175	5.9
4	Acute Eye Infection	5,410	Anaemia	5,812	Anaemia	6187	Anaemia	9071	6.6

5	Skin Diseases	4,845	Skin Diseases	5,657	Hypertension	5948	Hypertension	4912	3.6
6	Diarrhoea Diseases	4,420	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	3,658	Skin Diseases	4787	Skin Diseases	5899	4.3
7	Hypertension	4,390	Acute Eye Infection	3,574	Acute Eye Infection	4355	Acute Eye Infection	3324	2.4
8	Cataract	4,046	Hypertension	3,341	Diabetes Mellitus	3201	Diabetes Mellitus	3885	2.8
9	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	3,572	Intestinal Worms	2,733	Cataract	2971	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	3402	2.5
10	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	2,624	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	2,609	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	2823	Intertinal Worms	3046	2.2

Source: A-O-B District Health Directorate, 2017

Malaria

Malaria always comes top among the top ten OPD cases in the district. The most vulnerable are children under five years and pregnant women. It is one disease, which attacks almost all, and its effect or impact is equally bad. Productivity is affected; socio economic activities slow down, poverty set, in pupils and students absent themselves from school leading to low performance.

The problem of malaria can be attributed largely to the generally bad environmental situation, heaps of refuse, choked gutters, bushy surroundings, and lack of places of convenience, refusal to patronise and sleep in treated bed nets with some complaining of heat. Even though roll back malaria programme was launched some years ago, lack of funds to constantly carry out intensive health education is a major setback. Global Fund, NGO has come out with some support through the supply of bed nets, IPT (Intermittent Preventive treatment and ITNs. Government has also come out with a new anti-malaria drug, which is highly subsidized so that everybody can afford to buy, but because of perceived side effects, many people are not patronising it. Even after treatment at the hospitals, many do not make use of them. This has also made it positive for the prevalence of the disease. To improve the situation all health service workers, Chemical Sellers, CBSVs & TBAs have been trained to sensitize people on the new anti-malaria drug. It is a programme, which is currently on-going.

Drug Store Supply

In the district, there are 43 drug stores which serve the people. They are being manned by licensed druggist. The existence of drug stores play very important role in the district since life of the people rest on them. The District Assembly should task the DHMT directorate to play supervision role in the discharge of their duties as druggist. There must be periodic training for the drug dealers in the district and constant checks on them by the authorities.

Table 1.36: Distribution of Drug Store in the District

Town / Area Council	No. Drug Stores
Asikuma Town Council	19
Odoben Town Council	6
Brakwa Town Council	4
Breman North Area Council	3
Jamra Area Council	3
Bedum Area Council	3
Kuntense Area Council	4
Baako –Anhwiam Area Council	3

Source:
**A-O-B
District
Health**

Directorate, 2017

Water and Sanitation

Water

Accessibility to good drinking water is very fundamental for the well-being of people and also for use in agricultural, industrial, domestic and mining activities. Its absence has negative implication on human habitation. This section looks at water and sanitation with regard to water sources, and means for the disposal of waste and other variables under water and sanitation. Water is very important in our daily activities. It is therefore necessary to consider it when dealing with social characteristics of man.

There are quite a number of potable water supply systems in the District. These are pipe borne from Asikuma Water Works, Small Town Piped Water Systems, stand pipes, Limited mechanized boreholes, boreholes and hand dug wells fitted with pumps. The other sources of water supply are Hand Dug Wells (HDW) streams, rivers, dug wells and ponds. The coverage of good water supply in the District is above average. About 75% of the communities have access to safe drinking water. These comprise boreholes and hand-dug wells. Out of the 75% of the communities that have access to potable water, a significant proportion of the households continue to draw water from rivers and streams due to inadequacy and unreliability of facilitates and poverty level. The rest of the communities depend mainly on streams and rivers. This situation probably accounts for the prevalence of water borne and sanitation related diseases in few of the communities in the District. It is therefore not strange that cases

of water borne diseases such as, diarrhoea, bilharzias, intestinal worms, and cholera are quite prevalent in the district. The table below shows the water supply coverage in the district

Table 1.37: Water Supply Coverage in the District

No.	Source / Type	Population
1	Pipe water	20%
2	Bore Holes	26%
3	Hand Dug Wells	4%
4	Small Town Piped System	20%
5	Streams	3%
6	Rivers	1%
7	Ponds	1%

Source: CWSA 2016

The Table above shows that only 75% of the District Population has access to pipe-borne water. The remaining population depends on untreated water from streams, ponds and rivers.

Due to the active implementation of a community water and sanitation programme in the district, problems such as poor quality of water, inadequate supply, long distances covered by women and children to fetch water and the existence of water borne diseases that characterized the district have generally reduced but are not completely eliminated. It is therefore expected that with active involvement of Community Water and Sanitation Agency, the water coverage would improve. The main problems that inhibit the adequate supply of portable water include;

- The inability of some communities to pay part of the capital cost and raise money for the operation and maintenance of a sufficient number of the boreholes. This has led to inadequate supply.
- Weak capacity of the local people to maintain the water pumps. Some communities still depend on the water and sanitation officers for repairs.
- High level of contamination of water (especially in wells) in the process of drawing water. Even though all the settlements have access to wells and boreholes, the supply is inadequate. The situation is worse in the dry season.

The situation therefore calls for the training of community members to manage, operate and maintain pumps; measures to improve supply and proper education to ensure proper handling of water and the facilities.

Waste Management

One of most intractable challenges of both urban and rural areas in Ghana, and in the district in particular, is efficient solid (refuse) and liquid waste disposal. Concerns have been expressed about indiscriminate disposal of this waste into places such as rivers and open drains. This section discuss the methods by which waste disposal is carried out in the district.

Solid waste disposal

Table 1.37 details the different methods of solid waste disposal by households in the district. The most common method of solid waste disposal is by public dump, either dumping in a container (14.3%) or dumping unto open dump site (68.3%). Routine collection of waste from houses is hardly practiced. It is only in 1.2 percent of dwelling units in the district that solid wastes are collected from homes. About 1 in 25 dwelling units (4.1%) dump solid wastes indiscriminately as compared with 7.3 percent of dwelling units which burn solid waste generated by them. Dumping of solid waste in open spaces is the most common method of waste disposal in both rural (84.2%) and urban areas (52.9%) in the district.

Table 1.38: 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	26,997	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	20,490	322	1.2	1.8	0.6
Burned by household	584,820	70,553	1,976	7.3	9.2	5.3
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	98,454	3,855	14.3	27.0	1.2
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	283,454	18,436	68.3	52.9	84.2
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	28,334	1,104	4.1	3.7	4.5
Buried by household	182,615	17,727	1,086	4.0	4.8	3.2
Other	53,805	7,751	218	0.8	0.6	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Liquid waste disposal

Table 1.38 shows that the three most commonly used method of disposing of liquid waste are throwing onto the street, into gutter and onto compound. Of these, the most common is throwing onto compound of the house accounting for 40.8 per cent of methods in the district. This method accounts for most 50 per cent of all disposal methods used in the rural areas. Next in importance for disposal of liquid waste is throwing onto the street, which is used by 35.7 per cent of households in the district. This method is commonly used in both rural and urban areas, (37.6% for rural and 33.9% for urban). Throwing into gutter, is the third most commonly used channel by which liquid waste is disposed of in the district accounting for 16.9 percent and only 0.3 per cent of households in the district have a proper sewerage system thus, through the sewage system.

Table 1.38: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	26,997	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,670	80	0.3	0.5	0.1
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	35,183	1,288	4.8	8.4	1.1
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	9,059	152	0.6	0.8	0.4
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	163,838	9,638	35.7	33.9	37.6
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	89,199	4,555	16.9	24.0	9.5

Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	216,209	11,014	40.8	32.0	49.8
	38,294	6,605	270	1.0	0.5	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

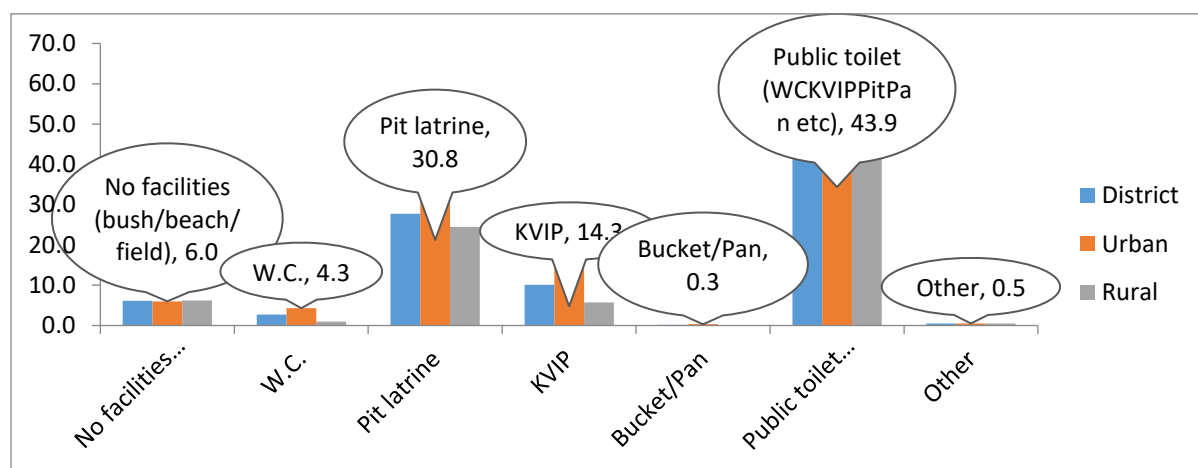
The poor solid and liquid waste management has negative implication for the district. The uncleared solid waste and poor drainage constitute an eyesore, degrading the environmental quality and aesthetic value of the district. The heaps of solid waste and poor drainage in the district constitute a variable source of stench and offence odour as well as pollution in the district.

It therefore becomes imperative that the District Assembly and house owners give serious attention to these problems in order to rescue the situation.

Excreta Management Facilities

Many district authorities have been grappling with the problem of sanitation, especially the provision and outlet for the disposal of excreta in dwelling places. Figure 1.39 gives details of the type of toilet facility for occupants of dwelling units in the districts. Arranged in order of availability for household members, they are the public toilet (43.9%), the pit latrine (30.8%), the Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (KVIP) [14.3%] and the water closet (WC) [(4.3%]. The proportion of households whose members use public toilet is higher in the rural areas (62.0%) than the urban centres (43.9%). It is also observed that about 6.1 percent of dwelling units had no toilet facilities and this proportion is slightly higher in rural (6.2%) than in urban areas (6%) while the proportions using KVIP are higher in urban areas (14.3%) than the rural areas (5.7%).

Table 1.39: Type of bathing facility used by household by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

A very striking feature about the table above is the high number of pit latrines and public latrines. This is an unsanitary type of facility which can cause pollution of water bodies, breeding of house flies, offensive smell, just to mention a few. The District has no Cesspit emptier but shares one with Mfantseman and Ajumako Enyan Essiam Districts. This slows down the pace of work and sometimes becomes virtually impossible to have access to the machine at the critical times when it is needed.

Again, most of the public facilities are in the hands of private individuals who manage it. The District Environmental health Unit has little control over the management of most of these facilities and that, monitoring to ensure that the sanitary standards are adhered to in the running of the facilities has come to a standstill. According to District Water & Sanitation (DWST) report, most public toilet facilities are in very dilapidated conditions because of lack of regular maintenance. However, it must be stated that Community Water and Sanitation Agency / DANIDA/World Bank and E.U. in collaboration with the District Assembly and Communities have and are constructing many toilet facilities in most of the communities.

Housing

In 2014, the policy framework of the Government of Ghana, the *Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II*, emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (NDPC, 2013). This section therefore provides an overview of housing and housing conditions in the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District. The discussion is centred on housing stock and type of dwelling, ownership, construction material, room occupancy and housing conditions with particularly reference to water and sanitation as well as information on cooking space and household energy sources.

Housing stock

The district has a total number of 18,244 houses for a total population of 112,706, giving an average of 6.1 persons per house (Table 1.40). With 26,997 households and a household population of 111,094, the district has an average household size of 4.1 persons. The 18,244 houses constitute 0.54 percent of the total stock of houses in Ghana and represent 5.26 per cent of the housing stock in the Central Region. The rural areas' share of the district housing stock is 51.9 per cent, which is higher than the urban average of 48.1 percent. The data shows that the average number of households per house is 1.5 with that of the urban areas (1.8) being higher than the district average.

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,201,863	112,706	54,213	58,493
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	111,094	53,297	57,797
Number of houses	3,392,745	346,699	18,244	7,482	10,762
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	26,997	13,684	13,313
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.2
Population per house*	7.1	6.1	6.1	7.1	5.4
Average household size	4.4	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Type of Dwelling

Table 1.41 presents the various types of dwelling units in the district. The data show that rooms in compound houses are the common type of dwelling units occupied by households in the district. These account for 59.6 percent of dwelling units and constitute 64.2 per cent of all female headed dwelling units and 67.7 per cent of all dwellings in the urban areas. The next major type of dwelling unit is the separate house, which accounts for 30.7 percent of houses and semi-detached house accounting for 5.1 per cent of houses in the district. The data shows that the proportion of separate houses was higher in rural (37.7%) than urban localities (23.9%). Conversely, the percentage of compound houses was higher in urban areas (67.7%) than rural areas (51.2%). As expected, the proportion of huts building, same compound (2.9%) or different compound (0.7) was higher in rural localities than urban localities (0.4%) and (0.7%) while the proportion of Flat or Apartment was higher in urban localities (2.9%).

Table 1.41: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%	%	
Total	5,467,054	526,763	26,997	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	158,608	8,281	30.7	33.0	26.9	23.9	37.7
Semi-detached house	391,548	36,734	1,376	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.2	6.1
Flat/Apartment	256,355	22,889	534	2.0	2.2	1.5	2.9	1.1
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	286,740	16,086	59.6	56.7	64.2	67.7	51.2
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	8,432	445	1.6	1.9	1.3	0.4	2.9
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	1,817	114	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.7
Tent	10,343	937	34	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	3,674	51	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,559	37	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	4,370	19	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	9,846	1,003	20	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Materials for outer wall

The main construction materials for outer walls of dwelling unit are mud/mud bricks, cement and concrete or earth. Table 1.42 presents the type of materials used for the construction of outer walls in the district. Overall, the proportion of outer walls constructed with mud or mud brick is 63 per cent while the proportion of outer walls made of cement or concrete is 29.5 per cent. In the rural areas, however, almost three-quarters of the outer walls (74.4%) are made of mud bricks or earth while the urban centres has about half (51.1%) of the outer walls made of mud bricks or earth. Only 3.7 per cent and 2.0 percent of outer walls in the district are made of land crete and burnt bricks respectful. Other materials such as stone, wood and bamboo are hardly used in the construction of outer walls in the district.

Table 1.42 Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
Total	5,817,607	567,051	29,008	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	206,207	18,268	63.0	51.1	74.4
Wood	200,594	10,461	323	1.1	0.8	1.4
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,698	81	0.3	0.4	0.2
Stone	11,330	942	21	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,389	572	2.0	2.4	1.5
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	325,673	8,564	29.5	41.6	18.0
Landcrete	104,270	10,996	1,068	3.7	3.4	4.0
Bamboo	8,206	766	20	0.1	0.0	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,295	28	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	39,206	2,624	63	0.2	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Materials for roof

Table 1.43 presents the distribution of main materials used for roofing in the district. Overall, the types of materials used for roofing in the district include: the corrugated metal sheet, thatch or palm leaf, slate or asbestos, bamboo, wood, cement or concrete, and roofing tiles among others. More than eight out of 10 dwelling units (86.4%) have roofs made of metal sheets, and 6.9 per cent made of thatched, palm leaves or raffia.

Less than one percent of roofs are made of cement/concrete. The proportion of dwellings with thatched or palm as the main roofing material is 1.5 percent in urban areas as compared with 12.1 percent in rural areas. Over three quarters (79.2%) of roofs in rural areas and 93.9 percent in urban areas are made of metal sheets.

Table 1.43: Main construction materials for roofing of dwelling units by type of locality

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
Total	5,817,607	567,051	29,008	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	2,568	181	0.6	0.2	1.0
Wood	45,547	3,047	119	0.4	0.4	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	369,829	25,057	86.4	93.9	79.2
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	146,526	352	1.2	1.1	1.4
Cement/Concrete	141,072	10,824	220	0.8	1.1	0.5
Roofing tile	31,456	1,892	113	0.4	0.6	0.2
Bamboo	71,049	9,912	813	2.8	0.7	4.8
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	19,317	2,012	6.9	1.5	12.1
Other	35,935	3,136	141	0.5	0.6	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Materials for floor

Materials used for the floor in many houses may vary according to the economic circumstances of the households. Overall, materials used for the floors of buildings include earth and concrete as shown in Table 1.44, Majority (78.3%) of dwelling units in the district have floors made of mainly concrete or cement. A fifth (20.2%) of housing units have floors made of earth. However, the proportion of dwelling units in the rural areas with floors made of earth or mud is thrice (30%) as much as that of the urban areas (10.6%). It is observed also that, in the district, a few (1.4%) of dwelling units have floors made of material other than concrete or earth.

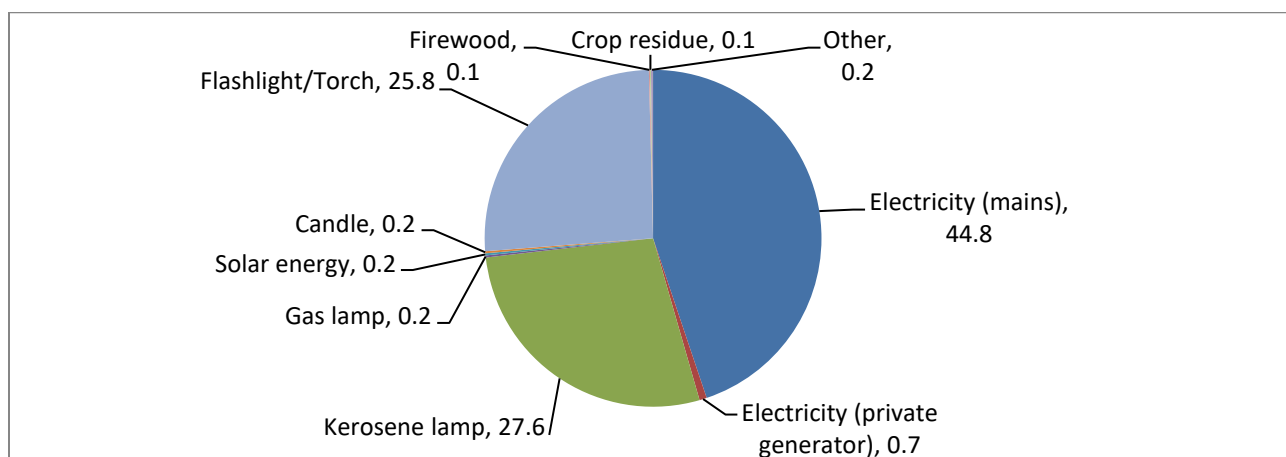
			Total			Urban	Rural
			N	%		%	%
Total	5,467,054	526,763	26,997	100.0		100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	59,543	5,447	20.2		10.6	30.0
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	448,599	21,148	78.3		87.4	69.0
Stone	32,817	2,192	123	0.5		0.6	0.3
Burnt brick	6,537	718	26	0.1		0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,924	22	0.1		0.1	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	3,378	33	0.1		0.2	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	5,534	120	0.4		0.6	0.2
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,669	39	0.1		0.2	0.1
Other	15,567	1,206	39	0.1		0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Main source of lighting

Figure 1.26 shows that the use of electricity in homes features as the main source of lighting in the districts, accounting for almost one-half (44.8%) of all lighting facilities. 27.6 percent of the resident in the district also uses kerosene lamp while about a quarter (25.8%) uses touch light or flash light as a main source of light. Taking the rural-urban distribution in the district, 64.3 percent of the urban dwelling units used electricity as the main source of lighting thus electricity compared with 24.7 percent in the rural areas.

Figure 1.32: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Main source of cooking fuel

The type of fuel used for cooking includes firewood, coconut husk, gas, electricity, kerosene and charcoal. Overall, firewood is the main fuel used for cooking in the district, accounting for 71.9 percent of fuel used; this is followed by charcoal (16.2%). The two accounts for 88.1 percent of all sources of fuel used for cooking in the district. The implications of this for the forest and the environment are far-reaching. The proportion of dwelling units where no cooking is done is 5.5 percent which may be a reflection on the increase in single-member households. In rural areas, because wood is locally available, it is the main source of cooking fuel for 87.2 percent of households compared with 57.0 percent in urban areas. In contrast, charcoal, which is often produced for urban dwellers, is used by 25.9 percent of households in urban areas, and 6.2 percent in rural areas.

Table 1.45: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	26,997	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	26,767	1,492	5.5	7.0	4.0
Wood	2,197,083	232,964	19,410	71.9	57.0	87.2
Gas	996,518	65,955	1,441	5.3	8.9	1.6
Electricity	29,794	1,221	60	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	2,935	97	0.4	0.5	0.2

Charcoal	1,844,290	194,256	4,370	16.2		25.9	6.2
Crop residue	45,292	1,477	104	0.4		0.4	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	514	6	0.0		0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	209	7	0.0		0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	465	10	0.0		0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Cooking space used by household

Overall, majority of households (43.9%) use separate rooms exclusively designated as a cooking space while some households (10.6%) share separate rooms for cooking with others. Again, 16.5 per cent of households cook in open spaces in the compound. In about one in ten households (12.1%), cooking also takes place on verandas. The proportion of dwelling units in the district with no cooking space is 7.1 percent which is higher than the regional figure of 6.6 per cent. The proportion of urban households with separate room for exclusive use for household cooking is far lower (35.2%) than rural households (52.8%). Similarly, the proportions cooking on verandas and in open spaces are lower in rural than in urban areas.

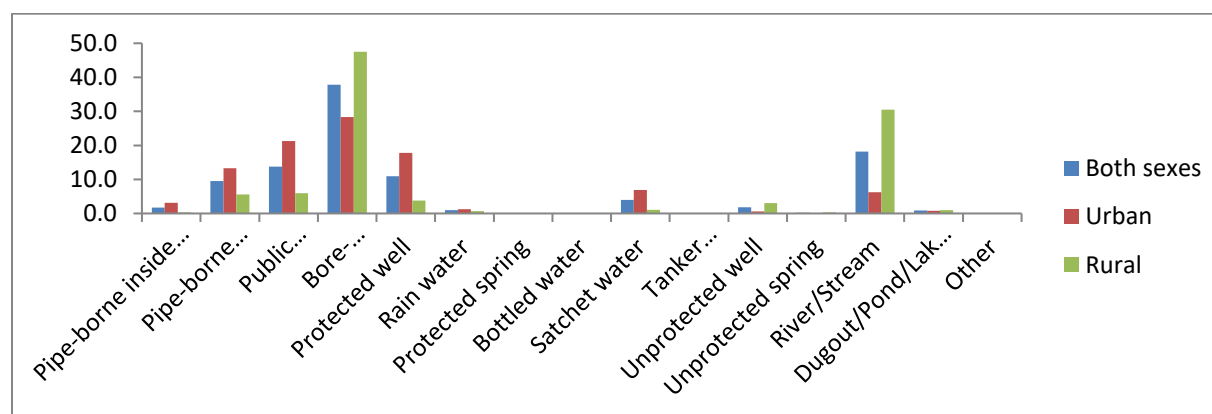
Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	District				
			Total		Urban	Rural	
			N	%	%	%	
Cooking space used by household							
Total	5,467,054	526,763	26,997	100.0		100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	34,823	1,906	7.1		8.4	5.6
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	176,215	11,841	43.9		35.2	52.8
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	35,850	2,874	10.6		12.4	8.9
Enclosure without roof	117,614	8,635	392	1.5		1.0	1.9
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	34,193	1,878	7.0		6.2	7.8
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	8,387	223	0.8		1.2	0.5

Veranda	1,173,946	108,346	3,255	12.1	15.4	8.6
Open space in compound	1,115,464	117,661	4,442	16.5	19.6	13.3
Other	21,007	2,653	186	0.7	0.7	0.7

Main source of water for drinking

The main sources of drinking water in the district are presented in Figure 1.27. Household drinking water in the district is obtained from six main sources as follows: public standpipe (13.8%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling unit (9.5%), borehole or pump tube well (37.8%), protected well (10.9%), sachet water (4.0%), and rivers and streams (18.2%). In rural and urban settings, a higher percentage of boreholes (47.5%) and stream or river (30.5%) are used in the rural areas as compare with (28.3%) and (6.2%) respectively in the urban areas.

Figure 1.33: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Main source of water for other domestic use

The source of water for domestic use generally mirrors the use of drinking water with the exception of sachet water which is not used at all as a source of water for domestic purpose in the district. The main sources of water for other domestic purpose in the district are presented in Table 1.47. Household source of water for domestic purposes in the district is obtained from five main sources as follows: borehole or pump tube well (37.3%), river or stream (20.5), protected well (14.2%) and public tap or public standpipe (12.8%).

			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	54,888	528	2.0	3.3	0.6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	109,873	2,332	8.6	11.9	5.3
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	117,824	3,453	12.8	19.7	5.7
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	101,438	10,060	37.3	29.0	45.8
Protected well	465,775	37,995	3,830	14.2	23.6	4.5
Rain water	39,916	6,583	182	0.7	0.8	0.5
Protected spring	18,854	1,725	66	0.2	0.4	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	20,059	18	0.1	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	15,523	573	2.1	1.2	3.1
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,783	60	0.2	0.1	0.3
River/Stream	588,590	52,309	5,536	20.5	8.4	32.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	5,823	288	1.1	1.1	1.0
Other	10,302	940	71	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.3.7 Vulnerability Analysis

A person is considered vulnerable if he or she is and/or can be subjected to all forms of abuse which deprives him/her from basic rights and needs. The Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II, 2006-2009) defines a vulnerable person as one who does not reach his/her full potential and cannot contribute effectively to the economic growth and sustainable social development in a country. From the above definition, The Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy II (GPRS II) categorises vulnerability to include the following:

- Child poverty
- People living in disaster prone areas
- Victims of abuse
- Inadequate alternative social infrastructure and safety nets
- Gender issues

- Child labour
- People living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAS) and
- Compliance and implementation of national and international conventions

In summary, vulnerability can be described as the state of deprivation based on deformity, poverty or lack of enjoyment of rights and entitlements. Just as in the previous plan 2010-2013, the vulnerable identified in the District and who need attention are:-

- People with physical and mental disabilities
- People living with HIV/AIDS
- The aged
- Orphaned children
- The Chronically Sick
- Children
- The Poor

Factors such as illiteracy, superstitions beliefs, geographical and climate expose these people to vulnerability.

Risks/Shocks Facing the People of the Districts

Low priority given to semi subsistence food farmers

The Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District is predominantly an agricultural society. As a result, the economic states of the farmers depend upon the pattern of the rainfall. The district leads in cocoa black pods disease and also suffers in post-harvest losses. Apart from the cocoa, food crops are also affected by the weather condition. The District lies in the rain forest zone and experiences rainfall throughout the year accompanied by rain storm. In the event of heavy rain storm food crops mainly plantain are destroyed and roof tops of many buildings are also ripped off. Other risks faced by farmers are pest's infestation and bush fires. Inaccessibility of roads to farms leads to post harvest losses and the few traders who manage to get to the farms exploit the farmers by offering them unacceptable low prices.

Farm Labourers

This group of people do not have fixed employment or secured jobs. They are mostly employed during the peak of the farming season. They are employed on casual bases. There is another kind of farm labourers or caretakers who work on cocoa farms. They have no fixed or guaranteed incomes and their incomes depend on how well the farm fares. The latter and the farmer's experience these shock know as production related shocks. This shock tends to negatively affect household income consumption and wealth accumulation in the district. Another most frequently reported shocks are the price related shocks. As stated earlier, the farmers are mostly cocoa farmers whose produce

are bought by the government, who in turn pay farmers according to market price (i.e. international price). Thus in the event of fall in world price, the government just maintains the current price and the farmers expectations become illusive.

Unemployed and the Under- Employed

A large chunk of the district's able-bodied persons is not in any gainful employment. The unemployed are mainly artisans and those in trades such as dressmaking, hairdressing whose businesses are seasonal and are found doing practically nothing at the lean season.

Child Poverty

The poverty situation of some parents is transferred or affects their children. As a result these children at very early stages take to the streets to earn their living. Some of these children may be in school but work after school to support themselves. Unfortunately most of these children drop out of school. This condition leads to child exploitation, abuse and child labour. They become exposed to physical and moral danger leaving them with very bleak future. According to District Education Service office about 5.6% boys of school going age are involved in the district. Female children become victims of teenage pregnancy and face high risk of becoming HIV victims. Most of the boys end up with delinquent behaviours like petty stealing and the abuse of drugs and fall foul with the law. Single parenthood also contributes to some problems. Single parenthood is a common practice in the district social welfare department reported two in every 10 families are single parents.

Family of HIV/AIDs Victim

Children of AIDS victims are among the most vulnerable children. The stigma attached to their parent's death is enough psychological trauma for them. The long and the debilitating effect of the disease is an economic drain on the family and most often die as paupers leaving debts behind. With the extended family system which normally support such children are breaking down. Some of these eventually take to the streets. Research under taken by District AIDS Committee indicates that 1.6% of children in the district are in this situation.

Orphans and other Vulnerable Children

There are many orphans and vulnerable children who are in need of care and protection in the district. Data collected by the DPCU in collaboration of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development in 2013 revealed that there were about 3,435 orphans in the district. A similar exercise conducted in JSS and primary schools in the district also revealed that 2,432 JSS pupils were needy. There is the need to monitor closely the growth and development of these in school needy and orphaned children and also locate those out of school for support so as to protect them from exposures that have the potential of destroying their lives and future aspirations.

Disable persons

Most vulnerable groups in the district are the persons with disabilities. These groups of people are discriminated against in almost all social aspect. They are discriminated upon in education, employment, social gatherings as well

as in politics and culture discrimination. Consequently, programmes for the identification of needs of the PWDS are being put in place by the Assembly to support them to integrate unto society.

Women

Most women in the district depend on their husband for survival. Traditionally women do not own lands and those who do have are held in trust for the man. As a result, the death of the husband or in the event of disability, the women become more or less destitute. They become more vulnerable at the time of pregnancy. The distance they have to travel on the rough roads to receive medical care make them more likely to have miscarriages. The lucky ones who maintain the pregnancy to delivery stage faces the risk of losing their lives and their babies when there are complication during delivery. Again, the average household size is 4 being higher than the national, regional figures. This means child bearing is still prolific in the district. These same women start going to the farms carrying the children at their back and leave them under sheds exposing them to physical danger.

The Aged

Old people lack recognition and mostly live under deplorable conditions in the district. They live mainly on remittances, farms and the goodwill of friends and relatives. They have no place to socialize and cannot contribute towards the development of the District. They need assistance in terms of food, clothing and shelter.

Coping Mechanism

In the event of such shocks the individuals households and the community, use various coping strategies. Some cut down on their spending, deny themselves certain things and even let the children go out to undertake some paid jobs like porters, selling of iced water etc. to support the family's income. Most farmers use their cocoa farms as security or mortgage, others go in for loans or sell some property.

Special Programs for the Vulnerable and Excluded:

In order to mitigate the plight of the vulnerable and the excluded, certain programs were put in place. Among them are:

- Provision of user-friendly facilities such as toilets
- Employable skill training
- Financial support for the vulnerable and people with disabilities (PWDs)
- Scholarship scheme for the vulnerable and excluded

Furthermore, Development Partners and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), in their efforts to implement their benevolent mandates have initiated the following programs towards poverty reduction in the district:

- Organization of skills development and support in mushroom production, bee keeping, snail farming, book keeping etc. for women's group.

- Complimenting District support in provision of schools, furniture, feeder roads rehabilitation, and building of KVIP and provision of Potable water for needy communities.
- Supporting farmer groups and fishers with credit facilities to improve production and income levels.
- Linking products of farmers/fishers to marketing centers.
- Providing modern conservation technological advice to farmers/fishermen.

Major Issues bothering on vulnerability

1. Low access to credit especially those into IGA
2. Low level of employable among PWDs
3. Low level of awareness and apathy toward vulnerability issues among populace.
4. Poor access to major public facilities and infrastructure
5. Low educational achievement among PWDs

1.3.8 Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Information and communication technology (ICT) development has been in Ghana with a significant growth over the past fifteen years. ICT has brought about social and economic development and transformation by creating an enabling environment for an accelerated economic growth. This section therefore provides information on ownership and access to mobile phones, internet facilities at home, in an internet café, on mobile phone or other devices, household ownership of desktops or laptop computers, and access to fixed telephone lines.

Ownership of Mobile Phones

Internet and mobile phones have become the fastest and easiest means of communicating, accessing and sharing information, financial transactions and accessing health services among others across the globe. Table 1.48 shows the total population of persons 12 years and older who owns mobile phones in the district. Out of the 72,826 persons who are 12 years and older in the district, 34 percent made up of 56.8 percent males and 43.2 percent females owns mobile phone. This clearly indicates that even though the female population (53.5%) 12 years and older is higher than that of males (46.5%), more males own mobile phone than females.

Mobile phone ownership	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
Population 12 years and older				Population having mobile phone		
Total	72,826	100.0		24,726	100.0	

Male	33,838	46.5	14,050	56.8	
Female	38,988	53.5	10,676	43.2	
Percentage of Population 12 years and older having mobile phone				34.0	
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census					

Use of Internet

Table 1.49 shows the proportion of persons 12 years and older who use internet facility in the district. In all, 1.7 percent of persons 12 years and older uses internet facility in the district. Out of the internet users, 70.5 percent are males while 29.5 percent are females. The relatively low usage of internet in the district is more likely due to inadequate availability of internet facilities and does not augur well for development. Policy makers should implement policies which would help improve the low usage of the facility in District.

Table 1.49: Population 12 years and older by internet facility usage, and Sex					
Mobile phone ownership	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Population 12 years and older			Population having mobile phone		
Total	72,826	100.0	1,257	100.0	
Male	33,838	46.5	886	70.5	
Female	38,988	53.5	371	29.5	
Percentage of Population 12 years and older using internet facility			1.7		
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census					

Households Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

With the onset of mobile phones, the use of fixed line telephones appears to be on the decline. The census asked questions on whether or not there were fixed telephone lines in households. Table 1.50 shows that there are 173 households with fixed telephone lines in district as at 2010 representing only 0.6 percent of total households. Nearly two thirds of households with fixed telephone lines (64.7%) are headed by males. The low usage for fixed telephone may be due to the expansion of mobile subscription in the country and the subsequent decline in investment in fixed telephony.

Table 1.50: Households having fixed telephone lines and Sex of head					
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Number of households			Households having fixed telephone lines		
Total	26,997	100.0		173	100.0
Male	16,700	61.9		112	64.7
Female	10,297	38.1		61	35.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Households Ownership of desktop/laptop computers

Table 1.51 shows the total number of households and household heads having desktop/laptop computers. A total of 760 households (2.8% of all households) own desktop or laptop computers in the district. Out of these total household internet facility users, 80.8 percent of them are headed by males while the remaining 19.2 percent are headed by females.

Table 1.51: Households having desktop/laptop computers and Sex of head					
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Number of households			Households having desktop/laptop computers		
Total	26,997	100.0		760	100.0
Male	16,700	61.9		614	80.8
Female	10,297	38.1		146	19.2
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census					

National Health Insurance

The National Health Insurance started in the year 2003. Its main objective is to help improve the health status of the people. At the end of 2009, the coverage was 70,659. The active membership of the scheme as at June, 2016 stood at 30,373 representing 85% of the target for the year. It also represents 42.81% of the District projected population of 139559 (according to DPCU, 2017). Active membership is 18,952 (NHIA-AOB District, 2017)

1.3.9 HIV and AIDS

The emergence of Human immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection and the disease Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) have been a great concern to the world and Ghanaian communities due to its devastating effect on the Social and Economic development. Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa district is no exception to the effects of this dreadful disease which has now become socio-economic problem.

Incidence of HIV/AIDS cases in the District

HIV/AIDS is a viral disease which is very deadly and has adverse consequences on the infected persons and the community as a whole. People who are infected cannot be as productive as they were before. This affects the standard of living of their families and hinders economic growth in the country. HIV cases are recorded in the

Asikuma Odoben Brakwa district. Between 2014 and 2017, the district recorded the highest prevalence rate of 4.8% in the Central region of Ghana. Due to the strategies put in place, this was reduced to 2.7% in 2017. The District however plans to reduce this to 0.10% all other things being equal if plans put in place are implemented. The table below indicates the trend of HIV cases in the District as at the time of the survey.

- Promoting safe sex
- Intensifying behavioural change programme
- Supporting programme for high risk groups
- Strengthening organizational work at the local level
- Providing support for people living with HIV/AIDS and their families.

The tables below indicates the trend of HIV cases in the district as at the time of the survey.

Table 1.51: Reported HIV Cases in AOB District

Cases	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of HIV Tested	2744	3440	4928	5136

Source: A-O-B District Health Directorate, 2017

Table 1.52: Reported HIV Cases (%) in AOB District

Cases	2014	2015	2016	2017	(%)
Number of HIV Tested	6.3%	4.8%	2.7%	2.7%	16.5%

Source: D. H. D Asikuma Odoben Brakwa, October 2017

The high incidence of HIV/AIDS in the district can be attributed to the following:

- The central location of the district to adjoining towns such as Swedru, Akim Oda, Mankessim, Assin South attracts migrants who come to trade and farm in the district
- Casual and unprotected indiscriminate sex among the youth
- High rate of syphilis
- High unemployment rate among school drop outs who are mostly girls who indulge in sexual activities for their livelihood
- Passive attitudes of people towards HIV/AIDS

The district is besetting with a lot of problems in its attempt at reducing the threat of the HIV/AIDS menace. Prominent among them include high literacy rate among the citizenry, poor data base on HIV/AIDS prevalence, PLWAS and vulnerable/ orphan children, inadequate health facilities poverty and lack of improved VCT, PMCT and STI services in the district. Also, lack of effective research on HIV/AIDS and credible database makes monitoring and surveillance very difficult in the district and also reaching the high risk groups, PLWAS and vulnerable children with the appropriate programmes become extremely difficult.

Key determinants driving the epidemic in the District

Poverty

The poor economic conditions in the district has led to the indulgence of illicit sex on the part of many young girls to make extra money which often result in teenage pregnancies and HIV/AIDS infection.

Peer Pressure

The youth have been identified as being susceptible to peer- pressure to engage in sex due to lack of proper sex education by parent, teachers, churches etc.

Multiple Partners

People still keep multiple partners. Some of the married couples especially the males engage in extra marital sexual activities damming the consequences of HIV/AIDS.

Low Condom use

Condom use especially the female one has been low with the general response from respondents that they do not enjoy sex with condom.

Stigmatization

The continued stigmatization of People Living with HIV/AIDS makes them go underground to infect others. It is known that they do not want to go alone hence their diabolical plan to infect other people before they die.

Impact of HIV/AIDS on the District

Health

- Increased health budget on HIV/AIDS at the expense of the social services.
- Increased workload on Health Personnel. The Region already has acute shortage of Health Personnel, especially Doctors and Nurses. The Pandemic, if unchecked, can add more strains on health facilities and delivery.
- Reduction in Life Expectancy
- High morbidity and Mortality from HIV/AIDS and related diseases.

Education

- Low enrolment in all schools as a result of death of pupils/students and their parents.
- Orphans may not be supported to pursue education. Therefore their flair or natural academic endowment will be truncated.
- Loss of manpower (Teachers will either die or be too ill to put up their best)
- Poor performance of pupils due to ill health, deprivation, stigmatization and other variables.
- Inefficient utilization of educational infrastructure. In most parts of the district, school infrastructure is already deplorable, and this can be worsened by the effects of HIV/AIDS

Economy

- Labour Turn over will be high.
- Production and productivity will be reduced to the barest minimum
- The already poor Region will likely be in abject poverty, thus perpetuating the vicious cycle of poverty and probably HIV/AIDS
- Low standard of Living, High cost of living and therefore poor quality of life
- Increased dependency ratio

Family

- Family Poverty levels are worsened due to increased medical bills.
- Social stigma regarding the infection, and probably death from AIDS.
- Possible Divorce and its consequences
- Orphans to take care of

Agriculture

Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa is largely agricultural in terms of occupation. HIV/AIDS can impact negatively on the Agric sector through:

- Low productivity in food (food insecurity)
- Low income, low investment, poverty
- Poor nutritional status
- Fall in revenue collection

HIV/AIDS Management Programmes in the District

The District Response Initiative (DRI) team has been engaged in a number of programmes to help reduce the spread of the disease. They include:

- HIV/AIDS education. This takes the form of radio programmes, education through health officials, and the routine use of the information van. This campaign on the prevention of HIV/AIDS in the District has been effective since it has been able to reduce the number of infections in 2003.
- Care and Support for infected and affected persons. This takes the form of payment of medical bills, Payment of school fees, Provision of logistics (such as clothing, books and pens, school uniforms etc.) Vocational training for those not in school and the Provision of Anti-retroviral drugs for identified infected and affected persons.

However it can be seen that these prevention and management measures are not enough in the district. It is therefore very important to intensify these programmes so as to achieve the target of 0.10% by 2021. To achieve this, the following needs are to be met;

- Posters/pictures of HIV patients
- Vehicle for monitoring of activities

- Films covering HIV/AIDS patients for showing at the communities
- Creation of family planning office in each area and town council capital
- Availability of condoms
- Funds for the dissemination of information by Information Department, NICE, Non-formal Education and Circuit officers
- Dramatising the HIV/AIDS phenomena by school children

If all these needs are met, all other things being equal, the District can reduce its prevalence rate to 0.10% by 2021. Some of the factors responsible for the above situations are as follows:

- High syphilis rate of 3.9%, the highest in the country
- High mobility of population from the adjacent district.
- Youth's strong love for sex.
- Irresponsible parenting

The only option is to continue with the education of the people on the causes, effects and prevention measures.

Treatment, Care and support for PLWHAS &OVCs

Until recently, the district underplayed the importance of care and support for PLWHAS. This resulted in stigmatization, dropout among OVCs and high economic burden and HIV/AIDS dependant. To ameliorate the above, the district together with support from selected institutions has over the few years implemented policies to economically empower dependants of HIV/AIDS victims. Below are summary of interventions in this area over the years.

- The support has been in the areas of payment of school fees for OVCS, provision of school uniforms and books, training in batik making for PLWHAS, training in soap making for the PLWHAS etc
- Over the years the district has downplayed some thematic areas like coordination and management, resource mobilization and advocacy. There is therefore the need to formulate policies with a holistic approach to the fight against the menace in the district.
- Again, in the area of VCT almost all the health institutions in the district have established a VCT centre. The WHO supported the Asamang hospital with the tertiary up of a VCT centre and the creation of a youth centre by the AYA programme in the same hospital.

1.3.10 Gender

According to the 2000 Population and Housing Census, Females constitute 49% of the Districts population. In spite of the fact that women form significant proportion of the district population, their roles have never been

acknowledged on equal terms with their male counterparts. This, among other factors, has contributed to the low achievement role and the failure of many rural development projects in the District.

Women are often engaged for longer hours than their male counterparts in supplying most community needs, which are supplementary but essential. Yet women have invariably been discriminated against and regarded mainly as house keepers and producers of children. A study conducted by Action Aid Ghana in the District in 2006, revealed that females are only engaged in menial jobs and they are often denied access to credit and find it difficult to secure the ownership of land and property.

Table 1.53 GENDER PROFILE OF ASIKUMA-ODOBEN-BRAKWA DISTRICT AS AT 2017

OFFICE	TOTAL NO. OF STAFF	MALE	FEMALE	SENIOR STAFF		JUNIOR STAFF	
		(M)	(F)	M	F	M	F
CENTRALIZED DEPARTMENT	59	40	19				
General Assembly	46						
Elected	32						
Appointed	14						
DCE'S Office	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
DCD'S Office	3	3	0	3	-	-	
Finance	5	4	1	5			9
Registry	3	1	2				
Radio Room	1	1	0				
Internal Auditor	2	2	-	2			
Dist. Planning Co-Ord. Unit	1	0	0				
Dist. Envi. Health Office	19	13	6	5	3	8	3
Sanitary Labourers & Other	32			21			11
Staff	136	36	100				
Human Res. Management Office	1				1		
District Works Dep't	11	10	1	3	1	18	2
Nat. Youth Authority Office	2	2	-				
Typing Pool	1	-	1				

Social Welfare and Community Development Office	9	4	5	2	1	3	3
Police Service	31	27	4				
MoFA	18	16	2				
Nadmo	11	6	5				
Ghana Education Service	2	1	1				
NCCE	3	0	3				
CNC							
Births & Deaths	2	1				1	
Information Service	2	2					
Non-Formal	5	3	2				
Ghana Post Office							
Health Directorate	172	92	80				
Forestry	4	3	1				
Road Safety Commission	1	1	-				
Rural Enterprise Project	4	2	2				
							3
Electricity Company of Ghana	22	18	4				
Ghana Water Company	5	3	2				2
Electoral Commission							

Table 1.54 LOCAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AS AT 2017

OFFICE	TOTAL NO. OF STAFF	MALE (M)	FEMALE (F)
INFORMAL SECTORS			
Wood Carvers	25	25	

Oil Processors	185	10	175
Soap Making	35		35
Hair Dressers / Barbers	60	25	35
Dressmakers/Tailor	65	25	40
Bee-keepers	10	10	
Cassava Processors	45	15	30
Electronic Repairs	30	30	
Batik Tie and Dye	42	17	25

Economic Activities of Women

The agricultural sector (farming and animal husbandry) employs majority of the District's women population and in a labour-intensive activities. Moreover, the poor quality of their health often reduces the productivity level of rural women in their agricultural pursuits. In general, women's work is centred on the house or compound where she undertakes an activity that ensures the upkeep and well-being of the family. The man's tasks are more outside of the house and these activities are intended for household consumption and maintenance as well as proper regulations of community affairs.

Women in the district generally play a vital role in the maintenance and development of the communities.

- They raise children, prepare food for their families and their general household chores such as cooking, fetching water and firewood, child care etc.
- They also trade in food crops and trading thus, creating a link between the customers and producers
- In addition women are engaged in a number of income generating activities and farming in both rainy and dry seasons Children learn their roles and responsibilities in relation to their sex through the socialization process. It is also worth noting that women in agriculture also carry farm produce on their head – a task that is overwhelmingly arduous and time consuming.

Women's limited participation in public level decision making process affect their ability to contribute to discussions with the development agencies in matters affecting project intervention and their well-being since they are not members of Community level decision making bodies like WATSAN Committees, Unit Committees and Town/Area Councils. The effects of these limitations and problems on the women are poverty, ignorance and low standard of living. The District is to put in place pragmatic measures to stem these gender inequalities in the district. Enhanced support for rural women will further empower them, thereby increasing their own self-reliance and their right to make choices and influence greater positive change.

Analysis of Gender in Agriculture

An analysis of the structural roles of women and men reveals that women are more active in agricultural production than men. In the food production sector, women dominate the sector. Men are mainly found in cocoa farming, citrus and oil palm farming. This is due to the fact that men can easily get access to cocoa and palm lands than women. However, women assist their husbands in the production of cocoa. In the district about 2450 women are engaged in farming and are between the ages of 30 to 55 years. According to recent studies by the District Directorate of Agriculture in conjunction with District Planning and Coordinating Unit, women in Agriculture especially in the rural areas find it difficult to get access to credit and other farm lands as inputs. Women found in the local economy sector, which is palm-oil extraction; cassava processing into gari; soap making; batik and dye are also plagued with the same challenges. The challenges include:

- Inadequate access to credit
- Low level of production
- Poor adaptation of modern technology
- Price instability of produce
- Poor road network leading to losses

The women in such situation are found to be more vulnerable in terms of poverty.

Women Empowerment

Women constitute the greater proportion of the district population. However the contribution of women to the development of the district is minimal. They constitute a greater proportion of the poor in the district. This is due to the polygamous nature of men in the district. Most husbands leave their wives and children and marry other without taking care of them. The women are left to cater for these children creating a burden on them since they are mostly unemployed. Most women in the district cater for their children solely without the support of their husbands. They cater for the educational as well as household expenses of their households. However due to the nature of their occupation, most of their children drop out of school since they are not able to support them.

Most women in the district are employed in agriculture sector and trading. These women are however faced with the problem of raising capital for these activities. They have limited access to credit preventing them from investing more in their business and increasing their incomes in the long run. During the public hearing, women in the district requested for some assistance so as to empower them and also provide for the needs their families. It is the wish of the district assembly, going by the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda, to empower women in the distinct politically, socially and economically.

Gender Mainstreaming Issues in the District

1. Low participation of women in Governance
2. High proportion of female headed households
3. Low capital formation among women entrepreneurs

1.3.11 Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy

Environment, according to geographers means the sum total of conditions that surround man or any living being at any one point or a particular place on the earth's surface. The total conditions include water bodies, minerals, trees and forest. The quality of both the built and the natural environments is vital for long-term growth and development. Increased production can only be meaningful on the one hand when it occurs in well-managed, amenable, efficient, safe and healthy built environments. On the other hand, protection of the natural environment to prevent

deforestation, land degradation, and loss of ecosystems is paramount. A major issue currently under consideration in planning for development is the environment. This is because; it is now obvious that every development project has its environmental implications.

Conditions of the Natural Environment

The Natural Environment consists of the natural physical and non-physical elements that support human life. The natural environment of the district was originally low-lying ranging between 15m-100m above sea level with isolated patches of highland, and this was accompanied with rain forest vegetation. The hills can still be seen throughout the district. Unfortunately, about 80% of the rainforest vegetation in the district has been destroyed due to improper farming methods like slash and burn, bush fallowing, shifting cultivation, continuous cropping, plantation agriculture, etc. This practice leaves the farm land bare and exposes the soil to erosion and also destroys the vegetation, thus altering the ecosystem of the district. The degradation of the natural vegetation of the district has changed from its original rain forest vegetation to secondary forest vegetation. Again bush fires and illegal chain saw operation have also contributed to the disappearance of the tall and giant trees which previously were in abundance in the district. This makes greater portion of the land infertile and also caused some of the rivers to dry up. Despite the rapid change of the natural environment virgin forests, still exist in the district in the forest reserves which are a beautiful site to watch. The district has three forest reserves which contain tree species such as Odum, mahogany and Wawa. But these trees are still been exploited by illegal chain saw operators in the district.

Conditions of the Built Environment

Like any other District in the country, the condition of the built environment differs from larger communities to smaller communities with the larger communities having very poor environment conditions. Conditions of the urban communities like Asikuma, Brakwa and Odoben, are characterized by large compound house, poor drainage facilities and unkempt surroundings. In the rural areas, the erosion is severe that most buildings have exposed foundation, even though conditions in the rural areas are better than the urban areas, traces of unkempt surroundings, stagnant water can be found in some rural communities. Housing conditions in the rural areas are characterized by exposed foundation with majority of them being built with mud. Settlements are nucleated with some of them very far from larger settlements. In the urban centers, modernity and western lifestyle is catching up speedily with most of the houses built with sandcrete and roofed with aluminium sheets. The absence of organized streets in the district to foster the development of any form of drainage systems has resulted in poor drainage in most of these settlements and over the years gullies have been created and erosion has taken a heavy toll on houses and undermined the foundations and, therefore, the structure of houses in most settlements. The worst form of the drainage problem is demonstrated in Fosuansa, where a storm water drainage system was started to relieve the situation but has still not been completed. The prevalence of poor drainage has also resulted in the creation of insanitary conditions. Stagnant water, in low-lying areas of settlements, provides ideal breeding grounds for the growth and multiplication of mosquitoes.

Another characteristic of our built-up environment is the poor road network system. This hinders the smooth movement of vehicles and people in the district. The problem has to do with poor nature of existing roads, especially during the rainy seasons. This has resulted in expensive haulage of people and goods especially food items to and from the market centres. This has increased the incidence of post-harvest losses with its attendant loss of income to farmers and traders. Furthermore, most houses in the district are built without due regards to building regulations. Physical planning in its technical sense is mostly not supported enough as houses are built haphazardly without any recourse to lay-down physical planning requirements and principles. Most settlements in the District have no layout to guide the management of land in the built environment. The few settlements with layouts are either exhausted and need new plans or are not implemented for lack of funds to undertake proper demarcation of the plots for use.

Impact of Human Activities Including Farming and Bush Fires

In the district, the natural vegetation is steadily degenerating into secondary forest. Relatively little virgin forest remains outside the main forest reserves and the condition can be attributed to persistent extraction of timber resources and improper farming practices such as slash and burn, shifting cultivation methods as well as the incidence of bush fires in the dry season. Despite these improper environmental practices, with their detrimental effects on the vegetation of the district, forest reserves still exist.

Disaster

Disaster can be explained as sudden great misfortunes, which happen to people; examples are wind storms, floods, Domestic/Natural fire outbreaks, droughts, earthquakes, volcanic eruption, outbreak of diseases, etc. Though disasters occur in the District, the rate at which they occur is minimal.

Floods

There has not been any incidence of flooding in its truest sense in the District since the flood plains of most of the rivers in the District are well drained. However, deep gullies created by erosion are seen in most of the communities and few low belt areas get flooded in the rainy seasons. The hilly nature of the District is responsible for this development. This is because most of the communities are sited in broad valleys, which separate the hills.

Domestic/Bush Fires

The occurrence of domestic fires in the district is very minimal, although records show that some households in communities like have suffered from domestic fire outbreaks before. Bushfire outbreak in the district is also on a low side. This could be attributed to the intensive educational campaign mounted by the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) and the personnel of the National Fire Service in the district.

Drought

The district does not usually experience any acute drought, since the atmosphere has very high humidity and there is a double maxima rainfall regime in the district. Therefore apart from the normal dry seasons which occur between January and March every year, drought has not been a major problem of the district. However, indiscriminate

logging by chain saw operators in the district has caused a substantial damage to the vegetation. What is even more worrying is when trees along streams are felled indiscriminately causing some of the streams to dry up during the dry seasons.

Land Management

All lands in the District belong to the stools and are therefore controlled by the chiefs and elders. The Department of Town and Country Planning manage the spatial development in settlements with prepared schemes. Lack of land use schemes has led to haphazard developments in some settlements in the district.

Implications for Development

- Lack of tree cover in areas where there is unauthorised lumbering. This leads to the drying up of streams.
- Land degradation in areas where sad winning is very active. This subjects these areas to flooding and the breeding of mosquitoes in areas where there are stagnant waters.
- Haphazard physical development leads to unauthorised extensions, thus blocking lanes, which could serve as escape routes in times of disaster and emergency.
- Lack of layouts and approved schemes for some communities lead to a loss of revenue to the Assembly
- The slash and burn method of farming has reduced certain portions of the forest to secondary forest.
- Bush fires have reduced the natural vegetation in the northern part of the District i.e. Fosuansa, Ochisoa, Kokoso, Amanfopong among others to savanna.

Implication of the Physical and Natural Environment for Development

- The geographical location of the District and its closeness to other Districts enhances networking administratively since information could be sent and received from the adjoining Districts. Again this strategic location fosters trade among the Districts.
- Market days in the various Districts experience inflow and outflow of both agricultural and manufactured goods. The result is that the Assembly's revenue is enhanced and traders' income improved because of the large market. Not only that, but also the vast land, especially the north-eastern portion is a potential source of agricultural land for modernized agricultural development. However, administratively, the District is too large for efficient allocation of resources. The rainfall pattern of the District support two cropping seasons
- Also, the fact that there is no litigation on land is a plus for development a potential for tourism. Chiefs who are custodians of the land are also collaborators with the Assembly and therefore acquisition of land for development by the Assembly and foreign investors is not a problem. This notwithstanding, land fragmentation at the family levels does not encouraged large scale development especially, agricultural production.

- Human activities have changed the natural environment drastically. Indiscriminate felling of trees for timber and fuel wood, continuous cultivation and incidents of bush burning which has become ritualized have left very little of the original forest mostly found along river courses. With the current population density of over 600 persons per square kilometre and increasing demand for land for residential purposes, available land agriculture land has been reducing whilst natural vegetation has been depleted.
- Most of the old buildings in both rural and urban areas have become exposed and hanging due to long neglect and exposure. Due to excessive erosion in rural and urban activities waste water from households gather in gullies and flow into streams which become breeding points for mosquitoes, reptiles and other disease vectors.
- The rocky, hills and outcrops around Yenkwaa Orchisoa and Fosuansa, constitute potential for investment and employment creation in view of the growing residential development in and out of the District as well as for road construction.

Climate Change

Climate is a development issue. The issue of climate change has become an important issue as far development is concerned. Global concerns about climate change have increased over the years. The impacts of increased global emissions of greenhouse gases are already being felt with evidence that further change will occur. The Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District is no exception as far the problem of climate change is concerned. Activities carried out in the district have had and continue to have adverse effect on the climate and the environment. Some efforts have been put in place by the district to mitigate the effects of development activities on the climate as well as the environment and these include subjecting the projects in the District Medium Term Plan to the Strategic environmental Impact Assessment (SEA). However, efforts to reduce the effects of activities on the climate have been unsuccessful due to limited capacity both technically and financially. Activities in the district such as Illegal chain saw operators, bush burning, over reliance firewood for energy and traditional methods of farming has led to deforestation of the vegetation cover in the district. This has affected the rainfall pattern hence affecting agriculture production in the district. Some efforts to address this situation include the Afforestation programme currently going on in the district

Disaster situation in relation to climate change

In Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District, there are natural disasters and man-made disasters as far as climate change is concern. The natural disasters include rainstorm, flood, windstorm, earthquake etc. and the man-made disasters include domestic fires, bush fires, some epidemics due to improper sanitation, poor resource management and degradation of our environment etc. which affect economic growth and destroy assets of persons and cause more vulnerable situation for already vulnerable group such as woman, the aged, children and persons with disabilities.

In the rural areas, it is most critical because they already live in ecologically fragile areas, so Communities such as Fosuansa, Ayipey, Nankese, Ogonaso etc are flood prone areas. The district has always recorded destruction, whenever there is a rainstorm due to the improper housing and dilapidated houses, ripping off of roofing whenever

there is windstorm in areas such as those mentioned above. Records have shown a little on bush and domestic fires due to the intensive education by Fire Service, NADMO and ECG. As a result of this all the MMDA's including Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly attended a workshop in Swedru and each District was represented by the District Planning Officer and NADMO Officer and these two were enjoined to prepare an action plan for Climatic Change and Disaster Management for 2010.

Mitigating Disasters and Climatic Vulnerability in the District

The table below shows some of the processes or practices that will help moderate or offset the potential damages associated with the changes in climate within the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District:

Table 1.55 Mitigating Disasters and Climatic Vulnerability in the District

Sector	Potential Climate Change Vulnerability	Adaptation Strategies
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvest failures from improper adaptive strategies • Reduce biological productivity and loss of forest cover • Progressive loss of non-timber forest products • Increased land degradation and loss of cropable land • Reduction in livestock size and nutrition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of drought tolerant and flood resistant varieties. • Breeding of early or extra early maturing genotypes. • Educating farmers to plant in low population densities so as to reduce competition for scarce or limited soil moisture • Encourage farm level adaptation such as shift in planting dates and modifying the amount and timing of fertilizer application • Shifts in natural production centres for various food crops areas where comparative advantage can be obtained. • Enhancing food security measures by storing food in banks
Marine ecosystem and coastal zone infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential risk from sea level rise such as coastal inundation and erosion • Salt water intrusion into fresh water resources • Disruption of sources of livelihoods e.g. fishing and agriculture • Population displacement • Invasion and destruction of mangrove ecosystem, coastal wetlands and beaches along with their associated economic and social importance such as 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • negotiating regional water-sharing agreements; • providing efficient mechanisms for disaster management; • developing desalination techniques; • planting mangrove belts to provide flood protection; • planting salt-tolerant varieties of vegetation; • improving drainage facilities; • establishing setback policies for new developments; • Devising flood early warning systems. • The use of setback policies for all underdeveloped areas within the coastal zone.

	<p>being sites for migratory birds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of habitat of several species including marine turtles • Risk to life, structures and property 	<p>This would prevent the construction of immovable structures within hazardous areas.</p>
Human Health and Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility of emergence of new disease vectors in some areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishing setback policies for new developments • improving drainage facilities
Energy, Industry and Financial Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption in industry productivity due to possible crises in the energy sector • Disruption in the supply of raw materials e.g from agriculture, fisheries and forestry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of woodlot
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible reduce biological productivity • Alteration of species (flora and fauna) composition in the different ecological zones. • Alteration of vegetation structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reforestation • Ensure the cultivation of species in the environment that they are adapted to. • Establish land use plan for hot spots
Water Resources and wetlands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of biological diversity • Pollution of fresh water resources • Disruption of fishing activities • Reduction in underground Water levels • Drying up of river courses resulting from forest losses in headstream areas • Threat to biodiversity e.g. migratory birds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devise flood/drought early warning systems • Provide alternative skill training for fishing communities • Desalinization of water

1.3.12 Demographic Characteristics

A district's population size and age-sex composition have broad ranging consequences for a number of socio-economic indicators such as the welfare of the people. An understanding of the age and sex structure of a population yields insights into changing population structure and highlights social and economic challenges. This chapter

therefore provides information on the age and sex of household members, the population size of the districts, the sex and dependency ratios as well as the migratory pattern within the districts.

1.3.13 Population size and Growth Rate

Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District has a population 112,706 representing 5.1 percent of the central regional population (GSS, 2013). This is also 23, 311 above the 2000 population and housing census of 89,395 representing 1.8% increment. The inter-censal annual population growth rate decreased slightly from 3.6% between 1970 – 1984 to 3.1% between 1984 - 2000 and to 2.32% between 2000 - 2010. That is, the population of the district has been growing averagely at a moderate rate of 2.5% per annum for the past four decades (1960-2000). The current growth rate of 2.3% is significantly lower than both the regional and national growth rates of 3.4% and 2.7% per annum respectively. However, for the efforts of the district at wealth creation and poverty reduction to be meaningful, there should be pragmatic measures to further reduce the growth rate.

The growth rate varies in various degrees according to the area economic activities, political and traditional status of the communities. Commercial centres, political and traditional seats have high population growth rate. The growth rate is also related to the level of appreciation of family planning issues that includes health care, delivery systems, and availability of social amenities. In the rural communities where these facilities are non – existence, the growth rate are higher.

The trend of traditional population growth rate is an evidence of high fertility and comparatively low mortality rate. There is also some amount of inflow of people from neighboring district who are mostly tenant farmers. On the other hand, illegal chain saw activities have also drawn considerable number of people especially from the Eastern Region.

Population Age and Sex Composition/Dependency Ratio

Table 1.55 presents the population of the district by age, sex and sex structure. The district recorded a population of 112,706 made up of 54,293 males and 58,293 females. 5.1% share of the Regional Population and 0.46% of the National Population figure. This is also 23, 311 above the 2000 population and housing census of 89,395 representing 2.6% increment.

The sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females. Sex ratios that are higher than 100 indicate that there are more males than females but sex ratios under 100 indicate the reverse, i.e., more females than males. The sex ratio (92.9) presented in Table 1.55 shows that there are about 93 males to 100 females. This means that there are more females than males in the district. Among all the age groups, there are more females than males, except the age groups 0-19 which has a higher proportion of males than females.

As shown in the table below, the age structure in the district exhibits the normal structure typical of a growing population, with a higher proportion of children under five years, which tapers at each successive higher age. This is an indication of high fertility. In fact, the declining but still large proportion of young people aged less than 15 years in the districts should be a cause for concern for policy makers. For such a young age structure, the population

will continue to grow even if fertility declines. In the interim also, resources need to be channelled to cater for the children, particularly in the area of education.

As a result of the youthful nature of the population, there are fewer people in the working age group. Also, since the working age group (15-64 years) includes the unemployed, students, homemakers and other persons, who are not economically active, the dependency ratio will naturally be greater than what is reported. It means therefore that on the average, each working person will be supporting more than one person who is not working. What is even more worrying is that there are some people who are expected to be working but are either underemployed or earn inadequate incomes to support these dependent persons. However, this calls for increasing investments in education, skills development and interventions that are geared towards human resource development. It also calls for conscious efforts to expand avenues for gainful employment.

Table 1.56: Population size, age and sex distribution							
	Both Sexes		Males		Females		
Age Group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Sex Ratio
All Ages	112,706	100.0	54,293	100.0	58,413	100.0	92.9
0 – 4	17,323	15.4	8,835	16.3	8,488	14.5	104.1
5 – 9	16,075	14.3	8,219	15.1	7,856	13.4	104.6
10 - 14	15,508	13.8	8,161	15.0	7,347	12.6	111.1
15 - 19	11,697	10.4	6,005	11.1	5,692	9.7	105.5
20 - 24	7,818	6.9	3,551	6.5	4,267	7.3	83.2
25 - 29	6,756	6.0	2,944	5.4	3,812	6.5	77.2
30 - 34	5,949	5.3	2,561	4.7	3,388	5.8	75.6
35 - 39	5,768	5.1	2,602	4.8	3,166	5.4	82.2
40 - 44	5,229	4.6	2,338	4.3	2,891	4.9	80.9
45 - 49	4,622	4.1	2,107	3.9	2,515	4.3	83.8
50 - 54	4,523	4.0	1,980	3.6	2,543	4.4	77.9
55 - 59	2,851	2.5	1,385	2.6	1,466	2.5	94.5

60 - 64	2,462	2.2		1,118	2.1		1,344	2.3		83.2
65 - 69	1,584	1.4		704	1.3		880	1.5		80.0
70 - 74	1,948	1.7		798	1.5		1,150	2.0		69.4
75 - 79	1,033	0.9		432	0.8		601	1.0		71.9
80 - 84	773	0.7		252	0.5		521	0.9		48.4
85 - 89	387	0.3		155	0.3		232	0.4		66.8
90 - 94	258	0.2		92	0.2		166	0.3		55.4
95+	142	0.1		54	0.1		88	0.2		61.4
0-14	48,906	43.4								
15-64	57,675	51.17								
65+	6,125	5.4								
Total Dependency Ratio		95.4								

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Rural Urban Split

The Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District is mainly rural. Result of the 2010 Population and Housing Census reveals that there were more residents in the rural (51.9%) than urban (48.1%). In addition, both sexes reside more in the rural (male-53.2% and female-50.7%) than urban (male-46.8% and female-49.3%). The district's percentage of the regional population was 5.1 percent with 5.2 percent in urban and 5.0 percent in the rural areas.

The rural nature of the District implies that poverty reduction interventions in the District have to focus on rural development strategies, especially the promotion of agriculture, agro-processing, marketing, feeder road improvements, the provision of basic social and economic infrastructure as well as group and community empowerment.

Table 1.57: Population size by locality of residence by district, region and sex ratio

Region/District/ Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Central	2,201,863	100	1,037,878	47.1	1,163,985	52.9
Total	112,706	100	54,213	48.1	58,493	51.9
Male	54,293	100	25,412	46.8	28,881	53.2
Female	58,413	100	28,801	49.3	29,612	50.7
Percent of regional population	5.1		5.2		5.0	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.4 SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES OF GSGDA II

A summary of the key development problems identified under each of the thematic areas arising out of the situational analysis is provided below:

Table:1.58 Summary of Key Development Issues of GSGDA II

S/N	GSGDA II THEMATIC AREA 2014-2017	Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
1.	Sustaining Macro-economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low revenue base • Poor revenue mobilization especially IGF • Inadequate market facilities and undeveloped market infrastructure • High level of expenditure • Over dependence on DACF and other grants
2.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untapped local resources and under-utilization of capacity • Inadequate and Poor access to credit facilities • Poor maintenance culture

	Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate processing machines • Low level of investment in local industries • Poor development of tourism potentials • Poor skill base of the active labour force including the youth • Inadequate promotion of art and craft industry in the district • Inadequate employable avenues • Low ICT knowledge and application • lack of employable skill base of the people including the vulnerable and the excluded
3.	Accelerated Agricultural Modernization & Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental degradation as a result of bush fires, lumbering, illegal chain saw operations, and others • Rapid deforestation by illegal chainsaw operators • Low usage of Modern Agricultural Techniques • Low agro-processing activities and processing machines • Over dependence of farmers on rainfall and limited irrigation scheme • Low patronage for locally produced goods thus limited market • Inadequate credit facilities to improve on local industries • Low level of investment in local industries • High post-harvest losses leading to low pricing of farm produce • Poor marketing systems and structures • Inadequate extension services support to farmers in the district. • Inadequate supply of farm inputs coupled with high prices of farm inputs such as tools and equipment and chemicals to the farmer
5.	Infrastructure, and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road network in the rural areas • Poor environmental and sanitation management and practices in most part of the district and institutions • Low electricity coverage • Poor water supply system in all parts of the district especially in the rural areas • Very low ICT services in schools and major towns • Poor Physical Planning
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of youth unemployment • Poor and inadequate Educational infrastructures • Falling educational standards

6.	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low retention rate of trained teachers • High illiteracy rate • inadequate access to quality health services and health facilities • poor childhood development • low girl child education • inadequate teaching & learning materials • High rate of population growth • High fertility rate • Inadequate portable water supply • Inadequate toilet facilities • Inadequate machines for production purposes
7.	Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low participation of women in politics • low Capacity of Area Council and Assembly Members • Poor performance and functioning of the Area Councils and Unit Committees • Apathy on the part of the citizenry • Lack of both office and residential Accommodation for Public Officers • low level of community participation in government policies and programmes

SOURCE:DPCU, 2017

CHAPTER TWO

PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.0 Introduction

The chapter of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP, 2018 – 2021) summarizes the development priorities selected as the main thrust of programmes and projects to be implemented over the four (4) year period. Selection of the development priorities was informed by the situation analysis, socio-economic survey, institutional, and key informant interview and problem identification which highlighted development problems, needs assessment, potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges (POCC) and status of the performance of the District in the implementation of the previous MTDP (2014-2017).

The adopted issues for the plan were developed through the analysis of the synergy between the thematic areas, and harmonized issues which were analyzed in terms of the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) of the District. These adopted issues were also prioritized in this chapter using the following parameters;

The development issues were then prioritized using the following criteria:

- Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunization of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development, etc.;
- Significant multiplier effect on the local economy – attraction of enterprises, job creation, increases in incomes and growth, etc
- Impact on a large proportion of the citizens especially, the poor and vulnerable
- Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues such as HIV and AIDS, Gender equality and Nutrition

The harmonized issues developed in the previous chapter have been categorized under the national thematic areas to ensure conformity with national policy issues. The thematic areas include

1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability
2. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
3. Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
4. Oil and Gas Development
5. Infrastructure and Human Settlements
6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment
7. Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance

Table 2.1: Summary of Key Development Issues of GSGDA II

S/N	GSGDA II THEMATIC AREA 2014-2017	Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
1.	Sustaining Macro-economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low revenue base • Poor revenue mobilization especially IGF • Inadequate market facilities and undeveloped market infrastructure • High level of expenditure • Over dependence on DACF and other grants
2.	Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untapped local resources and under-utilization of capacity • Inadequate and Poor access to credit facilities • Poor maintenance culture • Inadequate processing machines • Low level of investment in local industries • Poor development of tourism potentials • Poor skill base of the active labour force including the youth • Inadequate promotion of art and craft industry in the district • Inadequate employable avenues • Low ICT knowledge and application • lack of employable skill base of the people including the vulnerable and the excluded
3.	Accelerated Agricultural Modernization & Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental degradation as a result of bush fires, lumbering, illegal chain saw operations, and others • Rapid deforestation by illegal chainsaw operators • Low usage of Modern Agricultural Techniques • Low agro-processing activities and processing machines • Over dependence of farmers on rainfall and limited irrigation scheme • Low patronage for locally produced goods thus limited market • Inadequate credit facilities to improve on local industries • Low level of investment in local industries • High post-harvest losses leading to low pricing of farm produce • Poor marketing systems and structures • Inadequate extension services support to farmers in the district.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate supply of farm inputs coupled with high prices of farm inputs such as tools and equipment and chemicals to the farmer
5.	Infrastructure, and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road network in the rural areas • Poor environmental and sanitation management and practices in most part of the district and institutions • Low electricity coverage • Poor water supply system in all parts of the district especially in the rural areas • Very low ICT services in schools and major towns • Poor Physical Planning
6.	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of youth unemployment • Poor and inadequate Educational infrastructures • Falling educational standards • Low retention rate of trained teachers • High illiteracy rate • inadequate access to quality health services and health facilities • poor childhood development • low girl child education • inadequate teaching & learning materials • High rate of population growth • High fertility rate • Inadequate portable water supply • Inadequate toilet facilities • Inadequate machines for production purposes
7.	Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low participation of women in politics • low Capacity of Area Council and Assembly Members • Poor performance and functioning of the Area Councils and Unit Committees • Apathy on the part of the citizenry • Lack of both office and residential Accommodation for Public Officers • low level of community participation in government policies and programmes

2.1 IDENTIFIED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER GSGDA II AND THE AGENDA FOR JOBS

The harmonized issues developed in the previous chapter have been categorized under the themes of the Medium Term National Development Policy Framework relevant to the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District for 2018-2021. This is to ensure consistency with National aspirations.

Table2.2: Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021

S/N	GSGDA II THEMATIC AREA 2014-2017	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
1.	Sustaining Macro-economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low revenue base • Poor revenue mobilization especially IGF • Inadequate market facilities and undeveloped market infrastructure • High level of expenditure • Over dependence on DACF and other grants
2.	Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untapped local resources and under-utilization of capacity • Inadequate and Poor access to credit facilities • Poor maintenance culture • Inadequate processing machines • Low level of investment in local industries • Poor development of tourism potentials • Poor skill base of the active labour force including the youth • Inadequate promotion of art and craft industry in the district • Inadequate employable avenues • Low ICT knowledge and application • lack of employable skill base of the people including the vulnerable and the excluded
3.	Accelerated Agricultural Modernization & Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental degradation as a result of bush fires, lumbering, illegal chain saw operations, and others • Rapid deforestation by illegal chainsaw operators • Low usage of Modern Agricultural Techniques • Low agro-processing activities and processing machines • Over dependence of farmers on rainfall and limited irrigation scheme • Low patronage for locally produced goods thus limited market • Inadequate credit facilities to improve on local industries • Low level of investment in local industries • High post-harvest losses leading to low pricing of farm produce • Poor marketing systems and structures • Inadequate extension services support to farmers in the district.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate supply of farm inputs coupled with high prices of farm inputs such as tools and equipment and chemicals to the farmer
5.	Infrastructure, and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road network in the rural areas • Poor environmental and sanitation management and practices in most part of the district and institutions • Low electricity coverage • Poor water supply system in all parts of the district especially in the rural areas • Very low ICT services in schools and major towns • Poor Physical Planning
6.	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of youth unemployment • Poor and inadequate Educational infrastructures • Falling educational standards • Low retention rate of trained teachers • High illiteracy rate • inadequate access to quality health services and health facilities • poor childhood development • low girl child education • inadequate teaching & learning materials • High rate of population growth • High fertility rate • Inadequate portable water supply • Inadequate toilet facilities • Inadequate machines for production purposes
7.	Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low participation of women in politics • low Capacity of Area Council and Assembly Members • Poor performance and functioning of the Area Councils and Unit Committees • Apathy on the part of the citizenry • Lack of both office and residential Accommodation for Public Officers • low level of community participation in government policies and programmes

The prioritised development issues have been linked to the relevant Dimensions of the National Medium-Term Development Policy (2018-2021), which are:

1. Economic Development
2. Social Development

3. Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements
4. Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability

Ghana And The International Community

2. LINKING HARMONISED ISSUES WITH THEMATIC AREAS.

This is shown in the table below:

Table: 2.3: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs			
GSGDA II , 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
Sustaining Macro-economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor revenue mobilization especially IGF • Inadequate market facilities and undeveloped market infrastructure • High level of expenditure 	ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distressed but viable industries • High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers • Lack of youth interest in agriculture • Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products • Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development • Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply

<p>Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untapped local resources and under-utilization of capacity • Lack of access to credit facilities • Low level of investment in local industries • Poor development of tourism potentials • Inadequate promotion of art and craft industry in the district • Low ICT knowledge and application • lack of employable skill base of the people including the vulnerable and the excluded • 	<p>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</p>	<p>Poor quality of education at all levels</p> <p>Poor linkage between management processes and school operations</p> <p>Inadequate funding sources for education</p> <p>Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare</p> <p>Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">Accelerated Agricultural Modernization & Sustainable Natural Resource Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental degradation as a result of bush fires, lumbering, illegal chain saw operations, and others • Low usage of Modern Agricultural Techniques • Over dependence of farmers on rainfall and limited irrigation scheme • Inadequate credit facilities to improve on local industries • High post-harvest losses leading to low pricing of farm produce • Poor marketing systems and structures • Inadequate extension services support to farmers in the district. 		<p>Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</p> <p>Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging disease</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons • Scattered and unplanned human settlements • Increasing demand for household water supply
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<p>Infrastructure, and Human Settlements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road network in the rural areas • Poor environmental and sanitation management and practices in most part of the district and institutions • Poor water supply system in all parts of the district especially in the rural areas • Poor Physical Planning 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor sanitation and waste management <p>High incidence of poverty</p> <p>Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare</p> <p>High incidence of children’s rights violation</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">Human Development, Productivity and Employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of youth unemployment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate Educational infrastructures • Low retention rate of trained teachers • High illiteracy rate • Inadequate access to quality health services and health facilities • Poor childhood development • low girl child education • High rate of population growth • Inadequate portable water supply 	<p style="text-align: center;">ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inappropriate farming practices • Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources • Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources • Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions • Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response • Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance • Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure • Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernisation and rural development
<p style="text-align: center;">Transparent and Accountable Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low participation of women in politics • Low Capacity of Area Council and Assembly Members • Poor performance and functioning of the Area Councils and Unit Committees • Lack of both office and residential Accommodation for Public Officers • Low level of community participation in government policies and programmes 	<p style="text-align: center;">GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective sub-district structures • Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation • Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs • Gaps in the governance regime for emerging areas in the creative and cultural industries

2.2 ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS AND ISSUES

Development Agenda relevant to the MTDP 2018-2021

Within the functions of the District Assembly, programmes, projects and activities in the current plan, four (4) out of the five (5) dimensions of the 2018-2021 Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) have been carefully selected, such as:

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

Table2.4: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs	
DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
ECONOMIC	Distressed but viable industries
	High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers
	Lack of youth interest in agriculture
	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products
	Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development
	Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Poor quality of education at all levels
	Poor linkage between management processes and school operations

	Inadequate funding sources for education
	Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare
	Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels
	Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix
	Wide gaps in health service data
	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging disease
	High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons
	Scattered and unplanned human settlements
	Increasing demand for household water supply
	Poor sanitation and waste management
	High incidence of poverty
	Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare
	High incidence of children's rights violation
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	Inappropriate farming practices
	Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources
	Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources
	Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions
	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
	Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance
	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY	Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernisation and rural development
	Ineffective sub-district structures
	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans
	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation
	Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs
	Gaps in the governance regime for emerging areas in the creative and cultural industries

2. PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

The slow pace of development in most Districts stems from the inadequate information on the available potentials, thus the inability to tap these resources for development. Therefore, there is the need to identify the opportunities, and potentials that are the enabling factors for development and the challenges and constraints, which are the stumbling blocks to development to enhance and facilitate the formulation of appropriate policies and proposals for the development of the District. In view of this, each of the Town and Area Councils, in order to determine the potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges (POCC) in relation to the capacity to develop the District undertook the POCC Analysis.

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

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

2.4 IMPACT ANALYSIS

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

- Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. Immunisation of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development;
- Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g. Attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.
- Impact on the different population groups (e.g. Girls, aged, disabled);
- Balanced development;
- Natural resource utilisation; resilience and disaster risk reduction; climate change mitigation and adaptation;
- Cultural acceptability;
- Institutional reforms.
- Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions such as elimination of stigmatisation; gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests, nutrition, etc.

The scale used for the analysis was as follows.

- 1 - Negative Impact
- 2 - No Impact
- 3 - Low Impact
- 4 - Moderate impact
- 5 - Significant Impact

Table 2.5: Impact Analyses

	Parameters								Total Score	Ranking
	Impact on different population groups especially, the poor, girls, aged and disabled.	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights –	Significant multiplier effect on the local economy	Impact on Even Development (inequality)	Balanced development	Natural Resource Utilisation, Resilience and disaster risk reduction	Cultural Acceptability	Institutional Reforms		
Distressed but viable industries	4	4	3	4	4	1	1	3	24	1 st
High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers	4	2	4	4	4	2	1	4	25	7 th
Lack of youth interest in agriculture	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	26	8 th
Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products	3	2	4	1	4	2	1	4	21	2 nd

Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development	4	4	4	2	2	4	2	4	26	8 th
Poor quality of education at all levels	4	3	4	3	4	1	3	4	26	8 th
Poor linkage between management processes and school operations	4	3	3	4	3	1	1	4	23	3 rd
Inadequate funding sources for education	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	32	23 rd
Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	31	20 th
Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels	3	4	4	4	4	1	2	4	26	8 th

Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	3	3	2	4	4	2	1	4	23	3 rd
Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable , non-communicable and emerging disease	5	2	5	5	5	1	1	5	29	15 th
High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons	3	2	5	5	5	2	2	5	29	15 th
Scattered and unplanned human settlements	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	39	32 nd
Increasing demand for household water supply	5	5	5	5	4	3	3	3	33	26 th

Poor sanitation and waste management	4	2	4	4	4	4	2	4	28	17 th
High incidence of poverty	5	5	5	5	5	2	2	4	33	26 th
Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	4	24	1 st
High incidence of children's rights violation	3	2	3	3	3	2	4	3	23	3 rd
Inappropriate farming practices	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	37	30 th
Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	36	29 th
Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources	3	5	5	4	4	5	2	4	32	23 rd

Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions	5	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	30	18 th
Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	3	3	4	4	4	5	2	4	29	15 th
Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance	4	4	4	4	5	5	2	3	31	20 th
Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	4	3	4	4	3	3	2	4	27	13 th
Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernisation	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	31	20 th

and rural development												
Ineffective sub-district structures	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	2	4	33	26 th	
Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	5	37	30 th	
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	2	3	32	23 rd	
Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	4	30	18 th	
Gaps in the governance regime for emerging areas in the creative and cultural industries	2	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	26	8 th	

Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply	2	5	5	2	2	2	1	2	21	1st
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2.3.2 KEY POTENTIALS, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES (POCC)

To assess how Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District potentially is braced with respect to tackling her development problems, POCC were examined in relation to each of the **Medium Term Development Policy Framework Thematic Areas**.

2.3.3 APPLICATION OF POTENTIALS, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES (POCC)

Table 2.6: DIMENSION 1: ECONOMIC

Key Development Problem	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers	Fertile land for commercial farming Existence of large market for agricultural products Well-endowed tourism and agro processing sectors	Availability of credit facilities High demand outside the District for agricultural produce	Cumbersome Land tenure system Subsistence farming Low prices in agriculture products Adherence to certain cultural practices Untapped local resources Inadequate socio economic infrastructure	High interest rates
Distressed but viable industries	Existence of goods and services (agriculture products) Committed District Assembly	Availability of DACF/donor support	Deteriorated feeder roads Low revenue mobilization Poor patronage of goods on non market days	Delays in the release of Funds (DACF and other Donor) Conditionality associated with some Donor Support
Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development.	Existence of industries and viable economic enterprises in the District Available revenue staff Willingness of Assembly Members and Traditional Authorities to support	Partnership with Agencies in revenue collection. Partnership with validation board for re-evaluation of properties	Inadequate and inefficient revenue staff. Use of revenue vehicle for purposes other than revenue collection	High inflation rate and tax on goods and services. Low income due to public sector unemployment.

	Revenue mobilization efforts.			
Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products	Existence of internal and budgeting. Regular and timely preparation of trial balances. Existence of financial and administration subcommittee	Existence of external auditors by external auditors. Existence of Regional Coordinating Council monitoring team.	Inadequate logistics and resources. Failure of management to follow expenditure vote or provision	Imposition of expenditure items on District Assembly
Lack of youth interest in agriculture	Fertile land for commercial farming Existence of large market for agricultural products Well-endowed tourism and agro processing sectors	Availability of credit facilities High demand outside the District for agricultural produce	Cumbersome Land tenure system Subsistence farming Low prices in agriculture products Adherence to certain cultural practices Untapped local resources Inadequate socio economic infrastructure	High cost of highiring farming implements
<p>CONCLUSION: Increased revenue generation and management in the District are feasible. Low productivity, high post-harvest losses, limited processing and value added to primary agricultural produce, and difficulty of accessing funds for enterprises are key problems contributing to the high poverty level in the district. The constraints and challenges would be curbed through the implementation of revenue management plan by the relevant stakeholders. Constraints can be addressed through an integrated programme design; effective education and communication. Also, District Assembly can manage the challenges through interventions.</p>				

Table 2.7: DIMENSION 2: SOCIAL

Key Development Problem	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor quality of education at all levels	<p>Adequate supply of textbook</p> <p>Available schools</p> <p>High school enrolment at basic level as a result of capitation grant and school feeding programme</p> <p>Available trained teachers</p> <p>Existence of educational endowment fund</p>	<p>NGO/ Donor Support e.g. Plan Ghana and ADRA</p> <p>USAID, DFID, DANIDA, UNICEF</p> <p>Government support e.g. GETFUND, DA Support</p> <p>Presence of Financial Institutions</p> <p>Presence of Credit Schemes</p> <p>Scholarships</p>	<p>Low school attendance as children sell on market days and work on farms during school hours</p> <p>Poor accommodation for teachers & Education Directorate</p> <p>Inaccessible feeder roads in the rainy season</p> <p>Inadequate library facilities</p> <p>Inadequate classrooms</p> <p>Low motivation for staff</p> <p>Dilapidated school buildings</p> <p>High number of untrained teachers</p>	<p>Refusal of teachers to accept posting to rural communities</p> <p>Poor teaching</p> <p>High attrition rate of teachers</p> <p>Delays in posting teachers by the region to the district.</p> <p>Inadequate school facilities</p> <p>Lukewarm attitude of parents</p> <p>Late release of DACF</p>
Poor linkage between management processes and school operations	<p>Availability of educational institutions</p> <p>Availability of GES</p>	<p>Existence donor support</p> <p>Existence of GET Fund</p> <p>Existence of DACF</p>	<p>Poor culture of maintenance</p>	<p>High cost of building materials</p> <p>Delays in the release of funds</p>

	Committed DA and high communal–spirit			
Inadequate funding sources for education	Availability of, DACF-RGF and Donor funds	Existence of grants and government interventions	Inadequate resources at the schools	High number of school enrolment
Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare	Availability of health facilities Availability of District Health Directorate DA Support Committed health staff	Existence of donor support Institution of NHIS Introduction of some motivational packages Existence of YEA	Poor culture of maintenance Inadequate office residential accommodation for health workers Poor geographical and financial access to health services	Irregular/Late release of funds from central Gov't Delays in reimbursement from NHIA Inadequate staff
Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels	Availability of health facilities Availability of District Health Directorate DA Support Committed health staff	Existence of donor support Institution of NHIS Introduction of some motivational packages Existence of YEA	Poor culture of saving data Inadequate office residential accommodation for health workers Poor geographical and financial access to health services	Inadequate availability of data at the health facilities release of funds from central Gov't Delays in reimbursement from NHIA Inadequate staff
Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	Availability of some staff Available office accommodation	Presence of capacity building fund e.g. EU, VIP, DACF, DA IGF	Lack of logistics Ineffective sub-district structure Inadequate qualified staff	Delay in the release of funds Apathy

			Low motivation	
Wide gaps in health service data	Committed Technical staff Existence of primary and secondary data Existence of ICT center	Donor support available Increased awareness on the importance of DBIMS	Weak coordination among departments Inadequate logistics Limited funds to maintain facility	Volatility of some DBIMS devices
Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging disease	Availability of hospital, CHPS compound, clinics, and dedicated technical staff	Support of Ghana USAID, WHO, UNAIDS & District Assembly and donor support	Refusal to attend hospital Failure to report cases Community adherence to traditional beliefs about the birth attendance	
High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons	Availability of District AIDS Committee Existence of District Response Initiative on HIV/AIDS Existence of a District Hospitals Availability of VCT and support to PLWA	Support of Ghana AIDS Commission, USAID, WHO, UNAIDS & District Assembly and donor support	Refusal to observe abstinence, faithfulness and condom use Failure to report cases Community adherence to traditional beliefs about the infection of the disease High level of stigmatization	Delays in the release of funds for HIV/AIDS activities Immigration of fishermen, fishmongers, students and tourists.
Scattered and unplanned human settlements	Availability of Physical Planning Dept. Competent staff to undertake the layout	Existence of DACF-RFG, Donor Support	Lack co-operation by Traditional Authorities and community members. Frequent unplanned	Late release of building permits and funds by the management.

	in the District and availability of funds		settlement of the people in the District.	
Increasing demand for household water supply	High community demand for water Favourable hydrological conditions Availability of water bodies for small town water projects DA and Community Support	Existence of Donor Support – DANIDA,EU, CBRDP, LSDGP Availability of Rivers, Streams & Ponds Presence of Community Water & Sanitation Agency and Ghana water company	Poor attitude of community members towards cost sharing concept Rising cost of provision of water Ineffective Watsan committees and water boards Low incomes level	Poor maintenance culture of facilities Late release of funds
Poor sanitation and waste management	Presence of Environmental Health Unit Presence of District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST) Availability of DACF DA and Community Support Acceptance of the Zoom Lion Concept	Availability of Community Water and Sanitation programme – CWSA Existence of Donor Support – DANIDA,EU,CBRDP, LSDGP Introduction to CLTS approach Existence of the NYEP	Lack of concern for environmental cleanliness Non compliance with building regulations	Behavioural change on environmental preservation Existence of government policy on provision of community toilet facilities
Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare	Presence of Chld protection policy, sub-structures Availability of DACF DA and Community Support	Availability of Existence of Donor Support – DANIDA,EU,CBRDP	Lack of parental control, enforcement of the rights of children’s laws, Lack of data for improvement in policy implementation	Lack of financial resources, lack of communication and information dissemination

CONCLUSION: The slow pace of development of production infrastructure like electricity, roads, water facilities among others can be improved by tapping the potential of the district and take advantage of the opportunities that exist. Constraints can be addressed by putting in place administrative interventions while challenges can be managed through effective stakeholder collaboration

Table 2.8: DIMENSION 3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Inappropriate farming practices	Existence of DA, Agric Dept	Funds from MoFA for farmers engagement and extension services Existence of Task force Support from DA	Lack of vehicle and funds for effective monitoring Inadequate extension service providers and old farm practices	Traditional farming inheritance Lack of proper education on improved varieties
Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	Existence of DA sub structures and Traditional Authorities Existence of DESSAP Adoption of the SEA concept in planning	Funds from Forestry Commission for community forest management Existence of Task force Support from DA	Lack of vehicle and funds for effective monitoring Some chiefs unilaterally release land for sand winning. Absence of Wildlife Dept Non-compliance with building regulations	Land degradation, quarrying, sand winning, and indiscriminate dumping of wastes. Deforestation due to indiscriminate logging, fuel-wood, charcoal burning & group hunting
Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources	Existence of by laws in the district about illegal chainsaw operators	Existence of national regulations and sanctions against illegal chainsaw operators	Low knowledge of community members on climate change and its associated effects	Inadequate funds to guard forest reserves in the district
Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability	Presence Organized groups Presence of committed staff	Donor supports. Media support	Inadequate personnel, logistics & fund.	Recognition and acceptance & strong societal beliefs

issues in climate change actions	Presence of Social Welfare Dept Existence of Traditional Authorities & Opinion Leaders	Presence of capacity building funds		
Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Existence of DA sub structures and Traditional Authorities Existence of DESSAP Adoption of the SEA concept in planning	Funds from Forestry Commission for community forest management Existence of Task force Support from DA	Lack of vehicle and funds for effective monitoring Some chiefs unilaterally release land for sand winning. Absence of Wildlife Dept Non-compliance with building regulations	Land degradation, quarrying, sand winning, and indiscriminate dumping of wastes. Deforestation due to indiscriminate logging, fuel-wood, charcoal burning & group hunting
Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance	District Department of feeder roads	Presence Central Gov't and donor support Existence of Road fund	Inadequate road maintenance equipment/ materials. High cost of road construction	High rainfall pattern Difficulty in Sourcing for funding
Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	District Department of feeder roads	Presence Central Gov't and donor support Existence of Road fund	Inadequate road maintenance equipment/ materials. High cost of road construction	High rainfall pattern Difficulty in Sourcing for funding
CONCLUSION: The slow pace of development of production infrastructure like electricity, roads, water facilities among others can be improved by tapping the potential of the district and take advantage of the opportunities that exist. Also, inadequate and Poor Health and Educational Service delivery, inadequate technical and vocational education are priorities. Trained teachers, infrastructure expansion and supply of other facilities will help in harnessing our full potentials and opportunities to solve the problem. Constraints can be addressed by putting in place administrative interventions while challenges can be managed through effective stakeholder collaboration and administrative interventions, challenges can be managed through effective collaboration between the DA and other relevant stakeholders.				

Table 2.9: DIMENSION 5: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Key Development Problem	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernisation and rural development	Available raw materials e.g. clay, Citrus, oil palm etc Average level of skilled labour Nearness to major markets eg. Foso ,Mankessim & Cape Coast Available health services, financial institutions and electricity etc.	Accessibility to External Funds	Difficulty in accessing funds Inadequate technical expertise in relevant technology Lack of processing facilities Low coverage of electricity.	Seasonal shortages of raw materials Frequent interruption of electric power supply Out-migration of skilled manpower.
Ineffective sub-district structures	Availability of some staff Available office accommodation	Presence of capacity building fund e.g. EU, VIP, DACF, DA IGF	Lack of logistics Ineffective sub-district structure Inadequate qualified staff Low motivation	Delay in the release of funds Apathy
Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	Committed Technical staff Existence of primary and secondary data Existence of ICT center	Donor support available Increased awareness on the importance of DBIMS	Weak coordination among departments Inadequate logistics Limited funds to maintain facility	Volatility of some DBIMS devices
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	Availability of DACF Committed leadership at District level	Existence of Donor funding Donor requirements for accessing extra funds	Overstretched Budgets Low IGF	High cost of equipments Inadequate funds

			Poor maintenance of existing facilities	High cost of maintaining some equipments
Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs	<p>Presence of Committed staff</p> <p>Strategic location of Offices at a central point</p> <p>Presence of DA</p> <p>Presence of some decentralized departments</p> <p>Some offices and residential facilities available</p> <p>Some logistics available</p> <p>Existence of community information centers to facilitate information dissemination</p>	<p>The operationalisation of the Local Government Service Act</p> <p>Presence of capacity building funds e.g. DACF, IGF, DDF</p> <p>Presence of NGOs.</p> <p>The existence of FM stations to facilitate information dissemination.</p>	<p>Strong allegiance held by Dept. to parent institutions</p> <p>Inadequate funding</p> <p>Inadequate office and residential accommodation facilities for officers</p> <p>Inadequate qualified staff</p> <p>Poor record storage and retrieval of information</p> <p>Absence of ICT facility</p> <p>Obsolete equipment</p>	<p>Strong allegiance held by Dept. to parent institutions</p> <p>Delay in the release of both internal and external funds</p> <p>Delay in the full implementation of the decentralization policy</p> <p>Absence of some de/centralised departments</p>
Gaps in the governance regime for emerging areas in the creative and cultural industries	<p>Presence of Committed staff</p> <p>Strategic location of Offices at a central point</p> <p>Presence of DA</p> <p>Presence of some decentralized departments</p> <p>Some offices and residential facilities available</p> <p>Some logistics available</p> <p>Existence of community information centers to</p>	<p>The operationalisation of the Local Government Service Act</p> <p>Presence of capacity building funds e.g. DACF, IGF, DDF</p> <p>Presence of NGOs.</p> <p>The existence of FM stations to facilitate information dissemination.</p>	<p>Strong allegiance held by Dept. to parent institutions</p> <p>Inadequate funding</p> <p>Inadequate office and residential accommodation facilities for officers</p> <p>Inadequate qualified staff</p> <p>Poor record storage and retrieval of information</p> <p>Absence of ICT facility</p> <p>Obsolete equipment</p>	<p>Strong allegiance held by Dept. to parent institutions</p> <p>Delay in the release of both internal and external funds</p> <p>Delay in the full implementation of the decentralization policy</p> <p>Absence of some de/centralised departments</p>

	facilitate information dissemination			
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CONCLUSION: Transparency and Accountability which is one of the key pillars of Good governance is a priority. Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the problem. Constraints can be addressed through developing linkages in programme design while challenges can be managed through intervention by the District Assembly.

Even though there are numerous development problems facing the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District, the potentials and opportunities can be used to minimize the constraints and challenges. This will therefore, pave way for the District to meet its developmental needs.

2.5 LINKING HARMONISED ISSUES TO THE THEMATIC AREAS OF THE NATIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORK

The harmonised development issues were linked to the goals of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021). The goals include

1. Economic Development
2. Social Development
3. Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements
4. Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability
5. Ghana And The International Community

Table 2.10: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
ECONOMIC	Distressed but viable industries
	High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers
	Lack of youth interest in agriculture
	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products
	Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development
	Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Poor quality of education at all levels
	Poor linkage between management processes and school operations
	Inadequate funding sources for education
	Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare
	Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels
	Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix
	Wide gaps in health service data
	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging disease
	High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons
	Scattered and unplanned human settlements
	Increasing demand for household water supply
	Poor sanitation and waste management
	High incidence of poverty
	Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare
High incidence of children's rights violation	
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	Inappropriate farming practices
	Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources
	Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources
	Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions

	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
	Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance
	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY	Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernisation and rural development
	Ineffective sub-district structures
	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans
	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation
	Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs
	Gaps in the governance regime for emerging areas in the creative and cultural industries

2. SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS OF THE ISSUES (INTERNAL CONSISTENCY/COMPATIBILITY)

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

The exercise conducted revealed that all the issues support each other with no negative relationships or impacts observed.

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

Table 2.11: Sustainability analysis of the issues (internal consistency/compatibility)

Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation
Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans
Ineffective sub-district structures
Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernisation and rural development
Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance
Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions
Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources
Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources
Inappropriate farming practices
High incidence of children ' s rights violation
Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare
High incidence of poverty
Poor sanitation and waste management
Increasing demand for household water supply
Scattered and unplanned human settlements
High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons
Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging
Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix
Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels
Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare
Inadequate funding sources for education
Poor linkage between management processes and school operations
Poor quality of education at all levels
Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development
Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products
Lack of youth interest in agriculture
High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers
Distressed but viable industries
Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply

Table2.12: Sustainable prioritised issues as categorised under themes and goals

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREA OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS	INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION	Distressed but viable industries
	PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers
		Lack of youth interest in agriculture
		Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products
	Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development	
	INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION	Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	EDUCATION AND TRAINING	Poor quality of education at all levels
		Poor linkage between management processes and school operations
		Inadequate funding sources for education
		Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare
	HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels
		Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix
		Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging disease
		High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons
	HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING	Scattered and unplanned human settlements
	WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Increasing demand for household water supply
		Poor sanitation and waste management
POVERTY AND INEQUALITY	High incidence of poverty	
CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE	Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare	
	High incidence of children's rights violation	
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	DEFORESTATION, DESERTIFICATION AND SOIL EROSION	Inappropriate farming practices
		Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources
		Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources
	CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE	Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions
DISASTER MANAGEMENT	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	

	TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR)	Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance
	INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
	RURAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT	Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernisation and rural development
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION	Ineffective sub-district structures
		Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans
		Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation
	PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT	Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs
	CULTURE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	Gaps in the governance regime for emerging areas in the creative and cultural industries

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, SUB-GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 Introduction

The identification of Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District development focus, goals, objectives and formulation of strategies were done through participatory approach by all the stakeholders – Chiefs and their Elders, Queen mothers, opinion leaders, Assembly men, Town and Area Council members, DPCU, NGOs, CBOs working in the district and the Heads of Decentralized Departments. The aim was to ensure that the District's goal conform with the National Medium-Term Development Plan Framework (NMTDPF) 2018-2021. This chapter also captures the alignment of the District Development Plan with the National adopted development issues, thematic goals, objective and strategies from NMTDPF, 2018-2021.

3.2 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS FOR 2018-2021

Planning is a conscious intervention to bring about a desired change in a society. It is human oriented, hence, meant to meet the basic needs of its intended beneficiaries. In this regard, assessments of certain basic needs of the people have been made. The Population for the plan period has been projected together with the social service requirement.

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

3.3 Population Projections

Since population is at the center of all planning exercises and constitutes human resource with needs that vary according to the size, composition and distribution over time, its forecast is an essential tool for development planning. Other areas that require projection are the food needs, services requirement and finances for the plan period of 2018-2021. These projections form the basis for the Planning and Programming Phase of this Development Plan.

- a) **Population 'size and Growth Rate** The 2010 Population and Housing Census put the population of Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District at 112,706 with males constituting 49.1% and females 51.9%. The population currently has a growth rate of 3.1 percent as at 2017.

The assumption is that the growth rate of 3.1% or 0.031 will be constant throughout the plan period. The projections have been done yearly so the time difference for each yearly projection is 1 year and in line

with national trends, a male: female ratio of 48.1:51.9 (48.1% male and 51.9% male) shall be applied on the projected population figures to determine the male and female populations for the various years.

b) Population Projection

The yearly population of Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District has been projected for the next ten (10) years. The projection is based on the formula:

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

Where:

P_o = Previous population

P_t = projected population

r = Rate of growth (0.031)

e = 2.718282

t = Time in years (10YRS)

Projected Populations for a 10 Year Time Period

Table 3.1: The projected population with 2017 serving as the base year is shown in the table below.

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
2017	67,349	72,670	140,020
2018	69,470	74,959	144,429
2019	71,657	77,318	148,976
2020	73,913	79,753	153,666
2021	76,241	82,264	158,505
2022	78,641	84,854	163,495
2023	80,101	86,742	168,843
2024	83,671	90,282	173,953
2025	86,306	93,124	179,430
2026	89,023	96,056	185,079
2027	91,826	99,080	190,906

Source: DPCU, 2017

Table 3.2: Projected Populations of Some Selected Settlements in Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District.

COMMUNITY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Breman Asikuma	15394	15879	16379	16894	17426
Breman Odoben	10280	10604	10938	11282	11638
Breman Brakwa	9705	10011	10326	10651	10986
Breman Kuntanase	5756	5937	6124	6317	6516
Breman Bedum	4915	5069	5229	5394	5564
Breman Jamra	4023	4149	4280	4415	4554
Breman Fosuansa	2850	2940	3032	3128	3226
Breman Kokoso	2667	2751	2838	2927	3019
Breman Nwomaso	2526	2605	2687	2772	2859
Breman Benin	2379	2454	2531	2611	2693
Breman Amoanda	2189	2258	2329	2402	2478
Breman Amanfopong	2119	2186	2255	2326	2399
Breman Baako	2008	2071	2136	2203	2273
Breman Ayipey	1750	1806	1862	1921	1982
Breman Anhwiam	1230	1269	1309	1350	1392
Breman Nankese	1026	1058	1092	1126	1162
Breman Suponsu	906	934	964	994	1025
Breman Towoboase	899	928	957	987	1018
Breman Sowotuom	820	846	872	900	928
Breman Nyamebekyere/ Camp	785	810	835	862	889
Breman Amanor/Manfe	771	796	821	847	873
Breman Asokwaa	747	770	794	819	845
Breman Fankyenko	652	673	694	716	738

Breman Asentem	646	666	687	709	731
Breman Aniehu	440	454	468	483	498
Breman Asebiem	282	291	300	309	319
Breman Abehenase	256	264	272	281	290

Age Sex Structure

In order to appreciate the Age-Sex Structure of the District, the projected populations of the 2018-2021 plan period have been presented to cover the various age cohorts.

Table 3.3: Projected Age GROUP for 2018-2021

AGE GROUP	% of Total Pop	2018			2019			2020			2021		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
0 – 1	2.8	1,656	1,551	3,208	1,708	1,600	3,309	1,762	1,651	3,413	1,818	1,703	3,520
1 – 4	11.9	7,039	6,594	13,632	7,260	6,801	14,061	7,489	7,015	14,504	7,725	7,236	14,961
5 – 9	14.9	8,813	8,256	17,069	9,091	8,516	17,606	9,377	8,784	18,161	9,672	9,060	18,732
10-14	12.3	7,275	6,815	14,090	7,504	7,030	14,534	7,741	7,251	14,992	7,984	7,479	15,464
15 -19	10.3	6,092	5,707	11,799	6,284	5,887	12,171	6,482	6,072	12,554	6,686	6,263	12,949
20 – 24	8.2	4,850	4,543	9,393	5,003	4,686	9,689	5,160	4,833	9,994	5,323	4,986	10,308
25 – 29	7.4	4,376	410	4,786	4,514	422	4,937	4,656	436	5,092	4,803	449	5,252
30 – 34	6.1	3,608	3,380	6,988	3,722	3,486	7,208	3,839	3,596	7,435	3,960	3,709	7,669
35 – 39	5.2	3,076	2,881	5,957	3,173	2,972	6,144	3,272	3,065	6,338	3,375	3,162	6,537
40 – 44	4.7	2,780	2,604	5,384	2,867	2,686	5,554	2,958	2,771	5,728	3,051	2,858	5,909

45 – 49	4	2,366	2,216	4,582	2,440	2,286	4,727	2,517	2,358	4,875	2,597	2,432	5,029
50 – 54	3	1,774	1,662	3,437	1,830	1,715	3,545	1,888	1,769	3,657	1,947	1,824	3,772
55 – 59	2	1,183	1,108	2,291	1,220	1,143	2,363	1,259	1,179	2,438	1,298	1,216	2,514
60 – 64	1.9	1,124	1,053	2,176	1,159	1,086	2,245	1,196	1,120	2,316	1,233	1,155	2,389
65-69	1.4	828	776	1,604	854	800	1,654	881	825	1,706	909	851	1,760
70-74	1.1	651	609	1,260	671	629	1,300	692	648	1,341	714	669	1,383
75-79	0.8	473	443	916	488	457	945	503	472	975	519	486	1,006
80-84	0.7	414	388	802	427	400	827	441	413	853	454	426	880
85+	1.3	769	2,002	2,771	793	2,065	2,858	818	2,130	2,948	844	2,197	3,041

Source: DPCU, 2017

NB: From Proportions for 2010 PHC for the various age cohorts as baseline

3.4 PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

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

3.5 District Development Focus

A development focus is an aggregation of a set of identified goals and objectives as an entity and indicates the areas the District will direct development emphasis. They represent the issues to be tackled for development and are multi sector in nature. They are derived by grouping operational/technical goals on the basis of purpose and supportiveness as the main focus for the future. Through a harmonization of the national and District goals, the following development focus were formulated:

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- Ghana and the International Community

3.6 District Goal

Based on the NMTDF, the District development goal was formulated: -“**To reduce poverty, increase employment opportunities, enhance human resources, improve social and economic infrastructure services and improve the Local economy**”. The District Goal is an embodiment of the five Dimensions Agenda for Jobs of the 2018 – 2021 Long Term National Development Policy Framework.

The yearly population of Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District has been projected for the next ten (10) years. The projection is based on the formula:

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

Where:

P_o = Previous population

P_t = projected population

r = Rate of growth (0.031)

$e = 2.718282$

t = Time in years

The annual growth rate of 3.1% for the district has been used in the projections. It has been further assumed that the population cohort will remain unchanged. The table below shows the projected district population and some selected settlements for the planned period. An underlying assumption is that the District population growth rate is held constant over the plan period. This is to give clue as to how resources are to be allocated in the near future.

Table 3.4: PROJECTED Population for SELECTED COMMUNITIES IN the district

COMMUNITIES	2010	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Breman Asikuma	12391	15394	15879	16379	16894	17426	17975	18541	19125	19727	20348	20988
Breman Odoben	8275	10280	10604	10938	11282	11638	12004	12382	12772	13174	13589	14017
Breman Brakwa	7812	9705	10011	10326	10651	10986	11332	11689	12057	12437	12828	13232
Breman Kuntanase	4633	5756	5937	6124	6317	6516	6721	6932	7151	7376	7608	7848
Breman Bedum	3956	4915	5069	5229	5394	5564	5739	5919	6106	6298	6496	6701
Breman Jamra	3238	4023	4149	4280	4415	4554	4697	4845	4998	5155	5317	5485
Breman Fosuansa	2294	2850	2940	3032	3128	3226	3328	3433	3541	3652	3767	3886
Breman Kokoso	2147	2667	2751	2838	2927	3019	3115	3213	3314	3418	3526	3637
Breman Nwomaso	2033	2526	2605	2687	2772	2859	2949	3042	3138	3237	3338	3444
Breman Benin	1915	2379	2454	2531	2611	2693	2778	2865	2956	3049	3145	3244
Breman Amoanda	1762	2189	2258	2329	2402	2478	2556	2636	2720	2805	2893	2985
Breman Amanfopong	1706	2119	2186	2255	2326	2399	2475	2553	2633	2716	2801	2890
Breman Baako	1616	2008	2071	2136	2203	2273	2344	2418	2494	2573	2654	2737
Breman Ayipey	1409	1750	1806	1862	1921	1982	2044	2108	2175	2243	2314	2387
Breman Anhwiam	990	1230	1269	1309	1350	1392	1436	1481	1528	1576	1626	1677
Breman Nankese	826	1026	1058	1092	1126	1162	1198	1236	1275	1315	1356	1399
Breman Suponsu	729	906	934	964	994	1025	1058	1091	1125	1161	1197	1235
Breman Towoboase	724	899	928	957	987	1018	1050	1083	1117	1153	1189	1226
Breman Sowotuom	660	820	846	872	900	928	957	988	1019	1051	1084	1118
Breman Nyamebekyere/ Camp	632	785	810	835	862	889	917	946	975	1006	1038	1071
Breman Amanor/Manfe	621	771	796	821	847	873	901	929	958	989	1020	1052
Breman Asokwaa	601	747	770	794	819	845	872	899	928	957	987	1018
Breman Fankyenko	525	652	673	694	716	738	762	786	810	836	862	889
Breman Asentem	520	646	666	687	709	731	754	778	803	828	854	881
Breman Aniehu	354	440	454	468	483	498	514	530	546	564	581	600
Breman Asebiem	227	282	291	300	309	319	329	340	350	361	373	385
Breman Abehenase	206	256	264	272	281	290	299	308	318	328	338	349

Source: DPCU, 2017

Housing projections for the District.

Projection of housing requirements for Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly is shown in the table below.

Table 3.5: Housing Requirements

Year	Projected population	Assumed occupancy rate
2017	140,020	6.2
2018	144,429	6.3
2019	148,976	6.3
2020	153,666	6.3
2021	158,505	6.3

We cannot dispute the fact that, by 2021, other things being equal, more than seven (9) people will occupy a Single room. This issue should be a concern to the District Assembly.

Estimates for Health Needs

Health is very important in Societal Development. As revealed above the population will grow steadily within the planned period. The situation calls for an assessment of health service demand.

The table below shows the required population threshold to make each health functional level.

Table 3.6: Population threshold for health facilities

HEALTH FACILITY	POPULATION HIRES HOLD
Level A - CHPS Compound	200 – 5,000
Level B – Health Centre	5,000 – 10,000
Level C – Hospital	175,000 +

Given the above population threshold, the health needs of the district are estimated throughout the planned period 2014 – 2017.

Service Projection

Table 3.7: Estimated health needs of AOB District Assembly 2018 – 2021

Year	Level CHPS			Level B (Health Centre)			POLY CLINIC			Level C District Hospital			
	EX	ND	BL	EX	ND	BL	EX	ND	BL	EX	ND	BL	AN
2017	17	32	15	3	8	5	1	-	-	0	0	-	-
2018	2	15	13	4	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	2	13	11	5	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

2020	2	11	9	6	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	
2021	2	9	7	7	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	

Source: DHMT, AOB, 2017

Based on the above analysis, despite having 17 CHPS, 15 more needs to be provided within the planned period. Furthermore, the District has 3 Health Centres with a deficit of 5 for other Area Councils. The District is currently constructing a Poly Clinic and will not need additional one for the planned period. However, due to the threshold of building a Hospital, the District does not qualify for one yet. The District though has 1 Private Hospital that operate with limited facilities.

Nurses and other health facilities will be increased accordingly.

EX = Existing

ND = Needed Health Facility

BL = Balance log

Projected Water Points

The table below shows the projected water points for the planned period

Table 3.9: Projected Water Points

Year	Pop.	Water Points			
		EX	ND	BL	AN
2018	144,429	231	963	732	732
2019	148,976		993	30	963
2020	153,666		1024	31	993
2021	158,505		1057	33	1024

Source: DWST, AOB, 2017

So, in order to avert the problem of water shortage, 77 boreholes should be constructed yearly.

Projection of Housing Needs

The projection of housing needs in the District is based on the following assumption

- The current average household size of 6.3 persons will remain constant throughout the plan period.
- Average number of households per house of 3 will remain constant.
- Public and private sectors housing development will improve substantially.
- The use of local building materials will be promoted to ensure affordable housing provision in both urban and rural areas.

Table 3.10: Projection of Housing Requirements for the ASIKUMA-ODOBEN-BRAKWA DISTRICT 2018-2018

Year	Projected Population	Average Household Size	Estimated No. of Households/ House	Average No. of People / House	Housing Requirements
2017	140,020	6	4	16	8751
2018	144,429	6	3	16	9027
2019	148,976	6	3	16	9311
2020	153,666	6	3	16	9604
2021	158,505	6	3	16	9907

The above projections show that as at 2018, there is a housing requirement of 9027 houses depicting that housing stock is inadequate. The challenge is however related to housing quality. Based on projected populations, the housing requirement for 2019 is 9311, while that of 2020 and 2021 are 9604 and 9907 respectively.

Projection of Educational Needs

Education has a cross-cutting feature in the social, cultural, political and economic development of the District. It ensures that people have the ability to read and write, and thus take initiative towards development in general. As a result of its importance, the major aim of the country's educational policy must expand and consolidate facilities for education to ensure increase in the intake of children in the school-going age in order to improve the School Participatory Rate (SPR) in the country.

As a potential resource of manpower, education needs to be tapped fully in order to ensure its fullest and most productive utilization. It is in the view of this vital role that the AOB's future educational facilities and teacher requirements are estimated to see what sorts of interventions are necessary. The projections were made on the following assumptions:

- i. That the factors that influence population changes in terms of fertility; mortality and migration will remain constant.

- ii. It is expected that within the plan period, adequate infrastructure such as staff accommodation, water and electricity would have been extended to other settlements and these would attract personnel including trained teachers into the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa-District.
- iii. The Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education and Free Senior High School Education being rolled out by the government is envisaged to increase Enrolment rate and School Participatory Rate over the years at the various educational levels.
- iv. That parents will ensure and encourage their children to go to school.

Table 3.11: Demand for School

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

Table 3.12: Projection of Basic Education and SHS/Vocational/ Technical Requirements for the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa-District 2018-2021.

Year	Population	Nursery and Primary		JHS		S.H.S/Technical/Vocational	
		EX	ND	EX	ND	EX	ND
2018	144,429	182	29	117	14	5	7
2019	148,976		30		15		7
2020	153,666		31		15		8
2021	158,505		32		16		8

SOURCE: DPCU, 2017

From the above table, it would be realized that the existing number of nursery and primary schools 182 is more than enough for the plan period. This is because of the vast difference between the total of 182 schools as compared to the 29 schools needed in 2018. The inference drawn here is that in the past schools have been provided based on proximity to settlements but not due to population thresholds because the hamlets which make up the threshold are usually far apart thereby making commuting to the schools by the children impossible. The same principle also applies for the JHS where the existing 117 schools for 2018 are far beyond the needed 14 schools. Based on this concept hamlet nature of the District's settlement, the Assembly should still provide basic schools (ie nursery, primary and JHS) where necessary to cater for the needs of other communities.

3.3 ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, THEMATIC GOALS, OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGIES FROM AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021.

To harmonise the key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021 with those of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2018–2021) under the Long-term National Development Plan (LTNDP 2018 – 2021), adopted issues were developed for the Medium Term Development Plan. The linkage was done to harmonise the DMTDP Goals 2018-2021 with the DMTDP Sub-goals 2018-2021. This was depicted in the table below.

Table 3.13: DMTDP Goals 2018-2021 linked to DMTDP Sub-goals and Adopted Issues

ADOPTED GOAL	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
Build a prosperous society	Distressed but viable industries	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One district, One factory initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c)
	High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers	Improve postharvest management	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4)
	Lack of youth interest in agriculture	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations (SDG Target 4.4)
	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)
	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry development (SDG Target 2.3)
			Strengthen research into large-scale breeding and production of livestock across the country (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a)
		Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target 2.3)	

	Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development	Improve access to land for industrial development	Support the development of existing and new industrial clusters and manufacturing enclaves, with a renewed focus on value addition, skills development and job creation (SDG Target 9.2)
	Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply	Ensure energy availability and reliability	Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network (SDG Targets 7.a, 7.b)
Create opportunities for all Ghanaians	Poor quality education at all levels	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG targets 4.a)
	Poor linkage between management processes and school operations	Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c , Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units (SDG Target 16.6), Ensure the implementation of policy of differentiation and diversification (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14)
	Inadequate funding sources for education	Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	Explore alternative funding sources for non-formal education (SDG Target 17.3)

Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare	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), Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8), Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of healthcare services (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)
Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels, Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix , Wide gaps in health service data	Strengthen healthcare management system	Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services (SDG Target 17.17), Provide incentives for pre-service and specialist postgraduate trainees (SDG Target 3.c)
Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging disease	Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)
High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons	Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7), Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7), Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)

Scattered and unplanned human settlements	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlement	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)
Increasing demand for household water supply	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1), Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems (SDG Target 17.3)
Poor sanitation and waste management	Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (SDG Target 17.17, Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6), Enhance implementation of the Polluter Pays Principle in waste management (SDG Target 6.3), Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2), Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (SDG Target 11.6)
High incidence of poverty	Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Empower vulnerable people to access basic necessities of life (SDG Target 1.4)
Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Develop policies to address issues of child trafficking, streetism, child online protection and other neglected conditions (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2), Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)

	High incidence of children's rights violation	Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	End harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and early child marriage. (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3), Introduce District Integrated Social Services Programmes for children, families and vulnerable adults (SDG Target 10.2)
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment.	Inappropriate farming practices	Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Implement the green infrastructure recommendation in the National Spatial Development Framework. (SDG Target 11.7)
	Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources and Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources	Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and nondegrading practices in agriculture (SDG Target 15.b)
	Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions	Enhance climate change resilience	Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture (SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 16.6)
	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	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)
	Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)

	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a)
	Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernisation and rural development	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a), Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods. (SDG Targets 11.3, 2.2)
maintain a stable, united and safe society	Ineffective sub-district structures	Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	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)
	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1), Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)
	Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the capacity of public institutions to undertake policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting (SDG Target 17.9)

	Gaps in the governance regime for emerging areas in the creative and cultural industries	Promote culture in the development process	Strengthen institutions and improve coordination framework of cultural and creative arts sectors for development of culture (SDG Target 16.a)
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Source: DPCU, 2017

3.3 Adopted development issues, goals, objective and strategies from NMTDPF, 2018-2021.

Harmonised key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021 with those of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2018–2021) under the Long-term National Development Plan (LTNDP 2018 – 2021) and adopted issues for the Medium Term Development Plan. This was done by linking the DMTDP Goals 2018-2021 to the DMTDP Sub-goals 2018-2021 as shown in the table below.

Development dimension, development issues and adopted suitable goals

Table: 3.14: Development dimension, development issues and adopted suitable goals

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED GOAL	ADOPTED ISSUES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Build a prosperous society	Distressed but viable industries
		High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers
		Lack of youth interest in agriculture
		Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products
		Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development
		Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields

		Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Create opportunities for all Ghanaians	Poor quality education at all levels
		Poor linkage between management processes and school operations
		Inadequate funding sources for education
		Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare
		Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels, Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix , Wide gaps in health service data
		Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging disease

		High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons
		Scattered and unplanned human settlements
		Increasing demand for household water supply
		Poor sanitation and waste management
		High incidence of poverty
		Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare
		High incidence of children's rights violation

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment.	Inappropriate farming practices
		Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources and Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources
		Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions
		Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
		Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance
		Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
		Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernisation and rural development
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY	maintain a stable, united and safe society	Ineffective sub-district structures
		Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans
		Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation

		Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs
		Gaps in the governance regime for emerging areas in the creative and cultural industries

Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Local government and decentralisation	Weak sub-district structures
	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Local government and decentralisation	Inadequate office accommodation and logistics for the sub structures
	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Local government and decentralisation	low Capacity of Area Council and Assembly Members
	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Child and family welfare	Poor parental care
	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Local government and decentralisation	Inadequate capacity of departments of the DA to function effectively
	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Child and family welfare	Lack of protection for the child: Child trafficking and child labour
	Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	Development communication	Apathy on the part of the citizenry
	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Local government and decentralisation	Lack of both office and residential Accommodation for Public Officers
	Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	Development communication	low level of community participation in government policies and programmes

Table: 3.15: Adopted dimension, issues, policy objectives and strategies,

ADOPTED GOAL	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
Build a prosperous society	Distressed but viable industries	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One district, One factory initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c)
	High cost of conventional storage	Improve postharvest management	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One

solutions for smallholder farmers		Factory initiative (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4)
Lack of youth interest in agriculture	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations (SDG Target 4.4)
Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry development (SDG Target 2.3)
		Strengthen research into large-scale breeding and production of livestock across the country (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a)
		Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target 2.3)
Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)
Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development	Improve access to land for industrial development	Support the development of existing and new industrial clusters and manufacturing enclaves, with a renewed focus on value addition, skills development and job creation (SDG Target 9.2)
Poor quality education at all levels	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG targets 4.a)

	Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply	Ensure energy availability and reliability	Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network (SDG Targets 7.a, 7.b)
Create opportunities for all Ghanaians	Poor linkage between management processes and school operations Inadequate funding sources for education	Strengthen school management systems Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c , Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units (SDG Target 16.6), Ensure the implementation of policy of differentiation and diversification (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14) Explore alternative funding sources for non-formal education (SDG Target 17.3)
	Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare	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), Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8), Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of healthcare services (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)
	Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels, Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical	Strengthen healthcare management system	Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services (SDG Target 17.17), Provide incentives for pre-service and specialist postgraduate trainees (SDG Target 3.c)

staff mix , Wide gaps in health service data		
Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging disease	Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)
High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons	Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7), Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7, Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)
Scattered and unplanned human settlements	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlement	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)
Increasing demand for household water supply	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1), Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems (SDG Target 17.3)
Poor sanitation and waste management	Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (SDG Target 17.17, Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6), Enhance implementation of the Polluter Pays Principle in waste management (SDG Target 6.3), Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2), Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (SDG Target 11.6)

	High incidence of poverty	Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Empower vulnerable people to access basic necessities of life (SDG Target 1.4)
	Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Develop policies to address issues of child trafficking, streetism, child online protection and other neglected conditions (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2), Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)
	High incidence of children's rights violation	Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	End harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and early child marriage. (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3), Introduce District Integrated Social Services Programmes for children, families and vulnerable adults (SDG Target 10.2)
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment.	Inappropriate farming practices	Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Implement the green infrastructure recommendation in the National Spatial Development Framework. (SDG Target 11.7)
	Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources and Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources	Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and nondegrading practices in agriculture (SDG Target 15.b)
	Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions	Enhance climate change resilience	Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture (SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 16.6)
	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	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)
	Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)

	provision and maintenance		
	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a)
	Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernisation and rural development	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a), Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods. (SDG Targets 11.3, 2.2)
maintain a stable, united and safe society	Ineffective sub-district structures	Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	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)
	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1), Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)
	Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the capacity of public institutions to undertake policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting (SDG Target 17.9)
	Gaps in the governance regime for emerging areas in the creative and cultural industries	Promote culture in the development process	Strengthen institutions and improve coordination framework of cultural and creative arts sectors for development of culture (SDG Target 16.a)

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

4.1 INTRODUCTION

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

4.2 REVIEW AND FORMULATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB PROGRAMMES

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

4.2.3 LINKING PROGRAMME AND SUB- PROGRAMMES FOR 2018-2021 UNDER THE PROGRAMME BASED BUDGETING OF THE ASSEMBLY

Table 4.1: Linking Programme and Sub- Programmes for 2018-2021 under the Programme Based Budgeting of the Assembly

Development Dimensions	Sub-Programme of the District Assembly for 2018-2021	Adopted Programme under Programme-Based Budgeting for 2018-2021	Adopted Sub-Programme under Programme-Based Budgeting for 2018-2021
Economic Development	Water service delivery	Economic Development	Public Works, rural housing and water management
	Agriculture		
	Market Development		
Economic Development		Economic Development	Public Works, rural housing and water management

			Agricultural Services and Management
			Trade, Industry and Tourism Services
Social Development	Education facility and services enhancement	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services
	Health facility and services enhancement		Public Health Services and management
	Sanitation and waste management improvement		Environmental Health and sanitation Services
	Social welfare and community development		Birth and Death Registration Services Social Welfare and community services
Spatial Development	Roads and drainage development	Infrastructure Development Management and	Feeder Roads and Transport services
Spatial Development	Spatial planning and development	Infrastructure Development Management and	Spatial planning
Economic Development	Water service delivery	Economic Development	Public Works, rural housing and water management
	Agriculture		Agricultural Services and Management
	Market Development		Trade, Industry and Tourism Services
	Tourism		
Environmental Management	Drainage and natural resources planning	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management
			Natural Resource Conservation and Management
Governance	Finance and Administration	Management Administration and	General Administration
	Development Planning		Finance Human Resource Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation

4.2.4 PRIORITISATION OF PROGRAMMES

Table 4.2: The Prioritisation programme matrix was used to prioritise the programmes using the scale below.

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

From the table The Spatial Development was ranked highest, followed by Environmental Management, Economic Development, Social Development and Governance. These were logically ranked similarly with their corresponding adopted programme based budgeting programmes for uniformity and synergy between the planning and budgeting processes.

The table 4.3 Prioritisation Programme Matrix

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

4.3 FORMULATION OF PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)

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

The tables below show the PoA of the Assembly.

Table 4.4:PoA of the Assembly

PROGRAMME OF ACTION 2018-2

Dimension: Economic Development

Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Build a Prosperous Society

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame	
						2018	2019
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Management and Administration	Finance	Establish 100% effective and up to date database for all Assembly's revenue sources	Effective database established	X	X
				Procure 4No. log books for all the vehicles and value books and ensure effective collaboration between agencies and departments in the use of vehicles	Log books procured	X	
				Improve 100% supervision and monitoring mechanism in revenue generation	Supervision and monitoring improved	X	X
				Procure 6No. revenue booths	Revenue booths procured	X	
				Organize 4No. meeting for revenue collectors	Meetings organised	X	X
				Prepare 1No. Revenue Improvement Plan	Plan drafted	X	X
				Provide 40No. Each of uniforms, ID Cards and raincoats for revenue collectors and environmental health officers	Materials provided	X	X
				Train 10No. revenue collectors quarterly	Revenue collectors trained	X	X
				8NO Public Education on Building Permit	Public educated on building permit	X	X
Enhance business	Develop communication, advocacy and	Management and Administration	Finance	To sensitize 100% of Communities on Tax Education and Government Policies and Programmes	Communities sensitized	X	X

enabling environment	public-private dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholder engagement			16No. Public Education on Revenue mobilization	Public educated	X	X
				Organize 4No. seminar for Revenue Collectors	Seminar organised	X	X
				Upgrading of 4No. Markets	Markets upgraded		X
				Rehabilitation Of 2No. existing markets	\	X	X
				Institute 1No. award schemes for best revenue collectors who exceed their targets	Award scheme instituted	X	
				Conduct 8No. public education on revenue collection and payment	Public publiceducation conducted	X	X
				4No. Public Education on impact made by Government Policies	Public educted on government policies	X	X
				Organise 4No. public education on Building Permit issues	public education organised	X	X
				4No. Organize Capacity Building for revenue collectors	Capacity Building organized	X	X
				Valuation of all properties in the district	Properties valuated	X	X
				Construction of 4No. ancillary facilities at existing market sites	Facilities constructed	X	X
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Organize 4No. Tourist promotional programmes fairs	Tourism programmes fairs organised	X	X

Support Entrepreneurs- hip and SME Development	Expand the venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs		Support 800No. Women with Entrepreneurial skills	Women with Entrepreneurial skills supported	X	X
			Facilitate 60No Access to REDF Credit	Access to REDF credit facilitated	X	X
			Facilitate 10 No Access to MGF support quarterly	Access to MGF credit facilitated	X	X
			Train 100No. identifiable small and micro-enterprise processing groups in entrepreneurial and management skills	Groups trained	X	X
			Institute 1No. small scale industrial schemes	Schemes isntituted	X	
			Establish 8No. soap making, cassava processing, cocoa husk processing, honey extraction in the district etc	Extraction established	X	
			Provision of 10No Start-up kits for clients	Start-up kits provided	X	X
			Organise 1No Management of Group Finances programme	Programmed organised	X	X
			Educate the 80No.women's groups on how to access credit and link them to banking institution in the district	Women's advocacy group educated	X	X
			Re-group 1000 women into various employable skill areas	Women regrouped	X	X
			Organise 2No Association Managing for Survival programme	Programmed organised	X	X
			Organise 8No Leadership and advocacy skills Training	Training organised	X	X

Development Dimension: Economic Development

Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Build a Prosperous Society

	Programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/	Time fra
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Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies		Sub-programmes		impact indicators	2018	2019
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Expanding the tourism sector through investment, innovation, the pursuit of service excellence	Infrastructure Development and Management	Feeder Roads and Transport Services	Develop 4No. natural attractive tourist sites	Tourist sites developed	X	
				Tar of streets/roads	Roads tarred	X	X
				Construction 50No Culverts	Culverts constructed	X	X
				Reshaping and Grasscutting 40 no. km of road network	Road network reshaped and grasscut	X	X
				Construction 2Total number of Slab (bridge)	Bridge constructed	X	X
				Organize 4No. workshop for GPRTU and Drivers on road safety	Workshop organised		
				Draft 1No. proposals to develop Tourism sites	Tourism sites development proposal drafted	X	
Ensure energy availability and reliability	Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network			6No. Procure desk and table for the feeder roads office.	Desk and table procured	X	
Ensure energy availability and reliability	Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network			Organise 2No Technology improvement & Finishing in Auto Mechanics programme	Programmed organised	X	X
				Organise 1No.Field Demonstration of new improved technology programme	Programmed organised	X	X
				Organise 2No Occupational safety, health and environmental management (OSHEM)	OSHEM organised	X	X
				Supply and Install 600No. street lights	Streetlight supplied and installed	X	X

				4No. sensitization public on the use of electricity and its associated risk	Public sensitized	X	X
				Extention of electricity to 20No. newly developed areas	Electricity extended	X	X
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlement	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016		Spatial Planning	Organise 8No public education/sensitization forum	Public education forum sensitized	X	X
				Create 8No awareness of development control	Awareness created	X	X
				Organise 4No stakeholders engagement through Radio Talk show on Planning Scheme/development control	Stakeholders engaged	X	X
				Undertake 4No District layout implementation	District layout implemented	X	X
				Organize 8No sensitization forum on proper layout system in the District	Sensitization forum organised	X	X

Development Dimension: Economic Development

Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Build a Prosperous Society

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/	Time fra	
					impact indicators	2018	2019
Ensure improved Public Investment	Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Organize 1No workshops to train 125 prospective backyard farmers on small ruminants	Workshops organised	X	
				Organise 12No Monthly Technical Review/Managementg meetings between DDA, DAOs and AEAs organized	Meetings orgnised	X	X
				Train 13No women farmers in cassava products fortification	Women farmers trained	X	X
				Organize 1No food demonstrations to sensitize farmers and farming	Food demonstration organised	X	X

				families on food preparation and utilization			
Enhance climate change resilience	Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and nondegrading practices in agriculture	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Organise 200no farm farmers in planting of trees (Cassia siamea) in 80 communities and schools in the District	Farm farmers tree planting organised	X	X
				Train 800 No farmers in the planting of tree crops (coconut, oil palm and citrus)	Farmers trained in tree crops planting	X	X
				Train 800no farmers to undertake zero tillage practices in farming	Farmers trained in zero tillage farm practices	X	X
	Train 2000No. farmers in improved cereal, root and tuber varieties			Farmers trained in improved crop farming	X	X	
	Sensitize 2000No. Farmers in the cultivation of drought resistant crop varieties			farmers sensitized	X	X	
	Sensitize 400no farmars in the use of improved breeds (Sahelian) for better meat production			farmers sensitized	X	X	
	Provide 16No. extension services and training in climate-smart agriculture			Extension services provided	X	X	
Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services						
	Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Organize 12No radio-based agricultural education programs	Programme organised	X	X
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Organise 4No educational tour for 13 gari processors (groups and individuals) to good practice centres to enhance adoption of recommended			Education tour organised	X	X	

	agricultural operations			Train 2No FBOs in group dynamics, agribusiness, records keeping and create the awareness of credit facilities available to help their work	FBOs trained	X	X
				Establish 5 demonstrations on maize production technologies	Demonstrations established	X	X
				Supply improved planting materials to 125 cassava farmers	Improved planting materials supplied	X	X
				Organize 4 food and agriculture fair	Food and agricultural fair organised	X	X
				Measure 100No fields and establish yield plots	Fields measured	X	X
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One district, one factory initiative	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Support for DCACT	DCAT supported	X	X
				Support for 2No 1 District 1 Factory (Cocoa and Cassava processing)	1 District 1 Factory Supported	X	X
Improve Post-Harvest Management	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Organize 4No.District Trade fair to promote local enterprises and products	District Trade fair organised	X	X
				Participate in 4No. Regional and National Trade/Policy Fairs	Took part in participation	X	X
				Train up to 10 economic groups comprising of 100 members from 10 communities in the district in Micro Enterprise Management skills	Groups trained	X	X
				Organise 8No Technology improvement and packaging training	Training organised	X	X
				Provide support to 600No. farmers for Planting for Food and Jobs program	Planting for Food and Jobs program supported	X	X
Eradicate poverty in all	Empower the vulnerable to			Form 4No. industrial co-operatives	Industrial co-operatives formed	X	X

its forms and dimensions	access basic necessities of life			Revive/Reorganize and strengthen 20 registered coops (economic groups)in 10 communities	Groups reorganised	X	X
				Build the capacities of 10 coops management committees comprises 50 persons in leadership and groups management skills	Capacities built	X	X
				Organise 4No. Sensitization and monitoring of LEAP payments in all 10 pay points	Sensitization and monitoring organised	X	X
				Organise 4No. Sensitization and monitoring of LEAP payments in all 10 pay points	Sensitization and monitoring organised	X	X
				Organize 16No. DFMC meetings	Meeting organised	X	X
				Assist 400No Persons with Disability and vulnerable in the District	PWD and vulnerable assisted	X	X
				Assist 700No Persons with Disability and vulnerable in the District	PWD and vulnerable assisted	X	X
Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Organise 4No tree planting exercise	Tree planting exercise organised	X	X
Promote agriculture as a viable business	Design and implement special	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Train 5 technical DoA staff in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) annually in cassava	Technical DoA staff trained	X	X

among the youth	programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations			Organise 5No trainings for 5 technical DoA staff and 50 farmers on the construction of cribs for storage of maize	Trainings organised	X	X		
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for development	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Educate 50No Livestock farmers on small ruminant production techniques.	Livestock farmers educated	X	X		
				Educate 100No farmers on the advantages of improving local poultry by use of cockerels.	Farmers educated	X	X		
				Facilitate and support monthly the acquisition of No. 8 improved small ruminant breeds for 8 farmers	Acquisition facilitated and supported	X	X		
				Establish 1No simple model housing structures for small ruminants as demonstration points	Housing structures established	X	X		
	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases					Make 20No. clinical interventions and other logistics for prophylactic and curative treatment for small ruminants	Clinical interventions made	X	X
	Strengthen research into large scale breeding and production of livestock across the country					Sensitize 800No farmers on child labour issues.	farmers sensitized	X	X
						Advocate 50No consumption of micro nutrient-rich foods by women & children of reproductive age in rural areas.(50)	Advocacy done	X	X
						Undertake 180No monitoring visits by District Agricultural Officers	Monitoring visits undertaken	X	X
						Conduct 480 farm and home visits by 10 AEAs	Advocacy done		

Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements							
Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment							
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/	Time fra	
					impact indicators	2018	201
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links	Infrastructure Development and Management	Feeder Roads and Transport Services	Undertake Spot improvement of 100km of feeder roads	Spot improvement undertaken	X	X
				Construction of 4No. storm Drains and pavements	Storm drains constructed	X	X
				Organize 4No. workshop on climate change for the public	Workshop organised	X	X
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development	Infrastructure Development and Management	Agricultural Services and Management	Promote the 20No. establishment and expansion of industries processing local raw materials	Industries promoted and established	X	X
				Build the capacities of 10No. viable coops (econs groups) with up to 100 members in group dynamics training skills	Groups trained	X	X
				Trained 10 viable coops with 100 members from 10 communities in participatory strategic planning & guide them to develop a three year Action Plan	Capacities built	X	X
				Undertake 100No.Business Counselling	Training organised	X	X
				Train 100 women's group on leadership, participatory, and decision making skills	Women's group trained	X	X
				Scale up 4No.sensitization programme on the right of women	Sensitization programme scale up	X	X
				Organise 4No District Stakeholders Forum	Business counselling undertaken	X	X

				Organised 4No District Consultative Meeting	Forum organised	X	X
				Organise 3 No MSE Sub-Committee Meeting	Meeting organised	X	X
				Organise 8No Basic Community Based Skills Training	Meeting organised	X	X
				Organise 8No Technology improvement and packaging training	Training organised	X	X
	Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods.	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, rural housing and water management	Organise 4No Association Managing for Survival programme	Programmed organised	X	X
Organise 4No Management of Group Finances programme				Programmed organised	X	X	
Undertake 4No. Training 50No Traditional Apprentices in NVTI Certification				Certification undertaken	X	X	
Organise 8 No Traditional Apprentice training in Measurement and Marking out				Training organised	X	X	
Organise 1No.Field Demonstration of new improved technology programme				Programmed organised	X	X	
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, rural housing and water management	Organise 2No Occupational safety, health and environmental management (OSHEM)	OSHEM organised	X	X
				Identification of 4No.Disaster Prone Areas	Areas identified	X	X
				Form 1No.disaster prevention clubs	Clubs formed	X	X
				Support to 100No. disaster victims	Victims supported	X	X
				Organise 4No. Fire campaign	Fire campaign organised	X	X
				Organise 4No. Rain and windstorm awareness and monitoring	Awareness and monitoring organised	X	X

				Organise 2No. Afforestation awareness campaign	Awareness campaign organised	X	X
				Organise 3No. Durbars to create awareness for planting eggplant for revenue generation	Durbar organised	X	X
				Organise 4No. World Disaster Day	Disaster day celebrated	X	X

Development Dimension: Social Development

Adopted MDAs Dimension(s) : Create opportunities for all

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/	Time frame	
					impact indicators	2018	2019
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	End harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and early child marriage	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	Engage 10no communities on early child marriage	Communities engaged	X	X
				Promote 4No. fostering for rescued children	Fostering promoted	X	X
	Engage the 6No. key stakeholders (DSWCD, NCCE, DOVSU, GES, Judiciary, CHRAJ) to collaborate on child protection			Stakeholders engaged	X	X	
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Develop policies to address issues of child trafficking, "steetism",			Sensitize 100no schools on sexual harassment, violence and abuse.	Schools sensitized	X	X
				Sensitize the 14No. NGOs, CBOs, Assembly members, religious bodies and Traditional authorities using child protection tool kits	Institutions engaged	X	X

	child online protection and other neglected conditions			Engage 100no communities in dialogue on child marriage and trafficking , labour, parental neglect and domestic violence	Communities were engaged	X	X
	Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for implementing and advocating child protection and family welfare policies and programmes			Train 50no staff of DSWCD, NADMO, NCCE, Agric and DVVU	Staff trained	X	X
				Provide 4N help in the administration of juvenile justice/family in relation to care of children at court	Administration of juvenile justice provided	X	X
	Increase awareness on child protection			Organise 4No.Child trafficking sensitization in 24 communities/schools	Child trafficking sensitization organised	X	X
				Organize social and public education in 10 communities on the right of children	Social and public education organised	X	X
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Train 20No. Environmental Health Staff on prosecution of sanitary cases	EHU staff trained	X	X
				Organize 4No.workshop and sensitization for Skilled Artizans	Workshop organised	X	X
				Organize 16No. hygienic campaign and sensitization programme on indiscriminate dumping of refuse and refuse disposal	Campaign organised	X	X
	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Organize 48No environmental cleaning campaign exercise	DESSAP updated	X	X

Improve the management of existing waste disposal sites to control GHGs emissions	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	4No. Update 2017-2018 District Environmental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan (DESSAP)	Campaign exercise organised	X	X
			Organize 16No. Door – To – Door Refuse Collection Exercise (100 liter bins)	Refuse collection exercise organised	X	X
			Provide 4No refuse containers	Refuse container provided	X	X
			Procure 20No each of disinfectant, insecticide and repellants	Procurement done	X	X
			Undertake 4No. assessment of water, sanitation and hygiene behavior of 24 communities, schools and sensitize them accordingly	Assessment undertaken	X	X
			Organize 4No. mass education and sensitization programs on socio-economic and health issues in 24 communities, schools, churches/mosque	Programmes organised	X	X
			Undertake 204No. Community Led-Total Sanitation (C.L.T.S.) and declare at least 100 Communities Open Defecation Free (ODF)	Communities declared ODF	X	X
Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Procure 10No Sanitary tools and equipment	Sanitary tools and equipment procured	X	X
			Procure 1 No Cesspit emptier	Cesspit emptier procured	X	X
			Organise 4No environmental cleaning campaign	Campaign organised	X	X
			Undertake No.4 medical screening of food vendor and obtain valid medical certificate	Medical screening undertaken	X	X
Enhance implementation of the Polluter Pays Principle in waste management	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Construction of 1No. slaughter house	Slaughter house constructed	X	
			Provide 1No. Refuse containers	Refuse container provided	X	
			Construction of 1No Public Pen	Public Pen constructed		X

Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Upgrade 5No boreholes to Limited Mechanised piped system	Boreholes upgraded		X
	Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems			Construct 2No Small-Town Water Supply System	Small Town Water supply system constructed	X	X
				Construct 20 no. Bore Holes	Boreholes constructed		X
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Construct 20 No. 2-unit KG block	2-unit KG block constructed	X	X
				Construct 4 No 6-Unit classroom block	6-unit Classroom block constructed	X	X
				Construct 4 No 3-Unit classroom block	3-unit Classroom block constructed	X	X
				Construction of 2No 2-unit teachers quarters	Teachers quarters constructed	X	X
				Provide 5000No. furniture	Furniture provided	X	X
				Construction of 1No. sports complex / recreational centers	construction recreational centers		
				Construction of 11 No. institutional latrines (4-seater KVIP Toilet and Urinal for Basic Schools)	Institutional latrines (4-seater KVIP Toilet and Urinal for Basic Schools) constructed	X	X
				Construction of 2 No. ICT Center with Library in each town	ICT with library constructed		
Strengthen school	Enhance quality of	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports	Institute 1No. scholarship scheme for brilliant street children and brilliant orphans for basic education	Scholarship instituted	X	X

management systems	teaching and learning		and Library services	Organize 4No. academic guidance workshop for head teachers and their guidance and counselling coordinators.	Workshop organised	X	X
				Organize 8No. comprehensive inspection of basic schools by Circuit Supervisors	Basic school inspection organised	X	X
				Organize 4No. Mathematics and Science workshop for Mathematics and Science Teachers	Maths and Science workshop organise	X	X
				Organize 8No. Education Drive especially for Girls	Girls education drive organised	X	X
				Formation of 108No. Girl Clubs in schools	Girls clubs formed		
				Lunch and implement 1No. Best Teacher Award	Best teacher award scheme lunched implemented	X	X
				Organise 4No. Sensitization exercise in 52 public basic schools to form reading clubs	Sensitization exercise organised	X	X
				Organise 4No. inter-school quiz competition	Inter-school quiz organized	X	X
				Provide 4No. support to District BECE Dist mock	District BECE mock supported	X	X
				Provision of 1No. E-Library complex	E-library provided		
				Support vacation classes for 7No. centres for basic and 2 nd cycle inst./Pre-SHS classes for JHS candidates	Vacation Classes supported	X	X
				Organizing 4No. refresher courses and capacity building for teachers	Refresher courses organised	X	X
				Organise 16No. monitoring of school feeding programme	Monitoring organised	X	X

Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	Explore alternative sources for non-formal education	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Support 4No. activities of the Non-Formal Education Unit	Non-formal education unit supported	X	X
	Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	4No Monitoring of School activities by District Director, CS and other field staff	School activities monitored	X	X
	Ensure the implementation of policy of differentiation and diversification	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Facilitate 4No.the Expansion of the 26No school feeding programme	School feeding programme facilitated and expanded	X	X
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 health care	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Establish 1 No. effective community based health planning and service programme (CHPS) at farming concentrated areas	CHPS compound established	X	X
	Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services			Organize 4No. "MY FIRST DAY AT SCHOOL" for KG 1 - BS 1 in 74 Public Schools	Organize DAY AT SCHOOL	X	X
	Train 20 No. Community health officers to work at the new CHPS compounds			Community health workers trained	X	X	
				Organize 4No. Sensitization Program on Women Empowerment, Family Planning and Gender Mainstream	Sensitization programme organised	X	X

				Upgrade 1No. CHPS to Health Centre	CHPS compound upgraded	X	
	Expand and equip health facilities			Facilitate the Completion of 1No Jamra Polyclinic	Poly clinic completed	X	
				Procure and supply 20No. basic essential equipment and logistics to the public health facilities	Public Health Facilities procured	X	X
				Supply of 5000No. Mosquito nets and Life straw products	Mosquito nets supplied	X	X
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Organise 32No. sensitization, revitalizing and establishment of time with grandma initiative to reduce teenage pregnancy in the communities	Sensitization organised	X	X
				Organise 8No. health screening exercise	Health Screening Exercise organised	X	X
				8No. District response initiative to epidemics	Initiative To Epidemics undertaken	X	X
				Conduct 32No. Health Educaton exercise on malaria and 'Healthy lifestyles' annually	Health education exercise organised	X	X
				Conduct 4No Outreach services quarterly	Outreach services conducted	X	X
				Conduct 8No. health education on malaria and other health related issues annually	Health education	X	X

				Organize and Intensify 32No. Immunization programme and reproductive health issues	Immunization programme and reproductive health issues organised	X	X
				Organize 32No.deworming exercise for school children	Deworming exercise organised	X	X
				Intensify 8No. Education on Family Planning Programme	Family programme planning intensified	X	X
				Conduct 8No. Education on Prevention of Infant, child & maternal mortality	Immunization programme organised and intensified	X	X
				Select and train 32No. community based surveillance volunteers on case detection and reporting	Infant education Prevention organised	X	X
				Organise 8NoTraining on door to door “ hang up “ campaign for malaria control supervisor volunteers annually	Selected and trained community based surveillance volunteers	X	X
Strengthen healthcare management system	Provide incentives for pre-service and specialist postgraduate trainees	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Provide 2No. scholarship to nurses in the District	Scholarship provided	X	X
				Provide Incentive to 4No. staff in deprived areas	Incentives provided	X	X
	Organize 8No. durbars in communities to promote NHIS and reproductive health issues			Durbas organised	X	X	
	Registration of 100No. household on LEAP under the NHIS			Households registered	X	X	
	Establish 2No. Health Insurance offices			Health Insurance Offices established	X	X	

				Organise a 2 day workshop on the effect of drug abuse for 360 selected pupils in 52 public schools	Workshop organised	X	X
				Conduct 8No. facilitation the coverage of the NHIS to about 10Percentage of the population	Coverage of 10% NHIS facilitated	X	X
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	Organize 8No. workshops on Malaria control, Sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS	Workshops organised	X	X
				Organize 32No. a day's HIV/AIDS awareness workshop annually	Awareness creation organised	X	X
				Organise 8No. Training for health staff on Tuberculosis TB/HIV management and control	Trainng organised	X	X
	Intensify 8No. Education HIV/ AIDS Counseling and testing			Education intensified	X	X	
	4No.Public Education on Endemic Disease i.e HIV /AIDS, TB, Malaria etc.			Public educated	X	X	
	Organise 8No.monitor to integrate the HIV Alert Model in lesson delivery in 52 public schools			Monitoring organised	X	X	

Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/	Time fr	
					impact indicators	2018	201

Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting	General Administration	Management and Administration	Organise 4No. meetings between Service providers and beneficiaries in the district	Meetings organised	X	X
	Organise 4No Training of District Assembly Staff and Hon. Members			Training organised	X	X	
100% Support to BAC/REP operations	Operations support to BAC/REP			X	X		
Registration and monitor NGOs and Day care centres in the District	NGOs registered and monitored			X	X		
Financial support for the 4No. domestic tourism development	Domestic tourism supported			X	X		
Prepare and Gazette 4No. fee-fixing resolution	Fee-fixing, prepared and gazetted			X	X		
Provide 4No.support for National (Independence, Republic etc) Day celebration	support orovided			X	X		
Support 4No. self Help Projects	Self help projects supported			X	X		
Provide 100%Support to DPCU activities	DPCU activities supported			X	X		
Support to 8No. Town/Area Council operations	Operations supported			X	X		
Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Strengthen sub-district structures	General Administration	Management and Administration	Procure 48No. Motorbikes for Assembly Member	Motorbikes procured		X
				Provide 100% logistics for offices of Area Councils.	Logistics Provided	X	X
Establish timely and	Supply 20000No. Bags of cements			Bags of cement supplied	X	X	

Promote proper maintenance culture	effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure			Supply 100No packets of roofing sheets	Packets of roofing sheets supplied	X	X
				Renovation of 3No. W.C and hand wash basin.	W.C and hand wash basin renovated	X	
				Organise Staff training on ICT, minutes taking and report writing	Training organised	X	X
				Operation and maintenance of office equipment and facilities	Office equipment and facilities maintained	X	X
				Procuring 5No.new desktop computer & printer for feeder roads office	Desktop computer & printer procured	X	
				Renovation of 5No Bungalows for D/A staff	Staff bangalows renovated	X	X
				Construction of 2No. Bugallows for D/A staff	Bungalow constructed		X
Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning	General Administration	Administration	Organise 8No public education/sensitization forum	Public education organised	X	X
				Create 8No awareness of development control	Awareness created	X	X
				Organise 4No stakeholders engagement through Radio Talk show on Planning Scheme/development control	Stakeholders onged	X	X
				Organise 4No. Donors Conference	Donors Conference organised	X	X
				Organize 8No sensitization forum on proper layout system in the District	Sensitization forum organised	X	X
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	General Administration	Planning, budgeting, M&E	Orgnise 4No.Capacity building of staff of District Finance office and DPCU	Capacity building organised	X	X

	Improve service delivery at MMDA level			Supervise and monitor projects	Projects supervised and monitored	X	X
				Institute award schemes for best revenue collectors who exceed their targets	Award scheme instituted	X	X
Promote culture in the development process	Strengthen institutions and improve coordination framework for development of culture	General Administration	Management and Administration	Support 4No. traditional festivals	Festivals supported	X	X
				Support 4No. traditional council in the District for cultural development	Cultural development supported	X	X
				Organize 4N0. inter-school cultural activities annually	Inter-school culture organised	X	X
				Construction of 1No. District Circuit Court	Circuit court constructed		X
				Organise 4No.Farmers Day Celebration	Farmers Day celebrated	X	X
				Maintain and run 6No Vehicles	Vehicles run and maintained	X	X
				100% Procure Office Consumables	Office consumerbles procured	X	X
Contingency							
GRAND TOTAL							

4.4: FINANCIAL PLAN

An indicative financial plan deals with resource mobilization and its strategies as well as expenditure. It provides an idea of how much the District Medium Term Plan may cost using the cost of the input, how much resource will be mobilized and utilized over the plan period. The table below indicates the resource mobilization plan proposed for the financing of the DMTDP.

Table 4.4: Financial Plan

PROGRAMMES	TOTAL 2018- 2021	REVENUE EXPENDITURE				GAP	SUMMARY OF RESOURCE MOBILIZATION	ALTERNATIVE OF ACTION
		COMPENSATION	GOODS AND SERVICES	ASSETS	REVENUE TOTAL			
Management and Administration	2018	2,363,207.10	356,169.46	22,812.00	2,744,206.56			
	2019	310,620.00	51,330.00	5,760.00	369,729.00			
	2020	262,829.40	62,100.00	3,000.00	329,949.40			
	2021	171,779.40	63,390.00	963	238,153.40			
Sub-Total		3,108,435.90	532,989.46	32,535.00	3,673,960.36			
Social Services Delivery	2018	3,203,225.98	243,675.60	152,940.00	3,601,859.58			
	2019	320,535.95	33,003.30	137,400.00	492,958.25			
	2020	756,217.63	67,635.00	158,400.00	984,272.63			
	2021	914,026.49	68,418.90	135,000.00	1,119,466.39			
Sub-Total		5,194,006.05	412,732.80	583,740.00	6,190,478.85			
Infrastructure Delivery	2018	223,884.30	38,061.60	156,000.00	419,963.90			
	2019	74,636.55	20,225.40	39,000.00	135,880.95			
	2020	78,991.50	25,322.70	39,000.00	145,334.20			
	2021	62,348.55	15,815.40	39,000.00	119,184.95			
Sub-Total		439,860.90	99,425.10	273,000.00	812,286.00			
Economic Development	2018	148,890.00	22,205.83	35,100.00	208,213.83			
	2019	70,080.00	22,740.00	101,250.00	196,089.00			
	2020	54,120.00	12,000.00	24,300.00	92,440.00			
	2021	64,238.10	14,145.00	30,750.00	111,154.10			
Sub-Total		337,328.10	71,090.83	191,400.00	599,818.93			
	2018	752,491.20	69,774.18	978,420.00	1,802,703.38			

Environmental Management	2019	231,319.35	159,770.70	1,307,976.00	1,701,085.05			
	2020	309,312.00	79,725.00	502,446.00	893,503.00			
	2021	254,094.45	141,800.70	1,274,976.00	1,672,892.15			
Sub-Total		1,547,217.00	451,070.58	4,063,818.00	6,062,105.58			
Grand Total		10,626,847.95	1,567,308.77	5,144,493.00	17,338,649.72			

PROGRAMMES	TOTAL 2018-2021	EXPECTED EXPENDITURE				GAP	SUMMARY OF RESOURCE MOBILIZATION	ALTERNATIVE OF ACTION
		COMPENSATION	GOODS AND SERVICES	ASSETS	EXPENDITURE TOTAL			
Management and Administration	2018	7,877,357.00	1,187,231.52	76,040.00	9,142,646.52			
	2019	1,035,400.00	171,100.00	19,200.00	1,227,719.00			
	2020	876,098.00	207,000.00	10,000.00	1,095,118.00			
	2021	572,598.00	211,300.00	3,210.00	789,129.00			
Sub-Total		10,361,453.00	1,776,631.52	108,450.00	12,246,534.52			

Social Services Delivery	2018	10,677,419.92	812,252.00	509,800.00	13,635,936.09			
	2019	1,068,453.17	110,011.00	458,000.00				
	2020	2,520,725.43	225,450.00	528,000.00	6,998,993.41			
	2021	3,046,754.98	228,063.00	450,000.00				
Sub-Total		17,313,353.50	1,375,776.00	1,945,800.00	22,028,082.50			
Infrastructure Delivery	2018	746,281.00	126,872.00	520,000.00	923,920.50			
	2019	248,788.50	67,418.00	130,000.00				
	2020	263,305.00	84,409.00	130,000.00	3,098,166.50			
	2021	207,828.50	52,718.00	130,000.00				
Sub-Total		1,466,203.00	331,417.00	910,000.00				
Economic Development	2018	496,300.00	74,019.44	117,000.00	1,334,219.44			
	2019	233,600.00	75,800.00	337,500.00				
	2020	180,400.00	40,000.00	81,000.00	665,177.00			
	2021	214,127.00	47,150.00	102,500.00				
Sub-Total		1,124,427.00	236,969.44	638,000.00	8,001,681.04			
Environmental Management	2018	2,508,304.00	232,580.60	3,261,400.00	8,635,163.50			
	2019	771,064.50	532,569.00	4,359,920.00				
	2020	1,031,040.00	265,750.00	1,674,820.00	25,776,589.10			
	2021	846,981.50	472,669.00	4,249,920.00				
Sub-Total		5,157,390.00	1,503,568.60	13,546,060.00				
Grand Total		35,422,826.50	5,224,362.56	17,148,310.00	57,795,499.06			

From the above table, District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) as a major source of revenue for developmental projects has been projected to reach about 2.4 million Ghana cedis in 2017 and IGF has also been projected to reach Two Hundred and Fifty Four Thousand Ghana Cedis in 2017. These figures indicates the need for the raising of revenue from all other sources other than those identified above for the implementation of the selected projects.

4.5 DEVELOPMENT FOCUS

The first step in determining the development focus for the Assembly is to identify the various developmental options which would form the basis for selecting an appropriate focus for development.

Developmental options

Three key development paths were matched with two development strategies to generate six planning options as shown in the table below.

Table 4.5: Development Options

Development Paths	Development Strategies	
	Growth Pole Approach:	Basic Needs Approach:
	Growth points that are central to relatively even demarcated areas. The assumption is that the growth point would have a trickledown effect on the periphery.	Centered on Poverty Alleviation, promotion of local participation and sustainable development.
Private Sector Led: large sponsorship by communities and private sector including NGOs, community ownership of facilities and community management)	Plan Option 1	Plan Option 2
External/Public Sector Support : Project sponsorship mainly by District Assembly, GOG and External Agencies	Plan Option 3	Plan Option 4
Public-Community Partnership: Communities and NGOs, the District Assembly and GOG or other Development Partners collaborate as Development Partners and the capabilities of each stakeholder determines the role in the plan	Plan Option 5	Plan Option 6

Basic Needs Approach through Public-Community Partnership

After evaluating the above six planning options and considering the potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges of the District as well as government priorities, the Planning Team identified the sixth option: the

Basic Needs Approach through Public-Community Partnership. This approach would be used to facilitate improvement of the following interventions;

- a. Accessible health care, quality education, potable drinking water, decent housing, commercial facilities, social protection programmes for the vulnerable etc:
- b. Agricultural industrialisation: planting for food and jobs, planting for jobs and investment and one District one factory.
- c. Green economy (inclusive economic growth, and improved well-being through efficient and sustainable use of natural resources while at the same time protecting the environment from generations yet unborn)
- d. Physical development and environmental sanitation.
- e. Road and drainage network for easy access to residences and socioeconomic services.
- f. Protection from crime and violence:
- g. Recreation and sports promotion.
- h. Human Development and Social Accountability
- i. ICT
- j. credit facilities to boost production and youth employment generation with special preference for industry and agriculture especially for the rural woman;

In this regard the development focus of the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly would be such that expenditure in the plan would be prioritised in the areas of: **1. Local Economic Development (Agriculture, Small and Medium Scale Industries), 2. Infrastructure and related Services (Water, Sanitation, Road, Drainage, Education, Health, Recreation, Security, Energy), 3. Governance (development of sub-structures etc.). 4. Social protection**

Key strategies will entail:

- a. financial mobilization and expenditure management programmes (efficient targeting of social protection, prevention of leakages, value for money and prudent expenditure management)
- b. private-public partnership where necessary
- c. transparent and accountable governance, and efficiency in public service delivery at all levels;

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The Annual Action Plan outlined in this section indicates in detailed actions to be taken by both public and private sectors, including Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) and the community in the implementation of the projects earmarked for the first four years, 2018-2021. Implementation of the Annual Action Plan must be based on the District Assembly's Annual Budget.

The plan indicates when each project should begin and end in each year, the responsible implementing agencies, the nature of community contribution and the individual project costs. The parameters used in the selection of annual projects include.

- Projects which satisfy the immediate needs of the people
- On-going projects in the District
- Projects which require immediate awareness creation through public education programmes
- Projects with short gestation periods
- Projects whose costs could be contained within the first year development budget, and
- Projects that are geared toward reducing poverty amongst the people

The tables 5.1 -5.4 below showed the 2018-2021 Annual Action Plans of the District:

Adopted MDAs Goal(s) : Build a Prosperous Society															
Adopted MDAs Goal(s) : Build a Prosperous Society															
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes and Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	Collaborating
							1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	DA
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Management and Administration (Finance)	Establish 25% effective and up to date database for all Assembly's revenue sources	Finance Department		Effective database established	X	X	X	X	4,000.00			Finance	DA
			Procure 1No. log books for all the vehicles and value books and ensure effective collaboration between agencies and departments in the use of vehicles	Finance Department		Log books procured	X				500.00			Finance	DA
			Improve 25% supervision and monitoring mechanism in revenue generation	Finance Department		Supervision and monitoring improved	X	X	X	X	6,000.00			Finance	DA
			Procure 2No revenue booths	Finance Department		Revenue booths procured	X				5,000.00			Finance	DA
			Organise 1No. Meeting for revenue collectors	Finance Department		Plan drafted	X	X	X	X	14,560.00			Finance	DA

				Material s provided	X	X	X	X	5,000 .00			Finance	DA
Enhance business enabling environment	Develop communication , advocacy and public- private dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholder engagement	Prepare 1No. Revenue improvement plan	Finance		X	X	X	X	5,000 .00			Finance	DA
		provide 10No. Each of uniforms, ID cards and raincoats for revenue collectors and environmental health officers	Central Administration		X	X	X	X	5,000 .00			Finance	DA
		Train 2No. Revenue collectors quarterly	Asikuma, Odoben		X	X	X	X	80,00 0.00		-	Finance	DA
		2 No. public Education on Building permit	Central Administration		X				40,00 0.00			Finance	DA
		To sensitize 25% of communities on Tax Education and Government Policies and Programs	All Town/Area Councils		X	X	X	X	5,000 .00			Finance	DA
		4No. Public Education and Revenue mobilization	All Town/Area Councils		X	X	X	X	3,800 .00			Finance	DA
		Organise 1No. Seminar for Revenue collectors	All Town/Area Councils		X	X	X	X	8,000 .00			Finance	DA
		Upgrading of 1No. Markets	District Conference Hall		X	X	X	X	5,000 .00			Finance	DA

			Rehabilitation of 2No. Existing markets	All Town/Area Councils		Properties valued	X	X	X	X	25,000.00	3,000.00	-	Finance	DA
			Institute 1No. award schemes for best revenue collectors who exceed their targets	All Town/Area Councils		Facilities constructed	X	X	X	X	120,000.00	2,044.45	-	Physical Planning	DA
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards	Economic Development (Trade, Industry and Tourism Services)	Conduct 2No. Public education on revenue collection and payment	DPCU Secretariat		Tourism plan drawn	X		X						
											15,000.00			CNC	DA
Support Entrepreneur	Expand the venture		1No. Public Education on impact made by Government policies	BAC		Women with Entrepreneurial	X	X	X	X	24,000.00			BAC	DA

urs-hip and SME Development	re capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs			skills supported													
		Organise 1No. Public education on building permit issues	BAC		Access to REDF credit facilitated	X	X	X	X				24,000.00	BAC	DA		
		1No. Organise capacity Building for revenue collectors	BAC		Access to MGF credit facilitated	X	X	X	X				24,000.00	BAC	DA		
		valuation of all properties in the District	BAC		Groups trained	X	X	X	X				20,000.00	BAC	DA		
		construction of 1No. Ancillary facilities at existing Market sites	Central Administration		Schemes instituted	X							24,000.00	Finance	DA		
		Organise 1No. Tourist Promotional Programs fairs	BAC		Extraction established	X							25,000.00	2,000.00	BAC	DA	
		Support 400No. Women with Entrepreneurial skills	BAC		Start-up kits provided	X	X	X	X				20,000.00	-	-	BAC	
		Facilitate 20No. Access to REDF Credit	BAC		Programmed organised	X	X	X	X				11,364.26			BAC	DA

			Facilitate 3No. Access of MGF support quarterly	BAC		Women's advocacy group established and promoted					25,000.00				DA
			Train 25No. Identifiable small and micro-enterprise processing groups in entrepreneurial and mangement skills	BAC		Women's advocacy group educated	X	X	X	X	7,000.00			BAC	DA
			Institute 1No. Small scale industrial schemes	BAC		Programmed organised	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			BAC	
			Establish 4No. Soap making, cassava processing, cocoa husk processing , honey extraction in the District etc.	BAC		Training organised	X	X	X	X	14,800.00			BAC	
											571,024.26	7,044.45	-		
Adopted MDAs Goal(s) : Build a Prosperous Society															DA
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes and Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule			Indicative Budget		Implementing Agencies			
															DA

							1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	DA		
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Expanding the tourism sector through investment, innovation, the pursuit of service excellence	Infrastructure Development and Management (Feeder Roads and Transport Services)	Develop 1No. natural attractive tourist sites	4 Town/Area Councils	Tourist sites developed	X		X			75,000.00			CNC	DA		
			Tar of streets/roads	Selected roads	Roads tarred	X	X	X	X		35,000.00			DWD	DA		
			Construction 10No Culverts	DWD	Culverts constructed	X	X	X	X		35,000.00	10,000.00			DWD	DA	
			Reshaping and Grasscutting of road network	All Town/Area Councils	Road network reshaped and grasscut	X	X	X	X		60,000.00	-			DWD	DA	
			Construct 2No. Of slab (bridge)	Selected roads	Spot improvement undertaken	X	X	X	X		12,000.00				DWD	DA	
			Organise 1No. Workshop for GPRTU and Drivers and road safety	Selected Communities	Bridge constructed	X	X				35,000.00	5,000.00				DWD	DA
			Draft 1No. Proposal to develop Tourism sites	District Conference Hall	Tourism programmes fairs organised	X	X	X	X		15,000.00					CNC	DA
			2No. Procure desk and table for the feeder roads office	Central Administration	Festivals supported	X	X	X	X		12,000.00			CNC	DA		

			Organize 2No. Technology improvement and finishing in auto mechanics programme	All Town/Area Councils		Inter-school culture organised	X	X	X	X						12,000.00		GES	DA	
			Organise 1No. Field Demonstration of new improved technology programme	DPCU Secretariat		Tourism sites development proposal drafted	X	X	X	X						15,000.00		ADMIN	DA	
			organise 2No. Occupational safety, health and environmental management (OSHEM)	Distriict wide		Streetlight supplied and installed	X	X	X	X						20,000.00	5,000.00	DWD	DA	
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of huma	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016	Infrastructure Development and Management (Spatial Planning)	supply and install 200No. Street lights	Distriict wide		Public education forum sensitized	X	X	X	X						15,000.00	1,500.00	ADMIN	DA	
			1No. Sensitization public on the use of electric and its associated risk	Distriict wide		Awareness created	X	X	X	X							8,000.00	-	Physic al Plannin g	DA
			Extention of electricity to 5No. Newly developed areas	Distriict wide		Stakeholders engaged	X	X	X	X							12,000.00	3,000.00	Physic al Plannin g	DA

n settle ment			Organise 2No. Public education/sensitization forum	Distriict wide		Sensitiz ation forum organise d	X	X	X	X	10,00 0.00	3,0 00. 00	Physic al Plannin g	DA	
											371,0 00.00	27, 500 .00			
Adopted MDAs Goal(s) : Build a Prosperous Society															
Adop ted objec tives	Adop ted strate gies	Program mes and Sub- program mes	Projects/activities			Outcom e/	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Imple mentin g Agenci es	DA
							1ST	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IG F	Do nor	Lead	DA
Ensue impro ved Publi c Invest ment	Desig n and imple ment needs - based techni cal assist ance and exten sion suppo rt	Economic Developm ent (Agricul tural Services and Managem ent)	Organise 1No workshop to train 125 prospective backyard farmers onn small ruminants	Distriict wide		farmers sensitize d	X	X	X	X	8,000 .00	800 .00		MoFA	DA
			Organize 12No monthly technical review/management meetings between DDA, DAOs,and AEAs organised	Distriict wide		Worksh ops organise d	X	X	X	X	8,000 .00	800 .00		MoFA	DA
			Train 4No women farmers in cassava products fortification	Distriict wide		Meeting s organised	X	X	X	X	8,000 .00	800 .00		MoFA	DA

		Organize 1No food demonstrations to sensitize farmers and farming families on food preparation and utilization	Distriict wide	Training organise d	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	800.00		MoFA	DA
		Organise 50No farm farmers in planting of trees (Cassia siamea) in 80 communities and schools in the district	Distriict wide	Women farmers trained	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	800.00		MoFA	
		Train 200No farmers in the planting of tree crops(coconut, oil palm and citrus)	Distriict wide	Food demonstr ation organise d	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	800.00		MoFA	DA
		Train 200No farmers to undertake zero tillage practices in farming		Program me organise d	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	800.00		MoFA	DA
		Train 500No. Of farmers in improved cereals, roots and tuber varieties	Distriict wide	District Capital				X	25,000.00			MoFA	DA
Enhance climate change resilience	Improve incentives and other measures to encourage	Sensitize 100No farmers in the cultivation of drought resistant crop varieties	Distriict wide	Farm farmers tree planting organise d	X	X	X	X	5,250.00			MoFA	DA
		Sensitize 100no farmars in the use of improved breeds (Sahelian) for better meat production	Distriict wide	Farmers trained in tree crops planting	X	X	X	X	8,625.00			MoFA	DA

users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and nondegrading practices in agriculture					X	X	X	X							
		Provide 4No. extension services and training in climate-smart agriculture	Distriict wide	Farmers trained in zero tillage farm practices					6,187.50				MoFA	DA	
	Develop climate-resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds		organise 4No radio-based agriculture education programes	Distriict wide	Farmers trained in improved crop farming	X	X	X	X	11,250.00				MoFA	DA
			Organise 1No. Educational tour for 13 gari processors (groups and individuals) to good practice centres to enhance adoption of recommended	Distriict wide	farmers sensitized	X	X	X	X	4,125.00				MoFA	DA
		Train 2No FBOs in group dynamics, agribusiness, records keeping and create the awareness of	Distriict wide	farmers sensitized	X	X	X	X	13,500.00	2,500.00			MoFA	DA	

		credit facilities available to help their work												
Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services	Establish 5 demonstrations on maize production technologies	Distriict wide		Extension services provided	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	MoFA	DA
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations	Supply improved planting materials to 125 cassava farmers	Distriict wide		Education tour organised	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	800.00		MoFA	DA
		organise 4 food and agriculture fair	Distriict wide		FBOs trained	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	800.00		MoFA	DA
		Measure 25No fields and establish yield plots	Distriict wide		Demonstrations established	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	800.00		MoFA	DA
		supply for DCAT	Distriict wide		Improved planting materials supplied	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	800.00		MoFA	DA
		support for 2No 1 District Factory (cocoa and cassava processing)	District Conference Hall		Food and agricultural fair organised	X	X	X	X	5,000.00	800.00		MoFA	DA

			Organise 1No. District trade fair to promote local enterprises and products	Distriict wide		Fields measured	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	800.00		MoFA	DA		
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One district, one factory initiative		Participate in 1No Regional and National Trade/Policy Fairs	Distriict wide		DCAT supported	X	X	X	X	30,000.00	-	-	MoFA	DA		
			Train up to 10 economic groups comprising or 100 members from 10 communities in the District in Micro Enterprise management	District wide		1 District 1 Factory Supported	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	4,000.00			MoFA	DA	
Improve Post-Harvest Management	Provide support for small - and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory	Economic Development (Agricultural Services and Management)	Organise 8No Technology improvement and packaging training	District Conference Hall		District Trade fair organised	X	X	X	X	18,000.00			BAC	DA		
			Provide support to 150No. farmers for Planting for Food and Jobs program	Accra/Cape Coast		Took part in participation	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	5,000.00			BAC	DA	
			Form 4No. Industrial co-operatives	District wide		Groups trained	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	3,500.00			BAC	DA	
			Revive/Reorganize and strengthen 20 registered coops (economic groups)in 10 communities	District wide		Training organised	X	X	X	X	15,000.00					BAC	DA
			Build the capacities of 10 coops management committees comprises 50 persons in leadership and	District wide		Planting for Food and Jobs program	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	1,000.00	-			BAC	DA

	ry initiat ive		groups management skills		supporte d									
Eradi cate pover ty in all its forms and dime nsion s	Empo wer the vulne rable to acces s basic neces sities of life		Organise 1No. Sensitization and monitoring of LEAP payments in all 10 pay points	Distriict wide		Industria l co- operativ es formed	X	X	X	X	8,000 .00	5,0 00. 00	BAC	DA
			Organise 1No. Sensitization and monitoring of LEAP payments in all 10 pay points	Distriict wide		Groups reorgani sed	X	X	X	X	8,000 .00		BAC	DA
			organise 4No. DFMC meetings	Distriict wide		Capaciti es built	X	X	X	X	15,00 0.00	2,5 00. 00	BAC	DA
			Assist 100No Persons with Disability and vulnerable in the District	Distriict wide		Sensitiz ation and monitri ng organise d	X	X	X	X	9,000 .00		SWCD	DA
			Assist 200No Persons with Disability and vulnerable in the District	Distriict wide		PWD and vulnerab le assisted	X	X	X	X	9,000 .00	4,0 00. 00	SWCD	DA
			Organise 1No tree planting exercise	Distriict wide		Tree planting exercise organise d	X	X	X	X	35,00 0.00	3,0 00. 00	-	MoFA

and Soil erosion	to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture	Management)												
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the		Train 5 technical DoA staff in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) annually in cassava	Agric, Department		Technical DoA staff trained	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	5,000.00		MoFA DA
			Organise 5No trainings for 5 technical DoA staff and 50 farmers on the construction of cribs for storage of maize	Agric, Department		Trainings organised	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	5,000.00		MoFA DA

	youth in agricultural operations													
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Ensure effective implementation of MET ASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for development	Educate 15No Livestock farmers on small ruminant production techniques.	Distriict wide		Livestock farmers educated	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	1,000.00		MoFA	DA
		Educate 25No. Farmers on the advantages of improving local poultry by use of cockerels	Distriict wide		Acquisition facilitated and supported	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	1,000.00		MoFA	DA
		Facilitate and support monthly the acquisition of 8 improved small ruminant breeds for 8 farmers	Distriict wide		Housing structures established	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	1,000.00		MoFA	DA
		Establish 1No simple model housing structures for small ruminants as demonstration points	Distriict wide		Clinical interventions made	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	1,000.00		MoFA	DA
	Intensify disease control and surveillance	Make 5 clinical interventions and other logistics for prophylactic	Distriict wide		Monitoring visits	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	5,000.00		MoFA	DA

	Illness especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases		and curative treatment for small ruminants			undertaken						00.00			
			sensitize 200No. Farmers on child labor issues	Distriict wide		Advocacy done					15,000.00	1,000.00			DA
											494,937.50	59,400.00	3,500.00		MoFA
Adopted MDAs Goal(s) : Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment															
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes and Sub-programmes	Projects/activities		Outcome/Impact	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	DA	
						1ST QUARTER	2nd QUARTER	3rd QUARTER	4th QUARTER	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	DA	
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a	Ensure capacity improvement by constructing a	Infrastructure Development and Management (Feeder Roads and Transport Services)	undertake spot improvement of 100km of feeder roads.	Asikuma, Odoben, Brakwa, Fosuansh	Storm drains constructed	X	X	X	X	25,000.00	15,000.00	-	MoFA	DA	
			Construction of 1No. storm Drains and pavements	District Conference Hall	Workshop organised	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	1,900.00		NADMO	DA	

resilient built environment	ng links															
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development	Infrastructure Development and Management (Agricultural Services and Management)	organize 1No workshop on climate change for the public	Distriict wide		Industrie s promote d and establish ed	X	X	X	X	60,000.00	2,000.00		MoFA	DA	
			Promote the 4No establishment and expansion of industries processing local raw materials	Nkansa Nando, Ebosuakwura, Esumandwira, Bedanegya, Eduakrom		Boreholes construc ted	X	X	X	X	25,000.00	2,000.00	45,000.00	DWD	DA	
			Build the capacities of 3No. viable coops (econs groups) with up to 100 members in group dynamics training skills	Distriict wide		Groups trained	X	X	X	X	15,000.00				COOP	DA
			Trained 10No. viable coops with 100 members from 10 communities in participatory strategic planning & guide them to develop a three year Action Plan	Distriict wide		Capaciti es built	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	3,000.00			COOP	DA
			Undertake 100No. Business Counselling	Distriict wide		Training organise d	X	X	X	X	8,600.00				BAC	DA

		Train 100No. women's group on leadership, participatory, and decision making skills	Distriict wide	Women's group trained	X	X	X	X	8,000.00			BAC	DA
		Scale up 1No. sensitization programme on the right of women	Distriict wide	Sensitization programme scale up	X	X	X	X	6,000.00	2,000.00		SWCD	DA
		Organise 1No District Stakeholders Forum	District Conference Hall	Business counselling undertaken	X	X	X	X	3,700.00			CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
		Organised 1No District Consultative Meeting	District Conference Hall	Forum organised	X	X	X	X	12,000.00			CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
		Organise 3 No MSE Sub-Committee Meeting	District Conference Hall	Meeting organised	X	X	X	X	4,000.00			BAC	DA
		Organise 2No Basic Community Based Skills Training	All Town/Area Councils	Meeting organised	X	X	X	X	14,800.00			BAC	DA
		Organise 2No Technology improvement and packaging training	All Town/Area Councils	Training organised	X	X	X	X	14,000.00			BAC	DA
Facilitate sustainable use and mana	Infrastructure Development and Management (Public Works, rural	Organise 1No Association Managing for Survival programme	All Town/Area Councils	Programmed organised	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			BAC	DA
		Organise 1No Management of Group Finances programme	All Town/Area Councils	Programmed organised	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			BAC	DA

	gement of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods .	housing and water management)	Undertake 15No Traditional Apprentices training in NVTI Certification	All Town/Area Councils		Certification undertaken	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	2,000.00	BAC	DA
			Organise 2 No Traditional Apprentice training in Measurement and Marking out	All Town/Area Councils		Training organised	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	2,500.00	BAC	DA
			Organise 1No.Field Demonstration of new improved technology programme	All Town/Area Councils		Programmed organised	X	X	X	X	18,000.00		MoFA	DA
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and	Social Services Delivery (Environmental Health and sanitation Services)	Organise 2No Occupational safety, health and environmental management (OSHEM)	All Town/Area Councils		OSHEM organised	X	X	X	X	6,000.00		MoFA	DA
			Identification of 1No. Disaster Prone Areas	All Town/Area Councils		Areas identified	X	X	X	X	4,000.00		NADMO	DA
			Form 1No. disaster prevention clubs	All Town/Area Councils		Clubs formed	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	-	NADMO	DA
			Support to 20No. disaster victims	All Town/Area Councils		Victims supported	X	X	X	X	25,000.00		NADMO	DA

disaster risk reduction	Organise 1No. Fire campaign	All Town/Area Councils	Fire campaign organised	X	X	X	X	4,000.00			NADMO	DA
	Organise 1No. Rain and windstorm awareness and monitoring	All Town/Area Councils	Awareness and monitoring organised	X	X	X	X	8,000.00			NADMO	DA
	Organise 2No. Afforestation awareness campaign	All Town/Area Councils	Awareness campaign organised	X	X	X	X	8,000.00			NADMO	DA
	Organise 8No. Durbars to create awareness for planting eggplant for revenue generation	All Town/Area Councils	Durbar organised	X	X	X	X	8,000.00			NADMO	DA
	Organise 1No. World Disaster Day	District Capital	Disaster day celebrated	X	X	X	X	12,000.00			NADMO	DA
									385,100.00	28,400.00	47,000.00	
Adopted MDAs Goal(s) : Create opportunities for all												
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes and Sub-programmes	Projects/activities			Outcome/Impact	Quarterly Time Schedule	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	DA

							1ST QUARTER	2nd QUARTER	3rd QUARTER	4th QUARTER	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	DA		
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity	Social Services Delivery (Environmental Health and Sanitation Services)	Engage 2No. Communities on early child marriage	Assembly Conference Hall		EHU staff trained	X	X	X	X	2,000.00		8,000.00	EHU	DA		
			promote 1No. Fostering for rescued children	Assembly Conference Hall		Workshop organised	X	X	X	X	4,000.00			11,624.44	EHU	DA	
			engage 2No. Key stakeholders(DSWCD,N CCE,DOVSU,GES,JUDICIARY,CHRAJ) to collaborate on child protection	All Town/Area Councils		Campaign organised	X	X	X	X	4,000.00				5,000.00	EHU	DA
			sensitize 20No schools on sexual harrasment, violence and abuse	All Town/Area Councils		Campaign exercise organised	X	X	X	X	4,000.00					EHU	DA
			sensitize the 14No. NGOs, CBOs, assembly members, religious bodies and traditional authorities using child protection toolkits	Assembly Conference Hall		Training conducted	X				4,000.00					EHU	DA
			engage 25No. Communities in dialogue on child marriage and trafficking, labour, parental neglect and domestic violence.	Assembly Conference Hall		Training conducted	X				4,000.00		-			EHU	DA

		provide 1No. Help in the administration of juvenile justice/family in relation to care of children at court	Assembly Conference Hall	Training conducted	X					4,000.00				EHU	DA
		Organise 1No. Child trafficking sensitization in 24 communities/schools	Assembly Conference Hall	Training conducted	X					4,000.00				EHU	DA
		Organise social and public education in 10 communities on the rights of children	Assembly Conference Hall	Training conducted	X					4,000.00				EHU	DA
		Train 5No. Environmental health staff on prosecution of sanitary cases	Assembly Conference Hall	Training conducted	X					4,000.00				EHU	DA
		Organise 1No. Workshop and sensitization for skilled artisans	Assembly Conference Hall	Training conducted	X					4,000.00				EHU	DA
		Organise 4No. Hygienic campaign and sensitization programme on indiscriminate dumping of refuse and refuse disposal	Assembly Conference Hall	Training conducted	X					4,000.00				EHU	DA
		Organise 48No. environmental cleaning campaign exercise	District wide	Communities declared ODF						22,000.00	4,000.00	294,000.00		EHU	DA
		1No. Update 2017-2018 District Environmental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan (DESSAP)	DPCU Secretariat	DESSAP updated	X	X	X	X		5,000.00				EHU & SWCD	DA

Improve the management of existing waste disposal sites to control GHG emissions	Organize 4No. Door – To – Door Refuse Collection Exercise (100 liter bins)	District wide	Refuse collection exercise organised	X	X	X	X	4,000.00					EHU	DA
	Provide 1No. Refuse containers	All Departments and Units	Procurement done	X	X	X	X	3,000.00					EHU	DA
	Procure 4No. Each of disinfectant, insecticide and repellants	District wide	Assessment undertaken	X	X	X	X	10,000.00					EHU	DA
	Undertake 1No. Assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene behaviour of 24 communities, schools and sensitize them accordingly	District wide	Programmes organised	X	X	X	X	4,000.00					SWCD	DA
	Procurement of 1 No. motorbikes	EHU	Motorbikes produced		X			35,000.00					EHU	DA
	Procurement of 10No. smart phones	EHU & SWCD	Smart phones procured		X			3,500.00					DPCU SECRETARIATE	DA
	Procurement of 3 No.Modem	DPCU Secretariat/DICCS/HRM	Modems procured		X			300.00					CENTRAL ADMIN	
	Organise 1No. Mass education and sensitization programs on socio-economic and	District wide	Social and public education	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	-				SWC	DA

	health issues in 24 communities, schools.			n organised									
Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services	Undertake 51No. Community led total sanitation(CLTS,) and declare at least 100 communities open defecation free(ODF)	EHU		Sanitary tools and equipment procured	X	X	X	X		12,000.00			EHU DA
	Procure 15No. Sanitary tools and equipments	All Town/Area Councils		Campaign organised	X	X	X	X		6,000.00			EHU
	Procure 1No. Cesspit emptier	All Town/Area Councils		Medical screening undertaken	X	X	X	X		1,500.00	-		EHU DA
	Organise 1No. Environmental cleaning campaign	Breman Asikuma		Slaughter house constructed	X					35,000.00			EHU DA

Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels		Undertake 1No. Medical screening of food vendor and obtain valid medical certificate	Breman Anhwiam , Enibrenye, Akroma, Odoben Catholic, Asikuma Methodist		2-unit KG block constructed	X	X	X	X	520,000.00	-		GES	DA	
			Construct 1 No. slaughter house	Jamra Methodist Basic, Odoben Presby Basic		6-unit classroom block constructed						567,000.00	-			DA
			Construct 1 No. public pen	Brakwa Eshiem, Ochisoa		Classroom block constructed	X	X	X	X		515,000.00	-		GES	DA
			Upgrade 5No. Boreholes to limited mechanised piped system	Selected schools		Furniture provided	X	X	X	X		58,000.00			GES	DA
			Construct 2No. Small town water supply system	Select schools		KVIP constructed	X	X	X	X		88,000.00		30,000.00	GES	DA
Strengthen school management	Enhance quality of teaching and	Social Services Delivery (Education , youth & sports and Library services)	Construct 4No. Boreholes	Central Administration		Scholarship institute d	X	X	X	X	32,000.00	-	-	GES	DA	
			Construct 4No. 2 unit KG block	All Circuits in the District		Basic school inspection	X	X	X	X		2,000.00			GES	DA

systems	learning			organised									
		Construct 1No. 6 unit classroom block	All Town/Area Councils	Girls education drive organised	X	X	X	X	8,000.00			GES	DA
		Construct 1No. 3 unit classroom block	All Town/Area Councils	Girls clubs formed	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	-		GES	DA
		Construction of 2No. 2 unit teachers quarters	Selected schools	Sensitization exercise organised	X	X	X	X	8,000.00			GES	DA
		Organise inter-school quiz competition	Breman Asikuma	Inter-school quiz organized	X	X	X	X	8,000.00			GES	DA
		Provide support to District BECE Dist mock	GES	District BECE mock supported	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	2,000.00		GES	DA
		Support vacation classes for basic and 2 nd cycle inst./Pre-SHS classes for JHS candidates	All public schools	Vacation Classes supported	X	X	X	X	22,000.00	2,400.00		GES	DA
		Organise monitoring of school feeding programme	All beneficiary schools	Monitoring organised	X	X	X	X	8,000.00			GES/CENTRAL ADMIN	DA

Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	Explore alternative sources for non-formal education	Support the activities of the Non-Formal Education Unit	Non-Formal Education Unit	Non-formal education unit supported	X	X	X	X	12,000.00			GES	DA
	Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units	Monitoring of School activities by District Director, CS and other field staff	All public schools	School activities monitored	X	X	X	X	3,600.00		-	GES	DA
	Ensure the implementation of policies	Facilitate the Expansion of the school feeding programme	Central Administration	School feeding programme facilitated and expanded	X	X	X	X	7,000.00	-	-	GES/CENTRAL ADMIN	DA

	y of differentiation and diversification		Organize "MY FIRST DAY AT SCHOOL" for KG 1 - BS 1 in 74 Public Schools	All public schools		Organize DAY AT SCHOOL	X	X	X	X	14,000.00			GES	DA
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	Social Services Delivery (Environmental Health and sanitation Services)	Establish 1 effective community based health planning and service programme (CHPS) at farming concentrated areas	Adumenu		CHPS compound established	X	X	X	X	298,000.00			HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Train 20 No. Community health officers to work at the new CHPS compounds	Health Directorate Conference Hall		Community health workers trained	X	X	X	X	8,000.00			HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA

	Health care													
Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services			Facilitate the completion of Jamra Polyclinic	Jamra		Poly clinic completed	X	X	X	X	6,181.30	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Organize Sensitization Program on Women Empowerment, Family Planning and Gender Mainstream	District wide		Sensitization programme organized	X	X	X	X	6,000.00		HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Procure and supply basic essential equipment and logistics to the public health facilities	All health public facilities		Public Health Facilities procured	X	X	X	X	10,000.00		HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Supply of Mosquito nets and Life straw products	District wide		Mosquito nets supplied	X	X	X	X	8,000.00		HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Organise 8No. sensitization, revitalizing and establishment of time with grandma initiative to reduce teenage pregnancy in the communities	District wide		Sensitization organised	X	X	X	X	4,000.00		HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
Reduce disability morbidity,	Strengthen maternal, new	Social Services Delivery (Environmental Health and												

and mortality	born care and adolescent services	sanitation Services)	Organise 8No. health screening exercise	All Town/Area Councils	Health Screening Exercise organised	X	X	X	X	4,000.00			HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Conduct 8No. Health Education exercise on malaria and 'Healthy lifestyles'	District wide	Health education exercise organised	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Conduct 4No Outreach services quarterly	District wide	Outreach services conducted	X	X	X	X	4,000.00			HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Conduct 8No. health education on malaria and other health related issues annually	District wide	Health education	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Organize and Intensify 8No. Immunization programme and reproductive health issues	District wide	Mosquito nets supplied	X	X	X	X	4,000.00			HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Organize 8No.deworming exercise for school children	District wide	Deworming exercise organised	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Intensify 8No. Education on Family Planning Programme	District wide	Family programme planning	X	X	X	X	6,000.00			HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA

				intensified									
		Conduct 8No. Education on Prevention of Infant, child & maternal mortality	District wide	Immunization programme organised and intensified	X	X	X	X	6,000.00			HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
		Select and train 8No. community based surveillance volunteers on case detection and reporting	District health directorate conference hall	Infant education Prevention organised	X	X	X	X	3,000.00			HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
		Organise 8No Training on door to door “ hang up “ campaign for malaria control supervisor volunteers annually	All Town/Area Councils	Selected and trained community based surveillance volunteers	X	X	X	X	4,000.00			HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
Strengthen health care management system	Provide incentives for pre-service and specialist	Provide Incentive to staff in deprived areas	All Town/Area Councils	In Deprived Areas undertaken	X	X	X	X	4,000.00			HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA

	postgraduate trainees													
Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services	Organize 8No. durbars in communities to promote NHIS and reproductive health issues	All Town/Area Councils		Durbas organised	X	X	X	X	3,500.00			HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA	
	Registration of 100No. household on LEAP under the NHIS	All Town/Area Councils		Households registered	X	X	X	X	6,000.00			SWCD	DA	
	Establish 2No. Health Insurance offices	All Town/Area Councils		Health Insurance Offices established	X	X	X	X	35,000.00			CENTRAL ADMIN	DA	
	Organise a 2 day workshop on the effect of drug abuse for 360 selected pupils in 52 public schools	All Town/Area Councils		Workshop organised	X	X	X	X	4,000.00			HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA	
	Conduct 8No. facilitation the coverage of the NHIS to about 10% of the population	All Town/Area Councils		Coverage if 10% NHIS facilitated	X	X	X	X	6,000.00			CENTRAL ADMIN	DA	
	Organize 8No. workshops on Malaria control, Sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS	Assembly Conference Hall		Workshops organised	X	X	X	X	3,000.00			HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA	
Ensure the reduction of	Strengthen collaboration													

new HIV and AIDS /STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes		Organize 8No. a day's HIV/AIDS awareness workshop	Assembly Conference Hall		Awareness creation organised	X	X	X	X	2,000.00			HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Organise 8No. Training for health staff on Tuberculosis TB/HIV management and control	Assembly Conference Hall		Trainng organised	X	X	X	X	3,500.00			HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Intensify 8No. Education HIV/ AIDS Counseling and testing	All Town/Area Councils		Education intensified	X	X	X	X	4,000.03			HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Public Education on Endemic Disease i.e HIV /AIDS, TB, Malaria etc.	All Town/Area Councils		Public educated	X	X	X	X	3,000.00			HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life	Social Services Delivery (Social Welfare and community services)	Organise 4No. Sensitization and monitoring of LEAP payments in all 10 pay points	All Town/Area Councils		Sensitization and monitoring organised	X	X	X	X	2,008.00			SWCD	DA
			Organize 4No. Child trafficking sensitization in 24 communities/schools	District wide		Child trafficking sensitization organised	X	X	X	X	1,200.00	1,000.00		SW	DA

			Organize 4No. DFMC meetings	All Town/Area Councils		Meeting organised	X	X	X	X	6,000.00			SWCD	DA
			Provision of 1No. Set of Desktop Computer and Accessories and stationery	District wide		Items provided	X	X	X	X	1,700.00	1,000.00		SWCD	DA
			Registration and monitor NGO's and Day care centres in the District	District wide		NGO's registered and monitored	X	X	X	X	1,000.00	-		SWCD	DA
											2,561,989.33	10,400.00	348,624.44		

Adopted MDAs Goal(s) : Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes and Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	DA
							1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	
Enhance capacity for policy formulation	Strengthen the capacity of public institutions	General Administration(Management and Administration)	Organise meetings between Service providers and beneficiaries in the district	Assembly Conference Hall		Meetings organised	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	1,500.00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
			Organise Training of District Assembly Staff and Hon. Members	Assembly Conference Hall		Training organised	X	X	X	X	22,000.00	-	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA

and coordination	for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-economic modelling and forecasting	Prepare and Gazettee fee-fixing resolution	All Town/Area Councils	Fee, prepared and gazetted	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	5,000.00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN/FINANCE	DA
		Support to BAC/REP operations	BAC/REP	Operations support to BAC/REP	X	X	X	X	55,000.00	600.00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
		Registration and monitor NGOs and Day care centres in the District	District wide	NGOs registered and monitored	X	X	X	X	5,000.00	2,000.00	-	SWCD	DA
		Provide Support to DPCU activities	Central Administration	DPCU activities supported	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	15,000.00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
		Financial support for the domestic tourism development	DPCU Secretariat	Domestic supported	X	X	X	X	45,000.00	10,000.00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
		Provision of 1No. Set of Desktop Compter and Accessories and stationery	SWCD DEPT.	Items provided	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	-	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
		Organize Capacity Building for revenue collectors	Assembly Conference Hall	Capacity Building organized	X	X	X	X	5,000.00	2,000.00	-	Finance	DA
		Provide support for National (Independence, Republic etc) Day celebration	Central Administration	support provided	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	-	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA

			Supply 2000No. Bags of cements	All Town/Area Councils		Bags of supplied	X	X	X	X	45,000.00	20,000.00	-	Finance	DA
			Supply 100No packets of roofing sheets	All Town/Area Councils		Packets of roofing sheets supplied	X	X	X	X	36,000.00	4,000.00	-	Finance	DA
			Support self Help Projects	District wide		Self help projects supported	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	-	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
			Organise Staff training on ICT, minutes taking and report writing	Assembly Conference Hall		Training organised	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	-	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
			Operation and maintenance of office equipment and facilities	Central Adinistration		Office equipment operated and facilities maintained	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	6,000.00	-		DWD DA
			Renovation of 5No Bungalows for D/A staff	Five District Assembly's bungalows		Staff bangalows renovated	X	X			32,000.00	15,000.00	-		DWD
			Construction of 2No. Bugallows for D/A staff	Breman Asikuma		Bungalow constructed	X	X	X	X	398,000.00	4,000.00	-		DWD DA

	Strengthen sub-district structures	Support to Town/Area Council operations	All Town/Area Councils	Operations supported	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	-	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
		Provide logistics for offices of Area Councils.	5Town/Area Councils	Logistics Provided	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	-	20,000.00	CENTRAL ADMIN	
	Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for implementing and advocating child protection and family welfare policies	Train 50no staff of DSWCD, NADMO, NCCE, Agric and DVVU	Breman Asikuma	Staff trained	X	X	X	X	8,000.00		5,000.00	SWCD	DA
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system		Provide help in the administration of juvenile justice/family in relation to care of children at court	Breman Asikuma	Administration of juvenile justice provided	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	4,000.00		CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
		Organise 4No.Child trafficking sensitization in 24 communities/schools	Child trafficking sensitization organised		X	X			4,000.00			CENTRAL ADMIN	DA

	and programmes													
		Organize social and public education in 10 communities on the right of children	Selected Communities	Social and public education organised	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	-	-	SWCD	DA	
Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning	Organise 8No public education/sensitization forum	All Town/Area Councils	Public education organised	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	-	-	Physical Planning	DA	
		Create 8No awareness of development control	All Town/Area Councils	Awareness created	X	X	X	X	12,000.34	-	-	Physical Planning	DA	
		Organise 4No stakeholders engagement through Radio Talk show on Planning Scheme/development control	Breman Asikuma	Stakeholders engaged	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	5,000.00	-	Physical Planning	DA	
		Organise 1No. Donors Conference	Assembly Conference Hall	Donors Conference organised				X	7,000.00	5,000.00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN/DPCU	DA	
		Undertake 4No District layout implementation	Mantebiam estate, Cocoase, Mantsima nkebe, Ekumfi	District layout implemented	X	X	X	X	75,000.00	20,000.00	15,000.00	Physical Planning	DA	

		Organize 8No sensitization forum on proper layout system in the District	All Town/Area Councils		Sensitization forum organised	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	5,145.00	-	Physical Planning	DA
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MM DAs	Supervise and monitor projects	District wide		Projects supervised and monitored	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	4,000.00	-	DWD	DA
		Organise Capacity building of staff of District Finance office and DPCU	Assembly Conference Hall		Capacity building organised	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	-	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
Promote culture in the development process	Strengthen institutions and improve coordination framework for	Support traditional festivals	All Town/Area Councils		Festivals supported	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	-	6,413.00	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
		Support the traditional council in the District for cultural development	Traditional Councils		Cultural development supported	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	-	-	CNC	DA
		Organize inter-school cultural activities	Breman Asikuma		Inter-school culture organised	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	-	5,000.00	GES/CNC	DA

	development of culture		Farmers Day Celebration	Breman Asikuma		Farmers Day celebrated	X	X	X	X	25,000.00	3,000.00	-	MoFA	DA
			Maintenance and Running of Vehicles	Central Administration		Vehicles run and maintained	X	X	X	X	50,000.00	35,000.00	-	DWD	DA
			Procure Office Consumables	Central Administration		Office consumables procured	X	X	X	X	60,000.00	20,000.00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
											1,161,000.34	186,245.00	51,413.00		
Contingency											36,000.00				
GRAND TOTAL											2,332,000.68	370,990.00	102,826.00		

Table 5.2 2019 Annual Action Plan

2019 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Build a Prosperous Society															
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes and Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome/Impact indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 S T	2 N D	3 R D	4 T H	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Management and Administration (Finance)	Improve 100% supervision and monitoring mechanism in revenue generation	Finance Department			X	X	X	X		5,000.00	5,000.00	-	Finance	DA
			Organize 4No. meeting for revenue collectors	Finance Department			X	X	X	X		-	5,000.00	-	Finance	DA
			Update the Revenue Improvement Plan	Finance Department			X	X	X	X		12,000.00	10,000.00	-	Finance	DA
			8No.Public Education on Building Permit	Finance Department			X	X	X	X		5,000.00	-	-	Finance	DA
Enhance business enabling environment	Develop communication, advocacy and public-private		To sensitize 100% Communities on Tax Education and Government	Finance Department			X	X	X	X		5,000.00	-	-	Finance	DA

dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open processes of stakeholder engagement	Policies and Programmes												
	16No.Public Education on Revenue mobilization	Finance Department	Public educated	X	X	X	X	3,800.00	-	-		Finance	DA
	Upgrading of 4No.Markets	1 Town/Area Councils	Markets upgraded		X			120,684.94	120,000.00			Finance	DA
	Rehabilitation of 2No existing markets	Asikuma, Odoben	Markets rehabilitated	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	44,154.85			Finance	DA
	Financial support for the domestic tourism development	All Town/Area Councils	Domestic tourism supported	X	X	X	X	323,000.00	100.00	39,983.65		Finance	DA
	Conduct 8No.public education on revenue collection and payment	All Town/Area Councils	Public education conducted	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	100.00	-		Finance	DA

			Organise 2No. public education on Building Permit issues	All Town/ Area Counci ls		public educati on organis ed	X	X	X	X		8,000 .00	100. 00	-	Finance	DA
			Constructi on of ancillary 4No. facilities at existing market sites	All Town/ Area Counci ls		Facilitie s constru cted	X	X	X	X		263,0 00.00	100. 00	14,000.0 0	Phyiscal Planning	DA
Divers ify and expand the touris m industr y for econo mic develo pment	Promot e and enforc e local touris m and develo p availab le and potenti al sites to meet internat ionall y accept able standar ds	Economic Developmen t (Trade, Industry and Tourism Services)	Update a comprehe nsive tourist plan for the District	DPCU Secreta riat		Tourisi m plan updated	X		X			10,00 0.00			CNC	DA

Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards	Organize Tourist promotional programmes fairs	District Conference Hall		X	X	X	X	24,000.00	100.00	-	CNC	DA
		Support 800No. Women with Entrepreneurial skills	BAC		X	X	X	X	8,000.00	100.00	-	BAC	DA
		Facilitate 60No Access to REDF Credit	BAC		X	X	X	X	65,000.00	100.00	25,000.00	BAC	DA

		Facilitate 10 No Access to MGF support quarterly	BAC		Access to MGF credit facilitat ed	X	X	X	X	60,00 0.00	100. 00	20,000.0 0	BAC	DA
		Train 100No. identifiabl e small and micro- enterprise processin g groups in entrepren eural and managem ent skills	BAC		Groups trained	X	X	X	X	15,00 0.00	100. 00	-	BAC	DA
		Institute1 No. small scale industrial schemes	Central Adinist ration		Scheme s isntitute d	X				45,00 0.00	100. 00	45,000.0 0	Finance	DA
		Establish 8No. soap making, cassava processin g, cocoa husk processin g, honey extraction in the	BAC		Extracti on establis hed	X				50,00 0.00	100. 00	45,000.0 0	BAC	DA

			district etc												
			Provision of 10No Start-up kits for clients	BAC		Start-up kits provided	X	X	X	X	45,000.00	100.00	5,000.00	BAC	DA
			Organise 1No Management of Group Finances programme	BAC		Programmed organised	X	X	X	X	3,500.00	100.00	-	BAC	DA
			Educate the 80No. women's groups on how to access credit and link them to banking institution in the district	BAC		Women's advocacy group educated	X	X	X	X	5,000.00	100.00	-	BAC	DA
			Re-group 1000 women into various employab	BAC		Women regrouped	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA

			le skill areas												
			Organise 2No Association Managing for Survival programme	BAC		Programmed organised	X	X	X	X	2,500.00	-	-	BAC	DA
			Organise 8No Leadership and advocacy skills Training	BAC		Training organised	X	X	X	X	3,700.00	-	-	BAC	DA
											1,141,184.94	185,554.85	193,983.65		

Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Build a Prosperous Society

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes and Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
							1 S T	2 N D	3 R D	4 T H	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
Diversify and expand the tourism	Expanding the tourism sector	Infrastructure Development and Management (Feeder	Develop 4No. natural attractive tourist sites	4 Town/Area Councils		Tourist sites developed	X		X			30,000.00	-	30,000.00	CNC	DA

industry for economic development	through investment, innovation, the pursuit of service excellence	Roads and Transport Services)	Tar of streets/roads	Selecte d roads		Roads tarred	X	X	X	X	25,000.00			-	DWD	DA
			Construction 50No Culverts	DWD		Culverts constructed	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			-	DWD	DA
			Reshaping and Grasscutting 10No. Km of road network	All Town/ Area Councils		Road network reshaped and grasscut	X	X	X	X	60,000.00			-	DWD	DA
			Undertake Spot improvement of 50km of feeder roads	Selecte d roads		Spot improvement undertaken	X	X	X	X	25,000.00			-	DWD	DA
			Organize 4No. workshop for GPRTU and Drivers on road safety	District Conference Hall		Workshop organized	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			-	HR	DA
			Improve access to land for industry	Support the development of existing		Improve all roads leading to four tourist sites	All Town/ Area Councils		Tourism sites roads developed	X	X	X	X	45,000.00		17,120.00

ial develo pment	g and new industr ial cluster s and manuf acturin g enclav es, with a renewe d focus on value additio n, skills develo pment and job creatio n	Organize 1No.Tour ist promotion al programm es fairs	District Confer ence Hall		Touris m progra mmes fairs organis ed	X	X	X	X	75,00 0.00			-	CNC	DA
		100% Support the traditional council in the District for cultural developm ent	All Town/ Area Counci ls		Cultural develop ment support ed	X	X	X	X	14,00 0.00			-	CNC	DA
		Organize 1No. inter- school cultural activities	All Town/ Area Counci ls		Inter- school culture organis ed	X	X	X	X	13,00 0.00			-	GES	DA
Ensure energy availab ility and reliabil ity	Ensure the necess ary invest ment to upgrad e, renew,	Organise 1No.Field Demonstr ation of new improved technolog y programm e	Distriic t wide		Progra mmed organis ed	X	X	X	X	2,500 .00			-	AGRIC	DA

	and expand the power transmission and distribution network		Organise 2No Occupational safety, health and environmental management (OSHEM)	Distriic t wide		OSHE M organis ed	X	X	X	X				2,400 .00	-	ADMIN	DA
			Supply and Installatio n of street lights	Distriic t wide		Streetli ght supplie d and installe d	X	X	X	X				25,00 0.00	-	DWD	DA
			4No.Sensi tize public on the use of electricity and its associated risk	Distriic t wide		Public sensitiz ed	X	X	X	X				3,000 .00	-	DWD	DA
			Extention of electricity to 20No. newly developed areas	Distriic t wide		Electric ity extende d	X	X	X	X				75,00 0.00	-	DWD	DA
Promo te sustain able,	Fully imple ment Land	Infrastructur e Developmen t and	Organise 1No public education/	Distriic t wide		Public educati on forum	X	X	X	X				17,12 4.00	-	ADMIN	DA

spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlement	Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016	Management (Spatial Planning)	sensitization forum			sensitized									
			Create 8No awareness of development control	Distriict wide			Awareness created	X	X	X	X	15,124.00	-	Physical Planning	DA
			Organise 4No stakeholders engagement through Radio Talk show on Planning Scheme/d development control	Distriict wide			Stakeholders engaged	X	X	X	X	10,019.00	-	Physical Planning	DA
			Organize 8No sensitization forum on proper layout system in the District	Distriict wide			Sensitization forum organised	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	-	Physical Planning	DA
										484,167.00	-	47,120.00			
Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Build a Prosperous Society															

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes and Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 S T	2 N D	3 R D	4 T H	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure improved Public Investment	Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support	Economic Development (Agricultural Services and Management)	Sensitize 200 households on the concept of backyard farming in the district	District wide		farmers sensitized	X	X	X	X	25,000.00	200.00	-	MoFA	DA
			Organize 1 workshop to train 125 prospective backyard farmers on small ruminants	District wide		Workshops organized	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	200.00	-	MoFA	DA
			Organise 12 Monthly Technical Review/ Management meetings between DDA, DAOs	District wide		Meetings organized	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	200.00	-	MoFA	DA

			and AEAs organized												
			Organize 1No trainings for 5 DoFA staff and 50 small ruminant farmers on good management practices in small ruminants	Distriic t wide		Trainin g organis ed	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	200.00	8,134.49	MoFA	DA
			Train 13No women farmers in cassava products fortification	Distriic t wide		Women farmers trained	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	200.00	-	MoFA	DA
			Organize 1No food demonstrations to sensitize farmers and farming families on food preparatio	Distriic t wide		Food demons tration organis ed	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	200.00	-	MoFA	DA

Enhance climate change resilience	Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and nondegrading practices in agriculture			and utilization																
				Organise 200no farm farmers in planting of trees (Cassia siamea) in 80 communities and schools in the District	Distriic t wide				X	X	X	X		20,000.00						
				Train 200 No farmers in the planting of tree crops (coconut, oil palm and citrus)	Distriic t wide				X	X	X	X		20,000.00	2500	15000	MoFA			DA
				Train 200no farmers to undertake zero tillage practices in farming	Distriic t wide				X	X	X	X		8,000.00		15000	MoFA			DA

		Train 500No. farmers in improved cereal, root and tuber varieties	Distriic t wide	Farmers trained in improved crop farming	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			MoFA	DA
	Develop climate - resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds	Sensitize 200No. Farmers in the cultivation of drought resistant crop varieties	Distriic t wide	farmers sensitized	X	X	X	X	6,000.00			MoFA	DA
		Sensitize 100no farmars in the use of improved breeds (Sahelian) for better meat production	Distriic t wide	farmers sensitized	X	X	X	X	12,000.00			MoFA	DA
Improve production efficiency and yield		Reinvigorate extension services	Organize 13No radio-based agricultural education programs	Distriic t wide	Programe organized	X	X	X	X	8,324.26	200.00	-	MoFA

		Provide 4No. extension services and training in climate-smart agriculture	Distriic t wide		Extensi on services provide d	X	X	X	X	4,000 .00	944. 45	10,000.0 0	MoFA	DA
Promo te agricul ture as a viable busine ss among the youth	Design and imple ment special progra mmes to build the capacit y of the youth in agricul tural operati ons	Organise 1No education al tour for 13 gari processor s (groups and individual s) to good practice centres to enhance adoption of recomme nded	Distriic t wide		Educati on tour organis ed	X	X	X	X	8,000 .00	200. 00	25,000.0 0	MoFA	DA
		Train 2No FBOs in group dynamics, agribusine ss, records keeping and create the	Distriic t wide		FBOs trained	X	X	X	X	10,00 0.00	200. 00	-	MoFA	DA

			awareness of credit facilities available to help their work												
			Establish 5 demonstrations on maize production technologies	Distriic t wide		Demonstration s established	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	200.00	-	MoFA	DA
			Supply improved planting materials to 125 cassava farmers	Distriic t wide		Improv ed planting material s supplied	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	200.00	-	MoFA	DA
			Organize 1 food and agriculture fair	District Confer ence Hall		Food and agricult ural fair organis ed	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	200.00	35,000.00	MoFA	DA
			Measure 25No fields and establish yield plots	Distriic t wide		Fields measur ed	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	200.00	-	MoFA	DA
Pursue flagship	Implement One	Agricultural Services and Management	Support for DCAT	Distriic t wide		DCAT support ed	X	X	X	X	25,000.00	-	62,880.00	MoFA	DA

industrial development initiatives	district, one factory initiative		Support 2No. for 1 District 1 Factory (Cocoa and Cassava processing)	District wide		1 District 1 Factory Supported	X	X	X	X		2,420.00		MoFA	DA	
Improve Post-Harvest Management	Provide support for small and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative	Agricultural Services and Management	Celebrate 1No. Farmers Day	District Capital		Farmers' Day celebrated				X	20,000.00	3,000.00	-	BAC	DA	
			Organize 4No. District Trade fair to promote local enterprises and products	District Conference Hall		District Trade fair organized	X	X	X	X		-	2,000.00	-	BAC	DA
			Participate in 4No. Regional and National Trade/Policy Fairs	Accra/Cape Coast		Took part in participation	X	X	X	X		-	1,000.00	-	BAC	DA
			Train up to 10 economic groups comprising of 100 members	District wide		Groups trained	X	X	X	X		-	2,000.00	-	BAC	DA

			from 10 communities in the district in Micro Enterprise Management skills												
			Organise 8No Technology improvement and packaging training	Distriic t wide		Trainin g organis ed	X	X	X	X	-	2,00 0.00	10000\	BAC	DA
			Provide support to 600No. farmers for Planting for Food and Jobs program	Distriic t wide		Plantin g for Food and Jobs progra m support ed	X	X	X	X	20,00 0.00	-		BAC	DA
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life		Form 4No. industrial co-operatives	Distriic t wide		Industri al co-operativ es formed	X	X	X	X	-	4,00 0.00	-	BAC	DA
			Revive/R eorganize and strengthen 20 registered coops	Distriic t wide		Groups reorgan ised	X	X	X	X	-	4,00 0.00	-	BAC	DA

			(economic groups)in 10 communities													
			Build the capacities of 10 coops management committees comprises 50 persons in leadership and groups management skills	Distriic t wide		Capacities built	X	X	X	X		-	4,000.00	-	SWCD	DA
			Organise 4No. Sensitization and monitoring of LEAP payments in all 10 pay points	Distriic t wide		Sensitization and monitoring organised	X	X	X	X		15,000.00	-	-	SWCD	DA
			Assist 100No Persons with Disability	Distriic t wide		PWD and vulnerable assisted	X	X	X	X		1,700.00	-	-	MoFA	DA

		and vulnerable in the District												
Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture	Organise 4No tree planting exercise	Distriic t wide		Tree planting exercise organised	X	X	X	X	25,000.00	1,000.00	-	MoFA	DA
Promote agriculture as	Design and implement	Train 5 technical DoA staff in	Agric, Department		Technical DoA staff trained	X	X	X	X	15,000.00		-	MoFA	DA

a viable business among the youth	special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations	Integrated Pest Management (IPM) annually in cassava												
		Organise 50 trainings for 5 technical DoA staff and 50 farmers on the construction of cribs for storage of maize	Agric, Department	Trainings organised	X	X	X	X	14,000.00			-	MoFA	DA
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Ensure effective implementation of META SIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for development	Educate 50 Livestock farmers on small ruminant production techniques.	Distriict wide	Livestock farmers educated	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			-	MoFA	DA
		Educate 50 farmers on the advantages of improving	Distriict wide	Farmers educated	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			-	MoFA	DA

			local poultry by use of cockerels.											
			Facilitate and support monthly the acquisition of 8 improved small ruminant breeds for 8 farmers	Distriic t wide		Acquisi tion facilitat ed and support ed	X	X	X	X	5,000 .00	-	MoFA	DA
			Establish 1No simple model housing structures for small ruminants as demonstra tion points	Distriic t wide		Housin g structur es establis hed	X	X	X	X	5,000 .00	-	MoFA	DA
	Intens ify disease control and surveil lance especia lly for		Make 5 clinical interventi ons and other logistics for prophylac tic and	Distriic t wide		Clinical interven tions made	X	X	X	X	5,360 .00	-	MoFA	DA

zoonotic and scheduled diseases	curative treatment for small ruminants													
Strengthen research into large scale breeding and production of livestock across the country	Sensitize 200 farmers on child labour issues.	Distriic t wide		farmers sensitized	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			-	MoFA	DA
	Advocate 50 No consumption of micro nutrient-rich foods by women & children of reproductive age in rural areas.(50)	Distriic t wide		Advocacy done	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			-	MoFA	DA
	Undertake 180 monitoring visits by District Agricultural Officers	Distriic t wide		Monitoring visits undertaken	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			-	MoFA	DA

			Conduct 480 farm and home visits by 10 AEA's	District wide		Advocacy done	X	X	X	X	1,000.00			MoFA	DA
											407,384.26	31,464.45	171,014.49		
Adopted MDAs Dimension(s) : Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment															
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes and Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 S T	2 N D	3 R D	4 T H	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links	Infrastructure Development and Management (Feeder Roads and Transport Services)	Undertake Spot improvement of 50km of feeder roads	District wide		Spot improvement undertaken	X	X	X	X	80,000.00	-	-	DWD	DA
			Construction of 4No. storm Drains and pavements	Asikuma, Odoben, Brakwara, Fosuansh		Storm drains constructed	X	X	X	X	50,000.00	-	-	MoFA	DA
			Organize 4No. workshop on climate change	District Conference Hall		Workshop organized	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	-	-	NADMO	DA

			for the public												
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development	Infrastructure Development and Management (Agricultural Services and Management)	Promote 2No. the establishment and expansion of industries processing local raw materials	Distriic t wide		Industri es promot ed and establis hed	X	X	X	X	50,000.00	-	-	MoFA	DA
			Construct 5 no. Bore Holes	Distriic t wide		Borehol es constru cted	X	X	X	X	75,000.00	-	5,000.00	DWD	DA
			Build the capacities of 10 viable coops (econs groups) with up to 100 members in group dynamics training skills	Distriic t wide		Groups trained	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	-	-	COOP	DA
			Trained 10 viable coops with 100 members from 10	Distriic t wide		Capacit ies built	X	X	X	X	25,000.00	-	-	COOP	DA

			communities in participatory strategic planning & guide them to develop a three year Action Plan												
			Undertake 100No. Business Counselling	Distriic t wide		Trainin g organis ed	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA
			Train 100 women's group on leadership , participatory, and decision making skills	Distriic t wide		Women 's group trained	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA
			Scale up 4No.sensitization programme on the right of women	Distriic t wide		Sensitiz ation progra mme scaled up	X	X	X	X	9,000.00	-	-	SWCD	DA
			Organise 4No District	District Confer		Busines s council	X	X	X	X	5,000.00	-	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA

		Stakeholders Forum	ence Hall		ling undertaken									
		Organised 4No District Consultative Meeting	District Conference Hall		Forum organised	X	X	X	X	6,000.00	-	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
		Organise 3 No MSE Sub-Committee Meeting	District Conference Hall		Meeting organised	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA
		Organise 8No Basic Community Based Skills Training	All Town/Area Councils		Meeting organised	X	X	X	X	3,700.00	-	-	BAC	DA
		Organise 8No Technology improvement and packaging training	All Town/Area Councils		Training organised	X	X	X	X	3,700.00	-	-	BAC	DA
Facilitate sustainable use and	Infrastructure Development and Management (Public Works, rural	Organise 4No Association Managing for Survival	All Town/Area Councils		Programmed organised	X	X	X	X	2,500.00	-	-	BAC	DA

management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods.	housing and water management)	programme												
		Organise 4No Management of Group Finances programme	All Town/ Area Councils	Programmed organised	X	X	X	X	2,500.00	-	-	BAC	DA	
		Undertake 50No Traditional Apprentices training in NVTI Certification	All Town/ Area Councils	Certification undertaken	X	X	X	X	2,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA	
		Organise 8 No Traditional Apprentice training in Measurement and Marking out	All Town/ Area Councils	Training organised	X	X	X	X	3,500.00	-	-	BAC	DA	
		Organise 1No.Field Demonstration of new improved	All Town/ Area Councils	Programmed organised	X	X	X	X	3,512.14	-	-	MoFA	DA	

			technology programme												
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	Social Services Delivery (Environmental Health and sanitation Services)	Organise 2No Occupational safety, health and environmental management (OSHEM)	All Town/Area Councils		OSHEM organised	X	X	X	X	2,400.00	-	-	MoFA	DA
			Identification of 4No. Disaster Prone Areas	All Town/Area Councils		Areas identified	X	X	X	X	2,500.00	-	-	NADMO	DA
			Form 1No. disaster prevention clubs	All Town/Area Councils		Clubs formed	X	X	X	X	-	1,000.00	-	NADMO	DA
			Support to 100No. disaster victims	All Town/Area Councils		Victims supported	X	X	X	X	28,000.00	-	-	NADMO	DA
			Organise 4No. Fire campaign	All Town/Area Councils		Fire campaign organised	X	X	X	X	9,000.00	-	-	NADMO	DA
			Organise 4No. Rain and	All Town/Area		Awareness and monitor	X	X	X	X	3,500.00	-	-	NADMO	DA

			windstorm awareness and monitoring	Councils		ing organised									
			Organise 2No. Afforestation awareness campaign	All Town/Area Councils		Awareness campaign organised	X	X	X	X	6,000.00	-	-	NADMO	DA
			Organise 3No. Durbars to create awareness for planting eggplant for revenue generation	All Town/Area Councils		Durbar organised	X	X	X	X	6,000.00	-	-	NADMO	DA
			Organise 1No. World Disaster Day	District Capital		Disaster day celebrated	X	X	X	X	7,000.00	-	-	NADMO	DA
											452,812.14	1,000.00	5,000.00		
Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Create opportunities for all															
Adopted	Adopted	Programmes and Sub-	Projects/activities	Location		Outcome	Quarterly Time Schedule			Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		

objectives	strategies	programmes			Baseline	indicators	1 S T	2 N D	3 R D	4 T H	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity	Social Services Delivery (Environmental Health and sanitation Services)	Training of Environmental Health Staff on prosecution of sanitary cases	Assembly Conference Hall			X	X	X	X	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	EHU	DA
			Organize workshop and sensitization for Skilled Artizans	Assembly Conference Hall		Workshop organized	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	-	8,000.00	EHU	DA
			Organize hygienic campaign and sensitization programme on indiscriminate dumping of refuse and refuse disposal	All Town/Area Councils		Campaign organized	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	-	-	EHU	DA
			Organize environmental	All Town/Area		Campaign exercise	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	-	-	EHU	DA

		cleaning campaign exercise	Councils		organised									
Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation		1 No. District Performance Review	Assembly Conference Hall		Performance reviewed	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	-		EHU	DA
		Monitoring with Assembly members and media	District wide		Assembly members monitoring	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	-		EHU	DA
		12 No. M&E monitoring	District wide		M&E monitoring conducted	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	-		EHU	DA
		12No. M&E meeting	Assembly Conference Hall		M&E meeting conducted	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	-		EHU	DA
		12 No. DICCS monitoring	District wide		DICCS monitoring	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	8,640.00	EHU	DA
		12 No. DICCS meeting	Assembly Conference Hall		DICCS meeting	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	-	7,680.00	EHU	DA
		12 No. Monthly meeting for field	Assembly Confer		Facilitators meetings	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	-	18,600.00	EHU	DA

		facilitator s	ence Hall		organis ed									
		12 No. DICCS verificatio n	Assem bly Confer ence Hall		DICCS verifica tion done	X	X	X	X	10,00 0.00	-	15000	EHU	DA
	Improv e the manag ement of existin g waste dispos al sites to control GHGs emissi ons	Environment al Health and sanitation Services	Update 2017- 2018 District Environm ental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan (DESSAP)	DPCU Secreta riat		X	X	X	X	10,00 0.00	-	-	EHU &SWCD	DA
Organize 48No.env ironmenta l cleaning campaign exercise			All Town/ Area Counci ls		Campai gn exercise organis ed	X	X	X	X	15,00 0.00	-	-	EHU	DA
Organize 16No. Door – To – Door Refuse Collection Exercise (100 liter bins)			District wide		Refuse collecti on exercise organis ed	X	X	X	X	10,00 0.00	-	-	EHU	DA

			Provide 2No refuse containers	4 Town/ Area Counci ls		Refuse contain er provide d	X	X	X	X	80,00 0.00	-	-	EHU	DA
			Procure 20No. disinfecta nt, insecticid e and repellants	All Depart ments and Units		Procure ment done	X	X	X	X	12,00 0.00	-	-	EHU	DA
			Undertake 4No. assessmen t of water, sanitation and hygiene behavior of 24 communit ies, schools and sensitize them according ly	District wide		Assess ment underta ken	X	X	X	X	24,00 0.00	-	-	EHU	DA
			Organize 4No. mass education and sensitizat ion programs	District wide		Progra mmes organis ed	X	X	X	X	5,000 .00	-	-	SWCD	DA

			on socio-economic and health issues in 24 communities, schools, churches/mosque												
			Procurement of 1 No. motorbikes	EHU		Motorbikes produced		X			35,000.00				
			Undertake 240 No. Community Led-Total Sanitation (C.L.T.S.) and declare at least 46 Communities Open Defecation Free (ODF)	District wide		Communities declared ODF	X	X	X	X	25,000.00	5,000.00	113,135.66	EHU&SWCD	DA
	Create space for private sector participation		Procure 10 No. Sanitary tools and equipment	EHU		Sanitary tools and equipment procured	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	-	-	EHU	DA

	in the provision of sanitation services		Undertake No.4 medical screening of food vendor and obtain valid medical certificate	All Town/ Area Councils		Medical screening undertaken	X	X	X	X		-	-				EHU	DA
	Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems		Construct 5 no. Bore Holes	Anansekwaa, Kofi Dasekwaa, Kwaan an, Odiabene, Essuman-Guira		Boreholes constructed	X	X	X	X		75,000.00	-	-			DWST	DA
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in	Expanded infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery (Education, youth & sports and Library services)	Construct 5 No. 2-unit KG block with ancillary, electrical wiring, water harvesting facility	District wide		2-unit KG block constructed	X	X	X	X		380,000.00	-	40,000.00			GES	DA

quality education at all levels		and supply of furniture												
		Construct 1 No 6-Unit classroom block with ancillary, electrical wiring, water harvesting facility and supply of furniture	District wide		6-unit Classroom block constructed	X	X	X	X	350,000.00	-	-	GES	DA
		Construct 1 No 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary, electrical wiring, water harvesting facility and supply of furniture	District wide		3-unit Classroom block constructed	X	X	X	X	300,000.00	-	-	GES	DA
		Construction of 2No 2-unit	District wide		Teachers quarters	X	X	X	X	79,511.80	-	25,000.00	GES	DA

		teachers quarters		constructed									
		Provide 500No. furniture	Selecte d schools	Furnitur e provide d	X	X	X	X	30,303.98	-	-	GES	DA
		Constructi on of 6 No. institution al latrines (4-seater KVIP Toilet and Urinal for Basic Schools)	Select schools	Instituti onal latrines (4-seater KVIP Toilet and Urinal for Basic Schools) constru cted	X	X	X	X	85,000.00	-	0	GES	DA
Strengt hen school managem ent system s	Enhance quality of teaching and learning g	Institute 1No. scholarshi p scheme for brilliant street children and brilliant orphans for basic education	Central Adinist ration	Scholar ship institute d	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	-	-	GES	DA

			Organize 4No. academic guidance workshop for head teachers and their guidance and counselling coordinators.	Assembley Conference Hall		Workshop organized							4,000.00	-	-		GES	DA
			Organize 8No. comprehensive inspection of basic schools by Circuit Supervisors	All Circuits in the District		Basic school inspection organized							4,000.00	-	-		GES	DA
			Organize 4No. Mathematics and Science workshop for Mathematics and Science Teachers	Assembley Conference Hall		Maths and Science workshop organized							4,000.00	-	-		GES	DA

			Organize 8No. Education Drive especially for Girls	All Town/ Area Councils		Girls education drive organized	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	-	-	GES	DA
			Formation of 108No. Girl Clubs in schools	All Town/ Area Councils		Girls clubs formed	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	-	-	GES	DA
			Lunch and implement the 1No. Best Teacher Award	Breman Asikuma		Best teacher award scheme lunched implemented	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	-	-	GES	DA
			Organise 4No. Sensitization exercise in 52 public basic schools to form reading clubs	Selecte d schools		Sensitization exercise organized	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	-	-	GES	DA
			Organise 4No. inter-school quiz competition	Breman Asikuma		Inter-school quiz organized	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	-	-	GES	DA

			Provide 4No. support to District BECE Dist mock	GES		District BECE mock supported	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	GES	DA
			Support vacation classes for 7No. basic and 2 nd cycle inst./Pre-SHS classes for JHS candidates	All public schools		Vacation Classes supported	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	-	-	GES	DA
			Organizing 4No. refresher courses and capacity building for teachers	Assembly Conference Hall		Refresher courses organised	X	X	X	X	6,000.00	-	-	GES	DA
			Organise 16No. monitoring of school feeding programme	All beneficiary schools		Monitoring organised	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	-	-	GES/CENTRAL ADMIN	DA

Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	Explore alternative sources for non-formal education	Education, youth & sports and Library services	Support 4No.the activities of the Non-Formal Education Unit	Non-Formal Education Unit	Non-formal education unit supported	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	-	-	GES	DA
	Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units		4No. Monitoring of School activities by District Director, CS and other field staff	All public schools	School activities monitored	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	-	-	GES	DA
	Ensure the implementation of policy of differentiation and diversi		Facilitate 4No. the Expansion of the school feeding programme	Central Administration	School feeding programme facilitated and expanded	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	-	-	GES/CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
			Organize 4No."MY FIRST DAY AT	All public schools	Organize DAY AT	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	-	-	GES	DA

	ficatio n		SCHOOL " for KG 1 - BS 1 in 74 Public Schools			SCHO OL									
Ensure afforda ble, equita ble, easily accessi ble and Univer sal Health Covera ge (UHC)	Accele rate imple mentat ion of Comm unity- based Health Planni ng and Servic es (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care	Social Services Delivery (Environmen tal Health and sanitation Services)	Stock the communit y based health planning and service programm e (CHPS) at farming concentrat ed areas	District wide		CHPS compou nd establis hed	X	X	X	X	170,0 00.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
	Ensure gender mainst reamin		Organize4 No. Sensitizi on Program	District wide		Sensitiz ation progra mme	X	X	X	X	9,000 .00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA

	g in the provision of health care services	on Women Empowerment, Family Planning and Gender Mainstream		organised									
	Expand and equip health facilities	Procure and supply 20No. basic essential equipment and logistics to the public health facilities	All health public facilities	Public Health Facilities procured	X	X	X	X	25,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
		Supply of 500No. Mosquito nets and Life straw products	District wide	Mosquito nets supplied	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
Reduce disability morbidity, and	Strengthen maternal, newborn care and	Organise 8No. sensitization, revitalizing and establishment of	District wide	Sensitization organised	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA

mortality	adolescent services	time with grandmothers initiative to reduce teenage pregnancy in the communities											
		Organise 8No. health screening exercise	All Town/Area Councils	Health Screening Exercise organised	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
		8No. District response initiative to epidemics	All Town/Area Councils	Initiative To Epidemics undertaken	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
		Conduct 8No. Health Education exercise on malaria and 'Healthy lifestyles' annually	District wide	Health education exercise organised	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
		Conduct 4No Outreach	District wide	Outreach services	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA

			services quarterly			conduct ed									
			Conduct 8No. health education on malaria and other health related issues annually	District wide		Health education	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Organize and Intensify 8No. Immunization programme and reproductive health issues	District wide		Mosquito nets supplied	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Organize 8No. deworming exercise for school children	District wide		Deworming exercise organized	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Intensify 8No. Education on Family Planning Programme	District wide		Family programme planning intensified	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA

			Conduct 8No. Education on Prevention of Infant, child & maternal mortality	District wide		Immuni zation progra mme organis ed and intensifi ed	X	X	X	X	4,000 .00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Select and train 8No. communit y based surveillan ce volunteers on case detection and reporting	District health directo rate confere nce hall		Infant educati on Prevent ion organis ed	X	X	X	X	4,000 .00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Organise 8No Traini ng on door to door “ hang up “ campaign for malaria control supervisor volunteers annually	All Town/ Area Counci ls		Selecte d and trained commu nity based surveill ance volunte ers	X	X	X	X	4,000 .00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Provide Incentive to 4No.	All Town/ Area		Incentiv es	X	X	X	X	4,000 .00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA

		staff in deprived areas	Councils	provided									
Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services		Organize 8No. durbars in communities to promote NHIS and reproductive health issues	All Town/Area Councils	Durbas organised	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	-		HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
		Registration of 100No. household on LEAP under the NHIS	All Town/Area Councils	Households registered	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	-		SWCD	DA
		Organize a 2 day workshop on the effect of drug abuse for 360 selected pupils in 52 public schools	All Town/Area Councils	Workshop organised	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	-		HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
		Conduct 8No. facilitation the coverage	All Town/Area Councils	Coverage if 10% NHIS	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	-	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA

			of the NHIS to about 10% of the population		facilitated									
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDS, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes		Organize 8No. workshops on Malaria control, Sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS	Assembly Conference Hall	Workshops organized	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Organize 8No. a day's HIV/AIDS awareness workshop	Assembly Conference Hall	Awareness creation organized	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Organize 8No. Training for health staff on Tuberculosis TB/HIV management and control	Assembly Conference Hall	Training organized	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA

		Intensify 8No. Education HIV/ AIDS Counselin g and testing	All Town/ Area Counci ls	Educati on intensifi ed	X	X	X	X	4,000 .00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
		4No. Public Education on Endemic Disease i.e HIV /AIDS, TB, Malaria etc.	All Town/ Area Counci ls	Public educate d	X	X	X	X	4,000 .00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
		Organise 2No.moni tor to integrate the HIV Alert Model in lesson delivery in 52 public schools	Selecte d public schools	Monitor ing organis ed	X	X	X	X	4,000 .00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
Eradic ate povert y in all its forms	Empo wer the vulner able to access	Organise 4No. Sensitizi ation and monitorin g of	All Town/ Area Counci ls	Sensitiz ation and monitor ing	X	X	X	X	4,000 .00	-	-	SWCD	DA

and dimens ions	basic necessi ties of life		LEAP payments in all 10 pay points			organis ed									
			Organize 4No. DFMC meetings	All Town/ Area Counci ls		Meetin g organis ed	X	X	X	X	4,000 .00	-	-	SWCD	DA
			Assist 100No Persons with Disability and vulnerabl e in the District	All Town/ Area Counci ls		PWD and vulnera ble assisted	X	X	X	X	20,00 0.00	-	-	SWCD	DA
										2,193 ,815. 78	5,00 0.00	251,055. 66			

Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Adopt ed objecti ves	Adopt ed strateg ies	Programme s and Sub- programme s	Projects/ activities	Locati on	Bas elin e	Outco me indicat ors	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 S T	2 N D	3 R D	4 T H	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab orating
Enhance capacity for policy formulation	Strengthen the capacity of public institutions	General Administration (Management and Administration)	Organise meetings between Service providers and beneficiaries	Assembly Conference Hall		Meetings organised	X	X	X	X	9,987 .00	1,09 4.00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA

and coordi nation	for undert aking policy analysi s, develo pment planni ng, monito ring and evaluati on, macro- econo metric modell ing and forecas ting	ies in the district													
		Organise Training of District Assembly Staff and Hon. Members	Assem bly Confer ence Hall		Trainin g organis ed	X	X	X	X	6,000 .00	-	-		CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
		Prepare and Gazette fee-fixing resolution	All Town/ Area Counci ls		Fee, prepare d and gazette d	X	X	X	X	7,000 .00	2,38 9.88	-		CENTRAL ADMIN/FINANCE	DA
		Support to BAC/REP operations	BAC/R EP		Operati ons support to BAC/R EP	X	X	X	X	10,00 0.00	3,00 0.00	-		CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
		Registrati on and monitor NGOs and Day care centres in the District	District wide		NGOs register ed and monitor ed	X	X	X	X	3,500 .00	2,38 9.88	-		SWCD	DA
		Provide Support to DPCU activities	Central Adinist ration		DPCU activitie s support ed	X	X	X	X	45,00 0.00	15,2 34.0 0	-		CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
		Financial support for the	DPCU Secreta riat		Domest ic	X	X	X	X	45,00 0.00	28,3	-		CENTRAL ADMIN	DA

			domestic tourism development						33.00			
			Provision of 1No. Set of Desktop Compter and Accessories and stationery	SWCD DEPT.		Items provided			24,990.00	1,000.00	-	
			Organize Capacity Building for revenue collectors	Assembly Conference Hall		Capacity Building organized			10,000.00	-	-	Finance
			Valuation of all properties in the district	All Town/ Area Councils		Properties valuated			58,000.00	4,000.00	-	Phyiscal Planning
			Provide support for National (Independence, Republic etc) Day celebration	Central Adinistration		support provide d			25,000.00	-	-	CENTRAL ADMIN
			Supply 2000No.	All Town/ Area		Roffing sheed			40,000.00	-	-	Finance

			Bags of cements	Councils		supplied									
			Supply 100No packets of roofing sheets	All Town/ Area Councils		Packets of roofing sheets supplied	X	X	X	X	10,100.00	8,200.00	-	Finance	DA
			Financial support for the domestic tourism development	All Town/ Area Councils		Domestic tourism supported	X	X	X	X	32,000.00	-	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
			Support self Help Projects	District wide		Self help projects supported	X	X	X	X	26,000.00	-	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
			Organise Staff training on ICT, minutes taking and report writing	Assembly Conference Hall		Training organised	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	-	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
			Operation and maintenance of office equipment and facilities	Central Administration		Office equipment and facilities maintained	X	X	X	X	35,000.00	200.00	-	DWD	DA

		Constructi on of 1No. Bugallow s for D/A staff	Brema n Asiku ma		Bungal ow constru cted	X	X	X	X	353,3 79.64	200. 00	-	DWD	DA
		Support to Town/Area Council operations	All Town/ Area Counci ls		Operati ons support ed	X	X	X	X	5,000 .00	200. 00	-	CENTRA ADMIN	DA
	Strengt hen sub- district structu res	Procure 48No. Motorbik es for Assembly Member	Central Adinist ration		Motorbik es produc red					288,0 00.00	-	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	
		Provide logistics for offices of Area Councils.	5Town /Area Counci ls		Logistic s Provide d	X	X	X	X	25,00 0.00	200. 00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
Ensure effecti ve child protect ion and family welfar e system	Strengt hen capacit y of govern ment institut ions and CSOs for imple mentin g and	Provide help in the administr ation of juvenile justice/fa mily in relation to care of children at court	Brema n Asiku ma		Admini stration of junenile justice provide d	X	X	X	X	11,99 0.43	250. 40	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA

	advocating child protection and family welfare policies and programmes													
	Increase awareness on child protection	Organise 4No. Child trafficking sensitization in 24 communities/schools	Selecte d schools	Child trafficki ng sensitizati on organis ed	X	X	X	X	13,800.00	211.24	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA	
		Organize social and public education in 10 communities on the right of children	Selecte d Coummunities	Social and public education organis ed	X	X	X	X	11,950.00	4,000.00	-	SWCD	DA	
Improve decent ralised planni ng	Strengt hen local capaciti y for	Organise 8No public education/ sensitizati on forum	All Town/ Area Councils	Public education organis ed	X	X	X	X	14,890.00	10,000.00	-	Phyiscal Planning	DA	

spatial planning	Create 8No awareness of developm ent control	All Town/ Area Counci ls		Aware ness created	X	X	X	X	9,000 .00	5,00 0.00	-	Phyiscal Planning	DA
	Organise 1No. Donors Conferenc e	Assem bly Confer ence Hall		Donors Confere nce organis ed				X		5,00 0.00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN/DPCU	DA
	Organise 4No stakehold ers engageme nt through Radio Talk show on Planning Scheme/d evelopme nt control	Brema n Asiku ma		Stakeho lders ongage d	X	X	X	X	9,950 .00	4,00 0.00	-	Phyiscal Planning	DA
	Undertake 4No District layout implemen tation	Entebi am estate, Cocoas e, Mantsi manke be, Ekumfi		District layout implem ented	X	X	X	X	30,00 0.00	4,00 0.00	-	Phyiscal Planning	DA
	Organize 8No sensitizati	All Town/ Area		Sensitiz ation	X	X	X	X	7,955 .00	4,00 0.00	-	Phyiscal Planning	DA

			on forum on proper layout system in the District	Councils		forum organised									
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	General Administration(Planning, budgeting, M&E)	Supervise and monitor projects	District wide		Projects supervised and monitored	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	4,000.00	-	DWD	DA
			Organise Capacity building of staff of District Finance office and DPCU	Assembly Conference Hall		Capacity building organised	X	X	X	X	27,600.00	4,000.00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
Promote culture in the development processes	Strengthen institutions and improve coordination framework for development of culture	General Administration(Management and Administration)	Support traditional festivals	All Town/Area Councils		Festivals supported	X	X	X	X	14,990.00	4,000.00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
			Support the traditional council in the District for cultural development	Traditional Councils		Cultural development supported	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	4,000.00	-	CNC	DA
			Organize inter-school	Breman		Inter-school culture	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	4,000.00	-	GES/CNC	DA

			cultural activities	Asikuma		organised									
			Farmers Day Celebration	Breman Asikuma		Farmers Day celebrated	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	4,000.00	-	MoFA	DA
			Construction of District Circuit Court	Breman Asikuma		Circuit Court Constructed							370,000.00		
			Maintenance and Running of Vehicles	Central Adinistration		Vehicles run and maintained	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	4,000.00	-	DWD	DA
			Procure Office Consumables	Central Adinistration		Office consumables procured	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	4,000.00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
											1,308,082.07	134,902.40	370,000.00		

Table 5.3: 2020 Annual Action Plan

2020 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN															
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes and Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 S T	2 N D	3 R D	4 T H	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Management and Administration (Finance)	Improve 100% supervision and monitoring mechanism in revenue generation	Finance Department		Supervision and monitoring improved	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	5,000.00	-	Finance	DA
			Organize 4No. meeting for revenue collectors	Finance Department		Meetings organized	X	X	X	X	-	5,000.00	-	Finance	DA
			Update the revenue improvement Plan quarterly	Finance Department		Plan updated improved	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	Finance	DA
			8No. Public Education on Building Permit	Physical Planning Department		Public educated on building	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	-	-	Finance	DA

Enhance business enabling environment	Develop communication, advocacy and public-private dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholder engagement			g permit											
		To sensitize 100% Communities on Tax Education and Government Policies and Programmes	Central Administration			X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-		Finance	DA
		16No. Public Education on Revenue mobilization	Finance			X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-		Finance	DA
		Upgrading of 4No. Markets	1 Town/Area Councils				X			120,000.00	14,000.00			Finance	DA
		Rehabilitation Of 2No. existing markets	Asikuma, Odoben			X	X	X	X	86,000.00	5,000.00			Finance	DA
Financial support for the domestic tourism development	All Town/Area Councils			X	X	X	X	60,000.00	5,000.00	-		CNC/Central Administration	DA		

			Conduct 8No.public education on revenue collection and payment	All Town/Area Councils		Public education conducted	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	5,000.00	-	Finance	DA
			4No.Public Education on impact made by Government Policies	All Town/Area Councils		Public educated on government policies	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	5,000.00		Finance	DA
			Organise 4No. public education on Building Permit issues	All Town/Area Councils		public education organised	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	5,000.00		Finance	DA
			4No.Organize Capacity Building for revenue collectors	District Conference Hall		Capacity Building organized	X	X	X	X	25,000.00	6,000.00	-	Finance	DA
			Construction of 4No. ancillary facilities at existing market sites	All Town/Area Councils		Facilities constructed	X	X	X	X	112,000.00	5,500.00	-	DWD	DA
Support Entrepreneurship and SME	Expand the venture capital market to cover start-up	Economic Development (Trade, Industry and	Organize 4No.Tourist promotional	District Conference Hall		Tourism programmes fairs	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	-	25,000.00	CNC	DA

Development	businesses and SMEs	Tourism Services)	programme s fairs			organis ed									
			Support 800No. Women with Entrepreneurial skills	BAC		Women with Entrepreneurial skills supported	X	X	X	X	25,000.00	-	5,000.00	BAC	DA
			Facilitate 60No Access to REDF Credit	BAC		Access to REDF credit facilitated	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA
			Facilitate 10 No Access to MGF support quarterly	BAC		Access to MGF credit facilitated	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	BAC	DA
			Train 100No. identifiable small and micro-enterprise processing groups in entrepreneurial and management skills	BAC		Groups trained	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	-	15,000.00	BAC	DA
			Institute 1No. small scale	Central Administration		Schemes	X				20,000.00	-	5,000.00	Finance	DA

			industrial schemes											
		BAC	Establish 8No.soap making, cassava processing, cocoa husk processing, honey extraction in the district etc							3,500.00	-	-	BAC	DA
		BAC	Provision of 10No Start-up kits for clients							20,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA
		BAC	Organise 1No Management of Group Finances programme							4,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA
		BAC	Educate the 80No. women's groups on how to access credit and link them to banking institution in the district							2,500.00	-	-	BAC	DA

			Re-group 1000 women into various employable skill areas	BAC			X	X	X	X	3,700.00	-	-	BAC	DA
			Organise 2No Association Managing for Survival programme	BAC			X	X	X	X	9,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA
			Organise 8No Leadership and advocacy skills Training	BAC			X	X	X	X	9,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA
											717,700.00	60,500.00	65,000.00		

Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Build a Prosperous Society

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes and Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 S T	2 N D	3 R D	4 T H	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Diversify and expand the tourism	Expanding the tourism sector through investment, innovation, the	Infrastructure Development and Management (Feeder Roads	Develop 4No. natural attractive tourist sites	4 Town/Area Councils		Tourist sites developed	X		X		30,000.00	-	30,000.00	CNC	DA

industry for economic development	pursuit of service excellence	and Transport Services)	Tar of streets/roads	Selected roads		Roads tarred	X	X	X	X	20,000.00		-	DWD	DA
			Construction 50No Culverts	DWD		Culverts constructed	X	X	X	X	20,000.00		-	DWD	DA
			Reshaping and Grasscutting 10No. Km of road network	All Town/Area Councils		Road network reshaped and grasscut	X	X	X	X	60,000.00		-	DWD	DA
			Undertake Spot improvement of 100km of feeder roads	Selected roads		Spot improvement undertaken	X	X	X	X	25,000.00		-	DWD	DA
			Construction of Slab (bridge)	Selected Coummunities		Bridge constructed	X	X			15,000.00		-	DWD	DA
			Organize 4No. workshop for GPRTU and Drivers on road safety	District Conference Hall		Workshop organized	X	X	X	X	10,000.00		17,160.17	HR	DA
Improve access to land for industri	Mainstream tourism development in district		Improve all roads leading to four tourist sites	All Town/Area Councils		Tourism sites roads developed	X	X	X	X	45,000.00		-	CNC	DA

al development	development plans	Organize Tourist promotional programmes fairs	District Conference Hall		Tourism programmes fairs organized	X	X	X	X	13,000.00			-	CNC	DA
		Support the traditional council in the District for cultural development	All Town/Area Councils		Cultural development supported	X	X	X	X	2,500.00			-	CNC	DA
		Organize inter-school cultural activities	All Town/Area Councils		Inter-school culture organized	X	X	X	X	2,400.00			-	GES	DA
		Procure desk and table for the feeder roads office.	DWD		Desk and table procured					3,000.00			-	DWD	DA
Ensure energy availability and reliability	Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network	Organise 2No Technology improvement & Finishing in Auto Mechanics programme	Distriict wide		Programed organized	X	X	X	X	3,000.00			-	ADMIN	DA

			Organise 8No Technology improvement & Finishing in Carpentry and joinery programme	Distriict wide			X	X	X	X		7,000.0 0		-		ADMIN	DA
			Organise 1No.Field Demonstration of new improved technology programme	Distriict wide			X	X	X	X		7,000.0 0		-		AGRIC	DA
			Provision of 200No Start-up kits for technical graduate apprentice	Distriict wide			X	X	X	X		7,000.0 0		-			
			Organise 2No Occupational safety, health and environmental management (OSHEM)	Distriict wide			X	X	X	X		7,000.0 0		-		ADMIN	DA

			Supply and Installation of 600No.street lights	Distriict wide		Streetli ght supplie d and installe d	X	X	X	X	7,000.00	-	-	DWD	DA
			4No.Sensiti ze public on the use of electricity and its associated risk	Distriict wide		Public sensitiz ed	X	X	X	X	7,000.00	-	-	DWD	DA
			Extention of electricity to20No. newly developed areas	Distriict wide		Electric ity extende d	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	4,000.00		DWD	DA
Improv e Access to Land for Industri al Develo pment	Facilitate access to dedicated land in every region for the establishment of multi-purpose industrial parks, sector specific industrial enclaves, and enterprise free zones	Infrastructure Development and Management (Spatial Planning)	Organise 8No public education/s ensitization forum	Distriict wide		Public educati on forum sensitiz ed	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	-		ADMIN	DA
			Create 8No awareness of developme nt control	Distriict wide		Awaren ess created	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	-		Phyiscal Planning	DA
			Organise 4No stakeholder s engagemen	Distriict wide		Stakeho lders engage d	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	-		Phyiscal Planning	DA

			t through Radio Talk show on Planning Scheme/development control											
			Undertake 4No District layout implementation	Distriict wide			X	X	X	X	20,000.00		-	Phyiscal Planning DA
			Organize 8No sensitization forum on proper layout system in the District	Distriict wide			X	X	X	X	8,000.00		-	Phyiscal Planning DA
											370,900.00	-	51,160.17	

Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Build a Prosperous Society

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes and Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 S T	2 N D	3 R D	4 T H	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure improved Public Investment	Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and	Economic Development (Agricultural Services and Management)	Sensitize 200No households on the concept of backyard	Distriict wide		farmers sensitized	X	X	X	X	12,000.00		-	MoFA	DA

	extension support	farming in the district											
		Organize 1No workshops to train 125 prospective backyard farmers on small ruminants	Distriict wide	Worksh ops organis ed	X	X	X	X	12,000.00		-	MoFA	DA
		Organise 12No Monthly Technical Review/Managementg meetings between DDA, DAOs and AEAs organized	Distriict wide	Meetin gs orgnise d	X	X	X	X	8,000.00		-	MoFA	DA
		Organize 1No trainings for 5 DoFA staff and 50 small ruminant farmers on good managemnt practices in small ruminants	Distriict wide	Trainin g organis ed	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	8,480.00		MoFA	DA

		Train 13No women farmers in cassava products fortification	Distriict wide	Women farmers trained	X	X	X	X	1,000.00			-	MoFA	DA
		Organize 1No food demonstrations to sensitize farmers and farming families on food preparation and utilization	Distriict wide	Food demonstration organised	X	X	X	X	8,000.00			-	MoFA	DA
		Organize 13No radio-based agricultural education programs	Distriict wide	Programe organised	X	X	X	X	14,700.00		15000		MoFA	DA
Enhance climate change resilience	Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and nondegrading practices in agriculture	Organise 200no farm farmers in planting of trees (Cassia siamea) in 80 communities and schools in the District	Distriict wide	Farm farmers tree planting organised	X	X	X	X	28,000.00		25000		MoFA	DA

		Train 200 No farmers in the planting of tree crops (coconut, oil palm and citrus)	Distriict wide	Farmers trained in tree crops planting	X	X	X	X	8,000. 00			MoFA	DA
		Train 200no farmers to undertake zero tillage practices in farming	Distriict wide	Farmers trained in zero tillage farm practice s	X	X	X	X	2,000. 00			MoFA	DA
	Develop climate-resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds	Train 500No. farmers in improved cereal, root and tuber varieties	Distriict wide	Farmers trained in improv ed crop farming	X	X	X	X	8,000. 00			MoFA	DA
		Sensitize 200No. Farmers in the cultivation of drought resistant crop varieties	Distriict wide	farmers sensitiz ed	X	X	X	X	8,000. 00			MoFA	DA
		Sensitize 100no farmars in the use of improved breeds	Distriict wide	farmers sensitiz ed	X	X	X	X	8,000. 00		-	MoFA	DA

		(Sahelian) for better meat production												
Improv e product ion efficien cy and yield	Reinvigorate extension services	Provide 4No. extension services and training in climate- smart agriculture	Distriict wide		Extensi on services provide d	X	X	X	X	4,000.0 0		10,00 0.00	MoFA	DA
Promot e agricult ure as a viable busines s among the youth	Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations	Organise 1No educational tour for 13 gari processors (groups and individuals) to good practice centres to enhance adoption of recommend ed	Distriict wide		Educati on tour organis ed	X	X	X	X	8,000.0 0		25,00 0.00	MoFA	DA
		Train 2No FBOs in group dynamics, agribusines s, records keeping and create the	Distriict wide		FBOs trained	X	X	X	X	5,000.0 0		-	MoFA	DA

			awareness of credit facilities available to help their work											
			Establish 5 demonstrations on maize production technologies	District wide		Demonstrations established	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	-		MoFA DA
			Supply improved planting materials to 125 cassava farmers	District wide		Improved planting materials supplied	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	-		MoFA DA
			Organize 1 food and agriculture fair	District Conference Hall		Food and agricultural fair organized	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	15,000.00		MoFA DA
			Measure 25 No fields and establish yield plots	District wide		Fields measured	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	13,419.66		MoFA DA
Pursue flagship industrial development	Implement One district, one factory initiative		Support for DCAT	District wide		DCAT supported	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	-	25,000.00	MoFA DA
			Support for 1 District 1 Factory	District wide		1 District 1	X	X	X	X		2,000.00		MoFA DA

initiatives		(Cocoa and Cassava processing)		Factory Supported										
Improve Post-Harvest Management	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative	Organize 40No. District Trade fair to promote local enterprises and products	District Conference Hall		X	X	X	X	16,000.00		-		BAC	DA
		Celebrate 1No. Farmers Day	District Capital					X	-	2,000.00	-		MoFA	DA
		Participate in 4No. Regional and National Trade/Policy Fairs	Accra/Coast		X	X	X	X	4.00		-		BAC	DA
		Train up to 10 economic groups comprising of 100 members from 10 communities in the district in Micro Enterprise	District wide		X	X	X	X	-	2,000.00	-			BAC

		Managem ent skills												
		Organise 8No Technolog y improvement and packaging training	Distriict wide		Trainin g organis ed	X	X	X	X	-	2,000 .00	10000 \	BAC	DA
		Provide support to 600No. farmers for Planting for Food and Jobs program	Distriict wide		Plantin g for Food and Jobs progra m support ed	X	X	X	X	14,000. 00	-	-	BAC	DA
Eradica te poverty in all its forms and dimensi ons	Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life	Form 4No. industrial co- operatives	Distriict wide		Industri al co- operativ es formed	X	X	X	X	-	2,000 .00	-	BAC	DA
		Revive/Reo rganize and strengthen 20 registered coops (economic groups)in 10 communiti es	Distriict wide		Groups reorgan ised	X	X	X	X	-	2,000 .00	-	-	BAC

			Build the capacities of 10 coops management committees comprises 50 persons in leadership and groups management skills	Distriict wide			X	X	X	X		-	2,000.00	-	BAC	DA
			Organise 4No. Sensitization and monitoring of LEAP payments in all 10 pay points	Distriict wide		Sensitization and monitoring organised	X	X	X	X		12,000.00	-	-	SWCD	DA
			Assist 100No Persons with Disability and vulnerable in the District	Distriict wide		PWD and vulnerable assisted	X	X	X	X		12,000.00	-	-	SWCD	DA

Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture	Organise 4No tree planting exercise	District wide		Tree planting exercise organised	X	X	X	X	25,000.00	1,000.00	-	MoFA	DA
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations	Train 5 technical DoA staff in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) annually in cassava	Agric, Department		Technical DoA staff trained	X	X	X	X	15,000.00		-	MoFA	DA
		Organise 5No trainings for 5 technical DoA staff and 50 farmers on the construction of cribs for storage of maize	Agric, Department		Trainings organised	X	X	X	X	14,000.00		-	MoFA	DA

Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for development	Educate 50No Livestock farmers on small ruminant production techniques.	Distriict wide	Livestock farmers educated	X	X	X	X	5,000.00	-	MoFA	DA
		Educate 50No farmers on the advantages of improving local poultry by use of cockerels.	Distriict wide	Farmers educated	X	X	X	X	5,000.00	-	MoFA	DA
		Facilitate and support monthly the acquisition of No 8 improved small ruminant breeds for 8 farmers	Distriict wide	Acquisition facilitated and supported	X	X	X	X	5,000.00	-	MoFA	DA
		Establish 1No simple model housing structures for small ruminants	Distriict wide	Housing structures established	X	X	X	X	5,000.00	-	MoFA	DA

		as demonstrati on points												
	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Make 5 clinical interventio ns and other logistics for prophylacti c and curative treatment for small ruminants	Distriict wide		Clinical interven tions made	X	X	X	X	5,360.0 0		-	MoFA	DA
		Sensitize 200No farmers on child labour issues.	Distriict wide		farmers sensitiz ed	X	X	X	X	5,000.0 0		-	MoFA	DA
	Strengthen research into large scale breeding and production of livestock across the country	Advocate 50No consumptio n of micro nutrient- rich foods by women & children of reproductiv e age in rural areas.(50)	Distriict wide		Advoca cy done	X	X	X	X	5,000.0 0		-	MoFA	DA
		Undertake 180No monitoring	Distriict wide		Monitor ing visits	X	X	X	X	5,000.0 0		-	MoFA	DA

			visits by District Agricultural Officers			undertaken									
			Conduct 480 farm and home visits by 10 AEAs	Distriict wide		Advocacy done	X	X	X	X	1,000.00			MoFA	DA
											341,064.00	15,000.00	136,899.66		

Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes and Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 S T	2 N D	3 R D	4 T H	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links	Infrastructure Development and Management (Feeder Roads and Transport Services)	Undertake Spot improvement of 100km of feeder roads	Distriict wide		Spot improvement undertaken	X	X	X	X	80,000.00	-	-	DWD	DA
			Construction of 4No. storm Drains and pavements	Asikuma, Odoben, Brakwa, Fosuansh		Storm drains constructed	X	X	X	X	50,000.00	-	-	MoFA	DA
			Organize workshop on climate change for the public	District Conference Hall		Workshop organised	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	-	-	NADMO	DA

Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development	Infrastructure Development and Management (Agricultural Services and Management)	Promote the 20No. establishment and expansion of industries processing local raw materials	Distriict wide		Industries promoted and established	X	X	X	X	50,000.00	-	-	MoFA	DA
			Build the capacities of 10 viable coops (econs groups) with up to 100 members in group dynamics training skills	Distriict wide		Groups trained	X	X	X	X	75,000.00	-	5,000.00	COOP	DA
			Trained 10 viable coops with 100 members from 10 communities in participatory strategic planning & guide them to develop	Distriict wide		Capacities built	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	-	-	COOP	DA

			a three year Action Plan											
			Undertake Business Counselling	District wide	Training organised	X	X	X	X	14,300.00	-	-	BAC	DA
			Train 100 women's group on leadership, participatory, and decision making skills	District wide	Women's group trained	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA
			Scale up 4No. sensitization programme on the right of women	District wide	Sensitization programme scale up	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	-	-	SWCD	DA
			Organise 4No District Stakeholders Forum	District Conference Hall	Business counselling undertaken	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	-	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
			Organised 4No District Consultative Meeting	District Conference Hall	Forum organised	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	-	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA

			Organise 3 No MSE Sub- Committee Meeting	District Confere nce Hall		Meetin g organis ed	X	X	X	X	10,000. 00	-	-	BAC	DA
			Organise 8No Technolog y improveme nt and packaging training in palm oil production	All Town/A rea Council s		Trainin g organis ed	X	X	X	X	10,000. 00	-	-	BAC	DA
			Organise 8No Technolog y improveme nt and packaging training soap making	All Town/A rea Council s		Trainin g organis ed	X	X	X	X	10,970. 12	-	-	BAC	DA
			Organise 8No Technolog y improveme nt and packaging training beads production	All Town/A rea Council s		Trainin g organis ed	X	X	X	X	11,000. 00	-	-	BAC	DA

		Organise 8No Technology improvement and packaging training in cassava processing	All Town/Area Councils		Trainin g organis ed	X	X	X	X	7,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA
		Organise 8No Basic Community Based Skills Training beads training	All Town/Area Councils		Meetin g organis ed	X	X	X	X	7,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA
		Organise 8No Technology improvement and packaging training	All Town/Area Councils		Trainin g organis ed	X	X	X	X	7,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA
Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods.	Infrastructure Development and Management (Public Works, rural housing and water management)	Organise 4No Association Managing for Survival programme	All Town/Area Councils		Progra mmed organis ed	X	X	X	X	7,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA
		Organise 4No Managem ent of Group	All Town/Area		Progra mmed organis ed	X	X	X	X	7,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA

			Finances programme	Councils										
			Undertake 50No Traditional Apprentices training in NVTI Certification	All Town/Area Councils			X	X	X	X	7,000.00	-	-	BAC DA
			Organise 8 No Traditional Apprentices training in Measurement and Marking out	All Town/Area Councils			X	X	X	X	7,000.00	-	-	BAC DA
			Organise 1No.Field Demonstration of new improved technology programme	All Town/Area Councils			X	X	X	X	-	3,246.23	-	MoFA DA
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	Social Services Delivery (Environmental Health and sanitation Services)	Organise 2No Occupational safety, health and environmental management (OSHEM)	All Town/Area Councils			X	X	X	X	28,000.00	-	-	MoFA DA

mitigation		Support to disaster victims	All Town/Area Councils		Victims supported	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	-	-	NADMO	DA	
		Organise 4No. Fire campaign	All Town/Area Councils		Fire campaign organised	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	-	-	NADMO	DA	
		Organise 4No. Rain and windstorm awareness and monitoring	All Town/Area Councils		Awareness and monitoring organised	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	-	-	NADMO	DA	
		Organise 2No. Afforestation awareness campaign	All Town/Area Councils		Awareness campaign organised	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	-	-	NADMO	DA	
		Organise 3No. Durbars to create awareness for planting eggplant for revenue generation	All Town/Area Councils		Durbar organised	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	-	-	NADMO	DA	
		Organise 1No. World Disaster Day	District Capital		Disaster day celebrated	X	X	X	X	13,000.00	6,356.80	-	-	NADMO	DA

Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation	1 No. District Performance Review	Assembly Conference Hall	Performance reviewed	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	-	-	EHU	DA
	Monitoring with Assembly members and media	District wide	Assembly members monitored	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	-	-	EHU	DA
	12 No. M&E monitoring	District wide	M&E monitoring conducted	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	-	10,000.00	EHU	DA
	12No. M&E meeting	Assembly Conference Hall	M&E meeting conducted	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	-	10,000.00	EHU	DA
	12 No. DICCS monitoring	District wide	DICCS monitoring	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	-	10,000.00	EHU	DA
	12 No. DICCS meeting	Assembly Conference Hall	DICCS meeting	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	10,000.00	EHU	DA
	12 No. Monthly meeting for field facilitators	Assembly Conference Hall	Facilitators meetings organized	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	-	10,000.00	EHU	DA
	12 No. DICCS verification	Assembly Conference Hall	DICCS verification done	X	X	X	X	10,282.77	-	18,600.00	EHU	DA

		Procure 1 No. Motobike	EHU	Motobike procured		x			10,000.00	-	92,000.00		
		4No.Update 2018-2019 District Environmental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan (DESSAP)	DPCU Secretariat	DESSAP updated	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	-	-	EHU &SWCD	DA
	Improve the management of existing waste disposal sites to control GHGs emissions	Organize 16No. Door – To – Door Refuse Collection Exercise (100 liter bins)	District wide	Refuse collection exercise organized	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	-	-	EHU	DA
		Procure 20No. disinfectant, insecticide and repellants	All Departments and Units	Procurement done	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	-	-	EHU	DA
		Undertake 4No. assessment of water, sanitation and hygiene	District wide	Assessment undertaken	X	X	X	X	80,000.00	-	-	EHU	DA

			behavior of 24 communities, schools and sensitize them accordingly												
			Organize 4No. mass education and sensitization programs on socio-economic and health issues in 24 communities, schools, churches/mosque	District wide		Programmes organised	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	-	-	SWCD	DA
			Undertake 204No. Community Led-Total Sanitation (C.L.T.S.) and declare at least 46 Communities Open Defecation Free (ODF)	District wide		Communities declared ODF	X	X	X	X	32,000.00	-	113,500.00	EHU&S WCD	DA

			Procure 10 No. Sanitary tools and equipment	EHU		Sanitary tools and equipment procured	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	-	-	EHU	DA
	Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services		Undertake No4. medical screening of food vendor and obtain valid medical certificate	All Town/Area Councils		Medical screening undertaken	X	X	X	X	25,000.00	5,000.00		EHU	DA
	Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems		Construct 1 No Small-Town Water Supply System	Selected Communities		Small Town Water supply system constructed	X	X			12,000.00		-	DWST	DA
		Construct 5 no. Bore Holes	Afofosu, Yenkwaa, Asorefie, Breman Bisease, Ohianhyeda		Boreholes constructed	X	X	X	X		75,000.00		-	DWST	DA
Enhance inclusive and	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery (Education,	Construct 3 No. 2-unit KG block with	District wide		2-unit KG block	X	X	X	X	450,000.00	-	40,000.00	GES	DA

equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	youth & sports and Library services)	ancillary, electrical wiring, water harvesting facility and supply of furniture			constructed									
		Construct 1 No 6-Unit classroom block with ancillary, electrical wiring, water harvesting facility and supply of furniture	District wide		6-unit Classroom block constructed	X	X	X	X	480,000.00	-	-	GES	DA
		Construct 1 No 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary, electrical wiring, water harvesting facility and supply of furniture	District wide		3-unit Classroom block constructed	X	X	X	X	300,000.00	-	-	GES	DA
		Provide 500No. furniture	Selected schools		Furniture provided	X	X	X	X	80,000.00	-	43,597.89	GES	DA

			Construction of 11 No. institutional latrines (4-seater KVIP Toilet and Urinal for Basic Schools)	Select schools	Institutional latrines (4-seater KVIP Toilet and Urinal for Basic Schools) constructed	X	X	X	X	30,303.98	-	-	GES	DA
			Organize 8No. comprehensive inspection of basic schools by Circuit Supervisors	All Circuits in the District	Basic school inspection organized	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	-	-	GES	DA
			Organize 4No. Mathematics and Science workshop for Mathematics and Science Teachers	Assembly Conference Hall	Maths and Science workshop organized	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	-	-	GES	DA

			Organize 8No. Education Drive especially for Girls	All Town/A rea Council s		Girls educati on drive organis ed	X	X	X	X	12,000. 00	-	-	GES	DA
			Formation of 108No. Girl Clubs in schools	All Town/A rea Council s		Girls clubs formed	X	X	X	X	12,000. 00	-	-	GES	DA
			Lunch and implement 1No.the Best Teacher Award	Breman Asikum a		Best teacher award scheme lunched implem ented	X	X	X	X	12,000. 00	-	-	GES	DA
			Organise 4No. Sensitizatio n exercise in 52 public basic schools to form reading clubs	Selected schools		Sensitiz ation exercise organis ed	X	X	X	X	12,000. 00	-	-	GES	DA
			Organise 4No. inter- school quiz competitio n	Breman Asikum a		Inter- school quiz organiz ed	X	X	X	X	12,000. 00	-	-	GES	DA
			Provide 4No. support to	GES		District BECE mock	X	X	X	X	25,000. 00	-	-	GES	DA

		District BECE Dist mock		supported									
		Support vacation classes for 7No. basic and 2 nd cycle inst./Pre-SHS classes for JHS candidates	All public schools	Vacation Classes supported	X	X	X	X	27,000.00	-	-	GES	DA
		Organizing 4No. refresher courses and capacity building for teachers	Assembly Conference Hall	Refresher courses organized	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	GES	DA
		Organise 16No. monitoring of school feeding programme	All beneficiary schools	Monitoring organized	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	-	-	GES/CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
Ensure sustainable sources of financing for	Explore alternative sources for non-formal education	Support the 4No. activities of the Non-Formal Education Unit	Non-Formal Education Unit	Non-formal education unit supported	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	-	-	GES	DA

education	Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units		4No. Monitoring of School activities by District Director, CS and other field staff	All public schools		School activities monitored	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	-	-	GES	DA
	Ensure the implementation of policy of differentiation and diversification		Facilitate 4No. the Expansion of the school feeding programme	Central Administration		School feeding programme facilitated and expanded	X	X	X	X	16,000.00	-	-	GES/CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
				Organize 4No. "MY FIRST DAY AT SCHOOL" for KG 1 - BS 1 in 74 Public Schools	All public schools		Organize DAY AT SCHOOL	X	X	X	X	30,000.00	-	-	GES
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care	Social Services Delivery (Environmental Health and sanitation Services)	Stockcommunity based Health Planning and service Programme (CHPS) at farming concentrated areas	District wide		CHPS compound established	X	X	X	X	42,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA

ge (UHC)	Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services	Organize 4No. Sensitization Program on Women Empowerment, Family Planning and Gender Mainstream	District wide							36,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
	Expand and equip health facilities	Procure and supply 20No. basic essential equipment and logistics to the public health facilities	All health public facilities							30,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
		Supply of 500No. Mosquito nets and Life straw products	District wide							18,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services	Organise 8No. sensitization, revitalizing and establishment of time with	District wide							18,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA

			grandma initiative to reduce teenage pregnancy in the communities												
			Organise 8No. health screening exercise	All Town/Area Councils		Health Screening Exercise organised	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			8No. District response initiative to epidemics	All Town/Area Councils		Initiative To Epidemics undertaken	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Conduct 8No. Health Education exercise on malaria and 'Healthy lifestyles' annually	District wide		Health education exercise organised	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Conduct 4No Outreach services quarterly	District wide		Outreach services conducted	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA

			Conduct 8No. health education on malaria and other health related issues annually	District wide		Health education	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECT ORATE	DA
			Organize and Intensify 8No. Immunization programme and reproductive health issues	District wide		Mosquito nets supplied	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECT ORATE	DA
			Organize 8No. deworming exercise for school children	District wide		Deworming exercise organized	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECT ORATE	DA
			Intensify 8No. Education on Family Planning Programme	District wide		Family programme planning intensified	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECT ORATE	DA
			Conduct 8No. Education on	District wide		Immunization programme	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECT ORATE	DA

		Prevention of Infant, child & maternal mortality		organised and intensified									
		Select and train 8No. community based surveillance volunteers on case detection and reporting	District health directorate conference hall	Infant education Prevention organised	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
		Provide Incentive to staff in deprived areas	All Town/Area Councils	In Deprived Areas undertaken	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
		Registration of 100No. household on LEAP under the NHIS	All Town/Area Councils	Households registered	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	SWCD	DA
		Establish 2No. Health Insurance offices	All Town/Area Councils	Health Insurance Offices established	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
		Organise a 2 day workshop	All Town/Area	Workshop	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
Strengthen health care management system	Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services												

		on the effect of drug abuse for 360 selected pupils in 52 public schools	Councils	organised									
		Conduct 8No. facilitation the coverage of the NHIS to about 10% of the population	All Town/Area Councils	Coverage if 10% NHIS facilitated	X	X	X	X	18,000.00		-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes	Organize 8No. workshops on Malaria control, Sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS	Assembly Conference Hall	Workshops organised	X	X	X	X	18,000.00		-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
		Organize 32No. a day's HIV/AIDS awareness workshop	Assembly Conference Hall	Awareness creation organised	X	X	X	X	18,000.00		-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
		Organise 8No. Training for health	Assembly Conference Hall	Training organised	X	X	X	X	18,000.00		-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA

			staff on Tuberculosis TB/HIV management and control												
			Intensify 8No. Education HIV/ AIDS Counseling and testing	All Town/Area Councils		Education intensified	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Public Education on Endemic Disease i.e HIV /AIDS, TB, Malaria etc.	All Town/Area Councils		Public educated	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Organise 2No.monitor or to integrate the HIV Alert Model in lesson delivery in 52 public schools	Selected public schools		Monitoring organised	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
Eradicate poverty in all its forms	Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life	Social Services Delivery (Social Welfare and	Organise 4No. Sensitization and monitoring	All Town/Area Councils		Sensitization and monitoring	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	SWCD	DA

and dimensions		community services)	of LEAP payments in all 10 pay points			organised									
		Organize 4No. DFMC meetings	All Town/Area Councils			Meeting organised	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	SWCD	DA
		Assist 100No Persons with Disability and vulnerable in the District	All Town/Area Councils			PWD and vulnerable assisted	X	X	X	X	32,000.00	-	-	SWCD	DA
										2,645,586.75	5,000.00	380,697.89			

Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes and Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 S T	2 N D	3 R D	4 T H	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and	General Administration(Management and Administration)	Organise meetings between Service providers and beneficiaries in the district	Assembly Conference Hall		Meetings organised	X	X	X	X	22,000.00	5,000.00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA

evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting	Organise Training of District Assembly Staff and Hon. Members	Assembly Conference Hall	Training organised	X	X	X	X	22,000.00	-	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
	Prepare and Gazette fee-fixing resolution	All Town/Area Councils	Fee, prepared and gazetted	X	X	X	X	22,000.00	5,000.00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN/FINANCE	DA
	Support to BAC/REP operations	BAC/REP	Operations support to BAC/REP	X	X	X	X	22,000.00	5,000.00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
	Registration and monitor NGOs and Day care centres in the District	District wide	NGOs registered and monitored	X	X	X	X	22,000.00	5,000.00	-	SWCD	DA
	Provide Support to DPCU activities	Central Administration	DPCU activities supported	X	X	X	X	45,000.00	14,000.00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
	Financial support for the domestic tourism development	DPCU Secretariat	Domestic supported	X	X	X	X	45,000.00	12,000.00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA

			Provision of 1No. Set of Desktop Compter and Accessories and stationery	SWCD DEPT.		Items provided					35,000.00	5,000.00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
			Organize Capacity Building for revenue collectors	Assembly Conference Hall		Capacity Building organized					22,000.00	-	-	Finance	DA
			Valuation of all properties in the district	All Town/Area Councils		Properties valuated					86,000.00	5,000.00	-	Physiscal Planning	DA
			Provide support for National (Independence, Republic etc) Day celebration	Central Adinistr ation		support ovide d					40,000.00	-	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
			Supply 100No packets of roofing sheets	All Town/Area Councils		Packets of roofing sheets supplie d					68,000.00	5,000.00	-	Finance	DA
			Financial support for the domestic	All Town/Area		Domestic tourism					68,000.00	-	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA

		tourism development	Councils		supported												
		Support self Help Projects	District wide		Self help projects supported	X	X	X	X	63,000.00	-	-		CENTRAL ADMIN	DA		
		Operation and maintenance of office equipment and facilities	Central Administration		Office equipment and facilities maintained	X	X	X	X	47,288.00	-	-		DWD	DA		
		Construction of 1No. Bugallows for D/A staff	Breman Asikuma		Bungalow constructed	X	X	X	X	287,000.00	12,000.00	-		DWD	DA		
	Strengthen sub-district structures	Support to Town/Area Council operations	All Town/Area Councils		Operations supported	X	X	X	X	36,000.00	12,000.00	-		CENTRAL ADMIN	DA		
		Provide logistics for offices of Area Councils.	5Town/Area Councils		Logistics Provided	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	12,000.00	-		CENTRAL ADMIN	DA		
Ensure effective child protection and family		Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for implementing and advocating	Provide help in the administration of juvenile justice/family in	Breman Asikuma		Administration of juvenile justice provided	X	X	X	X	25,000.00	12,000.00	-		CENTRAL ADMIN	DA	

welfare system	child protection and family welfare policies and programmes	relation to care of children at court												
	Increase awareness on child protection	Assist 100No Persons with Disability and vulnerable in the District	Selected schools	Child trafficking sensitization organized	X	X	X	X	22,000.00	12,000.00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA	
		Organize social and public education in 10 communities on the right of children	Selected Communities	Social and public education organized	X	X	X	X	22,000.00	12,000.00	-	SWCD	DA	
Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning	Organise 8No public education/sensitization forum	All Town/Area Councils	Public education organized	X	X	X	X	22,000.00	12,000.00	-	Phyiscal Planning	DA	
		Create 8No awareness of development control	All Town/Area Councils	Awareness created	X	X	X	X	22,000.00	12,000.00	-	Phyiscal Planning	DA	

			Organise 1No. Donors Conference	Assemb ly Confere nce Hall		Donors Confere nce organis ed				X	22,000. 00	12,00 0.00	-	CENTRA L ADMIN/ DPCU	DA
			Organise 4No stakeholder s engagemen t through Radio Talk show on Planning Scheme/de velopment control	Breman Asikum a		Stakeho lders ongage d	X	X	X	X		11,95 9.09	-	Phyiscal Planning	DA
			Undertake 4No District layout implementa tion	Entebia m estate, Cocoase , Mantsi mankebe, Ekumfi		District layout implem ented	X	X	X	X	87,750. 00	12,00 0.00	-	Phyiscal Planning	DA
			Organize 8No sensitizatio n forum on proper layout system in the District	All Town/A rea Council s		Sensitiz ation forum organis ed	X	X	X	X	30,090. 66	12,00 0.00	-	Phyiscal Planning	DA
Strengt hen fiscal	Enhance revenue mobilization	General Administratio n(Planning,	Supervise and	District wide		Projects supervi sed and	X	X	X	X	32,000. 00	12,00 0.00	-	DWD	DA

decentralization	capacity and capability of MMDAs	budgeting, M&E)	monitor projects			monitored									
			Organise 4No. Capacity building of staff of District Finance office and DPCU	Assembly Conference Hall			Capacity building organised	X	X	X	X	26,000.00	12,000.00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN
Promote culture in the development process	Strengthen institutions and improve coordination framework for development of culture	General Administration(Management and Administration)	Support 4No. traditional festivals	All Town/Area Councils		Festivals supported	X	X	X	X	27,600.00	12,000.00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
			Support 4No. the traditional council in the District for cultural development	Traditional Councils		Cultural development supported	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	12,000.00	-	CNC	DA
			Organize 4No.inter-school cultural activities	Breman Asikuma		Inter-school culture organised	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	12,000.00		GES/CNC	DA
			Farmers 4No. Day Celebration	Breman Asikuma		Farmers Day celebrated	X	X	X	X	35,000.00	12,000.00	-	MoFA	DA
			Maintenance and Running 60No. of Vehicles	Central Administration		Vehicles run and maintained	X	X	X	X	88,000.00	12,000.00	-	DWD	DA

			Procure Office Consumables	Central Administration		Office consumables procured	X	X	X	X	42,000.00	16,000.00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
											1,523,728.66	304,959.09	-		
			Contingency								36,000.00				

Table 5.4 :2021 Annual Action Plan

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2021															
Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Build a Prosperous Society															
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes and Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 S T	2 N D	3 R D	4 T H	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Management and Administration (Finance)	Update database 100% for all Assembly's revenue sources	Finance Department		Database updated	X	X	X	X	-	5,000.00	-	Finance	DA
			Organize 4No. meeting for revenue collectors	Finance Department		Meetings organized	X	X	X	X	-	5,000.00	-	Finance	DA

Enhance business enabling environment	Develop communication, advocacy and public-private dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholder engagement	To sensitize 100% of Communities on Tax Education and Government Policies and Programmes	Central Administration			X	X	X	X	5,000.00	-	-	Finance	DA
		4No. Public Education on Revenue mobilization	Finance Department			X	X	X	X	5,000.00	-	-	Finance	DA
		Upgrading of 1No. Markets	3 Town/Area Councils				X			142,000.00	120,000.00		Finance	DA
		Conduct 8No. public education on revenue collection and payment	All Town/Area Councils		Public public education conducted	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	44,154.85		Finance	DA
		Organise 4No. public education on Building	All Town/Area Councils		public education organised	X	X	X	X	25,000.00	100.00	-	Finance	DA

			Permit issues												
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards	Economic Development (Trade, Industry and Tourism Services)	Support 200No. Women with Entrepreneurial skills	BAC		Women with Entrepreneurial skills supported	X	X	X	X	8,000.00		-	BAC	DA
Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Expand the venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs		Organise 2No. Technology improvement & Finishing in Carpentry and joinery programme	BAC		Carpentry and joinery programme	X	X	X	X	12,000.00		14,000.00	BAC	DA
			Facilitate 60No Access to REDF Credit	BAC		Access to REDF credit facilitated	X	X	X	X	16,000.00			BAC	DA
			Facilitate 10 No Access to MGF support quarterly	BAC		Access to MGF credit facilitated	X	X	X	X	14,000.00		-	BAC	DA

			Train 100No. identifiable small and micro-enterprise processing groups in entrepreneurial and management skills	BAC			X	X	X	X		14,000.00		-	BAC	DA
			Establish 2No. soap making, cassava processing, cocoa husk processing, honey extraction in the district etc	BAC			X					14,000.00		20,000.00	BAC	DA
			Provision of 10No Start-up kits for clients	BAC			X	X	X	X		14,000.00		-	BAC	DA
			Organise 1No Management of Group Finances programme	BAC			X	X	X	X		14,000.00		22,000.00	BAC	DA
			Educate the women's groups on	BAC			X	X	X	X		14,000.00		5,000.00	BAC	DA

			how to access credit and link them to banking institution in the district			y group educated									
		BAC	Re-group 1000 women into various employable skill areas			Women regrouped	X	X	X	X	14,000.00		-	BAC	DA
		BAC	Organise 8No. Basic Community Based Skills Training Beads Production			Training organised	X	X	X	X	12,000.00		-		
		BAC	Organise 8No Technology improvement and packaging training in Fashion and Design			Training organised	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	-	-		
		BAC	Organise 2No Association Managing			Programmed organised	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA

			for Survival programme													
			Organise 8No Leadership and advocacy skills Training	BAC		Trainin g organis ed	X	X	X	X		12,000.00	-	-		BAC DA
												399,000.00	174,254.85	61,000.00		

Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Build a Prosperous Society

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes and Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 S T	2 N D	3 R D	4 T H	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Expanding the tourism sector through investment, innovation, the pursuit of service excellence	Infrastructure Development and Management (Feeder Roads and Transport Services)	Develop 4No. natural attractive tourist sites	4 Town/Area Councils		Tourist sites developed	X		X		15,000.00	-	45,000.00	CNC	DA
			Reshaping and Grasscutting 10No. Km of road network	All Town/Area Councils		Road network reshaped and grasscut	X	X	X	X	60,000.00		-	DWD	DA

Improve access to land for industrial development	Mainstream tourism development in district development plans	Organize inter-school cultural activities	All Town/Area Councils		Inter-school culture organised	X	X	X	X	14,000.00		-	GES	DA
		Organise 2No Technology improvement & Finishing in Auto Mechanics programme	District wide		Programmed organised	X	X	X	X	14,000.00		-	ADMIN	DA
Ensure energy availability and reliability	Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network	Organise 1No.Field Demonstration of new improved technology programme	District wide		Programmed organised	X	X	X	X	14,000.00		-	AGRIC	DA
		Organise 2No Occupational safety, health and environmental management (OSHEM)	District wide		OSHEM organised	X	X	X	X	14,000.00		-	ADMIN	DA

			Supply and Installation of street lights	District wide		Streetlight supplied and installed	X	X	X	X	14,000.00		-	DWD	DA
			Organise 8No public education/sensitization forum	District wide		Public education forum sensitized	X	X	X	X	14,000.00		-	ADMIN	DA
Improve Access to Land for Industrial Development	Facilitate access to dedicated land in every region for the establishment of multi-purpose industrial parks, sector specific industrial enclaves, and enterprise free zones	Infrastructure Development and Management (Spatial Planning)	Create 8No awareness of development control	District wide		Awareness created	X	X	X	X	14,000.00		-	Physical Planning	DA
			Organise 4No stakeholders engagement through Radio Talk show on Planning Scheme/development control	District wide		Stakeholders engaged	X	X	X	X	14,000.00	-	-	Physical Planning	DA
			Undertake 4No District layout implementation	District wide		District layout implemented	X	X	X	X	14,000.00	-	-	Physical Planning	DA

			Organize 8No sensitization forum on proper layout system in the District	District wide			X	X	X	X		14,000.00	5,000.00		Phyiscal Planning	DA
												215,000.00	5,000.00	45,000.00		

Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Build a Prosperous Society

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes and Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 S T	2 N D	3 R D	4 T H	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure improved Public Investment	Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support		Organize 1No workshops to train 125 prospective backyard farmers on small ruminants	District wide		Workshops organized	X	X	X	X	18,000.00		-	MoFA	DA
			Organise 12No Monthly Technical Review/Management meetings between DDA,	District wide		Meetings organized	X	X	X	X	14,000.00		-	MoFA	DA

			DAOs and AEsAs organized										
			Organize 1No trainings for 5 DoFA staff and 50 small ruminant farmers on good management practices in small ruminants	District wide	Training organized	X	X	X	X	15,000.00		-	MoFA DA
			Train 13No women farmers in cassava products fortification	District wide	Women farmers trained	X	X	X	X	15,000.00		-	MoFA DA
			Organize 1No food demonstrations to sensitize farmers and farming families on food preparation and utilization	District wide	Food demonstration organized	X	X	X	X	15,000.00		-	MoFA DA

		Organize 13No radio-based agricultural education programs	District wide		Programe organised	X	X	X	X	15,000.00		-	MoFA	DA
Promote agriculture as a viable businesses among the youth	Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations	Organise 1No educational tour for 13 gari processors (groups and individuals) to good practice centres to enhance adoption of recommended	District wide		Education tour organised	X	X	X	X	15,000.00		-	MoFA	DA
		Train 2No FBOs in group dynamics, agribusinesses, records keeping and create the awareness of credit facilities available to help their work	District wide		FBOs trained	X	X	X	X	15,000.00		-	MoFA	DA

		Establish 5No. demonstrations on maize production technologies	District wide	Demonstrations established	X	X	X	X	15,000.00		-	MoFA	DA
		Supply improved planting materials to 125No. cassava farmers	District wide	Improved planting materials supplied	X	X	X	X	15,000.00		-	MoFA	DA
		Organize 1No. food and agriculture fair	District Conference Hall	Food and agricultural fair organized	X	X	X	X	15,000.00		-	MoFA	DA
		Measure 25No fields and establish yield plots	District wide	Fields measured	X	X	X	X	15,000.00		-	MoFA	DA
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One district, one factory initiative	Support for DCAT	District wide	DCAT supported	X	X	X	X	14,000.00		55,000.00	MoFA	DA
		Support for 1 District 1 Factory (Cocoa and Cassava processing)	District wide	1 District 1 Factory Supported	X	X	X	X	14,000.00			MoFA	DA

Improve Post-Harvest Management	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative	Organize 1No. District Trade fair to promote local enterprises and products	District Conference Hall			X	X	X	X	14,000.00			-	BAC	DA		
		Celebrate 1No. Farmers Day	District Capital		Farmers' Day celebrated				X	14,000.00				MoFA	DA		
		Participate in Regional and National Trade/Policy Fairs	Accra/Coast		Took part in participation	X	X	X	X	14,000.00				-	BAC	DA	
		Train up to 10No. economic groups comprising of 100 members from 10 communities in the district in Micro Enterprise Management skills	District wide		Groups trained	X	X	X	X	14,000.00					-	BAC	DA
		Organise 2No Technology	District wide		Training organised	X	X	X	X	14,000.00					-	BAC	DA

			improvement and packaging training										
			Provide support to farmers for Planting for Food and Jobs program	District wide		Planting for Food and Jobs program supported	X	X	X	X	14,000.00	45,000.00	BAC DA
			Form industrial co-operatives	District wide		Industrial co-operatives formed	X	X	X	X	14,000.00	-	BAC DA
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life		Revive/Reorganize and strengthen 20No. registered coops (economic groups)in 10 communities	District wide		Groups reorganised	X	X	X	X	14,000.00		BAC DA
			Build the capacities of 10No. coops management committees comprises	District wide		Capacities built	X	X	X	X	14,000.00		BAC DA

			50 persons in leadership and groups management skills											
			Organise 4No. Sensitization and monitoring of LEAP payments in all 10 pay points	District wide		Sensitization and monitoring organized	X	X	X	X	14,000.00	-		SWCD DA
			Assist 100No Persons with Disability and vulnerable in the District	District wide		PWD and vulnerable assisted	X	X	X	X	14,000.00	1,000.00		SWCD DA
Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture	Economic Development (Agricultural Services and Management)	Organise 1No tree planting exercise	District wide		Tree planting exercise organized	X	X	X	X	14,000.00	4,070.85		MoFA DA

Promote agriculture as a viable businesses among the youth	Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations	Train 5No. technical DoA staff in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) annually in cassava	Agric, Department			X	X	X	X						MoFA	DA
		Organise 1No trainings for 5 technical DoA staff and 50 farmers on the construction of cribs for storage of maize	Agric, Department			X	X	X	X							MoFA
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for development	Educate 50No Livestock farmers on small ruminant production techniques.	District wide			X	X	X	X						MoFA	DA
		Educate 50No farmers on the advantages of	District wide			X	X	X	X						MoFA	DA

		improving local poultry by use of cockerels.												
		Facilitate and support monthly the acquisition of 8No. improved small ruminant breeds for 8 farmers	District wide		Acquisition facilitated and supported	X	X	X	X		14,000.00		-	MoFA DA
	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Make 5No clinical interventions and other logistics for prophylactic and curative treatment for small ruminants	District wide		Clinical interventions made	X	X	X	X		14,000.00		-	MoFA DA
	Strengthen research into large scale breeding and production of	Sensitize 200No farmers on child labour issues.	District wide		farmers sensitized	X	X	X	X		14,000.00		-	MoFA DA

livestock across the country	Advocate 50No consumption of micronutrient-rich foods by women & children of reproductive age in rural areas.	District wide		Advocacy done	X	X	X	X	14,000.00	-	MoFA	DA
	Undertake 180No monitoring visits by District Agricultural Officers	District wide		Monitoring visits undertaken	X	X	X	X	16,000.00	-	MoFA	DA
	Conduct 480 farm and home visits by 10 AEAs	District wide		Advocacy done	X	X	X	X	14,000.00	-	MoFA	DA
									520,000.00	5,070.85	100,000.00	

Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes and Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 S T	2 N D	3 R D	4 T H	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Safeguard the natural environ	Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links		Engage Youth in the 1No. District	District wide		Youth engaged	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	DWD	DA	

ment and ensure a resilient built environment		Afforestation Programme												
		Construction of 4No. storm Drains and pavements	Asikuma, Odoben, Brakwa, Fosuanh				X	X	X	X	16,000.00		-	MoFA DA
		Organize 1No. workshop on climate change for the public	District Conference Hall				X	X	X	X	12,000.00		-	NADMO DA
Enhance climate change resilience	Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and nondegrading practices in agriculture	Organise 200no farm farmers in planting of trees (Cassia siamea) in 80 communities and schools in the District	Distriict wide			X	X	X	X	12000			MoFA DA	
		Train 200 No farmers in the planting of tree crops (coconut, oil palm and citrus)	Distriict wide			X	X	X	X	12000			MoFA DA	
		Train 200no	Distriict wide			X	X	X	X	12000			MoFA DA	

		farmers to undertake zero tillage practices in farming			in zero tillage farm practices									
	Develop climate-resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds	Train 500No. farmers in improved cereal, root and tuber varieties	Distriict wide		Farmers trained in improved crop farming	X	X	X	X	12000			MoFA	DA
		Sensitize 200No. Farmers in the cultivation of drought resistant crop varieties	Distriict wide		farmers sensitized	X	X	X	X	12000			MoFA	DA
		Sensitize 100no farmars in the use of improved breeds (Sahelian) for better meat production	Distriict wide		farmers sensitized	X	X	X	X	12000			MoFA	DA
Improve production efficiency	Reinvigorate extension services	Provide 4No. extension services and training in	Distriict wide		Extensi on services provide d	X	X	X	X	13,15 2.36			MoFA	DA

cy and yield			climate-smart agriculture															
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development	Infrastructure Development and Management (Agricultural Services and Management)	Promote 1 No establishment and expansion of industries processing local raw materials	District wide		Industries promoted and established	X	X	X	X		18,000.00		15,365.85		MoFA	DA	
			Construct 2 no. Bore Holes	District wide		Boreholes constructed	X	X	X	X		34,000.00		62,500.00		DWD	DA	
			Undertake 10 No. Business Counselling	District wide		Training organised	X	X	X	X		14,000.00		-			BAC	DA
			Train 100 No women's group on leadership, participatory, and decision making skills	District wide		Women's group trained	X	X	X	X		14,000.00		-			BAC	DA
			Scale up 2 No. sensitization programme	District wide		Sensitization programme scale up	X	X	X	X		14,000.00					SWCD	DA

			on the right of women												
			Organise 4No District Stakeholders Forum	District Conference Hall		Business counselling undertaken	X	X	X	X		14,000.00	-		CENTRAL ADMIN DA
			Organised 4No District Consultative Meeting	District Conference Hall		Forum organised	X	X	X	X		14,000.00	-		CENTRAL ADMIN DA
			Organise 3 No MSE Sub-Committee Meeting	District Conference Hall		Meeting organised	X	X	X	X		14,000.00	-		BAC DA
Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods.	Infrastructure Development and Management (Public Works, rural housing and water management)		Organise 4No Association Managing for Survival programme	All Town/Area Councils		Programmed organised	X	X	X	X		14,000.00	-		BAC DA
			Organise 4No Management of Group Finances programme	All Town/Area Councils		Programmed organised	X	X	X	X		14,000.00	-		BAC DA
			Undertake 50No Traditional Apprentices training in NVTI	All Town/Area Councils		Certification undertaken	X	X	X	X		14,000.00	-		BAC DA

		Certification												
		Provision of 50No. Start-up kits for technical graduate apprentices	All Town/Area Councils	Start-up kits provided	X	X	X	X	14,000.00				BAC	DA
		Organise 4 No Traditional Apprentice training in Measurement and Marking out	All Town/Area Councils	Training organised	X	X	X	X	14,000.00	-			BAC	DA
		Organise 1No. Field Demonstration of new improved technology programme	All Town/Area Councils	Programmed organised	X	X	X	X	14,000.00	-			MoFA	DA
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	Organise 2No Occupational safety, health and environmental management (OSHEM)	All Town/Area Councils	OSHEM organised	X	X	X	X	14,000.00	-			MoFA	DA

mitigation			Support to disaster victims	All Town/Area Councils		Victims supported	X	X	X	X	14,000.00	5,000.00		NADMO	DA
			Organise 1No. Fire campaign	All Town/Area Councils		Fire campaign organised	X	X	X	X	14,000.00	-		NADMO	DA
			Organise 1No. Rain and windstorm awareness and monitoring	All Town/Area Councils		Awareness and monitoring organised	X	X	X	X	14,000.00	-		NADMO	DA
			Organise 2No. Afforestation awareness campaign	All Town/Area Councils		Awareness campaign organised	X	X	X	X	14,000.00	-		NADMO	DA
			Organise 1No. World Disaster Day	District Capital		Disaster day celebrated	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	5,000.00	-	NADMO	DA
											445,152.36	10,000.00	77,865.85		

Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Create opportunities for all

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes and Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 S T	2 N D	3 R D	4 T H	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity	Social Services Delivery (Environmental Health and sanitation Services)	Train 20No. Environmental Health Staff on prosecution of sanitary cases	Assembly Conference Hall			X	X	X	X		18,000.00	1,000.00	28,000.00	EHU	DA
			Organize 1No. workshop and sensitization for Skilled Artizans	Assembly Conference Hall			X	X	X	X		18,000.00	1,000.00	78,000.00	EHU	DA
			Organize 1No. hygienic campaign and sensitization programme on indiscriminate dumping of refuse and refuse disposal	All Town/Area Councils			X	X	X	X		18,000.00	1,000.00	-	EHU	DA
			Organize 1No. environmental cleaning	All Town/Area Councils			X	X	X	X		18,000.00	1,000.00	-	EHU	DA

		campaign exercise												
Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation		1 No. District Performance Review	Assembly Conference Hall		Performance reviewed	X	X	X	X	18,000.00			EHU	DA
		1No. Monitoring with Assembly members and media	District wide		Assembly members monitored	X	X	X	X	18,000.00			EHU	DA
		4 No. M&E	District wide		M&E monitoring conducted	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	2,500.00		EHU	DA
		4No. M&E meeting	Assembly Conference Hall		M&E meeting conducted	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	2,500.00		EHU	DA
		4 No. DICCS monitoring	District wide		DICCS monitoring	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	2,500.00		EHU	DA
		12 No. DICCS meeting	Assembly Conference Hall		DICCS meeting	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	2,500.00		EHU	DA
		12 No. Monthly meeting for field facilitators	Assembly Conference Hall		Facilitators meetings organised	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	2,500.00		EHU	DA
		4 No. DICCS verification	Assembly		DICCS verification	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	2,500.00		EHU	DA

			Confere nce Hall	tion done									
		Update 2020-2021 District Environme ntal Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan (DESSAP)	DPCU Secretar iat		X	X	X	X	18,00 0.00		-	EHU &SWCD	DA
	Improve the management of existing waste disposal sites to control GHGs emissions	Organize Door – To – Door Refuse Collection Exercise (100 liter bins)	District wide		X	X	X	X	18,00 0.00	1,000 .00	-	EHU	DA
		Procure 20No. disinfectant , insecticide and repellants	All Depart ments and Units		X	X	X	X	18,00 0.00	-	-	EHU	DA
		Undertake 4No. assessment of water, sanitation and hygiene behavior of 24 communiti	District wide		X	X	X	X	18,00 0.00	-	-	EHU	DA

		es, schools and sensitize them accordingly												
		Organize 4No. mass education and sensitization programs on socio-economic and health issues in 24 communities, schools, churches/mosque	District wide		Programmes organized	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	SWCD	DA
		Undertake 12No. Community Led-Total Sanitation (C.L.T.S.) and declare at least 46 Communities Open Defecation Free (ODF)	District wide		Communities declared ODF	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	1,000.00	94,000.00	EHU&SWCD	DA
	Create space for private sector participation in the provision of	Procure 12No. Sanitary tools and equipment	EHU		Sanitary tools and equipment	X	X	X	X	25,000.00	-	-	EHU	DA

	sanitation services				procured											
			Undertake 1No. medical screening of food vendor and obtain valid medical certificate	All Town/Area Councils		Medical screening undertaken	X	X	X	X		12,000.00		-	EHU	DA
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems		Upgrade 1No boreholes to Limited Mechanised piped system	Selected Coummunities		Boreholes upgraded						118,000.00	2,992.48	-	DWST	DA
	Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems		Construct 5 no. Bore Holes	Nyamen ebofo, Eyankwaaah, Kwanakwaa, Nkwantaa, Eshiem, Asarekwa		Boreholes constructed						100,000.00	1,500.00	-	DWST	DA
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery (Education, youth & sports and Library services)	Construct 5No. 2-unit KG block with ancillary, electrical wiring,	District wide		2-unit KG block constructed	X	X	X	X		100,000.00	-	-	GES	DA

participation in quality education at all levels			water harvesting facility and supply of furniture											
		District wide	Construct 1No 6-Unit classroom block with ancillary, electrical wiring, water harvesting facility and supply of furniture	6-unit Classroom block constructed	X	X	X	X	480,000.00	-	-	GES	DA	
		District wide	Construct 2No 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary, electrical wiring, water harvesting facility and supply of furniture	3-unit Classroom block constructed	X	X	X	X	620,000.00	-	-	GES	DA	
		Selected schools	Provide 500No. furniture	Furniture provided	X	X	X	X	75,000.00	-	-	GES	DA	
		All Town/Area	Construction 1No. of sports complex /	Recreational centers				X	365,000.00	-	-	GES	DA	

		recreational centers	Councils	constructed									
		Organize 1No. academic guidance workshop for head teachers and their guidance and counselling coordinators.	Assembly Conference Hall	Workshop organized	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	-	-	GES	DA
		Organize 4No. comprehensive inspection of basic schools by Circuit Supervisors	All Circuits in the District	Basic school inspection organized	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	-	-	GES	DA
		Organize 1No. Mathematics and Science workshop for Mathematics and Science Teachers	Assembly Conference Hall	Maths and Science workshop organized	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	-	-	GES	DA

			Organize 1No. Education Drive especially for Girls	All Town/A rea Council s		Girls educati on drive organis ed	X	X	X	X	15,00 0.00	-	-	GES	DA
			Organise 4No. Sensitizatio n exercise in 52 public basic schools to form reading clubs	Selected schools		Sensitiz ation exercise organis ed	X	X	X	X	15,00 0.00	-	-	GES	DA
			Organise 1No.inter- school quiz competitio n	Breman Asikum a		Inter- school quiz organiz ed	X	X	X	X	15,00 0.00	-	-	GES	DA
			Provide 1No. support to District BECE Dist mock	GES		District BECE mock support ed	X	X	X	X	15,00 0.00	-	-	GES	DA
			Support 1Not vacation classes for basic and 2 nd cycle inst./Pre- SHS classes for	All public schools		Vacatio n Classes support ed	X	X	X	X	15,00 0.00	-	8,767 .68	GES	DA

		JHS candidates												
		Organise 12No monitoring of school feeding programme	All beneficiary schools	Monitoring organised	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	-	-	GES/CENTRAL ADMIN	DA	
Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	Explore alternative sources for non-formal education	Support 1No. the activities of the Non-Formal Education Unit	Non-Formal Education Unit	Non-formal education unit supported	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	-	-	GES	DA	
	Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units	Monitor 4No School activities by District Director, CS and other field staff	All public schools	School activities monitored	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	-	-	GES	DA	
	Ensure the implementation of policy of differentiation and diversification	Facilitate 1No Expansion of the school feeding programme	Central Administration	School feeding programme facilitated and expanded	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	-	-	GES/CENTRAL ADMIN	DA	
		Organize 1No "MY FIRST DAY AT	All public schools	Organize DAY AT	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	-	-	GES	DA	

			SCHOOL" for KG 1 - BS 1 in 74 Public Schools			SCHOOL									
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 health care	Social Services Delivery (Environmental Health and sanitation Services)	Stock 4No. Community based Health Planning and Service programme (CHPS) at farming concentrated areas	District wide		CHPS compound established						90,000.00	-	195,000.00	HEALTH DIRECTORATE DA
	Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services		Organize 1No Sensitization Program on Women Empowerment, Family Planning and Gender Mainstream	District wide		Sensitization programme organized	X	X	X	X		20,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE DA
	Expand and equip health facilities		Procure and supply 4No. basic essential equipment and logistics to the public health facilities	All health public facilities		Public Health Facilities procured	X	X	X	X		12,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE DA

		Supply 2000No Mosquito nets and Life straw products	District wide		Mosquito nets supplied	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services	Organise 8No. sensitization, revitalizing and establishment of time with grandma initiative to reduce teenage pregnancy in the communities	District wide		Sensitization organized	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
		Organise 8No. health screening exercise	All Town/Area Councils		Health Screening Exercise organized	X	X	X	X	13,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
		District response initiative to epidemics	All Town/Area Councils		Initiative To Epidemics undertaken	X	X	X	X	13,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA

			Conduct 8No. Health Education exercise on malaria and 'Healthy lifestyles' annually	District wide		Health education exercise organized	X	X	X	X	13,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Conduct 4No Outreach services quarterly	District wide		Outreach services conducted	X	X	X	X	13,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Conduct 8No. health education on malaria and other health related issues annually	District wide		Health education	X	X	X	X	13,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Organize and Intensify 8No. Immunization programme and reproductive health issues	District wide		Mosquito nets supplied	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA

			Organize 8No.deworming exercise for school children	District wide		Deworming exercise organized	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Intensify 8No. Education on Family Planning Programme	District wide		Family programme planning intensified	X	X	X	X	15,087.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Conduct 8No. Education on Prevention of Infant, child & maternal mortality	District wide		Immunization programme organized and intensified	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Select and train 8No. community based surveillance volunteers on case detection and reporting	District health directorate conference hall		Infant education on Prevention organized	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
			Organise 8No Training on door to door “	All Town/Area		Selectd and trained commu	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA

		hang up “ campaign for malaria control supervisor volunteers annually	Council s		nity based surveill ance volunte ers									
Strengt hen healthc are manage ment system	Provide incentives for pre-service and specialist postgraduate trainees	Provide 2No. Incentive to staff in deprived areas	All Town/A rea Council s		In Deprive d Areas underta ken	X	X	X	X	18,00 0.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECT ORATE	DA
	Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services	Organize 8No. durbars in communiti es to promote NHIS and reproductiv e health issues	All Town/A rea Council s		Durbas organis ed	X	X	X	X	18,00 0.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECT ORATE	DA
		Registratio n of 100No. household on LEAP under the NHIS	All Town/A rea Council s		Househ olds register ed	X	X	X	X	18,00 0.00	-	-	SWCD	DA
		Establish 1No. Health Insurance offices	All Town/A rea Council s		Health Insuran ce Offices establis hed	X	X	X	X	18,00 0.00	-	-	CENTRA L ADMIN	DA

		Organise a 2 day workshop on the effect of drug abuse for 360 selected pupils in 52 public schools	All Town/Area Councils	Workshop organised	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
		Conduct 8No. facilitation the coverage of the NHIS to about 10% of the population	All Town/Area Councils	Coverage if 10% NHIS facilitated	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/SITIs infections, especially among the vulnera	Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes	Organize 8No. workshops on Malaria control, Sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS	Assembly Conference Hall	Workshops organised	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
		Organize 8No. a day's HIV/AIDS awareness workshop	Assembly Conference Hall	Awareness creation organised	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA

ble groups		Organise 8No. Training for health staff on Tuberculosis TB/HIV management and control	Assembly Conference Hall							18,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
		Intensify 8No. Education HIV/ AIDS Counseling and testing	All Town/Area Councils							18,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
		Organise 8No. Public Education on Endemic Disease i.e HIV /AIDS, TB, Malaria etc.	All Town/Area Councils							18,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA
		Organise 2No.monitors to integrate the HIV Alert Model in lesson delivery in	Selected public schools							18,000.00	-	-	HEALTH DIRECTORATE	DA

			52 public schools												
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life	Social Services Delivery (Social Welfare and community services)	Organise 4No. Sensitization and monitoring of LEAP payments in all 10 pay points	All Town/Area Councils		Sensitization and monitoring organized	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	SWCD	DA
			Organize 4No. DFMC meetings	All Town/Area Councils		Meeting organized	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	SWCD	DA
			Assist 100No Persons with Disability and vulnerable in the District	All Town/Area Councils		PWD and vulnerable assisted	X	X	X	X	39,158.42	1,000.00	-	SWCD	DA
											3,021,245.42	11,492.48	418,767.68		

Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes and Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							1 S T	2 N D	3 R D	4 T H	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting	General Administration(Management and Administration)	Organise 1No. meetings between Service providers and beneficiaries in the district	Assembly Conference Hall		Meetings organised	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	1,094.00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
			Organise 1No. Training of District Assembly Staff and Hon. Members	Assembly Conference Hall		Training organised	X	X	X	X	35,000.00	-	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
			Prepare and Gazette 1No. fee-fixing resolution	All Town/Area Councils		Fee, prepared and gazetted	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	2,389.88	-	CENTRAL ADMIN/FINANCE	DA
			100% Support to BAC/REP operations	BAC/REP		Operations support to BAC/REP	X	X	X	X	22,000.00	3,000.00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
			4No. Registration and monitor NGOs and Day care	District wide		NGOs registered and monitored	X	X	X	X	5,000.00	2,389.88	-	SWCD	DA

		centres in the District											
		Provide 100% Support to DPCU activities	Central Adinistration	DPCU activities supported	X	X	X	X	45,000.00	15,234.00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
		100% Financial support for the domestic tourism development	DPCU Secretariat	Domestic supported	X	X	X	X	45,000.00	28,333.00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
		20% Valuation of all properties in the district	All Town/Area Councils	Properties valuated	X	X	X	X	53,128.66	1,000.00	-	Phyiscal Planning	DA
		Provide 100% support for National (Independence, Republic etc) Day celebration	Central Adinistration	support provide d	X	X	X	X	45,000.00	-	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
		Supply of 2000No bags of cement	district wide	Bags of cement supplied	X	X	X	X	85,000.00	-	-		
		Supply 100No packets of	All Town/Area	Packets of roofing	X	X	X	X	70,000.00	-	-	Finance	DA

			roofing sheets	Councils		sheets supplied								
			100% Support to self Help Projects	District wide		Self help projects supported	X	X	X	X	65,000.00	8,200.00	61,757.30	CENTRAL ADMIN DA
			Organise 1No. Staff training on ICT, minutes taking and report writing	Assembly Conference Hall		Training organised	X	X	X	X	32,000.00	-	-	CENTRAL ADMIN DA
			100% Operation and maintenance of office equipment and facilities	Central Administration		Office equipment and facilities maintained	X	X	X	X	26,000.00	-	-	DWD DA
			Renovation of 5No Bungalows for D/A staff	Five District Assembly's bungalows		Staff bungalows renovated	X	X			65,000.00	-	-	DWD DA
			Construction of 2No. Bungalows for D/A staff	Breman Asikuma		Bungalow constructed	X	X	X	X	620,000.00	200.00	-	DWD DA

	Strengthen sub-district structures	100% Support to Town/Area Council operations	All Town/Area Councils		Operations supported	X	X	X	X	35,000.00	200.00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for implementing and advocating child protection and family welfare policies and programmes	Provide 100% support in the administration of juvenile justice/family in relation to care of children at court	Breman Asikuma		Administration of juvenile justice provided	X	X	X	X	25,000.00	200.00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
	Increase awareness on child protection	Organise 4No.Child trafficking sensitization in 24 communities/schools	Selected schools		Child trafficking sensitization organized	X	X	X	X	20,000.00		-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
		Organize social and public education in 10 communities on the right of children	Selected Communities		Social and public education organized	X	X	X	X	20,000.00		-	SWCD	DA
	Improve decentr	Strengthen local capacity	Improve decentralized planning	All Town/Area		Public education	X	X	X	X	20,000.00		-	Physical Planning

alised planning	for spatial planning			Councils	organised										
		Create 8No awareness of development control	All Town/Area Councils		Awareness created	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	4,963.39	-	Phyiscal Planning	DA	
		Organise 4No stakeholder engagement through Radio Talk show on Planning Scheme/development control	Breman Asikuma		Stakeholders engaged	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	10,000.00	-	Phyiscal Planning	DA	
		Undertake 4No District layout implementation	Entebia m estate, Cocoase, Mantsi mankebe, Ekumfi		District layout implemented	X	X	X	X	95,000.00	10,000.00	-	Phyiscal Planning	DA	
Strengt hen fiscal decentr alization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	General Administratio n(Planning, budgeting, M&E)	Supervise and monitor projects	District wide		Projects supervi sed and monitor ed	X	X	X	X	30,000.00	10,000.00	-	DWD	DA
			Maintenanc e of office machines	DWD		Office machin e	X	X	X	X	46,000.00	10,000.00	-	DWD	DA

					maintained									
			Procure stationery for the office	DWD	Stationery procured	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	10,000.00	-	DWD	DA
			Orgnise Capacity building of staff of District Finance office and DPCU	Assembly Conference Hall	Capacity building organised	X	X	X	X	27,600.00	10,000.00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
Promote culture in the development process	Strengthen institutions and improve coordination framework for development of culture	General Administration(Management and Administration)\	Support traditional festivals	All Town/Area Councils	Festivals supported	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	10,000.00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
			Support the traditional council in the District for cultural development	Traditional Councils	Cultural development supported	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	10,000.00		CNC	DA
			Organize inter-school cultural activities	Breman Asikum a	Inter-school culture organised	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	10,000.00	-	GES/CNC	DA
			Farmers Day Celebration	Breman Asikum a	Farmers Day celebrated	X	X	X	X	32,000.00	10,000.00	-	MoFA	DA

			Maintenance and Running of Vehicles	Central Administration		Vehicles run and maintained	X	X	X	X	85,000.00	12,000.00	-	DWD	DA
			Procure Office Consumables	Central Administration		Office consumables procured	X	X	X	X	70,000.00	12,000.00	-	CENTRAL ADMIN	DA
											1,865,728.66	191,204.15	61,757.30		
Contingency											43,243.20				

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

6.1 Introduction

Projects monitoring ensures that challenges that occur during implementation are addressed. It measures and records progress of each stage of implementation. It lays emphasis on the involvement of Traditional Authorities, Area Councils, Civil Society Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's), Development Partners and other stakeholders to create a holistic and participatory approach, effective feedback mechanisms and demand for Monitoring and Evaluation information. This chapter of the District Medium Term Development Plan outlines the institutional arrangements that will support and sustain effective Monitoring and Evaluation of the MTDP at the District level. It defines roles and responsibilities of government agencies, officials and other stakeholders in accordance with the relevant legal provisions.

The chapter therefore, outlines pertinent issues such as the monitoring matrix or results framework outlining all indicators, their baselines and targets, strategy for data collection, collation, analysis and use of results matrix, implementation, and M&E., Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format., Dissemination and Communications Strategy. Evaluation Arrangement with an Evaluation Framework or Matrix as well as Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement.

6.2: Plan Implementation, Management, Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements:

6.2.1: Plan Implementation and Management

The implementation of this plan would require active involvement and full co-operation of a number of institutions, among which are the District Assembly, Decentralized Departments, Regional and line Agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations, Parastatal, Private individuals and the communities.

6.2.2: Monitoring Activities

The implementation of the projects and programmes in the Medium Term Plan is also complemented by certain key activities that are required for effective monitoring of activities. These activities comprise of.

1. Annual Progress Review Meetings in January each year for annual review of the plan
2. Compilation of Annual Progress Reports by the end of January each year which should be based on the review meetings.
3. Information dissemination to be done over a three day period in May each year to disseminate the findings, lessons and recommendations in the review reports.
4. Organization of quarterly review meetings with developmental partners and department heads at the first month of each quarter to assess performance of plans.

5. Quarterly field visits to be embarked upon at the last month of each quarter to verify issues on the field and monitor performance of plans.

6.2.3 Stakeholders Analyses

All the identified stake holders associated with the preparation of the MTDP have been identified and classified based on their interests, needs, their roles in the planning process of the MTDP. The involvement of these stakeholders at all levels of plan preparation, implementation, Monitoring and evaluation is expected to facilitate consensus building among the stakeholders during review meetings. Stakeholders in this regard can be categorized into two categories: the Practitioners at the district and regional level such as department heads, quasi-government institutions etc. as well as intended beneficiaries such as community members at the Area Council and Community Levels and Traditional Rulers. Other stakeholders include Donor Agencies, Private Sector Groups, NGOs, FBOs, CSOs etc.

Table 6.1: Stakeholders Analyses

M&E STAKEHOLDERS	CLASSIFIC -ATION	INTEREST/NEEDS	STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVEMENT IN M&E ACTIVITIES
District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU)	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Needs Assessment 2. Data Collection, Collation and Analysis 3. Preparation & Co-ordinating of DMTDP & M&E Plan 4. M&E Plan Implementation 5. Information Dissemination 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess the needs of the people in the District 2. Collect, Collate and Analyze Data for M&E 3. Prepare & Co-ordinate DMTP & M&E Plan 4. Disseminate Information on M&E
Town/Area Councils, Departments, Units, Committees and Sub-Committees of the Assembly	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information Dissemination 2. Data Collection 3. Monitoring 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disseminate Information 2. Assist in Collection of Data 3. Monitor on-going Project/Programmes in their Localities

District Assembly	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decision making 2. By-laws 3. Deliberation and adoption of plans 	M&E Seminars, meetings, inspections, dissemination and reporting.
Members of Parliament (MPs)	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decision making 2. Provision of Common Fund for projects. 3. Monitoring 	M&E Seminars, meetings, inspections, dissemination and reporting.
Development Partners (NGO's etc)	Secondary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transparency and Accountability 2. Capacity Building 3. Logistics and Financial Support 4. Monitoring 5. Human Resource Development/Research Inputs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support in Building Capacity of DA Staff on Monitoring Issues 2. Provide Logistics and Financial Support on Monitoring Issues 3. Monitor the Funded Projects and Programmes 4. Develop Human Resource 5. Support in Providing Research Inputs
Development Partners, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) or Civil Society Organization (CSO) e.g. Youth Clubs, Small Business Associations, e.g. GPRTU, Dressmakers Association etc.	Secondary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide Data 2. Information Dissemination 3. Advocacy 4. Financial and material resources 5. Transparency and accountability 	M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations M&E results reporting and dissemination.
Traditional Authorities	Primary	Advisory services, land, transparency and accountability	M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations M&E results reporting and dissemination.

Local Government Service Secretariat,	Primary	Technical assistance, job analysis, management of services etc.	M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations M&E results reporting and dissemination.
NDPC	Primary	Policy Direction, guidelines, capacity building	M&E Plan preparation, evaluation, M&E results dissemination etc.
MLGRD	Primary	Policy Direction, guidelines, performance targets, advisory services.	M&E Plan preparation, evaluation, M&E results dissemination etc.
DACF, UDG and DDF Secretariats,	Primary	Financial resources, advisory services etc.	M&E Plan preparation, evaluation, M&E results dissemination etc.
RPCU	Primary	Technical assistance, advisory services, capacity building, performance targets etc.	M&E Plan preparation, evaluation, M&E results dissemination etc.
Media	Secondary	Transparency and accountability, etc.	Project inspection, dissemination and communication of M&E results.
Other MMDAs	Secondary	Guidelines, performance targets, advisory services etc.	Data collection, M&E results reporting and dissemination.
Consultants	Secondary	Technical Assistance	M&E Plan preparation, evaluation, PM&E etc.

6.3 Programme/Project Monitoring and Reporting

Project Monitoring formally begins as soon as actual implementation of a project starts, and it is directed at ensuring progress according to schedule, standard quality of work, and the correct delivery of inputs (including labour) according to time, quality and quantity.

In order to prepare project reports, DPCU shall compile a register of all on-going programmes and projects in the District. This means that programmes and projects undertaken under the auspices of the District Assembly, Departments and Agencies as well as Development Partners and NGOs shall be covered by this register. The Project Register of the Assembly shall be updated with details on each activity such as start-time, costs, location, and source of funding, expected date of completion, project status, etc.

6.4 Evaluation Activities

Participatory measures have also been identified to assess the achievement of objectives and ascertain the relevance of such objectives in meeting the identified goals. The evaluation process is therefore expected to provide a better insight into the design of new or subsequent plans as shown in the table below.

Table 6.2: Features for Participatory Evaluation of Plans

Type of Evaluation	Period	Actors	Participatory Evaluation Techniques
Quarterly	First Month of 2018	Internal Evaluators (Extended DPCU, Traditional Groupings, Political Heads, Opinion Leaders, SMEs, CBOs Security Agencies etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus Group Discussions, • Impact Assessment Surveys, • Inspections,
Mid Term	Fourth Month of 2018	Internal Evaluators (Extended DPCU, Traditional Groupings, Political Heads, Opinion Leaders, SMEs, CBOs Security Agencies etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory surveys, • Discussions, • Workshops.
Terminal	Sixth Month of 2018	External Evaluators (Development Partners, MDAs as well as all actors listed in the Mid Term)	
Terminal	Tenth Month of 2018	External Evaluators (Development Partners, MDAs as well as all actors listed in the Mid Term)	

6.5 Communication Strategy

Effective and efficient communication strategies have been identified as a critical success factor in project management in particular and development planning in general. In the context of development planning where

there are multiple partners of different backgrounds, skills and operating environments, the model of collaboration and the communication strategies adopted are important for delivering the best outcomes for all stakeholders.

To ensure the plan is well implemented and successful in addition to monitoring and evaluation arrangements, there must be effective communication strategy to create awareness on developmental issues on the plan. This will also ensure dissemination of the outcomes or results are acceptable to all stakeholders.

6.6 Dissemination Of Results Derived From The Implementation Process.

The ultimate outcome of the Monitoring and Evaluation Exercises is to report in a user friendly manner, the key observations and findings of the implementation process first to management of the Assembly for verification. This is followed by dissemination of the results to other stakeholders external to the Assembly. This is aimed not only at increasing accountability and transparency but to demonstrate commitment in meeting the goals of the plan as well. These stakeholders include but are not limited to the Central Regional Coordinating Council through the RPCU, Ministries Departments and Agencies (Including the National Development

Planning Commission), Development Partners, Community Members, Civil Society Groups, Private Sector Organizations, Research Institutions, Media Houses.

The technique to be adopted for dissemination will involve series of meetings or discussions to suit the various categories of stakeholders and in all such meeting the press shall be invited to facilitate further dissemination of the issues to other members of the public. Examples of such meetings include community or site meeting, heads of department meetings, workshops, focus group discussions or public fora. The issues to be discussed and disseminated at such meetings in relation to the Annual Progress Reports and the Medium Term Development Plan would therefore cover progress of work, observations, challenges and gaps identified in the various projects visited to enable management of the Assembly take pragmatic decisions.

The results to be disseminated would be generated through systematic analysis using bar charts, line graphs, maps tables and other methods of data analysis to show the results being produced by each project or programme identified in the plan. In the process care would be taken to highlight the disseminate the performance of each indicator in the achievement of goals, objectives and targets of the plan to provide opportunities for feedback of lessons learned in the implementation process.

6.6.1 Awareness Creation on Stakeholder Roles

All the identified stakeholders associated with the preparation of the MTDP have been identified and classified based on their interests, needs and their roles in the planning process of the MTDP. In this regard it would be prudent for effective awareness creation on the various roles of the stakeholders to ensure

harmonious monitoring and evaluation. The strategy is to sensitize these stakeholders at all levels of plan preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the plan. This is expected not only to ensure the success of the plan but also leads to capacity and consensus building among the stakeholders during review meetings on the plan. Stakeholders in this regard can be categorized into two categories; the practitioners at the district and regional level on the plan such as department heads, quasi-government institutions etc. as well as intended beneficiaries such as:

- Community Members at the Town/Area Council and Community Levels.
- Traditional Rulers.
- Donor Agencies and the Private Sector Operating in the NGOs, FBOs, CSO,s stakeholders would also be made to know and understand their roles to ensure clarity in the implementation process.

6.6.2 Promotion of Dialogue in Plan Implementation.

Effective dialogue shall be promoted among all stakeholders to ensure harmony in plan implementation. This would be promoted at various meetings and fora depending on the stakeholders involved. Examples of such meetings include; Community Meeting, Site Meetings Heads of Department Meetings, Workshops, Focus Group Discussions, Public Fora, Projects Site Visits, People’s Assembly.

More specifically the following activities shall be embarked upon to promote dialogue among stakeholders.

- Information Dissemination to be done through workshops over a three day period in May every year to disseminate the finding, lesions and recommendations in the review reports.
- Organization of Quarterly Review Meetings with partners at the first month of each quarter to assess performance of plans.
- Quarterly Field Visits to be embarked upon at the last month of each quarter to verify issues on the field and monitor performance of plans.

6.6.3 Promotion of Access and Management of Expectations of the Public

In order to ensure that the expectations and access to information of the intended beneficiaries of the plan are prudently managed, the following four strategies shall be adopted.

- ✓ Strengthening of the Client’s Service Unit
- ✓ Sensitization of staff on the mission of the Assembly
- ✓ Strengthen the Public Relations Unit/ Officer
- ✓ Sensitization on the Complaints Committee

6.6.4 Strengthening of the Client's Service Unit

An important aspect of ensuring access to information and managing expectation of the public on services rendered by the Assembly would be to strengthen the Client's Service Unit of the Assembly through adequate training of the officer, making enough fliers, documentation and other documents available, ensuring prompt responses to complaints and requests, refurbishing the office etc.

6.6.4.1 Sensitization of Staff on the Mission of The Assembly

The mission statement of the Assembly which is a reflection of what local governance in the District stands for should be well understood by staff to ensure that the broader organizational vision is achieved. In this regard the roles of every department or unit in enhancing the organizational mission should be well understood and practiced to ensure efficient and effective delivery of services to the populace.

6.6.4.2 Strengthen the Public Relations Unit/ Officer

The Public Relations Unit/ Officer which is the official mouthpiece of the Assembly would be well resourced to inform the public and clarify or explain pertinent development issues to the public.

6.6.4.3 Sensitization on the Complaints Committee

All stakeholders and clients who have a relationship with the Assembly are entitled to good services in respect of the varied services provided. However, there may be instances where issues may be raised with regards to the interaction between staff and clients and even among staff which would demand redress or amicable solutions. In this regard the public would be sensitized on the presence of the Complaints Committee of the Assembly which has been established through a provision in the Local Governance Act 963 which has a focus on facilitating conflict resolution among clients and practitioners at the Assembly.

6.7 MONITORING MATRIX

The matrix overleaf is the monitoring matrix to be used to track progress of projects earmarked for implementation for the 2018-2021 plan period.

The components of the matrix include;

- Policy goal
- Policy Objective
- Indicator Description
- Indicator Type
- Annual Targets for the plan period

- Disaggregation with respect to location, gender, age etc where necessary
- Monitoring frequency
- Responsibility.

Table 6.3 Monitoring Matrix

Development Dimension: Economic Development											
Adopted MDAs Dimension(s) : Build a Prosperous Society											
Adopted objectives:Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Establish 100% effective and up to date database for all Assembly's revenue sources	Percentage change in Effective database established	Output	20%	40%	30%	20%	10%	Finance Department	Quarterly	Finance	
Procure 4No. log books for all the vehicles and value books and ensure effective collaboration between agencies and departments in the use of vehicles	The count of Log books procured	Output		4	0	0	-	Finance Department	3rd Quarter	Finance	
Improve 100% supervision and monitoring mechanism in revenue generation	Percentage change inSupervision and monitoring improved	Output	10%	40%	30%	20%	10%	Finance Department	Quarterly	Finance	
Procure 6No. revenue booths	The count of Revenue booths procured	Output	0	0	2	2	2	Finance Department	Yearly	Finance	
Organize 4No. meeting for revenue collectors	The count of Meetings organised	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Finance Department	Yearly	Finance	

Prepare 1No. Revenue Improvement Plan	The count of Plan drafted	Output	0	1	0	0	-	Finance	Once	Finance	
Provide 40No. Each of uniforms, ID Cards and raincoats for revenue collectors and environmental health officers	The count of Materials provided	Output	0	40	0	0	-	Central Administration	Quarterly	Finance	
Train 10No. revenue collectors quarterly	The count of Revenue collectors trained	Output	0	10	0	0	-	Conference Hall	Quarterly	Finance	
8No Public Education on Building Permit	No. of Public educated on building permit conducted	Output	0	2	2	2	2	All Town/Area Councils	Quarterly	Physical Planning Dept	
Development Dimension: Economic Development											
Adopted MDAs Dimension(s) : Build a Prosperous Society											
Adopted objectives: Enhance business enabling environment											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
To sensitize 100% of Communities on Tax Education and Government Policies and Programmes	Percentage change in Communities sensitized	Output	10%	50%	30%	10%	10%	All Town/Area Councils	Yearly	Finance	
16No. Public Education on Revenue mobilization	The count of Public educated	Output	0	4	4	4	4	All Town/Area Councils	Yearly	Finance	
Organize 4No. seminar for Revenue Collectors	The count of Seminar organised	Output	0	1	1	1	1	District Conference Hall	Yearly	Finance	

Upgrading of 4No. Markets	The count of Markets upgraded	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Four Town/ Area councils	Yearly	Finance
Rehabilitation Of 2No. existing markets	The count of Markets rehabilitated	Output	0	0	0	1	1	All Town/Area Councils	Yearly	Finance
Institute 1No. award schemes for best revenue collectors who exceed their targets	The count of people benefited from the Award scheme instituted	Output	0	0	1	0	-	All Town/Area Councils	Once	Finance
Conduct 8No. public education on revenue collection and payment	The count of Public publiceducation conducted	Output	0	2	2	2	2	All Town/Area Councils	Yearly	Finance
4No. Public Education on impact made by Government Policies	The count of Public educated on government policies	Output	0	1	1	1	1	All Town/Area Councils	Yearly	Finance
Organise 4No. public education on Building Permit issues	The count of public education organised	Output	0	1	1	1	1	All Town/Area Councils	Yearly	Finance
4No. Organize Capacity Building for revenue collectors	The count of Capacity Building organized	Output	0	1	1	1	1	All Town/Area Councils	Yearly	Finance
Valuation of all properties in the district	Percentage change inProperties valued	Output	0	20%	20%	20%	20%	All Town/Area Councils	Yearly	Physical Planning Dept
Construction of 4No. ancillary facilities at existing market sites	The count of Facilities constructed	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Four Town/ Area councils	Yearly	DWD

Development Dimension: Economic Development											
Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Build a Prosperous Society											
Adopted objectives: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Organize 4No. Tourist promotional programmes fairs	The count of Tourism programmes fairs organised	Output	0	1	1	1	1	District Conference Hall	Yearly	Central Administration/CNC	
Development Dimension: Economic Development											
Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Build a Prosperous Society											
Adopted objectives:Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Support 800No. Women with Entrepreneurial skills	The count of Women with Entrepreneurial skills supported	Output	200	200	200	200	200	All Town/Area Councils	Yearly	BAC	
Facilitate 60No Access to REDF Credit	The count of people having Access to REDF credit facilitated	Output	0	0	20	20	20	All Town/Area Councils	Yearly	BAC	
Facilitate 10 No Access to MGF support quarterly	The count of people hadAccess to MGF credit facilitated	Output	0	2	2	2	4	All Town/Area Councils	Yearly	BAC	

Train 100No. identifiable small and micro-enterprise processing groups in entrepreneurial and management skills	The count of Groups trained	Output	10	25	25	25	25	All Town/Area Councils	Yearly	BAC
Institute 1No. small scale industrial schemes	The count of poeple benefited from the Schemes isntituted	Output	0	0	0	1	-	District Capital	Yearly	Central Administration/BAC
Establish 8No. soap making, cassava processing, cocoa husk processing, honey extraction in the district etc	The count of Extraction established	Output	0	2	2	2	2	All Town/Area Councils	Yearly	BAC
Provision of 10No Start-up kits for clients	The count of Start-up kits provided	Output	20	10	0	0	-	All Town/Area Councils	Yearly	BAC
Organise 1No Management of Group Finances programme	The count of Programmed organised	Output	0	1	0	0	-	Central Adinistration/BAC		
Educate the 80No.women's groups on how to access credit and link them to banking institution in the district	The count of Women's advocacy group educated	Output	20	20	20	20	20	All Town/Area Councils	Yearly	BAC
Re-group 1000 women into various employable skill areas	The count of Women regrouped	Output	0	250	250	250	250	All Town/Area Councils	Yearly	BAC

Organise 2No Association Managing for Survival programme	The count of Programmed organised	Output	0	0	1	1	-	All Town/Area Councils	Yearly	BAC	
Organise 8No Leadership and advocacy skills Training	The count of Training organised	Output	0	2	2	2	2	All Town/Area Councils	Yearly	BAC	
Development Dimension: Economic Development											
Adopted MDAs Dimension(s) : Build a Prosperous Society											
Adopted objectives:Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Develop 4No. natural attractive tourist sites	The count of Tourist sites developed	Output	0	1	1	1	1	4 Community	Yearly	Central Administration/CNC	
80% Tar of streets/roads	Percentage change inRoads tarred	Output	15%	5%	5%	5%	5%	AllTown/Area Councils	Yearly	DWD	
Construction 50No Culverts	The count of Culverts constructed	Output	0	15	15	15	20	AllTown/Area Councils	Yearly	DWD	
Reshaping and Grasscutting of road network	Percentage change inRoad network reshaped and grasscut	Output	0	10%	10%	10%	10%				
Construction 2The count of Slab (bridge)	The count of Bridge constructed	Output	0	1	1	0	-	Four communities	Yearly	DWD	

Organize 4No. workshop for GPRTU and Drivers on road safety	The count of Workshop organised	Output	0	1	1	1	1	District Conference Hall	Yearly	
Draft 1No. proposals to develop Tourism sites	Tourism sites development proposal drafted	Output	0	1	0	0	-	DPC U Sec.	Yearly	Planning Officer

Development Dimension: Economic Development

Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Build a Prosperous Society

Adopted objectives:Ensure energy availability and reliability

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
6No. Procure desk and table for the feeder roads office.	The count of Desk and table procured	Output	4	2	2	1	1	SWCD Office, DWD Office, IA Office, Dev't Planning Office	Yearly	Procurement Officer	

Development Dimension: Economic Development

Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Build a Prosperous Society

Adopted objectives:Ensure energy availability and reliability

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Organise 2No Technology improvement & Finishing in Auto Mechanics programme	The count of Programmed organised	Output	1	1	1	0	-	Distriict Conference Hall	Yearly	WASH Desk Officer/DEHO	

Organise 1 No. Field Demonstration of new improved technology programme	The count of Programmed organised	Output		1	1	1	1	Selected farming communities	Yearly	Department of Agric	
Organise 2 No Occupational safety, health and environmental management (OSHEM)	The count of OSHEM organised	Output		1	1	1	1	District Conference Hall	Yearly	Department of Agric	
Supply and Install 600No. street lights	The count of Streetlight supplied and installed	Output		200	200	200	200	AllTown/Area Councils	Yearly	Central Adminstration/CNC	
4No. sensitization public on the use of electricity and its associated risk	% ofPublic sensitized	Output		25%	25%	25%	25%	AllTown/Area Councils	Yearly	Central Adminstration/ECG Engineer	
Extention of electricity to 20No. newly developed areas	The count of communities Electricity extended to	Output			20			AllTown/Area Councils	Yearly	Central Adminstration/ECG Engineer	
Development Dimension: Economic Development											
Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Build a Prosperous Society											
Adopted objectives:Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlement											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Organise 8 No public education/sensitization forum	The count of Public education forum sensitized	Output		2	2	2	2	AllTown/Area Councils	Bi-annually	PP Dept	

Create 8No awareness of development control	The count of Awareness created	Output		2	2	2	2	AllTown/Area Councils	Bi-annually	PP Dept	
Organise 4No stakeholders engagement through Radio Talk show on Planning Scheme/development control	The count of times Stakeholders engaged	Output		1	1	1	1	AllTown/Area Councils	Yearly	PP Dept	
Undertake 4No District layout implementation	Percentage change inDistrict layout implemented	Output		1	1	1	1	AllTown/Area Councils	Yearly	PP Dept	
Organize 8No sensitization forum on proper layout system in the District	The count of Sensitization forum organised	Output		2	2	2	2	AllTown/Area Councils	Bi-annually	PP Dept	
Development Dimension: Economic Development											
Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Build a Prosperous Society											
Adopted objectives:Ensure improved Public Investment											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Organize 4No workshops to train 125 prospective backyard farmers on small ruminants	The count of Workshops organised	Output		1	1	1	1	AllTown/Area Councils		Agric Department	

Organise 48No Monthly Technical Review/Management meetings between DDA, DAOs and AEAs organized	The count of Meetings organised	Output		12	12	12	12	Department of Agric	Monthly	Director of Agric	
Train 13No women farmers in cassava products fortification	The count of Women farmers trained	Output		3	3	3	4	AllTown/Area Councils	Quarterly	Director of Agric	
Organize 4No food demonstrations to sensitize farmers and farming families on food preparation and utilization	The count of Food demonstration organised	Output		1	1	1	1	AllTown/Area Councils	Yearly	Agric Department	
Development Dimension: Economic Development											
Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Build a Prosperous Society											
Adopted objectives:Enhance climate change resilience											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Organise 200no farm farmers in planting of trees (Cassia siamea) in 80 communities and schools in the District	The count of Farm farmers tree planting organised	Output		50	50	50	50	AllTown/Area Councils	Yearly	Director of Agric	
Train 800 No farmers in the planting of tree crops (coconut, oil palm and citrus)	The count of Farmers trained in tree crops planting	Output		200	200	200	200	AllTown/Area Councils	Yearly	Director of Agric	
Train 800no farmers to undertake zero tillage practices in farming	The count of Farmers trained in zero tillage farm practices	Output		200	200	200	200	AllTown/Area Councils	Yearly	Director of Agric	

Train 2000No. farmers in improved cereal, root and tuber varieties	The count of Farmers trained in improved crop farming	Output		500	500	500	500	AllTown/Area Councils	Yearly	Director of Agric	
Sensitize 2000No. Farmers in the cultivation of drought resistant crop varieties	The count of farmers sensitized	Output		500	500	500	500	AllTown/Area Councils	Yearly	Director of Agric	
Sensitize 400no farmars in the use of improved breeds (Sahelian) for better meat production	The count of farmers sensitized	Output		100	100	100	100	AllTown/Area Councils	Yearly	Director of Agric	
Development Dimension: Economic Development											
Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Build a Prosperous Society											
Adopted objectives:Improve production efficiency and yield											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Provide 16No. extension services and training in climate-smart agriculture	The count of Extension services provided			4	4	4	4	AllTown/Area Councils	Quarterly	Department of Agric	
Development Dimension: Economic Development											
Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Build a Prosperous Society											
Adopted objectives:Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Organize 12No radio-based agricultural education programs	The count of Programme organised	Output		3	3	3	3	Breman Asikuma	Quarterly	Department of Agric	

Organise 4No educational tour for 13 gari processors (groups and individuals) to good practice centres to enhance adoption of recommended	The count of Education tour organised	Output		1	1	1	1	AllTown/Area Councils	Yearly	Department of Agric
Train 2No FBOs in group dynamics, agribusiness, records keeping and create the awareness of credit facilities available to help their work	The count of FBOs trained	Output			1	1		AllTown/Area Councils	bi-annually	Department of Agric
Establish 5 demonstrations on maize production technologies	The count of Demonstrations established	Output						AllTown/Area Councils		Department of Agric
Supply improved planting materials to 125 No. cassava farmers	Amount of Improved planting materials supplied	Output		125				AllTown/Area Councils	Yearly	Department of Agric
Organize 4 food and agriculture fair	The count of Food and agricultural fair organised	Output		1	1	1	1	District Conference Hall	Yearly	Department of Agric
Measure 100No fields and establish yield plots	The count of Fields measured	Output		25	25	25	25			
Development Dimension: Economic Development										
Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Build a Prosperous Society										
Adopted objectives:Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives										

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
100% support DCAT	% of DCAT supported	Output	0	1%	1%	1%	1%	District wide	Quarterly	DCAT Committee	
Support for 2No 1 District 1 Factory (Cocoa and Cassava processing)	The count of Factories Supported	Output	0	1	1	1	1	District wide	Quarterly	1 District 1 Factory Committee	
Development Dimension: Economic Development											
Adopted MDAs Dimension(s) : Build a Prosperous Society											
Adopted objectives:Improve Post-Harvest Management											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Organize 4No.District Trade fair to promote local enterprises and products	The count of District Trade fair organised	Output	0	1	1	1	1	District Capital	Yearly	Central Admin/CNC	
Participate in 4No. Regional and National Trade/Policy Fairs	The count of times Took part in participation	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Regional Capital	Yearly	BAC Head	
Train up to 10No. economic groups comprising of 100 members from 10 communities in the district in Micro Enterprise Management skills	The count of Groups trained	Output	2	2	2	3	3	Distict wide	Yearly	BAC Head	
Organise 8No Technology	The count of Training organised	Output	1	2	2	2	2	Distict wide	Yearly	BAC Head	

improvement and packaging training											
Provide support to 600No. farmers for Planting for Food and Jobs program	Percentage change inPlanting for Food and Jobs program supported	Output	200	200	200	100	100	Distict wide	Yearly	Central Admin/District Director of Agric.	
Development Dimension: Economic Development											
Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Build a Prosperous Society											
Adopted objectives: Eradicate poverty in all its forms and Development Dimensions											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Form 4No. industrial co-operatives	The count of Industrial co-operatives formed	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Distict wide	Yearly	Dept. Cov-operative Hea	
Revive/Reorganize and strengthen 20 registered coops (economic groups)in 10 communities	The count of Groups reorganised	Output	15	5	5	5	5	Distict wide	Yearly	Dept. Cov-operative Hea	
Build the capacities of 10 coops management committees comprises 50 persons in leadership and groups management skills	The count of management Capacities built	Output	2	2	2	3	3	District Assembly's Conference Hall	Yearly	Dept. Cov-operative Hea	
Organise 4No. Sensitization and monitoring of LEAP payments in all 10 pay points	The count of Sensitization and monitoring organised	Output	1	4	4	4	4	Distict wide	Yearly	Head, SWCD Dept	

Organise 4No. Sensitization and monitoring of LEAP payments in all 10 pay points	The count of Sensitization and monitoring organised	Output	1	4	4	4	4	Distict wide	Yearly	Head, SWCD Dept
Organize 16No. DFMC meetings	The count of Meeting organised	Output	4	4	4	4	4	District Capital	Yearly	Head, SWCD Dept
Assist 400No Persons with Disability and vulnerable in the District	The count of PWD and vulnerable assisted	Output	200	400	400	400	400	District wide	Yearly	Head, SWCD Dept
Assist 700No Persons with Disability and vulnerable in the District	The count of PWD and vulnerable assisted	Output						District wide	Yearly	Head, SWCD Dept

Development Dimension: Economic Development

Adopted MDAs Dimension(s) : Build a Prosperous Society

Adopted objectives:Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Organise 4No tree planting exercise	The count of Tree planting exercise organised	Output	0	1	1	1	1	District wide	Yearly	District Director of Agric	

Development Dimension: Economic Development

Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Build a Prosperous Society

Adopted objectives:Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				

Train 5 technical DoA staff in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) annually in cassava	The count of Technical DoA staff trained	Output	0	5	5	5	5	District Capital	Yearly	District Director of Agric	
Organise 5No trainings for 5 technical DoA staff and 50 farmers on the construction of cribs for storage of maize	The count of Trainings organised	Output	0	5	5	5	5	District Capital	Yearly	District Director of Agric	
Development Dimension: Economic Development											
Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Build a Prosperous Society											
Adopted objectives:Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Educate 50No Livestock farmers on small ruminant production techniques.	The count of Livestock farmers educated	Output	0	20	10	10	10	District wide	Yearly	District Director of Agric	
Educate 100No farmers on the advantages of improving local poultry by use of cockerels.	The count of Farmers educated	Output	100	100	100	100	100	District wide	Yearly	District Director of Agric	
Facilitate and support monthly the acquisition of No. 8 improved small ruminant breeds for 8 farmers	The count of Acquisition facilitated and supported	Output	0	2	2	2	2	District wide	Yearly	District Director of Agric	

Establish 1No simple model housing structures for small ruminants as demonstration points	The count of Housing structures established	Output	0	0	1	0	0	District Capital	Yearly	Central Admin/ DDA
Make 20No. clinical interventions and other logistics for prophylactic and curative treatment for small ruminants	The count of Clinical interventions made	Output	0	50	50	50	50	District Capital	Yearly	District Director of Agric
Sensitize 800No farmers on child labour issues.	The count of farmers sensitized	Output	200	200	200	200	200	District wide	Yearly	District Director of Agric
Advocate 50No consumption of micro nutrient-rich foods by women & children of reproductive age in rural areas.(50)	The count of Advocacy done	Output	20	50	50	50	50	District wide	Yearly	District Director of Agric
Undertake 180No monitoring visits by District Agricultural Officers	The count of Monitoring visits undertaken	Output	20	45	45	45	45	District wide	Yearly	District Director of Agric
Conduct 480 farm and home visits by 10 AEAs	The count of Advocacy done	Output	20	48	48	48	48	District wide	Yearly	District Director of Agric

Development Dimension: Social Development

Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Create opportunities for all

Adopted objectives:Ensure the rights and entitlements of children

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets	Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
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			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Engage 10no communities on early child marriage	The count of Communities engaged	Output	2	2	2	3	3	District wide	Quarterly	Head, SWCD Dept.	
Promote 4No. fostering for rescued children	The count of times Fostering of children promoted	Output	4	4	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	Head, SWCD Dept.	
Engage the 6No. key stakeholders (DSWCD, NCCE, DOVSU, GES, Judiciary, CHRAJ) to collaborate on child protection	The count of Stakeholders engaged	Output	0	1	1	1	1	District Assembly Conference Hall	Yearly	Head, SWCD Dept.	
Development Dimension: Social Development											
Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Create opportunities for all											
Adopted objectives:Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Sensitize 100no schools on sexual harrasment, violence and abuse.	The count of Schools sensitized	Output	0	100	100	100	100	25 Schools	Quarterly	Head, SWCD Dept.	
Sensitize the 14No. NGOs, CBOs, Assembly members, religious bodies and Traditional authorities using child protection tool kits	The count of Institutions engaged	Output	2	14	14	14	14	District wide	Yearly	Head, SWCD Dept.	

Engage 100no communities in dialogue on child marriage and trafficking , labour, parental neglect and domestic violence	The count of Communities were engaged	Output	0	100	100	100	100	District wide	Quarterly	Head, SWCD Dept.	
Train 50no staff of DSWCD, NADMO, NCCE, Agric and DVVU	The count of Staff trained	Output	0	50	50	50	50	District wide	Yearly	Head, SWCD Dept.	
Provide 4N help in the administration of juvenile justice/family in relation to care of children at court	The count of Administration of junvenile justice provided help	Output	0	4	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	Head, SWCD Dept.	
Organise 4No.Child trafficking sensitization in 24 communities/schools	The count of Child trafficking sensitization organised	Output	0	4	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	Head, SWCD Dept.	
Organize social and public education in 10 communities on the right of children	The count of Social and public education organised	Output	0	10	10	10	10	District wide	Quarterly	Head, SWCD Dept.	
Development Dimension: Social Development											
Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Create opportunities for all											
Adopted objectives:Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				

Train 20No. Environmental Health Staff on prosecution of sanitary cases	The count of EHU staff trained	Output	12	20	20	20	20	District Conference Hall	Yearly	WASH Consultants
Organize 4No. workshop and sensitization for Skilled Artizans	The count of Workshop organised	Output	24	1	1	1	1	District Conference Hall	Yearly	WASH Consultants
Organize 16No. hygienic campaign and sensitization programme on indiscriminate dumping of refuse and refuse disposal	The count of Campaign organised	Output	4	4	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	DEHO
Organize 48No environmental cleaning campaign exercise	The count of Campaign exercise organised	Output	12	12	12	12	12	District wide	Monthly	DICCS
4No. Update 2017-2018 District Environmental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan (DESSAP)	DESSAP updated	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Central Admin	Yearly	DICCS
Organize 16No. Door – To – Door Refuse Collection Exercise (100 liter bins)	The count of Refuse collection exercise organised	Output	0	4	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	DEHO
Provide 4No refuse containers	The count of Refuse container provided	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Four Town/Area Councils	Yearly	Central Admin/DICCS

Procure 20No each of disinfectant, insecticide and repellants	The count of disinfectant, insecticide and repellants procured	Output	0	5	5	5	5	Four Town/Area Councils	Yearly	DEHO
Undertake 4No. assessment of water, sanitation and hygiene behavior of 24 communities, schools and sensitize them accordingly	The count of Assessment undertaken	Output	4	4	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	DSHEP
Organize 4No. mass education and sensitization programs on socio-economic and health issues in 24 communities, schools, churches/mosque	The count of Programmes organised	Output	1	1	1	1	1	District wide	Quarterly	Health Directorate
Undertake 204No. Community Led-Total Sanitation (C.L.T.S.) and declare at least 100 Communities Open Defecation Free (ODF)	The count of Communities declared ODF	Output	26	51	51	51	51	District wide	Quarterly	DICCS
Procure 10No Sanitary tools and equipment	The count of Sanitary tools and equipment procured	Output	0	10	0	0	0	Central Admin	Yearly	DEHO
Procure 1 No Cesspit emptier	The count of Cesspit emptier procured	Output	0	0	1	0	-	Central Admin	Yearly	DEHO

Organise 4No environmental cleaning campaign	The count of Campaign organised	Output	0	4	4	4	4	All Town/Area Councils	Yearly	DEHO
Undertake No.4 medical screening of food vendor and obtain valid medical certificate	The count of Medical screening undertaken	Output	0	4	4	4	4	District wide	Yearly	DEHO
Construction of 1No. slaughter house	The count of Slaughter house constructed	Output	0	1	0	0	0	Brema Asikuma	Yearly	DEHO
Construction of 1No Public Pen	The count of Public Pen constructed	Output	0	0	1	0	0	Brema Asikuma	Yearly	DEHO

Development Dimension: Social Development

Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Create opportunities for all

Adopted objectives:Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Upgrade 5No boreholes to Limited Mechanised piped system	The count of Boreholes upgraded	Output	1	0	1	2	2	District wide	Quarterly	DWD/WASH TEAM	
Construct 2No Small-Town Water Supply System	The count of Small Town Water supply system constructed	Output	0	2	0	0	0	Odoben, Kuntanase	Yearly	CWSA/WASH TEAM	
Construct 20 no. Bore Holes	The count of Boreholes constructed	Output	10	2	1	1	1	District wide	Bi-monthly	CWSA/WASH TEAM	

Development Dimension: Social Development

Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Create opportunities for all											
Adopted objectives:Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Construct 20 No. 2-unit KG block	The count of 2-unit KG block constructed	Output	1	5	5	5	5	District wide	Quarterly	DPCU	
Construct 4 No 6-Unit classroom block	The count of 6-unit Classroom block constructed	Output	1	1	1	1	1	District wide	Yearly	DPCU	
Construct 4 No 3-Unit classroom block	The count of 3-unit Classroom block constructed	Output	1	2	1	1	-	District wide	Yearly	DPCU	
Construction of 2No 2-unit teachers quarters	The count of Teachers quarters constructed	Output	0	0	1	1	-	District Capital	Yearly	DPCU	
Provide 5000No. furniture	The count of Furniture provided	Output	0								
Construction of 1No. sports complex / recreational centers	The count of construction recreational centers	Output	0	500	1000	1500	2,000	Selected Schools	Yearly	DPCU/GES	
Construction of 11 No. institutional latrines (4-seater KVIP Toilet and Urinal for Basic Schools)	The count of Institutional latrines (4-seater KVIP Toilet and Urinal for Basic Schools) constructed	Output	5	0	3	4	4	Selected Schools	Yearly	DPCU/GES	

Construction of 2 No. ICT Center with Library in each town	The count of ICT with library constructed	Output	0	0	0	1	-	Selected Communités	Yearly	DPCU	
Development Dimension: Social Development											
Adopted MDAs Dimension(s) : Create opportunities for all											
Adopted objectives:Strengthen school management systems											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Institute 1No. scholarship scheme for brilliant street children and brilliant orphans for basic education	Scholarship instituted	Output	0	0	1	0	0	Central Admin	Yearly	MGT	
Organize 4No. academic guidance workshop for head teachers and their guidance and counselling coordinators.	The count of Workshop organised	Output	0	1	1	1	1	All Headteachers	Yearly	GES	
Organize 8No. comprehensive inspection of basic schools by Circuit Supervisors	The count of Basic school inspection organised	Output	8	8	8	8	8	All Schools	Yearly	GES/Circuit Supervisors	
Organize 4No. Mathematics and Science workshop for Mathematics and Science Teachers	The count of Maths and Science workshop organised	Output	1	1	1	1	1	District Capital	Yearly	GES	
Organize 8No. Education Drive especially for Girls	The count of Girls education drive organised	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Selected Communités	Yearly	GES	

Formation of 108No. Girl Clubs in schools	The count of Girls forming the club	Output	0	1	0	0	-	Selected Communitites	Yearly	NADMO
Lunch and implement 1No. Best Teacher Award	Best teacher award scheme lunched implemented	Output	0	0	0	0	-	District Capital	Yearly	Central Admin
Organise 4No. Sensitization exercise in 52 public basic schools to form reading clubs	The count of Sensitization exercise organised	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Selected schools	Yearly	GES
Organise 4No. inter-school quiz competition	The count of Inter-school quiz organized	Output	1	1	1	1	1	District Capital	Yearly	GES
Provide 4No. support to District BECE Dist mock	The count of schools District BECE mock supported	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Selected Centres	Yearly	Central Admin/GES
Provision of 1No. E-Library complex	Year of E-library provided	Output	0	0	0	1	-	District Capital	Yearly	central admin
Support vacation classes for 7No. centres for basic and 2 nd cycle inst./Pre-SHS classes for JHS candidates	The count of of school supported with Vacation Classes	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Selected 7 Centres	Yearly	Central Admin/GES
Organizing 4No. refresher courses and capacity building for teachers	The count of Refresher courses organised	Output	1	1	1	1	1	All teachers	Yearly	GES
Organise 16No. monitoring of school feeding programme	The count of Monitoring organised	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Selected Beneficiary Schools	Quarterly	Desk Officer/DCE

Development Dimension: Social Development

Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Create opportunities for all											
Adopted objectives:Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Support 4No. activities of the Non-Formal Education Unit	Non-formal education unit supported	Output	0	1	1	1	1	District Capital	Yearly	Head, Non-Formal Education	
4No Monitoring of School activities by District Director, CS and other field staff	The count of times School activities monitored	Output	4	4	4	4	4	All Schools	Quarterly	Director, GES	
Facilitate 4No.the Expansion of the 26No school feeding programme	The count of Schools covered for School facilitated and expanded	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Selected Schools	Yearly	DCD/Central Admin	
Organize 4No. "MY FIRST DAY AT SCHOOL" for KG 1 - BS 1 in 74 Public Schools	The count of Organize DAY AT SCHOOL	Output	4	4	4	4	4	74 Public schools	Yearly	GES/Central Admin	
Development Dimension: Social Development											
Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Create opportunities for all											
Adopted objectives:Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				

Establish 1 No. effective community based health planning and service programme (CHPS) at farming concentrated areas	The count of CHPS compound established	Output	0	1	0	0	0	Adumenu	Yearly	DWD/HEALTH DIRECORATE
Train 20 No. Community health officers to work at the new CHPS compounds	The count of Community health workers trained	Output	0	20	0	0	-	District wide	Yearly	Health Directorate
Organize 4No. Sensitization Program on Women Empowerment, Family Planning and Gender Mainstream	The count of Sensitization programme organised	Output	4	4	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	Gender Desk Officer
Upgrade 1No. CHPS to Health Centre	The count of CHPS compound upgraded	Output	0	0	0	1	-	Anhwiam	Yearly	DWD/HEALTH DIRECORATE
Facilitate the Completion of 1No Jamra Polyclinic	Poly clinic completion facilitated	Output	1	1	0	0	0	Jamra	Yearly	Central Admin
Procure and supply 20No. basic essential equipment and logistics to the public health facilities	The count of Public Health Facilities procured	Output	0	20	0	0	-	All CHPS	Yearly	Health Directorate

Development Dimension: Social Development

Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Create opportunities for all

Adopted objectives:Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Organise 32No. sensitization, revitalizing and establishment of time with grandma initiative to reduce teenage pregnancy in the communities	The count of Sensitization organised	Output	0	8	8	8	8	All Town/Area Councils	Quarterly	Health Directorate	
Organise 8No. health screening exercise	The count of Health Screening Exercise organised	Output	8	8	8	8	8	All Town/Area Councils	Quarterly	Health Directorate	
8No. District response initiative to epidemics	The count of Initiative To Epidemics undertaken	Output	8	8	8	8	8	All Town/Area Councils	Quarterly	Health Directorate	
Conduct 32No. Health Educaton exercise on malaria and 'Healthy lifestyles' annually	The count of Health education exercise organised	Output	8	8	8	8	8	All Town/Area Councils	Quarterly	Health Directorate	
Conduct 4No Outreach services quarterly	The count of Outreach services conducted	Output	8	8	8	8	8	All Town/Area Councils	Quarterly	Health Directorate	
Conduct 8No. health education on malaria and other health related issues annually	The count of Health education	Output	8	8	8	8	8	All Town/Area Councils	Quarterly	Health Directorate	

Organize and Intensify 32No. Immunization programme and reproductive health issues	The count of Immunization programme and reproductive health issues	Output	8	8	8	8	8	All Town/Area Councils	Quarterly	Health Directorate
Organize 32No.deworming exercise for school children	The count of Deworming exercise organised	Output	8	8	8	8	8	All Town/Area Councils	Quarterly	Health Directorate
Intensify 8No. Education on Family Planning Programme	The count of times Family programme planning intensified	Output	8	8	8	8	8	All Town/Area Councils	Quarterly	Health Directorate
Conduct 8No. Education on Prevention of Infant, child & maternal mortality	The count of Immunization programme organised and intensified	Output	8	8	8	8	8	All Town/Area Councils	Quarterly	Health Directorate
Select and train 32No. community based surveillance volunteers on case detection and reporting	The count of Infant education Prevention organised	Output	8	8	8	8	8	All Town/Area Councils	Quarterly	Health Directorate
Organise 8NoTraining on door to door “ hang up “ campaign for malaria control supervisor volunteers annually	The count of community based surveillance volunteers selected and trained	Output	8	8	8	8	8	All Town/Area Councils	Quarterly	Health Directorate

Development Dimension: Social Development

Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Create opportunities for all

Adopted objectives:Strengthen healthcare management system

Indicators		Baseline	Targets	Disaggregation		Responsibility
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	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		Monitoring Frequency	
Provide 2No. scholarship to nurses in the District	The count of nurses providedwith scholarship	Output	0	0	2	0	0	District Capital	Yearly	Health Directorate
Provide Incentive to 4No. staff in deprived areas	The count of staff provided with Incentive	Output	0	0	0	2	2	Selected Communitis	Yearly	GES
Organize 8No. durbars in communities to promote NHIS and reproductive health issues	The count of durbars provided to promote NHIS and reproductive health issues	Output	1	8	8	8	8	All Town/Area Councils	Yearly	SWCD
Registration of 100No. household on LEAP under the NHIS	The count of Households registered	Output	100	100	100	100	100	District wide	Yearly	SWCD
Establish 2No. Health Insurance offices	The count of Health Insurance Offices established	Output							Yearly	SWCD
Organise a 2 day workshop on the effect of drug abuse for 360 selected pupils in 52 public schools	The count of Workshop organised	Output	1	1	1	0	0	Selcted public schools	Yearly	GES
Conduct 8No. facilitation the coverage of the NHIS to about 10Percentage change inthe population	% Coverage of NHIS facilitated	Output	0	2%	2%	3%	3%	District wide	Yearly	SWCD

Development Dimension: Social Development

Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Create opportunities for all											
Adopted objectives:Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Organize 8No. workshops on Malaria control, Sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS	The count of Workshops organised	Output	8	8	8	8	8	All Town/Area Councils	Yearly	Health Directorate	
Organize 32No. a day's HIV/AIDS awareness workshop annually	The count of Awareness creation organised	Output	8	8	8	8	8	All Town/Area Councils	Yearly	Health Directorate	
Organise 8No. Training for health staff on Tuberculosis TB/HIV management and control	The count of Trainng organised	Output	8	8	8	8	8	All Town/Area Councils	Yearly	Health Directorate	
Intensify 8No. Education HIV/ AIDS Counseling and testing	The count of Education organised	Output	8	8	8	8	8	All Town/Area Councils	Yearly	Health Directorate	
4No.Public Education on Endemic Disease i.e HIV /AIDS, TB, Malaria etc.	Percentage change inPublic educated	Output	4	4	4	4	4	All Town/Area Councils	Yearly	Health Directorate	
Organise 8No.monitor to integrate the HIV Alert Model in lesson delivery in 52 public schools	The count of Monitoring organised	Output	8	8	8	8	8	All Town/Area Councils	Yearly	Health Directorate	
Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements											
Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment											
Adopted objectives:Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services											

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Undertake Spot improvement of 100km of feeder roads	The count of km Spot improvement undertaken	Output	20	25	25	25	25	District capital	Yearly	DWD	
Construction of 4No. storm Drains and pavements	The count of Storm drains constructed	Output	0	1	1	0	0	Selected communities	Yearly	DWD	
Organize 4No. workshop on climate change for the public	The count of Workshop organised	Output	1	1	1	1	1	District capital	Yearly	DDA	
Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements											
Adopted MDAs Dimension(s) : Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment											
Adopted objectives: Enhance quality of life in rural areas											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Promote the 20No. establishment and expansion of industries processing local raw materials	The count of Industries promoted and established	Output	0	5	5	5	5	District wide	Yearly	Head, Co-op, BAC	
Build the capacities of 10No. viable coops (econs groups) with up to 100 members in group dynamics training skills	The count of Groups trained	Output	2	10	10	10	10	District wide		Head, Co-op,	
Trained 10 viable coops with 100 members from 10 communities in participatory strategic	The count of Capacities built	Output	10	10	10	10	10	District wide	Yearly	Head, Co-op,	

planning & guide them to develop a three year Action Plan										
Undertake 100No.Business Counselling	The count of Training organised	Output	20	25	25	25	25	District wide	Yearly	Head, Co-op,
Train 100 women's group on leadership, participatory, and decision making skills	The count of Women's group trained	Output	20	25	25	25	25	District wide	Yearly	Head, Co-op,
Scale up 4No.sensitization programme on the right of women	The count of times Sensitization programme scaled up	Output	2	1	1	1	1	District wide	Yearly	SWCD
Organise 4No District Stakeholders Forum	The count of Business counselling undertaken	Output	4	4	4	4	4	All Town/Area councils	Yearly	Head, BAC
Organised 4No District Consultative Meeting	The count of Forum organised	Output	4	4	4	4	4	District capital	Quarterly	Head, BAC
Organise 3 No MSE Sub-Committee Meeting	The count of Meeting organised	Output	3	3	3	3	3	District capital	Quarterly	Head, BAC
Organise 8No Basic Community Based Skills Training	The count of Meeting organised	Output	2	2	2	2	2	Selected communities	Quarterly	Head, BAC
Organise 8No Technology improvement and packaging training	The count of Training organised	Output	2	2	2	2	2	Selected communities	Quarterly	Head, BAC
Organise 4No Association Managing	The count of Programmed organised	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Selected communities	Quarterly	Head, BAC

for Survival programme										
Organise 4No Management of Group Finances programme	The count of Programmed organised	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Selected communities	Quarterly	Head, BAC
Undertake 4No. Training 50No Traditional Apprentices in NVTI Certification	The count of Certification undertaken	Output	2	15	15	15	20	Selected communities	Quarterly	Head, BAC
Organise 8 No Traditional Apprentice training in Measurement and Marking out	The count of Training organised	Output	4	2	2	2	2	Selected communities	Bi-Annually	Head, BAC
Organise 1No.Field Demonstration of new improved technology programme	The count of Programmed organised	Output	0	0	1	0	-	Selected communities	Yearly	Head, BAC

Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Adopted objectives: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Organise 2No Occupational safety, health and environmental management (OSHEM)	The count of OSHEM organised	Output	0	1	0	1	-	District wide	Yearly	NADMO	
Identification of 4No.Disaster Prone Areas	The count of Areas identified	Output	0	4	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	NADMO	
Form 1No.disaster prevention clubs	Clubs formed	Output	0	0	1	0	-	District capital	Yearly	NADMO	

Support to 100No. disaster victims	The count of Victims supported	Output	20	25	25	25	25	District wide	Yearly	NADMO	
Organise 4No. Fire campaign	The count of Fire campaign organised	Output	4	4	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	NADMO	
Organise 4No. Rain and windstorm awarenes and monitoring	The count of Awareness and monitoring organised	Output	0	2	2	0	-	District wide	Quarterly	NADMO	
Organise 2No. Afforestation awareness campaignB376:N384	The count of Awareness campaign organised	Output	0	1	0	1	-	District wide	Quarterly	NADMO	
Organise 4No. Durbars to creat awareness for planting eggplant for revenue generatiion	The count of Durbar organised	Output	0	1	1	1	1	District wide	Quarterly	NADMO	
Organise 4No. World Disaster Day	The count of Disaster days celebrated	Output	0	1	1	1	1	District capital	Quarterly	NADMO	
Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability											
Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Maintain a stable, united and safe society											
Adopted objectives:Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Organise 4No. meetings between Service providers and beneficiaries in the district	The count of Meetings organised	Output	1	1	1	1	1	District Capital	Yearly	DCD/MGT	
Organise 4No Training of District	The count of Training organised	Output	1	1	1	1	1	District Capital	Yearly	HRM	

Assembly Staff and Hon. Members											
100% Support to BAC/REP operations	Percentage change in Operations support to BAC/REP	Output	1	100%	###	100%	####	District Capital	Yearly	Head, BAC	
Registration and monitor NGOs and Day care centres in the District	The count of NGOs registered and monitored	Output	1	1	1	1	1	District Wide	Yearly	SWCD	
Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability											
Adopted MDAs Dimension(s) : Maintain a stable, united and safe society											
Adopted objectives: Deepen political and administrative decentralisation											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Financial support for the 4No. domestic tourism sites development	The count of Domestic tourism sited supported	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Selected communities	Quarterly	Central Administration/CNC/DPO	
Prepare and Gazette 4No. fee-fixing resolution	The count of times Fee fixing , prepared and gazetted	Output	1	1	1	1	1	District Capital	Yearly	Budget committee/F&A committee	
Provide 4No. support for National (Independence, Republic etc) Day celebration	The count of support provided	Output	1	1	1	1	1	District Capital	Yearly	Central Admin/GES	
Support 4No. self Help Projects	The count of Self help	Output	0	1	1	1	1	District Wide	Yearly	Central Admin	

	projects supported										
Provide 100% Support to DPCU activities	Percentage change in supported with DPCU	Output	50%	100%	###	100%	####	District Capital	Quarterly	Central Admin	
Support to 8No. Town/Area Council operations	The count of Town/Area Council supported	Output	80%	100%	###	100%	####	All Town/Area Councils	Quarterly	Central Admin	
Provide 100% logistics for offices of Area Councils.	Percentage change in Logistics Provided	Output	50%	100%	###	100%	####	All Town/Area Councils	Quarterly	Central Admin	
Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability											
Adopted MDAs Dimension(s) : Maintain a stable, united and safe society											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Supply 20000No. Bags of cements	The count of Bags of cement supplied	Output	2000	3000	5000	5000	5000	District Wide	Yearly	Central Admin	
Supply 100No packets of roofing sheets	The count of Packets of roofing sheets supplied	Output	20	25	25	25	25	District Wide	Yearly	Central Admin	
Renovation of 3No. W.C and hand wash basin.	The count of W.C and hand wash basin renovated	Output	0	3	0	0	0	DWD	Yearly	DWD	
Organise Staff training on ICT, minutes taking and report writing	The count of Training organised	Output	1	1	1	1	1	District Capital	Yearly	HR	

Operation and maintenance of office equipment and facilities	The count of Office equipment and facilities maintained	Output	All	All	All	All	All	District Assembly Conference Hall	Yearly	Central Admin
Procuring 5No.new desktop computer & printer for feeder roads office	The count of Desktop computer & printer procured	Output	1	0	2	3	0	Central Admin	Yearly	Procurement/ IT Personnel
Renovation of 5No Bungalows for D/A staff	The count of Staff bangalows renovated	Output	1	3	2	0	0	District Capital	Yearly	DWD
Construction of 2No. Bugalows for D/A staff	The count of Bungalow constructed	Output	0	0	1	1	0	District Capital	Yearly	

Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Adopted MDAs Dismension(s) : Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Adopted objectives:Improve decentralised planning

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Organise 8No public education/sensitization forum	The count of Public education organised	Output	2	2	2	2	2	All Town/Area Councils	Bi-Annually	DPCU	
Create 8No awareness of development control	The count of Awareness created	Output	2	2	2	2	2	All Town/Area Councils	Bi-Annually	DPCU	
Organise 4No stakeholders engagement through Radio Talk show on	The count of Stakeholders onged	Output	2	2	2	2	2	All Town/Area Councils	Bi-Annually	Physical Planning Dept.	

Planning Scheme/development control											
Organise 4No. Donors Conference	The count of Donors Conference organised	Output	0	1	1	1	1	District Capital	Yearly	Central Admin	
Organize 8No sensitization forum on proper layout system in the District	The count of Sensitization forum organised	Output	1	2	2	2	2	All Town/Area Councils	Bi-Annually	Physical Planning Dept.	
Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability											
Adopted MDAs Dimension(s) : Maintain a stable, united and safe society											
Adopted objectives:Strengthen fiscal decentralization											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Orgnise 4No.Capacity building of staff of District Finance office and DPCU	The count of Capacity building organised	Output	0	1	1	1	1	District Assembly Conference Hall	Yearly	HR	
Supervise and monitor projects	The count of Projects supervised and monitored	Output	4	4	4	4	4	District Wide	Quarterly	DPCU	
Institute award schemes for best revenue collectors who exceed their targets	Year o f Award scheme instituted	Output	0	0	1	0	-	District Capital	Yearly	Central Administrtrtion	
Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability											
Adopted MDAs Dimension(s) : Maintain a stable, united and safe society											
Adopted objectives:Promote culture in the development process											

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Support 4No. traditional festivals	The count of times Festivals supported	Output	1	1	1	1	1	District Capital	Yearly	Central Admin/CNC	
Support 4No. traditional council in the District for cultural development	The count of times Cultural development supported	Output	1	1	1	1	1	All Town/Area Councils	Yearly	Central Admin/CNC	
Organize 4N0. inter-school cultural activities annually	The count of Inter-school culture organised	Output	1	1	1	1	1	District Capital	Yearly	Central Admin/GES	
Organise 4No.Farmers Day Celebration	The count of Farmers Day celebrated	Output	1	1	1	1	1		Yearly	Dept. of Agric/Central Admin	
The count of Vehicles run and maintained	The count of Vehicles run and maintained	Output	6	6	6	6	6	District Capital	Monthly	Central Admin/Transport officer	
Procurement of 48No. Motorbikes for Assembly Members	The count of Motorbikes procured	Output	0	0	48	0	0	District Capital	Yearly	Central Admin/Transport officer	
Maintain and run 6No Vehicles	The count of Vehicles run and maintained	Output	6	6	6	6	6	District Capital	Monthly	Central Admin/Transport officer	
100% Procure Office Consumables	Percentage change inOffice consumerbles procured	Output	100%	100%	###	100%	####	Central Admin	Quarterly	Procurement officer	

The following register shall be adopted in the implementation of the projects and programmes in the matrix above.

Table 6.3: Programme/Project Register Format

1.	Programme/Project Name
2.	DMTDP Medium-term goal
3.	District Sector
4.	Project Description
5.	Project Location
6.	Contractor
7.	Budget, source and type of funding
8.	Date started
9.	Expected completion date
10.	Contract sum
11.	Expenditure to date
12.	Project implementation status
13.	Remarks

6.8 Analysis of Stakeholders

The table below shows how the various stakeholders required for monitoring and evaluations of the plans shall be organized with respect to their classification, interests/ needs and their involvement in the M&E activities.

Table 6.4: Stakeholder Analysis

M&E Stakeholders	Classification	Interest/Needs	Stakeholders Involvement In M&E Activities

District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU)	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Needs Assessment 7. Data Collection, Collation and Analysis 8. Preparation & Co-ordinating of DMTDP & M&E Plan 9. M&E Plan Implementation 10. Information Dissemination 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Assess the needs of the people in the District 6. Collect, Collate and Analyze Data for M&E 7. Prepare & Co-ordinate DMTP & M&E Plan 8. Disseminate Information on M&E
Town/Area Councils, Departments, Units, Committees and Sub-Committees of the Assembly	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Information Dissemination 5. Data Collection 6. Monitoring 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Disseminate Information 5. Assist in Collection of Data 6. Monitor on going Project/Programmes in their Localities
District Assembly	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Decision making 5. By-laws 6. Deliberation and adoption of plans 	M&e Seminars, meetings, inspections, dissemination and reporting.
Members of Parliament (MPs)	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Decision making 5. Provision of Common Fund for projects. 6. Monitoring 	M&e Seminars, meetings, inspections, dissemination and reporting.
Development Partners (NGO's etc.)	Secondary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Transparency and Accountability 7. Capacity Building 	6. Support in Building Capacity of DA Staff on Monitoring Issues

		8. Logistics and Financial Support 9. Monitoring 10. Human Resource Development/Research Inputs	7. Provide Logistics and Financial Support on Monitoring Issues 8. Monitor the Funded Projects and Programmes 9. Develop Human Resource 10. Support in Providing Research Inputs
Development Partners, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) or Civil Society Organization (e.g. Youth Clubs), Small Business Associations (e.g. GPRTU, Dressmakers Association etc..)	Secondary	6. Provide Data 7. Information Dissemination 8. Advocacy 9. Financial and material resources 10. Transparency and accountability	M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations M&E results reporting and dissemination.
Traditional Authorities	Primary	Advisory services, land, transparency and accountability	M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations M&E results reporting and dissemination.

Local Government Service Secretariat,	Primary	Technical assistance, job analysis, management of services etc.	M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations M&E results reporting and dissemination.
NDPC	Primary	Policy Direction, guidelines, capacity building	M&E Plan preparation, evaluation, M&E results dissemination etc..
MLGRD	Primary	Policy Direction, guidelines, performance targets, advisory services.	M&E Plan preparation, evaluation, M&E results dissemination etc..
DACF, UDG and DDF Secretariats,	Primary	Financial resources, advisory services etc..	M&E Plan preparation, evaluation, M&E results dissemination etc.
RCC	Primary	Technical assistance, advisory services, capacity building, performance targets etc..	M&E Plan preparation, evaluation, M&E results dissemination etc.
Media	Secondary	Transparency and accountability, etc..	Project inspection, dissemination and communication of M&E results.

Other MMDAs	Secondary	Guidelines, performance targets, advisory services etc..	Data collection, M&E results reporting and dissemination.
Consultants	Secondary	Technical Assistance	M&E Plan preparation, evaluation, PM&E etc.

6.9 Reporting Arrangements

The implementation of the projects and programmes in the Medium Term Plan is also complemented by certain key activities that are designed to ensure effective reporting of activities. These activities comprise of;

6. Annual Progress Review Meetings in January each year for annual review of the plan
7. Compilation of Annual Progress Reports by the end of January each year which should be based on the review meetings.
8. Information dissemination to be done over a three-day period in May each year to disseminate the findings, lessons and recommendations in the review reports.
9. Organization of quarterly review meetings with developmental partners and department heads at the first month of each quarter to assess performance of plans.
10. Quarterly field visits to be embarked upon at the last month of each quarter to verify issues on the field and monitor performance of plans.

The reporting format for monitoring and evaluation is shown below.

6.10: Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports Format

Title Page

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

Introduction

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

M&E Activities Report

- i. Programme/Project status for the quarter or year
- ii. Update on funding sources and disbursements
- iii. Update on indicators and targets
- iv. Update on critical development and poverty issues

v. Evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendations
Participatory M&E undertaken

vi. and their results

The Way Forward

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

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

7.1 Introduction

The brainchild of this 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan is 2014-2017 Medium Term Plan which made way for another stride to achieve the vision through very pragmatic strategies, programmes and projects developed for the 2018 -2021 plan period. These interventions are envisaged to be owned by intended beneficiaries since the various projects were inputs made through their active participation during stakeholders' consultation. The plan placed emphasis essentially on projects and programmes such as water, roads, drainage, health, education and also to rehabilitate deficient infrastructure in all the sectors. To implement the plans effectively, complementary projects relating to institutional strengthening or capacity building have also been weighed while drawing the plan to strategically place the Assembly in high position. It is noteworthy to knowledge the roles that the Development Partners played in designing the plan, funding and implementation in the various strategies and projects.

To ensure the District succeeds there is the need for monitoring and evaluation issues to be addressed timely and given the needed attention it deserves meet targets set. If these reasons were bought into, there will be active participation in the development plans of the District and the public will feel they own all the projects which will go a long to actually improve the life of the people in the District. This will bring about sustainability of all programmes and projects initiated.

A critical success factor in project management in particular and development planning in general which is the identification of effective and efficient communication strategies. In the context of development planning where there are multiple partners of differing backgrounds, skills and operating environments, the model of collaboration and the communication strategies adopted are important for delivering the best outcomes for all stakeholders.

Since there is no ideal model, the approaches to be adopted will depend on the objectives, and partners, and the resources available to them. That notwithstanding, the approaches to be adopted will include among others;

- ensure the availability of accurate information for those involved in the plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation;
- facilitate the planning, coordination and implementation of action plans;
- influence the attitudes and behaviour of stakeholder groups; and
- encourage and facilitate feedback and response mechanisms.

These have been proposed because poorly understood decisions can lead to confusion and extended delays. Also decisions made by individuals without reference to others involved can be a source of real tension. Well intentioned stakeholders may derail plan implementation if they were not aware of the rationale behind certain changes in the plan.

The District Planning Coordinating Unit shall hold a number of fora to:

- determine the roles and expectations of all stakeholders, and their communication requirements;
- develop systems for regular communications with stakeholders;
- develop strategies for the documentation of decisions and discussion; and
- document agreed processes for the resolution of disagreement or conflict.

7.1 Roles, Expectations and Information Requirements

During the first quarter of every year of the plan time will be spent in clarifying roles and expectations of all stakeholders. Indeed, all the stakeholders need to know exactly what their role entails.

Face to face meetings have continuously been reported as essential to building bonds between the implementing institution and its partners, and exploring the strengths, weakness and constraints of individual stakeholders. Fully understanding the institutional cultural variations, different uses of terminology, and the nuances of interpretation, is very vital for the successful implementation of this plan. Therefore, the Assembly shall adopt the face to face approach to ensure that many basic problems are dealt with at the start. Joint benchmarks shall also be determined collaboratively at the commencement of the implementation of each annual action plan. The Assembly shall also invest in relationship building to increase stakeholder buy in and make resolution of subsequent issues arising easier.

7.2 Frequency

The early phases of this plan implementation will require more intense consultation and collaboration. Quite a number of meetings and engagement sessions shall be held with the stakeholders to discuss the status of plan implementation and review it accordingly.

7.3 Plan Co-ordination

A Communication and Dissemination Plan shall be developed by the DPCU to identify and record the Plan engagement with information sharing over the course of the 4 years. The plan shall contain a detailed strategy of the various Stakeholders (e.g. Assembly Members, Area/Town Council Members, NGOs, CSOs, Committee members, Decentralized department, etc), their role/ engagement in the Plan, the medium to be used to communicate information (e,g, newsletters, website, presentation) and the completion dates..

7.4 Documentation of Decisions and Discussions

Documenting the plan decisions and discussions during its life is crucial to ensuring everyone understands how and why a decision was made and the rationale for changes in the plan.

The Assembly and its partners shall ensure that there is a well-documented history to ensure that all stakeholders take up their responsibilities quickly and also understand the parameters of work. Written records which are important sources for evaluations or audits shall also be kept during or after the plan implementation.

7.5 Resolving Conflict

The identification, prioritization, and resolution of issues which arise are key to the successful implementation of this plan. The Assembly shall develop a clearly understood system for logging issues and recording the outcome, such as regular management meetings, to provide clarity about how, when, and where issues will be addressed easy.

7.6 Consultative Meetings

Integral to the success of this Plan are Consultative meetings. On average one Consultative meeting shall be held quarterly. These meetings shall be used as a forum for identifying and discussing issues relating to the plan. Town Hall Meetings shall also be conducted in order to present the status of implementation of the plan to the stakeholders.

To put the District in the context of its vision and to work within it to achieve its potential, all efforts have been put in place to draft the 2018-2021 Medium-Term Development.

The brainchild of this 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan is 2014-2017 Medium Term Plan which made way for another stride to achieve the vision through very pragmatic strategies, programmes and projects developed for the 2018 -2021 plan period. These interventions are envisaged to be owned by intended beneficiaries since the various projects were inputs made through their active participation during stakeholders' consultation. The plan plays emphasis essentially placed on projects and programmes such as water, roads, drainage, health, education and also to rehabilitate deficient infrastructure in all the sectors. To implement the plans effectively, complementary projects relating to institutional strengthening or capacity building have also been weighed while drawing the plan to strategically place the Assembly in high position. It is noteworthy to knowledge the roles that the Development Partners played in designing the plan, funding and implementation in the various strategies and projects.

Finally, the concept of the MTDP emphasises mostly on the need for the Assembly to generate substantial amounts of her own Internally Generated Funds (IGF) together with the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) as a supplementary fund which is in commensuration with the existing policy of Financial Decentralisation.

The Total Cost of the Development Plan is estimated at **GHC28, 390,593.96** for which **IGF** estimate stands at the cost of **GHC 3,317,727.99** forming **15.14%** of the total cost and the expected Donor support at the cost of **GHC 2,377,145.67** which stands at **10.85%** of the total plan budget of **GHC101, 496,589.08**.

It is hoped that the District Planning Coordinating Unit of the Assembly will exhibit a high sense of commitment and dedication to effectively implement the programmes and projects outlined in this plan to ensure that the vision achieve its objectives **to be the leading District to improve the quality of life for all the people in the District**.

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14. National Medium-term Development Policy Framework, 2018-2021
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Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Office at Jamra					
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE			
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES					
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 5	1	2	3 4
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 5	1	2	3 4
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 5	1	2	3 4
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 5	1	2	3 4
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 5	1	2	3 4
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 5	1	2	3 4
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS					
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 5	1	2	3 4
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 5	1	2	3 4

Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour		
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Construction of 5No. 2-Unit Classroom Block at Bremen Asentem, Nwomaso, Ogonaso, Nankese and Anhwiam Cam		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of 3 No. 3-Unit Classroom Block at Breman Amanfopong, Asarekwaa and Agona Odoben.		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Construction of 6 Unit Classroom Block at Amanfopong, Adandan and Breman Edumanu		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Upgrading of market at Brakwa, Odoben, Anhwiam, Kokoso and Asentem					
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE			
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES					
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 5	1	2	3 4
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1	2	3	4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 5	1	2	3 4
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 5	1	2	3 4
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 5	1	2	3 4
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 5	1	2	3 4
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS					
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 5	1	2	3 4
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 5	1	2	3 4

Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour		
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Construction of Teachers Quarters at Breman Kokoso, Amanfopong , Kwanan and Breman Ofabir		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 4
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 1
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 1
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people		
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Construction of Administration Block for Brakwa and Odoben Senior High Schools		

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Re-shaping and Grass cutting of Feeder roads		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people		
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Construction of Small Town Water Supply at Breman Baako, Benin, Amoanda, Ayipey and Anhwiam		

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Drill 50 boreholes in the district		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people		
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Rehabilitation of the Main Administrative Block and Business Advisory Centre		

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Construction of 20 Institutional Latrines for both Boys and Girls		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people		
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Construction of Laboratory Centres at Brakwa, Bedum and Anhiam Community Health Centres		

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Construction of 13 school infrastructure by KOICA/World Vision		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people		
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Construction of CHPs Compound at Kuntinase, Obosomase, Supon and Anhwiam		

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Renovation of DCE's bungalow		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people		
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Furnishing of the Assembly's Conference Hall		

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Construction of 8No foot bridges and 20No culverts		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people		
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Town roads and drains at Asikuma, Odoben, Brakwa, Fosuanah, Kokoso, Jamra and Nwomaso							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 5	1	2	3 4
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 5	1	2	3 4
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 5	1	2	3 4
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 5	1	2	3 4
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 5	1	2	3 4
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 5	1	2	3 4
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 5	1	2	3 4
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 5	1	2	3 4
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 5	1	2	3 4
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY					
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 5	1	2	3 4
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 5	1	2	3 4

Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Reforestation of 15 hectares of degraded land annually for timber production		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of 5 No. ICT Center with Library in each town					
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE			
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES					
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 5	1	2	3 4
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 5	1	2	3 4
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 5	1	2	3 4
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 5	1	2	3 4
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 5	1	2	3 4
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS					
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 5	1	2	3 4
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 5	1	2	3 4

Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour		
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Rehabilitation and expansion of Begoro water system and harnessing of Osubin water at Begoro		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people		
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Upgrading of Breman Asikuma market		

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practicable	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Construction of irrigation facilities (24) for Amanfopong		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people		
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

