



**REPUBLIC OF GHANA**

**ASSIN SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY  
MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018 – 2021**

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

**PREPARED BY THE:  
DISTRICT PLANNING AND CO-ORDINATING UNIT**

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## **ACRONYMS**

AAP	-	Annual Action Plan
ACs	-	Area Councils
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APR	-	Annual Progress Report
APRM	-	African Peer Review Mechanism
ASDA	-	Assin South District Assembly
ASSP	-	Agric Sector Support Programme
BAC	-	Business Advisory Centre
CBOs	-	Community Based Organisations
CBRDP	-	Community Based Rural Development Project
CERGIS	-	Centre for Remote Censoring and GIS
CHPS	-	Community Health Planning and Services
CNC	-	Centre for National Culture
DA	-	District Assembly
DACF	-	District Assembly's Common Fund

DCACT	-	District Centre of Agric and Commercial Training
DANIDA	-	Danish International Development Agency
DAs	-	Departments and Agencies
DBWSC	-	District Based Water and Sanitation Committee
DCD	-	District Co-ordinating Director
DCE	-	District Chief Executive
DDP	-	District Development Partners
DPCU	-	District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit
DPCU	-	District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit
DSD	-	Department of Social Development
DSW	-	Department of Social Welfare
DWST	-	District Water and Sanitation Team
EU	-	European Union
FDPs	-	Foreign Development Partners
GA	-	General Assembly
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GETFUND		Ghana Education Trust Fund
GIS	-	Geographic Information Systems
GOG	-	Government Of Ghana
GPRS II	-	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy II
GSGDA	-	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GTDA	-	Ghana Tourism Development Authority
GTDC	-	Ghana Tourism Development Company
GTZ	-	German Development Co-operation
GWCL	-	Ghana Water Company Limited



HIV	-	Human Immune Virus
HMC	-	Health Management Committee
HODs	-	Heads Of Department
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
IGF	-	Internally Generated Funds
JHS	-	Junior High School
JICA	-	Japan International Corporation
KVIP	-	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Projects
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goals
MLGRD	-	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MTDP	-	Medium Term Development Plan
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NADMO	-	National Disaster Management Organisation
NBSSI	-	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCCE	-	National Commission for Civic Education
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organizations
NYEP	-	National Youth Employment Programme
PHC	-	Population and Housing Census
RPCU	-	Regional Planning and Co-ordinating Unit
PTA	-	Parent Teacher Association
PFJ	-	Planting for Food and Jobs

# MAP 1:

## CENTRAL REGION IN NATIONAL CONTEXT



MAP 2

ASSIN SOUTH DISTRICT IN REGIONAL CONTEXT





## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Assin South District Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) for the period of 2018-2021 is a comprehensive development policy document which is prepared on the tenements of the development dimensions of the government's Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies: An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity And Equal Opportunity For All 2018-2021.

This document is the main focus of development activities in this District.

It encompasses the needs and aspirations of the People, Departments, Traditional Authorities, Religious Leaders, NGOs, etc within the Assin South District for the next four (4) years. It also contains strategies that are being adopted by the various stakeholders in achieving their set targets within the planning period.

The Assin South District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) is generally geared towards growth of the economy and general poverty reduction as well as improve the general infrastructure of the District. This is done taking into account acceptable democratic principles and participatory governance practice.

### **0.1 Chapter One:**

Consists of the Performance Review (PR) of the previous Medium Term Development Plan from 2014 to 2017, the Profile of the District as well as the Current Situation or the Base line Information of the Assin South District.

### **0.2 Chapter Two**

Contains the Identified District Development Priorities (DDP) linked to the seven (5) Development Dimensions of the policy frameworks which are:

1. Economic Development;
2. Social Development;

3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements;
4. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability;
5. Ghana's role in International Affairs;

### **0.3 Chapter Three:**

Consists of the Development Goal, Objectives and Strategies for the attainment of the set goals and objectives of the Assin South District.

### **0.4 Chapter Four:**

This chapter discusses the Development Programmes for the Assin South District. It's a composition of all decentralised departments, opinion leaders, chiefs and elders and all other stakeholders' views in the identification of these development programmes.

### **0.5 Chapter Five:**

Explains the District's Annual Action Plan and how it is linked to the Composite Budget. The implementation of the Annual Action Plan is also elaborated in this chapter.

### **0.6 Chapter Six:**

Deals with Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) arrangements of Development Programmes and Projects (DPP) for 2018 -2021. It makes mention of who would monitor, how will monitoring be done and at what times as well. The core indicators are also made relevant in this chapter.

Communication Strategies (CS) as to the dissemination of information about development projects and programmes to the masses. Sorting of opinion from the general public in the form of feedback is tacked in this chapter

## **0.7 METHODOLOGY**

Assin South District Assembly prepared her Medium Term Development Plan (2018 – 2021) using participatory approaches and in collaboration with other stakeholders. The following were adopted.

### **0.7.1 FORMATION OF PLAN PREPARATION TEAM**

A plan preparation team was formed with specialists and experts drawn from the various disciplines that constitute the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU). The DPCU includes heads of decentralized department from Health, Agriculture, Social Welfare, Feeder Roads, Education, Works and the core staff of the Assembly secretariat (Coordinating Director, Planning Officer, Budget Officer and Finance Officer)

### **0.7.2 DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS**

Plan Preparation Team collected data from both Primary and Secondary Sources. A major source of data was the MTDP 2014-2017 of the Assin South District. The plan formed the basis for the review of the Assembly's development achievements, challenges and prospects.

Other source of data was the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), decentralized department plans and programmes, Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit Monitoring reports, NGOs Plans and institutions such as Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA), World Bank, Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP), the Agricultural Sector Support Project (AgSSP) amongst others.

The above sources of data were supplemented by field surveys, interviews, and observations, informal and formal discussions with communities, Departments and Assembly (political) leaders. The Assembly's deliberations and Assembly Committee meeting records were also used together with requests and proposals by Assembly persons, individuals, organizations, groups, traditional leaders and institutions of the republic. African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) I and II reports and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) reports were also used.

### **0.7.3 DATA ANALYSIS**

Data and information obtained were analysed, using mathematical and geographical models to establish trends to serve as basis (baseline) for projections. Targets and objectives were set against national policies, Sustainable Development Goals and Regional peculiarities. Major findings were arrived at through discussion and consensus building by the planning team and stakeholders during meetings, public fora and workshops.

### **0.7.4 PUBLIC HEARINGS FOR VALIDATING OF DATA, PRIORITIZATION OF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES**

The plan preparation process also included the organization of public hearings, fora, workshops, town and hall meetings by all stakeholders. Data on the various sectors have been validated at the Community, Sub-District and Heads of Department (HODs) meetings. Similarly the prioritized needs projects and programmes were validated at the meetings.

The plan was discussed at the General Assembly (GA) sessions for their input and approval. This was done to seek approval of 2018 Annual Action Plan (AAP) based on the general situational analysis and prioritized projects and programmed.

### **0.7.5 DOCUMENTATION**

The result of the analysis has been presented in six (6) broad chapters in words, maps tables and graphs.

## **0.8 LIMITATIONS AND CONSTRAINTS**

The major limitations have been funds, logistics, time and commitment of staff to the plan preparation team, members were often taken away by commitments of their normal work and this affected the frequency and depth of the discussions since representatives kept changing. There was generally lack of apathy towards the funding of the plan and this resulted in low staff commitment to the plan preparation.



Another challenge has been lack of funds to support the plan preparation process. This affected the logistical requirements and the depth of the data and hence the analysis required planning skill were also low and this affected the quality of the planning sessions and also led to a heaving work load building on few staffs.

A major constraint has been the normal ability of data base of the District Assembly. The demarcation and hence the geographical scope of the Assembly hast not been conclusively determined due to unwillingness of some communities either to join or leave the district. In similar vein it was not easy on the Assembly from documentary sources and field surveys. This further delayed the plan preparation process for instance data on population especially, the age colour was not easily obtainable from 2010 population and housing census because the statistical service staffs were not in the position to make such information available.

Finally, the survey department, the town and country planning department and other land user's agencies lacked the necessary personnel and technical knowhow for the production of digital maps and establishment of reliable boundaries. This remains a problem and constrains the preparation of land use plans schemes and lay out to guide orderly development of Nsuaem/Kyegyewere townships and ensure clean and safe environment devoid of congestion and uncomplimentary land use.

The above notwithstanding, the five (5) development dimensions serve as a reference point for the preparation of subsequent comprehensive District Development Plans and also Sectorial Plans.

## 0.9 INDICATIVE BUDGETS AND FINANCIAL PLAN

The District intends to apply all its strength and might to mobilise resources for the implementation of all the projects and programmes identified in this plan.

At the same time, we count on central government and our development partners to live up to our expectations in assisting with funding for the implementation of the projects and programmes.

### Sources of funds:

- Internal Generated Funds (IGF)
- Government of Ghana bursary supports
- International Development Agency (IDA)
- The World Bank
- JICA
- Getfund
- NGOs (Jesus Christ of Latter Days Saints Church, World vision, Etc.) and
- Philanthropists.

The implementation of the various development projects and programmes is estimated to cost

GH¢94,638,500.00 Consisting of both internal and external sources. This is illustrated in the table

below:

NO.	PROGRAMME	TOTAL COST (GH¢)	EXPECTED REVENUE				TOTAL REVENUE (GH¢)
			GoG (GH¢)	IGF (GH¢)	DONOR (GH¢)	OTHERS (GH¢)	
1	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	7,377,000.00	1,472,000.00	53,005.49	1,120,000	38,974.62	2,683,980.11
2	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	31,940,500.00	6,256,000.00	229,500.04	4,760,000	168,750.03	11,414,250.08
3	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	50,471,500.00	9,752,000.00	362,649.66	7,420,00	266,654.16	17,801,303.82
4	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	3,993,500.00	736,000.00	28,694.24	560,000.00	21,098.71	1,345,792.95
5	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	856,000.00	184,000.00	6,150.56	140,000.00	4,522.47	334,673.03
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>94,638,500.00</b>	<b>18,400,000.00</b>	<b>680,000.00</b>	<b>14,000,000</b>	<b>500,000.00</b>	<b>33,580,000.00</b>

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **1.0 CURRENT SITUATION**

A review of the current situation of the Assin South District includes a look at the Vision, the Mission, the Core Values and the Functions of the institution.

Performance of the Assembly in implementing programmes and projects in the erstwhile Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2014 – 2017, the challenges encountered and lessons learnt to be used in the current MTDP.

## **1.1 VISSION**

Our vision is to achieve an improved quality of life of the people within the Assembly's jurisdiction through equitable provision of services for the total development of the District within the context of good governance.

## **1.2 MISSION**

The Assembly exists to attain a well sanitized and clean environment across the District, with well laid out and improved physical development, infrastructure, increased economic activities and accelerate poverty reduction through employment creation and economic growth whilst protecting the vulnerable and excluded in the society.

## **1.3 CORE VALUES**

The District Assembly operates with a set of core values, notably:

- Efficiency
- Accountability
- Transparency
- Participation
- Professionalism

## **1.4 FUNCTIONS**

There are a number of functions the District Assembly performs and finds its roots in the Local Governance Act, Act 936, these are:

- Exercise administrative and political authority in the District,
- Promote local economic development
- Provide guidance, give directions to and supervise other administrative authorities in the District
- Responsible for the overall development of the District

## **1.5 PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF DMTDP 2014–2017**

The review process has taken into account Sectorial programmes and projects implemented within the period and information sources including departmental reports and monitoring reports from the field. The DMTDP 2014 -2017 is the main document used. Other programmes that have been examined include the GETFUND projects, Ghana Road Fund (GRF), Agriculture, Health and Education sector project and GSOP Projects/Programmes and Water and Sanitation related projects and programmes. For the Agricultural sector, the role of the private sector's (rural farmers) contribution, output has been duly recognized. In addition, past reviews, including deliberations made at Assembly sessions, monitoring reports from the Regional coordinating council, The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The water and sanitation policies, land administration policy. Gender policy and the Ghana Centralization Policy (GCP) and their implementation strategies also guided the review.

Projects and programmes implemented within the District served as the basis of the review. The key issue, objectives, targets achievement and constraints set for the whole District has been used to serve as a guide. The details of the review have been presented under the seven (7) thematic areas of the GSGDA II as shown in table 1

<b>TABLE 1: PERFORMANCE OF ASSIN SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY FROM 2014 - 2017</b>							
<b>ENSURING AND SUSTENAINING MACRO-ECONOMIC STABILITY</b>							
<b>ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR</b>							
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT</b>							
<b>PERIOD</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>SUB-PROGRAMME</b>	<b>BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY</b>	<b>BASELINE (2013)</b>	<b>MTDP TARGET</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
2014 2015 2016 2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Build markets in 6 Area Council capitals	2	6	0	Not Implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Encourage banks to develop flexible packages to meet women's needs	0	3	3	Implemented
<b>GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE</b>							
2014 2015 2016 2017	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.2: Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Quarterly assessment of revenue staff by DPCU	4	4	4	Implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.2: Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Purchase 6no. Motor bikes and 1no. 4x4 pick-up for revenue mobilization	0 bikes 1 pick-up	6 bikes 2 pick-ups	0 0	Not implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.2: Finance and Revenue Mobilization	A GHC6,000 award to the best three revenue collectors each year	0	3	0	Not implemented

2014 2015 2016 2017	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.2: Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Procure log books for all the vehicles and ensure effective collaboration between agencies and departments in the use of vehicles	6	6	6	Implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.2: Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organize two sensitizations on the importance of taxes for communities, unit heads and drivers	2	2	2	Implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.2: Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Repair all vehicles and equipment	6	6	4	On-going
2014 2015 2016 2017	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.2: Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Training of revenue staff and engagement in revenue drive initiatives	4	4	4	Implemented
<b>GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF MSMES</b>							
<b>Development of Small and Medium scale enterprises</b>							
2014 2015 2016 2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Construct a youth training centre in the District Capital	0	1	0	Not implemented
2014 2015 2016	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Provide training in employable skills for 50 persons each year	10	200	50	On - going

2014 2015 2016 2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Facilitate 100 individuals to access credit facilities at the banks	0	100	50	On - going
2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	facilitate the activities of estate developers to put up affordable houses in the district	0	20	0	Not implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Technical Training in exportable standard commodities to promote local economic development	0	20	5	On - going
2014 2015 2016 2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Technology improvement Training in palm oil processing as part of Local economic development activities	0	20	0	Not implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Business Counselling for traders	10	50	50	Implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Technology improvement Training in Cassava processing as part of local economic development measures	3	10	6	On- going
2014 2015 2016 2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Demonstrate the use of agro-processing machines to clients	0	10	6	On - going

2014 2015 2016 2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Support Graduate Apprentice to acquire NVTI certificates	0	60	0	Not implemented
	<b>Improved Access to Farm lands</b>						
2014 2015 2016 2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Facilitate acquisition of land for large scale farming	0	6	0	Not implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Pay for lands acquired from the chiefs and land owners	20	20	20	Implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Provide 50 farmers with incentives	0	50	5	On - going
2014 2015 2016 2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Sensitization of 20 communities to lease lands for agricultural purposes	0	20	0	Not implemented
	<b>INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>						
2014 2015 2016 2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Construct one industrial village in the district	0	1	0	Not implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Support the Business Advisory Center (BAC) and the Rural Technology Facility	2	2	2	Implemented



			(RTF) in their operations				
<b>Development of Tourism</b>							
2014 2015 2016 2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Rehabilitate the slave site at Manso	0	1	1	Implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Provide accommodation at tourist sites	0	1	0	Not implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Train 20 personel in hospitality industry	0	20	0	Not implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Identify and develop two natural attractive tourist sites	0	2	0	Not implemented
<b>Culture and Creative arts</b>							
2014 2015 2016 2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Establish council for the creative industry	0	1	0	Not implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Employ two cultural trainers	0	2	0	Not implemented

2014 2015 2016 2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Provide logistics for the two paramouncies	2	2	2	On - going
<b>ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MORDENISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</b>							
<b>AGRICULTURE PRODUCTIVITY</b>							
2014 2015 2016 2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Train 500 farmers each year on post-harvest losses	0	1500	200	On-going
2014 2015 2016 2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Develop appropriate irrigation schemes in 50 communities	0	50	0	Not implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Provide 100 water pumps to 50 farming groups for dry season farming	0	100	0	Not implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Construct 50 hand dug wells for 50 farmers group	0	50	0	Not implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Construct irrigation dams in 10 communities	0	10	0	Not implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Provide insecticides and pesticides for 1,000 farmers	0	1000	0	Not implemented

	<b>JOB CREATION</b>						
	<b>PRODUCTION RISKS/ BOTTLENECKS IN AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY</b>						
<b>2014 2015 2016</b>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.5: Human Resource Management	Training of water boards in 8 communities	4	8	8	Implemented
	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Construct pen in the District Capital to impound stray animals	0	2	0	Not implemented
	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Declare open defecation free in 12 communities using the CLTS approach	1	12	2	Partially implemented
	<b>SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY</b>	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Construct 20 no. 3 unit classroom block for primary and JHS	16	8	12	Partially implemented

**Table 2: Total release 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	1,262,011.00	1,262,011.00	1,211,288.00	0.00	-50,723.00	1,212,288	-1,000.00
2015	1,168,253.34	1,168,253.34	1,074,966.30	0.00	-93,287.04	1,074,966.30	0.00
2016	1,482,529.00	1,482,529.00	1,480,527.00	0.00	-2,002.00	1,480,527	0.00
2017							
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS							
Year							
2014	2,367,120.40	2,367,120.40	185,895.64	0.00	-2,181,224.76	189.895	185,705.75
2015	3,262,732.04	3,262,732.04	3,335,025.33	0.00	72,293.29	3,335,025.33	0.00
2016	5,036,800	5,036,800	2,812,303.54	0.00	-2,224,496.46	2,812,303.54	0.00
2017							
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	1,216,978.69	1,216,978.69	528,370.95	0.00	-688,607.74	528,370.95	0.00
2015	709,000.00	709,000.00	406,823.00	0.00	-302,177.00	406,823.90	-0.90
2016	880,580.00	880,580.00	278,449.43	0.00	-602,130.57	278,449.43	0.00
2017							

**Table 3: 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	1,262,011.00	1,212,291.00	49,720	1,168,253.34	1,041,165.21	127,088.10	1,482,529.26	1,440,320	42,209.26	1,482,529.28	123,544.11	1,358.985
IGF	124,070	144,623.00	-20,553	160,254.80	167,258.00	-7001.20	168.258	159,662.20	8,595.70	168,258	59,711.00	108.507.00
DACF	2,039,674	556,174.48	1,483,500	2,811,925.27	1,562.49000	1,249,435	3,054,036	1,708.808	1,345,228	3,054,036	254,503	2,799.573
DDF	539,444	339,771.34	199,672.70	585,280.00	395,494.00	336,966	795,000	720,396	75,404	795,800	66316.00	729,484
UDG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Partners	2,349,549	989,993.42	1,359,556	1,314,639.00	2,287,104.73	972,465.70	3,301,000	2,455,245.52	845,754.50	3,301.00	275,083.33	3,025.947
GETFund												
Total	1,262,011.00	1,212,291.00	3,071,895.70	1,168,253.34	1,438,221.70	2,678,953.60	1,482,529.26	4,777,332.53	42,209.26	5,503,924.28	779,157.44	736,668.51

### **1.5.1 KEY ISSUES / CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED DURING IMPLEMENTATION**

- Some targets were overly ambitiously set out thus, made it impossible to achieve.
- Lack of political will to implement certain programmes and projects
- Inability to implement planned projects due to external factors such as inflation
- Untimely release of certain statutory funds such as the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) delays implementation process
- Natural occurrences make it difficult to implement certain projects and to achieve targets, for instance rainstorms, pests and diseases
- Inadequate personnel for the implementation of all programmes and projects to achieve required targets
- Conflicts and misunderstandings among some community members sometimes derailed the implementation of certain projects and programmes.
- Poor collaboration among key stakeholders at times made implementation of programmes and projects difficult to achieve.

### **1.5.2 KEY LESSONS LEARNT**

- Targets should be precise and concise and should be readily achievable.
- Certain programmes and projects should be implemented at certain times of the year to avoid natural obstruction.
- Proper collaboration among key stakeholders will lead to better implementation of projects and programmes
- Engagement of qualified and appropriate service providers for the execution of projects and programmes.
- Untimely release of funds leads to cost overruns.

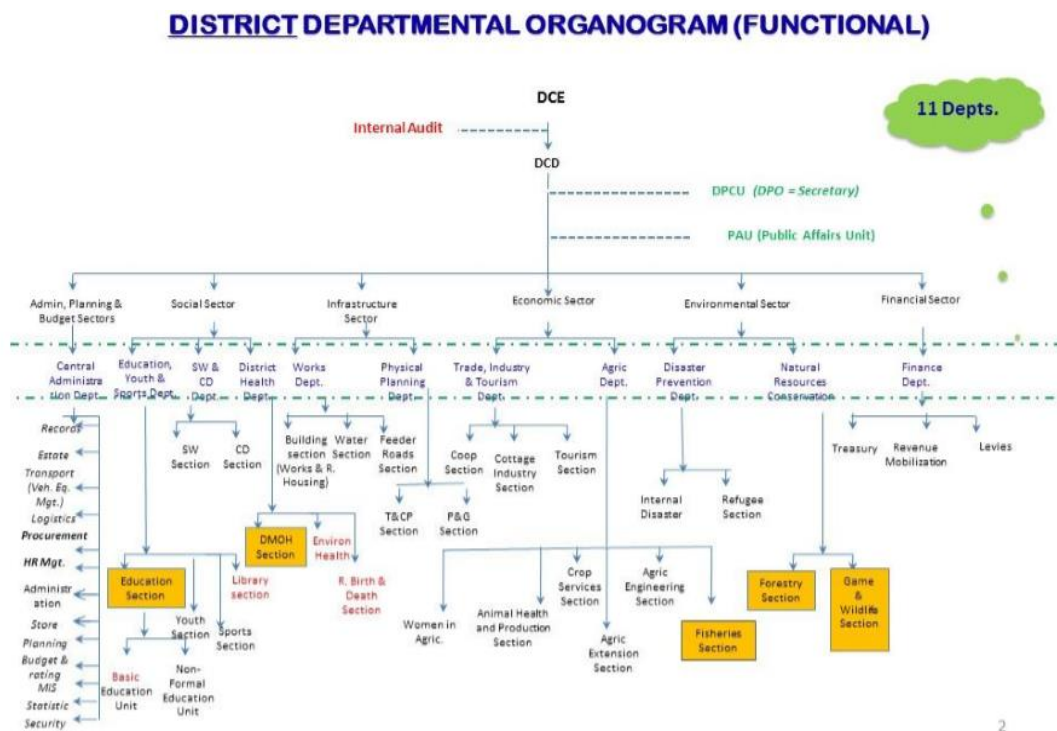
## 1.6 DISTRICT PROFILE

### 1.6.0 INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY NEEDS / ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Assin South District Assembly as one of the 216 MMDAs of the MLGRD and part of the LGS, has a regular organisational structure with the District Assembly at the Apex.

The figure below shows the organisational structure of the District.

**Fig 1: Departmental Organogram**

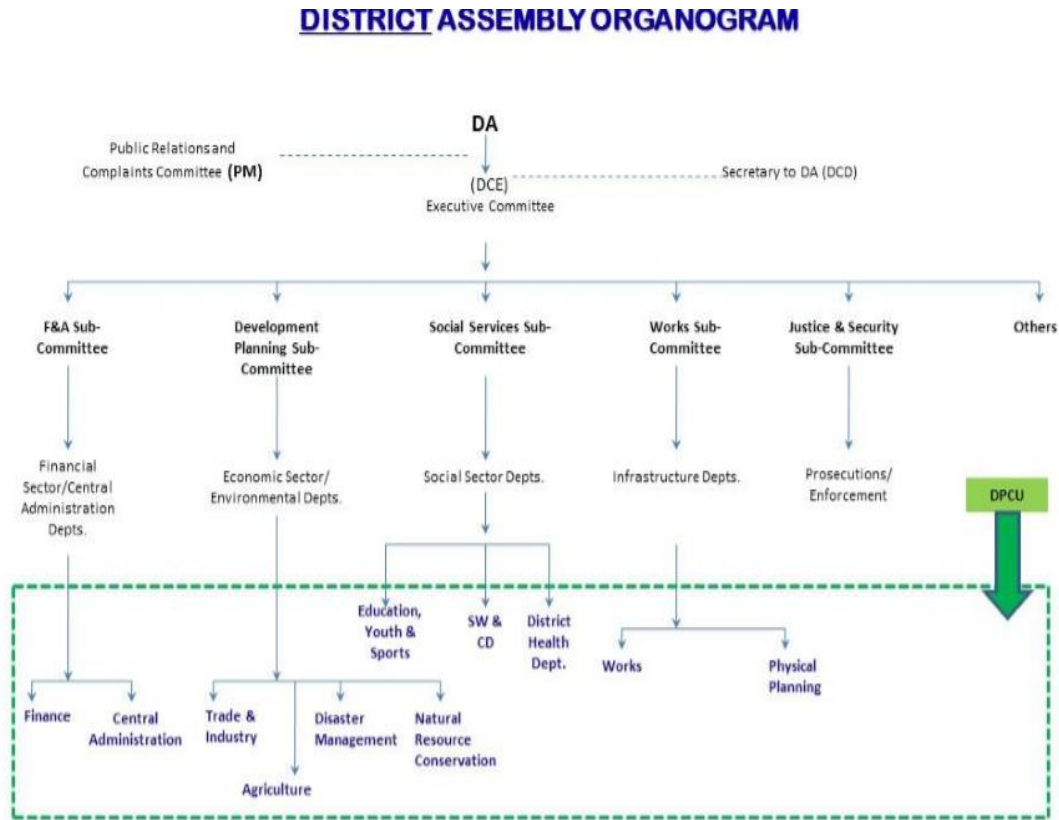


The District has eleven (11) Departments which are grouped under six (6) main sectors as indicated in the figure above.

At present, all six (6) sectors are covered by the various Departments except for the Physical Planning Department and the Natural Resource Conservation Department which lack presence in the District even though adequate office accommodation is available for the Departments.

As indicated above, the District also operates a regular organogram for the District Sub-structures, this is indicated below.

**Fig 2: Assembly Organogram**



From the diagram above, the DA which is the General Assembly, is the highest decision making body of the institution.

It comprises of five (5) main statutory sub-committees and four (4) other sub-committees which have been created by the General Assembly as the law prescribes.

### 1.6.0.1 HUMAN RESOURCE CAPACITY

#### (a) *Staff Strength*

The total staff strength of the Assembly as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2016 stood at 123 and made up of the under listed skills mix:

1.	District Chief Executive	-	1
2.	Administrative Officers	-	2
3.	Development Planning Officers	-	1
4.	Budget Analyst	-	2
5.	Internal Auditor	-	1
6.	Technician Engineer	-	7
7.	Secretarial Class	-	1



8.	Human Resource Department	-	1	
9.	Drivers		-	6
10.	Labourers	-	5	
11.	Day Care Attendants	-	2	
12.	Revenue Collectors		-	13
13.	Steward		-	1
14.	Accounts Officers		-	4
15.	Receptionist	-	1	
16.	Senior Executive Officer		-	1
17.	Radio Operator	-	1	
18.	Storekeeper	-	1	
19.	Com Dev / Soc. Welfare		-	9
20.	Physical Panning	-	1	
21.	Dept. of Food and Agric	-	23	
22.	Procurement Officer	-	1	
23.	Environmental Health Officers	-	13	
24.	NADMO	-	21	
25.	NBSSI		-	2
26.	C.N.C		-	1
27.	Information Service		-	3

**(b) Staff Ratios**

The ratio of staff in terms of Male to Female as well as Senior and junior staff relativities are as follows:

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Senior</b>	<b>Junior</b>
No	82	41	43	80
Ratio	2	:	1	1 : 1.860

© **Staff Age Distribution**

The age distribution of the staff during the year under review is as follows:

<b>AGE RANGE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
20-25	0	0
26-30	5	4.065
31-35	37	30.08
36-40	21	17.07
41-45	15	12.195
46-50	14	11.38
51-55	18	14.63
56-60	13	10.569
60 +	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>100</b>

Staff on Contract - Nil

**1.6.0.2 ADMINISTRATIVE & MANAGERIAL COMPLEMENTS AND CHANLLENGES**

**Strengths:**

- The DA possesses a well-qualified staff in terms of the human resource base.
- Office accommodation is standard enough for operations.

**Weaknesses:**

- There are some logistical constraints that occur due to low IGFs and inadequate funds.
- The bad nature of the District roads results in frequent breakdowns of vehicles.

## **1.7 PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**

### **1.7.0 LOCATION AND SIZE**

Assin South District Assembly was carved out of the former Assin District Assembly, it was established by Legislative Instrument, LI 1760 of 2004; as one of the 20 administrative Districts in the Central Region. It lies within longitudes 1.05'' West and 1.25'' West and latitudes 6.05'' North and 6.40'' North. It is situated within the middle portion of the Central Region. It shares political and administrative boundaries with Assin North Municipality in the North, Abura, Aseibu Kwamankese District and Mfantseman Municipality in the South, Asikuma Odoben– Brakwa District and Ajumako– Enyan – Assiam District in the East, Twifo Atimokwa and Heman – Lower Denkyira Districts in the West.

The District covers a total land area of 1,187 square kilometres, which is 12% total land area of the Central Region (9,826sqkm). This is the largest District in the region.

### ***Implications for Development and Challenges***

#### **1.7.1 CLIMATE**

Assin South District falls within the evergreen and semi-deciduous forest zones. The annual temperatures are high and ranges between 30°C from March - April and about 20°C in August. Annual rainfall is between 1,500 - 2,000mm.

Average relative humidity is high ranging from 60% to 70%.

The ecological balance allows for a variety of food, cash and non – traditional export crops to be grown. The District experiences relative cool and moist south west monsoon winds that blow from the Atlantic for most part of the year – between December and February. However, the District also experience dry Harmatan or North – East Trade winds which blow from the Sahara Region. Its dissipating effect however is greatly

reduced by long passage over the forest zone. Rainfall pattern is bimodal with the major raining season starting from April – July corresponding with the major farming season. However, this may be preceded by intermittent rain falls in February - March. The minor raining season starts from September – November.

### ***Implications for Development and Challenges***

#### **1.7.2 VEGETATION**

The vegetation cover is generally evergreen, made up of thick virgin forest in the forest reserves, interspersed with receding rainforest and swampy vegetation predominated by raffia, palm and bamboo groves. The forest has the following tree species odum, mahogany and wawa.

### ***Implications for Development and Challenges***

#### **1.7.3 SOIL AND MINERAL**

The major soil types are silt from alluvial erosion activities, clayey and loamy soils. The District is endowed with a number of mineral resources which have potential for development. Some of these potential resources are tapped whilst others are untapped. These include gold deposits, rocks and stone deposits, clay and other deposits.

Gold deposits are located at Assin Manso and others rocks and quarry deposits are also located at Ongwa, Adiembra, Bosomadwe, Aworo Camp and other places.

#### **1.7.4 RELIEF AND DRAINAGE**

The District is characterized by undulating topography and has an average height of 200m above sea level. The highest peak of 6mm is located around Bosomadwe. The District is drained by numerous small rivers and streams. Consequently, there are many flood-prone plains. The main rivers include the Kakum, Ochi, Kyina and Wanko. Swamps also abound in the District which serves as potentials for fish farming and dry season vegetable farming.

### **1.7.5 GEOLOGY**

The land area is underlain by geological strata of Cape Coast avanite complex belonging to the pre-cambrian platform. It comprises basically of granite, gneisses and amphibolites. It is schistose in some communities and very massive in others. It also includes several components ranging in composition from gneisses to granites and other magnetic varieties. The predominant mica minerals are muscovite, however, are underlie by the lower Birimian Phyllites, which are often associated with extensive decomposition basins and thick weathering mantles.

The vegetation cover is generally evergreen, made up of thick virgin forest in the forest reserves, interspersed with receding rainforest and swampy vegetation predominated by raffia, palm and bamboo groves. The forest has the following tree species odum, mahogany and wawa.

### ***Implications for Development and Challenges***

### **1.7.6 HUMAN INTERACTIONS WITH NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**

The condition of the District Natural Environment is not so bad as compared to other parts of the region where deforestation and surface mining serves as a bane on the face of the land.. However, certain human activities such as bad farming practices, illegal logging and poor housing construction practices, put the natural environment at great risk of destruction. Some industrial activities also include quarrying and over exploitation of natural water resources. According to 2010 PHC, over 77.1% households in the District use fuel wood, this represents a reduction in the 2000 PHC figure of 84.5%, whereas 12.9% use charcoal as their main sources of energy for cooking which are exploited from the forest.

Again the commonest farming practice in the District is the slash and burn method of clearing the land. This practice has left farming land bare and exposed them to erosion, thereby rapidly destroying, the natural vegetation of the District. Though not alarming, there are incidence of bush fires in the District, especially during the dry season when farmers start preparing new farmlands. According to the National Fire Service in Assin Fosu, the main course of the bush fires in the District are groups hunting, indiscriminate burning of farm land without creating fire belts by farmers, failure to seek fire volunteers' assistance during burning land for palm wine tapping.

Added to the above is indiscriminate felling of trees by chain saw operators for timber firewood and burning of charcoal. As a result of these afore-mentioned activities the natural environment stands a high risk of destruction.

#### **1.7.7 BIODIVERSITY/ NATURAL CAPITAL**

Biodiversity refers to the collection of all living forms on earth be it plant, animal or even microbes. Biodiversity is the foundation of ecosystem services to which human well-being is intimately linked. No feature of Earth is more complex, dynamic, and varied than the layer of living organisms that occupy its surfaces and its water bodies, and no feature is experiencing more dramatic change at the hands of humans than this extraordinary, singularly unique feature.

This layer of living organisms on the District land and water bodies, which basically are the plants, animals, and microbes physically and chemically unites the atmosphere, geosphere, and hydrosphere into one environmental system within which hundreds of species, including humans, have thrived. Breathable air, potable water, fertile soils, productive lands, bountiful water bodies, and other ecosystem are manifestations of the workings of life. It follows that large-scale human influences over this biota have

tremendous impacts on human well-being. It also follows that the nature of these impacts, good or bad, is within the power of humans to influence.

In the Assin South District biota contains a multitude of plant and animal species, though cannot be exactly stated, it is estimated to contain more than a thousand plant and animal species on its lands and water bodies.

The high biodiversity levels in the District make it advantageous to farmers and fishermen in the communities, soils are fertile and water bodies are bountiful with high yields.

#### **1.7.7.1 Forest Reserves**

The District has 5 forest reserves, which include the Ayensua, Krotoa, Assin Attandansu, Assin Apimanim and Kakum

**Table 4: LIST OF FOREST RESERVES**

<b>NO. OF RESERVES</b>	<b>AREA COVERED BY RESERVE KM<sup>2</sup></b>
Ayensua	10
Krotwoa	11
Attadensu	11
Apimanim	N/A
Kakum	N/A

Source (Forestry Department 2016, Assin Fosu)

These reserves serve as protective cover to some of the major rivers that drain the District.

Kakum Forest Reserve has been developed into a tourist site that generates foreign exchange and income for the local economy and the nation as a whole.

The reserve and vegetation are indicative that the District is endowed with potential rich forest resource especially with timber firms with concessions in the District.

However, in recent times, some human activities have greatly impacted negatively on the biodiversity levels in the District, activities such as physical infrastructure constructions, bush burning, communal hunting, logging and the use of chemicals for fishing is greatly reducing the biodiversity levels in the District, also there are challenges in utilization of forest resources notably:

- They are large and inaccessible forests.
- Many of these are unoccupied.

### **1.7.8 CLIMATE CHANGE**

The UNFCCC defines climate change as “a change of climate which is contributed directly or indirectly to human activities that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is an addition to natural climate variability over comparable time periods.

Climatic change will have impact on Agriculture, marine ecosystems, coastal zone infrastructure human health and settlement, biodiversity, water resources, wetlands, etc.

Thankfully, there are no major activities in the District which are deemed hazardous enough to alter the climate. Nevertheless, there are several human practices such as bush burning, timber logging and sand winning which have tendencies to collectively affect the climate.

#### **1.7.8.1 CLIMATE STRESSOR CHECKLIST**

**Current Conditions:** climate stressors in the District:

<b>Rainfall:</b>	<b>Wind:</b>	<b>Temperature:</b>	<b>Flooding:</b>
✓ Extreme rainfall events	✓ Severe wind	✓ Hot days	✓ Flash/surface flooding
✓ Seasonal variability		✓ Hot nights	✓ River flooding
✓ Year to year variability			



**Future Conditions:** Climate change stressors most considered in the District:

<b>Rainfall:</b>	<b>Wind:</b>	<b>Temperature</b>	<b>Flooding:</b>
✓ Increased frequency and intensity of extreme rainfall events	✓ More severe wind	✓ Increased number of hot days	✓ Increased frequency and intensity of flash/surface flooding
✓ Less annual rainfall	✓ More intense rainfall during tropical storms	✓ Increased number of hot nights	✓ Increased intensity, frequency, and extent of river flooding
✓ Higher seasonal variability			✓ Increased nuisance flooding
✓ Higher year to year variability			

**Climate Risk and Adaptation:**

**a. Agriculture**

**Current and Potential Future Climate Risks.**

**Productivity**

- ✓ Damage to crops and reduced productivity due to heat stress (e.g. cassava, cocoa, and maize).
- ✓ Reduced animal feeding and decreased growth rates due to higher temperatures.
- ✓ Reduced fertility, and reduced milk production, due to prolonged heat stress.
- ✓ Increased prevalence of parasites and diseases that affect crops and livestock due to changing climate conditions.
- ✓ Decreased agricultural productivity, food security, and nutrition caused by changes in rainfall.
- ✓ Reduced water availability for crops and livestock due to increased evaporative demand from higher temperatures.

**Food Security**

- ✓ Reduced yields of staple cereal crops and increased food insecurity due to higher temperatures.
- ✓ Reduced food availability due to the impact on supply changes and productivity of increased climate variability and the changed frequency and intensity of extreme weather events.
- ✓ Price volatility and price spikes due to increasing climate variability and extremes that impact local and global food production.
- ✓ Reduced willingness of farmers to invest in productivity-enhancing assets (e.g. fertilizer) due to price volatility and greater future price uncertainty.

## **Productivity**

## **Food Security**

- ✓ Disproportionately negative effects on poor consumers, who spend most of their income on food.

### **Measure Enhancements or Additional Resilience Measures.**

#### **Increase Productivity:**

- ✓ Provide farmers with new cultivars that are drought and heat-tolerant
- ✓ Promote adoption of livestock breeds better adapted to the prevailing climate.
- ✓ Improve agricultural infrastructure (i.e., develop irrigation, farm dams, mechanized farming and food banks/silos)
- ✓ Implement activities to enhance the natural resource base (e.g., restrict slash and burn agriculture that increases erosion and reduces soil fertility)

#### **Strengthen Food Security:**

- ✓ Help farmers adapt cropping practices to help ensure food security (e.g., altering cultivation, sowing times, cultivating more nutritious crop cultivars, modifying amount and timing of fertilizer application).
- ✓ Support improvements in processing, marketing, storage and distribution of agricultural products.
- ✓ Help develop value chains for new agricultural products.
- ✓ Support investments in new technologies and management practices (e.g selection of suitable land that will increase returns.
- ✓ Provide extension services and training in climate-smart agriculture.
- ✓ Expand access to markets, credit and insurance to encourage farmers to adopt new, climate-resilient crops and agricultural practices.

## **b. Health Delivery**

### **Current and Potential Future Climate Risks:**

#### **Vector – and Water - Borne Diseases**

- ✓ Altered transmission cycles resulting from shifts in the geographic range, seasonal presence, and biting rates of disease vectors due to changes in temperature, precipitation (especially flood/drought cycles), and ecology (e.g. malaria).

#### **Health Facilities and Supply Chains**

- ✓ Destruction or disruption of sanitation and health facilities and access roads due to extreme events, such as floods.
- ✓ Disruptions in access to health facilities, as well as drug and supply distribution chains, due to weather and climate events.

- ✓ Acceleration of the life cycles or emergence of new climate-sensitive disease vectors due to higher temperatures and changing precipitation patterns.
- ✓ Increase in incidence of diarrheal diseases due to higher temperatures, especially in dry seasons (e.g. cholera).
- ✓ Increased risk of heat-related death or illness, and preterm birth due to exposure to higher temperatures.
- ✓ Disruption in energy and water sources for medical centers due to extreme weather events.
- ✓ Premature deterioration of structures/equipment from thermal stress, including building materials, due to increased temperatures

### **Measure Enhancements or Additional Resilience Measures.**

#### **Invest in climate resilient infrastructure: Raise awareness and improve early warning and response:**

- ✓ Ensure that water and sanitation systems and energy systems are adequate and resilient to climate impacts
- ✓ Consider the sustainability of roads that connect vulnerable populations to health centers or food markets
- ✓ Ensure that siting choices for health facilities and building codes consider current and projected climate risks, such as increasing thermal stress, frequency of floods or extreme events.
- ✓ Rebuild “climate smart” after extreme events to improve access to health services over the long run.
- ✓ Design health infrastructure (e.g., hospitals) and health system supply chains to minimize their greenhouse gas footprint, as appropriate. For example, install solar panels where feasible.
- ✓ Leverage school health classes to provide information on heat stress and other health effects of climate change
- ✓ Add information to public health fact sheets with advice on how to respond to the influence of climate stressors on the development and spread of vector- and water- borne diseases
- ✓ Identify climate-relevant diseases and gaps in information systems that could provide early warning of changes in relevant health patterns
- ✓ Use surveillance equipment needed for early warning and emergency response to provide information to managers and designers of health programs and services.
- ✓ Ensure relevant information for climate-sensitive disease monitoring and early warning systems is captured, and investments in health and weather monitoring is leveraged.
- ✓ Increase the capacity of health care and emergency services to support disaster planning and management.

### **c. Water and Sanitation**

#### **Current and Potential Future Climate Risks.**

##### **Water Quantity and Quality**

- ✓ Reductions in supply due to evaporative water losses due to higher temperatures and decreased water flow due to reduced rainfall
- ✓ Increased water demands for potable and for agricultural use due to higher temperatures
- ✓ Reduced supply of freshwater due to inundation of coastal aquifers from sea level rise, and accelerated salinization of coastal aquifers
- ✓ Increase in wells drying up, due to declining precipitation.
- ✓ High levels of suspended sediments, potentially exceeding water treatment capacity, due to flooding.
- ✓ Reduced ability of rivers to dilute and carry away contaminants due to low-flow periods.

##### **Water and Sanitation Infrastructure**

- ✓ Increased damage to water supply and sanitation systems, including collection, treatment, and distribution systems, due to increased intensity of precipitation.
- ✓ Reduced efficiency of sanitation systems and treatment performance due to prolonged drought.
- ✓ Damaged pumps due to sea level rise and saltwater intrusion.
- ✓ Inundation of low-lying latrines and septic systems caused by sea level rise.
- ✓ Damage to water supply and sanitation infrastructure due to flooding.

#### **Measure Enhancements or Additional Resilience Measures.**

##### **Measures for Water Supply, Demand and Quality**

- ✓ Increase water supply by expanding the capacity of existing sources; e.g., the number and/or depth of boreholes, surface water supply, rainwater harvesting
- ✓ Recycle water for non-potable grey water, including sanitation

##### **Strengthen Water and Sanitation Infrastructure**

- ✓ Relocate raw water intakes to maximize withdrawal during a drought event and maintain yield, consideration of floating intakes where feasible
- ✓ Incorporate considerations for flooding and drought into the design/upgrades/maintenance of intakes,

- ✓ Reduce water losses by fixing leaky infrastructure, regulating and enforcing water theft violations
- ✓ Increasing water efficiency in agriculture and industry through conservation agriculture and water-efficient irrigation practices
- ✓ Educate consumers about water conservation
- ✓ Install non-return valves on septic tanks to ensure they are closed during flood events
- ✓ dams, and underground water conveyance infrastructure
- ✓ Locate the tank in an elevation that is high enough to provide adequate pressure despite low tank levels.
- ✓ Site sanitation systems away from flood risk zones
- ✓ Design pumping stations above floodplain or use submersible pumps
- ✓ Replace latrines with dry or composting latrines to provide increased odour control and reduce water use

#### **d. Roads and Transport Services**

##### **Current and Potential Future Climate Risks.**

###### **Transportation Infrastructure**

- ✓ Premature deterioration of structures/equipment from thermal stress, including roads due to increased temperatures.
- ✓ Higher levels of structural damage and road deterioration due to flooding caused by increases in heavy precipitation and inland flooding.
- ✓ Disruption of transport and increased repair and maintenance costs from damage of roads, due to increased intensity of storm surge.

###### **Services and Access**

- ✓ Increased incidence of transportation service disruption, resulting in loss of access to critical destinations and services, and impeded restoration efforts of energy, water supply and sanitation, and communication services due to increases in heavy precipitation and inland flooding.

## Measure Enhancements or Additional Resilience Measures.

### Strengthen Transport Infrastructure

- ✓ Update design standards to elevate or protect roadways to accommodate future flooding and high winds.
- ✓ Increase drainage capacity to accommodate more severe rainfall events.
- ✓ Establish green infrastructure buffer zones to absorb water runoff and reduce flooding.

### Maintain Services

- ✓ Identify emergency management procedures and alternative routing to maintain critical transportation services during severe events.
- ✓ Monitor changing environmental conditions affected by climate (e.g., land erosion patterns, frequency and severity of inundation events) to understand evolving adaptation needs.
- ✓ Increase financial and technical resources for more frequent maintenance and repairs to accommodate changes in temperature and precipitation.
- ✓ Track changes in maintenance needs and schedules over time as adaptation actions are implemented.

The District is therefore taking the necessary steps to forestall the impacts of climate change.

### 1.7.9 GREEN ECONOMY

A green economy is defined as an economy that aims at reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities, and that aims for sustainable development without degrading the environment. The major concerns here are to ensure environmental protection and climate protection.

The considerations for sustainable development without degrading the environment are based on the following indicators:

- Energy,
- Water,
- Tourism,
- Agriculture,
- Built up environment,
- Waste management,
- Sustainable forest management,
- Resource efficiency and cleaner production

At the moment, the District is not doing too well in the practice of green economy development based on all the above indicators mentioned.

However, various methods such as the use of biogas, solar drying and eco-tourism will be adopted to promote Green Economy development.

#### **1.7.10 CONDITIONS OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**

The natural environment of the Assin South District is fairly serene with less than half of the total land area being the built up environment with various houses and other structure forming the land scape of the District.

The environment is largely made of natural plants of all sorts. Some of these plants are of intrinsic value or have commercial purposes such as cocoa and oil. The other aspect of the natural plants in the environment consists of species of wild nature and don't really serve for any commercial value but none the less add up to making the sustenance of other ecological beings.

The District's environment is also endowed with a lot of water bodies such as streams, rivers and man-made dug outs. There are also mangroves and thick forest reserves.

The man made aspect of the environment consists of the built up natures of the environment which has a number of houses of various shapes and sizes all over the District.

Live creatures such as birds and animals of various species are not uncommon in the District.

### **1.7.11 CONDITIONS OF THE BUILT UP ENVIRONMENT**

According to the 2010 PHC, in the Assin South District, 43.2% are compound houses, 42.3% are separate houses, 6.1% are semi-detached houses and 1.8% are flats or apartments. The main materials used for construction are Mud-brick /Earth (70.4%) concrete materials (25.1%) and concrete (16.4%).

The most commonly used roofing materials in the Districts indicated by the 2010 PHC is corrugated aluminium roofing sheets (80.0%) followed by thatch roofing (10.1) bamboo (4.7%), Slate (3.0%), concrete (0.4%) and others (0.5%), thatch roofing, is however very common in most of the rural settlements such as Krokoso and Yaa-Boahemaa. The housing environment in the District especially in the townships is characterized by poor drains, heap of solid waste or refuse dumps, surroundings, pronounced erosion and cracked walls especially in the villages. The problem of erosion is very pronounced in the District. This has caused the foundation of most of the houses in these, areas to be exposed and thus becoming a threat to human life.

Available statistics shows that 1.6% of households use Water Closets, 26% use Pit latrines, 9.9% use KVIP and 15.7% of the houses in the District use public toilets, which are well maintained and managed.

The only method of refuse disposal is land dumping. Under this system there is no proper maintenance of the dump sites specially no site has been allocated to any particular sanitary labourers to manage. This is done periodically and unprofessionally by the communities themselves. As a result most refuse disposal sites especially at Nyankomase-Ahenkro and Andoe are not properly managed. However, the District Assembly has initiated programmes to address these problems by procurement of trailers.



It is also executing the waste management programmes in collaboration with ZoomLion Company Ltd.

Another characteristic of the built-up environment is poor road network system. This hinders the smooth movement of vehicles and people in the District. The problem has to do with inadequate internal road network, poor nature of the existing roads, especially during the rainy seasons. This has resulted in expensive haulage of people and goods especially food items to and from market centres. As result, there is high incidence of post-harvest losses with its attendant loss of income to farmers and traders. An analysis of the number of houses, population, and the household size of 4:9 demonstrates that the housing problem in the District is more of qualitative rather than quantitative. The household per house ratio, of the District, is 1:2. This is lower than the region's ratio of 1:6 and Cape Coast's figure of 2:2. Indeed this is about the lowest in the region. There is therefore the need to improve the quality of housing in the District.

Another important facility, which has not been provided during the physical development of the towns, is water hydrants for fire prevention in the environment. The major reasons are the non – existence of pipe – borne water or mechanized water system. Fire service officials depend solely on streams and rivers for water to carry out their fire control activities, which very often is ineffective and inefficient.

There is an urgent need for water hydrants at vantage points especially in and around the Assin Manso, Darmang, Nyankomase – Ahenkro and the other big Towns in the District.. In view of the above, there is the need for the Assembly to incorporate the provision of water hydrants into its water supply projects. Private housing developers should also be educated to provide some of these fire preventive equipment in their houses.

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

## **1.8 WATER SECURITY**

Water security has been defined as "the reliable availability of an acceptable quantity and quality of water for health, livelihoods and production, coupled with an acceptable level of water-related risks.

The water security situation in the District is not so bad in terms of availability, however, the extraction and processing of the available water for consumption and other productive activities is a challenge.

The various sources of water for consumption and commercial activities in the District are, rain water, streams, rivers, dams, wells, boreholes and mechanised water systems.

Hydrological studies suggest the District is abound with ground water hence the presence of a lot of bore holes in the communities in the District, bi-annual rain fall around this part of the country also makes it easier to have access to rain water for almost three-quarters of the year round.

There are no activities of illegal mining or even legal mining around any of the water bodies in the District hence no threat of water contamination from such activities.

The challenges in securing water however has been the extraction processes involved in some of the water dispensing methods. Boreholes are expensive to drill and mechanised water systems are even more expensive and hence communities can hardly afford to put

such measures in place and always relies on the District Assembly and other donor organisations and philanthropist. The storage facilities used to collect rain water need to be improved. For agricultural and industrial activities, there available water sources all year around however due to the high cost in setting up irrigations equipment, it is underutilised.

### **1.9 NATURAL AND MAN-MADE DISASTERS**

The District is fortunate enough to be located on a low lying area and therefore not predisposed to certain natural disasters such as earthquakes or tremors. However, there are many portions of the district which occasionally flood during certain times of the year in the raining season.

Communities including, Assin Besease, Assin Ngresi, Assin Atobiase and Assin Domeabra have experienced flooding from time to time. It is instructive to note that the flooding that occasional occure in the District does not mostly repeat in the same location. What this means is that measures are always put in place to prevent a reoccurrence. When these flooding occurs, it usually washes away the top soils and damages the crops in their wake.

Bush fires are not very predominant in the District but there are occasional isolated incidences when farmers in their bits to clear their lands for farming, set fires to the lands. There are lots of talks to farmers and communities on the importance of controlled burning they are therefore always encouraged to form fire belts around their farms when burning.

Droughts have not occurred in the District in recent history, although some delays in rainfalls and the erratic nature of the rains have sometimes affected the yields from the farmers, nevertheless, it can be said to be a draught free district and it is not envisaged in the near future. Efforts must however be put in place to reduce the reliance on rain fed agriculture so as to forestall any eventuality.

Due to the nature of the buildings that are constructed in the rural communities, they are usually vulnerable to heavy rain storms and hard winds. There are occasional incidences of buildings been ripped off their rooms and sometimes collapse structures, this situation is one of the disasters that affect the District.

#### **1.10 NATURAL RESOURCE UTILISATION**

The District is blessed with natural resources in forests, water resources and quarries. The soils also make it productive for cash crop farming in cocoa and also commercial farming of various food crops such as plantain, cassava and vegetables.

The table below gives a summary of natural resources, their extraction, their utilisation and their protection.

**Table 5: Natural resource utilisation**

Natural Resource	Type	How is the resource utilized?	Available technologies for extracting the existing resources	What technologies can be used for extracting the existing resource	What technologies are available to enhance the utilization of these resource	What technologies do you think can enhance the utilization of the resource
Mineral Resources	QUARRY	FOR CONSTRUCTION	EXCAVATORS	DRILLS, EXCAVATORS, DYNAMITE	ROLLERS, TIPPER TRUCKS, ETC.	NONE
Arable Land	Food crops, tree crops, inland valleys	Cultivation of food crops, cultivation of tree crops	Slash and burn before cultivation on land	No til Bunding and water storage	None	Improved varieties of crops and fertilizers. Irrigations mechanisms
Forest Reserves	Wild life, tree species	Preservation of fauna and flora	None	None	None	Practicing the tongya system
Water Resources	Rivers, Streams	FISHING, FARMING	IRRIGATION SYSTEMS	IRRIGATION SYSTEMS	IRRIGATION SYSTEMS	IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

### 1.11 POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH

The District Population currently stands at about 128,604. This is a projection of 2.9% growth rate on the 2010 PHC figure of **104,244**. This representing 4.7% of the total population of the Central Region of **2,201,863**. This is made up of **50,936 males** and **53,308 females**, the entire District population is however **RURAL**.

#### 1.11.1 SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

A survey conducted by the DPCU of the D.A in 2016 indicates there are about 174 settlements and communities, spread across the District. The major settlements are linear along the road network of the District. Most of the bigger settlements are located along the main Cape Coast- Kumasi High Way. However, there are many clotted hamlets in the farming areas. The scattered nature of these hamlets poses serious planning challenges.

### **1.11.2 POPULATION DENSITY**

The 2010 PHC puts the population density at 87 persons per square kilometres. This figure is quite lower than the region's average of 162 persons per square kilometres. As indicated earlier, this figure does not make the District a good candidate for higher order services.

### **1.11.3 HOUSEHOLD SIZES / CHARACTERISTICS**

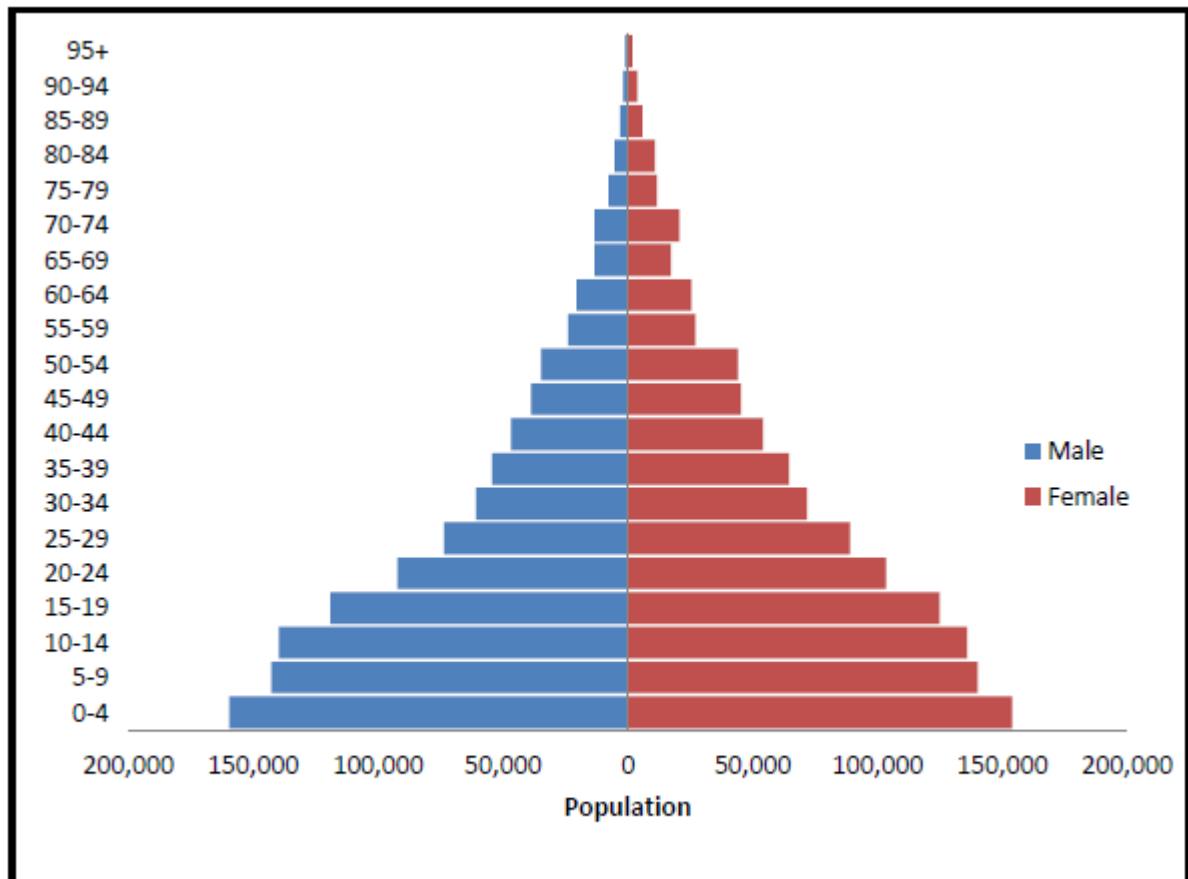
The 2000 PHC estimated the Household size of Assin South District to be 4.9 persons this figure reduced to 4.4 persons per household (PHC, 2010). This figure is the same as the national average of 4.4, and it is still high. In fact the high population growth rate of 2.9% has the tendency of worsening the housing situation if adequate measures are not put in place to address the above trend. Indeed, large household sizes could unpeel serious economic and social hardship on household heads unless income levels improve.

### **1.11.4 AGE-SEX COMPOSITION**

According to the 2010 PHC the sex ratio is 1:0.956. In other words, for every 100 females there are 95.6 males. The above has serious implications for fertility, migration, dropout rate, unemployment, vulnerability, poverty levels, HIV/AIDS related issues etc.

According to 2010 PHC also, the present population structure depicts the normal trend of a large population of below 15 years. They constitute about 43% of the total population which is higher than the region's average of 24%, while the remaining 57.4% is made up of adults above 15 years. Specifically, the less than 5 years and 5-9 years constitute 15.4% and 14.2% of the population respectively.

**Fig 3: Population Structure**



Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census

The youthful population might be due to:

1. High child survival rate of 83.5% (meaning mortality rate is low at 17.5%).
2. High fertility rate of 4.31% as compared to that of Cape Coast 2.21 and the region's average of 3.6%.
3. Low family planning acceptance rate of 5.6%.

This trend requires the District Assembly to make provision to take care of future demands and pressures on social services. Indeed, the old age (60 years & above) figure of 6.4%, though an improvement over the 2000 figure of 4.8%, is slightly higher than the national figure of 4.7 but lower than the regional figure of 7.4.

This is still indicative of low life expectancy and hence high incidence of poverty. This situation calls for wealth creation by initiating wealth creation measures.

There is also the need to institute old age programmes such as social security pension schemes and welfare programmes. Again, integrating decent work programmes into employment policies could help address some of the problems associated with old age, especially for those in the informal sector.

#### **1.11.5 DEPENDENCY RATIO**

The statistics on the age distribution puts the dependency ratio at 93.4, which is higher than the region's average of 89.4. This means that one worker within the labour force has more than a person to cater for. This is characteristics of developing countries. This again, has serious implications for savings, investment, poverty reduction, growth and standard of living.

#### **1.11.6 LABOUR FORCE AND DEPENDENCY RATIO**

The District has a comparatively high labour force of 51.7%. This is made up of the population between the ages 18 and 60 years. The dependency ratio on the other hand constitutes the ages below 18 years and above 60 years.

Although the District has a large labour force, only a small proportion is gainfully employed. Unemployment figure is therefore high depending on the location of communities. Unemployment is higher in the semi-urban and commercial centres, the rural non-commercial centres.

#### **1.11.7 POPULATION PROJECTION**

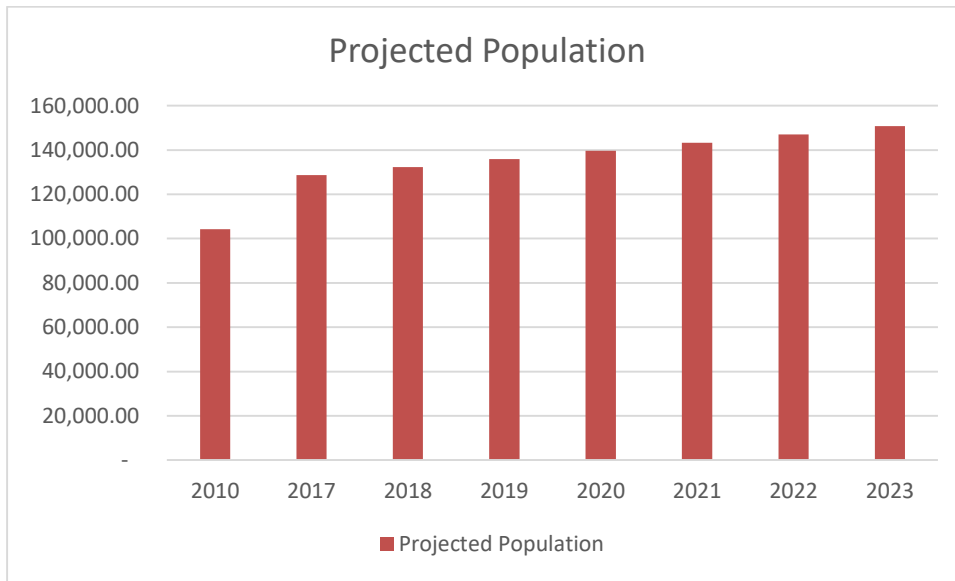
The population of the District is projected to stand at 139,616 by 2021 using a growth rate of 2.9%.

The table and diagramme below illustrates the projected population growth of the District.

<b>YEAR</b>	2010	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b>	104,244	128,604	128,604.00	132,237.50	135,926.80	139,616.10



**Fig 4: Population growth**



The District's population growth rate of 3.4 is lower higher than the regional and national figures of 3.1 p.a and 2.5 p.a respectively. This has serious implication for development planning.

#### **1.11.7.1 IMPLICATIONS ON EDUCATION**

It indicates that within the next year or so, the population of students in the various educational institutions is likely to overburden the facilities and these will need further expansion to absorb the increase.

This is so because, given the current state of educational facilities and trained teachers as well which cannot be said to be adequate is likely to worsen if the facilities are not upgraded or increased.

### **1.11.7.2 IMPLICATIONS ON HEALTH**

The District is already heavily overburdened when it comes to the provision of health facilities. With the current population projections, it implies that the inadequate facilities will be excessively overburdened; this could lead to poor health service delivery resulting to increased mortality within the District.

### **1.11.7.3 IMPLICATIONS ON SANITATION**

It is evident what increase in populations is capable of when it comes to environmental sanitation issues. With the current population projection which is by all means high, it is expected that there will be some sanitation concerns with regard to waste management and environmental degradation. The current number of institutional KVIP latrines will be overburdened leading to defecation at open places. A lot more waste will be generated and its management will be very important.

### **1.11.7.4 IMPLICATIONS ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

Just as the projections indicate increasing increase in population growth, it also indicates there might be an increase in the level of economic activities going on within the District. This will eventually help improve the District economy and increase the revenue base of the District Assembly, in this regard, the markets and trading centers should be expanded and improved to take advantage of this situation.

## **1.12 RURAL-URBAN SPLIT**

The District is typically rural in nature. In fact, there is no settlement in Assin South with a population more than 5,000 residents as at the 2010 PHC.

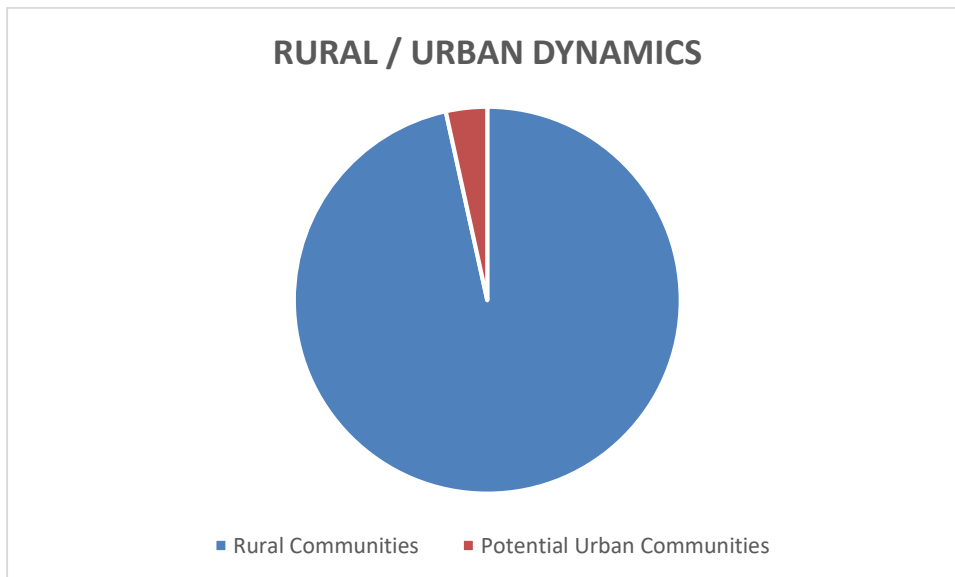
By the definition of town, as a location having a population 5,000 people, one can say that, there are no towns in Assin South District going by the 2010 PHC figures.

Nsuaem-Kyegyewere, the District Capital, had a population of 3,621 and therefore by our definition cannot be regarded as a town. With the population growth rate of 2.9% pa, Assin Andoe, Adiembra, Nsuta, Ayinabrem and Nyankumasi which are likely to attain the 6,000 person margin by 2020. However, using the intensity of political, commercial and administrative activities to define a town, one can identify Nyankomasi-Ahenkro, Assin Manso, Assin Andoe, Assin Anyinabrim and Assin Nsuta as some of the towns in the District.

The above has greatly affected the provision of basic and higher order services, which require population threshold or density such as the requirements for Small-Town Water Systems or Hospital or Markets.

1	Rural Communities	140
2	Potential Urban Communities	5

**Fig 5: Rural / Urban Split**



### **1.13 MIGRATION**

As at the 2010 PHC, the District had a migrant population of over 32,580. 64.9% of the migrant population which is the majority, were elsewhere in the region while 33.7% were born in other regions. About 32% of the total population of the Assin South District are migrants. They are made of Ewes (9.8%), Ga-Dangme (5.6%), Guans (3.0) and others (1.6%).

### **1.14 GENDER**

The gender situation in the District is no different from other parts of the region, females are those responsible for the keeping of households whilst males are responsible for the provision of day to day income for the running of the households. Households are headed by men when it is a household made up of man, woman and children or even with extended families included.

Nevertheless, households are mainly run by woman in situations where a household comprises of the man, woman and children and including external relations.

Men provide for such households whilst women are in charge of the household chores including cooking, cleaning, catering for the children, etc.

Women are allowed to acquire and own land or even inherit land or other properties just as men are allowed to. It is important to state that even if a married couple move into a residence which is owned by the woman, the man still takes charge and makes all the decisions for the entire household regardless of the ownership.

Female children mostly help mothers in the delivery of daily chores and may even assume the position of running the household in the absence of the mother or the woman of the

house. Female children will mostly also help their mothers in their trading activities or on their farms.

Male children are mostly attached to men of the house and support their fathers in their trade and professions in their quest to provide for the household. This is the case especially when the father is involved in farming or trading and not the formal sector of employment.

Men are the major players in decision making leaving little room for women to contribute. However, this trend is changing as more women are being brought forward when it comes to decision making. Access to social facilities such as schools, hospitals, toilets, etc are liberal as both sexes can use them freely.

More women are engaged in petty trading, hawking and a little farming, whilst the men are engaged in large scale farming, industry and heavy constructions.

Other social facilities such as schools, health centres, recreational grounds and markets are all accessible to both sexes and both genders.

Women play dominant roles in societal development in economic, political and social fronts, their economic empowerment and social improvement in their income levels have had positive multiple effects within households, particularly on children.

There have been challenges in women taking up leadership roles in the communities, out of a total of 22 elected Assembly members, none of them is female. This situation arises due to the lack of courage and timidity on the part of women to contest and even hold positions of power and authority in the District.

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

### **1.15 SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS**

The District has a total of 140 Communities and over 230 settles spread across the District landscape of 1,187 square kilometres.

The major uses of land in the District are farming and construction and the settlement systems are scattered all over the various parts of the District.

There are a lot of facilities such as schools of all levels (K.G, Primary, Junior High and senior High Schools), health centres, market centres, different kinds of water systems and so on. However, access to all the facilities by all the settlements and communities is not even. This is to say that, some communities have more ease in the access of some facilities than other communities.

This is largely due to the location of the facility and the threshold population its supposed to serve and yet the access routes i.e the roads and means of transportation are not readily available.

A scalogram presentation of the distribution of 32 essential services in the 20 largest Communities in the District is presented below. A scalogram is a matrix presentation of functional structure of settlements. The service facilities used for this analysis are: K.G, PRIMARY, J.H.S, S.H.S, CHPS ZONES, CLINIC/ Health, HOSPITAL, Maternity HOMES, TBAs, HAND DUG-WELL, BORE HOLES, Small Town Water System, KVIP, House Hold WC, Circuit COURT, Police Station, FIRE STATION, NTERNET, TELEPHONE, POST OFFICE, HOTELS, GUEST HOUSE, LORRY PARK, FUEL POINT, Agric Extension, Market Centre, PRIM. ROAD, FEEDER, DRUG STORE, ELECTRICITY, COCOA SHED, Community CENTRE.

Table 6: Scalogram Analysis

SCALOGRAM ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT

No.	Community Name	2010 PHC	K.G	PRIMARY	J.S.S	TBA,S	HAND DUG- WELL	BORE HOLES	KVIP	Agric Extension	PRIM. ROAD	FEEDER ROAD	DRUG STORE	ELECTRICITY	COCOA SHED	Market Centre	INTERNET	TELEPHONE	House Hold WC	Small Town Water	FUEL POINT	CLINIC/ health	LORR PARK	CHPS ZONES	Police Station	S.H.S	POST OFFICE	HOTELS	GUEST HOUSE	CIR. COURT	COM. CENTRE	HOSPITAL	MAT. HOMES	FIRE STATION	Average Centrality	TOTAL	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32			
1st	Nyankumasi Ahenkro	3,101	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						0.84	27
2nd	Manso	2,639	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X									0.75	24
3rd	Asamankese / Achiase	3,112	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X		X							0.69	22
4th	Anyinabrim	3,294	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X											0.66	21
5th	Ongwa	2,960	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X											0.66	21
6th	Darmang	1,758	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X				X						0.66	21
7th	Andoe	4,621	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X													0.63	20
8th	Adiembra	3,701	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X												0.63	20
9th	Nsuta	3,665	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X		X								0.63	20



10th	Nsuaem/ Kyekyewere	1,863	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X																					0.63	20			
11th	Jakai	2,585	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X																		0.59	19			
12th	Ngresi	1,836	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X																				0.56	18		
13th	Akrofuom	2,960	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X																						0.53	17		
14th	Adubiase	2,773	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																								0.53	17	
15th	Bosomadwe	2,561	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X																		0.53	17	
16th	Kruwa	2,847	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X																							0.5	16	
17th	Ochisu	1,855	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X																							0.5	16
18th	Aboabo Camp	1,781	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																											0.44	14
19th	Amoaben	1,794	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																											0.41	13
20th	Nyamebe- kyere	1,599	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																											0.41	13
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.75	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.35	0.35	0.3	0.3	0.2	0	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.1	0	0	0										
	TOT. CENT.		20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	16	15	15	14	9	8	7	7	6	6	4	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0												

In all, 20 Communities with population above 1,000 were examined. The total number of services considered was 32. The scalogram shows that none of the settlements have all the services considered. Nyankomasi-Ahenkro is the only settlement found to be at level 1, having 27 services out of the 32 considered.

Assin Manso came out as level 2 with 24 services. Asamankese/Achiase, Anyinabrim, Ongwa and Darmang having 22 and 21 respective services also came out as level 3 but higher order.

Andoe, Adiembra, Nsuta and Nsuaem/ Kyekyewere came out as level 4 with 20 facilities whilst Jakai, Ngresi, Akrofuom, Adubiase, Bosomadwe, Kruwa and Ochisu as level 5 with facilities ranging between 19 and 16 facilities. Level 6 settlement, with only 14 and 13 facilities are Aboabo Camp Amoaben and Nyamebekyere.

Most of the settlements with high level of facilities are the ones along the Cape Coast – Kumasi High way. This indicates that distributions of facilities are skewed towards the settlements along the main road which also happens to have higher populations.

A critical look at the scalogram also shows that certain key facilities such as, hospitals, fire stations, police stations in the District capital and Lorry parks in the District Capital are lacking in the District. This analysis therefore suggests that the DA should make it a priority to provide these facilities.

### **1.15.1 Transportation Infrastructure**

The transportation system in the District is not the best. It is characterised by the non-availability of suitable vehicles to the much deteriorated access routes and roads around the District.

There are not many means of transport in the District, there are actually no non-motorised means of transport in the District.

The various means of transport available for movement are Taxi services and Commercial Bus vending also known as Trotros.

Most public institutions and non-public formal institutions own their own vehicles (cars and motorbikes) for the performance of their daily activities, the situation is the same for private individual residents of the District.

For public transit, Taxis ply the very interior communities of the District such as Ongwa, Adiembra, Kruwa, Tumforkor and Bepokokor whilst the Trotros ply the main roads and near by communities such as Nyankumasi, Adadientem and Nsuta.

It is worthy of mentioning that due to the bad nature of the roads in the hinterlands of the District, most of the vehicles that ply them with passengers are not in the best of conditions.

Some of the vehicles are completely worn out and are not road worthy and yet are being used to carry people from the communities to the main market centres and other places. This brings to serious question the safety of passengers on board those vehicles. Such vehicles are not safe and are mostly discouraged by officials and yet not much choice is presented to the community folks.

Public means of transports are not readily available to the communities in the hinterlands of the District and such sometimes commuters have to walk long Distances to access other basic facilities such as schools and health centers.

There are few motorbikes as means of transportation for individuals but not on commercial basis. Non-motorised means of transport such as Animals (Donkies) and boats are completely absent from the District.

## **1.15.2 Water and Sanitation, Drainage and waste management**

### **1.15.2.1 Drainage**

Due to the rural nature of the District, not much focus has been placed on drainage as there exists lots of bare lands to carry running water. There are countless communities and settlements which do not have proper drainage systems. Communities such as Darmang, Kruwa and Ongwa have serious drainage issues and as such have had the misfortune of experiencing massive erosion of lands especially around buildings in water ways.

Disposal of waste water after bathing or washing are not also done properly accross the District due to lack of drainage systems, these waste waters are poured on the bare grounds and expected to dry up. This situation calls for an elaborate scheme to design drainage systems for the various communities especially in communities which have structures in the water ways.

### **1.15.2.2 Water**

The main sources of water used in the District are small town water systems, mechanized boreholes, boreholes, wells, rainwater, river/stream/spring, dugout and others.

There are about 186 boreholes in the District. Of the number, 145 are functioning and 41 non - functioning. The District also has 26 hand-dug wells with pumps of which five are not functioning. 17 out of the functioning are covered as indicated in table 7. This situation really calls for the need to revive the WATSAN teams, build their capacity and strengthen the relationship among the major stakeholders to ensure the proper maintenance of the facilities.

**Table 7: DATA ON WATER SYSTEMS**

No.	Area Council	Mechanised Water System	Bh	Hdwp	Hdwc	Well	Sp/r
1	Nyankumasi-Ahenkro	2	38	7	5	-	-
2	Anyinabrim	1	17	2	6	-	-
3	Manso	3	42	2	1	-	-
4	Nsuta	1	28	4	0	-	-
5	Adankwaman	1	17	4	5	-	-
6	Ongwa	1	44	7	2	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>		

Source: **DWST, ASDA 2016**

About 62% (64,681) of the population have adequate potable water, whilst the remaining 38 % (39,612) depend on unsafe water sources.

The above is further corroborated by the 2010 PHC report which identified Assin South as one of the District with the proportion of households (62.4%) who enjoy potable water from mechanized pipe systems within their compound and 37.6% access the water outside their compounds. It is therefore not strange that cases of water borne diseases such as, diarrhoea, bilharzia, intestinal worms, and cholera do occur in the District. However, under the IDA Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Programme and the UNICEF Institutional Water and Sanitation Support programme, more access is being created to water facilities.

### **1.15.2.3 SANITATION**

The sanitation situation in the District is regarded as an issue of concern due to high incidence of Open Defecation (OD) and the heaping of mountains of refuse at the major commercial centres in the District.

Sanitation facilities are of critical concern in the household environment. These include:

- (a) excreta or human waste disposal
- (b) garbage disposal and
- (c) Household liquid waste and storm water disposal.

#### **i. TOILETS**

The 2010 PHC identified the following as the types of toilet facilities used in the District.

- 1. Water closet
- 2. Pit Latrines
- 3. Enviro-loo
- 4. KVIP
- 6. No facility (Free range)

The use of Water Closet is minimal (1.6%) due to the limited coverage of pipe water system in the entire District.

According to the 2010 PHC about 36% of the population use pit latrine, 35.7% use public toilet 9.9% use KVIP, 1.3% use the Pan latrine, 0.1% use toilet facilities of other households and have as large as 16.1% defecating anywhere, which really poses serious health hazards to the inhabitants.

A report from the District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST) as shown in table 24 also shows the type of facilities available in the District.

**Table 8: Data on Toilet Facilities**

<b>Towns</b>	<b>Public KVIP</b>	<b>Public KVIP</b>	<b>Public Aqua Privy</b>	<b>Public W/C</b>	<b>Private Household Latrines</b>
Nyankumasi-Ahenkro	1	1	-	-	Exist
Nsuta	1	1	-	-	Exist
Kyinaso	1	-	-	-	Exist
Jakai	1	-	-	-	Exist
Akrofuom	1	-	-	-	Exist
Ochiso	1	-	-	-	Exist
Adubuase	1	-	-	-	Exist
Asamankese		-	-	-	Exist
Adiembra	1	-	-	-	Exist
Manso	-	1	2	-	Exist
Andoe	-	-	1	-	Exist
Nsuaem	-	-	-	1	Exist
Kyekyewere	-	-	-	-	Exist
Nsuta	-	-	-	-	Exist
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>411</b>

**Source: (DWST/EHSU)**

According to District Water & Sanitation Team (DWST) report, all the 5 Aqua Privy and some of the KVIP toilet facilities are now in very dilapidated conditions because of lack of regular maintenance. Indeed, the two Aqua Privy Toilets at Assin Manso and Nyankumasi-Ahenkro are out of use. Most of the public toilets are not kept well because of certain cultural beliefs. The report further indicated that only 0.12% of the population use hygienic toilet facilities.

The main challenges here are:

Inadequate toilet facilities, certain cultural beliefs, the clayey nature of the soil and government's policy against the construction of public toilets

However, it must be stated that Community Water and Sanitation Agency / UNICEF/JCLS. in collaboration with the District Assembly and Communities have and are constructing many toilet facilities in most of the communities.

## **ii. SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL**

Solid waste is disposed of in several ways but the main way is that households temporarily store their waste in baskets and other plastic containers before sending it to public dumps. This is applicable to about 57.5% of the households in the District.

According to 2010 PHC, about 12.5% of the population dump their waste indiscriminately, while 5.2% bury their waste.

The market centres at Assin Andoe and Assin Nyankumasi have refuse heaps of significance concern to the D.A

There are however efforts to acquire a final disposal site and tractors to manage the waste. ASDA is also executing the waste management programme commonly called ZoomLion under the YEA.

## **iii. WASTE WATER DISPOSAL**

About 32.9% and 50.9% of the population dispose their wastewater in the streets and compounds respectively. 2.2% of the population disposes their wastewater into public drains.

From the foregoing, it is obvious that sanitary conditions in the District are poor. Functions of Environmental Health and Sanitation Department include:

- Cleaning thoroughfares, markets and other public space.
- Inspection and enforcement of sanitation regulations
- Undertaking Environmental Health Education
- Controlling rearing and straying off animals.

At the community interface, members identified the following as some of the challenges facing the sector.

- Inadequate toilet facilities
- . Inadequate sanitary labourers
- Low maintenance culture
- Absence of adequate final disposal sites
- Absence of drainage systems



#### **iv. POVERTY SITUATION**

The District has six (6) Area Councils (ACs). Out of these, the most poverty stricken area is Ongwa followed by Adankwaman, Anyinabrim, Nsuta, Manso and Nyankumasi. In other words Nyankumasi is the wealthiest of the six (6) Area Councils according to the analysis on the availability of basic amenities and vibrancy of economic activities.

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

1. Availability of telephone facilities
2. Availability of market infrastructure and trading activities
3. Availability of good road network and good surface condition
4. Availability of postal services and internet facilities
5. Availability of electricity supply
6. Availability of educational infrastructure
7. Availability of potable water & sanitation facilities
8. Types and standard of building infrastructure.

The Departments of Social Welfare and Community Development in the District identified the vulnerable and excluded as:

1. The rural poor who are engaged in subsistence farming,
2. Orphans,
- 2 People living with HIV/AIDS,
3. The aged,
- 5 Working children,
6. The unemployed youth,
- 7 Women and children.
8. The physically challenged,
- 9 Female heads of household
10. Female single parents

It must be noted that there is provision in the Budgets to cater for the aspirations of these disadvantaged groups however there are delays in the release of the funds which still makes it a challenge for them to achieve their set out goals, they have however being able to identify and mobilize themselves as a group and have been given some assistance in the form of training, equipment, and micro finance.

## **1.16 CULTURE OF ASSIN SOUTH DISTRICT**

### **1.16.1 TRADITIONAL SET UP**

The Assin South District consists of two traditional paramount areas, Assin Apemanim Traditional Area and Assin Atendasu Traditional Area. This therefore means that there are two (2) paramounts. Apemanim has her paramountcy at Assin Manso and Assin Atandensu has her paramountcy at Nyankomase-Ahenkro.

### **1.16.2 ETHNIC DIVERSITY**

The District is predominantly inhabited by the Assins and other ethnic groups such as Fantis, Ewes, Dagabas, Nzimas, Akuapims, Gas, and Larte. Assin Manso a place where their Ancestors first settled is considered as the traditional home of the Assins. The major staple foods are Ampesi, Fufu and banku.

### **1.16.3 COMMUNAL SPIRIT**

The communal spirit among the people is low especially among the Assins. The spirit among other tribes is high especially among the Gas and Ewes in settler communities such as Assin Adadientem and Assin Mankata respectively. Normally if there is a communal labour the chief will beat the gongon for the people to gather at the place of work. Any absentee will pay a fine.

### **1.16.4 TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE**

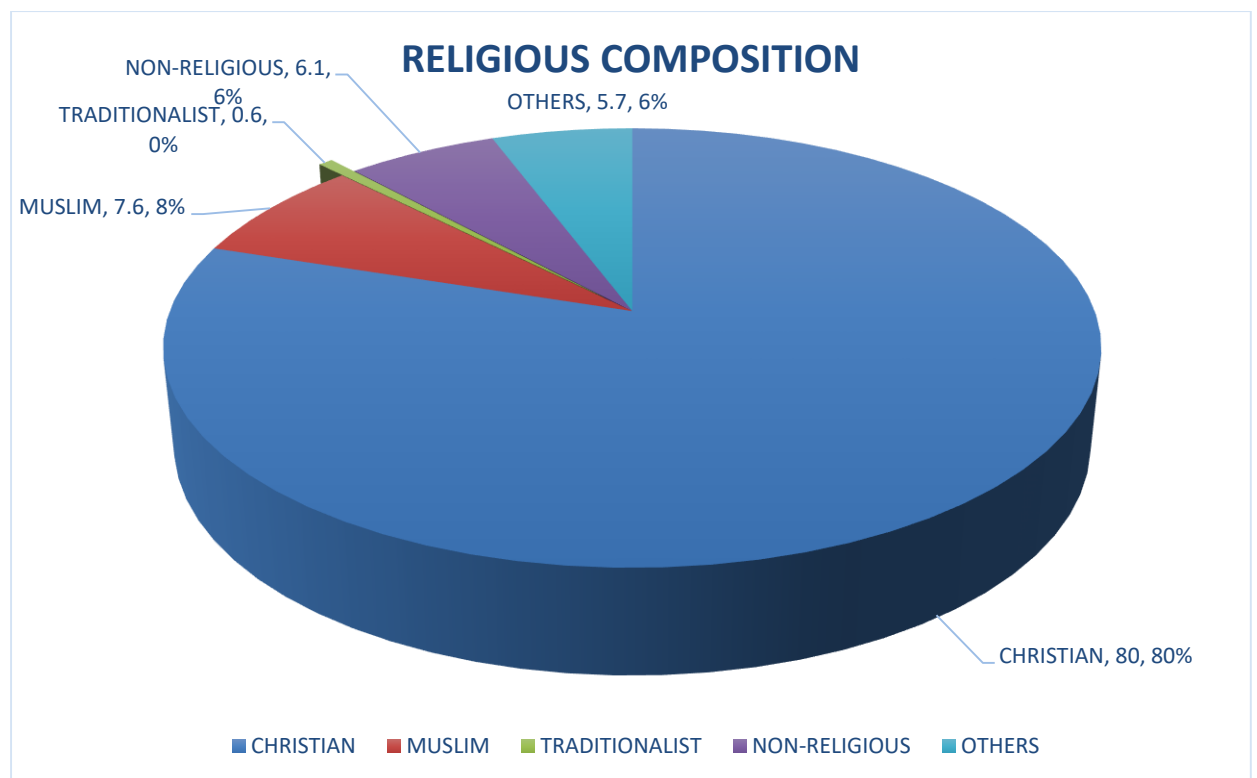
Traditional knowledge has been widely acclaimed and still very relevant in contemporary times. The traditional people know how to preserve the lands and water bodies. This is not being exaggerated but facts indicate that the traditional people have beret grooves and water bodies that

they worship. The idea is to protect and preserve the land and water bodies. There are some communities who don't go to farm on Tuesdays and Mondays. This is because of resting and using of the days for communal labour.

### 1.16.5 RELIGIOUS COMPOSITON

The residents of Assin South District are basically religious with 80.0% being Christians, 7.6% being Muslims 0.6% being traditionalist, 0.7% are of other religions and 6.1% with no specific religious affiliations, others are 5.6% as indicated by the 2010 PHC.

Fig 6: religious composition



### 1.16.6 NEGATIVE CULTURAL PRACTICE

A major cultural issue is the unhygienic use of water from various unsanitary sources for drinking and other consumption purposes such as cooking. There's usually the tendency for one to hear indigenes saying "this is the water my forefathers used". A survey conducted by Health Management Consultancy (HMC) in the former Assin District indicates that about 65% of

drinking water came from traditional sources of water especially rivers and streams because that is what generations have used up to date. They also believe that the traditional sources serve as herbal medicine and also they are heavy so when one takes it quenches his or her hunger. These issues have prevented many people in participating in the improved type of W&S facilities especially when it comes to contribution. The reason, they do not pay anything for the traditional source that are even heavier and serve as herbal medicines.

Another major problem come out through this survey is that it is a taboo for a woman in her menstrual period to cross a river. The implication is that when borehole or KVIP is sited across river patronage in such communities would be low.

## **1.17 GOVERNANCE**

### **1.17.1 DISTRICT ASSEMBLY: FUNCTIONS AND STRUCTURE**

Assin South District Assembly was carved out of the former Assin District Assembly, it was established by Legislative Instrument, LI 1760 of 2004 as a District Assembly in the Central Region of Ghana.

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

### **1.17.2 COMPOSITION**

The Central Administration of the office of the District Assembly is broadly made up of eight units.

- (a) The General Administration
- (b) Accounts Unit (Finance)
- (c) Planning and Strategic Management Unit
- (d) Budgeting and Rating Unit.
- (e) The Internal Audit Unit
- (f) The Stores and Procurement Unit
- (g) The Human Resource Unit
- (h) The Records Unit

To facilitate the process of local governance, the Local Governance Act 2016 (Act. 936) made provision for the establishment of Eleven (11) Decentralized Departments and other administrative sub structures as Urban / Town / Area Councils and Unit committees.

### **1.17.3 GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

The Assin South District Assembly has one (1) constituency, six (6) Area Councils, twenty-five (25) electoral areas and twenty five (25) Unit Committees. .

Out of the thirty-two (35) Assembly members, twenty-two (22) are elected and ten (10) appointed. There are two (2) women among them. There is also the Member of Parliament who is an Ex-Officio Member.

The Assembly is empowered to exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions in the District.

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

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

- i. Finance and Administration sub committee
- ii. Social Services sub committee
- iii. Agriculture sub committee
- iv. Education sub committee
- v. Justice and Security sub committee
- vi. Development Planning sub committee
- vii. Environment sub committee
- viii. Works sub committee
- ix. Tourism sub committee
- X. Women in Development sub committee

ASDA has 10 sub-committees established to function as the operating arms of the executive committee and assist in the planning and implementation of specific activities of the assembly.

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

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

The District Planning Officer in the District Planning Coordinating Unit undertakes the identification of the placements of developments projects and programmes needed to address the problems of the people, whilst the preparation of the District's annual composite budgets and

other estimates are functions undertaken by the District Budget Analyst. However, in line with the Guidelines for the Operationalization of the District and Regional Planning Coordinating Units, the secretariat is to be under the leadership of the District Coordinating Director. Appendix 1 shows the composition and functions of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU). The District Co-ordinating Director is the Chairperson of the DPCU and mandated to convene DPCU meetings.

#### 1.17.4 DECENTRALISED DEPARTMENTS

Section 78 and the first schedule of Act 936 enjoins each District to have the following eleven (11) decentralized departments. Table 15 shows those departments, that are existing and their state.

**Table 9: List of Decentralized Department in the District**

NO	DEPARTMENT	REMARKS
1.	Central Administration Department	√
2.	Finance Department	√
3.	Education, Youth and Sports	√
4.	District Health Department	√
5.	Agriculture Department	√
6.	Physical Planning Department	√
7.	Social Welfare and Community Development	√
8.	Works (Public Works Dep't)	√
9.	Natural Resource conservation, Forestry, Game and Wildlife	√
10.	Trade and Industry	√
11.	Disaster Prevention Department	√

Source: (Local Governance Act, 2016 Act 936.)

Table 15, shows the District has all the complementary departments which are needed to enable the assembly function effectively and efficiently. Some of the problems facing the decentralized departments are:

1. Low motivation
2. Inadequate resources and logistics
3. inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff
4. Inadequate means of transport.
5. Limited decentralized/ centralized departments and agencies
6. Inadequate staff
7. Apathy of other stakeholders

#### **1.17.5 CENTRALISED DEPARTMENTS**

Apart from the decentralized departments, the District also has the following:

1. Centre for National Culture
2. NBSSI
3. Electoral Commission
4. NCCE
5. Non Formal Education

Unfortunately, the following agencies; Electricity Company of Ghana, Forestry Commission, Stool Lands and Land Valuation still operate in the District through their District offices located in Assin Fosu.

#### **1.17.6 NGOs**

There are a number of NGOs and CBOs operating in the District. Most of them however have their offices located outside the District.



**Table 10: NGOs and CBOs**

NO.	NAME OF ORGANISATION	AREA OF OPERATION
1.	World Vision Ghana	Education, Economic
2.	Relief International	Water and Sanitation, Economic
3.	International Cocoa Initiative (ICI)	Education, Poverty Reduction
4.	Latter Day Saints Church	Water and Sanitation
5.	Pronet Ghana	Water and Sanitation
6.	Roots Link Africa	Governance
7.	Microfin Plus Ghana	Micro Finance
8.	Compassion In Jesus Name	Education, Child Development
9.	New Nation Network	Water and Sanitation
10.	Hope for Future Generation	Behavioural Change Communication

**1.17.7 AREA COUNCIL**

The District has no urban and town council, but six (6) area councils, namely

1. NyankumasiAhenkro
2. Manso
3. Nsuta
4. Anyinabrim
5. Adankwaman
6. Ongwa

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

Some of the challenges identified are:

1. Lack of funds to implement local projects
2. Non- involvement in the planning process
3. Inadequate office accommodation
4. Lack of means of transport
5. Lack of information/ database
6. Lack of qualified staff
7. Low motivation

With the support of the District Assembly's DDF and the ended CBRDP, some Area Councils with the exception of Nsuta Area council, have offices. Efforts are still being made to resource the various Area Councils as well as construct new offices for the rest without official accommodation.

#### **1.17.8 UNIT COMMITTEES**

There are 25 Unit Committees in the District. The functions of the Unit Committees are similar to those of the Area Councils. The major problems of the unit committees include:

1. Lack of incentives to the members
2. Low commitment on the part of the members
3. Irregular meetings
4. Lack of logistics
5. Low involvement in the planning process

#### **1.18 SECURITY AND JUSTICE**

Security is becoming a '**major**' problem in the District. There are incidence of cases of assault and theft. In recent times, communication fraud also known as '419' or 'sakawa' is becoming an emerging issues in the District.

There are also the hideous acts of grave looting and the unapproved exhumation of corpses for various rituals.

This phenomenon makes it difficult for families to bury their dead love ones in the cemeteries and sometimes resorts to burring in their houses which is totally against regulations and laid down procedures.

Armed robbery incidences are on the low side and there exist few land litigation incidences in the district. There are however a number of chieftaincy disputes among clans, notable amongst them is the long running dispute between the Anyinabrem Communities and the Ahwiam Communities over the right to farm lands and royalties.

Currently, the District has four (4) Police stations located at Nyankomasi-Ahenkro, Darmang, Manso and Anyinabrim with a Divisional Headquarters located in Nsuaem/Kyekyewere. Available statistics from the unit puts the police citizen ratio at 1:1450

On the **judiciary**, the District has one court located at Nyankumasi/Ahenkro, Citizens therefore can take their cases there for justice and resolution instead of having to travel to Assin Fosu to access formal justice.

The chiefs, clan heads and opinion leaders of the various communities are sometimes involved in the mediation and resolution of conflicts between and amongst individuals and entities.

### **1.19 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

The local economy of the Assin South District possesses a number of opportunities which despite a number of challenges, are being harnessed to develop the local economy. The opportunities which exist in within the local economy are:

- Palm nut processing into various products,
- Cassava processing in to various consumables and
- Bamboo.

Some attempts have been made to promote the expansion and development of these sectors however, there have been little progress due to a number of challenges such as packaging and marketing of these products.

The extraction and packaging of these products are capital intensive and require high funding which are not readily available, this leaves entrepreneurs producing in very small quantities and not exporting.

## **1.20 ECONOMY OF THE DISTRICT**

Agriculture constitutes the major economic activity of the District economy, it is made up of crops, forestry, livestock, fishing and hunting. It employs about 67% of the economically active population, followed by services 11.2% and Craft and related trades workers 10.1%. (PHC 2010)

### **1.20.1 AGRICULTURE**

Agriculture constitutes the mainstay of the economy of the people within the Assin South District. Out of a total approximated active population of 104,244 according to the 2010 census, total labour force constitutes 56.99% of the active population i.e. 59,405. Out of this those engaged in agriculture are 39,801 constituting 67%. A total of 14,200 constituting 35.67% of the population that engages in agricultural activities are cocoa farmers.

It must be indicated that although the District does not abound in big rivers and lakes, about 0.8% of the active labour force in agriculture engages in river fishing and aquaculture.

Agriculture is mainly subsistence, producing the staple foods such as plantain, cassava and cocoyam. The traditional cash crops produced are cocoa, citrus and oil palm. Farm holdings are therefore small, ranging from 1-2.5 acres on the average per farmer.

Commercial farming is an emerging trend, where the out growers practice is catching up with most of the farmers in the District. The crops cultivated by commercial farmers include citrus, pineapple, oil palm, and vegetables such as garden eggs, okro and tomatoes.

Mushroom breeding and Grass cutter rearing are some of the new commercial agricultural practices recently introduced to give alternative employment to the youth.

Voacanga species, a medicinal crop, is now being cultivated on a large scale at Nsuta valley farms.

The table below shows the output of the major crops produced in 2009.

**Table 12: Crop Production Output**

Type of crop	Total output for the District (tones)
Maize	7823
Cassava	126732
Plantain	12068
Oil palm	7197.6
Cocoa	19260
Citrus	12245.3

Source: Mofa Assin South, 2016

### 1.20.1.1 Storage Facility

Farmers are adopting the narrow crib ventilated cribs to store maize, albeit on a small scale at the moment. Cassava is dried and stored as “kokonte”.

Oil palm is prepared and stored as palm oil in drums. However, there are no facilities to preserve citrus, which is produced on large scale in the District. Due to the deficiencies in these storage practices, storage cannot be done on a large scale.

Fortunately, cocoa, the main cash crop of the District has well-organised storage systems. There are large cocoa sheds that offer facilities to cocoa beans.

### 1.20.1.2 Irrigation

The forms of irrigation systems practised in the District by farmers include the under listed.

Irrigation systems and their location

**Table 13: Forms of Irrigation**

Type of Irrigation	Location	Crop under cultivation	Remarks
Sprinkler	Amoabin	Vegetables	
Hand dug well with pumping machine	Anyinabrem	Vegetables	
Direct watering from streams, rivers and wells	Almost all the vegetable growing communities e.g. Kwaata, Kumasi, Homaho, Anyinabrem, Adiembra etc.	Vegetables	

Source; MOFA 2016

However, the main problem facing these farmers is that their source of water get dried up during the dry season with the exception of those along the banks of the main rivers and streams including; Ochi, Kakum, Kyina, and Woanko which are perennial (i.e. flows throughout the year). There is also the problem of inadequate funds to purchase farming inputs including set of irrigation equipments.

### **1.20.1.3**      Fishing

According to the 2010 PHC, fishing employs about 0.8% of the labour force that engages in agricultural activities. There are pocket of fish ponds located at Adiembra, Edubiase, Assin Kumasi, Gyahadzi, Nyankumasi-Ahenkro, Nuanua, Nsuta, Nkwantanan etc.

The District has great potential for aquaculture in the communities mentioned which could be tapped to increase fish production to increase the protein intake of the citizens.

The following were identified as some of the challenges;

- ✚ Inadequate source of fingerlings
- ✚ High cost of fingerlings when available
- ✚ High inputs cost including feed, harvesting nets etc.

### **1.20.1.4**      Livestock

Livestock production in the District is mainly on subsistence level. However, few commercial poultry production springs up towards Christmas and Easter festivities. Guinea fowl, rabbit, Grass cutter and snail rearing have also been identified as having great potentials and economic value in the District.

The table below shows the output of the major livestock produced in 2015/ 2016

**Table 14: Output of Major Livestock Production**

Type of livestock	Number
Poultry ;	
Local birds	48111
Layers	10000
Cockerels	1316
Ducks	875
Turkeys	104
Cattle	221
Sheep	7728
Goats	7700
Pigs	1560
Rabbits	87
Grass cutter	74
Cats	5023
Dogs	4626

Source: Mofa Assin South 2016

### **1.20.1.5**      Forest

Forest also forms integral part of the rural economy, providing substantial goods which contributes to all aspects of rural life providing food, forage, fuel, medicine, building materials and household items as well as many intangible benefits such as cultural symbols, ritual artefacts and sacred sited.

Indeed, the District abounds in many forest resources in five (5) big forest reserves.



The increasing demand for fuel wood, charcoal, electric poles, lumber and construction materials have a negative effect on the ecosystem and this requires the promotion of reforestation and afforestation.

According to the 2010 PHC the main source of fuel used for cooking in the District is fire wood (77.1%) and charcoal (12.9%). This has led to environmental problems such as deforestation, land degradation and soil erosion.

To help address the above, the forestry department has helped individuals and organizations within the District to establish their own woodlot for fuel wood, electricity and telephone poles.

#### **1.20.1.6**                    Challenges

The creation of the forest and game reserves has deprived many communities on the fringes of the reserves of their livelihood.

In addition, their farms are ravaged by wild animals such as elephants, boars and monkeys.

The above therefore calls for the establishment of an alternative means of livelihood.

#### **1.20.1.7**                    Technical Support

Technical support services are provided to farmers by the MoFA – Department of Agriculture staff in the District. The MoFA DADU has staff strength of 28 comprising of One (1) District Director, Seven (7) District Development officers (DDOs), Two (2) Veterinary officers, and Thirteen (13) Agric Extension Agents (AEAs). With this staff strength, the Agricultural Extension Agents – Farmer ratio is 1: 2590. This is quite low when compared to the standard ration of 1: 1200. This put a lot of strain on the officers.

However, it is important to note that MoFA-DADU has inadequate office and residential accommodation as well as logistics problems.

### **1.20.2 HOUSEHOLD INCOME**

The District Database for 2016 did not compute household income on community basis hence the difficulty in finding specific figures for Assin South District alone. However, there are reasons to believe that what happens in Assin North is not very different from the patterns in Assin South District. For instance 22.6% of the household receive GH¢2,000 and above in a year. This amounts to 49.5% of the total income in the District. This means that 22.6% of the population spends almost half of all total income generated in the District, an indication of inequality in the distribution of incomes

The survey further reveals that about 64.51% of the population receives incomes below GH¢2,000. This disparity in income distribution must be addressed to ensure social and economic stability in the District. This calls for the introduction of viable projects that are geared towards promoting growth and reducing poverty.

### **1.20.3 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE PARTTERN**

A household survey conducted in 2015 with support from GIZ showed that about 54.2% of the household income is spent on food households also committed 9.2% of their income on transport while clothing surprising took 8.2% income compared to 8.1% on education .this trend indicated the priority level of fashion over education which is not healthy for the development of education in the District. Not surprisingly, school performance in the District is nothing good to write home about. Awareness creation in the importance of education needs to be intensified.

The expenditure pattern revealed that less than 50% of the households really save part of their incomes at the end of the month. This clearly indicates the low levels of income in the District.

#### 1.20.4 MANUFACTURING AND PROCESSING

According to the 2010 PHC, this sector employs only about 8.1% of the District's labour force.

There are very few manufacturing and processing industries. This may be due to inadequate basic socio-economic infrastructure such as roads, potable water, means of communication, and low electricity coverage.

There is one timber processing plant located at Nyankumasi-Ahenkro and another bamboo processing plant located at Assin Nsuta. The rest are small-scale sawmills and agro-processing centers located mainly in the rural areas. These small-scale agro-processing units are mainly in oil palm, cassava and distillation of local gin (Akpeteshie). Besides these agro processing units, there are a large number of artisanal workshops including carpentry, masonry, Hairdressing, Tailoring and Garages.

**Table 15: Types of Agro Processing Industry**

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Producers/ Capacity</b>	<b>Location</b>
Oil Palm fruit	Palm Oil	Small Scale	Asamankese, Dosii, Kwaata, Mesomagor, Jakai, Akrofuom, Asano, Adubiase
Palm Kernel	Palm Kernel Oil	Small Scale Women Group	Asano. Asamankese, Adiembra, Akrofuom
Cassava	Gari, Konkonte, Cassava dough	Small Scale	Amanbeta, Kyekyewere, Dawumako, Homaho, Akrofuom
Oil Palm	Palmwine, Local Gin	Small Scale	Adiembra, Kyekyewere, Besease
Palm Wine	Local Gin	Small Scale	Besease, Adiembra, Kyekyewere, Dadieso

**Table 8: Non-Agro Processing Industry**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Producer / Capacity</b>	<b>Location</b>
Wood	Furniture	Small Scale	Nyankomasi-Ahenkro, Darmang, Adiembra
Palm Oil	Palm Oil, Soap	Small Scale	Darmang, Asamanakese, Manso
Sand	Sandcrate Blocks	Small Scale	Nyankumasi-Ahenkro
Sand Winning	Sand	Small Scale	Adiembra, Anyinabrim
Quarry	Quarry Products	Large Scale Small Scale	Dadieso Bosomadwe

**Source: BAC and MoFA – DADU – ASSIN SOUTH 2014**

### **1) Main Constraints in the Manufacturing Industry**

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

- ❖ Cumbersome processing and delays in release of loans.
- ❖ Low electricity coverage and frequent power outages.
- ❖ Poor telecommunication and road network system.
- ❖ High poverty rate.
- ❖ High illiteracy rate.
- ❖ Non availability of land banks.

There are however some interventional packages:

1. Donor assistance e.g. ITTU/RTF under the Rural Enterprises Project to provide credit/input facilities through the BAC.
2. Relief International and BAC Credit Schemes.
3. Government community grid extension system for the extension of electricity to the rural areas.

### **1.20.5 MINING AND QUARRYING**

Another emerging economic activity in the District is stone quarrying located at Dadieso, Domeabra, Asamankese and Bosomadwe. While the stone quarrying at Dadieso is done on a larger scale; that of Bosomadwe is on small scale. They provide employment to the people, support the construction industry and also serve as a source of revenue to the District Assembly. Though, there are speculations of mineral deposits at Assin Manso and Assin Bosomadwe, they are yet to be mined.

### **1.20.6 MARKET INFRASTRUCTURE**

Market infrastructure constitutes an important component of the development of the District Economy. The District has two (2) medium size markets located at Nyankumasi-Ahenkro and Andoe, where major trading and commercial activities are carried out during market days. Tuesdays and Fridays are for Nyankumasi-Ahenkro Market whilst Sundays and Wednesdays are for Andoe Market. Apart from these two (2) markets, there are other small size ones located at Ngresi, Ongwa, Adiembra, Kruwa, Nyamebekyere, Nuanua etc.

Most of these market centres especially, Nyankumasi-Ahenkro have dilapidated structures and no delivery bays. Trading in some of these market centres occur along the roadside e.g. Nyankumasi-Ahenkro, Andoe, Ngresi etc.

Unfortunately, a new market facility which has been constructed at Andoe under the AgSIP /VIP programme is not being utilized.

The District Assembly has high on its agenda to:

- 1 Provide more physical structures at Nyankumasi-Ahenkro Market.
- 2 Relocate the traders at Andoe to the new market centre and
- 3 Construct new market centres at Assin Ngresi, Assin Nkran and Assin Darmang.

**Table 16: List of the Various Market Centres and Trading Days to be updated by district revenue officer**

<b>Market Centre</b>	<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Days Of Activities</b>
1.Nyankumasi-Ahenkro	Physicals structures	Major	Tuesday and Friday
2. Andoe	Physicals Structures	Major	Sunday and Wednesday
3. Ngresi	No Structures / open market	Minor	Tuesdays and Fridays
4. Nyamebekyere		“	“
5. Adiembra		“	“
6. Ongwa		“	“
7. Kruwa		“	“

Source: **DPCU – ASDA**

### **INSERT MAPS OF LOCATIONS OF VARIOUS MARKETS**

#### **1.20.7 BANKING SERVICES**

The District has one Commercial Bank (GN Bank) and two non-banking financial institutions like Insurance companies, Co-operative Credit Union etc.

There are two Rural Banks in the District: Nyankumasi-Ahenkro Rural Bank located at Nyankumasi-Ahenkro with a branch at Assin Darmang; Assinman Rural Bank located at Assin Manso with branches at Ngresi, AburaDunkwa, CapeCoast, Mankessim, Ajumako and AjumakoBesease and Akoti Rural Bank located at Assin Foso with a branch at Assin Darmang.

In addition, there are Susu groups (non-traditional banking institutions) dotted in the District.

### **INSERT MAPS OF LOCATIONS OF VARIOUS RURAL BANKS**

#### **1.20.8 TOURISM SERVICES AND POTENTIALS**

There are several tourism attractions spread over the 2 paramountcies of the District.

Below are the towns and villages with tourism potentials.

**Table 17: List of Tourist Sites In The District.**

<b>TYPE</b>	<b>TOURIST POTENTIALS</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>REMARKS (PERIOD)</b>
<b>Festivals</b>	Tutu Festival Yam Festival Tutu and Addae	Nyankumasi-Ahenkro Bosomadwe Darmang	Last Week of October Last Week of November Last Week of October
<b>Forest</b>	Forest Reserve Forest Reserve Nsamanpom Tree Platform	Bosomadwe Kruwa Darmang Mesomagor	
<b>Sanctuaries</b>	Pusuban Chiefs and Queens Cemetry Shrines	Nyankumasi – AhenkroNgresi  District wide	
<b>Historical Sites</b>	Slave River Emancipation: Slave river/route/cemetery /market	Darmang Manso	1 <sup>st</sup> week in August.
<b>Cultural Groups</b>	Cultural groups	Mesomagor, Manso Nyankumasi-Ahenkro, Assin Kumasi, Darmang	A traditional bamboo orchestra.
<b>Striking land scapes</b>	Obodan Stone Cave Stone containing water and foot prints	Ongwa  Nuanua	
<b>Park</b>	Game and wildlife industrial parks (locally called Dwarf’s Park)	Attandansu forest reserve Kokonkuayem	

Source: **DPCU, ASDA 2016.**

The industry has the potential of:

- ❖ Generating employment and improving households’ incomes and local government revenue.
- ❖ It also enhances other economic activities such as craft, food production, commerce and cultural activities as indicated in Table above.

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

1. Underdeveloped hospitality industry
2. Inadequate logistics and funds
3. Inadequate infrastructure
4. Administrative bottleneck
5. Inadequate publicity

For tourism to be fully harnessed there is the need to develop the tourism infrastructure, especially the hospitality industry and collaboration with the major stakeholders should be enhanced.

There are plans to construct a cultural village at Manso, Kruwa and Mesomagor. The Tree Platform at Mesomagor site is also being expanded.

There is also the need to improve on the management of the existing tourist receptive centre at Assin Manso.

### 1.20.9 EMPLOYMENT

As indicated earlier, unemployment among the youth is quite predominant in the District. However, with the operationalization of the YEA, the problem has been partially addressed. Since the inception of the programme, 1,200 people, especial the youth have been employed in the areas of Education, Health, Agric and E,nvironment and Sanitation Sectors as indicated in the table below.

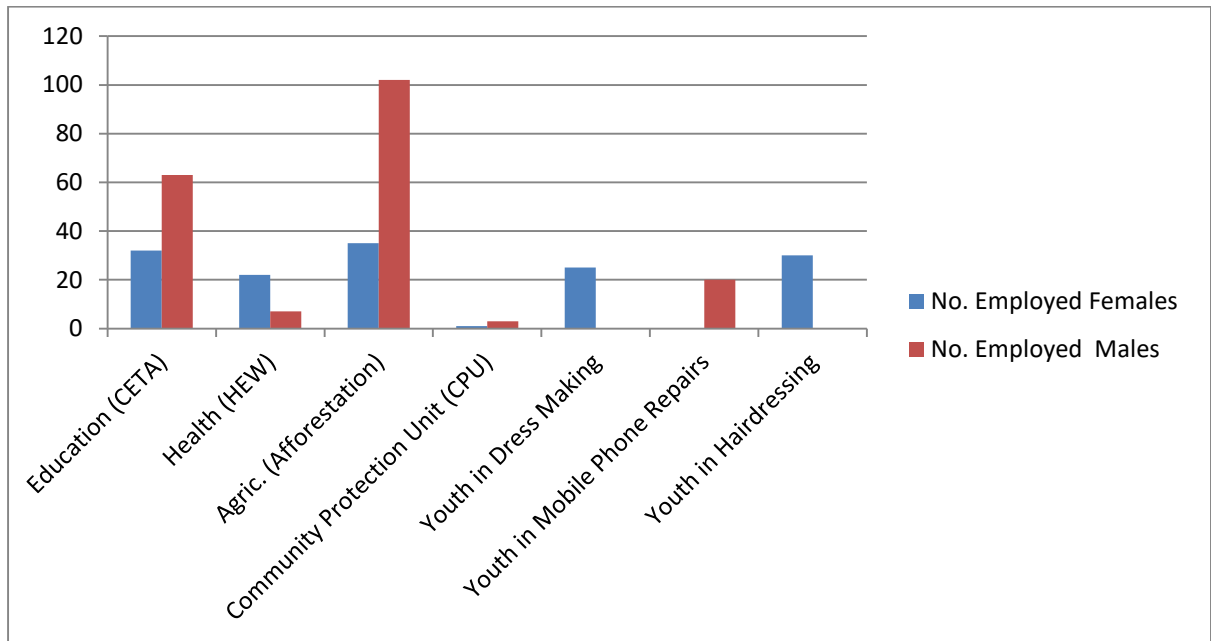
**Table 18: Number of Youth Employed Under the YEA**

<b>SECTOR</b>	<b>NO. EMPLOYED FEMALES</b>	<b>NO. EMPLOYED MALES</b>
Education (CETA)	32	63
Health (HEW)	22	7
Agric. (Afforestation)	35	102
Community Protection Unit (CPU)	1	3
Youth in Dress Making	25	0
Youth in Mobile Phone Repairs	0	20
Youth in Hairdressing	30	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>195</b>
	<b>340</b>	

**Source: NYEP Co-ordinator, ASDA (2016)**



**Fig 7: NYEP Trends**



### 1.20.10 ROADS

Roads are a vital aspect of communication and trading. Good roads are prime movers of economic and social development of people. The map on Page x clearly shows that the road network is quite satisfactory, except in few communities where one needs to pass through other Districts.

Currently, the District has a number of tarred roads though not in the best of conditions, they are the trunk road from Cape Coast through Nyankumai-Ahenkro, and Assin Manso to Kumasi, Nynkumasi/Ahenkro to Jakai and Nsuaem/Kyekyewere Town roads. The rest are untarred roads and seasonally get in very bad nature.

According to the Works Department of the District Assembly (Assin South District, 2016), the total road surface in the District is about 476km. This is made up of 74km Bitumen, 182km Gravel and 214 km Earth.

Some of the notable bad roads that need urgent attention include,

1. Jakai – Kruwa
2. Ongwa-Nyamebekyere
3. Nyamebekyere–Asupanyin
4. Manso – Ochiso
5. Akrofoum - Amanbete

## **1.20.11 POST AND TELECOMMUNICATION:**

### **1.20.11.1 POSTAL**

The District has one post office in Nyankumasi/Ahenkro and another under construction at Nsuaem/Kyekyewere. There are Postal Agencies at Manso, Anyinabrim, Darmang, Nsuaem and Jakai (2010 PHC special report on 20 largest localities) Most of these agencies are in deplorable state, under staffed and need rehabilitation.

In recent times the service has come under serious threat due to globalization and the rapid growth of the telecommunication industry. However, the plan to rehabilitate and upgrade the post office at Nyankumasi could help provide higher order postal services in the District.

### **1.20.11.2 TELEPHONES**

Cellular phone services as Telecommunication facility has assumed considerable importance in Ghana in recent times. The District is covered by MTN, Expresso, Vodafon, Airtel and Tigo. More so, the few public telephone facilities in the District have all broken down. However, there are few individuals operating cellular phone services on commercial basis. The District Administration and other departments have no telephone lines. Indeed in terms of telecommunication, the District administration is not cut off from the rest of the country. However, with the erection of antennas at various locations including Nyankumase, Subinso & Manso by GIFC, MTN, Tigo and the others, it is hoped that the quality and coverage of the services of cellular phone providers would improve in the District.

Although, residents still depend on Postal services for communicating, the use of the telephone is faster, cheaper and reliable and therefore needs to be expanded.

## **1.20.12 ENERGY**

According to the 2010 PHC report, there are *six (6)* main types of energy, used for various purposes such as cooking and lighting. These include:

1. Wood
2. Coconut shell
3. Gas
4. Electricity and
5. Charcoal
6. others

Reports from the 2010PHC indicated that about 84.5% and 9.9% of the population use wood and charcoal respectively as a source of energy for cooking. This has serious implications for the already fragile forest resource. In view of the SEA analysis, it is important that communities and households are encouraged and assisted to plant more trees. In this direction, the forestry department and the GSOP are supporting communities to undertake afforestation projects.

Again, the promotion of the use of gas and energy saving coal pots could help address the deforestation problem.

#### **1.20.13 ELECTRICITY**

Access to electricity in the District is poor. According to the 2010 PHC whilst about 91.4% of households in Cape Coast have access to electricity, only 42% of that of Assin South enjoys it.

Electricity needs to be supplied to other parts of the District. Currently, under Community Grid Extension System, it is expected that most communities would be linked to the National Grid.

This intervention would not only promote small-scale industry, but also reduce rural-urban migration.

#### **1.20.14 REVENUE**

ASDA has 22 revenue collectors made up of 12-commission collector and 10 permanent ones.

Table 19 shows a summary of revenue to the assembly from 2014 to 2016.

According to the table above, the main sources of revenue in order of importance are grants, followed by fees and fines, licenses or rate, land and then rent.

For the Locally generated sources of revenue, the main sources are market tolls, lorry parks, contractor's registration, stool lands and property rates.

In terms of achievable rates, reports from the Finance office indicates that Grant achieved - 89%, followed by Rent -71%, Fees & Fines- 48%, Licenses- 32.3% and Rates- 0.89% and Lands- 0.70% of their estimates.

Again, table above shows that the District is heavily dependent on grant. Indeed, grant constitutes about 94% of the District total revenue. In 2015 for example, the assembly was able to achieve only 40.8% of her IGF budgeted revenue. This clearly suggests low revenue mobilization.

This trend suggests that a fall in the flow of grants could have adverse effect on the District economy. This therefore calls for updating of database of rateable items, pursuing an aggressive revenue collection strategies and addressing the other bottlenecks identified during the situational analysis.

#### **1.20.15 EXPENDITURE**

Table 19 also shows a summary of expenditure of the assembly for 2014, 2015 and 2016.

Analysis of the annual expenditure trends indicate that capital expenditure forms the largest share of the total expenditure followed by General Expenditure in 2011, Personnel Emolument in 2012 and Travelling and Transport in 2013. This shows that the District assembly spends a greater proportion of its revenue 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, there is no way the District could be able to implement GSGDA.

Furthermore, an examination of the 2013 June Trial Balance shows a relative increase in the running cost of official vehicles. This might be partly due to the ageing of the vehicles and the increase in fuel prices.

More so, the District recurrent expenditure is less than its capital expenditure suggesting that the District spends more of her revenue on development projects. This is good since this trend is in line with the District’s mission statement.

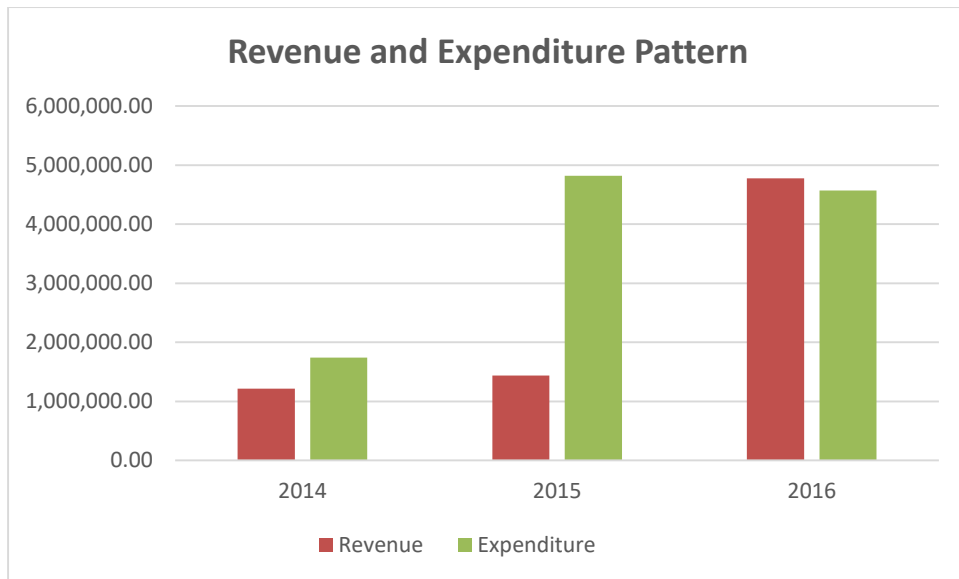
**1.20.16 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PATTERN**

It is however worth commenting that the District Assembly has not been able to meet its budgeted Revenue and Expenditure heads overtime. Table 19 shows the revenue and expenditure pattern.

**Table 19: Revenue and Expenditure Pattern**

<b>ITEM/YEAR</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Revenue	1,212,291.00	1,438,221.70	4,777,332.53
Expenditure	1,740,848.845	4,816,815.53	4,571,279.97

Source: Finance Dept. ASDA 2016



### 1.21 FOOD SECURITY

Food security is the access by all people at all times, to adequate calories needed for a healthy life. Access to the needed food and food supplements is necessary for a healthy life.

The District is abound in the cultivation of food crops such as plantain and cassava all year round. There are also vegetables which are produced all year round.

It is sufficient to say there is adequate food security in the District all year round.

There exists an indigenous knowledge of managing the food to feed the household throughout the year. Food needed for the households are stored in the farms and bans. Food preserved is occasionally sold for income to buy other commodities.

### 1.22 NUTRITION

Nutrition is the intake of food, considered in relation to the body's dietary needs. Good nutrition – an adequate, well balanced diet combined with regular physical activity – is a cornerstone of good health. Poor nutrition can lead to reduced immunity, increased susceptibility to disease, impaired physical and mental development, and reduced productivity.

The nutrition situation in the District is not so good, there are reported incidences of dietary reported cases at the health facilities.

Most of the foods consumed in the district are “one way” to put in simple terms. There are few balanced diets and as such poses various health challenges to individuals.

### **1.23 SOCIAL SERVICES**

Human beings are developed in terms of education and good health so that they can effectively play their roles in the society.

This part of the plan covers education, health care, nutrition, housing, water and sanitation infrastructural programmes and projects.

#### **1.23.1 EDUCATION**

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

#### **1.23.2 LITERACY**

Literacy has been defined as the ability to read and write at least one Language. Although literacy can be achieved without Formal Education, Formal education is important in acquiring skills needed in the labour market.

According to the 2010 PHC, the adult literacy rate in the Districts is 77.2% which is almost equal to the national average of 74.1% and lower than the region’s average of 78.2%.

The statistics further shows that whereas 85.3% of the men are literate it is only 70% of women whom are literate. This situation calls for the need to encourage and support women to attend adult literacy classes.

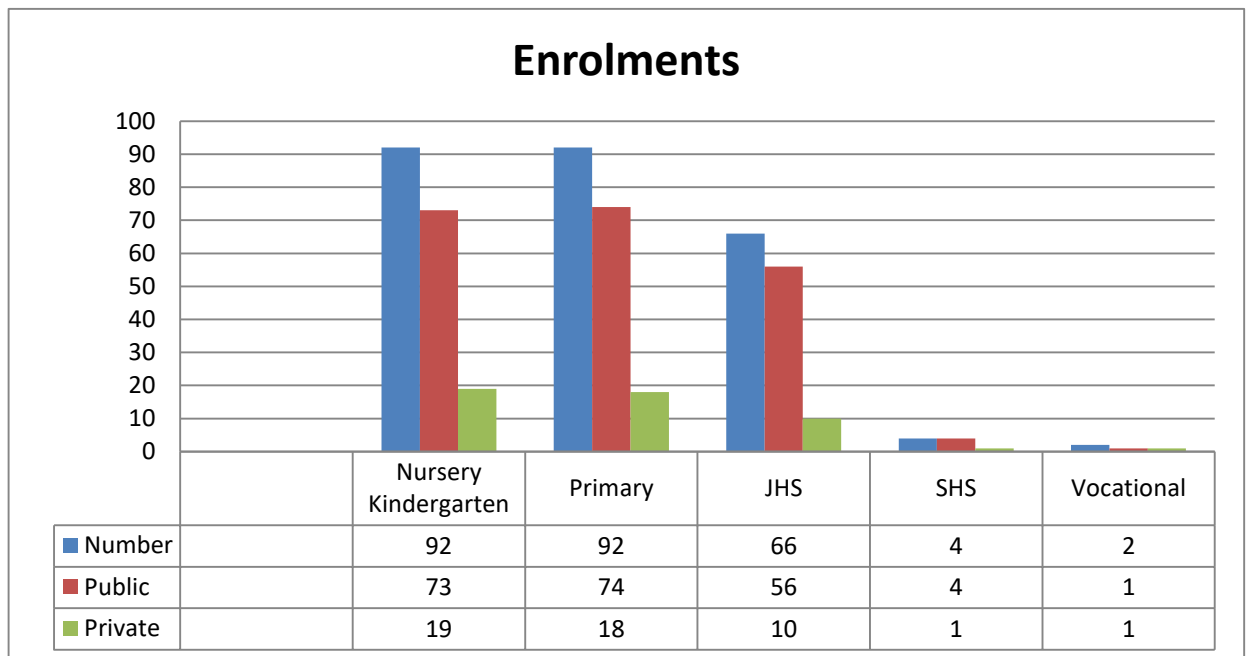
### 1.23.3 FORMAL EDUCATION:

The District has 256 schools, comprising of both Public and Private of various types.

**Table 20: Vital Information on Education**

Type Of School	Number	Public	Private	School Enrolment		
				Male	Female	Total
Nursery Kindergarten	92	73	19	6019	5780	11,799
Primary	92	74	18	11,305	10,890	22,195
JHS	66	56	10	3924	3556	7480
SHS	4	4	1	2072	1,659	3,731
Vocational	2	1	1	20	45	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>23,340</b>	<b>21,930</b>	<b>45,270</b>

Source: (GES, ASDA 2016)



**Fig 8: Schools Enrolments**

As expected, primary schools outnumber the rest. This is followed by nursery, and Junior Secondary Schools. There are however, only four (4) Senior Secondary schools and one (1) recognized vocational school in the District.



#### **1.23.4 PRE-SCHOOL**

There are 11,799 pupils at the pre-school level in the District. The girl-child enrolment is 49% which is inconsistent with the total female- male ratio of the District. This calls for the need to encourage parents to send their girl child to school.

The Pre-school teacher - pupil ratio of 70:1 is about twice above the standard ratio of 1: 35 .This put a lot of stress on the teacher and therefore results in low standard of education in the District.

#### **1.23.5 PRIMARY SCHOOL:**

There are 92 primary schools in the District out of which 74 are public and 18 of private ownership. The enrolment is 22,195. Here the girl –child enrolment level is 49% and the pupil-teacher ratio is 43.1 which is higher than the standard figure of 35.1.

The high enrolment level at the basic level could be attributed to the capitation grant and school feeding programmes.

#### **1.23.6 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

There are 64 JHS with a total enrolment of 7,749. Here the Girl Child enrolment is 48% which is about 1.0% less than the primary school figure.

This high dropout rate might be due to:

1. Teenage pregnancy
2. Early Marriage
3. Poor accessibility

Again the pupil – teacher ratio of 24:1 is quite below the national ratio of 35:1

The above calls for need to intensify the enrolment drive in the District. More so it is recommended that most of the teachers recruited under the National Youth Employment Programme should be posted to Pre- schools and Primary Schools.

### 1.23.7 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

The District has four (4) SHS with a total enrolment of 3,731. This also puts the girl child enrolment level at 44.5% and the student teacher ratio at 24:1. Like in the JHS, the low enrolment levels might be attributed to:

1. Unattractive nature of the schools.
- 2 The spill over effect of the low enrolment level at JHS
3. Poor academic performance.

This is evidenced by the placement of the Secondary schools in the national SHSCE results as published by WAEC.

**Table 20: National SHSCE Pass rate**

<b>Name of School</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Manso Sec Sch	42%	44%	46%	48%
Nsuta Sec Sch	32%	36%	40%	44%
Nyankumasi-Ahenkro Senior High	70%	64%	58%	52%
Adankwaman Senior High	28%	30%	32%	34%
Total				

**GES, 2013**

### 1.23.8 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE/ ENROLMENT

Reports from the 2010 PHC indicates that 64.3% of the people in the District are enrolled in schools at different levels. It is however 79.3% in Cape Coast, 65.1% in Abura-Asebu Kwamankese District and 63.4% as the region's average. This is not encouraging; the District Assembly has to do more in improving the quality of teaching and learning and the retention of trained teachers posted to the District.

### 1.23.9 ACCESSIBILITY

Available statistics from the Statistical Service shows that Assin South and Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam Districts still have communities, where 1.1% and 3.6% of pupils respectively travel more than 10kms to access primary and JSS school education. This trend undoubtedly could lead to high dropout rate especially among the girl child. This therefore calls for serious intervention in those communities affected.

**Table 19: School Statistics on Type of School, No of Teachers and Pupil Teacher Ratio**

Type Of School	Number of Schools	Schools Participatory Rate	No of Students on Roll			No of Teachers			Pupil Teacher Ratio
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
<b>KG</b>	92		<b>6019</b>	5780	11799	16	<b>151</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>70:1</b>
<b>PRIMARY</b>	92		<b>11305</b>	<b>10890</b>	<b>22195</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>35:1</b>
<b>JHS</b>	66		<b>3924</b>	<b>3556</b>	<b>7480</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>18:1</b>
<b>SHS</b>	54		<b>2072</b>	<b>1659</b>	<b>3731</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>24:1</b>
<b>Total</b>	254								

Source: **GES, ASDA: 2016**

The table above suggests that the SPRs for Primary, JHS and SHS are encouraging and need to be improved. The same cannot be said of Preschool and girl child enrolments. In view of the above the policy directive at the KG level should focus on enrolment drive which is in line with the New Education Policy.

The table also reveals that the SPR for SHS far exceeds that of the JHS. This might be due to the inflow of students outside the District and the computer selection.

In absolute terms, the statistics also shows that the enrolment level of the girl child is far lower than that of the boy child.

In view of the above, the focus should be towards sensitization of parent to send their girl child to school. Also the District Assembly should endeavour to sponsor the needy girl child in the District.

With the high SPR at the SHS level, the existing infrastructure should be upgraded to attract more students. Effort should also be made to improve the SPR at the JSS level to attract more indigenes to the SSS level.

#### **1.23.10 TEACHERS**

Out of the 1,358 teachers in the District 682 are trained, whilst the other 676 are untrained. The untrained is about 50.2 % of the total teacher population: It is therefore very important that the District assembly takes the Teacher trainee sponsorship programme very seriously. In addition, the untrained teachers must be encouraged to access the Distance Education Programmes being undertaken in our Tertiary institutions.

#### **1.23.11 NUMBER OF TEACHERS NEEDED**

There are inadequate teachers at Nursery and Primary levels. This is confirmed by the high pupil-teacher ratio in the District as indicated in table 14 above.

#### **1.23.12 INFRASTRUCTURE**

Some of the schools lack toilet and urinal facilities and are in dilapidated conditions such that they need to be pulled down and replaced.

It is worth mentioning that ASDA in collaboration with donors and agencies such as GETfund, UNICEF, GSOP and JICA have made frantic effort to address the above infrastructural challenges.

#### **1.23.13 HEALTH CARE**

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

### **i. Infrastructure**

Statistics available from Assin South District Health Management Team shows that the District has no hospital. However, the District has four (4) Health Centres, two (2) Health post/clinics and eleven (14) CHPS zones as shown in the table 20 below.

**Table 21: Health facilities and their location in the District**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>AREA COUNCIL</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>	<b>TYPE OF FACILITY</b>
1	Nyankumasi	NyankumasiAhenkro	Health Centre
2	Manso	Assin Manso	Health Centre
3	Anyinabrim	Anyinabrim	Health Centre
4	Jakai	Jakai	Health Centre
5	Nsuta	Nsuta Presby	Clinic
6	Ongwa	Ongwa,	Clinic
7	Nyankumasi	Amoaben	CHPS Compound
8	Manso	Ochiso	CHPS Compound
9	Ongwa	Aboabo Camp.	CHPS Compound
10	Manso	Amanbete	CHPS Compound
11	Nyankumasi	Assin Kumasi	CHPS Compound
12	Ongwa	Adiembra	CHPS Compound
13	Nyankumasi	Bosomaadwe	CHPS Compound
14	Nyankumasi	Kruwa	CHPS Compound
15	Manso	Abogeseo	CHPS Compound
16	Nyankumasi	Mesomagor	CHPS Compound
17.	Anyinabrem	Homaho	CHPS Compound
18.	Nsuta	Bepokokor	CHPS Compound
19.	Manso	Achiase/Asamakese	CHPS Compound
20.	Manso	Bankyease	CHPS Compound

### **ii. Personnel**

In terms of health personnel, the District has:

One (1) Public Health Practitioner,

Three (3) Medical Assistants,

Four (4) Disease control officers,  
Thirty-two (32) nurses made up of, two (2) Public Health nurses, four (4) General Nurses,  
Eighteen (18) community health nurse,  
Eight (8) Midwives,  
One hundred and six (106) TBAS,  
Ten 10 Health aides,  
One 1 Dispensary technician and  
Fifteen (15) supporting staff.

The above statistics puts the Doctor patient ratio at zero.

### **INSERT MAP SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH FACILITIES**

#### **1.23.13.1 PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY OF HEALTH**

Going by the Ghana Health Services and Ministry of Health policy that every community should ideally be within 8 kilometres from a health facility or worst a maximum distance of 10 kilometres or one (1) health facility per Area Council then one can say that:

- Health facilities in the District inadequate and unevenly distributed and that about 60% of the population have to travel more than 10km to access a health facility.

To address the unevenly distribution of health facilities it is recommended that the following communities be provided with CHPS compounds

- (1).Nuanua No.2.
- (2). Krokoso

With no hospital in the District, the referral hospitals are in Assin Foso, Asikuma, Abura Dunkwa or Cape Coast Hospital. However, according to the 2010 PHC almost 100% of the population have access to traditional health facilities within the 10km distance. In view of their accessibility, the Traditional Medical practitioners could be trained to administer orthodox medicine.

### 1.23.13.2 MAJOR DISEASES

The major diseases reported in the District are malaria, diarrhoea, Onchoceciasis, anaemia, malnutrition, typhoid, skin diseases, hernia and respiratory diseases. The table below re-enforces the above.

**Table 22: Some Vital Health Information in the District.**

Issues	Year (2016)
Infant mortality	12/1000
OPD coverage	44.7%
Proportion of supervised Deliveries	61.8%
Immunization coverage( Penta III)	2,608 chn (9.1%)
Level of contraception Use	2,261cases (56%)
Most popular method	Injectables
Teenage pregnancy	497 cases (16.5%)
Ante Natal Clinics	87%
Malaria cases	18,209 (63.5%)
Buruli ulcer	19 cases
HIV cases	22 cases
<b>Cases of Water Borne/Water Related Diseases</b>	
1. Diarrhoea	1,423 Cases
2. Bilharzia	234 cases
3. Intestinal worms	197 cases
4. Cholera	25 cases

Source: GHS-ASDA 2016

### **1.23.13.3 CHILD SURVIVAL**

According to the 2010 PHC, about 81% of children born to women of child bearing ages (15-49) in the District do survive.

This high number might be due to:

1. The presence of TBAs
2. Improvement in the health delivery services.

In an attempt to address some of the above problems:

1. The District is sponsoring some nursing trainees.
2. School leavers are being recruited into the health centres under National Youth Employment Programme as Health Aid Assistants.
3. The DA and the MP are constructing CHPS Compounds at various locations in the communities in the District.

### **1.23.13.4 NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME**

Under the National Health Insurance scheme (NHIS), 2,735 people have been registered.

Available statistics also shows that 2,245 people have benefited from the scheme.

The problems confronting the scheme are:

- Inadequate logistics
- Low coverage,
- Insufficient sensitization
- Over politicization of the scheme.

### **1.23.14 HIV/AIDS/STDs**

The number of HIV/AIDS reported cases in the District as indicated in Table 17 is on the increase.

It increased from 52 cases in 2010, to 53 and 88 cases in 2011 and 2012 respectively.

The trend also shows that women are more vulnerable to the disease than men. In fact, the rate (14.2%) at which women are contracting the disease is so alarming that it calls for urgent attention.



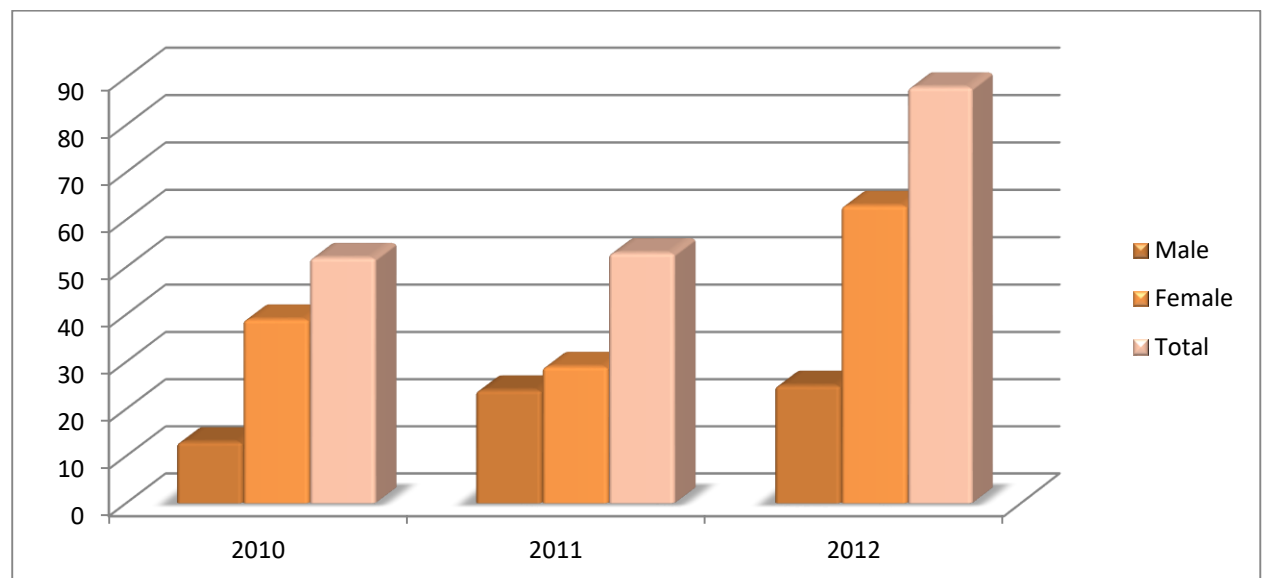
Available information from HIV/AIDS, ASDA Focal Person, also suggests that the disease is prevalent among the youth (apprentices, seamstress and hairdressers).

**Table 23: HIV/AIDS Reported Case in Assin South District (2016)**

Sex	2014 No. of case	2015	2016
Male	13	24	25
Female	39	29	63
Total	52	53	88

Source: ASDA, GHS 2016

**Fig 9: HIV/AIDS Reported Cases**



Even though HIV / AIDS disease is not among the top 5 diseases, several factors tend to promote its spread in the District.

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

This calls for measure to increase education/awareness creation for behavioural change care for people living with AIDS promoting the use of condoms, attitudinal change, and poverty Reduction through employment creation.

#### **1.24 CHILD LABOUR**

Available statistics show that Assin South ranks first as the District with the highest number of child labourers in the region. Accordingly, about 5.2% of children aged 7-14 instead of being in school are engaged in one form of activity or the other.

With the Capitation Grant, and Ghana School Feeding Programme initiated by the government and the establishment of Micro- Financing Schemes for especially women, it is hoped that it will compel them to pull their children from the job market, and rather send them to school.

#### **1.25 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)**

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is a vital component for development especially in today's world. It refers to the application of computer technology to address basic problems relating to our daily lives.

The District currently has a very low level of ICT training among its populace, this is evident in the fact that most of the communities in the District have no access to electricity and hence no access to computers. It is therefore a major developmental problem for the District to try and increase its ICT base so as to be able to catch up with the rest of the world.

Currently, the District with support from the Ghana Investment fund for Electronic Communication (GIFC) has put up three (3) Community Information Centres (CICs) located at Assin Manso, Nsuaem/Kyekyewere and Nyankumasi/Ahenkro. These facilities have been set-up to train as well as provide ICT services to the general public. The structures have been built and

efforts are being made to equip these facilities to promote development in the District. It is the assembly's desire to promote the use of ICT in schools and major communities as time goes on.

Nevertheless, due to the low coverage of mobile phone cellular network coverage in the District, it makes it difficult for the ICT equipment's to function adequately and efficiently. This retards development since communication among individuals and entities are slow.

### **1.26 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS**

This section takes a look at the relationship people have with their environment to social forces and institutions and the cultural values that sustain or contest them.

The concept takes a look at the expressions of multi-dimensionality of disasters by focusing attention on the totality of relationships in a given social situation which constitute a condition that, in combination with environmental forces, are capable of producing disasters.

An assessment of the various socio-economic and environmental factors that pre-dispose people to various risks, were assessed. From the in depth analysis that was conducted, the following issues were identified, both major and minor sources of concern are:

1. Road accidents due largely to poor nature of most of the roads in the District.
2. Rainstorm destruction to building including but not limited to schools and health facilities.
3. Occasional flooding of roads due to poor drainage that prevent traders from transporting goods around.

#### **1.26.1 STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS ISSUES IDENTIFIES**

As part of the District's mandate, a number of strategies were proposed for adoption to address the issues that make the District vulnerable to natural disasters. These include:

4. Regular maintenance of all feeder roads
5. Ensuring that proper and appropriate building standards are adhered to before permits are issued to individuals who wish to build or put-up structures.
6. Expansion of drains and construction of culverts to allow free flow of water even in cases of extreme down pours

#### **1.26.2 VULNERABILITY IN TERMS OF SOCIAL POLICY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION**

An analysis of the social and economic structure of the District also revealed that people living with disability are the hardest hit in terms of survival.

In this regard, major social protection initiatives to address poverty and vulnerability have been identified and earmarked for implementation within the medium term.

This includes:

1. Expansion of coverage of the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) to poor and deprived communities
2. Ensuring proper delivering of the Ghana School Feeding Programme.
3. Expansion of the coverage of the Livelihood Employment Against Poverty Pregnancies
4. Training of People Living With Disabilities in various economic skills such as soap making and wood carving
5. Provision of credit facilities to PLWD to start business

## 1.27 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION (STI)

The section examines the extent to which this phenomenon affects the development of the District.

STI education is low in the District, with inadequate science resource centres in the District and inadequate science laboratories in the SHS in the District, the advancement of this field is on low and as such the impact to any meaningful development is also on the low.

## 1.28 SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

### SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES EMANATING FROM SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The profile of the District as presented reveals the seriousness of poverty in Assin South District.

This calls for the introduction of pragmatic programmes that will help improve the living conditions of the people. The focus of this therefore is to identify the priority areas of the District in reducing poverty in the District. This area contains a summary of the key development issues, the needs and aspirations of the District.

**Table 24: Key Development Issues**

NO.	THEMATIC AREA OF GSGDA II	KEY IDENTIFIED ISSUES
1.	Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	
2.	Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Inadequate public sector service delivery</li><li>• Unreliable and expensive utilities especially water and energy</li><li>• Inadequate Infrastructure such as roads etc</li><li>• Outdated and inadequate legal and regulatory regimes</li><li>• Inadequate managerial and technical skills</li><li>• Poor entrepreneurial culture</li><li>• Obsolete technology</li> <li>• Unstable macroeconomic conditions</li><li>• Inadequate capitalisation of enterprises</li></ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited size and capacity of the financial market</li> <li>• Crowding out of the private sector by government</li>   <li>• Lack of adequate market information</li> <li>• Inadequate export promotion services</li> <li>• Inadequate exploitation of international trade arrangements</li>   <li>• Prevalence of sub-standard, fake and expired products</li> <li>• Inadequate enforcement of existing laws on weights, measures and standards</li> <li>• Lack of legislation for consumer protection</li> <li>• Inadequate job creation</li>   <li>• Inadequate business risk management practices</li> <li>• Lack of adequate health and safety related services</li>   <li>• Limited access to finance</li> <li>• Informal nature of businesses</li> <li>• Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills</li> <li>• Inability to meet both local and international standards</li>   <li>• Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources</li> <li>• Inadequate and obsolete technologies</li> <li>• Low productivity</li> <li>• Weak linkages between agriculture and industry</li> <li>• Inadequate and unreliable infrastructure</li> <li>• Institutional bottlenecks</li> <li>• Limited access to long-term finance</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conflicting industry-related laws</li> <li>• Weak intra-industry linkages</li>   <li>• Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector</li> <li>• Inadequate investment in the tourism sector</li> <li>• Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level</li> <li>• Poor tourism services and low quality standards in the industry</li> <li>• Inadequate numbers of professionally trained personnel in the industry</li> <li>• High cost of hospitality service</li> <li>• Inadequate promotion of domestic tourism</li> <li>• Lack of a policy framework</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of copyright laws</li> </ul>
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NO.	THEMATIC AREA OF GSGDA II	KEY IDENTIFIED ISSUES
3.	<b>ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</b>	<b><i>ACCELERATED MODERNISATION OF AGRICULTURE</i></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low level of agricultural mechanization</li> <li>• High cost of agricultural machinery and equipment</li> <li>• High incidence of drudgery in agriculture</li>   <li>• Low adoption of technology</li> <li>• Low transfer and uptake of research findings by stakeholders</li> <li>• Inadequate coordination of research efforts including funding and commitment to agriculture research</li> <li>• Limited application of biotechnology and its benefits</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited research on industrial uses of locally produced crops and livestock</li> <li>• Limited age/gender disaggregated data /statistics for policy making and programming</li> <li>• Limited multiplication and production of planting materials and certification of seeds</li> <li>• Poor storage and untimely release of planting materials and certified seed</li>   <li>• Limited participation of beneficiaries in extension programme planning and implementation at the local level</li> <li>• Limited access to extension services, especially by women agricultural operators</li> <li>• Under-funding of Research Extension Liaison Committees (RELCs)</li> <li>• Undeveloped capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services</li> <li>• Poor rural road infrastructure</li> <li>• Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response (gaps in legal and policy frameworks)</li> <li>• Inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain</li> <li>• Weak framework for collaboration with other MDAs on agriculture development</li> <li>• Limited Public-Private sector engagement in agriculture sector</li> <li>• Inadequate private investments in agric-business ventures</li> <li>• Inadequate dissemination of information on business opportunities along the agriculture value chain</li> <li>• Weak regulatory regime to enforce standards across board for ensuring quality and safety</li>   <li>• Inadequate product cluster development</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low quality and inadequate agro-infrastructure</li> <li>• Low, poor quality and irregular supplies of raw materials to agro-processing enterprises</li> <li>• Low patronage of locally produced/processed products (due to lack of awareness, high cost, prejudice and poor packaging)</li> <li>• Inadequate institutional arrangement to support commercial scale agro-processing</li>   <li>• Limited access to market information</li> <li>• Low standardization and product differentiation in domestic markets (weights and measures; grades and standards)</li> <li>• Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets</li> <li>• Unacceptable risks in public trading places</li>   <li>• Inadequate access to market information, intelligence and operations</li> <li>• Inadequate management of logistics in commodity marketing</li> <li>• Limited capacity of exporters to meet export volumes</li> <li>• Limited awareness and appreciation of export trade regimes and practice</li> <li>• Seasonal variability in food supply and prices</li> <li>• High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall</li>   <li>• Inadequate access to appropriate financial products</li> <li>• Low level of economies of scale in agriculture</li> <li>• Limited insurance products targeted at the agriculture sector</li> <li>• Inadequate incentives and subsidies</li> <li>• Absence of national agriculture land use policy</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited integration of sustainable land and water management schemes into agriculture extension services</li> <li>• High levels of environmental degradation</li> <li>• Ineffective framework for collaboration in the management of the environment</li> <li>• Increasing negative impact of climate change on agriculture</li> <li>• Lack of diversification and competitiveness in staples and cash crops</li> <li>• Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</li> <li>• Low commercial utilisation of cocoa by-products</li> <li>• Inadequate raw materials to meet increasing demand by local industries</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uncompetitive local livestock/poultry industry</li> <li>• Inadequate and poor quality data and lack of proper monitoring and disease surveillance system</li> <li>• Inadequate access to veterinary services</li> </ul> <p><b><i>SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negative impact of some farm practices</li> <li>• Degradation of the nation’s forests</li> <li>• High dependence on bio-mass fuel</li> <li>• Inefficient use and management of natural resources</li> <li>• Inadequate awareness of climate change and its impact</li> <li>• Weak institutional and regulatory framework for natural resource management and environmental governance at the district level</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of regulations and laws governing the environment and for the management of natural resources</li> <li>• Weak information system for natural resource management</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of a comprehensive biodiversity assessment of the District.</li> <li>• Encroachment on biodiversity hot spots</li> <li>• Inadequate financial resources for biodiversity activities including climate-related conventions</li>   <li>• Incidence of bush fires</li> <li>• High risk to life and safety of field staff</li> <li>• Pressure from adjacent land use particularly agriculture and human settlement</li> <li>• Poaching and illegal harvesting</li> <li>• Limited local involvement in protected area management</li>   <li>• Increasing population pressure on land</li> <li>• Loss of soil fertility</li> <li>• Poor land use management</li> <li>• Cultivation along steep slopes leading to erosion</li> <li>• Forest destruction by chainsaw operators</li> <li>• Intensification of charcoal production to meet rural energy demands</li>   <li>• General indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land</li> <li>• Inadequate spatial and land use plans</li> <li>• Ineffective development control of human settlement</li> <li>• Indiscriminate sand winning</li>   <li>• Poor environmental sanitation and improper disposal of domestic solid and liquid wastes</li>   <li>• Dwindling water resources</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water pollution</li> <li>• Increased deforestation in river catchment areas</li> <li>• Invasion of water bodies by weeds</li>   <li>• Limited Practice of CLTS</li> <li>• Limited investment in waste management and infrastructure</li> <li>• Lack of enforcement of existing by-laws on sanitation and noise pollution</li> <li>• Lack of awareness of the negative impact of noise pollution on the health of citizens</li> <li>• Inadequate facilities for the disposal of waste</li> <li>• Limited involvement of stakeholders in natural resource management initiatives at the local level</li> <li>• Limited trust between local communities and the authorities</li> <li>• Inadequate institutional framework for community participation in natural resource management</li> <li>• Limited human resource capacity in Climate Change issues</li> <li>• Limited awareness of climate change and its impacts</li> <li>• Unsustainable exploitation of natural resources</li> </ul>
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NO.	THEMATIC AREA OF GSGDA II	KEY IDENTIFIED ISSUES
4.	<b>OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT</b>	
5.	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT</b> <i>INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks</li> <li>• Absence of rail network</li> <li>• Early deterioration of road networks</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funding from public sources for construction, maintenance and management for all modes of transport</li> <li>• Inadequate space designated for the development of recreational infrastructure</li> <li>• Ineffective enforcement of planning regulations</li> <li>• Inadequate community/social centres</li> <li>• Disregard for the importance and the need to maintain historical and cultural heritage</li> <li>• Encroachment on waterways and natural reserve areas</li> <li>• Unreliable power supply</li> <li>• Low utilization of bio-fuels for energy</li> <li>• Over dependence on wood fuel</li> <li>• Non utilisation of waste as an energy resource</li> <li>• Limited involvement of women in the planning and management of energy services</li> <li>• High exposure of women to indoor pollution</li> <li>• High cost of energy infrastructure</li> </ul> <p><b><i>HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning and implementation</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> <li>• Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning</li> <li>• Rapid, uncontrolled and uncoordinated growth in housing</li> <li>• Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</li> <li>• Limited local economic development (micro and small scale enterprises development)</li> <li>• Housing deficit</li> <li>• Cumbersome, oblique and insecure land acquisition procedures</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of standards and codes in the design and construction of house</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Haphazard land development</li> <li>• Poor quality of rural housing</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of planning laws</li>   <li>• Overemphasis on reactive approaches to disaster management</li> <li>• Absence of specific regulations on flood hazard prevention</li> <li>• Inadequate Investments in infrastructure in support of hazard prevention and mitigation</li> <li>• Pollution of water bodies</li> <li>• Deforestation of vegetation cover along river system</li> <li>• Inadequate access to quality and affordable water</li> <li>• Lack of maintenance of water systems</li> <li>• High cost of maintenance of water systems</li> <li>• Obsolete systems</li> <li>• High level of unaccounted for water</li> <li>• Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities</li> <li>• Poor disposal of waste</li> <li>• Poor hygiene practices and inadequate hygiene education</li> <li>• Weak sector coordination due to fragmentation of sector approaches and procedures</li> <li>• Weak institutional capacities</li> </ul>
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Table 4NO.	THEMATIC AREA OF GSGDA II	KEY IDENTIFIED ISSUES
6.	<b>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs</li> <li>• Weak management and supervision</li> <li>• Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level</li> <li>• High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth</li> <li>• Low levels of Technical/vocational skills</li> <li>• Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</li> <li>• Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities</li> <li>• Mismatch between training and the needs of the labour market</li> <li>• Low labour productivity</li> <li>• High level of under-employment</li> <li>• Persistent high under-nutrition and malnutrition especially among children, older people, pregnant and lactating women and women of reproductive age</li> <li>• Gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health</li> <li>• Inadequate financing of the health sector, and ever increasing cost of healthcare deliver</li> <li>• Public and users' concerns about the quality of healthcare</li> <li>• Recurrent threats of diseases of epidemic potential (Cholera, Haemorrhagic fevers including Yellow fever, CSM, epidemic influenza viruses, etc)</li> <li>• Persistent high neonatal, infant and maternal mortality</li> <li>• High morbidity and mortality for malaria, HIV &amp; AIDS and TB</li>   <li>• High stigmatization and discrimination</li> <li>• Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</li> <li>• High HIV prevalence among the youth and in some communities</li> <li>• Gaps in treatment and sustainable services for HIV &amp; AIDS and STIs</li> <li>• Periodic shortages of HIV&amp; AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate management and supervision</li> <li>• Inadequate and decreasing resources for HIV &amp; AIDS</li> <li>• Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability-friendly facilities in communities and schools</li> <li>• Weak management and capacity for sports development</li> <li>• Inadequate promotion of lesser known sports</li> <li>• Inadequate integration of youth concerns including gender and vulnerability dimensions, into development planning and decision-making processes</li> <li>• High level of youth unemployment including graduates</li> <li>• Inadequate training and skills development</li> <li>• Inadequate consideration of the needs of youth with disability</li> <li>• Limited coverage of social protection interventions</li> <li>• Inadequate funding for social protection interventions</li> <li>• High incidence of poverty among older people</li> <li>• Low awareness of and regard for the rights of children</li> <li>• High incidence of violation of children’s rights</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of laws on the rights of children</li> <li>• Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including child trafficking and others worst forms of child labour (WFCL)</li> <li>• Significant number of children of school-going age not in school</li> <li>• Weak coordination and collaboration on children’s issue</li> <li>• Lack of appreciation of issues affecting Persons With Disability (PWDs)</li> <li>• Low coverage of reproductive health and family planning (FP) services</li> <li>• High incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High level of poverty among women due to lower literacy rates</li> <li>• Lack of adequate poverty data for planning and decision making</li> </ul>
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NO.	THEMATIC AREA OF GSGDA II	KEY IDENTIFIED ISSUES
7.	<b>TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient public ownership and participation in governance processes by the citizenry</li> <li>• Weak leadership and managerial capacity at DA level</li> <li>• Non-functioning sub-district structures</li> <li>• Poor demarcation of district boundaries</li> <li>• Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies</li> <li>• Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy including composite budgeting</li> <li>• Gaps in communication and accountability between DA and citizens</li> <li>• Poor linkage between planning and budgeting</li> <li>• Weak orientation towards job creation</li> <li>• Poor relationship between DA and the Private Sector</li> <li>• Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of interventions</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate basic infrastructure and social services in deprived areas</li> <li>• Inefficient and ineffective implementation of development policies and plans</li> <li>• Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans</li> <li>• Absence of National Long-Term Development Policy Framework and Plan</li> <li>• Overlap and duplication of activities among DA staff</li> <li>• Inadequate commitment to issues on vulnerability</li> <li>• Inadequate social intervention and weak coordination of programmes for the vulnerable and excluded</li> <li>• Ineffective supervision and human resource management</li> <li>• Weak institutional memory and knowledge transfer</li> <li>• Inadequate career development and specialization</li> <li>• Poor management of records</li> <li>• Weak structures for effective participation of citizens especially vulnerable groups in decision-making and policy implementation</li> <li>• Weak capacity in development communication management</li> <li>• Weak communication in budget preparation, implementation and expenditure tracking</li>   <li>• Slow progress in the elimination of gender-based inequalities</li> <li>• Lack of gender responsive budgeting</li> <li>• Inadequate representation and participation of women in public life and governance</li> <li>• Insufficient candidature of females in elections</li> <li>• Inadequate support for victims of violence especially women and girls</li> <li>• Low capacity in the production, analysis and use of gender statistics at all levels of planning and decision making</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High perception of corruption in the public sector</li> <li>• Weak institutional capacity to fight corruption</li> <li>• Increase in and diversification of crimes (cyber-crime, money laundering etc)</li> <li>• Reluctance of citizens to report incidence of crime</li>   <li>• High rate of road traffic accidents on the high way</li> <li>• Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety</li> <li>• Child abuse and harmful traditional practices</li> <li>• Limited compliance with the Disability Act</li> <li>• Poor application of land laws</li>   <li>• Limited attention to issues of culture in district development</li> <li>• Low patronage of local creative industry</li> <li>• Inadequate recognition of the developmental role of the chieftaincy in district development</li> <li>• Weak support mechanism for the chieftaincy institution</li> <li>• Chieftaincy disputes and communal conflicts</li> </ul>
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## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2.0 DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND ASPIRATIONS**

#### **2.1 SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ASPIRATIONS EMANATING FROM COMMUNITY ACTION PLANNING**

The District Assembly Assisted and facilitated the communities under the six (6) Area Councils to prepare Local Development Plans or Community Action Plans (CAPs).

The Community Action Plans (CAPs) using the appropriate Guidelines especially the National Community Development Plan Guidelines, the DPCU took time to gather all the Community Action Plans of all the various Area Councils in the District.

These CAPs have been a source of valuable data for planning and projections. Data was gathered from all six (6) Area Councils and their communities.

A summary of the community perspective on current needs and aspirations has been compiled through consultation with the people in the Sub-District levels. Community needs and aspirations have been captured in the form of issues which can then be harmonised with the issues identified in the performance review and district profile.

These findings are summarily listed below:

## 2.2 COMMUNITY NEEDS ASPIRATIONS

### **ONGWA AREA COUNCIL**

#### **ADIEMBRA ELECTORAL AREA**

##### **COMMUNITES**

GHYADZE  
ADIEMBRA  
NUANUA FANTE  
MENTUKWA  
RAIL WAY STATION  
NUANUA BUNSU

##### **REQUESTS**

a. BORE HOLE  
b. ROAD  
c. ROAD  
d. BORE HOLE  
e. STREET BULBS  
f. CHPs COMPOUND

#### **ONGWA ELECTORAL AREA**

##### **COMMUNITES**

1. ASSIN ONGWA  
  
2. NYAMEBEKYEREW ASUOYAA  
3. MANKATA JUNCTION  
  
4. KASSIM  
5. ADUONOM  
6. ADDOBASE  
7. ASUOYAA  
  
8. NSABAFO

##### **REQUESTS**

a. SCHOOL BLOCKS  
b. TOILET  
c. ELECTRICITY  
d. ROAD  
a. SCHOOL BLOCK  
a. BOREHOLE  
b. BRIDGE  
a. SCHOOL BUILDING  
a. ELECTRICITY  
a. ELECTRICITY  
a. BOREHOLE  
b. ROAD  
a. BOREHOLE  
b. ROAD

#### **AWURO CAMP ELECTORAL AREA**

##### **COMMUNITES**

1. ISANGENT  
  
2. JENUSALEM  
  
3. NINGO  
  
4. DWENEASE  
  
5. AKOMANIN  
6. BRAHABEBONME

##### **REQUESTS**

a. ROAD  
b. HEALTH CARE  
c. STREET BULB  
d. TOILET  
a. ROAD  
b. SCHOOL  
c. TEACHERS QUARTERS  
d. STREET BULB  
e. TOILET  
a. ROAD  
b. SCHOOL  
c. BRIDGE  
a. BRIDGE  
b. ROAD  
a. BOREHOLE  
a. LIGHT

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 7. AKWETHEY No2   | a. BRIDGE<br>b. HEALTH CARE<br>c. SCHOOL<br>d. TOILET |
| 8. AYIGBEFOM      | a. BOREHOLE   |
| 9. SREBUOKROM     | a. LIGHT  |
| 10. ABOABO CAMP   | a. TEACHERS QUARTERS<br>b. TOILET                     |
| 11. ASUPANYI      | a. TEACHERS QUARTERS                                  |
| 12. NYAMEBEKYEREW | a. TEACHERS QUARTERS<br>b. TOILET                     |
| 13. NKWANTANAN    | a. COMMUNITY CENTER                                   |
| 14. MAME KWATWAAH | a. LIGHT  |

**NSUTA AREA COUNCIL**

**ASSIN NSUTA/ BEPOKOKOR ELECTORAL AREA**

**COMMUNITES**

ASSIN NSUTA

**REQUESTS**

- a. SPEED RAMPS  
MARKETS STRUCTURE
- a. CONTRUSTION OF KVIP
- b. CLASSROOM
- c. ELECTRIFICATION
- d. WASTE CONTAINER
- e. STREETS

**ASSIN ADUBIASE ELECTORAL AREA**

**COMMUNITES**

ASSIN DOMINASE

**REQUESTS**

- a. ROAD
- b. ROOFING SHEET
- c. KVIP
- d. SCHOOL FIELD
- e. DUSTBINS
- f. STREET LIGHT
- e. DURBAR GROUNDS
- f. POLES EXTENSION

ASSIN ADUBIASE

- a. ROAD
- b. STREETS
- c. ELECTRICITY POLES
- d. DUSTBINS
- e. KVIP
- f. METHODIST SCHOOL CEILING

ASSIN KWATAA

- a. KVIP
- b. SCHOOL FIELD

- c. DUSTBINS
- d. LIGHT POLES
- e. ROAD
- f. DURBAR GROUNDS

**HOMAHO ELECTORAL AREA**

**COMMUNITES**

- 1. HOMAHO
- 2. DOMEABRA
- 3. HARUNA
- 4. YABOAMAH
- 5. FANTE 1
- 6. FANTE 2
- 7. ASAREKROM
- 8. NKYESIDAMU
- 9. MANSO AKURA
- 10. AYIGBOFUOM

**REQUESTS**

- a. SCHOOL BUILDING
- b. KVIP
- c. ROAD
- d. ICT CENTER
- a. KVIP
- b. BOREHOLE
- a. SCHOOL BUILDING (K.G)
- b. KVIP
- c. BOREHOLE
- a. ROAD
- b. SCHOOL BUILDING(K.G)
- c. BOREHOLE
- d. KVIP
- a. SCHOOL BUILDING (K.G)
- b. BOREHOLE
- c. KVIP
- a. SCHOOL BUILDING (K.G)
- b. KVIP
- a. BOREHOLE
- b. KVIP
- a. ROAD
- b. ELECTRICITY
- a. BOREHOLES
- a. BOREHOLES

**APPIAKROM ELECTORAL AREA**

**COMMUNITES**

- 1. APPIAKROM
- 2. KWAFOKROM
- 3. BLACKIEKROM
- 4. BEYEDEN
- 5. NKWANTA

**REQUESTS**

- a. SCHOOL BULDING
- b. KVIP
- c. BOREHOLE
- d. COMMUNITY CENTER
- a. KVIP
- b. COMMUNITY CENTER
- a. BOREHOLE
- b. ROAD
- a. SCHOOL BUILDING
- b. ROAD-RESHAPIN
- c. BOREHOLE
- a. SCHOOL BUILDING
- b. KVIP
- c. BOREHOLES
- d. COMMUNITY CENTER

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 6. ASSAMAN          | a. ROAD<br>b. ELECTRIFICATION<br>c. SCHOOL BUILDING(K.G)                             |
| 7. KWAMEANAN        | a. SCHOOL BUILDING (K.G)<br>b. ELECTRIFICATION<br>c. BOREHOLES<br>d. ROAD<br>e. KVIP |
| 8. BEYEDEN No2      | a. ROAD<br>b. ELECTRIFICATION<br>c. BOREHOLE   |
| 9. MMAA MPEHIA      | a. ELECTRIFICATION<br>b. ROAD<br>c. BOREHOLE   |
| 10.OSOFO ASARE KROM | a. BOREHOLE<br>b. KVIP   |

### **ADANKWAMAN AREA COUNCIL**

#### **DARMANG ELECTORAL AREA**

##### **COMMUNITES**

1. DARMANG

2. KYEKYEWERE

3. NKWASO

4. NSUAEM

##### **REQUESTS**

a. BOREHOLE

b. ROAD

a. BOREWHOLE

b. ROAD

a. BOREHOLE

a. KVIP

B .BOREHOLE

C .ROAD

#### **NKRAN/NGRESI ELECTORAL AREA**

##### **COMMUNITES**

1. ASSIN NGRESI

2. OTABIKROM

3. ASSIN NKRAN

4. ASSIN DOMEABRA

5. ASSIN KYIWASO

##### **REQUESTS**

a. ELECTRICITY

b. ROAD

c. WASTE DISPOSAL BINS

a. HEALTH POST

b. ROAD

c. SCHOOL BUILDING(JHS)

a. MARKET

b. KVIP

c. ELECTRICITY

a. SCHOOL BUILDING

b. BOREHOLE

c. ROAD

d. ELECTRICITY

a. BRIDGE

b. ROAD

c. ICT FACILITY

### **ANYINABRIM AREA COUNCIL**

#### **ANYINABRIM ELECTORAL AREA**



**COMMUNITES**

1. ASSIN ANYINABRIM

**REQUESTS**

- a. ROADS
- b. I.C.T CENTER
- c. SCHOOL PLAYING FIELD
- d. KVIP
- e. WASTE CONTAINER
- f. BOREHOLE

**ASSIN DAWOMAKO ELECTORAL AREA**

**COMMUNITES**

1. DAWOMAKO

2. BESEASE

3. DADIESO

4. NKUBEM

5. NYABEKYEREW

6. KWANSAKWA

7. ONIPAHAMOA

8. FAMAYE

**REQUESTS**

- a. TOILET
- b. BOREHOLE
- c. KVIP
- d. SCHOOL BUILDING
- a. TOILET
- b. TEARCHERS QUARTERS
- a. KVIP
- b. SCHOOL BUILDING
- a. KVIP
- b. SCHOOL BUILDING
- c. CHIP COMPOUND
- a. KVIP
- a. BOREHOLE
- b. TOILET
- a. KVIP
- a. BOREHOLE
- b. TOILET

**MANSO AREA COUNCIL**

**OCHISU ELECTORAL AREA**

**COMMUNITES**

OCHISO

**REQUESTS**

- a. BOREHOLES
- b. TEACHERS' QUARTERS
- c. CLASS AND FURNITURE
- d. KVIP

2. HASOWODZE

- e. STREET LIGTHS
- f. ROAD AND DRAINS
- e. CHIPS ZONE

- a. ROAD AND DRAINS
- b. BOREHOLES
- c. KVIP
- d. JHS BLOCK
- f. MARKET SHED
- g. SCHOOL FIELD
- h. TEACHERS' QUARTER

3. ODUMENIM

- a. ROAD
- b. KVIP
- c. BOREHOLE
- d. K.G BLOCK

4. NYAMEBEKYERE

- a. ROAD
- b. KVIP
- c. BOREHOLE

5. ATTIA LA

- a. ROAD
- b. BOREHOLE
- c. JHS BLOCK
- d. TEARCHERS' QUARTURES

6. TEBIL

- a. ROAD
- b. BOREHOLE
- c. SCHOOL BLOCK
- d. CIHPS COMPOUN
- f. KVIP

7. TENENETE

- a. SCHOOL AND FURNITURE
- b. ROAD
- c. POLLING STATION

8. ODUMKROM

- a. BOREHOLE
- b. SCHOOL AND FUNITURE
- c. ELECTRICTY

**ASSIN ASSAMANKESE ELECTORAL AREA**

**COMMUNITES**

ASSIN ASSAMANKESE

2. ASSIN ACHIASE

3. ASSIN ATOBIASE

**REQUESTS**

- a. CHIPS
- b. ROADS
- c. REFUSE CONTAINER
- d. KVIP
- d. SCHOOL BUILDING
- a. CHIPS
- b. REFUSE CONTAINER
- c. KVIP
- d. BOREHOLE
- a. KVIP
- b. SCHOOL BUILDING
- c. ROADS

**ANDOE ELECTORAL AREA**

**COMMUNITES**

ANDOE

2. KYINSO

3. SOM NYAME K)DU

**REQUESTS**

- a. ELECTRICITY AND METERS
- b. ROAD
- c. TOILET
- d. MARKET
- e. I.C.T CENTER
- a. SCHOOL BUILDING
- b. ELECTRICITY AND METERS
- c. TOILET
- a. SCHOOL BUILDING
- b. ELECTRICITY
- c. BOREHOLE

**AKROFUOM ELECTORAL AREA**

**COMMUNITES**

1. NEW SITE

2. ONINKYIKROM

3. NSUAKYIR

4. BAAFIKROM

5. CONGO

6. AYIGBO

**REQUESTS**

- a. ELECTRICITY
- b. BOREHOLE
- a. BOREHOLE
- a. ELECTRICITY
- b. CLASSROOM BLOCK
- a. CLASSROOM BLOCK
- a. ROAD
- a. ROAD
- b. ELECTRICITY

**ADADIENSTEM ELECTORAL AREA****COMMUNITES**

1. ADADIENSTEM SOUTH
2. ABODWESESO
3. KWAKU MILLI
4. ADZENEWODZE
5. ADADIENSTEM MATAHEKO
6. FAWOMANYE
7. ADADIENSTEM No3
8. ABODWESESO TABUSCO
9. ADADIENSTEM MATAHEKO
10. ADADIENSTEM ADWENPAYE

**REQUESTS**

- a. ROAD
- b. ELECTRICITY
- a. BRIDGE
- b. ROAD
- c. TEACHERS' QUARTERS
- d. MARKET
- e. TOILET
- f. BOREHOLE
- a. BOREHOLE
- a. BOREHOLE
- a. BOREHOLE
- a. ELECTRICITY
- a. ROAD
- b. BOREHOLE
- c. ELECTRICITY
- a. BOREHOLE
- b. ELECTRICITY
- a. BOREHOLE
- a. ELECTRICITY
- b. BOREHOLE

**BANKYEASE ELECTORAL AREA****COMMUNITES**

1. FRAMASE
2. FRAMASE No2
3. FRAMASE No3
4. SESEKOR
- SESEKOR (YEBREMAWUO)
- SESEKOR (BREKU)
- SESEKOR (DONKOR VILLAGE)
- SESEKOR (BRONYA VILLAGE)
3. BANKYEASE
4. GYINABODIE
5. KWAMOABENG  
KOFORIDUA

**REQUESTS**

- a. ROAD
- b. KVIP
- c. SCHOOL BUILDING
- A. KVIP
- a. ROAD
- b. KVIP
- a. SCHOOL BUILDING
- b. KVIP
- c. COMMUCATION MASK
- a. BOREHOLE
- b. ELECTRICITY
- a. ROAD
- b. ELECTRICITY
- c. BOREHOLE
- a. ROAD
- b. BOREHOLE
- c. ELECTRICITY
- a. BOREHOLE
- a. KVIP
- b. OIL PROCESSING PLANT
- a. COMMUCATION MASK
- b. SCHOOL BUILDING
- c. KVIP
- a. BOREHOLE

- 7. NKWANKWAO
- 8. NYAME NTI
- 9. KROBO KESEM

- 10. BADUKROM
- 11. BRISCO CAMP

- a. BOREHOLE
- a. BOREHOLE
- a. ELECTRICITY
- b. BOREHOLE
- a. ELECTRICITY
- a. ROAD
- b. BRIDGE

**NYANKUMASI AHENKRO AREA COUNCIL**

**KRUWA ELECTORAL AREA**

**COMMUNITES**

KRUWA

2. NYAMEBEBU

3. AMPENKRO

4. BESEASE No2

5. DAMTEKROM

6. MEANO

7. BORNTUKU

8. KROFUFUROM

9. OHEAMADWEN

10. DUOFO

**REQUESTS**

a. COMMUNICATION MAST

b. KVIP

c. CHPS DRAINAGE

d. SCHOOL

e. MARKET

a. CHPS

b. MARKET

c. KVIP

d. ROAD

e. BOREHOLE

f. KG SCHOOL

a. SCHOOL BUILDING

b. KVIP

c. BOREHOLES

d. ROAD

f. TEACHERS' QURTERS

a. SCHOOL BUILDING

b. ROAD

c. BOREHOLES

d. TEACHERS' QUARTERS

a. SCHOOL BUILDING

b. KVIP

c. ROAD

d. BOREHOLES

f. TEACHERS' QUARTERS

a. ELECTRIFICATION

b. ROAD

c. CULVERT

d. KVIP

a. SCHOOL BUILDING

b. ROAD

c. CULVERT

d. KVIP

f. ELECTRIFICATION

a. ELECTRICFICATION

b. SCHOOL BUILDING

c. ROAD

d. CULVERT

e. KVIP

a. ELECTRIFICATION

b. BOREHOLES

c. ROAD

d. CULVERT

a. KVIP

**JAKAI ELECTORAL AREA****COMMUNITES**

JAKAI  
 AYAASE  
 KOTOBABI

**REQUESTS**

- a. TOILET
- a. SCHOOL, WATER
- a. SCHOOL
- b. TOILET
- c. ROAD
- d. BRIBGE

**BOSOMADWE ELECTORAL AREA****COMMUNITES**

BOSOMADWE

2. MBO)HO

3.ASANO

4. ABENE

5. BOSOMADWE

6. NSENE

**REQUESTS**

- a. I.C.T CENTER
- b .CHIP COMPOUND
- c. KVIP
- d. BOREHOLE
- a. BOREHOLE
- b. ELECTRICITY
- c. KVIP
- d. ROAD
- a. ROAD
- b. KVIP
- c. I.C.T CENTER
- d. CLASSROOM BLOCKS
- e. STREET BULBS
- f. TEARCHERS QUATERS
- a. ROAD
- b. STREET BULBS
- c. KVIP
- d. CHIP COMPOUND
- a. STREET BULBS
- b. TEACHERS QUARTERS
- a. KVIP
- b. CHIP COMPOUND
- c. CLASSROOM BLOCK

**ASSIN AMOABIN ELECTORAL AREA****COMMUNITES**

AMOABIN

**REQUESTS**

- a. KVIP
- b. TEACHERS QUARTERS
- c. MARKET
- d. ICT CENTER AND MAST
- e. ELECTRICITY
- f. ROAD

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 2. DOSII     | a. KVIP<br>b. MARKET<br>c. ROAD<br>d. ICT CENTER<br>e. SCHOOL BUILDING |
| 3. ASRATOASE | a. TEACHERS QUARTERS<br>b. CHIPS<br>c. SCHOOL BLOCK<br>d. ROAD         |
| 4. BETWEASE  | a. KVIP<br>b. CLASSROOM BLOCK<br>c. ROAD                               |

**NYANKUMASI AHENKRO ELECTORAL AREA**

**COMMUNITES**

**REQUESTS**

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. NYANKUMASI AHENKRO | a. WATER<br>b. SANITATION (KVIP)<br>c. ROAD |
| 2. AKRAMPA            | a. WATER<br>b. SANITATION                   |
| 3. ASSIN KUMASE       | a. WATER<br>b. SANITATION (KVIP)            |
| 4. SAAMAN             | a. WATER<br>b. ROAD                         |
| 5. AFAW               | a. WATER<br>b. ROAD                         |
| 6. BIPOSO             | a. WATER<br>b. ROAD                         |

**ASSIN SIBINSO ELECTORAL AREA**

**COMMUNITES**

**REQUESTS**

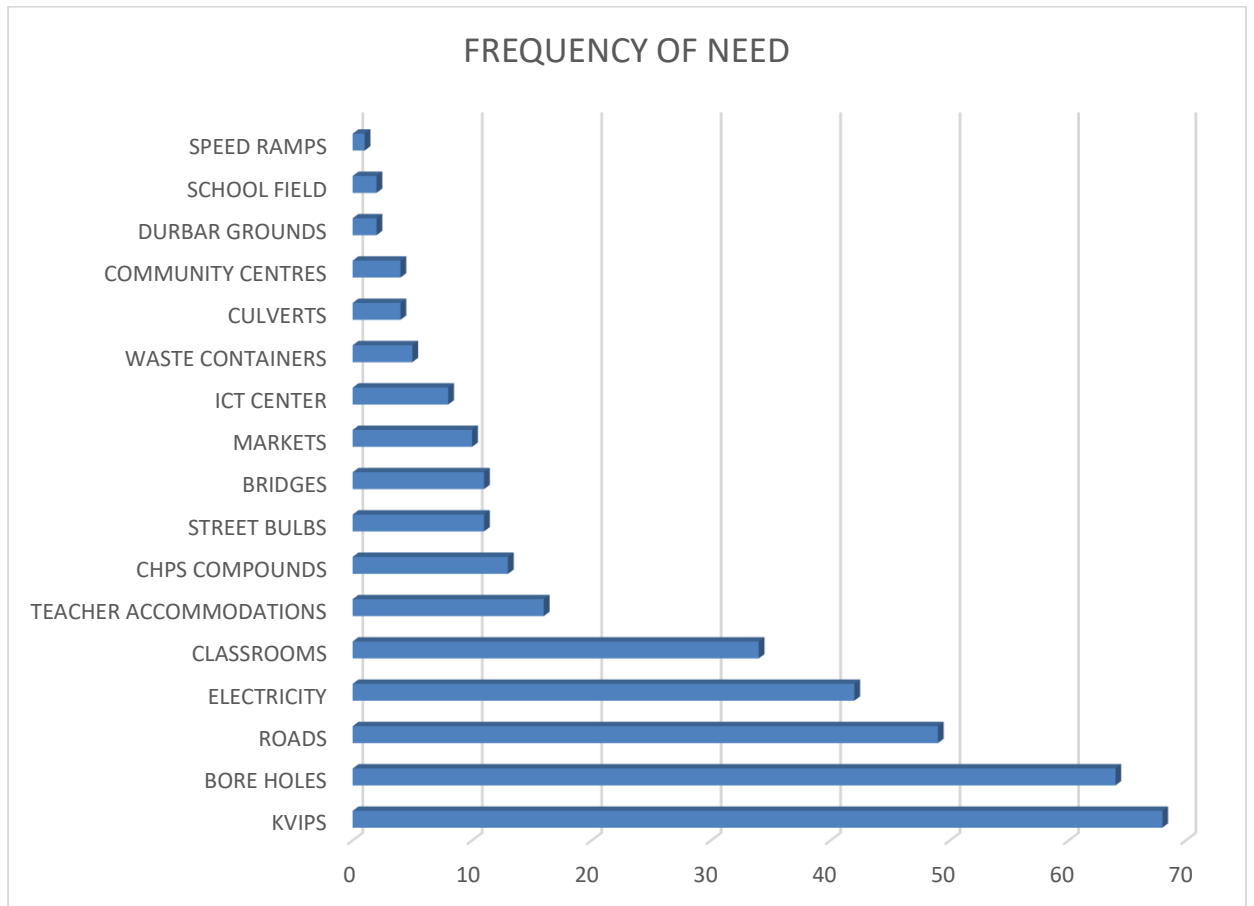
- |             |                             |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. BOHUMASI | a. ELECTRICITY              |
| 2. SIBINSO  | a. ELECTRICITY<br>b. CLINIC |
| 3. ODUMASI  | a. KVIP<br>b. MARKET        |
| 4. JUEBEN   | a. SCHOOL BUILDING (K.G)    |



### 2.2.1 ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY NEEDS

<b>No.</b>	<b>COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS</b>	<b>FREQUENCY OF NEED</b>
1	KVIPS	68
2	BORE HOLES	64
3	ROADS	49
4	ELECTRICITY	42
5	CLASSROOMS	34
6	TEACHER ACCOMMODATIONS	16
7	CHPS COMPOUNDS	13
8	STREET BULBS	11
9	BRIDGES	11
10	MARKETS	10
11	ICT CENTER	8
12	WASTE CONTAINERS	5
13	CULVERTS	4
14	COMMUNITY CENTRES	4
15	DURBAR GROUNDS	2
16	SCHOOL FIELD	2
17	SPEED RAMPS	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>344</b>

**Fig 10: Community Needs**



### **2.3 SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES EMANATING FROM COMMUNITY INTERFACING**

These findings are summarily listed below:

#### **2.1.1 AREA COUNCIL KEY ISSUES**

##### **1. ONGWA**

- Difficulty in accessing quality educational facilities
- Difficulty in accessing quality water facilities
- Difficulty in accessing quality health care facilities
- Poor sanitation
- Difficulty in marketing farm produce

- Inadequate toilet facilities
- Transportation difficulties
- Weak sub District structures
- Excessive flooding
- High maternal deaths
- High teenage pregnancy
- Destruction of crops by elephants and other animals
- Early marriages
- poor health care delivery

## **2. ANYINABRIM**

- Difficulty in accessing quality education facilities
- Difficulty in accessing quality water facilities
- Inaccessible roads
- Difficulty in accessing quality health care
- Farming and marketing problems
- Problem facing small and medium scale enterprises
- High rate of pedestrian accidents
- High rate of social vices (smoking and gambling)
- High rate of teenage pregnancy
- Child labour
- Weak sub District structures

### **3. NSUTA**

- Falling educational standards
- High incidence of drug addiction
- Inadequate potable water supply
- Poor nature of trunk roads
- Inadequate toilet facilities
- Low income levels
- High unemployment rate, especially among the youth
- Weak sub-District structures
- Excessive erosion
- High rate of teenage pregnancy
- weak sub District structures
- high rate of teenage pregnancy
- vehicular accidents
- high maternal death

### **4. ADANKWAMAN**

- Difficulty in accessing quality educational facilities
- Difficulty in accessing quality water supply
- Difficulty in accessing quality health care facilities
- Rotten foodstuffs
- Low sanitary facilities
- Weak sub-District structures
- Excessive erosion
- Low communal spirit

- High unemployment
- Unplanned layout
- High lorry accidents

## **5. NYANKOMASI AHENKRO**

- Difficulty in accessing quality educational facilities
- Low access to portable water
- Difficulty in accessing quality health care facilities
- Low agricultural productivity
- Poor sanitary conditions
- Weak sub-District structures
- high maternal deaths
- high infant mortality
- fallen educational standards
- excess robbery
- alcoholism
- inadequate toilet facilities
- high rate of accidents
- high rate of teenage pregnancy
- food crops destruction by elephants
- Inadequate sanitary facilities
- High unemployment rate, especially among the youth

## 6. MANSO

- Inadequate potable water supply
- Low educational standard
- Poor physical state of roads
- Inadequate job openings leading high unemployment among the youth
- Low agricultural productivity
- Low income levels
- Low electricity coverage
- Poor telecommunication networks
- High incidence of post harvest losses
- unexpected deaths
- snake bites
- rainstorm disasters (homelessness)

## IDENTIFIED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER GSGDA II AND AGENDA FOR JOBS

**Table 25: IDENTIFIED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER GSGDA II AND AGENDA FOR JOBS**

NO.	GSGDA II, 2014 - 2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
	THEMATIC AREA	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
1.	Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability			
2.	Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate public sector service delivery</li> <li>• Unreliable and expensive utilities especially water and energy</li> <li>• Inadequate Infrastructure such as roads etc</li> <li>• Inadequate managerial and technical skills</li> <li>• Poor entrepreneurial culture</li> <li>• Obsolete technology</li> <li>• Unstable macroeconomic conditions</li> <li>• Inadequate capitalization of enterprises</li> <li>• Limited size and capacity of the financial market</li> <li>• Lack of adequate market information</li> <li>• Inadequate export promotion services</li> <li>• Prevalence of sub-standard, fake and expired products</li> <li>• Lack of legislation for consumer protection</li> <li>• Inadequate job creation</li> <li>• Inadequate business risk management practices</li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost of electricity</li> <li>• Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply</li> <li>• Limited skilled numbers personnel of industrial</li> <li>• Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources</li> <li>• Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development</li> <li>• Distressed but viable industries</li> <li>• Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities</li> <li>• Limited local participation in economic development</li> <li>• Inadequate access to affordable credit</li> <li>• Low domestic saving rate</li> <li>• Limited access to credit for SMEs</li> <li>• Poor marketing systems</li> <li>• High cost of production inputs</li> <li>• Inadequate development of an investment in processing and value addition</li> <li>• Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of adequate health and safety related services</li> <li>• Limited access to finance</li> <li>• Informal nature of businesses</li> <li>• Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills</li> <li>• Inability to meet both local and international standards</li> <li>• Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources</li> <li>• Inadequate and obsolete technologies</li> <li>• Low productivity</li> <li>• Weak linkages between agriculture and industry</li> <li>• Inadequate and unreliable infrastructure</li> <li>• Institutional bottlenecks</li> <li>• Limited access to long-term finance</li> <li>• Conflicting industry-related laws</li> <li>• Weak intra-industry linkages</li> <li>• Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector</li> <li>• Inadequate investment in the tourism sector</li> <li>• Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level</li> <li>• Poor tourism services and low quality standards in the industry</li> <li>• Inadequate numbers of professionally trained personnel in the industry</li> <li>• High cost of hospitality service</li> <li>• Inadequate promotion of domestic tourism</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low proportion of irrigated agriculture</li> <li>• Seasonal variability in food supply and prices</li> <li>• Erratic rainfall patterns</li> <li>• Encroachment on designated irrigation sites</li> <li>• Ineffective engagement of women and people with disabilities in irrigation</li> <li>• High cost of energy for irrigation</li> <li>• Poor storage and transportation systems</li> <li>• Poor farm-level practices</li> <li>• High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers</li> <li>• Lack of database on farmers</li> <li>• Limited application of science and technology</li> <li>• Lack of youth interest in agriculture</li> <li>• Inadequate start-up capital for the youth</li> <li>• Lack of credit for agriculture</li> <li>• Inadequate access to land for agriculture production</li> <li>• Low level of husbandry practices,</li> <li>• Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products</li> <li>• Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems</li> <li>• Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce</li> <li>• Poor tourism infrastructure and services</li> <li>• Low skills development</li> <li>• High hotel rates</li> <li>• Unreliable utilities</li> </ul>
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NO.	GSGDA II, 2014 - 2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
	THEMATIC AREA	GOALS	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
3.	<b>ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</b>	<p><b><i>ACCELERATED MODERNISATION OF AGRICULTURE</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low level of agricultural mechanization</li> <li>• High cost of agricultural machinery and equipment</li> <li>• High incidence of drudgery in agriculture</li> <li>• Low adoption of technology</li> <li>• Low transfer and uptake of research findings by stakeholders</li> <li>• Limited application of biotechnology and its benefits</li> <li>• Limited age/gender disaggregated data /statistics for policy making and programming</li> <li>• Limited multiplication and production of planting materials and certification of seeds</li> </ul>	<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor marketing systems</li> <li>• High cost of production inputs</li> <li>• Inadequate development of an investment in processing and value addition</li> <li>• Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</li> <li>• Low proportion of irrigated agriculture</li> <li>• Seasonal variability in food supply and prices</li> <li>• Erratic rainfall patterns</li> <li>• Encroachment on designated irrigation sites</li> <li>• Ineffective engagement of women and people with disabilities in irrigation</li> <li>• High cost of energy for irrigation</li> <li>• Poor storage and transportation systems</li> <li>• Poor farm-level practices</li> <li>• High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers</li> <li>• Lack of database on farmers</li> <li>• Limited application of science and technology</li> <li>• Lack of youth interest in agriculture</li> <li>• Inadequate start-up capital for the youth</li> <li>• Lack of credit for agriculture</li> <li>• Inadequate access to land for agriculture production</li> <li>• Low level of husbandry practices,</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor storage and untimely release of planting materials and certified seed</li> <li>• Limited participation of beneficiaries in extension programme planning and implementation at the local level</li> <li>• Limited access to extension services, especially by women agricultural operators</li> <li>• Poor rural road infrastructure</li> <li>• Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response (gaps in legal and policy frameworks)</li> <li>• Inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain</li> <li>• Weak framework for collaboration with other MDAs on agriculture development</li> <li>• Limited Public-Private sector engagement in agriculture sector</li> <li>• Inadequate private investments in agric-business ventures</li> <li>• Inadequate dissemination of information on business</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products</li> <li>• Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems</li> <li>• Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce</li> </ul>
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		<p>opportunities along the agriculture value chain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak regulatory regime to enforce standards across board for ensuring quality and safety</li> <li>• Inadequate product cluster development</li> <li>• Low quality and inadequate agro-infrastructure</li> <li>• Low, poor quality and irregular supplies of raw materials to agro-processing enterprises</li> <li>• Low patronage of locally produced/processed products (due to lack of awareness, high cost, prejudice and poor packaging)</li> <li>• Inadequate institutional arrangement to support commercial scale agro-processing</li> <li>• Limited access to market information</li> <li>• Low standardization and product differentiation in domestic markets (weights and measures; grades and standards)</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>DEFORESTATION, DESERTIFICATION AND SOIL EROSION</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak collaboration between stakeholder institutions</li> <li>• High incidence of wildfires</li> <li>• Inappropriate farming practices</li> <li>• Indiscriminate use of weedicides</li> <li>• Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources</li> <li>• Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets</li> <li>• Unacceptable risks in public trading places</li>   <li>• Inadequate access to market information, intelligence and operations</li> <li>• Inadequate management of logistics in commodity marketing</li> <li>• Limited capacity of exporters to meet export volumes</li> <li>• Limited awareness and appreciation of export trade regimes and practice</li> <li>• Seasonal variability in food supply and prices</li> <li>• High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall</li>   <li>• Inadequate access to appropriate financial products</li> <li>• Low level of economies of scale in agriculture</li> <li>• Limited insurance products targeted at the agriculture sector</li> <li>• Inadequate incentives and subsidies</li> <li>• Absence of national agriculture land use policy</li> </ul>	<p><b>CLIMATE AND VARIABILITY CHANGE</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change</li> <li>• Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions</li> <li>• Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions</li> <li>• Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds</li> <li>• Vulnerability to climate change</li> <li>• Loss of trees and vegetative cover</li> <li>• Degraded landscapes</li> <li>• Inefficient energy use</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited integration of sustainable land and water management schemes into agriculture extension services</li> <li>• High levels of environmental degradation</li> <li>• Ineffective framework for collaboration in the management of the environment</li> <li>• Increasing negative impact of climate change on agriculture</li> <li>• Lack of diversification and competitiveness in staples and cash crops</li> <li>• Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</li> <li>• Low commercial utilisation of cocoa by-products</li> <li>• Inadequate raw materials to meet increasing demand by local industries</li>   <li>• Uncompetitive local livestock/poultry industry</li> <li>• Inadequate and poor quality data and lack of proper monitoring and disease surveillance system</li> </ul>		
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate access to veterinary services</li> </ul> <p><b><u>SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negative impact of some farm practices</li> <li>• Degradation of the nation's forests</li> <li>• High dependence on bio-mass fuel</li> <li>• Inefficient use and management of natural resources</li> <li>• Inadequate awareness of climate change and its impact</li> <li>• Weak institutional and regulatory framework for natural resource management and environmental governance at the district level</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of regulations and laws governing the environment and for the management of natural resources</li> <li>• Weak information system for natural resource management</li> </ul>		
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of a comprehensive biodiversity assessment of the District.</li> <li>• Encroachment on biodiversity hot spots</li> <li>• Inadequate financial resources for biodiversity activities including climate-related conventions</li>   <li>• Incidence of bush fires</li> <li>• High risk to life and safety of field staff</li> <li>• Pressure from adjacent land use particularly agriculture and human settlement</li> <li>• Poaching and illegal harvesting</li> <li>• Limited local involvement in protected area management</li>   <li>• Increasing population pressure on land</li> <li>• Loss of soil fertility</li> <li>• Poor land use management</li> <li>• Cultivation along steep slopes leading to erosion</li> <li>• Forest destruction by chainsaw operators</li> </ul>		
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensification of charcoal production to meet rural energy demands</li>   <li>• General indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land</li> <li>• Inadequate spatial and land use plans</li> <li>• Ineffective development control of human settlement</li> <li>• Indiscriminate sand winning</li>   <li>• Poor environmental sanitation and improper disposal of domestic solid and liquid wastes</li>   <li>• Dwindling water resources</li> <li>• Water pollution</li> <li>• Increased deforestation in river catchment areas</li> <li>• Invasion of water bodies by weeds</li>   <li>• Limited Practice of CLTS</li> <li>• Limited investment in waste management and infrastructure</li> </ul>		
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of enforcement of existing by-laws on sanitation and noise pollution</li> <li>• Lack of awareness of the negative impact of noise pollution on the health of citizens</li> <li>• Inadequate facilities for the disposal of waste</li> <li>• Limited involvement of stakeholders in natural resource management initiatives at the local level</li> <li>• Limited trust between local communities and the authorities</li> <li>• Inadequate institutional framework for community participation in natural resource management</li> <li>• Limited human resource capacity in Climate Change issues</li> <li>• Limited awareness of climate change and its impacts</li> <li>• Unsustainable exploitation of natural resources</li> </ul>		
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NO.	GSGDA II, 2014 – 2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
	THEMATIC AREA	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
4.	<b>OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT</b>			
5.	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT</b> <u><b>INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT</b></u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks</li> <li>• Absence of rail network</li> <li>• Early deterioration of road networks</li> <li>• Inadequate funding from public sources for construction, maintenance and management for all modes of transport</li> <li>• Inadequate space designated for the development of recreational infrastructure</li> <li>• Ineffective enforcement of planning regulations</li> <li>• Inadequate community/social centres</li> </ul>	<b>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS:</b> <u><b>TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR)</b></u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</li> <li>• Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance</li> <li>• Lack of operational standards for public transport services.</li> <li>• Inefficiencies in the procurement, management and supervision of contracts</li> <li>• Rapid deterioration of roads</li> <li>• Inadequate facilities for PWDs in the transport system</li> <li>• Limited facilities for nonmotorised transport (NMT)</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations</li> <li>• High incidence of road accidents</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> <li>• Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning</li> <li>• Rapid, uncontrolled and uncoordinated growth in housing</li> <li>• Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</li> <li>• Limited local economic development (micro and small scale enterprises development)</li> <li>• Housing deficit</li> <li>• Cumbersome, oblique and insecure land acquisition procedures</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of standards and codes in the design and construction of house</li> <li>• Haphazard land development</li> <li>• Poor quality of rural housing</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of planning laws</li> </ul>	<p><b>DISASTER MANAGEMENT</b></p>	<p>Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning</p> <p>Scattered and unplanned human settlements</p> <p>Growing housing deficit</p> <p>Inadequate incentives and capacity for private sector involvement in housing delivery</p> <p>Inadequate housing infrastructure services</p> <p>Limited public investments in low-cost housing</p> <p>High and increasing cost of building materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overemphasis on reactive approaches to disaster management</li> <li>• Absence of specific regulations on flood hazard prevention</li> <li>• Inadequate Investments in infrastructure in support of hazard prevention and mitigation</li>   <li>• Pollution of water bodies</li> <li>• Deforestation of vegetation cover along river system</li> <li>• Inadequate access to quality and affordable water</li> <li>• Lack of maintenance of water systems</li> <li>• High cost of maintenance of water systems</li> <li>• Obsolete systems</li> <li>• High level of unaccounted for water</li> <li>• Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities</li> <li>• Poor disposal of waste</li> <li>• Poor hygiene practices and inadequate hygiene education</li> </ul>	<p><b>ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</li> <li>• Inadequate engineered landfill sites and wastewater treatment plants</li> <li>• Air and noise pollution, especially in urban areas</li> <li>• Ineffective enforcement of noise regulations</li> </ul>
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NO.	GSGDA II, 2014 - 2017		NATIONAL MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK 2018 - 2021	
	THEMATIC AREA	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS
6.	<b>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs</li> <li>• Weak management and supervision</li> <li>• Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level</li> <li>• High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</li> <li>• High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth</li> <li>• Low levels of Technical/vocational skills</li> </ul>	<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:</b>  <u><b>EDUCATION AND TRAINING ISSUES</b></u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality of education at all levels</li> <li>• High number of untrained teachers at basic level</li> <li>• Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</li> <li>• Low participation in nonformal education</li> <li>• Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics</li> <li>• Poor linkage between processes management and school operations</li> <li>• Inadequate funding sources for education</li> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure and facilities at all levels</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</li> <li>• Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities</li> <li>• Mismatch between training and the needs of the labour market</li> <li>• Low labour productivity</li> <li>• High level of under-employment</li> <li>• Persistent high under-nutrition and malnutrition especially among children, older people, pregnant and lactating women and women of reproductive age</li> <li>• Gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health</li> <li>• Inadequate financing of the health sector, and ever</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES</u></b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare</li> <li>• Inadequate emergency services</li> <li>• Poor quality of healthcare services</li> <li>• Unmet need for mental health services</li> <li>• Unmet health needs of women and girls</li> <li>• Increased cost of healthcare delivery</li> <li>• Inadequate financing of the health sector</li> <li>• Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels</li> <li>• Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</li> <li>• Wide gaps in health service data</li> <li>• Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</li> <li>• High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and discrimination</li> <li>• Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups</li> </ul>
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		<p>increasing cost of healthcare deliver</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public and users' concerns about the quality of healthcare</li> <li>• Recurrent threats of diseases of epidemic potential (Cholera, Haemorrhagic fevers including Yellow fever, CSM, epidemic influenza viruses, etc)</li> <li>• Persistent high neonatal, infant and maternal mortality</li> <li>• High morbidity and mortality for malaria, HIV &amp; AIDS and TB</li> <li>• High stigmatization and discrimination</li> <li>• Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE</u></b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</li> <li>• Poor quality of services for children and families</li> <li>• Weak capacity of caregivers</li> <li>• Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</li> <li>• Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</li> </ul> <p><b>1. SOCIAL PROTECTION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak social protection systems</li> <li>• Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions</li> <li>• Lack of sustainable funding</li> </ul> <p><b>2. DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society</li> <li>• Weak implementation of legislation and policies on the Rights of Persons with Disability</li> <li>• Exclusion and discrimination against PWDs in matters of national development</li> <li>• Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs</li> <li>• Ignorance of PWDs personal rights</li> </ul>
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		<p>AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High HIV prevalence among the youth and in some communities</li> <li>• Gaps in treatment and sustainable services for HIV &amp; AIDS and STIs</li> <li>• Periodic shortages of HIV&amp; AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)</li> <li>• Inadequate management and supervision</li> <li>• Inadequate and decreasing resources for HIV &amp; AIDS</li> <li>• Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability-friendly facilities in communities and schools</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK</u></b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High unemployment rate among PWDs</li> <li>• Perceived low levels of skills and education of PWDs</li> <li>• Low participation of PWDs in decision making</li> <li>• Lack of physical access for PWDs to public and private buildings</li> <li>• Inadequate education on accessibility standards</li> <li>• Inadequate support for special education for PWDs</li> <li>• Absence of special learning aids for PWDs</li> <li>• Limited access to education for PWDs</li> <li>• Low self-esteem and self confidence among PWDs</li> <li>• Poor living conditions of PWDs</li> <li>• High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth</li> <li>• High disability unemployment</li> <li>• Low levels of technical and vocational skills</li> <li>• Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</li> <li>• Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities Little opportunity to renew and upgrade skills and technology</li> <li>• Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development</li> <li>• Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth</li> <li>• Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak management and capacity for sports development</li> <li>• Inadequate promotion of lesser known sports</li> <li>• Inadequate integration of youth concerns including gender and vulnerability dimensions, into development planning and decision-making processes</li> <li>• High level of youth unemployment including graduates</li> <li>• Inadequate training and skills development</li> <li>• Inadequate consideration of the needs of youth with disability</li> <li>• Limited coverage of social protection interventions</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u><b>YOUTH DEVELOPMENT</b></u></p>    <p style="text-align: center;"><u><b>SPORTS AND RECREATION</b></u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of effective participation of the youth in politics and electoral process</li> <li>• High incidence of violence and crime</li> <li>• Limited respect for the rights of the youth</li> <li>• Lack of patriotism and volunteerism among the youth</li> <li>• Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</li> <li>• Insufficient maintenance of sporting and recreational facilities</li> <li>• Absence of disability-, child- and aged-friendly facilities</li> <li>• Limited community-level sports and recreational activities</li> <li>• Weak capacity for sports development and management</li> <li>• Low participation of persons with disability (PWDs) in sports</li> <li>• Declining interest in locally organised sports by general public</li> <li>• promotion of locally organised sports</li> <li>• Lack of gender equity in sports</li> <li>• Weak public-private sector collaboration in sports development</li> <li>• Under-utilisation of economic potential of sports</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funding for social protection interventions</li> <li>• High incidence of poverty among older people</li> <li>• Low awareness of and regard for the rights of children</li> <li>• High incidence of violation of children's rights</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of laws on the rights of children</li> <li>• Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including child trafficking and others worst forms of child labour (WFCL)</li> <li>• Significant number of children of school-going age not in school</li> <li>• Weak coordination and collaboration on children's issue</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>POVERTY AND</u></b> <b><u>INEQUALITY</u></b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High incidence of poverty</li> <li>• Disparity in rate of decline of poverty across the country and among different population groups</li> <li>• Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth</li> <li>• Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lack of appreciation of issues affecting Persons With Disability (PWDs)</li><li>• Low coverage of reproductive health and family planning (FP) services</li><li>• High incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups</li><li>• High level of poverty among women due to lower literacy rates</li><li>• Lack of adequate poverty data for planning and decision making</li></ul>		
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NO.	GSGDA II, 2014 - 2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
	THEMATIC AREA	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
7.	<b>TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient public ownership and participation in governance processes by the citizenry</li> <li>• Weak leadership and managerial capacity at DA level</li> <li>• Non-functioning sub-district structures</li> <li>• Poor demarcation of district boundaries</li> <li>• Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies</li> <li>• Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy including composite budgeting</li> <li>• Gaps in communication and accountability between DA and citizens</li> </ul>	<p><b>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b></p> <p><u><i>DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE</i></u></p> <p><u><i>LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION</i></u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relatively weak capacity of governance institutions</li> <li>• Politicisation and recurring threats of political violence</li> <li>• Monetisation of elections</li> <li>• Uneven balance of power between the three arms of government</li>   <li>• Weak implementation of administrative decentralisation</li> <li>• Ineffective sub-district structures</li> <li>• Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level</li> <li>• Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</li> <li>• Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels</li> <li>• Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor linkage between planning and budgeting</li> <li>• Weak orientation towards job creation</li> <li>• Poor relationship between DA and the Private Sector</li> <li>• Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of interventions</li> <li>• Inadequate basic infrastructure and social services in deprived areas</li> <li>• Inefficient and ineffective implementation of development policies and plans</li> <li>• Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans</li> <li>• Absence of National Long-Term Development Policy Framework and Plan</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY</u></b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</li> <li>• Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation</li> <li>• Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy</li> <li>• Expenditure decisions taken at the central government level</li> <li>• Implementation of unplanned expenditures</li> <li>• Interference in utilisation of statutory funds allocation</li> <li>• Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers</li> <li>• Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</li> <li>• Weak capacity of CSOs to participate effectively in public dialogue</li> <li>• Limited involvement of public in expenditure tracking</li> <li>• Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overlap and duplication of activities among DA staff</li> <li>• Inadequate commitment to issues on vulnerability</li> <li>• Inadequate social intervention and weak coordination of programmes for the vulnerable and excluded</li> <li>• Ineffective supervision and human resource management</li> <li>• Weak institutional memory and knowledge transfer</li> <li>• Inadequate career development and specialization</li> <li>• Poor management of records</li> <li>• Weak structures for effective participation of citizens especially vulnerable groups in decision-making and policy implementation</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIMES</u></b></p> <p><b><u>LAW AND ORDER</u></b></p> <p><b><u>CIVIL SOCIETY, AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT</u></b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry</li> <li>• Low transparency and accountability of public institutions</li>   <li>• Decline in public confidence in the legal system</li> <li>• Limited number and poor quality of court buildings and infrastructure</li> <li>• Perceived corruption of the legal system</li>   <p><b><u>Media</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ineffective advocacy strategies by relevant institutions responsible for public education</li> <li>• Low capacity of the media for watchdog role</li>   <p><b><u>Traditional authorities</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development</li> <li>• Weak traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy disputes</li> <li>• Negative cultural practices</li> <li>• Communal strife and disunity as a result of leadership succession and land disputes</li> <li>• <b><u>Religious bodies</u></b></li> </ul> </ul> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak capacity in development communication management</li> <li>• Weak communication in budget preparation, implementation and expenditure tracking</li> <li>• Slow progress in the elimination of gender-based inequalities</li> <li>• Lack of gender responsive budgeting</li> <li>• Inadequate representation and participation of women in public life and governance</li> <li>• Insufficient candidature of females in elections</li> <li>• Inadequate support for victims of violence especially women and girls</li> <li>• Low capacity in the production, analysis and use of</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>ATTITUDINAL CHANGE AND PATRIOTISM</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>CULTURE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT</u></b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development</li> <li>• Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state</li> <li>• Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life</li> <li>• Political and civic apathy</li> <li>• Political polarisation</li> <li>• Ineffective advocacy strategies</li> <li>• Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels</li> <li>• Polarised media landscape</li> <li>• Insufficient funding of development communication</li> <li>• Low awareness of government agenda</li> <li>• Poor appreciation of national culture</li> <li>• Weak capacity of culture institutions</li> <li>• Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development</li> <li>• Non-availability of reliable data on the cultural sector</li> <li>• Growing negative influence of foreign culture</li> </ul>
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		<p>gender statistics at all levels of planning and decision making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High perception of corruption in the public sector</li> <li>• Weak institutional capacity to fight corruption</li> <li>• Increase in and diversification of crimes (cyber-crime, money laundering etc)</li> <li>• Reluctance of citizens to report incidence of crime</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High rate of road traffic accidents on the high way</li> <li>• Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety</li> <li>• Child abuse and harmful traditional practices</li> <li>• Limited compliance with the Disability Act</li> </ul>		
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Poor application of land laws</li><li>• Limited attention to issues of culture in district development</li><li>• Low patronage of local creative industry</li><li>• Inadequate recognition of the developmental role of the chieftaincy in district development</li><li>• Weak support mechanism for the chieftaincy institution</li><li>• Chieftaincy disputes and communal conflicts</li></ul>		
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The above tables demonstrate the linkage between the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II) and that of the Agenda for jobs, 2018 – 2021.

Most of the issues are almost the same except that they have been regrouped under various headings which invariable are still applicable to the development of the District.

The table below demonstrates the further linkage between the Adopted Goals of the DMTDP Sub-Goals 2018 – 2021 and the adopted issues of the Goals and how relevant they are to current developments.

### 2.3.1 ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS AND ISSUES

**Table 26: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues: Economic Development**

<b>FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>ADOPTED ISSUES</b>
<b>1. INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION</b>	Ensure energy availability and reliability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost of electricity</li> <li>• Inadequate and unreliable electricity</li> <li>• supply</li> </ul>
	Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources</li> </ul>
	Ensure improved skills development for industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited numbers of industrial skilled personnel</li> </ul>
	Improve access to land for industrial development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development</li> </ul>
	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distressed but viable industries</li> <li>• Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities</li> <li>• Limited local participation in economic development</li> </ul>
<b>2. PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT</b>	Enhance business enabling environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate access to affordable credit</li> <li>• Low domestic saving rate</li> </ul>
	Support entrepreneurs and SME development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to credit for SMEs</li> </ul>
	Enhance domestic trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
<b>3. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor marketing systems</li> <li>• High cost of production inputs</li> </ul>
	Ensure improved public investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition</li> </ul>
	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low level of husbandry practices,</li> <li>• Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products</li> <li>• Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems</li> <li>• Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce</li> </ul>
<b>4. TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT</b>	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor tourism infrastructure and services</li> <li>• Low skills development</li> <li>• High hotel rates</li> <li>• Unreliable utilities</li> </ul>
	Develop a competitive creative arts industry	

**Table 27: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

<b>FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>POLICY OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>ADOPTED KEY ISSUES</b>
<b>1. EDUCATION AND TRAINING</b>	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality of education at all levels</li> <li>• High number of untrained teachers at basic level</li> <li>• Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</li> <li>• Low participation in nonformal education</li> <li>• Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics</li> </ul>
	Strengthen school management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor linkage between processes management and school operations</li> </ul>
	Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funding sources for education</li> </ul>
<b>2. HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare</li> <li>• Inadequate emergency services</li> <li>• Poor quality of healthcare services</li> <li>• Unmet need for mental health services</li> <li>• Unmet health needs of women and girls</li> <li>• Increased cost of healthcare delivery</li> <li>• Inadequate financing of the health sector</li> </ul>
	2.2 Strengthen healthcare management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels</li> <li>• Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</li> <li>• Wide gaps in health service data</li> </ul>
	2.3 Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</li> </ul>
	2.4 Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and discrimination</li> <li>• Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups</li> <li>• High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</li> </ul>
<b>3. FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY</b>	3.1 Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Household food insecurity</li> <li>• Infant and adult malnutrition</li> <li>• Increased incidence of diet-related, non-communicable diseases</li> </ul>
<b>4. POPULATION MANAGEMENT</b>	4.1 Improve population management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak management of population issues</li> <li>• High fertility rate among adolescents</li> <li>• Unmet need for adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health services</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school dropout rates</li> <li>• Inadequate sexual education for young people</li> </ul>
	4.2 Harness demographic dividend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changing population structure with youth bulge</li> <li>• Untapped benefits of the youth bulge</li> <li>• High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls</li> <li>• High youth unemployment</li> </ul>
	4.3 Harness the benefits of migration for socioeconomic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing trend of irregular and precarious migration</li> </ul>
<b>5. WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION</b>	5.1 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High unaccounted-for water</li> <li>• Increasing demand for household water supply</li> <li>• Poor planning for water at MMDAs</li> <li>• Inadequate maintenance of facilities</li> <li>• Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells</li> <li>• Inadequate access to water services in urban areas</li> <li>• Poor quality of drinking water</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High dependency on development partners for urban water support</li> </ul>
	5.2 Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High prevalence of open defecation</li> <li>• High user fee for sanitation services</li> <li>• Poor sanitation and waste management</li> <li>• Unsustainability of sanitation and health services</li> <li>• Low level of investment in sanitation sector</li> <li>• Poor hygiene practices</li> <li>• Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans</li> </ul>
	5.3 Promote efficient and sustainable wastewater management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frequent outbreak of oral-faecal diseases (e.g. cholera and typhoid)</li> </ul>
<b>6. POVERTY AND INEQUALITY</b>	6.1 Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High incidence of poverty</li> <li>• Disparity in rate of decline of poverty across the country and among different population groups</li> <li>• Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth</li> </ul>
	6.2 Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas</li> </ul>
<b>7. CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE</b>	7.1 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality of services for children and families</li> <li>• Weak capacity of caregivers</li> <li>• Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting</li> </ul>

		<p>children</p> <p>Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</li> </ul>
	7.2 Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High incidence of children's rights violation</li> <li>• Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour</li> </ul> <p>Inadequate professional staff assisting with reformation of children in correctional centres</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs</li> <li>• Weak implementation of policies and regulations on child labour</li> <li>• Child neglect</li> </ul>
<b>8. THE AGED</b>	8.1 Enhance the wellbeing of the aged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development</li> <li>• Inadequate care for the aged</li> <li>• Lack of gender sensitivity in addressing the needs of the aged</li> </ul>
	8.2 Ensure adequate healthcare for the aged	Chronic age-related health conditions, poor diet and lack of geriatric care
<b>9. GENDER EQUALITY</b>	9.1 Attain gender quality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality
	9.2 Promote economic empowerment of women	Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
<b>10. SOCIAL PROTECTION</b>	10.1 Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak social protection systems</li> <li>• Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions</li> <li>• Lack of sustainable funding</li> </ul>
<b>11. DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT</b>	11.1 Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society</li> <li>• Exclusion and discrimination against PWDs in matters of national development</li> <li>• Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs</li> <li>• Ignorance of PWDs personal rights</li> <li>• High unemployment rate among PWDs</li> <li>• Perceived low levels of skills and education of PWDs</li> </ul>

	11.2 Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance	Low participation of PWDs in decision making
	11.3 Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of physical access for PWDs to public and private buildings</li> <li>• Inadequate education on accessibility standards</li> <li>• Inadequate support for special education for PWDs</li> <li>• Absence of special learning aids for PWDs</li> <li>• Limited access to education for PWDs</li> <li>• Low self-esteem and selfconfidence among PWDs</li> <li>• Poor living conditions of PWDs</li> </ul>
<b>12. EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK</b>	12.1 Improve human capital development and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth</li> <li>• High disability unemployment</li> </ul>
	12.2 Promote the creation of decent jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low levels of technical and vocational skills</li> <li>• Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</li> <li>• Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities</li> <li>• Little opportunity to renew and upgrade skills and technology</li> </ul>
<b>13. YOUTH DEVELOPMENT</b>	13.1 Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development</li> <li>• Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth</li> <li>• Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices</li> </ul>
	13.2 Promote youth participation in politics, electoral democracy and governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of effective participation of the youth in politics and electoral process</li> <li>• High incidence of violence and crime</li> <li>• Limited respect for the rights of the youth</li> <li>• Lack of patriotism and volunteerism among the youth</li> </ul>
<b>14. SPORTS AND RECREATION</b>	14.1 Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</li> <li>• Insufficient maintenance of sporting and recreational facilities</li> <li>• Absence of disability-, child- and aged-friendly facilities</li> <li>• Limited community-level sports and recreational activities</li> </ul>
	14.2 Build capacity for sports and recreational development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak capacity for sports development and management</li> <li>• Low participation of persons with disability (PWDs) in sports</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Declining interest in locally organised sports by general public</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of gender equity in sports</li> <li>• Weak public-private sector collaboration in sports development</li> </ul>
	14.3 Ensure sustainable funding sources for growth and development of sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under-utilisation of economic potential of sports</li> </ul>

**Table 28: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements**

<b>FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>POLICY OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>ADOPTED ISSUES</b>
<b>1. PROTECTED AREAS</b>	Protect forest reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber</li> <li>• Forest fires</li> </ul>
<b>2. MINERAL EXTRACTION</b>	Ensure sustainable extraction mineral of resources and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental degradation</li> <li>• Destruction of forests and farmlands</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality</li> <li>• Negative impact of climate variability and change</li> <li>• Widespread pollution of surface water</li> <li>• Non-availability of reliable and comprehensive data</li> <li>• Inadequate protection and development of water resources</li> </ul>
<b>5. ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION</b>	Reduce environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</li> <li>• Inadequate engineered landfill sites and wastewater treatment plants</li> <li>• Air and noise pollution, especially in urban areas</li> <li>• Ineffective enforcement of noise regulations</li> </ul>
<b>6. DEFORESTATION, DESERTIFICATION AND SOIL EROSION</b>	Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak collaboration between stakeholder institutions</li> <li>• High incidence of wildfires</li> <li>• Inappropriate farming practices</li> </ul>
	Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indiscriminate use of weedicides</li> <li>• Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources</li> </ul>
<b>7. CLIMATE AND VARIABILITY CHANGE</b>	Enhance climate change resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change</li> <li>• Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions</li> <li>• Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions</li> <li>• Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds</li> <li>• Vulnerability to climate change</li> </ul>
	Reduce greenhouse gases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of trees and vegetative cover</li> <li>• Degraded landscapes</li> <li>• Inefficient energy use</li> </ul>
<b>8. DISASTER MANAGEMENT</b>	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
<b>9. TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR)</b>	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</li> <li>• Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance</li> <li>• Lack of operational standards for public transport services.</li> <li>• Inefficiencies in the procurement, management and supervision of contracts</li> <li>• Rapid deterioration of roads</li> </ul>
	Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate facilities for PWDs in the transport system</li> <li>• Limited facilities for nonmotorised transport (NMT)</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations</li> <li>• High incidence of road accidents</li> </ul>
<b>10. INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)</b>	Enhance application of ICT in national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low broadband wireless access</li> <li>• Poor quality ICT services</li> <li>• Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services</li> </ul>
<b>13. CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT</b>	Build a competitive and modern construction industry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of regulation of contractor conduct and performance</li> <li>• Poor management practices on construction sites</li> </ul>
<b>14. DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL</b>	Address recurrent devastating floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recurrent incidence of flooding</li> <li>• Poor waste disposal practices</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor drainage system</li> <li>• Silting and choking of drains</li> <li>• Uncovered drains</li> <li>• Poor landscaping</li> </ul>
<b>15. INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE</b>	Promote proper maintenance culture	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
<b>16. LAND ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT</b>	Develop efficient land administration and management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cumbersome land acquisition process</li> <li>• Complex land tenure system</li> <li>• Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership</li> <li>• Speculative acquisition of land on large scale (land grabbing)</li> <li>• Protracted land disputes</li> <li>• Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land</li> </ul>
<b>17. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING</b>	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> <li>• Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</li> <li>• Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning</li> <li>• Scattered and unplanned human settlements</li> </ul>
	Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growing housing deficit</li> <li>• Inadequate incentives and capacity for private sector involvement in housing delivery</li> <li>• Inadequate housing infrastructure services</li> <li>• Limited public investments in low-cost housing</li> <li>• High and increasing cost of building materials</li> </ul>
<b>18. RURAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT</b>	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High rate of rural-urban migration</li> <li>• Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</li> <li>• Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources</li> <li>• Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers</li> <li>• Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernisation and rural development</li> </ul>
<b>20. ZONGOS AND INNER CITY DEVELOPMENT</b>	Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proliferation of slums</li> <li>• Deteriorating conditions in slums</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of legal frameworks to tackle slum development</li> <li>• Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities</li> </ul>

**Table 29: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability**

<b>FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>POLICY OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>ADOPTED ISSUES</b>
<b>1. DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE</b>	Deepen democratic governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relatively weak capacity of governance institutions</li> <li>• Politicisation and recurring threats of political violence</li> <li>• Monetisation of elections</li> <li>• Uneven balance of power between the three arms of government</li> </ul>
<b>2. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION</b>	Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak implementation of administrative decentralisation</li> <li>• Ineffective sub-district structures</li> <li>• Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level</li> </ul>
	Improve decentralised planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</li> <li>• Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level</li> <li>• Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</li> </ul>
	Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation</li> <li>• Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy</li> <li>• Expenditure decisions taken at the central government level</li> <li>• Implementation of unplanned expenditures</li> <li>• Interference in utilisation of statutory funds allocation</li> <li>• Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers</li> </ul>
	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</li> <li>• Weak capacity of CSOs to participate effectively in public dialogue</li> </ul>
<b>3. PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited involvement of public in expenditure tracking</li> </ul>
<b>5. PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT</b>	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak coordination of the development planning system</li> <li>• Lack of a comprehensive database of public policies</li> <li>• Ineffective M&amp;E of implementation of development policies and plans</li> <li>• Inadequate financial resources</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inconsistencies in the format and content of policies formulated</li> <li>• Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs</li> </ul>
<b>6. HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY</b>	Enhance safety public	Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety
<b>7. CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIMES</b>	Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry</li> <li>• Low transparency and accountability of public institutions</li> </ul>
<b>8. LAW AND ORDER</b>	Promote access and efficiency in delivery of justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decline in public confidence in the legal system</li> <li>• Limited number and poor quality of court buildings and infrastructure</li> <li>• Perceived corruption of the legal system</li> </ul>
<b>9. CIVIL SOCIETY, AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT</b>	Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	<p><b><u>Media</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ineffective advocacy strategies by relevant institutions responsible for public education</li> <li>• Low capacity of the media for watchdog role</li> </ul>
		<p><b><u>Traditional authorities</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development</li> <li>• Weak traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy disputes</li> <li>• Negative cultural practices</li> <li>• Communal strife and disunity as a result of leadership succession and land disputes</li> </ul> <p>Religious bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development</li> </ul>
<b>10. ATTITUDINAL CHANGE AND PATRIOTISM</b>	Promote discipline in all aspects of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state</li> <li>• Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life</li> <li>• Political and civic apathy</li> <li>• Political polarisation</li> <li>• Ineffective advocacy strategies</li> </ul>
<b>11. DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION</b>	Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels</li> <li>• Polarised media landscape</li> <li>• Insufficient funding of development communication</li> </ul>
	Demystify the Presidency and bring the President closer to the people	Low awareness of government agenda

<p><b>12. CULTURE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b></p>	<p>Promote culture in the development process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor appreciation of national culture</li> <li>• Weak capacity of culture institutions</li> <li>• Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development</li> <li>• Non-availability of reliable data on the cultural sector</li> <li>• Growing negative influence of foreign culture</li> </ul>
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## **2.4 PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES**

The District prioritised the development issues and aspirations emanating from both the situational analysis and the community interface and data gathering.

Various tools were used such as the pairwise ranking of issues, problem tree analysis and the POCC analysis.

The District Development Priorities have also being linked with the goals of the MTDPF 2018 - 2021 and covers other inputs from other Sectoral Department and Agencies. The linkage of these priorities to the goals areas are listed below:

### **2.4.1 PRIORITISATION OF NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS**

#### **A. GOAL ONE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

##### **Industrial Transformation**

- High cost of electricity
- Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply
- Limited skilled numbers personnel of industrial
- Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources
- Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development
- Distressed but viable industries
- Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities
- Limited local participation in economic development

### **Private Sector Development**

- Inadequate access to affordable credit
- Low domestic saving rate
- Limited access to credit for SMEs

### **Agriculture And Rural Development**

- Poor marketing systems
- High cost of production inputs
- Inadequate development of an investment in processing and value addition
- Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
- Low proportion of irrigated agriculture
- Seasonal variability in food supply and prices
- Erratic rainfall patterns
- Encroachment on designated irrigation sites
- Ineffective engagement of women and people with disabilities in irrigation
- High cost of energy for irrigation
- Poor storage and transportation systems
- Poor farm-level practices
- High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers
- Lack of database on farmers
- Limited application of science and technology
- Lack of youth interest in agriculture
- Inadequate start-up capital for the youth
- Lack of credit for agriculture
- Inadequate access to land for agriculture production
- Low level of husbandry practices,
- Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products
- Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems



- Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce

### **Tourism and Creative Arts Development**

- Poor tourism infrastructure and services
- Low skills development
- High hotel rates
- Unreliable utilities

**Table 30: POCC ANALYSIS FOR ADOPTED ISSUES UNDER GOAL ONE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>Adopted Issues To Be Addressed</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
1	Poor marketing systems	Availability of existing markets and systems	Eligibility of GoG funds for Market developments	Insufficient allocation in DA budgets	Inadequate funding from GoG
2	Poor tourism infrastructure and services	Availability of Tourist sites	High frequency of tourist demands in the District	Insufficient allocation in DA budgets	Inadequate funding from GoG
3	Poor storage and transportation systems	Availability of road networks	Easy access to most routes in the District	Insufficient allocation in DA budgets	Huge funding needed for road infrastructure.
4	Inadequate and unreliable electricity	Availability of electricity coverage	Availability of land for extension and good presence of the ECG in the District.	Insufficient allocation in DA budgets	Substantial funding required for electrification.

**Conclusion:**

1. Poor marketing systems can be restructured if adequate funding is obtained
2. Poor tourism infrastructure and services can be addressed by attracting more diasporians to tourist sites
3. Poor storage and transportation systems can be addressed by increasing the budget allocations to road infrastructure
4. Inadequate electricity coverage can be addressed through collaboration with the ECG to extend coverage

## **B. GOAL TWO: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

### **Education and Training Issues**

- Poor quality of education at all levels
- High number of untrained teachers at basic level
- Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment
- Low participation in nonformal education
- Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics
- Poor linkage between processes management and school operations
- Inadequate funding sources for education
- Inadequate infrastructure and facilities at all levels

### **Health and Health Services**

- Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare
- Inadequate emergency services
- Poor quality of healthcare services
- Unmet need for mental health services
- Unmet health needs of women and girls
- Increased cost of healthcare delivery
- Inadequate financing of the health sector
- Inadequate 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 diseases
- High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and discrimination

- Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups
- High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons

### **Food Nutrition and Security**

- Household food insecurity
- Infant and adult malnutrition
- Increased incidence of diet-related, non-communicable diseases

### **Population Management**

- Weak management of population issues
- High fertility rate among adolescents
- Unmet need for adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health services
- Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes
- Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school dropout rates
- Inadequate sexual education for young people
- High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls
- High youth unemployment
- Increasing trend of irregular and precarious migration

### **Water and Environmental Sanitation**

- High unaccounted-for water
- Increasing demand for household water supply
- Poor planning for water at MMDAs
- Inadequate maintenance of facilities
- Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells
- Delay in implementing plans for water sector

- Poor quality of drinking water
- High dependency on development partners for urban water support
- High prevalence of open defecation
- High user fee for sanitation services
- Poor sanitation and waste management
- Unsustainability of sanitation and health services
- Low level of investment in sanitation sector
- Poor hygiene practices
- Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans

### **Poverty and Inequality**

- High incidence of poverty
- Disparity in rate of decline of poverty across the country and among different population groups
- Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth
- Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas

### **Child and Family Welfare**

- Poor quality of services for children and families
- Weak capacity of caregivers
- Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children
- Low awareness of child protection laws and policies
- Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children
- High incidence of children's rights violations
- Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour
- Poorly resourced correctional facilities
- Inadequate professional staff assisting with reformation of children in correctional centres and their reintegration in society

- Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs
- Weak implementation of policies and regulations on child labour
- Child neglect

### **The Aged**

- Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development
- Inadequate care for the aged
- Lack of gender sensitivity in addressing the needs of the aged
- Chronic age-related health conditions, poor diet and lack of geriatric care

### **Gender Equality**

- Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality
- Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities

### **Social Protection**

- Weak social protection systems
- Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
- Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions
- Lack of sustainable funding

### **Disability and Development**

- Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society
- Weak implementation of legislation and policies on the Rights of Persons with Disability
- Exclusion and discrimination against PWDs in matters of national development
- Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs
- Ignorance of PWDs personal rights
- High unemployment rate among PWDs

- Perceived low levels of skills and education of PWDs
- Low participation of PWDs in decision making
- Lack of physical access for PWDs to public and private buildings
- Inadequate education on accessibility standards
- Inadequate support for special education for PWDs
- Absence of special learning aids for PWDs
- Limited access to education for PWDs
- Low self-esteem and self-confidence among PWDs
- Poor living conditions of PWDs

### **Employment and Decent Work**

- High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth
- High disability unemployment
- Low levels of technical and vocational skills
- Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
- Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities Little opportunity to renew and upgrade skills and technology

### **Youth Development**

- Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development
- Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
- Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices
- Lack of effective participation of the youth in politics and electoral process
- High incidence of violence and crime
- Limited respect for the rights of the youth
- Lack of patriotism and volunteerism among the youth

## Sports and Recreation

- Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure
- Insufficient maintenance of sporting and recreational facilities
- Absence of disability-, child- and aged-friendly facilities
- Limited community-level sports and recreational activities
- Weak capacity for sports development and management
- Low participation of persons with disability (PWDs) in sports
- Declining interest in locally organised sports by general public
- promotion of locally organised sports
- Lack of gender equity in sports
- Weak public-private sector collaboration in sports development
- Under-utilisation of economic potential of sports

**Table 31: POCC ANALYSIS FOR ADOPTED ISSUES UNDER GOAL TWO: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

NO.	Adopted Issues To Be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1	Poor sanitation and waste management	Availability of personnel and legal grounds	Additional funding supports from Donor organizations	Lack of continues supervision	Vast nature of District
2	Inadequate supply support for household sanitation demand	Availability if local materials for construction of HH latrines	Additional funding supports from Donor organizations	Negative cultural practices	Lack of proper education
3	Inadequate financing of the sanitation sector institutions by GOG	Availability of sources of financing	Budgetary allocations in institutional budgets	Insufficient allocations	Untimely release of funds
4	Inadequate and poor educational infrastructure at all levels	Availability of land for education infrastructure development	Additional funding supports from Donor organizations	Insufficient allocations from GoG	Vast nature of District
5	Inadequate number of Health facilities	Availability of land for health facility developments	Additional funding supports from Donor organizations	Insufficient allocations from GoG	Vast nature of District

6	Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	Advocacy groups for gender exists in the District	Economic opportunities exists in the District	Male dominated sector	Some cultural values and practices
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poor Sanitation and waste management can be addressed through continues monitoring and sensitization</li> <li>2. Inadequate house hold latrines can be addressed through continuous sensitization on needs for sanitation</li> <li>3. Inadequate financing for sanitation can be addressed through soliciting from donors with well-planned proposal</li> <li>4. Inadequate and poor educational infrastructure can be addressed through increased financing</li> <li>5. Inadequate number of health facilities can be addressed through increased financing</li> <li>6. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities can be addressed by using advocacy groups to break myths and barriers.</li> </ol>					

### C. GOAL THREE: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

#### Protected Areas

- Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber
- Forest fires

#### Mineral Extraction

- Environmental degradation
- Destruction of forests and farmlands
- Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality
- Negative impact of climate variability and change
- Widespread pollution of surface water
- Non-availability of reliable and comprehensive data
- Inadequate protection and development of water resources

#### Environmental Pollution

- Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
- Inadequate engineered landfill sites and wastewater treatment plants
- Air and noise pollution, especially in urban areas
- Ineffective enforcement of noise regulations



### **Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion**

- Weak collaboration between stakeholder institutions
- High incidence of wildfires
- Inappropriate farming practices
- Indiscriminate use of weedicides
- Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources
- Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources

### **Climate and Variability Change**

- Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change
- Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions
- Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions
- Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds
- Vulnerability to climate change
- Loss of trees and vegetative cover
- Degraded landscapes
- Inefficient energy use

### **Disaster Management**

- Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response

### **Transport Infrastructure (Road, Rail, Water and Air)**

- Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
- Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance
- Lack of operational standards for public transport services.
- Inefficiencies in the procurement, management and supervision of contracts
- Rapid deterioration of roads

- Inadequate facilities for PWDs in the transport system
- Limited facilities for nonmotorised transport (NMT)
- Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations
- High incidence of road accidents

### **Information Communication Technology (ICT)**

- Low broadband wireless access
- Poor quality ICT services
- Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services

### **Construction Industry Development**

- Lack of regulation of contractor conduct and performance
- Poor management practices on construction sites

### **Drainage and Flood Control**

- Recurrent incidence of flooding
- Poor waste disposal practices
- Poor drainage system
- Silting and choking of drains
- Uncovered drains
- Poor landscaping

### **Infrastructure Maintenance**

- Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure

### **Land Administration and Management**

- Cumbersome land acquisition process

- Complex land tenure system
- Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership
- Speculative acquisition of land on large scale (land grabbing)
- Protracted land disputes
- Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land

### **Human Settlements and Housing**

- Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
- Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs
- Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning
- Scattered and unplanned human settlements
- Growing housing deficit
- Inadequate incentives and capacity for private sector involvement in housing delivery
- Inadequate housing infrastructure services
- Limited public investments in low-cost housing
- High and increasing cost of building materials

### **Rural Development Management**

- High rate of rural-urban migration
- Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services
- Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources
- Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers
- Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernisation and rural development

### **Zongos and Inner City Development**

- Proliferation of slums
- Deteriorating conditions in slums
- Weak enforcement of legal frameworks to tackle slum development
- Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities

**Table 32: POCC ANALYSIS FOR ADOPTED ISSUES UNDER GOAL THREE: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>Adopted Issues To Be Addressed</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
1.	Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	Availability of road networks	Easy access to most routes in the District	Insufficient allocation in DA budgets	Huge funding needed for road infrastructure.
2.	Deteriorating quality of water resources	Availability of water resources	Availability of technical personnel for repair works	Late reports on the state of damaged facilities	High cost of maintenance
3.	Early deterioration of road networks	Presence of extensive road network	Availability of equipment's for road compactions	High cost of maintenance of roads	Delays in release of funds
4.	High incidence of road traffic crushes and fatalities	Availability of street lights and road signs	Clear roads and non-crowded ways	Inadequate speed ramps on the major high ways	Bureaucracy in the construction of speed ramps
5.	Inadequate ICT centers within communities	Availability of rooms for ICT facilitation	Availability of additional funding for ICT development	Lack of electricity connection in all communities	Delays in extension of electricity.
6.	Vulnerability to climate change	Availability of some knowledge on climate change mitigation	External funding sources exist for climate change activities	Unwillingness to adopt climate resilient practices	Difficulty in accessing external funds for activities
<p>1. Poor quality and inadequate roads can be addressed through increased funding                  2. Deteriorating water quality can be addressed through early reporting and resourcing of technical personnel                  3. Early deterioration of roads can be addressed through firmer construction of roads                  4. High incidence of road accidents can be addressed through the construction of more speed ramps                  5. Inadequate ICT centers can be addressed through increased coverage of electricity to communities                  6. Vulnerability to climate change can be addressed by sourcing additional funds to carry out activities</p>					

## **D. GOAL FOUR: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY**

### **Democratic Governance**

- Relatively weak capacity of governance institutions
- Politicization and recurring threats of political violence
- Monetisation of elections
- Uneven balance of power between the three arms of government

### **Local Government and Decentralisation**

- Weak implementation of administrative decentralisation
- Ineffective sub-district structures
- Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level
- Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans
- Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels
- Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level
- Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation
- Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation
- Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy
- Expenditure decisions taken at the central government level
- Implementation of unplanned expenditures
- Interference in utilisation of statutory funds allocation
- Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers
- Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
- Weak capacity of CSOs to participate effectively in public dialogue

### **Public Accountability**

- Limited involvement of public in expenditure tracking

### **Human Security and Public Safety**

- Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety

### **Corruption and Economic Crimes**

- High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry
- Low transparency and accountability of public institutions

### **Law and Order**

- Decline in public confidence in the legal system
- Limited number and poor quality of court buildings and infrastructure
- Perceived corruption of the legal system

### **Civil Society, and Civic Engagement**

#### **Media**

- Ineffective advocacy strategies by relevant institutions responsible for public education
- Low capacity of the media for watchdog role

### **Traditional authorities**

- Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development
- Weak traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy disputes
- Negative cultural practices
- Communal strife and disunity as a result of leadership succession and land disputes

### **Religious bodies**

- Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development

### **Attitudinal Change and Patriotism**

- Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state
- Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life
- Political and civic apathy
- Political polarisation
- Ineffective advocacy strategies

### **Development Communication**

- Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels
- Polarized media landscape
- Insufficient funding of development communication
- Low awareness of government agenda

### **Culture for National Development**

- Poor appreciation of national culture
- Weak capacity of culture institutions
- Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development
- Non-availability of reliable data on the cultural sector
- Growing negative influence of foreign culture



**Table 33: POCC ANALYSIS FOR ADOPTED ISSUES UNDER GOAL FOUR: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY**

NO.	Adopted Issues To Be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	Presence of markets and other economic centers	Available personnel and software for revenue collection	Inaccessibility of some areas for revenue collection	Revenue leakages
2.	Non-functioning sub-district structures	Presence of personnel available for administering sub-structures	Legal and institutional frameworks already put in place	low quality of staff and low motivation	No remuneration from central or local government
3.	Committing assembly to irrelevant expenditures	Availability of funds to the DA at the National level	Dialogue and negotiations avenue available	Bureaucracy in the process of reversing	Contractual obligations which are binding
4.	Frequent interference in statutory funds allocation	Availability of statutory funds to the DA	Dialogue and negotiations avenue available	Bureaucracy in the process of reversing	Contractual obligations which are binding
5.	Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development	Presence of dynamic well-functioning traditional authorities	Willingness and physical presence of traditional authorities	Two paramountcies can delay decision making process	Non co-operation on traditional values
6.	Inadequate appreciation of CSOs role in public policy processes	Presence of CSOs, and other groups and associations in the District	Meaningful participation in for a when involved	Not well organized and difficult to bring together	Non registration of CSOs and other groups with the DA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Weak revenue base of the Assembly can be addressed by plugging revenue leakages and incentivizing collectors</li> <li>2. Nonfunctioning of sub structures can be addressed by engaging the requisite staff and remunerating them</li> <li>3. Committing DA to irrelevant expenditures can be addressed through negotiations with authorities at the helm of the distribution of funds to the DA</li> <li>4. Traditional authorities should be enlightened more on their roles and their involments made more paramount.</li> <li>5. CSOs and other groups should be engaged more often and their inputs to development activities taken in to account.</li> </ol>					

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3.0 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES**

#### **3.1 DEVELOPMENT FOCUS**

The main focus of the plan is to accelerate growth, reduce poverty of the people, ensure a well sanitised environment and increase employment opportunities in the District to an acceptable level within the planned period of 2018-2021.

The development priorities of the medium term development plan are therefore set within the frame work of the five (5) Goals of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework for the years 2018-2021.

#### **3.2 DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK AND PROJECTIONS (2018-2021)**

After the POCC analysis, development focus, goals and strategies are the next stage of the planning process is the Development Framework. The Development Framework sets the overall scope for the preparation of the plan proposal. It is prepared with due cognizance of the identified problems and potentials of the District, the development goals and strategies that are expected to transform the District to a desirable state at the end of the planed period. Components under the framework include Population Projections, certain assumptions, and projections to cover infrastructural and social needs (in education, health, water and many others). In effect, the projections are structured to cover the social, economic, security, and financial situations as highlighted under the five (5) goals:

**GOAL ONE:** Economic Development;

**GOAL TWO:** Social Development;

**GOAL THREE:** Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements;

**GOAL FOUR:** Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability; and

**GOAL FIVE:** Strengthening Ghana's Role in International affairs.

### **3.2.1 Population Projections**

The issue of population is very central to all planning exercise. Human resources and needs vary according to the size, composition and distribution of the population.

It is for this reason that there is the need for demographic data for the current period as well as future estimates. Population projections has therefore become the essential tool and the fundamental activity for development planning.

This section of the report is devoted to projections relating to population and subsequent estimation of service requirements for the short and medium periods using the exponential method of:

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

Where  $P_o$  = the current (base-year) population

$P_t$  = the future population

$r$  = the population growth rate

$t$  = the projection period in years

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

### 3.2.2 Assumptions

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

**Assumptions** under the planned period

- The fertility rate of the District will remain the same.
- Mortality rate will not go up but rather reduce
- The migration rate in the District will remain stable.

### 3.2.3 Population size and growth rate

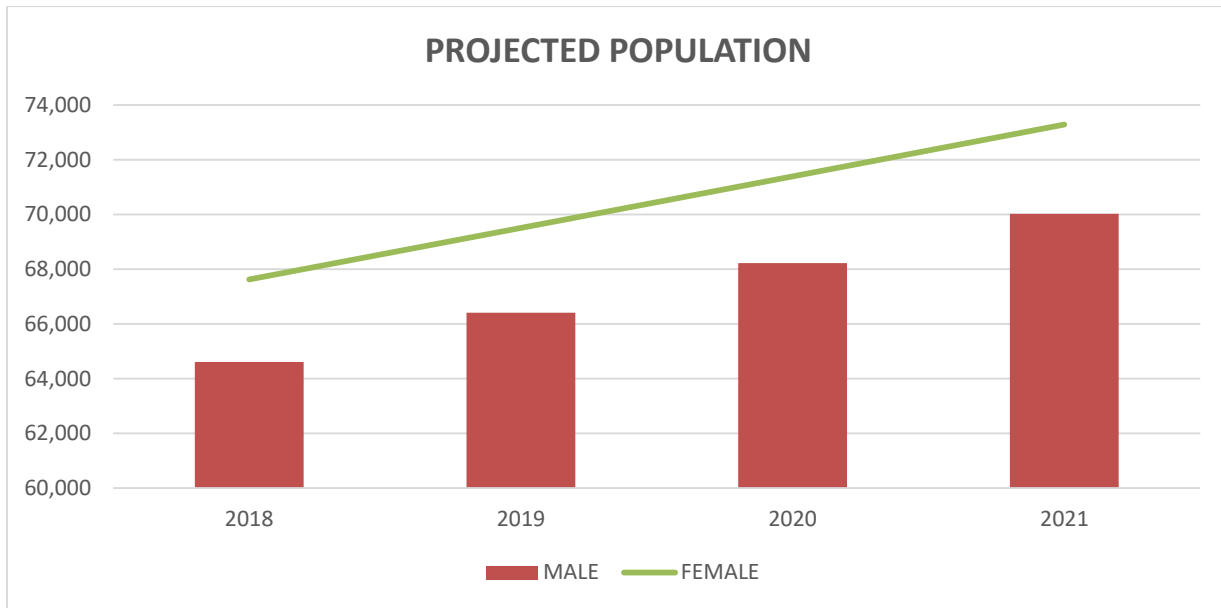
With the population of 104,244 and a growth rate of 3.2% the population of the District is projected for the next 4 years as follows

**Table 34: Population Projections for the Period under Review**

<b>DETAILS</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>MALE</b>	64,615	66,417	68,220	70,023
<b>FEMALE</b>	67,623	69,510	71,396	73,283
<b>TOTAL</b>	132,238	135,927	139,616	143,305
<b>POP. DENSITY</b>	111.4	114.507	117.614	120.721

Source: DPCU, 2017

**Fig 11: Population Projections for the Period under Review**



### **3.2.4 Projections of Facilities**

Projections for facilities are very important in the development planning. The reasons being that helps in the assessment of the availability and adequacy of social services and facilities in the District or communities. It also helps to solve the problem of underutilization and overutilization of facilities in the District.

To be able to achieve this, this framework seeks to outline the number of people and services to be provided for over the planned period.

The projections are applicable in the areas of education, health, water, sanitation, agric extension unit, police stations, post offices, revenue and many others. The population projections indicate that the population of the Assin South will increase from a figure of 104,244 in 2010 to 143,305 in 2021 respectively.

1. The population increment over the years requires equally matching social and economic facilities and services, which must be equitably distributed.

2. It is against this background that efforts should be directed towards the provision of facilities such as schools, health, housing, employment
3. The population density of 111.4 per square kilometre in 2018 will increase to 120.721 per square by 2021 as shown in table 34. It is therefore important to regulate land use, and increase social services so as not to disturb the ecological balance by putting undue pressure on the existing services as the population increases over the years.

This section therefore provides the estimated needs of various services and facilities with threshold population as a guide.

In other words, by planning standards the provision of a given facility or service largely depends on the established population sizes or threshold levels. This is illustrated in table 34 below:

**Table 34: Service/Facility Threshold Levels and Functions**

<b>SECTOR</b>	<b>SERVICE/FACILITY</b>	<b>THRESHOLD POPULATION</b>
ICT	Post Office	20,000
	Postal Agency	3,000
	ICT Center	500
Health	Hospital	175,000 to 240,000
	Health	5,000 to 10,000
	Clinic	200 – 5,000
	CHPS	0-500
Water	Borehole	1:300
	Hand Dug Well	1:150
	Public stand pipe	600 persons per pipe stand
Sanitation (toilet facility)	1 Seater	50 people
Agriculture	Agric. Extension Officer	1: 1,200
Security	Police station	20,000

**Table 35: Projections of the Build-up environment**

<b>BUILT UP ENVIRONMENT</b>	<b>POP. THRESHOLD</b>	<b>SIZE REQ.</b>
Day care	2,000	3 acres
Primary	2,000	4 acres
JSS	2,500	3 acres
Combined Prim./JSS	2,500	6 acres
SSS/Voc.	30,000	10 acres
Market/ Lorry Park		2-4 acres
Fuel Station		0.3 – 0.5 acres
Church/ Mosque		0.5 acres
Sanitation Area	400/ Sanitation Area	0.5- 1 acre
Football field		(300-350)x(150-250) feet

### **3.2.5 PROJECTED FACILITIES**

**2010** = 104,244 Base population

**EF** = Existing facility,

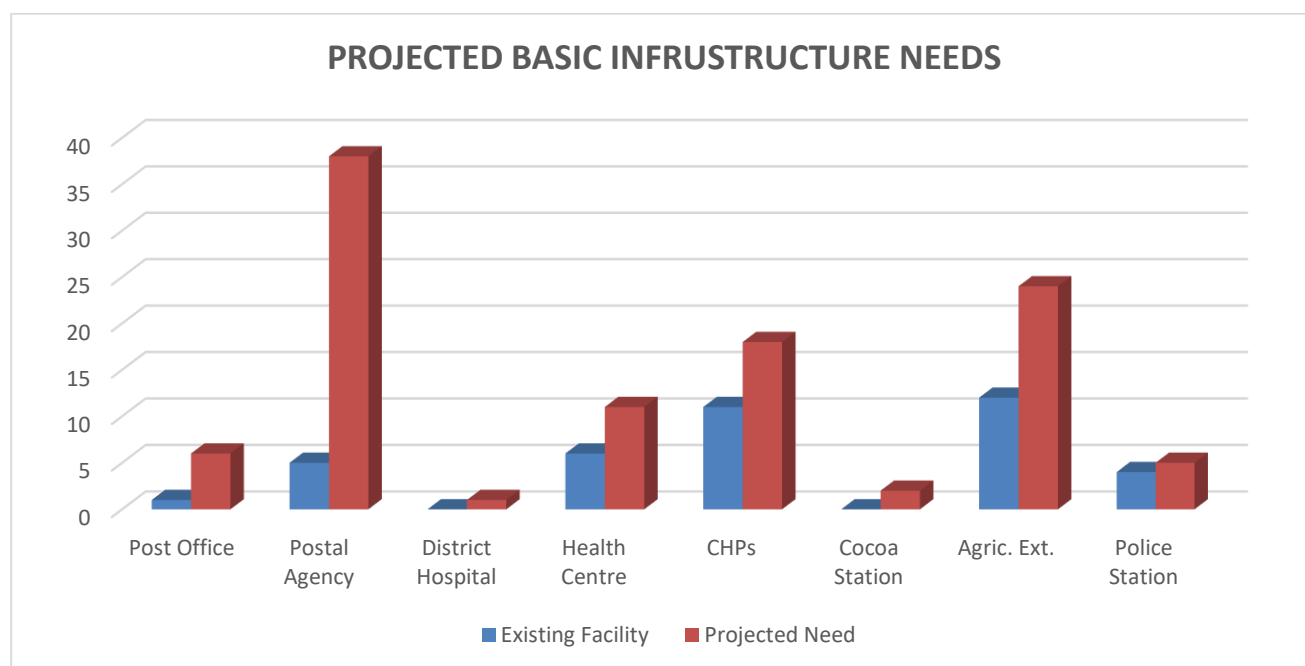
**PN** = Projected Need,

**BL** = Back Log

**Table 36: Projected Facilities**

YEAR	2018			2019	2020	2021
<b>POPULATION</b>	132,238			135,927	139,616	143,305
<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>Existing Facility</b>	<b>Projected Need</b>	<b>Back Log</b>	<b>Projected Need</b>	<b>Projected Need</b>	<b>Projected Need</b>
<b>Post Office</b>	1	6	5	6	6	6
<b>Postal Agency</b>	5	38	33	40	41	42
<b>District Hospital</b>	0	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Health Centre</b>	6	11	5	12	12	12
<b>CHPs</b>	11	18	7	21	24	27
<b>Cocoa Station</b>	0	2	2	3	4	4
<b>Agric. Ext.</b>	12	24	12	36	48	60
<b>Police Station</b>	4	5	1	6	6	6

**Fig 12: Projected Infrastructure**





### 3.2.6 Potable Water

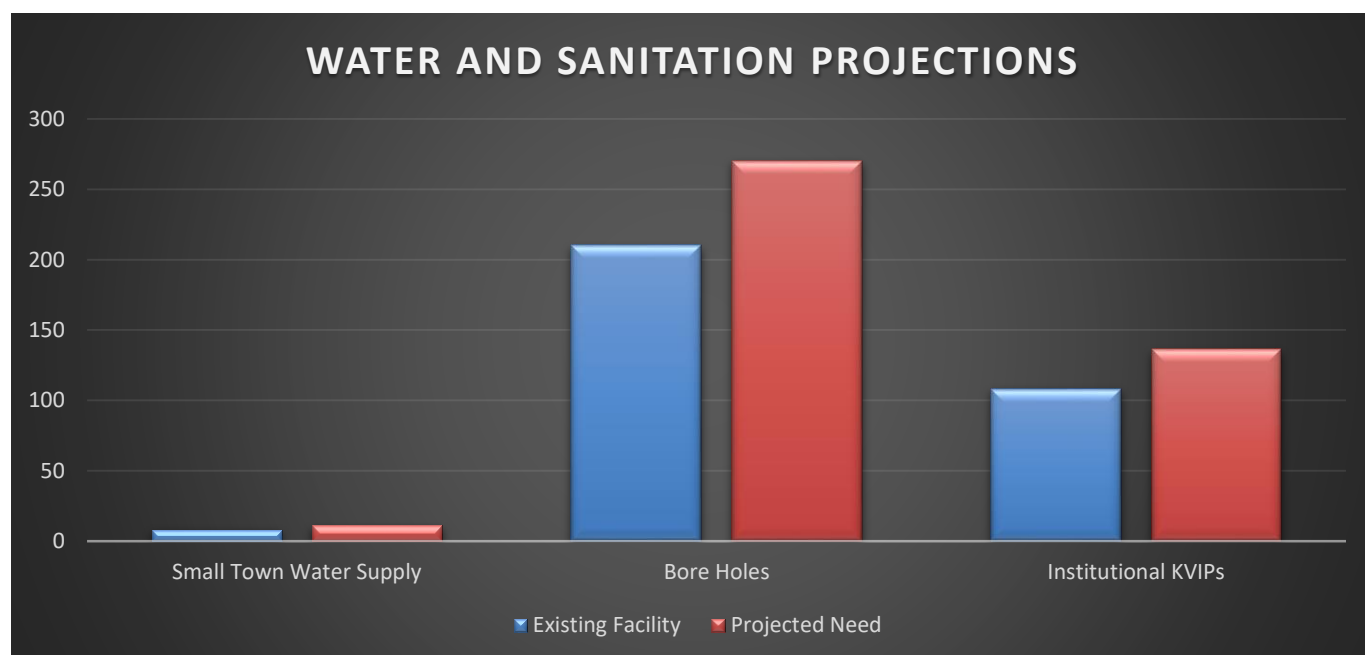
Potable water supply is quite inadequate in the entire District. As indicated earlier, about 62% of the households depend on unsafe water. It is only 38% that depend on safe water.

Based on the projected District population and the Community water and Sanitation Agency's (CWSA) water supply standards (of 300 persons per borehole, 400 persons per standpipe and 150 persons per hand dug well) one can say that the District needs additional 248 water points (2017) in order to make water accessible or available for the household population.

**Table 37: Projections for water and Sanitation**

	2018			2019	2020	2021
	Existing Facility	Projected Need	Back Log	Projected Need	Projected Need	Projected Need
Small Town Water Supply	8	11	3	14	17	20
Bore Holes	210	270	60	280	290	300
Institutional KVIPs	108	136	18	154	172	185

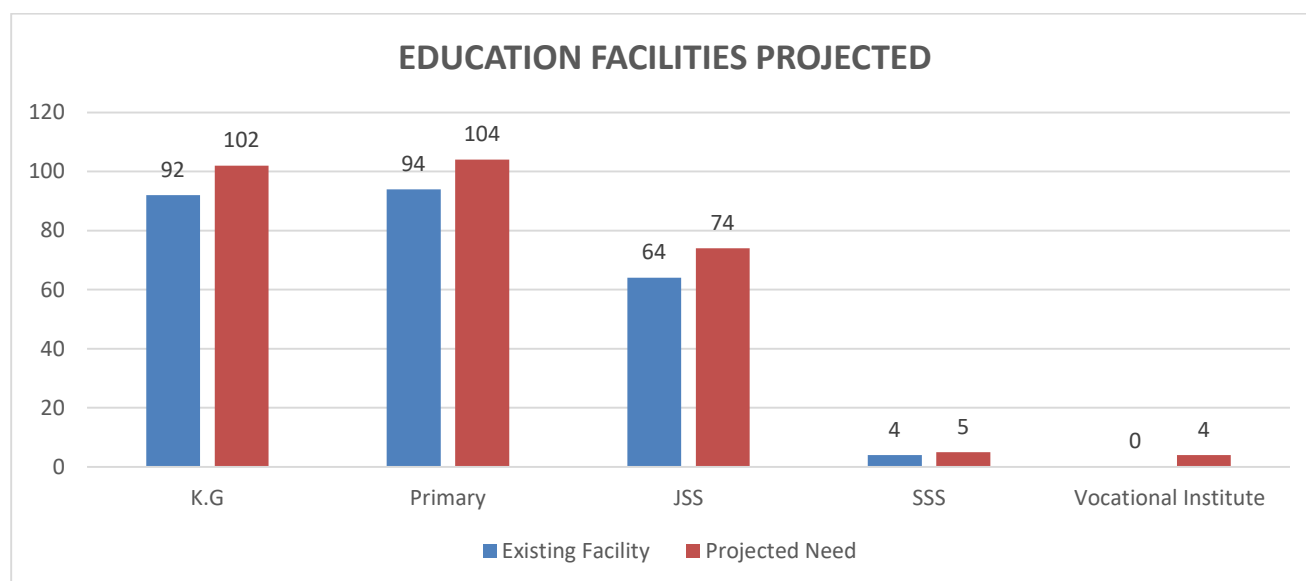
**Fig 13: Water and Sanitation Projections**



**Table 38: Projections for School Buildings**

YEAR	2018			2019	2020	2021
<b>POPULATION</b>	132,238			135,927	139,616	143,305
<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>Existing Facility</b>	<b>Projected Need</b>	<b>Back Log</b>	<b>Projected Need</b>	<b>Projected Need</b>	<b>Projected Need</b>
K.G	92	102	10	122	132	142
Primary	94	104	10	114	124	134
JSS	64	74	10	84	94	104
SSS	4	5	1	0	0	0
Vocational Institute	0	4	4	0	0	0

**Fig 14: Population Projections for Education Facilities**



### **3.2.7 Demand for Schools**

By the national standard of 2000 population threshold for the provision of nursery, primary, 2500 for JSS and 30,000 for SSS/Voc education , the current existing number of primary and SSS educational facilities can adequately support the estimated enrolment in primary and SSS. However rehabilitation and replacement, improving the teacher pupil ratio, improving teacher retention and the quality of Teaching and learning. In addition to the above, policy directives at the nursery and JSS should also include the construction and establishment of additional schools.

### 3.3 ADOPTED GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

**Table 39: ADOPTED GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION	Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources	2.2 Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials for industry (<b>SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c, 12.1, 12.2</b>)</li> <li>• Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing through the cultivation of selected agricultural raw materials (including tomato, cassava, cocoa, soya beans, maize, oil palm, cashew, cotton, shea nut), selected fruits, groundnuts and rice (<b>SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.c</b>)</li> <li>• Support recycling and reprocessing of industrial waste to extend the industrial value chain as well as create a new raw material base for industries (<b>SDG Target 12.5</b>)</li> </ul>
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate access to affordable credit</li> <li>• Low domestic saving rate</li> </ul>	3.1 Enhance business enabling environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop communication, advocacy and public-private dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholder engagement (<b>SDG Targets 12.8, 16.7, 17.17</b>)</li> <li>• Institute effective commercial dispute mechanisms in support of private sector growth and development (<b>SDG Targets 16.3, 16.b</b>)</li> </ul>
	Limited access to credit for SMEs	3.3 Support entrepreneurs and SME development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (<b>SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6</b>)</li> <li>• Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (<b>SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3</b>)</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements (<b>SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.17</b>)</li> </ul>
		3.4 Enhance domestic trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (<b>SDG Target 17.15</b>)</li> </ul>
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor marketing systems</li> <li>• High cost of production inputs</li> </ul>	4.1 Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain (<b>SDG Targets 4.4, 17.9</b>)</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry (<b>SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c</b>)</li> <li>• Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export (<b>SDG Target 2.3</b>)</li> <li>• Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers to access growing world demand for organic products (<b>SDG Targets 2.3, 12.2</b>)</li> </ul>
	Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	4.2 Ensure improved public investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water (<b>SDG Targets 2.a, 9.1</b>)</li> <li>• Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support (<b>SDG Target 2.a</b>)</li> <li>• Introduce District Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through an enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at district level (<b>SDG Target 16.6</b>)</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district <b>(SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 17.11)</b></li> <li>• Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies <b>(SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a ,16.6)</b></li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low level of husbandry practices, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems</li> <li>• Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce</li> </ul>	4.7 Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry development <b>(SDG Target 2.3)</b></li> <li>• Strengthen research into large-scale breeding and production of livestock across the country <b>(SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a)</b></li> <li>• Strengthen training facilities and establish additional ones in animal health <b>(SDG Target 2.a)</b></li> <li>• Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases <b>(SDG Target 2.3)</b></li> <li>• Facilitate access to credit by the industry <b>(SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10)</b></li> </ul>
TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor tourism infrastructure and services</li> <li>• Low skills development</li> <li>• High hotel rates</li> <li>• Unreliable utilities</li> </ul>	6.1 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transform the country into a major Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) centre <b>(SDG Target 8.9)</b></li> <li>• Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence <b>(SDG Targets 8.9, 12.b)</b></li> <li>• Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector <b>(SDG Target 17.17)</b></li> <li>• Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards <b>(SDG Target 8.9)</b></li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (<b>SDG Target 8.9</b>)</li> <li>• Develop palace museums to preserve national culture and promote tourism in the communities (<b>SDG Targets 8.9, 12.b</b>)</li> <li>• Institute preventive measures to curtail emerging threats to tourism, particularly sex tourism (<b>SDG Target 8.9</b>)</li> <li>• Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions</li> <li>• (<b>SDG Target 12.b</b>)</li> </ul>
		6.2 Develop a competitive creative arts industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote PPP in the development of the creative arts industry (<b>SDG Target 17.17</b>)</li> <li>• Promote partnerships and participation in global arts events and businesses (<b>SDG Target 17.17</b>)</li> <li>• Create awareness of the importance of tourism and creative arts (<b>SDGs Targets 8.9, 12.b</b>)</li> </ul>

**Table 39: ADOPTED GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<b>1. EDUCATION AND TRAINING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality of education at all levels</li> <li>• High number of untrained teachers at basic level</li> <li>• Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</li> <li>• Low participation in nonformal education</li> <li>• Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics</li> </ul>	1.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (<b>SDG Target 4.1</b>)</li> <li>• Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (<b>SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a</b>)</li> <li>• Popularise and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education (<b>SDG Target 4.1</b>)</li> <li>• Accelerate implementation of the policy of 60:40 admission ratio of science to humanities students at tertiary level (<b>SDG Target 17.6</b>)</li> <li>• Facilitate implementation of language policy</li> <li>• Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (<b>SDG Target 4.a</b>)</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor linkage between processes management and school operations</li> </ul>	<p>1.2 Strengthen school management systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build effective partnerships with religious bodies, civic organisations and private sector in delivery of quality education (<b>SDG Target 17.17</b>)</li> <li>• Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalisation (<b>SDG Target 4.c</b>)</li> <li>• Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in all districts (<b>SDG Target 4.a</b>)</li> <li>• Enhance quality of teaching and learning (<b>SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c</b>)</li> <li>• Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (<b>SDG Target 4.c</b>)</li> <li>• Provide life skills training for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate change (<b>SDG Targets 4.7, 13.3</b>)</li> <li>• Improve the learning of research and innovation development (<b>SDG Target 17.6</b>)</li> <li>• Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units (<b>SDG Target 16.6</b>)</li> <li>• Ensure the implementation of policy of differentiation and diversification (<b>SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14</b>)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funding sources for education</li> </ul>	<p>1.3 Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create space for the involvement of the private sector in</li> <li>• education financing and service delivery, including promoting PPP in the delivery of education services(<b>SDG Target 17.17</b>)</li> </ul>

<p><b>2. HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare</li> <li>• Inadequate emergency services</li> <li>• Poor quality of healthcare services</li> <li>• Unmet need for mental health services</li> <li>• Unmet health needs of women and girls</li> <li>• Increased cost of healthcare delivery</li> <li>• Inadequate financing of the health sector</li> </ul>	<p>2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (<b>SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6</b>)</li> <li>• Expand and equip health facilities (<b>SDG Target 3.8</b>)</li> <li>• Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services (<b>SDG Target 3.d</b>)</li> <li>• Adopt and implement strategy for development of local pharmaceutical production (<b>SDG Targets 3.8, 3.b</b>)</li> <li>• Strengthen the referral system (<b>SDG Targets 3.1, 3.6, 3.7, 16.6</b>)</li> <li>• Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (<b>SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6</b>)</li> <li>• scale up the integration of traditional medicine in the health service delivery system (<b>SDG Targets 1.4, 3.8, 3.b, 16.6</b>) Improve medical supply chain management system (<b>SDG Targets 3.8, 3.b, 16.6</b>)</li> <li>• Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy (<b>SDG Targets 3.4, 3.5, 16.6</b>)</li> <li>• Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of healthcare services (<b>SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c</b>)</li> <li>• Promote use of ICT and e-health strategies in healthcare delivery (<b>SDG Targets 9.c, 16.6</b>)</li> <li>• Strengthen the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (<b>SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c</b>)</li> <li>• Improve the use of ICT in health insurance and facility management (<b>SDG Targets 3.8, 9.c</b>)</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels</li> <li>• Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</li> <li>• Wide gaps in health service data</li> </ul>	2.2 Strengthen healthcare management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system <b>(SDG Target 16.6)</b></li> <li>• Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services <b>(SDG Target 17.17)</b></li> <li>• Improve health information management systems, including research in the health sector <b>(SDG Target 16.6)</b></li> <li>• Build capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector <b>(SDG Target 16.6)</b></li> </ul>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	2.3 Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services <b>(SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)</b></li> <li>• Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme <b>(SDG Target 3.3)</b></li> <li>• Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases. <b>(SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6)</b></li> <li>• Implement the non-communicable diseases (NCD) control strategy <b>(SDG Targets 3.4, 3.b)</b></li> <li>• Strengthen rehabilitation services <b>(SDG Target 16.6)</b></li> <li>• Intensify polio eradication efforts <b>(SDG Target 3.2)</b></li> <li>• Accelerate implementation of the national strategy for elimination of yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer, filariasis and neglected tropical diseases <b>(SDG Target 3.3)</b></li> <li>• Review and scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP) <b>(SDG Target 2.2)</b></li> <li>• Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels <b>(SDG Target 16.6)</b></li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and</li> </ul>	2.4 Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes <b>(SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</b></li> </ul>

	<p>discrimination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups</li> <li>• High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</li> </ul>	<p>infections, especially among vulnerable groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (<b>SDG Target 3.7</b>) Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (<b>SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7</b>)</li> <li>• Strengthen collaboration among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes (<b>SDG Target 3.3</b>)</li> <li>• Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of</li> <li>• HIV (MTCTHIV) (<b>SDG Target 3.3</b>)</li> <li>• Ensure access to antiretroviral therapy (<b>SDG Target 3.8</b>)</li> </ul>
<b>3. FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Household food insecurity</li> <li>• Infant and adult malnutrition</li> <li>• Increased incidence of diet-related, non-communicable diseases</li> </ul>	<p>3.1 Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institute measures to reduce food loss and waste (<b>SDG Targets 2.c, 12.3</b>)</li> <li>• Promote the production of diversified, nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods (<b>SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2</b>)</li> <li>• Strengthen early-warning and emergency preparedness systems (<b>SDG Target 3.d</b>)</li> <li>• Promote healthy diets and lifestyles (<b>SDG Target 2.1</b>)</li> <li>• Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (<b>SDG Target 2.2</b>)</li> </ul>
<b>4. POPULATION MANAGEMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak management of population issues</li> <li>• High fertility rate among adolescents</li> </ul>	<p>4.1 Improve population management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programmes (<b>SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14</b>)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unmet need for adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health services</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society (<b>SDG Target 3.7</b>)</li> <li>• Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data (<b>SDG Target 17.18</b>)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes</li> <li>• Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school dropout rates</li> <li>• Inadequate sexual education for young people</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (<b>SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7</b>)</li> <li>• Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education in adolescent reproductive healthcare (<b>SDG Target 3.7</b>)</li> <li>• Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (<b>SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3</b>)</li> <li>• Integrate reproductive health in curricula at all levels of education, including colleges of education and health training institutions (<b>SDG Target 3.7</b>)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changing population structure with youth bulge</li> <li>• Untapped benefits of the youth bulge</li> <li>• High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls</li> <li>• High youth unemployment</li> </ul>	4.2 Harness demographic dividend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services for young people (<b>SDG Target 3.7</b>)</li> <li>• Improve nutrition outcomes among adolescent girls and women in their fertility ages (<b>SDG Target, 2.1, 2.2</b>)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing trend of irregular and precarious migration</li> </ul>	4.3 Harness the benefits of migration for socioeconomic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve local economies of districts to curb rural-urban migration (<b>SDG Target 11.a</b>)</li> </ul>

<p><b>5. WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High unaccounted-for water</li> <li>• Increasing demand for household water supply</li> <li>• Poor planning for water at MMDAs</li> <li>• Inadequate maintenance of facilities</li> <li>• Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells</li> <li>• Inadequate access to water services in urban areas</li> <li>• Poor quality of drinking water</li> </ul>	<p>5.1 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce system and commercial losses (<b>SDG Targets 6.4, 6.b</b>)</li> <li>• Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems (<b>SDG Target 17.3</b>)</li> <li>• Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (<b>SDG Target 6.1</b>)</li> <li>• Improve water production and distribution systems (<b>SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5</b>)</li> <li>• Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery (<b>SDG Target 17.17</b>)</li> <li>• Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (<b>SDG Target 16.6</b>)</li> <li>• Build capacity for development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities (<b>SDG Targets 6.a, 17.9</b>)</li> <li>• develop capacity to implement the Ghana Drinking Water Quality Management Framework (<b>SDG Target 6.a</b>)</li> <li>• Harmonise implementation of legislation regulating decentralised systems in the water sectors (<b>SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14</b>)</li> <li>• Develop the Water for All programme, in line with SDG 6 (<b>SDG Target 6.1</b>)</li> <li>• set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote water harvesting (<b>SDG Target 6.a</b>)</li> </ul>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance public awareness of sustainable water resources management and build their capacity in practice (<b>SDG Target 6.b</b>)</li> <li>• Restore degraded rivers, wetlands and lakes (<b>SDG Target 6.6</b>)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High dependency on development partners for urban water support</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High prevalence of open defecation</li> <li>• High user fee for sanitation services</li> <li>• Poor sanitation and waste management</li> <li>• Unsustainability of sanitation and health services</li> <li>• Low level of investment in sanitation sector</li> <li>• Poor hygiene practices</li> <li>• Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans</li> </ul>	5.2 Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale up investments in sanitation sector (<b>SDG Targets 17.3, 17.5</b>)</li> <li>• Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (<b>SDG Target 17.17</b>)</li> <li>• Increase and equip front-line staff for sanitation (<b>SDG Target 6.b</b>)</li> <li>• Implement the Toilet for All and Water for All programmes under the IPEP initiative (<b>SDG Targets 6.1, 6.2</b>)</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (<b>SDG Target 16.6</b>)</li> <li>• Encourage private sector investment in recycling and recovery plants to move towards elimination of the plastic and electronic waste menace (<b>SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 12.5</b>)</li> <li>• Provide public education on solid waste management (<b>SDG Target 12.8</b>)</li> <li>• expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities (<b>SDG Target 6.2</b>)</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation (<b>SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b</b>)</li> <li>• Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (<b>SDG Target 6.2</b>)</li> <li>• Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (<b>SDG Target 11.6</b>)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frequent outbreak of oral-faecal diseases (e.g. cholera and typhoid)</li> </ul>	5.3 Promote efficient and sustainable wastewater management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the use of waste-to-energy technologies (<b>SDG Target 7.1</b>)</li> <li>• Attract private sector to invest in wastewater management (<b>SDG Target 17.17</b>)</li> <li>• Improve liquid waste management (<b>SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 6.b</b>)</li> </ul>
<b>6. POVERTY AND INEQUALITY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High incidence of poverty</li> <li>• Disparity in rate of decline of poverty across the country and among different population groups</li> <li>• Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth</li> </ul>	6.1 Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empower vulnerable people to access basic necessities of life (<b>SDG Target 1.4</b>)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas</li> </ul>	6.2 Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand social and economic infrastructure and services in rural and poor urban areas (<b>SDG Targets 9.1, 11.a</b>)</li> <li>• Improve business development services including investment plans to facilitate local economic development and private sector participation (<b>SDG Targets 17.5, 17.17</b>)</li> </ul>



<b>7. CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality of services for children and families</li> <li>• Weak capacity of caregivers</li> <li>• Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</li> <li>• Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</li> </ul>	<b>7.1 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system</b>	<b>7.1.2 Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2)</b> <b>7.1.7 Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)</b> <b>7.1.8 Institute a framework for developing the capacity of caregivers (SDG Target 5.4)</b> <b>7.1.9 Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b)</b> <b>7.1.10 Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High incidence of child's rights violation</li> <li>• Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour</li> <li>• Inadequate professional staff assisting with reformation of children in correctional centres</li> </ul>	<b>7.2 Ensure the rights and entitlements of children</b>	<b>7.2.1 End harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and early child marriage. (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</b> <b>7.2.2 Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development (SDG Targets 4.5, 4.a, 10.2, 11.2)</b> <b>7.2.3 Increase access to education and educational materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)</b> <b>7.2.6 Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour and child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</b>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs</li> <li>• Weak implementation of policies and regulations on child labour</li> <li>• Child neglect</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking (<b>SDG Targets 16.2, 16.6</b>)</li> </ul>
<b>8. THE AGED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development</li> <li>• Inadequate care for the aged</li> <li>• Lack of gender sensitivity in addressing the needs of the aged</li> </ul>	8.1 Enhance the wellbeing of the aged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a database on the aged to support policy making, planning, monitoring and evaluation (<b>SDG Target 17.18</b>)</li> <li>• Mainstream ageing issues in national development frameworks and poverty-reduction strategies (<b>SDG Targets 1.3, 1.b, 17.14</b>)</li> <li>• Promote socially supportive community care systems for the aged, based on positive traditional and modern values, devoid of stereotyping, discrimination and disrespect (<b>SDG Targets 1.3, 1.b, 5.4</b>)</li> </ul>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chronic age-related health conditions, poor diet and lack of geriatric care	8.2 Ensure adequate healthcare for the aged	
<b>9. GENDER EQUALITY</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	9.1 Attain gender quality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target attainment of gender balance on all government appointed committees, boards and official bodies (<b>SDG Targets 5.1, 5.5, 5.c</b>)</li> <li>• Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (<b>SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2</b>)</li> </ul>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	9.2 Promote economic empowerment of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage women artisans and other tradespeople including farmers to form associations for easy access</li> </ul>

			to information and other forms of support ( <b>SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c</b> )
<b>10. SOCIAL PROTECTION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak social protection systems</li> <li>• Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions</li> <li>• Lack of sustainable funding</li> </ul>	10.1 Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	10.1.1 Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets ( <b>SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4</b> ) 10.1.3 Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups ( <b>SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4</b> ) 10.1.4 Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries ( <b>SDG Target 1.3</b> ) 10.1.7 Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people ( <b>SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b</b> ) 10.1.14 Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme ( <b>SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3</b> )

<p><b>11. DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society</li> <li>• Exclusion and discrimination against PWDs in matters of national development</li> <li>• Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs</li> <li>• Ignorance of PWDs personal rights</li> <li>• High unemployment rate among PWDs</li> <li>• Perceived low levels of skills and education of PWDs</li> </ul>	<p>11.1 Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development</p>	<p>11.1.5 Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs (<b>SDG Target 16.6</b>)</p> <p>11.1.7 Generate a database on PWDs (<b>SDG Target 17.18</b>)</p> <p>11.1.8 Promote participation of PWDs in national development (<b>SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7</b>)</p> <p>11.1.9 Create avenues for PWDs to acquire credit or capital (<b>SDG Targets 1.4, 8.10</b>)</p>
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Low participation of PWDs in decision making</p>	<p>11.2 Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance</p>	<p>11.2.1 Promote political inclusion through policies that guarantee space for PWDs in local and national governance systems (<b>SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7</b>)</p> <p>11.2.2 Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy (<b>SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7</b>)</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of physical access for PWDs to public and private buildings</li> <li>• Inadequate education on accessibility standards</li> <li>• Inadequate support for special education for PWDs</li> <li>• Absence of special learning aids for PWDs</li> <li>• Limited access to education for PWDs</li> <li>• Low self-esteem and selfconfidence among PWDs</li> <li>• Poor living conditions of PWDs</li> </ul>	11.3 Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	<p>11.3.6 Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination <b>(SDG Targets 5.1, 10.2, 10.3)</b></p> <p>11.3.9 Encourage use of sign language in public institutions <b>(SDG Target 4.7)</b></p> <p>11.3.10 Implement productive social inclusion interventions <b>(SDG Target 10.2)</b></p> <p>11.3.14 Address special issues and concerns of women with disabilities (WWDs) and children with disability <b>(SDG Targets 5.c, 10.2)</b></p>
<b>12. EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth</li> <li>• High disability unemployment</li> </ul>	12.1 Improve human capital development and management	12.1.12 Create equal employment opportunities for PWDs <b>(SDG Target 8.5)</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low levels of technical and vocational skills</li> <li>• Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</li> <li>• Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities</li> <li>• Little opportunity to renew and upgrade skills and technology</li> </ul>	12.2 Promote the creation of decent jobs	<p>12.2.4 Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship <b>(SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3)</b></p> <p>12.2.6 Mainstream labour-intensive methods in specific government interventions <b>(SDG Target 8.2)</b></p> <p>12.2.9 Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs <b>(SDG Target 8.3)</b></p> <p>12.2.11 Provide infrastructure for the development of businesses <b>(SDG Targets 9.1, 9.4)</b></p>

<b>13. YOUTH DEVELOPMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development</li> <li>• Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth</li> <li>• Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices</li> </ul>	13.1 Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	13.1.3 Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities <b>(SDG Targets 4.4, 4.b)</b> 13.1.11 Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture <b>(SDG Target 8.6)</b> 13.1.14 Strengthen career guidance counselling offices in schools <b>(SDG Target 4.4)</b> . 13.1.15 Facilitate access to credit for the youth <b>(SDG Target 8.10)</b> 13.1.16 Ensure participation of youth in appropriate environmental practices <b>(SDG Targets 16.7)</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of effective participation of the youth in politics and electoral process</li> <li>• High incidence of violence and crime</li> <li>• Limited respect for the rights of the youth</li> <li>• Lack of patriotism and volunteerism among the youth</li> </ul>	13.2 Promote youth participation in politics, electoral democracy and governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement programmes to break the cycle of violence, especially among the youth <b>(SDG Target 16.1)</b></li> <li>• Promote awareness of the rights and responsibilities of the youth. <b>(SDG Targets 4.7, 16.10, 16.7)</b></li> </ul>
<b>14. SPORTS AND RECREATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</li> <li>• Insufficient maintenance of sporting and recreational facilities</li> <li>• Absence of disability-, child- and aged-friendly facilities</li> <li>• Limited community-level sports and recreational activities</li> </ul>	14.1 Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure compliance with Disability Act in the provision of sports and recreational facilities <b>(SDG Targets 1.3, 16.b)</b></li> <li>• Integrate sports and recreational needs of the aged and children in the provision of facilities <b>(SDG Target 11.7)</b></li> <li>• Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure <b>(SDG Target 9.1)</b></li> <li>• Promote partnerships with private sector in development of sports and recreation infrastructure <b>(SDG Target 17.17)</b></li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enforce development of designated sports and recreational land use in all communities (<b>SDG Target 16.6</b>)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak capacity for sports development and management</li> <li>Low participation of persons with disability (PWDs) in sports</li> <li>Declining interest in locally organised sports by general public</li> </ul>	14.2 Build capacity for sports and recreational development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition (<b>SDG Target 9.1</b>)</li> <li>Promote formation of sports clubs in all communities and educational institutions (<b>SDG Target 4.7</b>)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of gender equity in sports</li> <li>Weak public-private sector collaboration in sports development</li> </ul>		<p>14.2.7 Expand the opportunities for participation of PWDs in sports (<b>SDG Target 16.7</b>)</p> <p>14.2.8 Promote gender equity in sports (<b>SDG Target 5.c</b>)</p> <p>14.2.9 Promote sports in school curricula and inter-school sports competition (<b>SDG Target 4.7</b>)</p> <p>14.2.10 Strengthen partnerships with stakeholders in the development of sports (<b>SDG Target 17.17</b>)</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under-utilisation of economic potential of sports</li> </ul>	14.3 Ensure sustainable funding sources for growth and development of sports	14.3.2 Promote the economic benefits of sports ( <b>SDG Targets 1.a, 8.1</b> )

**Table 40: ADOPTED GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**

<b>FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>KEY ISSUES</b>	<b>POLICY OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>
<b>1. PROTECTED AREAS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber</li> <li>•Forest fires</li> </ul>	1.2 Protect forest reserves	1.2.2 Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity in development planning and budgeting processes <b>(SDG Targets 15.9, 16.7, 17.9)</b> <b>1.2.8</b> Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)</b>
<b>2. MINERAL EXTRACTION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Environmental degradation</li> <li>•Destruction of forests and farmlands</li> </ul>	2.1 Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	2.1.1 Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner <b>(SDG Targets 6.5, 8.4, 12.2, 12.8, 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5)</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality</li> <li>•Negative impact of climate variability and change</li> <li>•Widespread pollution of surface water</li> <li>•Non-availability of reliable and comprehensive data</li> <li>•Inadequate protection and development of water resources</li> </ul>	and management	3.1.4 Integrate water resources planning in national and sub-national development planning <b>(SDG Targets 6.5, 15.9)</b> 3.1.7 Undertake tree planting along banks of all major water bodies and tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities <b>(SDG Targets 6.5, 6.6)</b> 3.1.12 Strengthen involvement of local communities in management of wetlands <b>(SDG Target 6.b)</b>
<b>5. ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</li> </ul>	5.1 Reduce environmental pollution	5.1.2 Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products <b>(SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4, 17.7)</b> 5.1.3 Intensify public education on noise pollution <b>(SDG Target 16.10)</b>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Inadequate engineered landfill sites and wastewater treatment plants</li> <li>•Air and noise pollution, especially in urban areas</li> <li>•Ineffective enforcement of noise regulations</li> </ul>		<p>5.1.4 Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution, including open burning <b>(SDG Targets 11.6, 16.b)</b></p> <p>5.1.7 Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies <b>(SDG Targets 6.3, 6.6)</b></p>
<b>6. DEFORESTATION, DESERTIFICATION AND SOIL EROSION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Weak collaboration between stakeholder institutions</li> <li>•High incidence of wildfires</li> <li>•Inappropriate farming practices</li> </ul>	6.1 Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	6.1.2 Implement the green infrastructure recommendation in the National Spatial Development Framework. <b>(SDG Target 11.7)</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Indiscriminate use of weedicides</li> <li>•Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources</li> <li>•Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources</li> </ul>	6.2 Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	6.2.1 Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism, in forest fringe communities. <b>(SDG Target 15.1)</b>
<b>7. CLIMATE AND VARIABILITY CHANGE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change</li> <li>•Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions</li> <li>•Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions</li> <li>•Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds</li> </ul>	7.1 Enhance climate change resilience	<p>7.1.2 Collaborate with international partners to have more access to the Green Climate Fund (\$30 billion Global Fund) for climate change purposes <b>(SDG Targets 13.a, 16.8)</b></p> <p>7.1.3 Develop climate-resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds <b>(SDG Target 2.4)</b></p> <p>7.1.4 Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge <b>(SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6)</b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerability to climate change</li> </ul>		<p>7.1.5 Improve and harmonise agricultural research, including application of climate models <b>(SDG Targets 2.4, 2.a)</b></p> <p>7.1.6 Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture <b>(SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 16.6)</b></p> <p>7.1.8 Manage climate-induced health risks <b>(SDG Targets 1.5, 16.6)</b></p> <p>7.1.9 Develop climate-responsive infrastructure <b>(SDG Target 9.1)</b></p> <p>7.1.10 Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes <b>(SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)</b></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of trees and vegetative cover</li> <li>• Degraded landscapes</li> <li>• Inefficient energy use</li> </ul>	7.2 Reduce greenhouse gases	7.2.1 Accelerate implementation of Ghana REDD+ Strategy (2016-2036) <b>(SDG Targets 11.7, 13.a, 16.6)</b>
			<p>7.2.3 Initiate Green Ghana campaign with chiefs, queen mothers, traditional authorities, civil society, religious bodies and other recognised groups <b>(SDG Target 13.3)</b></p> <p>7.2.4 Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities <b>(SDG Targets 11.7, 15.2)</b></p>
<b>8. DISASTER MANAGEMENT</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	8.1 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<p>8.1.1 Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction <b>(SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)</b></p> <p>8.1.2 Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters <b>(SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)</b></p> <p>8.1.3 Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management <b>(SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5)</b></p>

			8.1.4 Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively <b>(SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)</b>
<b>TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</li> <li>•Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance</li> <li>•Lack of operational standards for public transport services.</li> <li>•Inefficiencies in the procurement, management and supervision of contracts</li> <li>•Rapid deterioration of roads</li> </ul>	9.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<p><b><u>Road Transport</u></b></p> <p>9.1.2 Expand and maintain the national road network <b>(SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)</b></p> <p>9.1.4 Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. <b>(SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2)</b></p> <p>9.1.5 Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services <b>(SDG Targets 9.1, 17.17)</b></p> <p>9.1.7 Provide regular training for local contractors and consultants to improve quality of delivery in road infrastructure, procurement, management and supervision of road contracts <b>(SDG Target 3.6)</b></p> <p>9.1.8 Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts <b>(SDG Target 17.15)</b></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Inadequate facilities for PWDs in the transport system</li> <li>•Limited facilities for nonmotorised transport (NMT)</li> <li>•Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations</li> <li>•High incidence of road accidents</li> </ul>	9.2 Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users	<p><b><u>Road Safety</u></b></p> <p>9.2.7 Ensure strict enforcement of laws, regulation and standards for all road users <b>(SDG Targets 3.6, 16.b)</b></p>

<b>10. INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Low broadband wireless access</li> <li>•Poor quality ICT services</li> <li>•Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services</li> </ul>	10.1 Enhance application of ICT in national development	10.1.2 Mainstream ICT in public sector operations ( <b>SDG Target 17.8</b> ) 10.1.3 Improve telecommunications accessibility ( <b>SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8</b> ) 10.1.4 Create opportunities for entrepreneurship in ICT ( <b>SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8</b> ) 10.1.7 Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure ( <b>SDG Target 17.17</b> ) 10.1.8 Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony ( <b>SDG Target 9.c</b> )
<b>13. CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Lack of regulation of contractor conduct and performance</li> <li>•Poor management practices on construction sites</li> </ul>	13.1 Build a competitive and modern construction industry.	Ensure accreditation and certification of skilled construction workers and construction site supervisors ( <b>SDG Target 9.a</b> )

<b>14. DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Recurrent incidence of flooding</li> <li>•Poor waste disposal practices</li> <li>•Poor drainage system</li> <li>•Silting and choking of drains</li> <li>•Uncovered drains</li> <li>•Poor landscaping</li> </ul>	14.1 Address recurrent devastating floods	14.1.3 Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste <b>(SDG Target 11.6)</b> 14.1.4 Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs <b>(SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b)</b>
<b>15. INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	15.1 Promote proper maintenance culture	15.1.3 Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure <b>(SDG Target 9.a)</b> 15.1.4 Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance <b>(SDG Target 17.9)</b>
<b>16. LAND ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Cumbersome land acquisition process</li> <li>•Complex land tenure system</li> <li>•Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership</li> <li>•Speculative acquisition of land on large scale (land grabbing)</li> <li>•Protracted land disputes</li> <li>•Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land</li> </ul>	16.1 Develop efficient land administration and management system	16.1.8 Promote gender equity in land reforms, management and land use 16.1.11 Produce topographic maps to cover the entire country <b>(SDG Target 12.2)</b> planning. <b>(SDG Targets 1.4, 5.a)</b>

<b>17. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING</b>	<p>Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</li> <li>• Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning</li> <li>• Scattered and unplanned human settlements</li> </ul>	<p>17.1 Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements</p>	<p>17.1.1 Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)</b></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growing housing deficit</li> <li>• Inadequate incentives and capacity for private sector involvement in housing delivery</li> <li>• Inadequate housing infrastructure services</li> <li>• Limited public investments in low-cost housing</li> <li>• High and increasing cost of building materials</li> </ul>	<p>17.2 Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing</p>	<p>17.2.7 Strengthen the implementation of the national building code <b>(SDG Targets 11.1, 11.b)</b></p> <p>17.2.9 Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house-building skills training programmes <b>(SDG Targets 11.1, 11.3)</b></p>

<p><b>18. RURAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•High rate of rural-urban migration</li> <li>•Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</li> <li>•Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources</li> <li>•Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers</li> <li>•Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernisation and rural development</li> </ul>	<p>18.1 Enhance quality of life in rural areas</p>	<p>18.1.1 Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agrobased industries <b>(SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a)</b></p> <p>18.1.2 Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development <b>(SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a)</b></p> <p>18.1.3 Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. <b>(SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1,6.2, 11.1, 11.a)</b></p> <p>18.1.5 Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods. <b>(SDG Targets 11.3, 2.2)</b></p> <p>18.1.6 Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into rural areas. <b>(SDG Targets 2.a, 10.b, 17.17)</b></p>
<p><b>20. ZONGOS AND INNER CITY DEVELOPMENT</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Proliferation of slums</li> <li>•Deteriorating conditions in slums</li> <li>•Weak enforcement of legal frameworks to tackle slum development</li> <li>•Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities</li> </ul>	<p>20.1 Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities</p>	<p>20.1.4 Encourage the participation of slum dwellers in improving infrastructure facilities <b>(SDG Target 11.1, 11.3)</b></p> <p>20.1.5 Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos <b>(SDG Targets 1.b, 10.b, 11.c, 17.17)</b></p> <p>20.1.6 Upgrade inner cities, Zongos and slums and prevent the occurrence of new ones <b>(SDG Targets 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.6, 11.7, 11.a, 11.c)</b></p>

**Table 41: ADOPTED GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY**

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<b>DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relatively weak capacity of governance institutions</li> <li>• Politicisation and recurring threats of political violence</li> <li>• Monetisation of elections</li> <li>• Uneven balance of power between the three arms of government</li> </ul>	1.1 Deepen democratic governance	1.1.6 Deepen political party participation in national development ( <b>SDG Targets 16.7, 16.8</b> )
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak implementation of administrative decentralisation</li> <li>• Ineffective sub-district structures</li> <li>• Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level</li> </ul>	2.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	2.1.1 Ensure the election of District Chief Executives (DCEs) and formalise performance appraisal of MMDCEs ( <b>SDG Targets 16.7, 16.8, 16.a</b> ) 2.1.7 Strengthen sub-district structures ( <b>SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9</b> )
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</li> <li>• Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels</li> </ul>	2.2 Improve decentralised planning	2.2.1 Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting ( <b>SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7</b> ) 2.2.2 Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning ( <b>SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9</b> ) 2.2.3 Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level ( <b>SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17</b> )
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level</li> <li>• Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</li> </ul>		2.2.4 Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) ( <b>SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a</b> )



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation</li> <li>• Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy</li> <li>• Expenditure decisions taken at the central government level</li> <li>• Implementation of unplanned expenditures</li> <li>• Interference in utilisation of statutory funds allocation</li> <li>• Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers</li> </ul>	<p>2.3 Strengthen fiscal decentralisation</p>	<p>2.3.1 Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (<b>SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1</b>)</p> <p>2.3.2 Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (<b>SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17</b>)</p> <p>2.3.7 Improve service delivery at MMDA level (<b>SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a</b>)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</li> <li>• Weak capacity of CSOs to participate effectively in public dialogue</li> </ul>	<p>2.5 Improve popular participation at regional and district levels</p>	<p>2.5.1 Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (<b>SDG Target 16.7</b>)</p> <p>2.5.2 Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue (<b>SDG Targets 16.7, 17.17</b>)</p> <p>2.5.3 Strengthen Peoples Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government (<b>SDG Target 16.7</b>)</p>

<b>PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>	Limited involvement of public in expenditure tracking		<p>3.1.3 Promote public interest in performance monitoring reports of public institutions <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</b></p> <p>3.1.4 Expand opportunities and structures for public and community ownership of information <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</b></p> <p>3.1.5 Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue and expenditure tracking at all levels <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</b></p> <p>3.1.8 Strengthen partnership with the media to enhance cohesion on national issues <b>(SDG Targets 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)</b></p>
<b>PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak coordination of the development planning system</li> <li>• Lack of a comprehensive database of public policies</li> <li>• Ineffective M&amp;E of implementation of development policies and plans</li> <li>• Inadequate financial resources</li> <li>• Inconsistencies in the format and content of policies formulated</li> <li>• Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs</li> </ul>	5.1 Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	<p>5.1.2 Strengthen the implementation of development plans <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)</b></p> <p>5.1.4 Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management systems of MDAs and MMDAs <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 17.19)</b></p> <p>5.1.5 Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes, plans and programmes <b>(SDG Targets 11.6, 16.6)</b></p> <p>5.1.7 Develop and implement a long-term national development policy framework <b>(SDG Target 1.b)</b></p> <p>5.1.9 Promote coordination, harmonisation and ownership of the development process <b>(SDG Target 17.14)</b></p>
<b>HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY</b>			
	Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety	6.2 Enhance safety public	6.2.8 Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes <b>(SDG Targets 16.1, 16.7)</b>

<b>7. CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIMES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry</li> <li>• Low transparency and accountability of public institutions</li> </ul>	7.1 Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	7.1.3 Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change <b>(SDG Targets 16.5, 16.7)</b>
			7.1.17 Finance National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) to provide public education and sensitisation on the negative effects of corruption. <b>(SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.10)</b>
<b>8. LAW AND ORDER</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decline in public confidence in the legal system</li> </ul>	8.1 Promote access and efficiency in delivery of justice	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited number and poor quality of court buildings and infrastructure</li> <li>• Perceived corruption of the legal system</li> </ul>		
<b>9. CIVIL SOCIETY, AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT</b>	<p><u>Media</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ineffective advocacy strategies by relevant institutions responsible for public education</li> <li>• Low capacity of the media for watchdog role</li> </ul>	9.1 Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	<p><u>Civil Society Organisations</u></p> <p>9.1.1 Create enabling legislative and economic environment in support of philanthropy for the vulnerable, weak and excluded, particularly women, children and PWDs <b>(SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4, 17.17)</b></p> <p><u>Media</u></p> <p>9.1.2 Establish appropriate framework for collaborative engagement with the media <b>(SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)</b></p> <p>9.1.3 Strengthen capacity of the media to play watchdog role <b>(SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)</b></p>

	<p><b><u>Traditional authorities</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development</li> <li>• Weak traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy disputes</li> <li>• Negative cultural practices</li> <li>• Communal strife and disunity as a result of leadership succession and land disputes</li> </ul>		<p><b><u>Traditional Authorities</u></b></p> <p>9.1.5 Strengthen engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes (<b>SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17</b>)</p> <p>9.1.6 Increase support to chieftaincy (<b>SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a</b>) institutions</p> <p>9.1.9 Involve traditional authorities in reform of negative cultural practices (<b>SDG Targets 16.6,16.7, 16.a</b>)</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Religious bodies</li> <li>• Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development</li> </ul>		<p><b><u>Religious Bodies</u></b></p> <p>Build capacity of religious bodies to promote religious tolerance (<b>SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17</b>)</p> <p>Promote coordinated action involving religious bodies to ensure that there is respect for authority, honesty and integrity (<b>SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17</b>)</p> <p>Engage religious bodies in the formulation and implementation of development programmes and projects. (<b>SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17</b>)</p>
<p><b>ATTITUDINAL CHANGE AND PATRIOTISM</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state</li> <li>• Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life</li> <li>• Political and civic apathy</li> <li>• Political polarisation</li> <li>• Ineffective advocacy strategies</li> </ul>	<p>10.1 Promote discipline in all aspects of life</p>	<p>Implement interventions to promote attitudinal change and instill patriotism in the citizenry, especially amongst children and the youth (<b>SDG Target 4.7</b>)</p> <p>Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change (<b>SDG Target 17.15</b>)</p> <p>Promote culture and a good value system as ingredients and catalysts for economic growth (<b>SDG Targets 4.7, 12.b</b>)</p> <p>Promote regular dialogue with law enforcement agencies (<b>SDG Target 16.10</b>)</p>

<b>DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels</li> <li>• Polarised media landscape</li> <li>• Insufficient funding of development communication</li> </ul>	11.1 Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	<p>Create an enabling environment for development communication (<b>SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10</b>)</p> <p>Promote social behaviour change around a set of shared values of the good society (<b>SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10</b>)</p> <p>Integrate development communication across the public policy cycle (<b>SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10</b>)</p> <p>Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes (<b>SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10</b>)</p>
	□ Low awareness of government agenda	11.2 Demystify the Presidency and bring the President closer to the people	Institute regular interaction of the President with citizens in the form of regional visits and broadcast of a Presidential Diary ( <b>SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10</b> )
<b>CULTURE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor appreciation of national culture</li> <li>• Weak capacity of culture institutions</li> <li>• Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development</li> <li>• Non-availability of reliable data on the cultural sector</li> <li>• Growing negative influence of foreign culture</li> </ul>	12.1 Promote culture in the development process	<p>Mainstream culture in all aspect of national development (<b>SDG Targets 4.7, 17.14</b>)</p> <p>Enhance capacity for development of culture industry (<b>SDG Target 16.a</b>)</p> <p>Establish mechanisms to eradicate negative cultural practices and project the Ghanaian cultural heritage (<b>SDG Target 12.b</b>)</p> <p>Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and creative arts (<b>SDG Target 12.8</b>)</p> <p>Enhance private sector participation (<b>SDG Target 17.17</b>)</p> <p>Popularise local cuisine and revive lost specialities and staples (<b>SDG Target 8.9</b>)</p>

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **4.0 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES**

In consonance with the Local governance Act 2016, Act 936 which designates each District Assembly as the Local Planning Authority, The Assin South District Assembly as the Planning Authority, with the support of its Sub-Structures, has the mandate to oversee the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and projects in the District. To be able to undertake these functions effectively, the Assembly needs financial and human resources. These resources can be mobilized both from within and outside the District.

The Assin South District Assembly in its efforts to have its Development Plan fully implemented, will source funding from all legal and acceptable sources such as Central Government, NGOs, Embassies, and other Donor Agencies. The Assin South District Assembly would exploit such facility to its fullest. It is against this background that the Assembly is seeking support from the donor community to finance this plan.

The above will however not be the only area that the Assembly would depend on to implement the plan, but from Internally Generated Funds (IGF) as well as funds from Central Government like DACF, and GET Fund, Donors, Private Sector Initiative and Community Participation among others.

It is the hope of the Assin South District Assembly that donors/institutions and other sources mentioned would assist when contacted to ensure smooth implementation of the development programmes and projects so as to enhance the quality of life of the people of the District.

Below is a detailed matrix of the development programmes and sub-programmes for the medium term from 2018 to 2021.

## 4.1 PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES 2018 – 2021

**Table 43 PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB- PROGRAMME
Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials for industry (<b>SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c, 12.1, 12.2</b>)</li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing through the cultivation of selected agricultural raw materials (including tomato, cassava, cocoa, soya beans, maize, oil palm, cashew, cotton, shea nut), selected fruits, groundnuts and rice (<b>SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.c</b>)</li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support recycling and reprocessing of industrial waste to extend the industrial value chain as well as create a new raw material base for industries (<b>SDG Target 12.5</b>)</li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development
Ensure improved skills development for industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors (<b>SDG Target 4.4</b>)</li> <li>Create an information portal and set up a task force to assist the youth and artisans in making their products and services visible on a local, national, and global scale (<b>SDG Target 9.c</b>)</li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
Improve access to land for industrial development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the development of existing and new industrial clusters and manufacturing enclaves, with a renewed focus on value addition, skills development and job creation (<b>SDG Target 9.2</b>)</li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement One district, One factory initiative (<b>SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c</b>)</li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
Enhance business enabling environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop communication, advocacy and public-private dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of</li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development



	stakeholder engagement ( <b>SDG Targets 12.8, 16.7, 17.17</b> )		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institute effective commercial dispute mechanisms in support of private sector growth and development (<b>SDG Targets 16.3, 16.b</b>)</li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development
Support entrepreneurs and SME development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (<b>SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6</b>)</li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (<b>SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3</b>)</li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements (<b>SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.17</b>)</li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development
Enhance domestic trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (<b>SDG Target 17.15</b>)</li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain (<b>SDG Targets 4.4, 17.9</b>)</li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry (<b>SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c</b>)</li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export (<b>SDG Target 2.3</b>)</li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers to access growing world demand for organic products (<b>SDG Targets 2.3, 12.2</b>)</li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development
Ensure improved public investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water (<b>SDG Targets 2.a, 9.1</b>)</li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support <b>(SDG Target 2.a)</b></li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce District Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through an enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at district level <b>(SDG Target 16.6)</b></li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district <b>(SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 17.11)</b></li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies <b>(SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a ,16.6)</b></li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry development <b>(SDG Target 2.3)</b></li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen research into large-scale breeding and production of livestock across the country <b>(SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a)</b></li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen training facilities and establish additional ones in animal health <b>(SDG Target 2.a)</b></li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases <b>(SDG Target 2.3)</b></li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate access to credit by the industry <b>(SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10)</b></li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transform the country into a major Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) Centre <b>(SDG Target 8.9)</b></li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of</li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development

	service excellence ( <b>SDG Targets 8.9, 12.b</b> )		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector (<b>SDG Target 17.17</b>)</li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards (<b>SDG Target 8.9</b>)</li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop palace museums to preserve national culture and promote tourism in the communities (<b>SDG Targets 8.9, 12.b</b>)</li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institute preventive measures to curtail emerging threats to tourism, particularly sex tourism (<b>SDG Target 8.9</b>)</li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions</li> <li>(<b>SDG Target 12.b</b>)</li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (<b>SDG Target 8.9</b>)</li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development
Develop a competitive creative arts industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote PPP in the development of the creative arts industry (<b>SDG Target 17.17</b>)</li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote partnerships and participation in global arts events and businesses (<b>SDG Target 17.17</b>)</li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create awareness of the importance of tourism and creative arts (<b>SDGs Targets 8.9, 12.b</b>)</li> </ul>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development

**Table 44: PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

<b>POLICY OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>PROGRAMME</b>	<b>SUB- PROGRAMME</b>
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (<b>SDG Target 4.1</b>)</li> <li>Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (<b>SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a</b>)</li> <li>Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science,</li> </ul>	<b>SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY</b>	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development

	<p>technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education (<b>SDG Target 4.1</b>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accelerate implementation of the policy of 60:40 admission ratio of science to humanities students at tertiary level (<b>SDG Target 17.6</b>)</li> <li>• Facilitate implementation of language policy</li> <li>• Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (<b>SDG Target 4.a</b>)</li> </ul>		
Strengthen school management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build effective partnerships with religious bodies, civic organisations and private sector in delivery of quality education (<b>SDG Target 17.17</b>)</li> <li>• Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalisation (<b>SDG Target 4.c</b>)</li> <li>• Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in all districts (<b>SDG Target 4.a</b>)</li> <li>• Enhance quality of teaching and learning (<b>SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c</b>)</li> <li>• Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (<b>SDG Target 4.c</b>)</li> <li>• Provide life skills training for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate change (<b>SDG Targets 4.7, 13.3</b>)</li> <li>• Improve the learning of research and innovation development (<b>SDG Target 17.6</b>)</li> <li>• Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units (<b>SDG Target 16.6</b>)</li> <li>• Ensure the implementation of policy of differentiation and diversification (<b>SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY</b>	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development
Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create space for the involvement of the private sector in education financing and service delivery, including promoting PPP in the</li> </ul>	<b>SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY</b>	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development

	delivery of education services( <b>SDG Target 17.17</b> )		
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (<b>SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6</b>)</li> <li>• Expand and equip health facilities (<b>SDG Target 3.8</b>)</li> <li>• Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services (<b>SDG Target 3.d</b>)</li> <li>• Adopt and implement strategy for development of local pharmaceutical production (<b>SDG Targets 3.8, 3.b</b>)</li> <li>• Strengthen the referral system (<b>SDG Targets 3.1, 3.6, 3.7, 16.6</b>)</li> <li>• Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (<b>SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6</b>)</li> <li>• Scale up the integration of traditional medicine in the health service delivery system (<b>SDG Targets 1.4, 3.8, 3.b, 16.6</b>)</li> <li>• Improve medical supply chain management system (<b>SDG Targets 3.8, 3.b, 16.6</b>)</li> <li>• Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy (<b>SDG Targets 3.4, 3.5, 16.6</b>)</li> <li>• Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of healthcare services (<b>SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c</b>)</li> <li>• Promote use of ICT and e-health strategies in healthcare delivery (<b>SDG Targets 9.c, 16.6</b>)</li> <li>• Strengthen the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (<b>SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c</b>)</li> <li>• Improve the use of ICT in health insurance and facility management (<b>SDG Targets 3.8, 9.c</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY</b>	SP3.2 Health Delivery

Strengthen healthcare management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system <b>(SDG Target 16.6)</b></li> <li>• Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services <b>(SDG Target 17.17)</b></li> <li>• Improve health information management systems, including research in the health sector <b>(SDG Target 16.6)</b></li> <li>• Build capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector <b>(SDG Target 16.6)</b></li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<b>SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY</b>	SP3.2 Health Delivery
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services <b>(SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)</b></li> <li>• Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme <b>(SDG Target 3.3)</b></li> <li>• Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases. <b>(SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6)</b> Implement the non-communicable diseases (NCD) control strategy <b>(SDG Targets 3.4, 3.b)</b></li> <li>• Strengthen rehabilitation services <b>(SDG Target 16.6)</b></li> <li>• Intensify polio eradication efforts <b>(SDG Target 3.2)</b></li> <li>• Accelerate implementation of the national strategy for elimination of yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer, filariasis and neglected tropical diseases <b>(SDG Target 3.3)</b></li> <li>• Review and scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP) <b>(SDG Target 2.2)</b></li> <li>• Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels <b>(SDG Target 16.6)</b></li> </ul>	<b>SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY</b>	SP3.2 Health Delivery

<p>Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes <b>(SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</b></li> <li>• Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation <b>(SDG Target 3.7)</b></li> <li>• Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB <b>(SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</b></li> <li>• Strengthen collaboration among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes <b>(SDG Target 3.3)</b></li> <li>• Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) <b>(SDG Target 3.3)</b></li> <li>• Ensure access to antiretroviral therapy <b>(SDG Target 3.8)</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY</b></p>	<p>SP3.2 Health Delivery</p>
<p>Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institute measures to reduce food loss and waste <b>(SDG Targets 2.c, 12.3)</b></li> <li>• Promote the production of diversified, nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods <b>(SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2)</b></li> <li>• Strengthen early-warning and emergency preparedness systems <b>(SDG Target 3.d)</b></li> <li>• Promote healthy diets and lifestyles <b>(SDG Target 2.1)</b></li> <li>• Reduce infant and adult malnutrition <b>(SDG Target 2.2)</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY</b></p>	<p>SP3.2 Health Delivery</p>
<p>Improve population management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programmes <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14)</b></li> <li>• Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society <b>(SDG Target 3.7)</b></li> <li>• Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data <b>(SDG Target 17.18)</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY</b></p>	<p>SP3.2 Health Delivery</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (<b>SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7</b>)</li> <li>• Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education in adolescent reproductive healthcare (<b>SDG Target 3.7</b>)</li> <li>• Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (<b>SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3</b>)</li> <li>• Integrate reproductive health in curricula at all levels of education, including colleges of education and health training institutions (<b>SDG Target 3.7</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY</b>	SP3.2 Health Delivery
Harness demographic dividend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services for young people (<b>SDG Target 3.7</b>)</li> <li>• Improve nutrition outcomes among adolescent girls and women in their fertility ages (<b>SDG Target, 2.1, 2.2</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY</b>	SP3.2 Health Delivery
Harness the benefits of migration for socioeconomic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve local economies of districts to curb rural-urban migration (<b>SDG Target 11.a</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce system and commercial losses (<b>SDG Targets 6.4, 6.b</b>)</li> <li>• Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems (<b>SDG Target 17.3</b>)</li> <li>• Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (<b>SDG Target 6.1</b>)</li> <li>• Improve water production and distribution systems (<b>SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5</b>)</li> <li>• Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery (<b>SDG Target 17.17</b>)</li> <li>• Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (<b>SDG Target 16.6</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build capacity for development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities (<b>SDG Targets 6.a, 17.9</b>)</li> <li>• Develop capacity to implement the Ghana Drinking Water Quality Management Framework (<b>SDG Target 6.a</b>)</li> <li>• Harmonise implementation of legislation regulating decentralised systems in the water sectors (<b>SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14</b>)</li> <li>• Develop the Water for All programme, in line with SDG 6 (<b>SDG Target 6.1</b>)</li> <li>• Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote water harvesting (<b>SDG Target 6.a</b>)</li> <li>• Enhance public awareness of sustainable water resources management and build their capacity in practice (<b>SDG Target 6.b</b>)</li> <li>• Restore degraded rivers, wetlands and lakes (<b>SDG Target 6.6</b>)</li> </ul>		
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale up investments in sanitation sector (<b>SDG Targets 17.3, 17.5</b>)</li> <li>• Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (<b>SDG Target 17.17</b>)</li> <li>• Increase and equip front-line staff for sanitation (<b>SDG Target 6.b</b>)</li> <li>• Implement the Toilet for All and Water for All programmes under the IPEP initiative (<b>SDG Targets 6.1, 6.2</b>)</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (<b>SDG Target 16.6</b>)</li> <li>• Encourage private sector investment in recycling and recovery plants to move towards elimination of the plastic and electronic waste menace (<b>SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 12.5</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide public education on solid waste management (<b>SDG Target 12.8</b>)</li> <li>• Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities (<b>SDG Target 6.2</b>)</li> <li>• Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation (<b>SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b</b>)</li> <li>• Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (<b>SDG Target 6.2</b>)</li> <li>• Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (<b>SDG Target 11.6</b>)</li> </ul>		
Promote efficient and sustainable wastewater management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5.3.3 Promote the use of waste-to-energy technologies (<b>SDG Target 7.1</b>)</li> <li>• 5.3.4 Attract private sector to invest in wastewater management (<b>SDG Target 17.17</b>)</li> <li>• 5.3.5 Improve liquid waste management (<b>SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 6.b</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empower vulnerable people to access basic necessities of life (<b>SDG Target 1.4</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY</b>	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development
Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand social and economic infrastructure and services in rural and poor urban areas (<b>SDG Targets 9.1, 11.a</b>)</li> <li>• Improve business development services including investment plans to facilitate local economic development and private sector participation (<b>SDG Targets 17.5, 17.17</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY</b>	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development

Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs <b>(SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2)</b></li> <li>• Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children <b>(SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)</b></li> <li>• Institute a framework for developing the capacity of caregivers <b>(SDG Target 5.4)</b></li> <li>• Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant <b>(SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b)</b></li> <li>• Increase awareness of child protection <b>(SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</b></li> </ul>	<b>SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY</b>	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• End harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and early child marriage. <b>(SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</b></li> <li>• Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development <b>(SDG Targets 4.5, 4.a, 10.2, 11.2)</b></li> <li>• Increase access to education and educational materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs <b>(SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)</b></li> <li>• Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour and child protection <b>(SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</b></li> </ul>	<b>SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY</b>	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking <b>(SDG Targets 16.2, 16.6)</b></li> </ul>	<b>SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY</b>	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development

Enhance the wellbeing of the aged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a database on the aged to support policy making, planning, monitoring and evaluation (<b>SDG Target 17.18</b>)</li> <li>• Mainstream ageing issues in national development frameworks and poverty-reduction strategies (<b>SDG Targets 1.3, 1.b, 17.14</b>)</li> <li>• Promote socially supportive community care systems for the aged, based on positive traditional and modern values, devoid of stereotyping, discrimination and disrespect (<b>SDG Targets 1.3, 1.b, 5.4</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY</b>	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development
Attain gender quality and equity in olitical, social and economic development systems and outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target attainment of gender balance on all government appointed committees, boards and official bodies (<b>SDG Targets 5.1, 5.5, 5.c</b>)</li> <li>• Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (<b>SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY</b>	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development
Promote economic empowerment of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage women artisans and other tradespeople including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support (<b>SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets (<b>SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4</b>) Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (<b>SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4</b>)</li> <li>• Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries (<b>SDG Target 1.3</b>)</li> <li>• Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people (<b>SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b</b>)</li> <li>• Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the</li> </ul>	<b>SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY</b>	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development

	LEAP cash grant to facilitate graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme <b>(SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)</b>		
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs <b>(SDG Target 16.6)</b></li> <li>• Generate a database on PWDs <b>(SDG Target 17.18)</b></li> <li>• Promote participation of PWDs in national development <b>(SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)</b></li> <li>• Create avenues for PWDs to acquire credit or capital <b>(SDG Targets 1.4, 8.10)</b></li> </ul>	<b>SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY</b>	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development
Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote political inclusion through policies that guarantee space for PWDs in local and national governance systems <b>(SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)</b></li> <li>• Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy <b>(SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)</b></li> </ul>	<b>SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY</b>	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development
Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination <b>(SDG Targets 5.1, 10.2, 10.3)</b></li> <li>• Encourage use of sign language in public institutions <b>(SDG Target 4.7)</b></li> <li>• Implement productive social inclusion interventions <b>(SDG Target 10.2)</b></li> <li>• Address special issues and concerns of women with disabilities (WWDs) and children with disability <b>(SDG Targets 5.c, 10.2)</b></li> </ul>	<b>SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY</b>	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development
Improve human capital development and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create equal employment opportunities for PWDs <b>(SDG Target 8.5)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development

Promote the creation of decent jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship (<b>SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3</b>)</li> <li>Mainstream labour-intensive methods in specific government interventions (<b>SDG Target 8.2</b>)</li> <li>Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs (<b>SDG Target 8.3</b>)</li> <li>Provide infrastructure for the development of businesses (<b>SDG Targets 9.1, 9.4</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities (<b>SDG Targets 4.4, 4.b</b>) Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture (<b>SDG Target 8.6</b>)</li> <li>Strengthen career guidance counselling offices in schools (<b>SDG Target 4.4</b>).</li> <li>Facilitate access to credit for the youth (<b>SDG Target 8.10</b>)</li> <li>Ensure participation of youth in appropriate environmental practices (<b>SDG Targets 16.7</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
Promote youth participation in politics, electoral democracy and governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement programmes to break the cycle of violence, especially among the youth (<b>SDG Target 16.1</b>)</li> <li>Promote awareness of the rights and responsibilities of the youth. (<b>SDG Targets 4.7, 16.10, 16.7</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.4: Legislative Oversight
Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure compliance with Disability Act in the provision of sports and recreational facilities (<b>SDG Targets 1.3, 16.b</b>)</li> <li>Integrate sports and recreational needs of the aged and children in the provision of facilities (<b>SDG Target 11.7</b>)</li> <li>Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure (<b>SDG Target 9.1</b>)</li> <li>Promote partnerships with private sector in development of sports and recreation infrastructure (<b>SDG Target 17.17</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enforce development of designated sports and recreational land use in all communities <b>(SDG Target 16.6)</b></li> </ul>		
Build capacity for sports and recreational development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition <b>(SDG Target 9.1)</b></li> <li>Promote formation of sports clubs in all communities and educational institutions <b>(SDG Target 4.7)</b></li> </ul>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand the opportunities for participation of PWDs in sports <b>(SDG Target 16.7)</b> Promote gender equity in sports <b>(SDG Target 5.c)</b></li> <li>Promote sports in school curricula and inter-school sports competition <b>(SDG Target 4.7)</b></li> <li>Strengthen partnerships with stakeholders in the development of sports <b>(SDG Target 17.17)</b></li> </ul>	<b>SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY</b>	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development
Ensure sustainable funding sources for growth and development of sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the economic benefits of sports <b>(SDG Targets 1.a, 8.1)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development

**Table 43 PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**

<b>ADOPTED OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>ADOPTED STRATEGIES</b>	<b>PROGRAMME</b>	<b>SUB-PROGRAMME</b>
Protect forest reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity in development planning and budgeting processes <b>(SDG Targets 15.9, 16.7, 17.9)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation
Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner <b>(SDG Targets 6.5, 8.4,</b></li> </ul>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation

	<b>12.2, 12.8, 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5)</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrate water resources planning in national and sub-national development planning <b>(SDG Targets 6.5, 15.9)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake tree planting along banks of all major water bodies and tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities <b>(SDG Targets 6.5, 6.6)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen involvement of local communities in management of wetlands <b>(SDG Target 6.b)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation
Reduce environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products <b>(SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4, 17.7)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intensify public education on noise pollution <b>(SDG Target 16.10)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution, including open burning <b>(SDG Targets 11.6, 16.b)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies <b>(SDG Targets 6.3, 6.6)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation
Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement the green infrastructure recommendation in the National Spatial Development Framework. <b>(SDG Target 11.7)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation
Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism, in forest fringe communities. <b>(SDG Target 15.1)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation
Enhance climate change resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaborate with international partners to have more access to the Green Climate Fund (\$30 billion</li> </ul>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation



	Global Fund) for climate change purposes <b>(SDG Targets 13.a, 16.8)</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop climate-resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds <b>(SDG Target 2.4)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge <b>(SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve and harmonise agricultural research, including application of climate models <b>(SDG Targets 2.4, 2.a)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture <b>(SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 16.6)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manage climate-induced health risks <b>(SDG Targets 1.5, 16.6)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop climate-responsive infrastructure <b>(SDG Target 9.1)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes <b>(SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation
Reduce greenhouse gases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accelerate implementation of Ghana REDD+ Strategy (2016-2036) <b>(SDG Targets 11.7, 13.a, 16.6)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiate Green Ghana campaign with chiefs, queen mothers, traditional authorities, civil society, religious bodies and other recognised groups <b>(SDG Target 13.3)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities <b>(SDG Targets 11.7, 15.2)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction <b>(SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters <b>(SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management <b>(SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively <b>(SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b><u>Road Transport</u></b></li> <li>Expand and maintain the national road network <b>(SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)</b></li> <li></li> </ul>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. <b>(SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2)</b></li> </ul>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services <b>(SDG Targets 9.1, 17.17)</b></li> </ul>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide regular training for local contractors and consultants to improve quality of delivery in road infrastructure, procurement, management and supervision of road contracts <b>(SDG Target 3.6)</b></li> </ul>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts <b>(SDG Target 17.15)</b></li> </ul>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development
Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b><u>Road Safety</u></b></li> <li>Ensure strict enforcement of laws, regulation and standards for all road users <b>(SDG Targets 3.6, 16.b)</b></li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.4: Legislative Oversight

Enhance application of ICT in national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mainstream ICT in public sector operations <b>(SDG Target 17.8)</b></li> </ul>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve telecommunications accessibility <b>(SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8)</b></li> </ul>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create opportunities for entrepreneurship in ICT <b>(SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8)</b></li> </ul>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure <b>(SDG Target 17.17)</b></li> </ul>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony <b>(SDG Target 9.c)</b></li> </ul>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development
Build a competitive and modern construction industry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure accreditation and certification of skilled construction workers and construction site supervisors <b>(SDG Target 9.a)</b></li> </ul>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development
Address recurrent devastating floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste <b>(SDG Target 11.6)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs <b>(SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation
Promote proper maintenance culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure <b>(SDG Target 9.a)</b></li> </ul>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance <b>(SDG Target 17.9)</b></li> </ul>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development
Develop efficient land administration and management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote gender equity in land reforms, management and land use planning. <b>(SDG Targets 1.4, 5.a)</b></li> </ul>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Produce topographic maps to cover the entire country <b>(SDG Target 12.2)</b></li> </ul>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development

Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)</b></li> </ul>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.1 Physical and Spatial Planning
Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen the implementation of the national building code <b>(SDG Targets 11.1, 11.b)</b></li> </ul>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.1 Physical and Spatial Planning
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house-building skills training programmes <b>(SDG Targets 11.1, 11.3)</b></li> </ul>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.1 Physical and Spatial Planning
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agrobased industries <b>(SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development <b>(SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. <b>(SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1,6.2, 11.1, 11.a)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods. <b>(SDG Targets 11.3, 2.2)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into rural areas. <b>(SDG Targets 2.a, 10.b, 17.17)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage the participation of slum dwellers in improving infrastructure facilities <b>(SDG Target 11.1, 11.3)</b></li> </ul>	<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos (<b>SDG Targets 1.b, 10.b, 11.c, 17.17</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upgrade inner cities, Zongos and slums and prevent the occurrence of new ones (<b>SDG Targets 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.6, 11.7, 11.a, 11.c</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development

**Table 43 PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY**

<b>POLICY OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>PROGRAMME</b>	<b>SUB- PROGRAMME</b>
Deepen democratic governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deepen political party participation in national development (<b>SDG Targets 16.7, 16.8</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.1: General Administration
Deepen political and Administrative decentralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure the election of District Chief Executives (DCEs) and formalise performance appraisal of MMDCEs (<b>SDG Targets 16.7, 16.8, 16.a</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.1: General Administration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen sub-district structures (<b>SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
Improve decentralised planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (<b>SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning (<b>SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level (<b>SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management</li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination

	Act 2016 (Act 921) ( <b>SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a</b> )		
Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (<b>SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.2: Finance and Revenue Mobilization
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (<b>SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve service delivery at MMDA level (<b>SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (<b>SDG Target 16.7</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue (<b>SDG Targets 16.7, 17.17</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen Peoples Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government (<b>SDG Target 16.7</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote public interest in performance monitoring reports of public institutions (<b>SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand opportunities and structures for public and community ownership of information (<b>SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue and expenditure tracking at all levels (<b>SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen partnership with the media to enhance cohesion on national issues (<b>SDG Targets 16.10, 17.14, 17.17</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination

Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen the implementation of development plans (<b>SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9</b>)</li> </ul>	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management systems of MDAs and MMDAs (<b>SDG Targets 16.6, 17.19</b>)</li> </ul>	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes, plans and programmes (<b>SDG Targets 11.6, 16.6</b>)</li> </ul>	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and implement a long-term national development policy framework (<b>SDG Target 1.b</b>)</li> </ul>	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote coordination, harmonisation and ownership of the development process (<b>SDG Target 17.14</b>)</li> </ul>	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
Enhance public safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes (<b>SDG Targets 16.1, 16.7</b>)</li> </ul>	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration
Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change (<b>SDG Targets 16.5, 16.7</b>)</li> </ul>	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finance National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) to provide public education and sensitisation on the negative effects of corruption. (<b>SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.10</b>)</li> </ul>	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration
Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authorities, Religious bodies) in national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b><u>Civil Society Organisations</u></b></li> <li>Create enabling legislative and economic environment in support of philanthropy for the vulnerable, weak and excluded, particularly women, children and PWDs (<b>SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4, 17.17</b>)</li> </ul>	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b><u>Media</u></b></li> <li>Establish appropriate framework for collaborative engagement with the media</li> </ul>	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration

	(SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen capacity of the media to play watchdog role (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)</li> </ul>	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b><u>Traditional Authorities</u></b></li> <li>Strengthen engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)</li> </ul>	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase support to chieftaincy (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) institutions</li> </ul>	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Involve traditional authorities in reform of negative cultural practices (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7, 16.a)</li> </ul>	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b><u>Religious Bodies</u></b></li> <li>Build capacity of religious bodies to promote religious tolerance (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)</li> </ul>	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote coordinated action involving religious bodies to ensure that there is respect for authority, honesty and integrity (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)</li> </ul>	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage religious bodies in the formulation and implementation of development programmes and projects. (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)</li> </ul>	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
Promote discipline in all aspects of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement interventions to promote attitudinal change and instill patriotism in the citizenry, especially amongst children and the youth (SDG Target 4.7)</li> </ul>	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change (<b>SDG Target 17.15</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote culture and a good value system as ingredients and catalysts for economic growth (<b>SDG Targets 4.7, 12.b</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote regular dialogue with law enforcement agencies (<b>SDG Target 16.10</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create an enabling environment for development communication (<b>SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.1: General Administration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote social behaviour change around a set of shared values of the good society (<b>SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrate development communication across the public policy cycle (<b>SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes (<b>SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
Demystify the Presidency and bring the President closer to the people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institute regular interaction of the President with citizens in the form of regional visits and broadcast of a Presidential Diary (<b>SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.1: General Administration
Promote culture in the development process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mainstream culture in all aspect of national development (<b>SDG Targets 4.7, 17.14</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.1: General Administration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance capacity for development of culture industry (<b>SDG Target 16.a</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish mechanisms to eradicate negative cultural practices and project the Ghanaian cultural heritage (<b>SDG Target 12.b</b>)</li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and creative arts <b>(SDG Target 12.8)</b></li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance private sector participation <b>(SDG Target 17.17)</b></li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Popularise local cuisine and revive lost specialities and staples <b>(SDG Target 8.9)</b></li> </ul>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination

The above indicates the linkage of the District Issues to that of Central Government and also to the Programme Based Budget of the District Assembly. The matrix shows how related the District is to the National in terms of policy directions and the accomplishment of national development goals.

Below is a representation of the District Medium Term Programme of Action from 2018 to 2021. It details out the various activities the District Assembly intends to undertake to accomplish its development needs and attain a higher level of socio-economic development.

## 4.2 PROGRAMME OF ACTION 2018 - 2021

**Table 45: PROGRAMME OF ACTION-ASSIN SOUTH DISTRICT (2018-2021) MTD**

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
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)	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Extension of electricity to communities not covered under the grid	Electricity extended to communities					10,000	5,000	7500	ECG	DA/ Communities
Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials for industry (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c, 12.1, 12.2)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Raise and provide subsidized improved planting materials	Planting materials provided					10,000.00	5,000.00	7500	MOFA	DA/ Farmers

	Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing through the cultivation of selected agricultural raw materials (including tomato, cassava, cocoa, soya beans, maize, oil palm, cashew, cotton, shea nut), selected fruits, groundnuts and rice (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.c)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Train farmers on good agricultural practices in oil palm, cassava and rice production to increase their productivity and also produce quality raw material	Training organised				10,000 .00	5,000 .00	7500	MOF A	DA/ Farmers
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Produce and distribute quality planting materials for oil palm, cassava and rice farmers	Planting materials provided				10,000 .00	5,000 .00	7500	MOF A	DA/ Farmers
Ensure improved skills development for industry	Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors (SDG Target 4.4)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Set-up skills development centers in all Area Councils	Development centers put in place				60,000 .00	12,00 0.00	18000	DA	BAC/ Acs
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Expand the Rural Technology Facility (RTF) to train artisans in various skills and also serve	RTF Expanded				10,000 .00	5,000 .00	7500	DA	RTF/ BAC/ Garages

				as a converging location for garrages operators										
	Create an information portal and set up a task force to assist the youth and artisans in making their products and services visible on a local, national, and global scale (SDG Target 9.c)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Use the Community Information Centers (CICs) in the District to advertise crafts and local products online	Websites up and running					5,000.00	8,000.00	12000	DA	CICs
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Develop websites for the marketing of local products	Websites up and running					1,000.00	5,000.00	7500	DA	CICs/ Farmers / Traders
Improve access to land for industrial	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)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Establish an Industrial Village complex in the District	Multi-purpose industrial complex set-up					50,000.00	10,000.00	15000	DA	RTF/ BAC/ Garages
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One district, One factory initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Liase with private businesses to set-up oil-palm processing factory	Oil-palm processing factory set-up					1,000.00	2,000.00	3000	DA	RTF/ BAC/ MOFA

		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Set-up a garri processing factory	Garri processing plant set--up					50,000.00	10,000.00	15000	DA	RTF/ BAC/ MOFA
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Set-up a juice processing plant in the District	Juice processing plant set--up					50,000.00	10,000.00	15000	DA	RTF/ BAC/ MOFA
Enhance business enabling environment	Develop communication, advocacy and public-private dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholder engagement (SDG Targets 12.8, 16.7, 17.17)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Advertise business opportunities in the District to the outside world	Websites up and running					1,000.00	5,000.00	7500	DA	CICs
	Institute effective commercial dispute mechanisms in support of private sector growth and development (SDG Targets 16.3, 16.b)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Use dialogue and negotiations in the resolution of disputes amongst businesses and the DA	Disputes resolved amicably					1,000.00	2,000.00	3000	DA	Businesses/ Traders
Support entrepreneurs and SME development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Incentivize the youth to become their own entrepreneurs through regular talks and skills development	Regular talks organised					5,000.00	5,000.00	7500	DA	BAC/ Acs

	Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.17)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Invite business in the District to participate in all PPP arrangements	PPP arrangements put in place					1,00.00	2,000.00	3000	DA	BAC
Enhance domestic trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (SDG Target 17.15)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Build markets in all area council capitals	6no. Markets built in the District					300,000.00	10,000.00	15000	DA	Traders
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Link up small holder farmers to agro-processors	Farmers linked					1,00.00	2,000.00	3000	MOF A	DA/ Farmers
	Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export (SDG Target 2.3)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	train farmers on grading, sorting, standardization and packaging of exportable commodities in the district	Training organised					20,000.00	8,000.00	12000	MOF A	DA/ Farmers

	Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers to access growing world demand for organic products <b>(SDG Targets 2.3, 12.2)</b>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Train more citrus farmers to partake in organic farming to be able to access growing world demand for organic products	Training organised					20,000 .00	8,000 .00	12000	MOF A	DA/ Farmers
Ensure improved public investment	Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water <b>(SDG Targets 2.a, 9.1)</b>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Construct social infrastructure such as roads, electricity, water, etc	Amenities Provided									
	Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support <b>(SDG Target 2.a)</b>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Sensitize and train agro-processors on new technologies and modern packaging techniques	Training organised					10,000 .00	5,000 .00	7500	BAC	DA/ MOFA/ Farmers
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Sensitize and train agro-processors on food safety and handling	Training organised					10,000 .00	5,000 .00	7500	BAC	DA/ MOFA/ Farmers
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Conduct hygiene and nutrition training for school feeding caterers within the district	Training organised					10,000 .00	5,000 .00	7500	MOF A	DA/ Caterers/ EHSD



		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Conduct nutrition education in all operational areas within the district	Training organised					10,000.00	5,000.00	7500	MOF A	DA/ Caterers/ EHSD
	Introduce District Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through an enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at district level (SDG Target 16.6)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Operationalise District centre for Agriculture, commerce and technologies (DCACT)	DCACT set up and functional					10,000.00	5,000.00	7500	MOF A	DA/ Farmers
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Identify, organize and sensitize stake holders to be involved in the operations of DCACT	Training organised					10,000.00	5,000.00	7500	MOF A	DA/ Farmers
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Conduct periodic DCACT meetings to ensure its operationalization	DCACT set up and functional					8,000.00	2,000.00	3000	MOF A	DA/ Farmers

	Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 17.11)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Support the expansion of Coconut (Copra)	Coconut expanded				1,00.00	2,000.00	3000	MOF A	DA/ Farmers
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Support the expansion of Orange Flesh Sweet Potatoes	Orange Flesh expanded				1,00.00	2,000.00	3000	MOF A	DA/ Farmers
	Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a, 16.6)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Establish Agric information centers in the two main markets within the district	Information centres established				40,000.00	5,000.00	7500	MOF A	DA/ Farmers
Promote livestock and poultry development	Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry development (SDG Target 2.3)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Form new and strengthen existing livestock and poultry farmer based associations within the district	Associations formed				1,00.00	2,000.00	3000	MOF A	DA/ Farmers
	Strengthen training facilities and establish additional ones in animal	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Establish an animal health facility in the District	Animal health facility established				100,000.00	5,000.00	7500	MOF A	DA/ Farmers

	health (SDG Target 2.a)													
	Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target2.3)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Sensitize And Conduct Anti-Rabies, PPR, African Swine Fever And Bird Flu Campaings In Operational Areas Within The District	Sensitisation organized				10,00.00	5,000.00	7500	MOF A	DA/ Farmers	
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Train farmers and clients on disease diagnoses and biosecurity for poultry and livestock farmers.	Training organised				10,00.00	5,000.00	7500	MOF A	DA/ Farmers	
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Train clients and staff on management of rabies.	Training organised				10,00.00	5,000.00	7500	MOF A	DA/ Farmers	
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Train poultry farmers on vaccination schedule	Training organised				10,00.00	5,000.00	7500	MOF A	DA/ Farmers	
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Provision of two slaughter facilities (house) in Assin Andoe and Nyankomase Ahenkro	Slaughter houses provided at Nyankumasi and Andoe				50,000.00	10,000.00	15000	DA	ESHD/ MOFA	

	Facilitate access to credit by the industry ( <b>SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10</b> )	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Encourage the financial institutions to provide credit facilities to the industry	Loans obtained					1,00.00	2,000.00	3000	DA	Banks/ Farmers
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Transform the country into a major Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) Centre ( <b>SDG Target 8.9</b> )	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Liaise with private investors to construct hotels and guest houses in the District	Facilities built					1,00.00	2,000.00	3000	DA	Banks/ Farmers
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Develop a serene conference facility to attract events	Multi-purpose conference facility built					200,000.00	10,000.00	15000	DA	Investors
	Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence ( <b>SDG Targets 8.9, 12.b</b> )	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Develop and expand the Assin Manso reverential site	Manso site upgraded					100,000.00	10,000.00	15000	DA	GTDA/ GTDC
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Provide more complementary facilities and employ additional staff to run the Assin Manso facility	Manso site upgraded					50,000.00	10,000.00	15000	DA	GTDA/ GTDC

	Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Make PPP arrangements under BOT agreements for the development tourist facilities	PPP arrangements put in place					1,000.00	2,000.00	3000	DA	Investors
	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Identify all potential tourist sites in the District	Database of tourist sites created					5,000.00	5,000.00	7500	DA	Assembly Members/ Nananom/ Communités
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Collect data and build a database for tourist sites in the District	Database of tourist sites created					10,000.00	5,000.00	7500	DA	Assembly Members/ Nananom/ Communités
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Participate in the Celebrate NAFAC and promote the culture of the Assin	NAFAC Celebrated					8,000.00	2,000.00	3000	DA	CNC
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organize Cultural Exhibitions and artifacts	Exhibitions organised					8,000.00	2,000.00	3000	DA	CNC
	Develop palace museums to preserve national culture and promote tourism in the communities (SDG Targets 8.9, 12.b)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Develop the palaces of the two paramountcies in the District to serve as museums for	Palace Museums created					10,000.00	5,000.00	7500	DA	CNC/ Nananom

				tourism purposes										
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Liase with chiefs to exhibit rare cultural artifacts in Palaces	Palace Museums created				2,000.00	1,000.00	1500	DA	CNC/ Nananom	
	Institute preventive measures to curtail emerging threats to tourism, particularly sex tourism (SDG Target 8.9)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Implement bye-laws on curfew times for children below the age of 18	Bye-laws fully implemented				2,000.00	1,000.00	1500	DA	GPS	
	Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions (SDG Target 12.b)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Form drama groups in schools in the district	Drama groups formed				2,000.00	1,000.00	1500	DA	CNC	
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Encourage schools to organise domestic tours for students in the District	Tours organised				2,000.00	1,000.00	1500	DA	CNC/ GES	
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Form tourism clubs in the schools	Tourism clubs formed				2,000.00	1,000.00	1500	DA	CNC/ GES	

	Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Collect data, analysis and formulate sound tourist development plans	Database of tourist sites built					10,000.00	5,000.00	7500	DA	Assembly Members/ Nananom/ Communites
Develop a competitive creative arts industry	Promote PPP in the development of the creative arts industry (SDG Target 17.17)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Invite established creative artists to trains individuals in the District	Training organised					50,000.00	10,000.00	15000	DA	Assembly Members/ Nananom/ Communites
	Promote partnerships and participation in global arts events and businesses (SDG Target 17.17)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Participate in foreign cultural events and showcase the District Potentials as well	Representation at events noticed					50,000.00	10,000.00	15000	DA	CNC
	Create awareness of the importance of tourism and creative arts (SDGs Targets 8.9, 12.b)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organise tourist trips for DA staff and families to domestic tourist attractions	Tourist trips organised					20,000.00	5,000.00	7500	DA	Assembly Members/ Nananom/ Communites
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organise annual tourist visits by assembly members to tourist sites in the District	Tourist trips organised					20,000.00	5,000.00	7500	DA	Assembly Members/ Nananom/ Communites
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Sensitization and awareness creation on tourist sites in the District.	Sensitisation organised					8,000.00	4,000.00	6000	DA	CNC/ IFSD/ AM/ NCCE/ Communities

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Construction of 4no. Dormitory facilities for 4 SHS	Dormitories Constructed					800,000	20,000	40000	DA	GES/GETFUND
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Construction of 12no. 12-unit classroom blocks for 4 SHS	Classroom Blocks Constructed					2,400,000	50,000	100000	DA	GES/GETFUND
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Construction of Teacher's accommodation for 4 SHS	Teachers Accommodation constructed					800,000	20,000	40000	DA	GES/GETFUND
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Construction of infirmaries for 4 SHS	Infirmaries Constructed					40,000	10,000	20000	DA	GES/GETFUND
	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Construction of Disability friendly facilities in Schools	Disability friendly facilities put in Place					40,000	10,000	20000	DA	GES/GETFUND
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Adoption of suitable modes of teaching by Education personnel	suitable modes adopted					2,000	1,000	2000	GES	DA
	Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science,	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Construction of 6no. Science Labs for Basic Schools	Science Labs Constructed					600,000	10,000	20000	DA	GES/GETFUND



technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education ( <b>SDG Target 4.1</b> )	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Provision of Science equipment in the Basic Schools	Science Equipemts Provided					60,000	5,000	10000	GES	DA
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	In-service training for teachers on the STEM to enable them teach the subjects well.	Training Programmes organised					40,000	5,000	10000	GES	DA
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Provide special incentives for students and teachers of Science and Technology	Special incentives provided					10,000	2,000	4000	GES	DA
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Introduce and support STEM projects , exhibitions and fairs at district levels	STEM Projects introduced					2,000	1,000	2000	GES	DA
Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels ( <b>SDG Target 4.a</b> )	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Completion of District Education Administration office	GES Office Complex Completed					200,000	10,000	20000	DA	GES/ GETFUND
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Construction of 12no. 6-unit Classroom blocks	Classroom Blocks Constructed					2,400,000	50,000	100000	DA	GES/ GETFUND
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Construction of 12no. 3-unit Classroom blocks	Classroom Blocks Constructed					1,800,000	20,000	40000	DA	GES/ GETFUND

		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Construction of 10no. 2-unit KG Blocks	Classroom Blocks Constructed					1,200,000	20,000	40000	DA	GES/GETFUND
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Construction of 14no. 2-Unit Accommodation facilities	Teachers Accommodation constructed					2,100,000	20,000	40000	DA	GES/GETFUND
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Procurement of 1,000 dual Desks	Desks Procured					25,000	2,000	4000	DA	GES/GETFUND
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Procurement of 1,000 Hexagonal Desks	Desks Procured					25,000	2,000	4000	DA	GES/GETFUND
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Procurement of 1,000 Mono Desks	Desks Procured					25,000	2,000	4000	DA	GES/GETFUND
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Procurement of 500 Teacher Desks	Desks Procured					20,000	2,000	4000	DA	GES/GETFUND
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Rehabilitate 10 no. 3-units and 10no. 6-unit classroom blocks	Rehabilitated Classrooms					600,000	5,000	10000	DA	GES/GETFUND
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Construct 20no. School feeding Canteens with ancillary facilities	School feeding Canteens Constructed					200,000	10,000	20000	DA	GES/GETFUND
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Construct 10no. Community education centres i.e.libraries, computer and	Libraries Constructed					1,000,000	10,000	20000	DA	GES/GETFUND

				science resource centres										
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Construct 6no. 3-unit teachers quarters for selected basic schools	Teachers Accommodation constructed					1,200,000	20,000	40000	DA	GES/GETFUND
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Rehabilitation of 6no teachers quarters	Rehabilitated Quarters					200,000	10,000	20000	DA	GES/GETFUND
Strengthen school management systems	Build effective partnerships with religious bodies, civic organisations and private sector in delivery of quality education (SDG Target 17.17)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Appeal to Missionary institutions to support education infrastructure	Support achieved from Missionaries						2,000		GES	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Appeal to NGOs to support education infrastructure	Support achieve from NGOs						2,000		GES	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Revamp the P.T.A and SMCs in schools	PTAs functional						2,000		GES	DA
	Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalisation (SDG Target 4.c)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Organize In-service training for Teachers.	Training Programmes organised					40,000	5,000	10000	GES	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Organize Workshops for Teachers and Heads	Training Programmes organised					40,000	10,000	20000	GES	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Organize Seminars for	Training Programmes organised					20,000	5,000	10000	GES	DA

				Teachers and Heads										
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Grant Permission to Teachers to undertake further courses (Distance, Sandwich)	Teachers Undertake further studies						2,000		GES	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Support for District Education Fund	Education Fund provided with funds				40,000	10,000	20000		GES	DA
	Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in all districts (SDG Target 4.a)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Support all 4 SHSs in the District with infrastructure and logistics	SHS provided with infrastructure				40,000	10,000	20000		GES	DA
	Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Intensify Supervision and Monitoring of teachers	Monitoring exercise organised				8,000	2,000	4000		GES	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Effective use of instructional hours	Instructional hours effectively used					2,000	4000		GES	DA
	Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4.c)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Train teachers to develop simple Teaching and Learning materials	Training Programmes organised				40,000	10,000	20000		GES	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	use part of Capitation Grant to buy Teaching and	TLM procured					20,000			GES	DA

				Learning materials										
	Provide life skills training for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate change (SDG Targets 4.7, 13.3)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Invite Personnel from the Fire Service to educate pupils on fire safety.	Fire safety drills organised						2,000		GES	DA /GNFS
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Through the SHEP Coordinator, provide education on keeping the school environment clean	Schools educated on clean environments					4,000	1,000	2000	GES	DA/ EHSD/ CD
	Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units (SDG Target 16.6)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Preparation of Annual District Education Operational plan (ADEOP)	ADEOP Prepared					20,000	2,000	4000	GES	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Preparation of monitoring and evaluation plans and reports	Monitoring Reports Prepared					20,000	2,000	4000	GES	DA
Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	Create space for the involvement of the private sector in education financing and service delivery, including promoting PPP in the delivery of education	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Assessment of private schools to conform to standards	Private schools assessed					8,000	2,000	4000	GES	DA

	services (SDG Target 17.17)													
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Training of 50 CHOs in New CHPS modules	Training Programmes organised					10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Review of modular trainings	Modular reviews conducted					-	2,000	-	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Training of 3 district and 10 sub-district personnel in New CHPS modules	Training Programmes organised					10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Training of 12 CHOs on timely and accurate submission of NHIS claims	Training Programmes organised					10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Training sub-district and district heads on integrated monitoring and supervision (2) conducting on-the-job training for CHPS staff	Training Programmes organised					10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	DA sponsor training of (5) midwives	Training Programmes organised					10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Redistribution of midwives to CHPS	Midwives redistributed					-	2,000	-	GHS	DA

		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Procure motorbikes and medical equipment (2) Training of staff on transport and other equipment management	2 Motorbikes Procured and Training organised					12,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Procure and distribute tablets, laptops, modems to CHPS compounds	Assesories Procured					20,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Construction of 10no. CHPS facilities across the District	10 CHPS Constructed					2,000,000	10,000	20000	GHS	DA
	Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Construction of Health department office	Health Department Constructed					500,000	10,000	20000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Rehabilitation of old DHD office into a maternal and child health post	Old DHD rehabilitated					200,000	10,000	20000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Maintenance of DDHS accommodation	DDHS Residence maintained					20,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Construction of a Modern District Hospital	District Hospital Constructed					20,000,000	50,000	100000	GHS	DA

		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Construction/rehabilitation of logistical base/store	Logistical base constructed and rehabilitated					200,000	10,000	20000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Procure Equipment for health post (4 CHPS compounds)	Equipments procured for Health Posts					40,000	10,000	20000	GHS	DA
Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services (SDG Target 3.d)		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Liaise with RHD to institute an ambulance station in the district	Ambulance station set-up					50,000	2,000	50,000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Identify emergency referral facilities and institute emergency medical preparedness and response	Emergency response put in place					5,000	1,000	2000	GHS	DA
Strengthen the referral system (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.6, 3.7, 16.6)		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Sensitize 50 staff on referral policy	Sensitization organised					10,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA/ ISD/ NCCE
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Institute staff list and contact numbers at all facilities	Staff list with contacts updated						2,000	4000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Training of 50 staff on customer care and organize two client satisfaction	Training Programmes organised					10,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA/ ISD/ NCCE



				surveys per facility										
Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Institute Sub District Health Management Teams in all Sub Districts	Sub-District teams put in place					-	2,000	-	GHS	DA	
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Conduct training for 6 SDHTS on budget and planning	Training Programmes organised					8,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA	
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Mobilize resources for best performing sub-districts/CHPS zones and hardworking staff	Resources mobilised					-	10,000	-	GHS	DA	
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Orientation of 170 staff on GHS HR plans	Orientation organised					10,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA/ ISD/ NCCE	
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Liaise with RHD to offer refresher training and update 40 staff skills on latest health policies	Training Programmes organised					10,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA	
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Implement HR staffing norm for the District	HR Policies implemented					-	2,000	-	GHS	DA	
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Acquire the services of an	Executive office recruited					-	2,000	-	GHS	DA	

				executive officer										
	Improve medical supply chain management system (SDG Targets 3.8, 3.b, 16.6)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Organize annual refresher training 50 staff on health commodity supply management	Training Programmes organised					10,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA
	Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.5, 16.6)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Posting of 6 Community Mental Health Officers and Psychiatric nurses to health centres	Postings done						2,000	4000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Ensure Availability of drugs to manage mental health cases	Drugs available					20,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Health education on mental health issues in OPDs and communities	Sensitization organised					10,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA
		Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of healthcare services (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Sensitize 14 midwives and 50 community health nurses on "who made the teenager pregnant"	Sensitization organised					10,000	2,000	4000	GHS
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY		SP3.2 Health Delivery	Updating knowledge, skills and	Training Programmes organised					10,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA

				training of staff on current public health services										
Promote use of ICT and e-health strategies in healthcare delivery (SDG Targets 9.c, 16.6)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Procure and distribute tablets, laptops, modems to health centres and CHPS compounds	Assesories Procured					20,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA	
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Appoint E-Health focal persons at all facilities	Focal person appointed					8,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA	
Strengthen the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Training of 12 CHOs on timely and accurate submission of NHIS claims	Training Programmes organised					12,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA/ ISD/ NCCE	
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Organize an annual training for 20 staff on NHIS data entry	Training Programmes organised					10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA	
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Organise quarterly district validation meetings of sub-district account officers	Meetings organised					10,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA	
Effectively implement the health financing strategy (SDG	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Organise quarterly district validation meetings of	Meetings organised					10,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA	

Targets 1.3, 3.c, 16.6)			sub-district account officers.										
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Consolidate sub-district financial report and district financial records for regional validation	Reports consolidated					-	2,000	-	GHS	DA
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Open bank accounts for newly created CHPS compounds	Bank Accounts opened					-	2,000	-	GHS	DA
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	To train (12) account staff for 6 facilities on ACCPAC	Training Programmes organised					10,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Engage 5 account staff at the sub-districts	Accountants recruited					50,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	procure financial books for 17 health facilities in the district	Books procured					17,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Provide quarterly supportive supervision on financial management to 17 health facilities	Health facilities supervised					34,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA

Strengthen healthcare management system	Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system (SDG Target 16.6)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Revamp DHMT and SDHT health service delivery activities at various levels	Activites of DHMT revamped					5,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Organise monthly and quarterly monitoring and support at all lower levels	Monitoring organised					10,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA
	Formulate and implement health sector capital investment policy	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Organize training for 50 staff on data management, analysis and use for action at subdistrict	Training Programmes organised					50,000	10,000	20000	GHS	DA/ ISD/ NCCE
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	To institute 17 data validation teams	Data management enhanced					17,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Provision of internet connectivity (modems) and laptops to all health facilities	Internet provided at health facilities					10,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	To conduct training for 50 staff on DHIMS2	Training Programmes organised					50,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA/ ISD/ NCCE
	Formulate and implement health sector capital investment policy	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Provide housing for health care professional	Accommodation provided for Health Staff					400,000	10,000	20000	GHS	DA

and plan (SDG Target 17.14)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Provide midwife accommodation	Accommodation provided for Health Staff					200,000	10,000	20000	GHS	DA
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Rehabilitate 3no. Health Centers	Health centres rehabilitated					60,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Provide Water for health post	Water provided to Health Posts					20,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Extend Electricity for health post	Electricity extended to health facilities					20,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA /ECG
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Maintenance of health center equipment	Equipments serviced and maintained					20,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Material for resuscitation (ambu- bag)	Materials procured					100,000	10,000	20000	GHS	DA
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Equipment for District hospital	Equipments procured for Hospitals					3,000,000	50,000	100000	GHS	DA
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	36 Motorbikes for 18 health post (CHPS compounds)	36 Motorbikes procured					216,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Equipment for newly constructed logistical base/store	Equipments procured					40,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	equipment for office space for newly constructed health department	Equipments procured					30,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA

		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Pick up vehicle for outreach services	Vehicle Procured					140,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA
Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff (SDG Target 3.c)		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Conduct training for 6 SDHTS on budget and planning	Training Programmes organised					10,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Orientation of 170 staff on GHS HR plans	Orientation organised					20,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Implement HR staffing norm for the District	HR Policies implemented					-	2,000	-	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	create an enabling environment for private sector participation in health care delivery	Investors invited					-	2,000	-	GHS	DA
Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services (SDG Target 17.17)		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Encourage PPP arrangements in the provision of health services	Investors invited					-	2,000	-	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Organize training on Kangaroo Mother Care for staff	Training Programmes organised					10,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Provision of logistics for KMC in health facilities	Logistics provided					20,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA

		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Train 14 midwives on focused ANC/PNC and lifesaving skills	Training Programmes organised					28,000	4,000	8000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	carry out 50 Health education on focused ANC/PNC in communities	Sensitization organised					10,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Institute Outreach on ANC/PNC to 98 communities	Sensitization organised					10,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Organize training on CHPS Policy and lifesaving skills for midwives	Training Programmes organised					10,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Organize community and institutional meetings to disseminate findings/ recommendations of maternal and neonatal death audits	Meetings organised					8,000	4,000	8000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Organize community and institutional meetings to disseminate findings/ recommendatio	Meetings organised					8,000	4,000	8000	GHS	DA



			ns of still births audits											
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	mobilize resources to implement recommendations	Resources mobilised					-	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Training on early EID, PNC and lifesaving skills	Training Programmes organised					10,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA
	Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Ensure all Household have access to LLIN	Households provided with LLIN					10,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA
	Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases. (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Monitor trends of VPDs against thresholds	Monitoring conducted						2,000	4000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Make available laboratory specimen collection containers and transport medium	Containers provided					10,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Training 12 new laboratory staff at Cape Coast Teaching Hospital	Training Programmes organised					48,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Make available reagents and other logistics for testing	Logistics provided					20,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA

Intensify polio eradication efforts (SDG Target 3.2)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Develop micro plans for hard-to-reach areas	Micro plans developed					10,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	To create 10 more outreach points	10 outreach points created				100,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA	
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Organize quarterly monitoring and supervision of EPI activities (on-site training by supervisors)	Monitoring organised				20,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA	
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Organize quarterly meetings between hard-to-reach communities and health staff	Meetings organised				20,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA	
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	To strengthen data management for action	Data management enhanced				10,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA	
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	To update cold chain inventory quarterly	Inventory updated				-	2,000	-	GHS	DA	
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Provision of vaccine ledgers	vaccine ledgers provided				-	2,000	-	GHS	DA	
	Accelerate implementation of the national strategy for elimination of yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer, filariasis and neglected tropical	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	To establish 6 Epidemiological Health Committees at sub-districts	6 Epidemiological Committees established				-	2,000	-	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Organize quarterly epidemiological	Meetings organised				10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA

	diseases (SDG Target 3.3)			and health committee meetings										
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Establishment of PHEMC in the district	PHEMC established in the District					20,000	10,000	20000	GHS	DA	
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Organize quarterly PHEMC meetings	Meetings organised					10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA	
	Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels (SDG Target 16.6)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Training of 50 staff in all health facilities on IDSR and outbreak & response	Training Programmes organised				10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA	
	Fully implement International Health Regulations (IHR) (SDG Targets 3.a, 16.6)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Training/orientation of 10 disease surveillance officers in all health facilities on IHR	Training Programmes organised				10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA	
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	To draw district IHR plan	IHR Plan Produced				20,000	10,000	20000	GHS	DA	
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Training of 60 clinical staff in all health facilities on TB case search and DOTS	Training Programmes organised				10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA	
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Conduct training on HIV/AIDS indicators for health staff	Training Programmes organised				10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA /CDO	

especially among vulnerable groups	programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)													
	Intensify education to reduce stigmatization (SDG Target 3.7)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Organise regular sensitization on stigma reduction against people living with HIV	Sensitization organised					10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA /CDO
	Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	To conduct HIV/AIDS talk in six schools.	Sensitization organised					10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA /CDO
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	To conduct HIV/AIDS community durbars to educate and carry out know your status screening.	Sensitization organised					10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA /CDO
	Strengthen collaboration among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 3.3)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	To have an up-to-date register of all HIV/AIDS and TB algorithm and equipment in the district	HIV/AIDS register produced					-	2,000	-	GHS	DA /CDO
	Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	To conduct HIV/AIDS data verification and validation at all health facilities	Data verifications conducted					-	2,000	-	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Ensure availability of ARV drugs at	ARV Drugs made available					10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA

				all treatment levels											
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Ensure counseling and testing of all pregnant women	Counseling and Testing of all pregnant women conducted					5,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA	
	Ensure access to antiretroviral therapy (SDG Target 3.8)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	To carry out health facility activities monitoring and supervision.	Monitoring exercise organised					20,000	10,000	20000	GHS	DA	
Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)	Institute measures to reduce food loss and waste (SDG Targets 2.c, 12.3)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Construction of 2no. warehouses for food storage	2 warehouses constructed					300,000	10,000	20000	GHS	DA /MOFA	
	Strengthen early-warning and emergency preparedness systems (SDG Target 3.d)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Active case search for malnourished cases in communities and outreach points	Cases discovered through search					5,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA	
	Promote healthy diets and lifestyles (SDG Target 2.1)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Promote proper hygiene practices, and timely seeking of health care	Hygiene education conducted						10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA /EHSD
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Conduct routine weight Monitoring and appropriate counseling for the pregnant women	Monitoring exercise organised						20,000	10,000	20000	GHS	DA

	Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Training/refresher for 50 staff on CMAM, ENA, complementary feeding	Training Programmes organised					10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Scale up Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) to all facilities	BFHI upscaled to all facilities					10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Scale up Baby Friendly Community Initiative (BFHI) to all communities	BFHI upscaled to all facilities					10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Provide supplementary foods to pregnant and lactating women according to the admission criteria on integrated management of acute malnutrition guidelines	Food supplements provided to lactating mothers					10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Train and equip health workers to promote appropriate infant and young child	Training Programmes organised					10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA

				feeding practices										
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Advocate workplace support of breastfeeding mothers	Sensitization organised					5,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Support monitoring of the Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes	Monitoring exercise organised					10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Sensitization on the importance of exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of baby's life	Sensitization organised					10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Sensitize WIFA on timely introduction of optimal complementary foods with continued breastfeeding for at least two years	Sensitization organised					10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
	Scale up proven, cost-effective, nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Organize two Iodine survey	Iodine survey organised					10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Procure and distribute nutritional	Equipments procured for facilities					20,000	10,000	20000	GHS	DA

interventions (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2)			commodities and equipment to health facilities										
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Conduct nutrition education on healthy dietary practices to Women of reproductive age	Sensitization organised					5,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Provide IFA supplements to adolescent girls and pregnant women	Food supplements provided to adolescents					10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
Strengthen FNS research, data and information management systems (SDG Target 17.18)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Organize quarterly mentoring and support on FN services	Mentoring programmes organised					20,000	10,000	20000	GHS	DA
Institute capacity-building programmes for FNS at all levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Training/refresher for 50 staff on CMAM, ENA, complementary feeding	Training Programmes organised					10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
Establish early-warning system for laboratory-confirmed infections (SDG Target 3.d)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Conduct 60 outreaches on NCDs in communities	Sensitization organised					10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Establish NCD day in 6 health centres	6 NCDs established					60,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA



		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Training of 50 staff and 110 volunteers on CDTI for filariasis, onchocerciasis, yaws	Training Programmes organised					10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Organize quarterly clinical sensitization for health centres and prayer camps	Sensitization organised					10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Organize refresher trainings for 110 CBDSVs	Training Programmes organised					10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Organize quarterly advocacy meetings with chiefs and opinion leaders	Meetings organised					10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA /Chiefs
Improve population management	Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programmes (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Integrate population variables in District Development	Population variables made integral part of plans					5,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA /NPC
	Intensify public education on population issues at	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Sensitization on family planning and regulation of family sizes	Sensitization organised					10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA /CDO

	all levels of society <b>(SDG Target 3.7)</b>	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Counselling sessions on family planning options and contraceptives	Counselling sessions organised					10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA /CDO
	Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data <b>(SDG Target 17.18)</b>	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Organize data collection of demographic data and updating of existing data	Data Collection organised					20,000	10,000	20000	GHS	DA /GSS
Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health <b>(SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7)</b>	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Organize maternal death audit meetings/conference	Meetings organised					10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA	
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Conduct community maternal death audits	Death audits organised					-	2,000	4000	GHS	DA	
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Organize training on CHPS Policy and lifesaving skills for midwives	Training Programmes organised					10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA	
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Organize community and institutional meetings to disseminate findings/recommendations of maternal	Meetings organised					8,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA	

				and neonatal death audits										
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Organize community and institutional meetings to disseminate findings/ recommendations of still births audits	Meetings organised					8,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA
Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education in adolescent reproductive healthcare (SDG Target 3.7)		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Training of CHNs AND Midwives on long-term FP	Training Programmes organised					10,000	5000	10000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Mobilize FP commodities and other logistics	Logistics provided					10,000	5000	10000	GHS	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Organize health education in communities on long-term family planning	Sensitization organised					10,000	5000	10000	GHS	DA /CDO
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Enforce the children's act by preventing child marriages	Children's act enforced					5,000	2500	5000	DSD	Chiefs / DA/ Acs
Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Sensitization of communities on children's act	Sensitization organised					10,000	5000	10000	DSD	Chiefs / DA/ Acs

Harness demographic dividend	Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services for young people (SDG Target 3.7)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Organize health education in communities on long-term family planning	Sensitization organised					10,000	5000	10000	DSD	DA/ GHS/ NCCE
Harness the benefits of migration for socioeconomic development	Improve local economies of districts to curb rural-urban migration (SDG Target 11.a)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Provide incentives for the youth to engage in farming and trading activities	Youth provided with incentives					100,000	10,000	20000	DA	MOFA
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Reduce system and commercial losses (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.b)	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Training of WATSAN in all communities with water systems	Training Programmes organised					10,000	5000	10000	EHSD	DA /DWST
		INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Training of water boards in all communities with water systems	Training Programmes organised					10,000	5000	10000	EHSD	DA /DWST
	Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems (SDG Target 17.3)	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Employ competent staff to manage finances of water systems	Staff recruited for water facilities					-	60,000	120000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
		INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Ensure oversight responsibility of water systems finances	Monitoring exercise organised					-	10,000	20000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD

Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Drilling and construction of 80no. bore holes	80 boreholes constructed					560,000	20,000	40000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Drilling and mechanization of 20no. limited pipe systems	20 boreholes mechanised					480,000	20,000	40000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Construction of 6no. Small Town water Systems	6 small town water systems constructed					6,000,000	20,000	40000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
Improve water production and distribution systems (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5)	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Construction of water tank for rain harvesting in 12 schools and 8 CHPS facilities	water tanks constructed in 12 schools					24,000	10,000	20000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Maintenance and extension of pipe systems in existing communities	Pipe lines maintained					12,000	5,000	10000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery (SDG Target 17.17)	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Propose PPP arrangements with institutions and organizations for BOT measures	PPP Offers Prepared					-	4,000	8000	DA	MOFA
Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6)	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Preparation of District Water and Sanitation Plans	Water and Sanitation Plans prepared					20,000	5,000	10000	DA	DWST
	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Preparation of District Environmental Sanitation and	DESSAP Prepared					20,000	5,000	10000	EHSD	DA/ DWST

				Strategy Action Plan (DESSAP)										
		INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Prepare water safety plans and see to their implementations	Water Safety Plans prepared					20,000	5,000	10000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
Build capacity for development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities (SDG Targets 6.a, 17.9)		INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Support the activities of DWSTs in terms of logistics and training programmes	DWSTs provided with logistics					10,000	5,000	10000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
		INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Procurement of Protective clothing for DWST Staff	DWSTs provided with protective clothing					20,000	5,000	10000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
		INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Capacity building training for DWST and related Staff	Training Programmes organised					15,000	5,000	10000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
		INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Collect regular data on the functioning of water systems in all communities and providing for communities without facilities	Data Collection organised					20,000	5,000	10000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
Develop the Water for All programme, in line with SDG 6 (SDG Target 6.1)		INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development											

	Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote water harvesting ( <b>SDG Target 6.a</b> )	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Support institutions (schools, offices, CHPS) to construct rain water harvesting systems	water tanks constructed in institutions					12,000	5,000	10000	DA	GES /EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
	Enhance public awareness of sustainable water resources management and build their capacity in practice ( <b>SDG Target 6.b</b> )	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Sensitization of communities on sustainable water resource management	Sensitization organised					10,000	5,000	10000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
		INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Enforcement of by-laws on water resource management	Bye-laws well enforced					-	5,000	10000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
	Restore degraded rivers, wetlands and lakes ( <b>SDG Target 6.6</b> )	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Planting of trees around degraded water bodies and wetlands	Trees Planted allong water bodies					40,000	10,000	20000	DA	NADMO /EHSD/ FORESTRY/ MOFA
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale up investments in sanitation sector ( <b>SDG Targets 17.3, 17.5</b> )	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Enter into partnership with private waste collection companies for better refuse management	PPP Offers Prepared					10,000	10,000	20000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
	Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services ( <b>SDG Target 17.17</b> )	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Involve private entities in the management of sanitation issues	PPP Offers Prepared						5,000	10000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD

Increase and equip front-line staff for sanitation (SDG Target 6.b)	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Procurement of 6no. motorbikes for Sanitation staff	6 motorbikes procured					36,000	2,000	4000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Procurement of protective equipment for sanitation staff	Protective equipments procured					20,000	2,000	4000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Issuing of insurance on sanitation staff in the execution of their duties	Insurance procured for staff					20,000	2,000	4000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Procurement of office furniture, computers, cameras, GPS trackers, and other office equipment for sanitation staff	Office equipments procured for sanitation staff					50,000	2,000	4000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Provision of ration for field activities by sanitation staff	Sanitation field staff provided with ration					20,000	2,000	4000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
Implement the Toilet for All and Water for All programmes under the IPEP initiative (SDG Targets 6.1, 6.2)	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Source for the construction of household toilet facilities and water facilities under the IPEP	PPP Offers Prepared					10,000	2,000	4000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6)	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Organize regular monitoring of sanitation activities in the District	Monitoring exercise organised					20,000	2,000	4000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD



		INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Monitoring of CLTS activities by management and DPCU	Monitoring exercise organised					20,000	2,000	4000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
		INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Preparation of monitoring reports and evaluation of CLTS activities	Monitoring exercise organised					20,000	2,000	4000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
	Encourage private sector investment in recycling and recovery plants to move towards elimination of the plastic and electronic waste menace (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 12.5)	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Encourage private entities to set-up recycling and reuse plants in the District	PPP Offers Prepared						5,000	10000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
	Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8)	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Preparation of final disposal sites for solid waste	Final disposal site secured					40,000	20,000	40000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT		SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Sensitization of communities and commercial centers on the use of disposal sites	Sensitization organised					10,000	5,000	10000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD	
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT		SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Regular clearing of Disposal sites for solid waste	Disposal site well cleared					60,000	5,000	10000	DA	NADMO /EHSD/ DWST/ DWD	
	Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Continue to construct only disability	Disability friendly					-	2,000	-	DA	DWD/ DWST

facilities (SDG Target 6.2)			friendly toilet facilities	facilities put in Place									
	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Continue to factor gender in the construction of toilet facilities and provide changing rooms for females	Gender considerations well mainstreamed					-	2,000	-	DA	DWD/ DWST
Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Review, gazette and enforce District bye-laws on sanitation	Bye-laws well enforced					10,000	5,000	10,000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Prosecute offenders of sanitation bye-laws	Sanitation offenders prosecuted					-	5,000	-	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Adopt the result based financing to Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)	CLTS Implemented					10,000	10,000	50,000	DA	CHIEFS/ UNICEF /EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Support the DICC's to implement the CLTS in the District	DICCs supported					20,000	10,000	50,000	DA	CHIEFS/ UNICEF /EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Provide funding and logistics to field facilitators in the effort to end	Logistics provided					20,000	5,000	50,000	DA	CHIEFS/ UNICEF /EHSD/ DWST/ DWD

				open defecation (OD)										
		INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Develop and expand the natural leaders concept	Natural leaders network created					10,000	5,000	20,000	DA	CHIEFS/ UNICEF /EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
		INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Declare 170 Communities Open Defecation Free (ODF)	170 communities declared ODF					36,000	5,000	20,000	DA	CHIEFS/ UNICEF /EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
	Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (SDG Target 11.6)	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Develop and fumigate final disposal site in the District	Final Disposal site fumigated					10,000	5,000	20,000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
Promote efficient and sustainable wastewater management	Promote the use of waste-to-energy technologies (SDG Target 7.1)	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Liaise with relevant institutions to convert waste to energy in the District	PPP Offers Prepared					-	2,000	-	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
	Improve liquid waste management (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 6.b)	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Develop a final disposal site for liquid waste	Final Disposal site for liquid waste secured					20,000	10,000	30,000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
		INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Develop hygienic ways of disposing liquid waste in the district	Final Disposal site for liquid waste secured					0	5,000	0	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD

Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Empower vulnerable people to access basic necessities of life <b>(SDG Target 1.4)</b>	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Train 60 PLWDs in employable skills	Training Programmes organised					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DSD /PLWDs
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Assist 60 PLWDs to access institutional credits for businesses	60 PLWDs assisted to obtain credits					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DSD /PLWDs
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Support 20 PLWDs to enlist on national youth employment programme	At least 20 PLWDs enlisted in YEA					5,000	2,000	7500	DA	DSD /PLWDs
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Identify and register vulnerable groups in the District	Vulnerable groups registered					5,000	2,000	7500	DA	DSD /PLWDs
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Skill management training and financial assistance to PLWDs	Training Programmes organised					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DSD /PLWDs
Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between	Expand social and economic infrastructure and services in rural and poor urban areas <b>(SDG Targets 9.1, 11.a)</b>	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Rehabilitation of feeder roads and construction of market centers	feeder roads rehabilitated					0	2,000	0	DA	DWD /DFR

geographical areas	Improve business development services including investment plans to facilitate local economic development and private sector participation (SDG Targets 17.5, 17.17)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Develop a Local Economic Development (LED) plan	LED Plan prepared					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	BAC
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Technical Training in exportable standard commodities to promote local economic development (LED)	Training Programmes organised					20,000	5,000	30000	DA	BAC
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Business Counselling to promote local economic development (LED)	Business counselling sessions organised					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	BAC
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Create awareness of the childrens act in the District	Children's act enforced					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DSD
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize Child maintenance sensitizations across the District	Sensitization organised					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DSD
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide After care services and formation of child panel committees	After care services provided					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DSD

		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Registration of Daycare centers in the District	Daycare centers registered					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DSD
Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Ensure the registration of all babies on the NHIS	All babies registered under NHIS					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	GHS/ DSD/ NHIS
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Encourage parents to register all children on NHIS	All Children registered under NHIS					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	GHS/ DSD/ NHIS
Institute a framework for developing the capacity of caregivers (SDG Target 5.4)		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize training programmes for care givers to empower them with entrepreneurial skills	Training Programmes organised					20,000	5,000	30000	DA	DSD / BAC
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Assist care givers to acquire credits for trading activities	Care givers assisted to acquire credits					50,000	10,000	75000	DA	DSD / BAC
Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Expand the school feeding programme to cover more schools in the District	GSFP expanded to cover more schools					50,000	10,000	75000	DA	GES/ GSFP
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize regular monitoring of caterers on SFP	Monitoring exercise organised					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	GES/ GSFP

	<b>(SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b)</b>	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Ensure the judicious use of the Capitation grant in schools by regular auditing	Capitation grant audited					0	5,000	0	DA	GES
	Increase awareness of child protection <b>(SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</b>	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize 4 sensitizations in all area councils on the child rights and child protection	Sensitization organised					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DSD /GES/ ISD
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Printing of banners and stickers on child rights and child protection	Banners and brochures printed					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DSD /GES/ ISD
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Consultations with chiefs to end harmful practice against children	Chiefs consulted					5,000	2,000	7500	DA	Chiefs / Acs
	Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development <b>(SDG Targets 4.5, 4.a, 10.2, 11.2)</b>	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize interactions with children with disability on confidence building and self-pride	Sensitization organised					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	BAC/ DSD /PLWDs
	Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Enforcing the laws on child labor	Children's act enforced					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	BAC/ DSD /PLWDs

	and child protection <b>(SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</b>	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Prosecute offenders of the child labor	Offenders of childrens act prosecuted					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	BAC/ DSD /PLWDs
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Sensitization of families on harmful consequences of child labor	Sensitization organised					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	NCCE / ISD/ DSD
	Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking <b>(SDG Targets 16.2, 16.6)</b>	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Strengthen the District Social Welfare office with logistics and personnel to monitor the incidence of child abuse in the District	Logistics provided					20,000	10,000	30000	DA	DSD
Enhance the wellbeing of the aged	Create a database on the aged to support policy making, planning, monitoring and evaluation <b>(SDG Target 17.18)</b>	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Collect data on the aged in the District and build a database for planning purposes	Data Collection organised					20,000	10,000	30000	DA	DSD
Attain gender quality and equity in olitical, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Target attainment of gender balance on all government appointed committees, boards and official bodies <b>(SDG Targets 5.1, 5.5, 5.c)</b>	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Make adequate appointment of females on committees and sub-committees of the District Assembly	Females considered in all appointments					5,000	2,000	7500	DA	DSD
	Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Mainstream gender in community sensitizations	Gender considerations well mainstreamed					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DSD



	inhibiting gender equality ( <b>SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2</b> )	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Support women to obtain economic resources for trading	Females supported to obtain credits					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DSD
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Support cohesion of all sexes in decision making at the local level	Broad consultaion of all gender in decisions					0	2,000	0	DA	DSD
Promote economic empowerment of women	Encourage women artisans and other tradespeople including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support ( <b>SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c</b> )	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Encourage the formation of women entrepreneur groups in the District	Women groups formed					5,000	2,000	7500	DA	DSD
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Provide regular training of women entrepreneurs in soap making, oilpalm processing and garri processing	Training Programmes organised					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DSD / BAC
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets ( <b>SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4</b> )	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Adequately mainstream gender issues in the MTDP and AAPs	Gender considerations well mainstreamed					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DSD
	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Expand the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme in the District.	LEAP expanded to cover more communities					50,000	10,000	75000	DA	LEAP/ DSD

	all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Expand the NHIS in the District	NHIS Expanded to cover more beneficiaries					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	GHS/ DSD/ NHIS
		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Expand the Labor Intensive Public Works approach to road construction in the District	LIPW expanded to cover more civil works					10,000	10,000	15000	DA	DFR / DWD
	Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries (SDG Target 1.3)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Use community facilitators to adequately target potential beneficiaries	Community facilitators used to identify beneficiaries					5,000	2,000	7500	DA	CHIEFS
	Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize community sensitization on abolishing stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people	Sensitization organised					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	GHS/ DSD/ ISD/ NCCE
	Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Support care givers of LEAP beneficiaries to set-up trading activities	LEAP Care givers supported to acquire credits					40,000	10,000	60000	DA	LEAP/ DSD

	programme (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)													
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs (SDG Target 16.6)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Disburse the proportion of the Disability fund in the DACF to PLWDs efficiently	Disability funds well disbursed					100,000	10,000	150000	DA	PLWDs /DACF
	Generate a database on PWDs (SDG Target 17.18)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Collect and build a database for PLWDs	data base of disabled persons build					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	PLWDs
	Promote participation of PWDs in national development (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Recognize PLWDs in the District by inviting them to all District programmes	PLWDs invited to all meetings					0	2,000	0	DA	PLWDs
	Create avenues for PWDs to acquire credit or capital (SDG Targets 1.4, 8.10)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Assist PLWDs to acquire credit facilities from banks and financial institutions	PLWDs assisted to acquire credits					40,000	10,000	60000	DA	PLWDs
Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral	Promote political inclusion through policies that guarantee space for PWDs in local and national governance	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Appoint persons with disabilities into the General Assembly and on sub-	Gender considerations well mainstreamed					-	2,000	0	DA	PLWDs

democracy and governance	systems (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)			committees on the District										
	Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Invite PLWDs to all training sessions for DA members and Area Councils on democracy and governance	Training Programmes organised					-	2,000	0	DA	PLWDs Acs
	Encourage use of sign language in public institutions (SDG Target 4.7)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Employ sign language interpreters in all health centers in there District	Sign language interpreters recruited					5,000	5,000	7500	DA	GHS /PLWDs
	Address special issues and concerns of women with disabilities (WWDs) and children with disability (SDG Targets 5.c, 10.2)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize a forum to gather concerns of women with disabilities and children with disability and fashion activities to address them	Sensitization organised					5,000	5,000	7500	DA	PLWDs
Improve human capital development and management	Create equal employment opportunities for PWDs (SDG Target 8.5)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Establish training centres for the youth and PLWDs	Training centers established					20,000	10,000	30000	DA	BAC
Promote the creation of decent jobs	Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Provide incentives for farmers and entrepreneurs to	Incentives provided to farmers					40,000	10,000	60000	DA	MOFA

	(SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3)			employ more hands on their farms and business centers										
	Mainstream labour-intensive methods in specific government interventions (SDG Target 8.2)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Expand the Labor Intensive Public Works (LIPW) to cover other constructions such as building	LIPW expanded to cover more civil works					20,000	5,000	30000	DA	DFR / DWD
	Provide infrastructure for the development of businesses (SDG Targets 9.1, 9.4)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Construct Markets in all six (6) Area Council Capitals, Rehabilitate and expand existing ones	Markets constructed in all Area Council capitals					200,000	10,000	300000	DA	DWD
Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities (SDG Targets 4.4, 4.b)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Establish youth training centers in all area council	Youth training centre established					120,000	10,000	180000	DA	BAC
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organize monthly interactions with the youth on business development plans	Youth interactions organised					48,000	10,000	72000	DA	BAC
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Sensitize the youth on the formation of groups	Sensitization organised					5,000	5,000	7500	DA	BAC

	Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture <b>(SDG Target 8.6)</b>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Provide modern implement to the youth to participate in agriculture	Youth provided with incentives					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	MOFA
	Strengthen career guidance counselling offices in schools <b>(SDG Target 4.4).</b>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Liaise with the District GES directorate to support the career guidance counselling units in the schools	Career guidance counselling organised in schools					0	2,000	0	DA	GES
	Facilitate access to credit for the youth <b>(SDG Target 8.10)</b>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Liaise with financial institutions in the district to support the youth with financial credit	Financial institutions support the youth					40,000	10,000	60000	DA	BAC
	Ensure participation of youth in appropriate environmental practices <b>(SDG Targets 16.7)</b>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Employ the youth in the planting of vertiver grass along road shoulders	Youth employed to plant grass					40,000	10,000	60000	DA	NADMO /MOFA
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Employ the youth in the afforesting projects in the communities	Youth employed to plant trees					40,000	10,000	60000	DA	NADMO /MOFA
Promote youth participation in politics, electoral	Implement programmes to break the cycle of violence, especially	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.4: Legislative Oversight	Institute radio talk shows on violence free communities	Radio talk shows organised					20,000	10,000	30000	DA	MEDIA HOUSES

democracy and governance	among the youth (SDG Target 16.1)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATI ON	SP1.4: Legislative Oversight	Organize regular interactions between the police service in the district and youth groups in the District.	Police interactions organised					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	GPS / MEDIA HOUSES
	Promote awareness of the rights and responsibilities of the youth. (SDG Targets 4.7, 16.10, 16.7)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATI ON	SP1.4: Legislative Oversight	Invite the youth groups for General Assembly meetings and educate them on the rights and responsibilities of the youth	Youth involved in decision making						2,000	0	DA	NGOs /CSOs
Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	Ensure compliance with Disability Act in the provision of sports and recreational facilities (SDG Targets 1.3, 16.b)	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Provide disability friendly ramps and ways at all sports facilities to be constructed	Disability friendly facilities put in Place					20,000	10,000	30000	DA	PLWDs /DSD
	Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1)	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Construct one District sports complex to host sports activities in the District	Sports complex constructed					600,000	20,000	900000	DA	GES /DWD
	Promote partnerships with private sector in development of sports and recreation infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17)	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Propose PPP arrangements on a BOT systems with the private sector to establish sports	PPP Offers Prepared					5,000	2,000	7500	DA	DWD

				facilities in the District.										
	Enforce development of designated sports and recreational land use in all communities (SDG Target 16.6)	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Impress on chiefs to maintain and keep lands designated for sports development	Chiefs consulted					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	CHIEFS
Build capacity for sports and recreational development	Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition (SDG Target 9.1)	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Support the District GES with logistics on sports competitions	Logistics provided					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	GES
	Promote formation of sports clubs in all communities and educational institutions (SDG Target 4.7)	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Form sports clubs in all communities using the Area Councils	Sports clubs formed in schools					5,000	2,000	7500	DA	Acs
	Expand the opportunities for participation of PWDs in sports (SDG Target 16.7)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Create side attractions for PLWDs to participate in sports competitions in the District	PLWDs included in sports					5,000	2,000	7500	DA	PLWDs
	Promote gender equity in sports (SDG Target 5.c)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Ensure gender balanced selection in sports contingents for various competitions	Gender considerations well mainstreamed					5,000	2,000	7500	DA	GES



	Promote sports in school curricula and inter-school sports competition ( <b>SDG Target 4.7</b> )	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Ensure the GES implements the Physical Education lesson periods in the schools	Physical education carried out in schools					5,000	2,000	7500	DA	GES
Ensure sustainable funding sources for growth and development of sports	Promote the economic benefits of sports ( <b>SDG Targets 1.a, 8.1</b> )	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organise exhibitions of local products during sports festivals in the District	Exhibitions organised					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	BAC/ GES
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Invite multinational companies to sponsor and display apparels at sports festivals in the District	Private sector actors involved					5,000	2,000	7500	DA	MOTI

**ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Protect forest reserves	Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity in development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 15.9, 16.7, 17.9)	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Conserve all forest reserves in the District	All forests in the District Protected					20,000	10,000	40,000	Forestry	DA/Communities
	Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Support the District Forestry commission patrol forest reserves in the District	Patrol teams provided with logistics					0	16,000		DA	Forestry/Police
Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources and management	Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner (SDG Targets 6.5, 8.4, 12.2, 12.8, 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5)	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Ensure that all loggers produce permits from the District Forestry Commission before being allowed to carry out logging	Permits granted to legal loggers					0	5,000		Forestry	DA/Communities
		ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Ensure the replacement of cut down trees	Reforestation done					0	10,000	10,000	DA	Forestry

				by replanting them										
	Integrate water resources planning in national and sub-national development planning (SDG Targets 6.5, 15.9)	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Integrate water resource planning and budgeting in the District development plan	Water resource planning integrated				10,000	10,000	5,000	DA	Forestry	
	Undertake tree planting along banks of all major water bodies and tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities (SDG Targets 6.5, 6.6)	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Continue the afforesting projects in the District	Afforestation done				20,000	20,000	10,000	DA	Forestry / MOFA/ Communities	
		ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Plant trees along banks of major water bodies	Trees planted along water bodies				10,000	10,000	5,000	DA	Forestry / MOFA/ Communities	
	Strengthen involvement of local communities in management of wetlands (SDG Target 6.b)	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Sensitize and involve Community chiefs in the management of water bodies	Sensitisation of chiefs conducted				10,000	10,000	15000	DA	Forestry / MOFA/ Communities	
Reduce environmental pollution	Intensify public education on noise pollution (SDG Target 16.10)	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Meet with all community information centers and set acceptable times for operation	Meetings with Information centers organised				10,000	5,000	15000	DA	ISD/ INFO CENTRES	

	Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution, including open burning (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.b)	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Enforce the regulations on noise pollution by community information centers	Noise pollution regulations enforced					0	5,000	0	DA	ISD/ INFO CENTRES
		<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Sensitize communities and farmers on the dangers of open burning	Sensitisations organised					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	Forestry / MOFA/ Communities
	Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.6)	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Prevent the siting of toilet facilities and burial grounds near potential bore hole sites	Toilets not sitted near water sources					0	5,000	0	DA	EHSD/ DWD
Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Implement the green infrastructure recommendation in the National Spatial Development Framework. (SDG Target 11.7)	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Sensitize and train farmers on best ways to conserve soil fauna and flora through zero tillage	Sensitisations organised					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	MOFA
Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism, in forest fringe communities. (SDG Target 15.1)	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Sensitize and encourage farmers to go into agro-forestry	Sensitisations organised					10,000	5,000	15000	MOF A	MOFA

Enhance climate change resilience	Collaborate with international partners to have more access to the Green Climate Fund (\$30 billion Global Fund) for climate change purposes <b>(SDG Targets 13.a, 16.8)</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Present compressive proposals to source funds for climate change activities in the District	Climate Change Proposals prepared					0	5,000	0	DA	FORESTRY
	Develop climate-resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds <b>(SDG Target 2.4)</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Acquire climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds	Climate resilient crops acquired				20,000	10,000	30000	MOFA	DA	
	Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes <b>(SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Mainstream climate change in the District development plan and budget	Climate variables integrated in Plans				10,000	5,000	15000	DA	Forestry / MOFA/ Communities	
Reduce greenhouse gases	Accelerate implementation of Ghana REDD+ Strategy (2016-2036) <b>(SDG Targets 11.7, 13.a, 16.6)</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Ensure the preservation of all the forest reserves in the District by enforcing strict regulations against encroachment	All forests in the District Protected				10,000	10,000	15000	Forestry	DA	

	Initiate Green Ghana campaign with chiefs, queen mothers, traditional authorities, civil society, religious bodies and other recognized groups <b>(SDG Target 13.3)</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Interact with all relevant stakeholders and encourage all to plant individual trees at various locations	Tree planting exercises organised					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	Forestry / MOFA/ Communities
	Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities <b>(SDG Targets 11.7, 15.2)</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Encourage communities to plant more trees in open places	Tree planting exercises organised					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	Forestry / MOFA/ Communities
		<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Encourage chiefs and opinion leaders to plant trees and use shades as durbar grounds	Tree planting exercises organised					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	Forestry / MOFA/ Communities
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction <b>(SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Organize sensitization programmes in SHS on man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	Sensitisations organised					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	GES / MOFA /FORESTRY
	Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management <b>(SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5)</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Encourage NADMO to be more sensitive to gender considerations when dealing with disasters	Gender considerations factored					0	5,000	0	DA	NADMO

	Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Support the District NADMO with logistics and funds in the execution of their functions	Logistics Provided					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	NADMO
				Establish a Fire Service station in the District	Fire Service station established					50,000	10,000	75000	GNFS	DA
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<b>Road Transport</b> <i>Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)</i>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitate 200km of the existing roads in the District	200km of feeder roads rehabilitated					2,400,000	10,000	3600000	DA	DWD/ DFR
		<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Construct a feeder road to link the district capital from Ongwa Area Council through Homaho	Link road constructed					400,000	10,000	600000	DA	DWD/ DFR
		<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Tar 60km of access road	60km of District roads surfaced with bitumen					1,200,000	10,000	1800000	DA	DWD/ DFR
		<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Construct 50no. 90mx180m culverts in the district	50no. Culverts constructed					500,000	10,000	750000	DA	DWD/ DFR
		<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Construction of 4no. steel bridges	4no. Steel bridges constructed					2,000,000	10,000	3000000	DA	DWD/ DFR

	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. <b>(SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2)</b>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Tar 10km of District Capital Roads	10km of District capital roads surfaced with bitumen					1,400,000	10,000	2100000	DA	DWD/ DFR
	Provide regular training for local contractors and consultants to improve quality of delivery in road infrastructure, procurement, management and supervision of road contracts <b>(SDG Target 3.6)</b>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Organize annual training for contractors registered in the District on execution of projects	Training programme organised					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	CONTRACTORS
	Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts <b>(SDG Target 17.15)</b>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Consider local qualified contractors for the execution of District Projects	Local contractors considered					0	2,000	0	DA	CONTRACTORS
Enhance application of ICT in national development	Mainstream ICT in public sector operations <b>(SDG Target 17.8)</b>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Connect internet facilities to the DA administration complex	Internet provided at facilities					20,000	5,000	30000	DA	GIFC
				Extend internet connectivity to departments	Internet provided at facilities							20,000	5,000	30000



				and sub-units of the DA										
	Improve telecommunications accessibility <b>(SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8)</b>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Liaise with GIFC to construct more communication masts and extend communication to uncovered communities	More telecom masts constructed					30,000	5,000	45000	DA	GIFC
	Create opportunities for entrepreneurship in ICT <b>(SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8)</b>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Upgrade Community Information Centers (CICs) to provide ICT training to the youth	CICs upgraded					40,000	5,000	60000	DA	GIFC
	Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure <b>(SDG Target 17.17)</b>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Build more ICT facilities for basic schools and SHSs	ICT facilities increased in schools					40,000	5,000	60000	DA	GIFC
	Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony <b>(SDG Target 9.c)</b>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Upgrade ICT facilities in the District	ICT facilities increased in schools					20,000	5,000	30000	DA	GIFC
Build a competitive and modern construction industry.	Ensure accreditation and certification of skilled construction workers and construction site supervisors <b>(SDG Target 9.a)</b>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Register and accredit all contractors and supervisors working in the District.	Service providers database created					0	4,000	0	DA	CONTRACTOR S

Address recurrent devastating floods	Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste (SDG Target 11.6)	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Enforce regulations on the indiscriminate disposal of waste and sanctions	Regulations enforced					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	EHSD/ DWD
	Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b)	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Prepare drainage plans for the District and implement them adequately	Drainage plans prepared					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DWD/ DFR /EHSD
Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a)	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Prepare Operations and Maintenance plans for all District structures, equipment's and vehicles	O&M Plans Prepared					15,000	5,000	22500	DA	DWD
	Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance (SDG Target 17.9)	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Provide adequate capacity building training to District works department to undertake maintenance schedules	Training programme organised					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DWD

Develop efficient land administration and management system	Promote gender equity in land reforms, management and land use planning. (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.a)	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Consider gender in the demarcation of lands for development purposes	Gender considerations factored					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	LUSPD
Produce topographic maps to cover the entire country (SDG Target 12.2)		INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Procure topographical maps for the District	Topographical maps procured					20,000	10,000	30000	LUSPD	DA
		INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Implement Street naming and property numbering in the District	Streets in District named					50,000	10,000	75000	LUSPD	DA
		INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Development of District Spatial maps	Spatial maps developed					50,000	10,000	75000	LUSPD	DA
		INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Preparation of new planning schemes in the District	New planning schemes prepared					200,000	10,000	300000	LUSPD	DA
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.1 Physical and Spatial Planning	Operationalise the Spatial Planning committee and the Technical sub-committee	Spatial planning committee functional					0	5,000	0	LUSPD	DA
		INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.1 Physical and Spatial Planning	Accept and consider all request for building permits before constructions	Building permits scrutinised					0	16,000	0	LUSPD	DA

Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing	Strengthen the implementation of the national building code (SDG Targets 11.1, 11.b)	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.1 Physical and Spatial Planning	Enforce the national building code in the District	Building codes enforced					5,000	5,000	7500	DWD	DA
	Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house-building skills training programmes (SDG Targets 11.1, 11.3)	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	SP2.1 Physical and Spatial Planning	Assist and supervise all house building activities going in the District to conform to standards	Supervision provided to developers					10,000	5,000	15000	DWD	DA
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)	<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Promote local economic development in the District by packaging the processing some local products such as garri, oil-palm and citrus	LED forums organised					10,000	5,000	15000	BAC	DA
		<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Support the district Rural technology facility to develop innovative mechanisms to promote local economic development	RTF supported to enhance LED					10,000	5,000	15000	RTF	DA

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Deepen democratic governance	Deepen political party participation in national development (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.8)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Involve political parties in District development fora	Political parties invited to all District for a					5,000	2,000	7500	DA	POLITICAL PARTIES
Deepen political and Administrative decentralization	Ensure the election of District Chief Executives (DCEs) and formalize performance appraisal of MMDCEs (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.8, 16.a)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Sign performance appraisals and meet set targets	Performance Appraisals signed					0	2,000	0	DA	DEPARTMENTS
Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Construction of 6no. Area Council Offices across the District	6 Area Council offices built					600,000	10,000	900000	DA	Acs
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Provide Logistics for Area Council Offices (stationary/Furniture)	Logistics provided					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	Acs
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Provide capacity building training and sensitizations	Training programmes organised					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	Acs

				for Area Council members									
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Retain 50% of revenue generated by the Area Council in the Council for development	50% revenue deposited in AC accounts				0		0	DA	Acs
Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Provide funds sand logistics for the operations of the DPCU	Logistics provided				20,000	5,000	30000	DA	DEPARTMENTS
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Provide funds and logistics for the operations of the Budget Committee	Logistics provided				20,000	5,000	30000	DA	DEPARTMENTS
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize quarterly participatory monitoring and evaluation of development projects	Monitoring exercise organised				40,000	5,000	60000	DA	DWD / COMMUNITIES / CONTRACTORS /Ams
	Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Request the services of two surveyors for the for spatial planning	Surveyors in place				0	2,000	0	DA	LUSPD
	Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Prepare a local economic development plan (LED)	LED plan prepared				10,000	5,000	15000	DA	BAC

	Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Prepare a proposed terms of reference for entering into PPP arrangements	PPP Proposals prepared					5,000	2,000	7500	DA	BAC
Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Prepare Medium Term Development Plans and Annual Action Plans for the District	MTDP Prepared based on NDPC guidelines					20,000	5,000	30000	DA	DPCU
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Prepare composite budgets for the District	Composite budgets prepared					20,000	5,000	30000	DA	DEPARTMENT S
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Prepare Audit reports for the District	Audit reports prepared						4,000	0	DA	DEPARTMENT S
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Prepare financial reports, trail balances for the District accounts	Trial balances prepared and submitted						8,000	0	DA	DEPARTMENT S
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Preparation of Procurement Plans	Procurement plans prepared						4,000	0	DA	DEPARTMENT S
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Conduct needs assessment of staff and prepare Capacity Building Plans	Needs assesments of departments compiled						4,000	0	DA	DEPARTMENT S

		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Set-up all suppliers, contractors and service providers in GFMS	Suppliers mainstreamed in GIFMS						2,000	0	DA	CONTRACTORS /SERVICE PROVIDERS	
Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.2: Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Prepare annual revenue improvement plan	Revenue plans prepared						2,000	0	DA	DEPARTMENTS	
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.2: Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Valuation of properties in the District	Properties in the District valued				30,000	10,000	45,000			DA	LUSPD
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.2: Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Training of Revenue collectors annually	Training programmes organised				10,000	5,000	15,000			DA	DEPARTMENTS
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.2: Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Tax payment outreach sensitizations	Sensitizations organised				10,000	5,000	15,000			DA	NCCE /ISD
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.2: Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Serve Demand Notices and follow up to collect	Demand notices served					5,000	0			DA	DEPARTMENTS
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.2: Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Procure a vehicle for Revenue Mobilization	Vehicled acquired for official use				120,000	5,000	180,000			DA	DEPARTMENTS
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.2: Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Award the best performing revenue collectors annually	Revenue performers awarded					10,000	0	0		DA	DEPARTMENTS



	Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Outsource unreachable revenue sources to private companies	Private companies given revenue responsibility						2,000	0	DA	SERVICE PROVIDERS
Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Procure 1no. Vehicle for DCD Official use	Vehicled acquired for official use				120,000	5,000	180000		DA	DEPARTMENTS
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Construct 4no. 2-unit semi-detached accommodation for staff	Accommodation provided for staff				240,000	5,000	360000		DA	DWD / COMMUNITIES / CONTRACTORS / Ams
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Complete and furnish DA Hall Complex	Assembly Hall completed for use				500,000	10,000	750000		DA	DWD / COMMUNITIES / CONTRACTORS / Ams
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Set-up and operationalize the client service unit	Client service unit in place to serve the public				20,000	5,000	30000		DA	DEPARTMENTS
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Set up an office for public complaints to sort views and feedback	Public complaints office in place to serve the public				20,000	5,000	30000		DA	DEPARTMENTS
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize focus group discussions at area council levels to sort views in the development	Sensitisations organised				10,000	5,000	15000		DA	Acs

	accountability (SDG Target 16.7)			planning process										
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Quarterly administer questionnaire in communities to sort views on needs of communities	Feed back sought from communities					20,000	5,000	30000	DA	Acs
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Assist communities to prepare community action plans (CAPs)	CAPs Prepared					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	Acs
	Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.17)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Support traditional authorities in the District to make their contributions to decisions and development	Traditional authorities consulted				10,000	5,000	15000	DA	CHIEFS	
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Involve Civil Society Groups, Youth Groups, Gender Based Groups, NGOs and the Private Sector in the preparation of development plans and budgets	Stakeholders conculted in decision making				10,000	5,000	15000	DA	NGOS	

	Strengthen Peoples Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government (SDG Target 16.7)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize Public Hearing development plans and Budgets in District on Quarterly basis	Public Hearings organised					20,000	5,000	30000	DA	ACs
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize Peoples Assembly Meetings to showcase the finances and activities of the District Assembly	Meetings with the general public organised					20,000	5,000	30000	DA	ASSEMBLY MEMBERS
	Promote public interest in performance monitoring reports of public institutions (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Promote Self-assessment and appraisal of staff of the District Assembly	Self appraisals sought from staff						5,000	0	DA	DEPARTMENT S
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Quarterly asses the performance of Departments and Units in the District	Departmental assesments conducted						5,000	0	DA	DEPARTMENT S
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Annually Set Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for staff of Departments and Units	KPIs set for all staff						5,000	0	DA	DEPARTMENT S

	Expand opportunities and structures for public and community ownership of information (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Readily provide all relevant information to the public on demand	Notices and websites updated with information						5,000	0	DA	Acs
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Paste announcements and circulars on DA and AC notice boards	Notices and websites updated with information						5,000	0	DA	DEPARTMENTS
	Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue and expenditure tracking at all levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Quarterly present the District Budget to the General Assembly and General public for Discussion	Meetings with the general public organised					40,000	5,000	60000	DA	ASSEMBLY MEMBERS
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Support all Decentralised and Centralised Departments and Units in the District with funds and logistics	Decentralised departments supported with funds and logistics					50,000	5,000	75000	DA	DEPARTMENTS
	Strengthen partnership with the media to enhance cohesion on national issues (SDG Targets 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Involve the media in the dissemination of information on development activities	Media used to disseminate information					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	MEDIA
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Printing of publications and advertisements, including diaries,	Printing done of various items					0	0	0	DA	MEDIA

				brochurs, callenders, etc										
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Use the media to sensitize the general public on the functioning of the District Assembly	Media used to desiminate information					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	MEDIA
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the implementation of development plans (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Make adequate funding for the implementation of development plans	Development plans implemented adequately					100,000	5,000	150000	DA	DPCU
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Enhance the monitoring and evaluation functions of the District Assembly	Monitoring exercise organised					20,000	5,000	30000	DA	DPCU
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Procure 1no. vehicle for DPCU monitoring of projects and programmes	Vehicled acquired for official use					120,000	5,000	180000	DA	DPCU
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Strengthen the DPCUs Capacity to collect and manage data for the District	Data collection exercise conducted					40,000	5,000	60000	DA	DPCU

	Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes, plans and programmes (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.6)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Prepare a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Document for all development plans in the District	SEA Reports prepared for Plans					20,000	5,000	30000	DA	DPCU
Enhance public safety	Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes (SDG Targets 16.1, 16.7)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Construct a 2 no. 2-unit police staff accommodation	Police provided with accomodation					240,000	5,000	360000	DA	GPS
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Deploy community police to augment the Ghana police service in the Communities	Community police deployed in the communities					10,000	5,000	15000	GPS	DA
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Support the Police service in night patrol duties	Logistics provided					10,000	5,000	15000	GPS	DA
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Form Community watchdog committees	Watchdog committees formed					10,000	5,000	15000	GPS	DA
Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.7)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Discuss attitudinal change at all management meeting and staff durbars	Issues of attitudinal change incorporated in district discourse					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DEPARTMENTS

		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Set-up reward and incentive systems for staff	Incentive system put in place					20,000	5,000	30000	DA	DEPARTMENT S
	Finance National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) to provide public education and sensitisation on the negative effects of corruption. (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.10)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Provide funding for the National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) to conduct public education and sensitisation on the negative effects of corruption in all area councils	Logistics provided					10,000	5,000	15000	NCCE	DA
Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authorities, Religious bodies) in national development	<u>Civil Society Organisations</u> Create enabling legislative and economic environment in support of philanthropy for the vulnerable, weak and excluded, particularly women, children and PWDs (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4, 17.17)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Set-up an endowment fund to accept donations from philanthropist and individuals willing to assist PLWD, HIV/AIDS, Women and Children	Endowment fund set-up and functional					20,000	5,000	30000	DSD	DA

	<b><u>Media</u></b> Establish appropriate framework for collaborative engagement with the media (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Invite the media to all public functions	Media presence at all functions						5,000	0	DA	MEDIA
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Constructively engage the media on regular interactions on activities of the District Assembly	Media used to disseminate information						5,000	0	DA	MEDIA
	Strengthen capacity of the media to play watchdog role (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Collaborate with the media to play a watchdog role and provide feedback on actions of the DA	Media used to disseminate information						5,000	0	DA	MEDIA
	<b><u>Traditional Authorities</u></b> Strengthen engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Attend traditional council meetings of the paramountcies	Presence at all traditional council meetings					10,000	5,000	15,000	DA	CHIEFS



		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Attend traditional programmes and support the paramount chiefs of the District	Presence at all traditional programmes					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	CHIEFS
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Source the view and opinions of traditional authorities in development planning and budgeting	Consultation of local and religious bodies done						5,000	0	DA	CHIEFS
	Involve traditional authorities in reform of negative cultural practices (SDG Targets 16.6,16.7, 16.a)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Impress on chiefs and traditional authorities to end harmful practices in the communities	Consultation of local and religious bodies done					5,000	0	0	DA	CHIEFS
	<b><u>Religious Bodies</u></b> Build capacity of religious bodies to promote religious tolerance (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Strengthen the newly formed Assin South Muslim Council	Muslim council made function					2,000	0	0	DA	MUSLIM COUNCIL
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Invite religious groups to public functions and solicit views	Presence of all religious groups in the District					5,000	0	0	DA	RELIGIOUS BODIES

	Engage religious bodies in the formulation and implementation of development programmes and projects. (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Engage religious bodies in the formulation and implementation of development programmes and projects	Consultation of local and religious bodies done						5,000	0	DA	RELIGIOUS BODIES
Promote discipline in all aspects of life	Implement interventions to promote attitudinal change and instill patriotism in the citizenry, especially amongst children and the youth (SDG Target 4.7)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Use the celebration of Senior Citizens day to deliver lectures and inspire the youth and children to be patriotic	Inspirational lectures delivered at functions						5,000	0	DA	DEPARTMENTS
	Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change (SDG Target 17.15)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Through the NCCE, conduct more advocacy in the communities to promote attitudinal change	Sensitisations organised					10,000	5,000	15000	NCCE	DA
	Promote regular dialogue with law enforcement agencies (SDG Target 16.10)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Complete the accommodation facilities for District Magistrate	Magistrate provided with accommodation					30,000	5,000	45000	DA	DWD / COMMUNITIES / CONTRACTORS / Ams
		MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Continue to retain the services of a DA lawyer	DA lawyer paid for					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	LAWYER

Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	Create an enabling environment for development communication (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Collect feedback on government policies through the client services office	Feed back sought from communities					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DPCU
	Integrate development communication across the public policy cycle (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Mainstream development communication in the development plans and budgets	Development communication integrated in plans					10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DPCU
Promote culture in the development process	Mainstream culture in all aspect of national development (SDG Targets 4.7, 17.14)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Have cultural performance at all events organized in the District	Cultural displays done at events						5,000	0	CNC	DA
	Popularise local cuisine and revive lost specialities and staples (SDG Target 8.9)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Support local “chop bars” to produce local dishes which will attract individuals	Functional and clean chop bars						4,000	0	DA	TRADERS

### **4.3 INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY**

This indicative financial strategy deals with resource mobilization and its strategies as well as expenditure. It provides an idea of how much the District Medium Term Development Plan may cost using the cost of the inputs, how much resource is available and how the difference can be mobilized to ensure complete implementation.

The proposed cost for the DMTDP (2018-2021) is Ninety Four Million, Six Hundred and Thirty Eight Thousand, Five Hundred Ghana Cedis (GH¢**94,638,500.00**)

The breakdown is indicated in the Table below:

**Table 46: INDICATIVE FINANCIAL PLAN**

NO.	PROGRAMME	TOTAL COST (GH¢)	EXPECTED REVENUE				TOTAL REVENUE (GH¢)	GAP (GH¢)
			GoG (GH¢)	IGF (GH¢)	DONOR (GH¢)	OTHERS (GH¢)		
1	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	7,377,000.00	1,472,000.00	53,005.49	1,120,000.00	38,974.62	2,683,980.11	4,693,019.89
2	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	31,940,500.00	6,256,000.00	229,500.04	4,760,000.00	168,750.03	11,414,250.08	20,526,249.92
3	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	50,471,500.00	9,752,000.00	362,649.66	7,420,000.00	266,654.16	17,801,303.82	32,670,196.18
4	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	3,993,500.00	736,000.00	28,694.24	560,000.00	21,098.71	1,345,792.95	2,647,707.05
5	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	856,000.00	184,000.00	6,150.56	140,000.00	4,522.47	334,673.03	521,326.97
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>94,638,500.00</b>	<b>18,400,000.00</b>	<b>680,000.00</b>	<b>14,000,000.00</b>	<b>500,000.00</b>	<b>33,580,000.00</b>	<b>61,058,500.00</b>

#### **4.4 BRIDGING THE FINANCIAL GAP**

The Assembly would have to mobilize additional resources to make up the financial short fall. The following are the strategies the Assembly would adopt to meet the shortfall.

- i. The Assembly would be more productive in the collection of internal generated funds by intensifying tax education and widening the tax net to cover all sections of the informal sector in the District. This is expected to add Six Hundred Thousand Ghana Cedis to inflows (GH¢ 600,000) during the plan period.
- ii. The Assembly will outsource the collection of major unreachabe revenue sources to a private firm with strict terms of reference tied to performance. This this expected to bring in about Nine Hundred Thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢900,000)
- iii. The Assembly would enter to Public Private Partnership in establishing a stone quarry industry and also develop its tourist potentials to boost the tourist industry. This is expected to raise additional revenue of about Four Hundred Thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢400,000). In addition, a nursery will also be established to raise palm and coconut seedlings for sale to raise revenue.
- iv. One Million Ghana Cedis (GH¢1,000,000) is also expected to come from development partners and organization, whom we intend to present cogent and well prepared proposals to for joint development partnerships.
- v. One Million Ghana Cedis (GH¢1,000,000) is also expected to come from the constituency development fund of the President's "One Million per Constituency Initiative".

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5.0 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

Implementation of the broad District composite development programmes need to be phased into yearly plans for better monitoring of the implementation of development programmes and projects. These are to be implemented by the various Departments and Agencies of this DA, NGOs, the Private Sector and the Communities as a whole.

Implementation involves translating the planned activities into real actions to achieve desired results, this is demonstrated in the table below.

### **5.1 DISTRICT GOAL**

The main focus of the plan is to accelerate growth, reduce poverty of the people, ensure a well sanitised environment and increase employment opportunities in the District to an acceptable level within the planned period of 2018-2021.

### **5.2 DISTRICT OBJECTIVE**

Achieve at least 80% rate of success in implementation of all dimension of development activities and programmes at the end of each year within the planned period.

**Table 47: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2018**

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						1ST	2ND	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT</b>														
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Extension of electricity to 50 communities not covered under the grid	District Wide	110 Communities Connected on the grid	Electricity extended to communities	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	7500	ECG	DA/ Communités
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Raise and provide subsidized improved planting materials	District Wide	None Currently	Planting materials provided	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	5,000.00	7500	MOFA	DA/ Farmers
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Train farmers on good agricultural practices in oil palm, cassava and rice production to increase their productivity and also produce quality raw material	District Wide	None Currently	Training organised	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	5,000.00	7500	MOFA	DA/ Farmers
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Produce and distribute quality planting materials for oil palm, cassava and rice farmers	District Wide	None Currently	Planting materials provided	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	5,000.00	7500	MOFA	DA/ Farmers
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Set-up skills development centers in all Area Councils	Nyankumasi, Ongwa, Manso, Darmang, Nsuta, Anyinabrem	None Currently	Development centers put in place	*	*	*	*	60,000.00	12,000.00	18000	DA	BAC/ Acs



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Expand the Rural Technology Facility (RTF) to train artisans in various skills and also serve as a converging location for garrages operators	Adubiase	50 apprentices	RTF Expanded	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	5,000.00	7500	DA	RTF/ BAC/ Garages
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Use the Community Information Centers (CICs) in the District to advertise crafts and local products online	District Wide	None Currently	Websites up and running	*	*	*	*	5,000.00	8,000.00	12000	DA	CICs
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Develop websites for the marketing of local products	District Wide	None Currently	Websites up and running	*	*	*	*	1,000.00	5,000.00	7500	DA	CICs/ Farmers / Traders
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Establish an Industrial Village complex in the District	Adubiase	None Currently	Multi-purpose industrial complex set-up	*	*	*	*	50,000.00	10,000.00	15000	DA	RTF/ BAC/ Garages
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Liase with private businesses to set-up oil-palm processing factory	Adubiase	None Currently	Oil-palm processing factory set-up	*	*	*	*	1,000.00	2,000.00	3000	DA	RTF/ BAC/ MOFA
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Set-up a garri processing factory	Dominase	None Currently	Garri processing plant set--up	*	*	*	*	50,000.00	10,000.00	15000	DA	RTF/ BAC/ MOFA

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Advertise business opportunities in the District to the outside world	District Wide	None Currently	Websites up and running	*	*	*	*	1,000.00	5,000.00	7500	DA	CICs
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Use dialogue and negotiations in the resolution of disputes amongst businesses and the DA	District Wide	None Currently	Disputes resolved amicably	*	*	*	*	1,00.00	2,000.00	3000	DA	Businesses/ Traders
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Incentivize the youth to become their own entrepreneurs through regular talks and skills development	District Wide	None Currently	Regular talks organised	*	*	*	*	5,000.00	5,000.00	7500	DA	BAC/ Acs
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Invite business in the District to participate in all PPP arrangements	District Wide	None Currently	PPP arrangements put in place	*	*	*	*	1,00.00	2,000.00	3000	DA	BAC
<b>AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMEN</b>														
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Build 2 markets in 2 area council capitals	Darmang, Nsuta,	2 Minor Markets	2no. Markets built in the District	*	*	*	*	200,000.00	10,000.00	15000	DA	Traders
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Link up small holder farmers to agro-processors	District Wide	None Currently	Farmers linked	*	*	*	*	1,00.00	2,000.00	3000	MOFA	DA/ Farmers
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	train farmers on grading, sorting, standardization and packaging of exportable	District Wide	None Currently	Training organised	*	*	*	*	20,000.00	8,000.00	12000	MOFA	DA/ Farmers

		commodities in the district												
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Train more citrus farmers to partake in organic farming to be able to access growing world demand for organic products	District Wide	None Currently	Training organised	*	*	*	*	20,000.00	8,000.00	12000	MOF A	DA/ Farmers
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Sensitize and train agro-processors on new technologies and modern packaging techniques	District Wide	None Currently	Training organised	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	5,000.00	7500	BAC	DA/ MOFA/ Farmers
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Sensitize and train agro-processors on food safety and handling	District Wide	None Currently	Training organised	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	5,000.00	7500	BAC	DA/ MOFA/ Farmers
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Conduct hygiene and nutrition training for school feeding caterers within the district	District Wide	None Currently	Training organised	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	5,000.00	7500	MOF A	DA/ Caterers/ EHSD
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Conduct nutrition education in all operational areas within the district	District Wide	None Currently	Training organised	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	5,000.00	7500	MOF A	DA/ Caterers/ EHSD
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Operationalise District centre for Agriculture, commerce and technologies (DCACT)	District Wide	None Currently	DCACT set up and functional	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	5,000.00	7500	MOF A	DA/ Farmers

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Identify, organize and sensitize stake holders to be involved in the operations of DCACT	District Wide	None Currently	Training organised	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	5,000.00	7500	MOF A	DA/ Farmers
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Conduct periodic DCACT meetings to ensure its operationalization	District Wide	None Currently	DCACT set up and functional	*	*	*	*	8,000.00	2,000.00	3000	MOF A	DA/ Farmers
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Support the expansion of Coconut (Copra)	District Wide	None Currently	Coconut expanded	*	*	*	*	1,00.00	2,000.00	3000	MOF A	DA/ Farmers
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Support the expansion of Orange Flesh Sweet Potatoes	District Wide	None Currently	Orange Flesh expanded	*	*	*	*	1,00.00	2,000.00	3000	MOF A	DA/ Farmers
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Establish Agric information centers in the two main markets within the district	Andoe, Nyankumasi	None Currently	Information centres established	*	*	*	*	40,000.00	5,000.00	7500	MOF A	DA/ Farmers
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Form new and strengthen existing livestock and poultry farmer based associations within the district	District Wide	3 groups	Associations formed	*	*	*	*	1,00.00	2,000.00	3000	MOF A	DA/ Farmers
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Establish an animal health facility in the District	Kruwa	None Currently	Animal health facility established	*	*	*	*	100,000.00	5,000.00	7500	MOF A	DA/ Farmers

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Sensitize And Conduct Anti-Rabies, PPR, African Swine Fever And Bird Flu Campaings In Operational Areas Within The District	District Wide	Done annually	Sensitisation organised	*	*	*	*	10,00.00	5,000.00	7500	MOFA	DA/ Farmers
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Train farmers and clients on disease diagnoses and biosecurity for poultry and livestock farmers.	District Wide	None Currently	Training organised	*	*	*	*	10,00.00	5,000.00	7500	MOFA	DA/ Farmers
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Train clients and staff on management of rabies.	District Wide	None Currently	Training organised	*	*	*	*	10,00.00	5,000.00	7500	MOFA	DA/ Farmers
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Train poultry farmers on vaccination schedule	District Wide	Done annually	Training organised	*	*	*	*	10,00.00	5,000.00	7500	MOFA	DA/ Farmers
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Provision of two slaughter facilities (house) in Assin Andoe and Nyankomase Ahenkro	Andoe, Nyankumasi	None Currently	Slaughter houses provided at Nyankumasi and Andoe	*	*	*	*	50,000.00	10,000.00	15000	DA	ESHD/ MOFA
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.2 Agricultural Development	Encourage the financial institutions to provide credit facilities to the industry	District Wide	150 clients	Loans obtained	*	*	*	*	1,00.00	2,000.00	3000	DA	Banks/ Farmers
<b>TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT</b>						*	*	*	*					

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Liaise with private investors to construct hotels and guest houses in the District	District Wide	None Currently	Facilities built	*	*	*	*	1,00.00	2,000.00	3000	DA	Banks/ Farmers
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Identify all potential tourist sites in the District	District Wide	4 sites	Database of tourist sites created	*	*	*	*	5,000.00	5,000.00	7500	DA	Assembly Members/ Nananom/ Communités
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Collect data and build a database for tourist sites in the District	District Wide	None Currently	Database of tourist sites created	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	5,000.00	7500	DA	Assembly Members/ Nananom/ Communités
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Participate in the Celebrate NAFAC and promote the culture of the Assin	District Wide	Done annually	NAFAC Celebrated	*	*	*	*	8,000.00	2,000.00	3000	DA	CNC
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organize Cultural Exhibitions and artifacts	District Wide	None Currently	Exhibitions organised	*	*	*	*	8,000.00	2,000.00	3000	DA	CNC
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Liaise with chiefs to exhibit rare cultural artifacts in Palaces	District Wide	None Currently	Palace Museums created	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	1,000.00	1500	DA	CNC/ Nananom
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Implement bye-laws on curfew times for children below the age of 18	District Wide	None Currently	Bye-laws fully implemented	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	1,000.00	1500	DA	GPS

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Form drama groups in schools in the district	District Wide	4 groups	Drama groups formed	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	1,000.00	1500	DA	CNC
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Encourage schools to organise domestic tours for students in the District	District Wide	2 schools	Tours organised	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	1,000.00	1500	DA	CNC/ GES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Form tourism clubs in the schools	District Wide	4 groups	Tourism clubs formed	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	1,000.00	1500	DA	CNC/ GES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Collect data, analysis and formulate sound tourist development plans	District Wide	None Currently	Database of tourist sites built	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	5,000.00	7500	DA	Assembly Members/ Nananom/ Communités
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Participate in foreign cultural events and showcase the District Potentials as well	District Wide	None Currently	Representation at events noticed	*	*	*	*	50,000.00	10,000.00	15000	DA	CNC
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organise tourist trips for DA staff and families to domestic tourist attractions	District Wide	None Currently	Tourist trips organised	*	*	*	*	20,000.00	5,000.00	7500	DA	Assembly Members/ Nananom/ Communités
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organise annual tourist visits by assembly members to tourist sites in the District	District Wide	None Currently	Tourist trips organised	*	*	*	*	20,000.00	5,000.00	7500	DA	Assembly Members/ Nananom/ Communités

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Sensitization and awareness creation on tourist sites in the District.	District Wide	None Currently	Sensitisation organised	*	*	*	*	8,000.00	4,000.00	6000	DA	CNC/ IFSD/ AM/ NCCE/ Communities
<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>														
<b>EDUCATION AND TRAINING</b>														
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Construction of 1no. Dormitory facility at Adankwaman SHS	Darmang	2 Dormitories	Dormitory Constructed	*	*	*	*	800,000	20,000	40000	DA	GES/ GETFUND
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Construction of 2no. 12-unit classroom blocks for 2 SHS	Nsuta, Manso	1 each in a school	Classroom Blocks Constructed	*	*	*	*	800,000	50,000	100000	DA	GES/ GETFUND
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Construction of 1no. Teacher's accommodation for 1 SHS	Nyankumasi	4 no.	Teachers Accommodation constructed	*	*	*	*	800,000	20,000	40000	DA	GES/ GETFUND
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Construction of infirmary at SHS	Manso	None Currently	Infirmaries Constructed	*	*	*	*	40,000	10,000	20000	DA	GES/ GETFUND
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Provision of Science equipment in the Basic Schools	District Wide	Inadequate equipments	Science Equipemts Provided	*	*	*	*	60,000	5,000	10000	GES	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	In-service training for teachers on the STEM to enable them teach the subjects well.	District Wide	None Currently	Training Programmes organised	*	*	*	*	40,000	5,000	10000	GES	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Provide special incentives for students and teachers of Science and Technology	District Wide	None Currently	Special incentives provided	*	*	*	*	10,000	2,000	4000	GES	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Completion of District Education Administration office	Nsuaem/Kykyewere	50% Completed	GES Office Complex Completed	*	*	*	*	200,000	10,000	20000	DA	GES/ GETFUND



SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Construction of 4 no. 6-unit Classroom blocks	Framase, Manso, Otabil, Anyinabrem	2 in each school	Classroom Blocks Constructed	*	*	*	*	800,000	50,000	100000	DA	GES/ GETFUND
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Construction of 2no. 3-unit Classroom blocks	Akotei no. 2, Tabil	1 in each school but in bad condition	Classroom Blocks Constructed	*	*	*	*	700,000	20,000	40000	DA	GES/ GETFUND
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Construction of 4no. 2-unit KG Blocks	Tabil, Dawumako, Nyamebeky erew Asuoyaa, Ningo	2 in each school but in bad condition	Classroom Blocks Constructed	*	*	*	*	1,200,000	20,000	40000	DA	GES/ GETFUND
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Construction of 2no. 2-Unit Accommodation facilities	Jenusalem, Aboabo Camp	None Currently	Teachers Accommodation constructed	*	*	*	*	2,100,000	20,000	40000	DA	GES/ GETFUND
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Procurement of 1,000 dual Desks	District Wide	1,000 provided but not enough	Desks Procured	*	*	*	*	25,000	2,000	4000	DA	GES/ GETFUND
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Procurement of 1,000 Mono Desks	District Wide	1,000 provided but not enough	Desks Procured	*	*	*	*	25,000	2,000	4000	DA	GES/ GETFUND
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Procurement of 500 Teacher Desks	District Wide	100no. In bad condition	Desks Procured	*	*	*	*	20,000	2,000	4000	DA	GES/ GETFUND
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Rehabilitation of 1no teachers quarters	Seseko	1 in bad condition	Rehabilitated Quarters	*	*	*	*	200,000	10,000	20000	DA	GES/ GETFUND
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Appeal to NGOs to support education infrastructure	District Wide	2 NGOs working in the District	Support achieve from NGOs	*	*	*	*		2,000		GES	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Revamp the P.T.A and SMCs in schools	District Wide	Dormant currently	PTAs functional	*	*	*	*		2,000		GES	DA

SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Organize In-service training for 150 Teachers.	District Wide	20 Teachers Covered	Training Programmes organised	*	*	*	*	40,000	5,000	10000	GES	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Organize Workshops for 150 Teachers and Heads	District Wide	21 Teachers Covered	Training Programmes organised	*	*	*	*	40,000	10,000	20000	GES	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Grant Permission to 50 Teachers to undertake further courses (Distance, Sandwich)	District Wide	20 Teachers Covered	Teachers Undertake further studies	*	*	*	*		2,000		GES	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Support for District Education Fund	District Wide	None Currently	Education Fund provided with funds	*	*	*	*	40,000	10,000	20000	GES	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Intensify Supervision and Monitoring of teachers	District Wide	Done annually	Monitoring exercise organised	*	*	*	*	8,000	2,000	4000	GES	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	use part of Capitation Grant to buy Teaching and Learning materials	District Wide	None Currently	TLM procured	*	*	*	*		20,000		GES	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Through the SHEP Coordinator, provide education on keeping the school environment clean	District Wide	Done annually	Schools educated on clean environments	*	*	*	*	4,000	1,000	2000	GES	DA/ EHSD/ CD
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Preparation of Annual District Education Operational plan (ADEOP)	District Wide	None Currently	ADEOP Prepared	*	*	*	*	20,000	2,000	4000	GES	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Preparation of monitoring and evaluation plans and reports	District Wide	None Currently	Monitoring Reports Prepared	*	*	*	*	20,000	2,000	4000	GES	DA

SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1 Education and Youth Development	Assessment of private schools to conform to standards	District Wide	None Currently	Private schools assessed	*	*	*	*	8,000	2,000	4000	GES	DA
<b>HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICE</b>						*	*	*	*					
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Training of 3 district and 10 sub-district personnel in New CHPS modules	District Wide	Done annually	Training Programmes organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Training sub-district and district heads on integrated monitoring and supervision (2) conducting on-the-job training for CHPS staff	District Wide	Done annually	Training Programmes organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Procure 2 motorbikes and medical equipment (2) Training of staff on transport and other equipment management	District Wide	2 motorbikes	2 Motorbikes Procured and Training organised	*	*	*	*	12,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Procure and distribute tablets, laptops, modems to CHPS compounds	District Wide	None Currently	Assesories Procured	*	*	*	*	20,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Construction of 2no. CHPS facilities	Krokoso, Nyamebebu	None Currently	10 CHPS Constructed	*	*	*	*	2,000,000	10,000	20000	GHS	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Maintenance of DDHS accommodation	Nsuaem/Kykyewere	Poor condition	DDHS Residence maintained	*	*	*	*	20,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Organize annual refresher training 50 staff on health	District Wide	Done annually	Training Programmes organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	2,000	4000	GHS	DA

		commodity supply management												
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Organize an annual training for 20 staff on NHIS data entry	District Wide	Done annually	Training Programmes organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Maintenance of health center equipment	Nsuaem/Kyekyewere	Poor condition	Equipments serviced and maintained	*	*	*	*	20,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	To conduct HIV/AIDS talk in six schools.	Nyankumasi SHS, Nsuta SHS, Manso, SHS, Adankwaman SHS	Done annually	Sensitization organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA /CDO
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	To conduct HIV/AIDS community durbars to educate and carry out know your status screening.	District Wide	None Currently	Sensitization organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	10000	GHS	DA /CDO
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Organize health education in communities on long-term family planning	District Wide	None Currently	Sensitization organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5000	10000	GHS	DA /CDO
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2 Health Delivery	Enforce the children's act by preventing child marriages	District Wide	None Currently	Children's act enforced	*	*	*	*	5,000	2500	5000	DSD	Chiefs / DA/ Acs
<b>WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION</b>						*	*	*	*					
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Training of WATSAN in all communities with water systems	District Wide	Done annually	Training Programmes organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5000	10000	EHS D	DA /DWST

INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Training of water boards in all communities with water systems	District Wide	None Currently	Training Programmes organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5000	10000	EHS D	DA /DWST
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Employ competent staff to manage finances of water systems	District Wide	None Currently	Staff recruited for water facilities	*	*	*	*	-	60,000	120000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Ensure oversight responsibility of water systems finances	District Wide	None Currently	Monitoring exercise organised	*	*	*	*	-	10,000	20000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Drilling and construction of 10no. bore holes	District Wide	82 Boreholes	80 boreholes constructed	*	*	*	*	560,000	20,000	40000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Drilling and mechanization of 2no. limited pipe systems	Bosomadwe, Akrofoam	4 Water Systems	20 boreholes mechanised	*	*	*	*	480,000	20,000	40000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Construction of 1no. Small Town water Systems	Ochisu	4 Water Systems	6 small town water systems constructed	*	*	*	*	1,000,000	20,000	40000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Maintenance and extension of pipe systems in existing communities	District Wide	Done annually	Pipe lines maintained	*	*	*	*	12,000	5,000	10000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Propose PPP arrangements with institutions and organizations for BOT measures	District Wide	None Currently	PPP Offers Prepared	*	*	*	*	-	4,000	8000	DA	MOFA
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Preparation of District Water and Sanitation Plans	District Wide	Outdated	Water and Sanitation Plans prepared	*	*	*	*	20,000	5,000	10000	DA	DWST
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Preparation of District Environmental Sanitation and	District Wide	Outdated	DESSAP Prepared	*	*	*	*	20,000	5,000	10000	EHS D	DA/ DWST

		Strategy Action Plan (DESSAP)												
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Prepare water safety plans and see to their implementations	District Wide	None Currently	Water Safety Plans prepared	*	*	*	*	20,000	5,000	10000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Support the activities of DWSTs in terms of logistics and training programmes	District Wide	Done annually	DWSTs provided with logistics	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	10000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Procurement of Protective clothing for DWST Staff	District Wide	Done annually	DWSTs provided with protective clothing	*	*	*	*	20,000	5,000	10000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Capacity building training for DWST and related Staff	District Wide	Done annually	Training Programmes organised	*	*	*	*	15,000	5,000	10000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Collect regular data on the functioning of water systems in all communities and providing for communities without facilities	District Wide	None Currently	Data Collection organised	*	*	*	*	20,000	5,000	10000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Support institutions (schools, offices, CHPS) to construct rain water harvesting systems	District Wide	None Currently	water tanks constructed in institutions	*	*	*	*	12,000	5,000	10000	DA	GES /EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Planting of trees around degraded water bodies and wetlands	District Wide	None Currently	Trees Planted allong water bodies	*	*	*	*	40,000	10,000	20000	DA	NADMO /EHSD/ FORESTRY/ MOFA
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Procurement of 6no. motorbikes for Sanitation staff	District Wide	4 motorbikes	6 motorbikes procured	*	*	*	*	36,000	2,000	4000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD

INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Procurement of office furniture, computers, cameras, GPS trackers, and other office equipment for sanitation staff	District Wide	All in bad condition	Office equipments procured for sanitation staff	*	*	*	*	50,000	2,000	4000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Provision of ration for field activities by sanitation staff	District Wide	None Currently	Sanitation field staff provided with ration	*	*	*	*	20,000	2,000	4000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Source for the construction of household toilet facilities and water facilities under the IPEP	District Wide	None Currently	PPP Offers Prepared	*	*	*	*	10,000	2,000	4000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Monitoring of CLTS activities by management and DPCU	District Wide	Done annually	Monitoring exercise organised	*	*	*	*	20,000	2,000	4000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Continue to factor gender in the construction of toilet facilities and provide changing rooms for females	District Wide	Done annually	Gender considerations well mainstreamed	*	*	*	*	-	2,000	-	DA	DWD/ DWST
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Review, gazette and enforce District bye-laws on sanitation	District Wide	None Currently	Bye-laws well enforced	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	10,000	DA	EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Adopt the result based financing to Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)	District Wide	Done annually	CLTS Implemented	*	*	*	*	10,000	10,000	50,000	DA	CHIEFS/ UNICEF /EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Support the DICC's to implement the CLTS in the District	District Wide	Done annually	DICC's supported	*	*	*	*	20,000	10,000	50,000	DA	CHIEFS/ UNICEF /EHSD/ DWST/ DWD

INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Provide funding and logistics to field facilitators in the effort to end open defecation (OD)	District Wide	Done annually	Logistics provided	*	*	*	*	20,000	5,000	50,000	DA	CHIEFS/ UNICEF /EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Declare 50 Communities Open Defecation Free (ODF)	District Wide	5 Communities	170 communities declared ODF	*	*	*	*	36,000	5,000	20,000	DA	CHIEFS/ UNICEF /EHSD/ DWST/ DWD
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Train 60 PLWDs in employable skills	District Wide	20 Participants	Training Programmes organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DSD /PLWDs
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Assist 60 PLWDs to access institutional credits for businesses	District Wide	20 Participants	60 PLWDs assisted to obtain credits	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DSD /PLWDs
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Support 20 PLWDs to enlist on national youth employment programme	District Wide	None Currently	At least 20 PLWDs enlisted in YEA	*	*	*	*	5,000	2,000	7500	DA	DSD /PLWDs
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Identify and register vulnerable groups in the District	District Wide	None Currently	Vulnerable groups registered	*	*	*	*	5,000	2,000	7500	DA	DSD /PLWDs
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Skill management training and financial assistance to PLWDs	District Wide	None Currently	Training Programmes organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DSD /PLWDs
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Develop a Local Economic Development (LED) plan	District Wide	None Currently	LED Plan prepared	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	BAC
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Technical Training in exportable standard commodities to	District Wide	None Currently	Training Programmes organised	*	*	*	*	20,000	5,000	30000	DA	BAC



		promote local economic development (LED)												
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Business Counselling to promote local economic development (LED)	District Wide	Done annually	Business counselling sessions organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	BAC
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Create awareness of the childrens act in the District	District Wide	Done annually	Children's act enforced	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DSD
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize Child maintenance sensitizations across the District	District Wide	Done annually	Sensitization organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DSD
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide After care services and formation of child panel committees	District Wide	Done annually	After care services provided	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DSD
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Registration of Daycare centers in the District	District Wide	None Currently	Daycare centers registered	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DSD
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Ensure the registration of all babies on the NHIS	District Wide	None Currently	All babies registered under NHIS	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	GHS/ DSD/ NHIS
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Encourage parents to register all children on NHIS	District Wide	None Currently	All Children registered under NHIS	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	GHS/ DSD/ NHIS

SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize training programmes for care givers to empower them with entrepreneurial skills	District Wide	None Currently	Training Programmes organised	*	*	*	*	20,000	5,000	30000	DA	DSD / BAC
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Assist care givers to acquire credits for trading activities	District Wide	None Currently	Care givers assisted to acquire credits	*	*	*	*	50,000	10,000	75000	DA	DSD / BAC
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Expand the school feeding programme to cover more schools in the District	District Wide	32 Schools	GSFP expanded to cover more schools	*	*	*	*	50,000	10,000	75000	DA	GES/ GSFP
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize regular monitoring of caterers on SFP	District Wide	None Currently	Monitoring exercise organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	GES/ GSFP
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Ensure the judicious use of the Capitation grant in schools by regular auditing	District Wide	Done annually	Capitation grant audited	*	*	*	*	0	5,000	0	DA	GES
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize 4 sensitizations in all area councils on the child rights and child protection	Nyankumasi , Ongwa, Manso, Darmang, Nsuta, Anyinabrem	Done annually	Sensitization organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DSD /GES/ ISD
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Consultations with chiefs to end harmful practice against children	District Wide	None Currently	Chiefs consulted	*	*	*	*	5,000	2,000	7500	DA	Chiefs / Acs
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize interactions with children with disability on	District Wide	None Currently	Sensitization organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	BAC/ DSD /PLWDs

		confidence building and self-pride												
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Enforcing the laws on child labor	District Wide	Done annually	Children's act enforced	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	BAC/ DSD /PLWDs
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Prosecute offenders of the child labor	District Wide	Done annually	Offenders of childrens act prosecuted	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	BAC/ DSD /PLWDs
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Sensitization of families on harmful consequences of child labor	District Wide	None Currently	Sensitization organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	NCCE / ISD/ DSD
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Strengthen the District Social Welfare office with logistics and personnel to monitor the incidence of child abuse in the District	District Wide	Done annually	Logistics provided	*	*	*	*	20,000	10,000	30000	DA	DSD
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Collect data on the aged in the District and build a database for planning purposes	District Wide	None Currently	Data Collection organised	*	*	*	*	20,000	10,000	30000	DA	DSD
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Make adequate appointment of females on committees and sub-committees of the District Assembly	District Wide	None Currently	Females considered in all appointments	*	*	*	*	5,000	2,000	7500	DA	DSD

SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Mainstream gender in community sensitizations	District Wide	Done annually	Gender considerations well mainstreamed	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DSD
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Support 120 women to obtain economic resources for trading	District Wide	50 Women	Females supported to obtain credits	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DSD
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Support cohesion of all sexes in decision making at the local level	District Wide	None Currently	Broad consultaion of all gender in decisions	*	*	*	*	0	2,000	0	DA	DSD
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Encourage the formation of women entrepreneur groups in the District	District Wide	2 groups are in place	Women groups formed	*	*	*	*	5,000	2,000	7500	DA	DSD
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Provide regular training of women entrepreneurs in soap making, oilpalm processing and garri processing	District Wide	None Currently	Training Programmes organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DSD / BAC
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Adequately mainstream gender issues in the MTDP and AAPs	District Wide	Done annually	Gender considerations well mainstreamed	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DSD
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Expand the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme in the District.	District Wide	50 Communities	LEAP expanded to cover more communities	*	*	*	*	50,000	10,000	75000	DA	LEAP/ DSD
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Expand the NHIS in the District	District Wide	3,500 Coverage	NHIS Expanded to cover more beneficiaries	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	GHS/ DSD/ NHIS

SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Expand the Labor Intensive Public Works approach to road construction in the District	District Wide	Covers only roads	LIPW expanded to cover more civil works	*	*	*	*	10,000	10,000	15000	DA	DFR / DWD
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Disburse the proportion of the Disability fund in the DACF to PLWDs efficiently	District Wide	Done annually	Disability funds well disbursed	*	*	*	*	100,000	10,000	150000	DA	PLWDs /DACF
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Collect and build a database for PLWDs	District Wide	None Currently	data base of disabled persons build	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	PLWDs
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Recognize PLWDs in the District by inviting them to all District programmes	District Wide	Done regularly	PLWDs invited to all meetings	*	*	*	*	0	2,000	0	DA	PLWDs
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Assist 20 PLWDs to acquire credit facilities from banks and financial institutions	District Wide	10 PLWDs	PLWDs assisted to acquire credits	*	*	*	*	40,000	10,000	60000	DA	PLWDs
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Appoint persons with disabilities into the General Assembly and on sub-committees on the District	District Wide	1 member	Gender considerations well mainstreamed	*	*	*	*	-	2,000	0	DA	PLWDs
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Employ sign language interpreters in all health centers in there District	District Wide	None Currently	Sign language interpreters recruited	*	*	*	*	5,000	5,000	7500	DA	GHS /PLWDs
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize a forum to gather concerns of women with disabilities and children with	District Wide	None Currently	Sensitization organised	*	*	*	*	5,000	5,000	7500	DA	PLWDs

		disability and fashion activities to address them												
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Establish 2 youth training centers in 2 area council	Nyankumasi , Ongwa	None Currently	Youth training centre established	*	*	*	*	120,000	10,000	180000	DA	BAC
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organize monthly interactions with the youth on business development plans	District Wide	None Currently	Youth interactions organised	*	*	*	*	48,000	10,000	72000	DA	BAC
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Sensitize the youth on the formation of groups	District Wide	None Currently	Sensitization organised	*	*	*	*	5,000	5,000	7500	DA	BAC
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Provide modern implement to the youth to participate in agriculture	District Wide	None Currently	Youth provided with incentives	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	MOFA
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Liaise with financial institutions in the district to support the youth with financial credit	District Wide	None Currently	Financial institutions support the youth	*	*	*	*	40,000	10,000	60000	DA	BAC
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Employ the youth in the planting of vertiver grass along road shoulders	District Wide	Done annually	Youth employed to plant grass	*	*	*	*	40,000	10,000	60000	DA	NADMO /MOFA
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Employ the youth in the afforesting projects in the communities	District Wide	Done annually	Youth employed to plant trees	*	*	*	*	40,000	10,000	60000	DA	NADMO /MOFA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIO N	SP1.4: Legislative Oversight	Institute radio talk shows on violence free communities	District Wide	None Currently	Radio talk shows organised	*	*	*	*	20,000	10,000	30000	DA	MEDIA HOUSES

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIO N	SP1.4: Legislative Oversight	Organize regular interactions between the police service in the district and youth groups in the District.	District Wide	None Currently	Police interactions organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	GPS / MEDIA HOUSES
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIO N	SP1.4: Legislative Oversight	Invite the youth groups for General Assembly meetings and educate them on the rights and responsibilities of the youth	District Wide	Done regularly	Youth involved in decision making	*	*	*	*	2,000	0	0	DA	NGOs /CSOs
INFRASTRUCTUR E DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Impress on chiefs to maintain and keep lands designated for sports development	District Wide	Done regularly	Chiefs consulted	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	CHIEFS
INFRASTRUCTUR E DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Support the District GES with logistics on sports competitions	District Wide	Done regularly	Logistics provided	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	GES
INFRASTRUCTUR E DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Form sports clubs in all communities using the Area Councils	District Wide	None Currently	Sports clubs formed in schools	*	*	*	*	5,000	2,000	7500	DA	Acs
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Create side attractions for PLWDs to participate in sports competitions in the District	District Wide	None Currently	PLWDs included in sports	*	*	*	*	5,000	2,000	7500	DA	PLWDs
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Ensure gender balanced selection in sports contingents for various competitions	District Wide	None Currently	Gender considerations well mainstreamed	*	*	*	*	5,000	2,000	7500	DA	GES

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organise exhibitions of local products during sports festivals in the District	District Wide	None Currently	Exhibitions organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	BAC/ GES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Invite multinational companies to sponsor and display apparels at sports festivals in the District	District Wide	None Currently	Private sector actors involved	*	*	*	*	5,000	2,000	7500	DA	MOTI
<b>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>						*	*	*	*					
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Conserve all forest reserves in the District	District Wide	5 forest reserves	All forests in the District Protected	*	*	*	*	20,000	10,000	40,000	Forestry	DA/ Communities
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Support the District Forestry commission patrol forest reserves in the District	Assin Fosu	None Currently	Patrol teams provided with logistics	*	*	*	*	0	16,000	0	DA	Forestry/ Police
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Ensure that all loggers produce permits from the District Forestry Commission before being allowed to carry out logging	District Wide	None Currently	Permits granted to legal loggers	*	*	*	*	0	5,000	0	Forestry	DA/ Communities
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Ensure the replacement of cut down trees by replanting them	District Wide	None Currently	Reforestation done	*	*	*	*	0	10,000	10,000	DA	Forestry
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Integrate water resource planning and budgeting in the District development plan	District Wide	None Currently	Water resource planning integrated	*	*	*	*	10,000	10,000	5,000	DA	Forestry



ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Continue the afforesting projects in the District	Achiase, Homaho, Ongwa	3 forest reserves	Afforestation done	*	*	*	*	20,000	20,000	10,000	DA	Forestry / MOFA/ Communities
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Plant trees along banks of major water bodies	District Wide	None Currently	Trees planted along water bodies	*	*	*	*	10,000	10,000	5,000	DA	Forestry / MOFA/ Communities
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Sensitize and involve Community chiefs in the management of water bodies	District Wide	Done occasionally	Sensitisation of chiefs conducted	*	*	*	*	10,000	10,000	15000	DA	Forestry / MOFA/ Communities
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Meet with all community information centers and set acceptable times for operation	District Wide	None Currently	Meetings with Information centers organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	ISD/ INFO CENTRES
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Enforce the regulations on noise pollution by community information centers	District Wide	None Currently	Noise pollution regulations enforced	*	*	*	*	0	5,000	0	DA	ISD/ INFO CENTRES
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Sensitize communities and farmers on the dangers of open burning	District Wide	Done occasionally	Sensitisations organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	Forestry / MOFA/ Communities
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Prevent the siting of toilet facilities and burial grounds near potential bore hole sites	District Wide	Done occasionally	Toilets not sitted near water sources	*	*	*	*	0	5,000	0	DA	EHSD/ DWD
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Sensitize and train farmers on best ways to conserve soil fauna and flora through zero tillage	District Wide	Done occasionally	Sensitisations organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	MOFA

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Sensitize and encourage farmers to go into agro-forestry	District Wide	None Currently	Sensitisations organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	MOFA	MOFA
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Present compressive proposals to source funds for climate change activities in the District	District Wide	None Currently	Climate Change Proposals prepared	*	*	*	*	0	5,000	0	DA	FORESTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Mainstream climate change in the District development plan and budget	District Wide	Done occassionally	Climate variables integrated in Plans	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	Forestry / MOFA/ Communities
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Organize sensitization programmes in SHS on man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	District Wide	None Currently	Sensitisations organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	GES / MOFA /FORESTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Encourage NADMO to be more sensitive to gender considerations when dealing with disasters	District Wide	Done occassionally	Gender considerations factored	*	*	*	*	0	5,000	0	DA	NADMO
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Support the District NADMO with logistics and funds in the execution of their functions	District Wide	Done regularly	Logistics Provided	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	NADMO
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitate 50km of the existing roads in the District	District Wide	82 km rehabilitated	200km of feeder roads rehabilitated	*	*	*	*	2,400,000	10,000	3600000	DA	DWD/ DFR
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Construct a feeder road to link the district capital from Ongwa Area	Homaho - Ongwa	None Currently	Link road constructed	*	*	*	*	400,000	10,000	600000	DA	DWD/ DFR

		Council through Homaho												
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Tar 10km of access road	District Wide	8km is Tared	10km of District roads surfaced with bitumen	*	*	*	*	1,200,000	10,000	1800000	DA	DWD/ DFR
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Construct 5no. 90mx180m in 5 communities	Nyamebebu, Mankata, Adadientem, Otabilkro, Jerusalem	None Currently	5no. Culverts constructed	*	*	*	*	120,000	10,000	180000	DA	DWD/ DFR
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Construction of 1no. steel bridges	Krokoso	None Currently	1no. Steel bridges constructed	*	*	*	*	500,000	10,000	750000	DA	DWD/ DFR
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Organize annual training for contractors registered in the District on execution of projects	District Wide	None Currently	Training programme organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	CONTRACTORS
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Consider local qualified contractors for the execution of District Projects	District Wide	Done occassionally	Local contractors considered	*	*	*	*	0	2,000	0	DA	CONTRACTORS
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Liaise with GIFC to construct more communication masts and extend communication to uncovered communities	District Wide	4 masts in place	More telecom masts constructed	*	*	*	*	30,000	5,000	45000	DA	GIFC

INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Register and accredit all contractors and supervisors working in the District.	District Wide	None Currently	Service providers database created	*	*	*	*	0	4,000	0	DA	CONTRACTORS
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Enforce regulations on the indiscriminate disposal of waste and sanctions	District Wide	Done regularly	Regulations enforced	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	EHSD/ DWD
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation	Prepare drainage plans for the District and implement them adequately	District Wide	None Currently	Drainage plans prepared	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DWD/ DFR /EHSD
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Prepare Operations and Maintenance plans for all District structures, equipment's and vehicles	District Wide	Done regularly	O&M Plans Prepared	*	*	*	*	15,000	5,000	22500	DA	DWD
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Provide adequate capacity building training to District works department to undertake maintenance schedules	District Wide	Done occasionally	Training programme organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DWD
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2 Infrastructure Development	Consider gender in the demarcation of lands for development purposes	District Wide	None Currently	Gender considerations factored	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	LUSPD
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.1 Physical and Spatial Planning	Operationalise the Spatial Planning committee and the Technical sub-committee	District Wide	None Currently	Spatial planning committee functional	*	*	*	*	0	5,000	0	LUSPD	DA

INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.1 Physical and Spatial Planning	Accept and consider all request for building permits before constructions	District Wide	Done occassionally	Building permits scrutinised	*	*	*	*	0	16,000	0	LUSPD	DA
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.1 Physical and Spatial Planning	Enforce the national building code in the District	District Wide	Done occassionally	Building codes enforced	*	*	*	*	5,000	5,000	7500	DWD	DA
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.1 Physical and Spatial Planning	Assist and supervise all house building activities going in the District to conform to standards	District Wide	None Currently	Supervision provided to developers	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DWD	DA
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Promote local economic development in the District by packaging the processing some local products such as garri, oil-palm and citrus	District Wide	Done occassionally	LED forums organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	BAC	DA
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SP4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Support the district Rural technology facility to develop innovative mechanisms to promote local economic development	District Wide	Done occassionally	RTF supported to enhance LED	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	RTF	DA
<b>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>														
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Involve political parties in District development fora	District Wide	Done occassionally	Political parties invited to all District for a	*	*	*	*	5,000	2,000	7500	DA	POLITICAL PARTIES

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Sign performance appraisals and meet set targets	District Wide	Done annually	Performance Appraisals signed	*	*	*	*	0	2,000	0	DA	DEPARTMENTS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Construction of 1no. Area Council Offices across the District	Manso	None Currently	Office accommodation provided for AC	*	*	*	*	200,000	10,000	300000	DA	Acs
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Provide Logistics for Area Council Offices (stationary/Furniture)	District Wide	Done occasionally	Logistics provided	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	Acs
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Provide capacity building training and sensitizations for Area Council members	District Wide	Done occasionally	Training programmes organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	Acs
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Provide funds and logistics for the operations of the DPCU	District Wide	Done regularly	Logistics provided	*	*	*	*	20,000	5,000	30000	DA	DEPARTMENTS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Provide funds and logistics for the operations of the Budget Committee	District Wide	Done regularly	Logistics provided	*	*	*	*	20,000	5,000	30000	DA	DEPARTMENTS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize quarterly participatory monitoring and evaluation of development projects	District Wide	Done regularly	Monitoring exercise organised	*	*	*	*	40,000	5,000	60000	DA	DWD / COMMUNITIES /CONTRACTORS /Ams
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Prepare a local economic development plan (LED)	District Wide	Done annually	LED plan prepared	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	BAC
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Prepare a proposed terms of reference for entering into PPP arrangements	District Wide	None Currently	PPP Proposals prepared	*	*	*	*	5,000	2,000	7500	DA	BAC

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Prepare Medium Term Development Plans and Annual Action Plans for the District	District Wide	Done annually	MTDP Prepared based on NDPC guidelines	*					20,000	5,000	30000	DA	DPCU
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Prepare composite budgets for the District	District Wide	Done annually	Composite budgets prepared	*	*	*	*		20,000	5,000	30000	DA	DEPARTMENTS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Prepare Audit reports for the District	District Wide	Done annually	Audit reports prepared	*	*	*	*		4,000		0	DA	DEPARTMENTS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Prepare financial reports, trail balances for the District accounts	District Wide	Done annually	Trial balances prepared and submitted	*	*	*	*		8,000		0	DA	DEPARTMENTS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Preparation of Procurement Plans	District Wide	Done annually	Procurement plans prepared	*	*	*	*		4,000		0	DA	DEPARTMENTS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Conduct needs assessment of staff and prepare Capacity Building Plans	District Wide	Done annually	Needs assesments of departments compiled	*	*	*	*		4,000		0	DA	DEPARTMENTS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Set-up all suppliers, contractors and service providers in GFMS	District Wide	15 Contractors	Suppliers mainstreamed in GIFMS	*	*	*	*		2,000		0	DA	CONTRACTORS /SERVICE PROVIDERS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.2: Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Prepare annual revenue improvement plan	District Wide	Done annually	Revenue plans prepared	*	*	*	*		2,000		0	DA	DEPARTMENTS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.2: Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Valuation of properties in the District	District Wide	None Currently	Properties in the District valued	*	*	*	*	30,000	10,000		45000	DA	LUSPD

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.2: Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Training of Revenue collectors annually	District Wide	Done regularly	Training programmes organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DEPARTMENTS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.2: Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Tax payment outreach sensitizations	District Wide	Done regularly	Sensitisations organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	NCCE /ISD
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.2: Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Serve Demand Notices and follow up to collect	District Wide	Done regularly	Demand notices served	*	*	*	*		5,000	0	DA	DEPARTMENTS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.2: Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Award the best performing revenue collectors annually	District Wide	None Currently	Revenue performers awarded	*	*	*	*		10,000	0	DA	DEPARTMENTS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Outsource unreachable revenue sources to private companies	District Wide	1 Company	Private companies given revenue responsibility	*	*	*	*		2,000	0	DA	SERVICE PROVIDERS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Set-up and operationalize the client service unit	District Wide	None Currently	Client service unit in place to serve the public	*	*	*	*	20,000	5,000	30000	DA	DEPARTMENTS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Set up an office for public complaints to sort views and feedback	District Wide	None Currently	Public complaints office in place to serve the public	*	*	*	*	20,000	5,000	30000	DA	DEPARTMENTS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize focus group discussions at area council levels to sort views in the development planning process	District Wide	Done regularly	Sensitisations organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	AcS



MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Quarterly administer questionnaire in communities to sort views on needs of communities	District Wide	None Currently	Feed back sought from communities	*	*	*	*	20,000	5,000	30000	DA	Acs
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Assist communities to prepare community action plans (CAPs)	District Wide	Done annually	CAPs Prepared	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	Acs
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Support traditional authorities in the District to make their contributions to decisions and development	District Wide	Done regularly	Traditional authorities consulted	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	CHIEFS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Involve Civil Society Groups, Youth Groups, Gender Based Groups, NGOs and the Private Sector in the preparation of development plans and budgets	District Wide	Done regularly	Stakeholders conculted in decision making	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	NGOS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize Public Hearing development plans and Budgets in District on Quarterly basis	District Wide	Done regularly	Public Hearings organised	*	*	*	*	20,000	5,000	30000	DA	ACs
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize Peoples Assembly Meetings to showcase the finances and activities of the District Assembly	District Wide	Done regularly	Meetings with the general public organised	*	*	*	*	20,000	5,000	30000	DA	ASSEMBLY MEMBERS

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Promote Self-assessment and appraisal of staff of the District Assembly	District Wide	Done regularly	Self appraisals sought from staff	*	*	*	*		5,000	0	DA	DEPARTMENTS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Quarterly asses the performance of Departments and Units in the District	District Wide	Done regularly	Departmental assesments conducted	*	*	*	*		5,000	0	DA	DEPARTMENTS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Annually Set Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for staff of Departments and Units		Done regularly	KPIs set for all staff	*	*	*	*		5,000	0	DA	DEPARTMENTS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Readily provide all relevant information to the public on demand	District Wide	Done regularly	Notices and websites updated with information	*	*	*	*		5,000	0	DA	Acs
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Paste announcements and circulars on DA and AC notice boards	DA	Done regularly	Notices and websites updated with information	*	*	*	*		5,000	0	DA	DEPARTMENTS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Quarterly present the District Budget to the General Assembly and General public for Discussion	District Wide	Done regularly	Meetings with the general public organised	*	*	*	*	40,000	5,000	60000	DA	ASSEMBLY MEMBERS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Support all Decentralised and Centralised Departments and Units in the District with funds and logistics	District Wide	Done regularly	Decentralised deppartments supported with funds and logistics	*	*	*	*	50,000	5,000	75000	DA	DEPARTMENTS

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Involve the media in the dissemination of information on development activities	District Wide	Done regularly	Media used to desiminate information	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	MEDIA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Use the media to sensitize the general public on the functioning of the District Assembly	District Wide	Done regularly	Media used to desiminate information	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	MEDIA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Enhance the monitoring and evaluation functions of the District Assembly	District Wide	Done regularly	Monitoring exercise organised	*	*	*	*	20,000	5,000	30000	DA	DPCU
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Prepare a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Document for all development plans in the District	District Wide	Done regularly	SEA Reports prepared for Plans	*	*	*	*	20,000	5,000	30000	DA	DPCU
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Deploy community police to augment the Ghana police service in the Communities	District Wide	Done regularly	Community police deployed in the communities	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	GPS	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Support the Police service in night patrol duties	District Wide	Done regularly	Logistics provided	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	GPS	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Form Community watchdog committees	District Wide	Done regularly	Watchdog committees formed	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	GPS	DA

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Discuss attitudinal change at all management meeting and staff durbars	District Wide	Done regularly	Issues of attitudinal change incorporated in district discourse	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	DEPARTMENTS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Set-up reward and incentive systems for staff	District Wide	Done regularly	Incentive system put in place	*	*	*	*	20,000	5,000	30000	DA	DEPARTMENTS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Provide funding for the National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) to conduct public education and sensitisation on the negative effects of corruption in all area councils	District Wide	Done regularly	Logistics provided	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	NCC E	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Invite the media to all public functions	District Wide	Done regularly	Media presence at all functions	*	*	*	*		5,000	0	DA	MEDIA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Constructively engage the media on regular interactions on activities of the District Assembly	District Wide	Done regularly	Media used to desiminate information	*	*	*	*		5,000	0	DA	MEDIA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1 : General Administration	Collaborate with the media to play a watchdog role and provide feed-back an actions of the DA	District Wide	Done regularly	Media used to desiminate information	*	*	*	*		5,000	0	DA	MEDIA

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Attend traditional council meetings of the paramountcies	District Wide	Done regularly	Presence at all traditional council meetings	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	CHIEFS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Attend traditional programmes and support the paramount chiefs of the District	District Wide	Done regularly	Presence at all traditional programmes	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000	DA	CHIEFS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Source the view and opinions of traditional authorities in development planning and budgeting	District Wide	Done regularly	Consultation of local and religious bodies done	*	*	*	*	5,000	0	0	DA	CHIEFS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Impress on chiefs and traditional authorities to end harmful practices in the communities	District Wide	Done regularly	Consultation of local and religious bodies done	*	*	*	*	5,000	0	0	DA	CHIEFS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Strengthen the newly formed Assin South Muslim Council	District Wide	Done regularly	Muslim council made function	*	*	*	*	2,000	0	0	DA	MUSLIM COUNCIL
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Invite religious groups to public functions and solicit views	District Wide	Done regularly	Presence of all religious groups in the District	*	*	*	*	5,000	0	0	DA	RELIGIOUS BODIES
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Engage religious bodies in the formulation and implementation of development programmes and projects	District Wide	Done regularly	Consultation of local and religious bodies done	*	*	*	*	5,000	0	0	DA	RELIGIOUS BODIES

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Use the celebration of Senior Citizens day to deliver lectures and inspire the youth and children to be patriotic	District Wide	Done regularly	Inspirational lectures delivered at functions	*	*	*	*			5,000	0	DA	DEPARTMENTS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Through the NCCE, conduct more advocacy in the communities to promote attitudinal change	District Wide	Done regularly	Sensitisations organised	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000		NCC E	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Continue to retain the services of a DA lawyer	District Wide	Done regularly	DA lawyer paid for	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000		DA	LAWYER
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Collect feedback on government policies through the client services office	District Wide	Done regularly	Feed back sought from communities	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000		DA	DPCU
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Mainstream development communication in the development plans and budgets	District Wide	Done regularly	Development communication integrated in plans	*	*	*	*	10,000	5,000	15000		DA	DPCU
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: General Administration	Have cultural performance at all events organized in the District	District Wide	Done regularly	Cultural displays done at events	*	*	*	*		5,000	0		CNC	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Support local “chop bars” to produce local dishes which will attract individuals	District Wide	Done regularly	Functional and clean chop bars	*	*	*	*		4,000	0		DA	TRADERS

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **6.0 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

#### **6.1 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

It is instructive to note that there are well laid out schemes to make the implementation and monitoring of all the development programmes and projects in the District a success. Indeed without the watchful observations and constructive inputs of various actors at various levels of the implementation of the development projects and programmes, there may be little or no success in achieving the desired results being sought.

##### **6.1.1 OBJECTIVES OF MONITORING**

The main objectives of the monitoring of activities among others include but not limited to the following:

- To ascertain the level of compliance to standards and to corrective measures where necessary.
- Identify successful interventions for replication in other areas of the District.
- Obtain periodic data for further planning.
- Promote co-ordination and balance in service provision and utilization.
- Motivate as well as strengthen the capacity of the various factors such as government departments/agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs and the private sector in the collection and utilization of data to improve on service delivery.

### **6.1.2 ACTORS INVOLVED IN MONITORING**

Various actors from all sectors will be involved in the monitoring and supervision of the development process. This actors include:

- All departmental heads
- The District planning and coordinating unit (DPCU)
- The Regional planning and coordinating unit (RPCU)
- District Assembly Members
- NGOs and CBOs operating in the district
- The Media operating in the District
- Service providers; Contractors, Consultants and Suppliers operating in the District
- Central government officials
- Chiefs and Opinion leaders in beneficiary communities
- All other beneficiary stakeholders
- Donors and donor agencies, etc.

### **6.2 MONITORING/RESULTS MATRIX**

Below is a representation of the expected monitoring and results matrix



**Table 48: Monitoring Matrix 2018 - 2021**

Development Dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
Goal as adopted in DMTDP: <b>BUILD PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>										
Policy Objective 1 (as adopted in DMTDP, 2018-2021) : ENHANCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY OF QUALITY RAW MATERIALS										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
No. of SMEs providing support to the commodity value chain	Count of SMEs that are providing support to the commodity value chain	Output	N/A	150	300	450	700		Quarterly	MoFA, DPCU
Objective 2: Improve access to land for industrial development										
Number of new industrial clusters and manufacturing enclaves developed	Count of new industrial clusters and manufacturing enclaves developed	Output	N/A	4	8	12	16		Quarterly	MOFA, BAC, RTF, DPCU
Objective 3: Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives										
No. of factories initiated and/or established under the 1D1F programme	Count of factories initiated and/or established under the 1D1F programme	Output	N/A	1	2	3	4		Quarterly	MOFA, BAC, RTF, DPCU
Objective 4: Improve business financing										
Domestic credit to private sector	Count of individuals advanced with credit facilities by Rural Banks	Output	30	60	90	120	150		Quarterly	BAC, DPCU
Objective 5: Support entrepreneurs and SME development										
Share of private sector credit to SMEs by Rural Banks	The value of credit to SMEs by RBs expressed as a percentage of total credit to the private sector	Output	N/A	40%	50%	60%	70%		Quarterly	BAC, Rural Banks, DPCU, MOFA
Objective 6: Enhance domestic trade										
Number of district modern markets and retail infrastructures developed	Count of modern market and retail infrastructure developed in the District	Output	1	2	3	4	5		Quarterly	BAC, DPCU

Objective 7: Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development											
Coverage of flagship agriculture programme of Planting for Food ad Jos: • Number of Beneficiary farmers • Number of Extension officers • Total number of jobs create	Total number of beneficiaries, extensions officers recruited and jobs created under the flagship agriculture programme of Planting for Food ad Jos.	Output								Quarterly	MOFA, DPCU
			105	400	500	600	700				
			12	30	40	50	60				
			N/A								
Objective 8: Ensure improved public investment											
Share of Agriculture budget in DA expenditure (%)	Amount of budgetary resources released for implementation of activities in the agriculture sector, expressed as percentage of total DA expenditure for a financial year	Output	<10	10>	15>	20>	20>			Quarterly	DFO, DBA, MOFA
Objective 9: Improve production efficiency and yield											
Total amount of subsidized seeds distributed to farmers (metric tonnes)	The quantity of subsidized seeds of maize, rice, sorghum, soybean and vegetables distributed to farmers	Output	N/A	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000			Quarterly	MOFA, DPCU
Extension officer-farmer ratio (excluding cocoa extension officers)	The ratio of the total extension officers to total farmer population	Output	1:700	1:500	1:400	1:300	1:200			Quarterly	MOFA, DPCU
Objective 10: Improve postharvest management											
Percentage post-harvest losses: - Maize - Rice	The quantitative or qualitative losses in storage, transport, harvest and marketing of	Output	N/A	20%	15%	10%	10%			Quarterly	MOFA, DPCU
				20%	15%	10%	10%				
				20%	15%	10%	10%				
				20%	15%	10%	10%				

- Sorghum - Cassava	agricultural produce incurred after harvest as a percentage of total production										
<b>Objective 11: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth</b>											
Number of young people engaged under the Planting for Food and Jobs	The sum of graduates and other young persons registered under the Planting for Food and Jobs initiative and provided with support, including subsidized fertilizer and seeds	Output	N/A	800	1,000	1,200	1,500			Quarterly	MOFA, DPCU, BAC
<b>Objective 12: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development</b>											
Tourist arrivals	Count of tourist arriving in the District	Output	214	500	600	700	800			Quarterly	CNC, GTDC, GTA, Manso Slave Site
Percentage change in domestic tourism: • No. of domestic tourists • Revenue accrued from fees (GH¢)	The total visits to tourist sites within the District by residents and other nationals expressed as a percentage of the previous year's totals	Output	N/A	50/100	60/600	70/700	80/800			Quarterly	CNC, GTDC, GTA, Manso Slave Site

Development Dimension: <b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>										
Goal as adopted in DMTDP: <b>CREATE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL</b>										
Policy Objective 1 (as adopted in DMTDP, 2018-2021) : <b>ENHANCE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE ACCESS TO, AND PARTICIPATION IN QUALITY EDUCATION AT ALL LEVELS</b>										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Net enrolment ratio in kindergarten, primary, JHS, SHS	Net enrolment ratio in kindergarten, primary, JHS, SHS The ratio of the number appropriately aged pupils/student enrolled in the schools to the number of children in kindergarten, primary, JHS, SHS	Output	KG= 50.6 Primary= 71.1 JHS= 32.7 SHS= 15.5	KG= 60.6 Primary= 75.1 JHS= 35.7 SHS= 20.5	KG= 65.6 Primary= 80.1 JHS= 40.7 SHS= 25.5	KG= 70.6 Primary= 85.1 JHS= 45.7 SHS= 30.5	KG= 75.6 Primary= 90.1 JHS= 50.7 SHS= 35.5		Yearly	GES
JHS3-SHS1 Transition Rate	Proportion of JHS3 students in an academic year who progress to SHS/TVET in the	Output	<50%	50%	>50%	>60%	>70%		Yearly	GES

	ensuing academic yea									
SHS Retention Rate	Proportion of a cohort starting SHS who stay on and complete SHS	Output	70%	80%	90%	100%	100%		Yearly	GES
BECE pass rate	Pupils obtaining aggregates between 6 and 36 in the BECE exams, as a percentage of all who sat for the exam	Output	40%	60%	70%	80%	90%		Yearly	GES
<b>Objective 2: Strengthen school management systems</b>										
Basic schools needing major repairs (pub./priv.) (%)	Number of basic schools that requires major repairs expressed as percentage of total number of basic schools	Output	60%	50%	40%	30%	20%		Quarterly	DPCU, GES
<b>Objective 3: Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education</b>										
Education expenditure as % of DA revenue	Total expenditure on education expressed as a percentage of revenue	Output	40%	45%	50%	50%	45%		Yearly	Finance, DPCU, Budget, GES

<b>Objective 4: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</b>											
Proportion of functional Community-based Health Planning Services (CHPS) zone	Number of functional CHPS zones/total no. of demarcated CHPS zones	Output	14/25	16/25	18/25	20/25	22/25			Yearly	GHS, DHD, DPCU
Proportion of functional ambulances and service centres - Ambulances - Service Centres	Number of functional ambulances/service centres as proportion of total number. of expected ambulances/service centres	Output	0	1	1	1	1			Yearly	GHS, DHD, DPCU
Percent of public hospitals with functional emergency team	Total number of public hospitals with trained health emergency team expressed as a percentage of total number of public hospitals	Output	0	1	1	1	1			Yearly	GHS, DHD, DPCU
Percentage of the population with valid NHIS card	The population with valid NHIS card, expressed as a percentage of total population	Output	35%	40%	50%	60%	70%			Yearly	GHS, DHD, DPCU, NHIS
<b>Objective 5: Strengthen healthcare management system</b>											
Per capita expenditure on health	Total public expenditure to the health sector, expressed as a percentage of total revenue	Output	<30%	35%	35%	35%	35%			Yearly	GHS, DHD, DPCU

<b>Objective 6: Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality</b>										
Under-five (per 1,000 live births) mortality ratio	Number of deaths occurring in children under-5 years per 1,000 live births	Output	20	20	18	16	15			GHS, DHD, DPCU
Infant (per 1,000 live births) mortality ratio	Number of deaths occurring in the first year of life per 1,000 live births	Output	32	30	30	30	25			GHS, DHD, DPCU
Still birth rate	Proportion of babies born with no signs of life at or after 28weeks gestation	Output	14 / 1000	10 /1000	10/ 1000	10/ 1000	10/ 1000			GHS, DHD, DPCU
Percent of children immunized (Penta 3) (%)	Proportion of children 12-23 months fully immunised by 12 months of age	Output	68%	75%	80%	85%	90%			GHS, DHD, DPCU
Malaria case fatality rate	Total malaria deaths in health facilities, expressed as a percentage of total malaria admissions in health facilities	Output	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			GHS, DHD, DPCU
Under-5 Malaria Case Fatality Rate	Total malaria deaths in children under-5 years in health facilities expressed as a percentage of total malaria admissions in children under-5 years in health facilities	Output	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1		Yearly	GHS, DHD, DPCU
<b>Objective 7: Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups</b>										

HIV prevalence rate	Percentage of people in the population living with HIV	Output	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%		Yearly	GHS, DHD, DPCU, CD
Percentage of PLHIV who received anti-retroviral therapy (ART)	Total number of PLHIV who received ART combination therapy per year	Output	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		Yearly	GHS, DHD, DPCU, CD
AIDS-related mortality rate	Estimated number of adults and children who have died due to AIDS-related causes in a specific year, expressed as a rate per 100 000 population	Output	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		Yearly	GHS, DHD, DPCU
HIV Retention HIV Retention	Percentage of adults and children known to be Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) 12 months after initiation of treatment	Output	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		Yearly	GHS, DHD, DPCU
<b>Objective 8: Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)</b>										
Under-5 stunting, underweight and wasting - Stunting - Underweight - Wasting	The proportion of children under 5 years whose height-for-age, weight-for-age, weight-for-height is less than two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population/group	Output	2.5%	2.0%	2.0%	1.5%	1.5%		Yearly	GHS, DHD, DPCU



Low Birth Weight	Children whose birth weight is less than 2.5kgs or	Output	2.5%	2.0%	2.0%	1.5%	1.5%		Yearly	GHS, DHD, DPCU
Exclusive Breastfeeding	The proportion of children under 6 months who are exclusively breastfed	Output	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%		Yearly	GHS, DHD, DPCU
<b>Objective 9: Improve population management</b>										
Proportion of DAs integrating population variables in their development plans	The utilization of population data in development plans	Output	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		Yearly	DPCU
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	Proportion of all women currently using modern contraceptive	Output	10%	15%	20%	30%	40%		Yearly	GHS, DHD, DPCU
<b>Objective 10: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</b>										
Percentage of population with basic access to drinking water sources	Share of population with access to basic drinking water, expressed as a percentage of total population	Output	70%	80%	90%	100%	100%		Yearly	CWSA, DWST, DPCU
Percentage of population with access to safely managed drinking water sources	Share of population with access to safely managed drinking water sources (pipe or point source within the premises or compound), expressed as a percentage of total population	Output	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%		Yearly	CWSA, DWST, DPCU
<b>Objective 11: Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services</b>										

Percentage of population with access to improved liquid waste management	Percentage of population with access to improved toilet facilities	Output	5%	10%	20%	30%	40%			EHSD, DWST, DPCU
Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free status expressed as a percentage of all communities	Output	15/174	30/174	30/174	30/174	30/174	Declaring 30 communities ODF yearly	Quarterly	EHSD, DWST, DPCU
Proportion of solid waste properly disposed of (major towns/cities)	Percentage of solid waste collected and disposed of in sanitary landfills in the large communities	Output	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%		Quarterly	EHSD, DWST, DPCU
<b>Objective 12: Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions</b>										
incidence of poverty	The proportion of the population that is poor (below poverty line of GH¢1,314)	Output	70%	50%	40%	30%	20%		Yearly	DPCU
<b>Objective 13: Reduce Income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas</b>										
Number of special development initiatives/mechanisms established	The number of special development authorities/initiatives created by the government to address development challenges of particular areas	Output	N/A	1	2	3	3	1d1f coming up PFJ coming up IPEP Coming up	Yearly	DPCU, BAC
Number of IPEP projects implemented by type.	The number of infrastructure projects undertaken under the IPEP per annum at the constituency-level	Output	4	4	8	12	15	4 water projects presently	Yearly	DPCU, DWST

<b>Objective 14: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system</b>										
Proportion of children (5-17 years) engaged in hazardous work as a percentage of all children	Proportion of children (5-17 years) engaged in hazardous work as a percentage of all children	Output	N/A	20%	15%	10%	5%		Yearly	DSW, DPCU
Percentage of children engaged in child labour	Proportion of children (5-17 years) engaged in child labour as a percentage of all children	Output	N/A	20%	15%	10%	5%		Yearly	DSW, DPCU
<b>Objective 15: Ensure the rights and entitlements of children</b>										
Incidence of child abuse cases	Number of children who become victims of violence and abuse (defilement, assault) in a given year	Output	12	10	5	5	0		Quarterly	DSW, DPCU
Reported cases of child trafficking and child abuse	The total number of cases of child trafficking and child abuse recorded by state institutions	Output	Child trafficking =4 Child Abuse = 8	Child trafficking =2 Child Abuse = 8	Child trafficking =0 Child Abuse = 5	Child trafficking =0 Child Abuse = 5	Child trafficking =0 Child Abuse =5		Quarterly	DSW, DPCU
<b>Objective 16: Ensure adequate healthcare for the aged</b>										
Percent of indigents registered under the NHIS	Number of the aged (70 years and above) with valid NHIS card, expressed as percentage of the total number of persons registered under the scheme	Output	N/A	5.2%	7%	10%	15%		Yearly	GHS, DHD, NHIS
<b>Objective 17: Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes</b>										
Percentage of women in public life	Change in number of women in administration and political leadership	Output	2	5	10	15	15	There are only 2 women holding political office	Yearly	DPCU
Reported cases of domestic violence	Number of women and girls aged	Output	8	5	3	0	0		Quarterly	DPCU

	subjected to domestic violence									
<b>Objective 18: Promote economic empowerment of women</b>										
Proportion of women with access to institutional credit	Number of women with institutional credit, including from MASLOC and other micro-finance schemes, expressed as a percentage of total number of beneficiaries	Output	70%	70%	80%	80%	80%		Quarterly	YEA, YES, BAC
<b>Objective 19: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly</b>										
Number of extremely poor households benefiting from LEAP	Total number of households that receive cash grants under LEAP	Output	520	1,500	2,000	3,000	4,000		Yearly	DSW, LEAP, DPCU
Percent of beneficiaries that have exited the cash transfer programme	LEAP beneficiaries experiencing cash transfer programme as a result improvement in their livelihood	Output	12	20	30	40	50		Quarterly	DSW, LEAP, DPCU
<b>Objective 20: Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development</b>										
Proportion of District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) released to PWDs (%)	Actual amount of DACF released to PWDs, expressed as percentage of the amount of DACF expected TO BE released to PWDs in accordance with the law	Output	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%		Quarterly	DSW, PLWDs, Finance, Budget
Proportion of persons with disabilities receiving needed assistive	Total number of persons with disabilities who are provided needed	Output	240	500	600	700	800		Quarterly	DSW, DPCU

technologies	assistive technologies									
<b>Objective 21: Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance</b>										
Percentage of PWDs in public life: - Assembly Members	Change in number of PWDs in administration and political leadership	Output	1	3	4	5	5		Yearly	DSW, PLWDs
<b>Objective 22: Promote effective participation of the youth in socio- economic development</b>										
Number of youth provided with employable skills	Count of youth provided with employable skills by Youth Enterprises Support and the Youth Employment Authority.	Output	75	90	150	200	250		Quarterly	YEA, YES, BAC
Number of existing youth development Centres revived	Count of the existing youth development centres revived by location.	Output	N/A	4	4	4	4		Yearly	DPCU
Youth unemployment rate	Number of unemployed youth between the ages of 15 years and 35 years divided by youth labour force.	Output	N/A	12.5%	10%	5%	5%		Yearly	DPCU, YEA
<b>Objective 23: Promote youth participation in politics, electoral democracy and governance</b>										
Proportion of young people in political life: • Assembly Members • Members of District Assemblies • Leadership position in major political Parties • Leaders of sub-	The number of youth, between the ages of 15 years and 35 years, in administration and political leadership including, MMDCEs, Members of District Assemblies, etc., expressed as a percentage	Output	25%	30%	35%	40%	50%		Yearly	DPCU

structures										
<b>Objective 24: Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure</b>										
Number of sporting facilities and infrastructure rehabilitated/constructed (Milestone)	Increase in total stock of District sport infrastructure	Output	N/A	1	2	2	3		Yearly	DPCU
<b>Objective 25: Build capacity for sports and recreational development</b>										
Number of local competitions organized	Increase in total number of local sports events organized	Output	4	6	8	10	12		Yearly	DPCU

<b>Development Dimension: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>										
<b>Goal as adopted in DMTDP: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT</b>										
<b>Policy Objective 1: EXPAND FOREST CONSERVATION AREAS</b>										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Coverage of protected areas (SDG 14.5.1)	A measure of the proportion of the total land and marine area designated as protected areas.	Output	5.2%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5% of land area of the District	Quarterly	Forestry Commission, DPCU, NADMO
<b>Policy Objective 2: Protect Forest Reserves</b>										

Percentage of degraded areas within areas under protection	The measurement of degraded forest reserves as a percentage of total forest reserves in the District	Output	1.8%	1.5%	1.0%	0%	0%		Quarterly	Forestry Commission, DPCU, NADMO
<b>Policy Objective 3: Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion</b>										
State of forest (Rate of deforestation)	The changes in the forest cover arising out of conversion of forested land to other uses, expressed as a percentage of total forested area of the previous year	Output	12%	10%	5%	0%	0%		Quarterly	Forestry Commission, DPCU, NADMO
<b>Policy Objective 4: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation</b>										
Number of recorded incidence of disasters across the country	Total number of disasters occurrences across the District in a year	Output	8	0	0	0	0		Quarterly	NADMO
Number of communities trained in disaster prevention and management (especially bush fires and flooding)	Total number of communities that benefit from disaster prevention and management training per annum	Output	14	20	30	40	50		Quarterly	NADMO
Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Total number of persons affected by disasters	Output	2	0	0	0	0		Quarterly	NADMO
<b>Policy Objective 5: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services</b>										
Total road maintained (km) - Trunk roads - Feeder roads	The total length of classified road network by type, measured in kilometers	Output	110km 84km	50km 50km	50km 50km	50km 50km	50km 50km	100km of roads done annually	Quarterly	DWD, DPCU

<b>Policy Objective 6: Expand the digital landscape</b>										
Total network coverage in the District	Number of communities with mobile network coverage	Output	124	150	160	170	172		Quarterly	Telcos, DPCU
<b>Policy Objective 7: Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements</b>										
Percentage implementation of District Spatial Development Framework	The number of communities with Spatial Development Framework	Output	4	20	40	60	80		Quarterly	LUSPD, DWD, DPCU
<b>Policy Objective 8: Enhance quality of life in rural areas</b>										
Proportion of rural population with access to basic services (%): - Education - Health - Water	Proportion of rural population with access to basic social services such as education and health	Output	60 48 70	80 80 80	90 90 90	100 100 100	100 100 100		Quarterly	DWST, GES, GHS, DHD

<b>Development Dimension: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>										
<b>Goal as adopted in DMTDP: Maintain A Stable, United and Safe Society</b>										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
<b>Policy Objective 1: Improve Decentralized Planning</b>										
Work planning by departments	The number of Departments submitting plans and budgets	Output	8	11	11	11	11	All 11 departments in the District	Quarterly	DPCU
<b>Policy Objective 2: Strengthen the coordinating and administrative functions of District Assembly</b>										
Financing of Departments	The number of departments supported with funds and logistics to operate based on budgets submitted	Output	8	11	11	11	11	All 11 departments in the District	Quarterly	DCD, DCE
<b>Policy Objective 3: Deepen transparency and public accountability</b>										



Number of ARIC recommendations implemented	The number of ARIC recommendations in the report implemented by DA	Output	6/6	0	6/6	6/6	6/6	All recommendations	Quarterly	DCD, DCE
<b>Policy Objective 4: Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue</b>										
Number of Public For a with citizens held	The number of Meet-the-Press series, budget dissemination workshops, town hall meetings, etc. organized	Output	8	8	10	12	14		Quarterly	DPCU, ISD
<b>Policy Objective 5: Promote culture in the development process</b>										
Percentage of cases of chieftaincy disputes resolved	Number of chieftaincy disputes resolved, expressed as a percentage of total disputes recorded	Output	2/4	4/4	0	0	0		Quarterly	DISEC
	Number of times engaged with traditional authorities	Output	4	6	8	10	10		Quarterly	DPCU

### 6.3 DATA COLLECTION, COLLATION, ANALYSIS

Data will be collected from primary as well as secondary sources for the purpose of monitoring. When it becomes necessary, there will be data verification of secondary data for planning and review purposes.

Below is a matrix indicating how and when data will be gathered.

**Table 49: Data Collection Matrix**

<b>BROAD CATEGORY</b>	<b>INDICATOR TYPE</b>	<b>DATA COLLECTION METHOD</b>	<b>TIME</b>
Training and capacity building; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional</li> <li>• community level</li> </ul>	Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of reports,</li> <li>• Surveys,</li> <li>• field visits ,</li> </ul>	Quarterly 1 <sup>st</sup> March to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 1 <sup>st</sup> June to 30 <sup>th</sup> June 1 <sup>st</sup> September to 30 <sup>th</sup> September 1 <sup>st</sup> December to 20 <sup>th</sup> December
Sensitizations, outreach and community engagements	Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of reports,</li> <li>• Surveys,</li> <li>• field visits ,</li> </ul>	Quarterly 1 <sup>st</sup> March to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 1 <sup>st</sup> June to 30 <sup>th</sup> June 1 <sup>st</sup> September to 30 <sup>th</sup> September 1 <sup>st</sup> December to 20 <sup>th</sup> December
Physical infrastructure development; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• construction,</li> <li>• rehabilitations and</li> <li>• extensions</li> </ul>	Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of reports,</li> <li>• Surveys,</li> <li>• field visits ,</li> </ul>	Quarterly 1 <sup>st</sup> March to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 1 <sup>st</sup> June to 30 <sup>th</sup> June 1 <sup>st</sup> September to 30 <sup>th</sup> September 1 <sup>st</sup> December to 20 <sup>th</sup> December
Institutional performance, executions of mandates	Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of reports,</li> <li>• Surveys,</li> <li>• field visits ,</li> </ul>	Quarterly 1 <sup>st</sup> March to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 1 <sup>st</sup> June to 30 <sup>th</sup> June 1 <sup>st</sup> September to 30 <sup>th</sup> September 1 <sup>st</sup> December to 20 <sup>th</sup> December
Empowerments; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• social and</li> <li>• economic</li> </ul>	Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of reports,</li> <li>• Surveys,</li> <li>• field visits ,</li> </ul>	Quarterly 1 <sup>st</sup> March to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 1 <sup>st</sup> June to 30 <sup>th</sup> June 1 <sup>st</sup> September to 30 <sup>th</sup> September 1 <sup>st</sup> December to 20 <sup>th</sup> December

## **6.4 REPORTING ON MONITORING ACTIVITIES**

The DPCU together with stakeholders will undertake quarterly monitoring and prepare quarterly reports in line with the NDPCs guidelines for onward submission to various institutions including:

- Regional Coordinating Council (RCC)
- Regional Coordinating and Planning (RPCU)
- Ministry of local government and rural development (MLGRD)
- Local Government Service (LGS)
- National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)
- Project Financiers (Donors, DACF, DDF)

## **6.5 MID – YEAR REVIEW**

Besides quarterly monitoring of activities, there DA will undertake mid-year review of the annual work plans to ascertain:

- The progress made in implementing the year's activities.
- Status of implementation of programmes, projects and activities.
- The extent of achievement of indicators in the plan and budget.
- Outstanding activities and their continued relevance to area and district development
- Identify programmes, projects that can be rolled over to the ensuing year

## **6.6 DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY**

A crucial step in the implementation process is how to share M&E information with all relevant stakeholders and decision makers.

The DPCU would therefore prepare a dissemination and communications strategy. This will include:

- Arrangements for distribution of the quarterly and annual progress reports,
- Creation of awareness:
  - Through announcements, discussions and broadcast on the local FM stations and community information centers on the DMTDP, Annual Progress Reports and Composite Budgets.
  - On the roles and expectations of the stakeholders in the implementation of the District programmes to improve living conditions for the period 2018-2021
- Organization of meetings with Assembly Members and Unit Committee Heads who must then take the messages back to their communities.
  - Holding of workshops and community meetings at central locations.
  - Use of social media such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter.
- Promotion of:
  - Dialogue and generate feedback on the performance of the district
  - Access and management of expectations of the public concerning the services of the District.

**Table 50: Communication Strategy Matrix**

ACTIVITY	PURPOSE	AUDIENCE	METHODS/TOOL	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBILITY
Meet the General Assembly	To create awareness on the DMTDP	District Assembly Members	Meetings with audiovisual	Bi-annually	DPCU, DCE
	To get them to appreciate the DMTD				
	Provide update on status of implementation				
Community Sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional authorities etc	Meetings with audiovisual	Annually	DPCU, Assembly Members
Heads of Department Meeting	To get them to appreciate the DMTD	Heads and staff of	Meetings with audiovisual	Annually	DPCU

	Provide update on status of implementation	Decentralized departments		Quarterly	DPCU
Radio talk show and discussion	Provide update on status of implementation	The general public	Talk show, phone ins	Quarterly	District Information Officer
Announcement on Community Information Centers	Provide update on status of implementation	The general public	Announcements	Quarterly	District Information Officer
Publish report on District website and social media accounts	Provide update on status of implementation	The general public	Publication on website	Quarterly	District Information Officer

## 6.7 EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT

In the course of implementation, a midterm evaluation will be carried out in 2019 and the result and recommendations will be discussed at a stakeholder Workshop before the end of the year, 2019. This is expected to ensure that the outputs of activities are impacting positively on the lives of beneficiaries.

The evaluation will focus on:

- Consistency of activities and results with national objectives
- Cost effectiveness and efficiency of delivery of projects/programmes
- Accessibility of output to beneficiaries
- Effects on beneficiaries, both negative and positive
- Fall outs or spill overs or ripple effects of activities being implemented

Below is an evaluation matrix for the DMTDP 2018 – 2021

**Table 51: Evaluation Matrix**

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS</b>	<b>EVALUATION CRITERIA</b>	<b>PARTICIPANTS</b>	<b>EXPECTED RESPONSES</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevance</li> <li>• Efficiency</li> <li>• Effectiveness</li> <li>• Impact</li> <li>• Sustainability</li> </ul>	Traders, Youth, Community Members	(Negative or Positive Impacts)	Repackage, Continue or Discontinue
Social Development		Community members, GHS, GES, MOFA, DSW, etc	(Negative or Positive Impacts)	Repackage, Continue or Discontinue
Environmental Conservation and Infrastructure Development		Community Members, Traders, Chiefs, etc.	(Negative or Positive Impacts)	Repackage, Continue or Discontinue
Governance and Civic Responsibility		Staff of DA, Staff of decentralized Departments, Community members, Assembly members, NGOs and Civil Society Organizations	(Negative or Positive Impacts)	Repackage, Continue or Discontinue

## **6.8 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING & EVALUATION**

The DA will use a Participatory M&E approach to supervise the implementation of activities in the District Medium Term Development Plan. PM&E refers to the practice where all key stakeholders are directly involved in the M&E design and implementation process. It is a valuable tool used to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met these expectations, especially of the poor and the vulnerable in society. The following PM&E methods, will be used depending on the project or programme to be monitored:

- Participatory Rural Appraisal.
- Citizen Report Card.
- Community Score Card.
- Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys.

The DPCUs will consider the following steps in planning for PM&E:

- Deciding on the need for PM&E.
- Deciding on the PM&E method to use.
- Identifying the key stakeholders.
- Identifying a lead facilitator.
- Determining the performance questions.
- Determining the resources and time available.
- Defining a TOR for the lead facilitator or consultant.
- Training the team to carry out the PM&E.

## **6.9 CONCLUSION**

This plan is to provide direction and guide the overall framework for development in the District. It is prepared with reference to development aspirations of the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies of government. It therefore supports national development agenda. The plan is flexible and allows changes, which may occur during implementation process or even capture an unforeseen circumstance during the plan preparation period.

It is hoped that the extensive consultation with the various Area Councils, opinion leaders, chiefs and elders, decentralized and centralized departments, N.G.O' s, Assembly Members and civil societies will not be vein.

All stakeholders are expected to play positive roles toward the successful implementation of the development plan. The above is crucial to enable Assin South District take a giant step towards poverty reduction and growth.

## **APPENDIXES**

### **APPENDIX 1:**

#### **DISTRICT PLANNING AND CO-ORDINATING UNIT MEMBERSHIP**

<b>NAME</b>	<b>DESIGNATION</b>
JONATHAN BENEFO	District Co-Ordinating Director
ADAM ABUBAKAR SADIK	District Planning Officer
DAVID BAIDEN	District Budget Analyst
POBI DONKOR	District Finance Officer
EBENEZER KOOMSON	District Director Of Health
SALLY NELLY COLEMAN	District Director Of Education
JOSEPH DEGRAFT SACKY	District Director Of Agric
MATILDA JENIFER BUCKMAN	Community Development Officer
SETH ADU-KWAKYE	Head, District Works Department
EMMANUEL J.K BOADI	Head, Works Sub-Committee
EMMANUEL APPIA ANTWI	Head, Development Planning Sub-Committee



**APPENDIX 2**  
**SPATIAL MAPS OF DISTRICT**

**APPENDIX 3**  
**PHOTOGRAPHS OF STAKEHOLDERS DURING A PUBLIC FORUM**

**APPENDIX 4:**