



AWUTU SENYA DISTRICT
ASSEMBLY

MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT
PLAN 2018 - 2021



[DATE]

[COMPANY NAME]

[Company address]

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| CHAPTER ONE | 1 |
| 1. PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE | 1 |
| 1.2 Performance of the District from 2014 To 2017 | 2 |
| 1.2.1 Total releases from Government of Ghana and all other Sources | 45 |
| 1.2.2 Key Challenges | 47 |
| 1.2.3 Lessons Learnt | 47 |
| 1.3 Current Situation or Baseline / Profile of the District | 48 |
| 1.3.1 Geo-Physical Features | 48 |
| 1.3.1.1 Location and Size..... | 48 |
| 1.3.1.2 Climate | 48 |
| 1.3.1.3 Vegetation | 52 |
| 1.3.1.4 Relief and Drainage | 53 |
| 1.3.1.5 Soils | 52 |
| 1.3.2 Political and Administrative Structure | 49 |
| 1.3.2.1 Departments of the Assembly..... | 56 |
| 1.3.2.2 Other Decentralized Public Institutions | 57 |
| 1.3.2.3 Non-Governmental Organizations in the District..... | 57 |
| 1.8.4 District Map as captured in National, Regional and District Contexts | 58 |
| 1.3.3 Religious and Cultural Structure | 57 |
| 1.3.3.1 Chieftaincy..... | 57 |
| 1.3.3.2 Culture and Ethnicity..... | 57 |
| 1.3.3.3 Religion..... | 57 |
| 1.3.4 Economic Characteristics | 58 |
| 1.3.4.1 Economically active and Inactive people | 58 |
| 1.3.4.2 Crop Farming..... | 58 |
| 1.3.4.3 Agro- processing..... | 58 |
| 1.10.4 Constraint to livestock Enterprise | 60 |
| 1.3.4.5 Fishing | 60 |
| 1.3.4.6 Food Security..... | 60 |
| 1.3.4.7 Commerce | 60 |
| 1.3.4.8 Local Economic Development | 61 |
| 1.3.4.9 Tourism | 62 |
| 1.3.4.10 Information Communication Technology | 62 |
| 1.3.4.11 Use of internet | 63 |
| 1.3.4.12 Power/Energy..... | 63 |
| 1.3.4.13 Road Network/Transportation | 64 |
| 1.3.5 Demographic Characteristics | 64 |

| | |
|---|------------|
| 1.3.5.1 Population | 64 |
| 1.3.5.2 Age distribution | 64 |
| 1.3.5.3 Dependency ratio | 66 |
| 1.3.5.4 Fertility, mortality and migration | 67 |
| 1.3.5.5 Fertility | 68 |
| 1.3.6 Social Characteristics | 68 |
| 1.3.6.1 Poverty Situation | 68 |
| 1.3.6.2 Education..... | 71 |
| 1.3.6.3 Health | 73 |
| 1.3.6.4 sTop Ten diseases..... | 76 |
| 1.3.6.5 HIV/AIDS..... | 77 |
| 1.3.6.6 Teenage Pregnancy | 77 |
| 1.3.6.4 Migration | 78 |
| 1.3.6.5 Natural Resources | 79 |
| 1.3.6.6 Gender Analysis..... | 79 |
| 1.3.6.7 Disability..... | 82 |
| 1.3.6.8 Water | 82 |
| 1.3.6.9 Sanitation | 83 |
| 1.3.6.10 Climate Change | 84 |
| 1.4 Summary of key development issues of GSGDA II | 86 |
| CHAPTER TWO | 88 |
| 2.1 DEVELOPMENT ISSUES WITH IMPLICATION FOR 2018-2021 | 88 |
| 2.1.1 Community Needs and Aspiration | 88 |
| 2.1.2 Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2010-2013 | 89 |
| 2.3 Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021..... | 91 |
| 2.4 Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018-2021..... | 92 |
| 2.5 Adopted Goals and Issues of SMTDP of District | 95 |
| 2.6 Prioritisation of Development Issues..... | 98 |
| 2.6.1 POCC Analysis | 99 |
| CHAPTER THREE | 106 |
| 3.1 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, SUB-GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES | 106 |
| 3.1.2 Population Projection – 2010-2021..... | 106 |
| 3.1.3 Development projections for 2018-2021 | 106 |
| 3.1.4 Adoption of objectives and strategies | 109 |

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| CHAPTER FOUR | 117 |
| 4. PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES OF THE DISTRICT | 117 |
| 4.1 MMDA’s adopted goal: | 117 |
| 4.2 Programme of Action | 125 |
| 4.3 Indicative Financial Strategy..... | 139 |
| CHAPTER FIVE | 141 |
| 5. ANNUAL ACTION PLAN OF DISTRICT | 141 |
| CHAPTER SIX | 163 |
| 6. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION..... | 163 |
| 6.1 Introduction | 163 |
| 6.1.1 Roles of DPCU..... | 163 |
| 6.1.2 Role of Traditional Authorities and Civil Society Organizations | 164 |
| 6.1.3 Role of Development Partners | 164 |
| 6.2 Monitoring Matrix | 165 |
| 6.3.1 Data collection/result matrix | 170 |
| 6.5 Reporting Arrangement | 174 |
| 6.6 Communication Strategy..... | 174 |
| 6.6.1 Objectives..... | 175 |
| 6.6.2 Situational Analysis | 175 |
| 6.7 Communication matrix | 176 |
| 6.8 Evaluation..... | 177 |
| 6.8.1 Stakeholder Analysis | 177 |
| 6.10.1 Participatory M&E..... | 181 |

CHAPTER ONE

1. PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE

1.1 District Development Focus

The District Development Goal and Objectives serves as the focal point or guide that the plan formulation would be aimed at achieving. These would be formulated based directly on the major development priority issues and problems identified in the District. Again, they would be formulated in consonance with the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) 2018-2021 which is christened “Agenda for Job: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All”.

The development focus for the medium term 2018-2021 is crafted in line with the Assembly’s Vision, Mission and Responsibilities which are as follows:

- I. **Vision:** “The Awutu Senya District Assembly aspires to create an attractive knowledge-based society with the enabling environment which provides equal opportunities and potentials for socio-economic development for her people”.
- II. **Mission:** The District Assembly exists to facilitate improvement in the 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.
- III. **Core Values:** Share the same Core Values as our mother Service (Office of the Head of Local Government Service) which are: Accountability, Client-oriented, Creativity, Diligence, Discipline, Equity, Integrity, Innovativeness, Loyalty, Commitment, Anonymity, Impartiality, Permanence, Timeliness and Transparency”
- IV. **Functions:** The functions of the Awutu Senya District Assembly are basically derived from statute, as mandated by Local Governance Act 936, 2016 and Legislative Instrument No. 2024 of 2012, which created it. These functions, which are broadly aimed at attaining its objectives and fulfilling its mission of improving the quality of life of its people, are to:
 - be responsible for preparation and submission of the District development plans and budgets to the relevant Central Government Agency/Ministry through the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC);
 - formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources for the development of the district;
 - promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;

- initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
- be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
- working in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies be responsible for the maintenance for the security and public safety in the district;
- ensure ready access to courts and public tribunals in the district for the promotion of justice;
- initiate, sponsor or carry out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by Local Governance Act 936 or any other enactment and;
- to effectively and efficiently perform these functions, the Assembly requires variety of skills and professionals to man its various posts created to operate its organization structure.

With this Vision, Mission and responsibilities, the Assembly shall within the medium Term (2014-2017), seek to significantly improve upon the quality of life of all persons irrespective of their race, sex, or any other consideration. This is to be achieved with the support and collaboration of all departments, agencies, individuals and the substructures of the district Assembly in a co-ordinated manner for the achievement of a holistic development for the District and its people.

This would be done bearing in mind the following:

- The 40 year National Development Plan requirements and targets
- The Potentials and Opportunities available in the Assembly
- The Sub-district perspectives and community aspirations
- The Sustainable Development Goals

1.2 Performance of the District from 2014 To 2017

The performance of the District during the implementation of the 2014 – 2017 is not all good but all the same creditable. The implementation was bedevilled with challenges and hitches generated by funds unavailability and logistical constraints. Table 1 below gives detail performance of the district during the implementation of the phased out medium term plan.

Table 1 : Performance of the MMDA from 2014 to 2017

| Period | Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Transformation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | | | | | | |
|--------|---|---------------------------------|---|-------------|------------------------|--|---|
| | Policy Objective(s): <i>Improve post-production management; and Promote agricultural mechanization;</i> | | | | | | |
| | Programme | Sub-Programme | Broad Project / Activities | Indicators | | | Remarks |
| | | | Baseline (2013) | MTDP Target | Achievement | | |
| 2014 | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | Agricultural Development | Establishment of crop production demonstrations to enhance the adoption of improved technologies on maize by September 2017 | | 10 demos | 6 demos done | |
| | | | Conduct farmer field days for each established Demo plot annually | | 10 X 4 times each year | 24 out of 40 field days conducted | Not achieving target was caused by lack of funds. 16 not done |
| | | | Strengthen selected Maize and Cassava FBOs along the value chain each year | | 10 FBOs | 5 FBOs capacities on value chain activities strengthened | Efforts would be made to train the remaining 5 in 2017 subject to availability of funds |
| | | | Training of input dealers on proper handling of agrochemicals | | 10 Input Dealers | 5 Input dealers trained | Efforts would be made to train the remaining in 2017 subject to availability of funds |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|----------------------|---|---|
| | | | Train fish farmers on pond management practices and improved feeding practices in selected communities annually | | 10 Fish Farmers | 10 Fish farmers trained | |
| | | | Introduce improved livestock breed and conduct trainings for selected farmers on housing and feed management by Dec. each year | | 10 livestock farmers | 10 fish farmers supported and trained | Successfully achieved |
| | | | Promotion of local food, nutrition improvement, processing and home management in communities by Dec, 2016 | | 40 communities | 19 communities trained | Unavailability of funds to execute the programme completely |
| | | | Organize training workshops for tractor operators on proper tillage practices by March ,2016 | | 5 operators | 4 tractor operators trained | |
| | | | Sensitize selected FBOs/individuals on ownership and management of mechanization service centers by Feb, 2017 | | 10 FBOs/ farmers | 10 FBOs and Individuals trained | Achieved |
| | | | Link a private sector operator to establish mechanization services centers in selected | | 2 community centers | 1 community accessed mechanization services | The remaining community was reluctant to access the |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| | | | communities by Dec. 2017 | | | | support of the department |
| | | | Establish and equip veterinary clinics by Dec. 2017. | | 2 | No veterinary clinic established | Unavailability of funds to execute the programme |
| | | | Vaccination campaign for poultry and livestock against (NCD, PPR, rabies) by Dec, 2017 | | 10,000 poultry & 5,000 livestock | About 60% vaccination achieved for poultry and 35% for livestock | Patronage was low and vaccines expensive for farmers |
| | | | Training of AEA,s and DAOs in post-harvest handling technologies by September 2017 | | 2 training Sessions | 1 training Organized | Unavailability of funds to execute the programme completely |
| | | | Training for selected FBOs (producers, processors and marketers) in post-harvest management by October, 2017 | | 20 FBOs | 20 FBOs trained | Achieved successfully |
| | | | Strengthen selected Cassava, maize FBOs and out growers in selected communities along the value chain in thriving Agric to business by December, 2017 | | 7 Cassava FBO, 5 Maize FBO, 2 Out-growers | 2 Cassava FBO, 1 Maize FBO, 0 outgrower | Unavailability of funds to execute the programme completely |
| | | | Build capacities of selected FBOs (crops, | | 10 FBOs | Capacities of 3 FBOs | Resource unavailability |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| | | | livestock, poultry etc) in Agribusiness by December, 2017 | | | enhanced | |
| | | | Facilitate linkage of some cassava and maize FBOs to credit sources and industry by Sept, 2017 | | 5 FBOs | 2 FBOs linked to credit source | The remaining FBOs were reluctant to access the support of the department |
| | | | Facilitate the linkage of FBOs to favorable markets for small ruminants and poultry by Dec, 2017 | | 10 FBOs | 4 FBOs linked to markets | |
| | | | Develop new breeders schemes and FBOs for small ruminants, poultry and piggery by Dec. 2017 | | 2 breeders & 2 FBOs | 0 breeder & 0 FBOs | Unavailability of funds was the cause of the no-show |
| | | | Creation of attractive avenues or centers for supporting agriculture activities for farmers by December, 2017 | | 3 centers | 3 Centers developed | Achieved |
| | | | Collaborate with other development partners to procure protective clothing and logistics for field staff by March 2017 | | Logistics for 5 staff | No logistic support | Unavailability of funds to execute the programme |
| | | | Collaborate with the District Assembly and others to Organize national farmers day annually | | 1 each year | 1 Farmers Day organized | Successful with support of MP and private sector |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|----------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|
| | | | Collaborate with the planning unit of the District Assembly to develop a comprehensive district annual work & plan budget by August 2017 | | 1 | 1 work plan developed | Target achieved with support of the Planning and Budget units of Assembly |
| | | | Liaise with the District Assembly to formulate bye-laws on the implementation of use of standards and grades in the District by Dec, 2017 | | Gazette bye-law | No Bye -law in place | Unavailability of funds to execute the programme |
| | | | Reduce post-harvest losses in cassava and maize from 25%-35% and from 30% -40% respectively by Dec. 2017 | 25%-35% and 30% -40% | 25%-55% for cassava 30% -60% for maize | 25% for Cassava 30% for maize | Achieved minimum target |
| | | | Facilitate the provision of improved storage facilities along the value chain in some selected communities by Dec, 2017 | | 1 | No single facility in place | Unavailability of funds to execute the programme |
| | | | Pilot grading and standardization systems for Maize and cassava commodities in selected communities and major markets by Dec. 2017 | | 1 commodity and 1 community | No system in place | Unavailability of funds to execute the programme |
| Policy Objective(s): <i>Promote sustainable environment, land and water management; and Ensure sustainable management of natural resources</i> | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT | Natural Resource Conservation | Identify and document important Natural resource potential of the District | 0 | 10 | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Reclamation of 10 degraded lands | 0 | 0 | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Sensitize on the need to adopt green economy | | 6 Area councils | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Sensitize traditional rulers on the need to protect forest enclaves | | 2 sensitisation workshops | 1 | |
| | | | Organize capacity building workshop for Assembly and Unit committee members on importance of natural resource conservation | | At area council levels (6 number) | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | Disaster prevention and Management | Procure landfill site for waste disposal | | 1 | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Promote the use of litter bins in households | | Bi-Monthly | Achieved | Successful |
| | | | Support the National Sanitation campaign | | Monthly | Monthly cleanup done | Successful |
| | | | Procure and distribute litter bins to households | | 50 | 20 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Identify and develop a database of old and new disaster prone areas | | | Database developed | Successful |
| | | | Support NADMO to deal with impact of Natural disasters | | | Support provided | successful |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|------------------------|---|---|
| | | | Organize fora to create awareness on natural disasters, risks and vulnerability | | At all area councils | Not done | Resource constraints |
| 2015 | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | Agricultural Development | Establishment of crop production demonstrations to enhance the adoption of improved technologies on maize by September 2017 | | 10 demos | 7 demonstrations | |
| | | | Conduct farmer field days for each established Demo plot annually | | 10 X 4 times each year | 28 out of 40 field days conducted | Not achieving target was caused by lack of funds |
| | | | Strengthen selected Maize and Cassava FBOs along the value chain each year | | 10 FBOs | 10 FBOs capacities on value chain activities strengthened | Achieved successfully |
| | | | Training of input dealers on proper handling of agrochemicals | | 10 Input Dealers | 9 Input dealers trained | Achieved |
| | | | Train fish farmers on pond management practices and improved feeding practices in selected communities annually | | 10 Fish Farmers | 5 Fish farmers trained | Unavailability of funds to execute the programme completely |
| | | | Introduce improved livestock breed and conduct trainings for selected farmers on | | 10 livestock farmers | 5 livestock farmers supported and trained | Unavailability of funds to execute the |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|----------------------------------|---|---|
| | | | housing and feed management by Dec. each year | | | | programme completely |
| | | | Organize training workshops for tractor operators on proper tillage practices by March ,2016 | | 5 operators | No tractor operator trained | Unavailability of funds to execute the programme |
| | | | Link a private sector operator to establish mechanization services centers in selected communities by Dec. 2017 | | 2 community centers | 2 community accessed mechanization services | Achieved |
| | | | Vaccination campaign for poultry and livestock against (NCD, PPR, rabies) by Dec, 2017 | | 10,000 poultry & 5,000 livestock | 9000 poultry 2000 livestock vaccinated | Unavailability of funds to execute the programme completely |
| | | | Training of AEA,s and DAOs in post-harvest handling technologies by September 2017 | | 2 training Sessions | 2 training organized | Achieved |
| | | | Training for selected FBOs (producers, processors and marketers) in post-harvest management by October, 2017 | | 20 FBOs | 16 FBOs trained | |
| | | | Strengthen selected Cassava, maize FBOs and out growers in selected communities along the | | 7 Cassava FBO, 5 Maize FBO, | 5 Cassava, 2 Maize, 1 Outgrower | Unavailability of funds to execute the |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|---------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| | | | value chain in thriving Agric to business by December, 2017 | | 2 Out-growers | | programme completely |
| | | | Build capacities of selected FBOs (crops, livestock, poultry etc) in Agribusiness by December, 2017 | | 10 FBOs | Capacities of 4 FBOs enhanced | The remaining FBOs were reluctant to access the support of the department |
| | | | Facilitate linkage of some cassava and maize FBOs to credit sources and industry by Sept, 2017 | | 5 FBOs | 1 FBOs linked to credit source | The remaining FBOs were reluctant to access the support of the department |
| | | | Facilitate the linkage of FBOs to favorable markets for small ruminants and poultry by Dec, 2017 | | 10 FBOs | 5 FBOs linked to markets | |
| | | | Develop new breeders schemes and FBOs for small ruminants, poultry and piggery by Dec. 2017 | | 2 breeders & 2 FBOs | 1 breeder & 1 FBOs | |
| | | | Creation of attractive avenues or centers for supporting agriculture activities for farmers by December, 2017 | | 3 centers | 2 Centers developed | |
| | | | Collaborate with the District Assembly and others to Organize | | 1 each year | 1 Farmers Day organized | Successful with support of MP and private sector |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------------|---|
| | | | national farmers day annually | | | | |
| | | | Collaborate with the planning unit of the District Assembly to develop a comprehensive district annual work & plan budget by August 2017 | | 1 | 1 work plan developed | Target achieved with support of the Planning and Budget units of Assembly |
| | | | Liaise with the District Assembly to formulate bye-laws on the implementation of use of standards and grades in the District by Dec, 2017 | | Gazette bye-law | No Bye -law in place | Unavailability of funds to execute the programme |
| | | | Reduce post-harvest losses in cassava and maize from 25%-35% and from 30% -40% respectively by Dec. 2017 | | 25%-55% for cassava 30% -60% for maize | 30% for Cassav 30% for maize | Achieved minimum target |
| Policy Objective(s): <i>Promote sustainable environment, land and water management; and Ensure sustainable management of natural resources</i> | | | | | | | |
| | ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT | Natural Resource Conservation | Identify and document important Natural resource potential of the District | 0 | 10 | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Reclamation of 10 degraded lands | 0 | 0 | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Sensitize traditional rulers on the need to protect forest enclaves and other natural resources | | 2 sensitisation workshops | 1 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|---|---|--|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | | Encourage tree planting exercises at institutional levels | | 10 schools | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | Disaster prevention and Management | Procure landfill site for waste disposal | | 1 | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Promote the use of litter bins in house holder | | Bi-Monthly | Achieved | Successful |
| | | | Support the National Sanitation campaign | | Monthly | Monthly cleanup done | Successful |
| | | | Procure and distribute litter bins to households | | 50 | 20 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Identify and develop a database of old and new disaster prone areas | | | Database developed | Successful |
| | | | Support NADMO to deal with impact of Natural disasters | | | Support provided | successful |
| | | | Organize fora to create awareness on natural disasters, risks and vulnerability | | At all area councils | Not done | Resource constraints |
| 2016 | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | Agricultural Development | Establishment of crop production demonstrations to enhance the adoption of improved technologies on maize by September 2017 | | 10 demos | 4 demonstrations | |
| | | | Conduct farmer field days for each established Demo plot annually | | 10 X 4 times each year | 16 out of 40 field days conducted | Not achieving target was caused by lack of funds |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|----------------------|---|---|
| | | | Establish farmer field schools in cassava production each year | | 16 FFF | 0 out of the targeted 16 sponsored by FAO | Not achieving target was caused by lack of funds |
| | | | Strengthen selected Maize and Cassava FBOs along the value chain each year | | 10 FBOs | 10 FBOs capacities on value chain activities strengthened | Achieved |
| | | | Training of input dealers on proper handling of agrochemicals | | 10 Input Dealers | 12 Input dealers trained | Over achieved |
| | | | Train fish farmers on pond management practices and improved feeding practices in selected communities annually | | 10 Fish Farmers | 8 Fish farmers trained | Efforts would be made to train the remaining in 2017 subject to availability of funds |
| | | | Introduce improved livestock breed and conduct trainings for selected farmers on housing and feed management by Dec. each year | | 10 livestock farmers | 8 livestock farmers supported and trained | Successfully achieved |
| | | | Promotion of local food, nutrition improvement, processing and home management in communities by Dec, 2016 | | 40 communities | 0 communities trained | Unavailability of funds to execute the programme completely |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|----------------------------------|--|---|
| | | | Organize training workshops for tractor operators on proper tillage practices by March ,2016 | | 5 operators | 0 tractor operators trained | |
| | | | Sensitize selected FBOs/individuals on ownership and management of mechanization service centers by Feb, 2017 | | 20 FBOs/ farmers | 7 FBOs and Individuals trained | The remaining would be completed in 2017 |
| | | | Link a private sector operator to establish mechanization services centers in selected communities by Dec. 2017 | | 2 community centers | No community accessed | Not achieved due to unavailability of funds |
| | | | Establish and equip veterinary clinics by Dec. 2017. | | 2 | No veterinary clinic established | Unavailability of funds to execute the programme |
| | | | Vaccination campaign for poultry and livestock against (NCD, PPR, rabies) by Dec, 2017 | | 10,000 poultry & 5,000 livestock | About 60% vaccination achieved for poultry and 35% for livestock | Unavailability of funds to execute the programme completely |
| | | | Training of AEA,s and DAOs in post-harvest handling technologies by September 2017 | | 2 training Sessions | 1 training organized | Unavailability of funds to execute the programme completely |
| | | | Training for selected FBOs (producers, | | 20 FBOs | 20 FBOs trained | Achieved successfully |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| | | | processors and marketers) in post-harvest management by October, 2017 | | | | |
| | | | Strengthen selected Cassava, maize FBOs and out growers in selected communities along the value chain in thriving Agric to business by December, 2017 | | 7 Cassava FBO, 5 Maize FBO, 2 Out-growers | 2 Cassava FBO, 1 Maize FBO, 0 outgrower | Unavailability of funds to execute the programme completely |
| | | | Build capacities of selected FBOs (crops, livestock, poultry etc) in Agribusiness by December, 2017 | | 10 FBOs | Capacities of 3 FBOs enhanced | The remaining FBOs were reluctant to access the support of the department |
| | | | Facilitate linkage of some cassava and maize FBOs to credit sources and industry by Sept, 2017 | | 5 FBOs | 2 FBOs linked to credit source | The remaining FBOs were reluctant to access the support of the department |
| | | | Facilitate the linkage of FBOs to favorable markets for small ruminants and poultry by Dec, 2017 | | 10 FBOs | 4 FBOs linked to markets | |
| | | | Develop new breeders schemes and FBOs for small ruminants, poultry and piggery by Dec. 2017 | | 2 breeders & 2 FBOs | 0 breeder & 0 FBOs | Unavailability of funds was the cause of the no-show |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| | | | Creation of attractive avenues or centers for supporting agriculture activities for farmers by December, 2017 | | 3 centers | 3 Centers developed | Achieved |
| | | | Collaborate with other development partners to procure protective clothing and logistics for field staff by March 2017 | | Logistics for 5 staff | No logistic support | Unavailability of funds to execute the programme |
| | | | Collaborate with the District Assembly and others to Organize national farmers day annually | | 1 each year | 1 Farmers Day organized | Successful with support of MP and private sector |
| | | | Collaborate with the planning unit of the District Assembly to develop a comprehensive district annual work & plan budget by August 2017 | | 1 | 1 work plan developed | Target achieved with support of the Planning and Budget units of Assembly |
| | | | Liaise with the District Assembly to formulate bye-laws on the implementation of use of standards and grades in the District by Dec, 2017 | | Gazette bye-law | No Bye -law in place | Unavailability of funds to execute the programme |
| | | | Reduce post-harvest losses in cassava and maize from 25%-35% and from 30% -40% respectively by Dec. 2017 | | 25%-55% for cassava 30% -60% for maize | About 35% post-harvest loss reduction in cassava, 30% for maize | Achieved minimum target |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | |
| | Policy Objective(s): <i>Promote sustainable environment, land and water management; and Ensure sustainable management of natural resources</i> | | | | | | |
| | ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT | Natural Resource Conservation | Identify and document important Natural resource potential of the District | 0 | 10 | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Reclamation of 10 degraded lands | 0 | 0 | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Sensitize traditional rulers on the need to protect forest enclaves and other natural resources | | 2 sensitisation workshops | 1 | |
| | | | Encourage tree planting exercises at institutional levels | | 10 schools | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | Disaster prevention and Management | Procure landfill site for waste disposal | | 1 | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Promote the use of litter bins in house holder | | Bi-Monthly | Achieved | Successful |
| | | | Support the National Sanitation campaign | | Monthly | Monthly cleanup done | Successful |
| | | | Procure and distribute litter bins to households | | 50 | 20 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Identify and develop a database of old and new disaster prone areas | | | Database developed | Successful |
| | | | Support NADMO to deal with impact of Natural disasters | | | Support provided | successful |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|--|--|---|--|----------------------|----------|----------------------|
| | | | Organize fora to create awareness on natural disasters, risks and vulnerability | | At all area councils | Not done | Resource constraints |
| 2017 | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---|--|
| Period | Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development | | | | | | |
| | Policy Objective(s): <i>Promote efficient land use and management systems; Streamline spatial and land use planning system; Facilitate on-going institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning;</i> | | | | | | |
| | Programme | Sub-Programme | Broad Project / Activities | indicators | | | Remarks |
| | | | Baseline (2013) | MTDP Target | Achievement | | |
| 2014 | INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT | Physical and Spatial Planning | Design and approve a local plan for Senya Beraku | 0 | 1 | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Support the preparation of the Medium Term plan for the District by preparing spatial/thematic maps | 0 | 12 thematic maps | 0 | Compilation of data is still in progress |
| | | | Organize at least six (6) Statutory Planning Committee and Technical Sub-Committee meetings concurrently | 6 | 6 | 4 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Engage the general public and land owners on land use planning education | | 3 engagements | 1 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Organize forum to sensitize traditional rulers and land owners on the need to put land on schemes | | 3 | 0 | Resource constraints |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|----------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | Complete 2-storey office complex for the District Assembly | 1 | 1 | Not completed | Resource constraints |
| | | | Complete and Construct offices for Urban /Area Councils | 0 | 4 | 1 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Complete the construction of Office facility for GES | 0 | 1 | In progress | Re-award of contract to a |
| | | | Acquire pieces of land for residential accommodation for DA staff | 15 acres | 100 acres | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Sensitize society on the legal framework on land use planning | 0 | 12 radio programmes | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Equip the T&CPD and the works section to enforce reforms on land use and building permits | 0 | 5 GPS | 5 | Successful |
| Policy Objective: <i>Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water;</i> | | | | | | | |
| | | | Facilitate the repairs of the GWCL lines along the Awutu- Obrachire road | | 30km | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Drilling of 7No BHs for schools (PAMICOL Ltd, Baatsona, Accra) | | 7 | 7 | Successful |
| | | | Construct 12No. BHs in communities | | 12 | 6 successfully drilled | Pumps yet to be fitted on them |
| | | | Provide counterpart funds to donor and NGOs supports on borehole construction | | 12 | 0 | Resource constraints |
| Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|----|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | Construct latrines for communities | | 10 | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Promote and support households to construct latrines for their houses | | 20 households | 20 households supported | Successful |
| | | | Monitor and ensure that all public latrines are disability friendly | | 7 | 0 | |
| | | | Screening of food vendors | | All food vendors | All vendors | Successful |
| | | | Promote recycling, re-use, reduction and recovery principles in the District | | Monthly radio promotions | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Construct of animal pen | 0 | 1 | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | Expand the Rural Electrification Programme | 70 | 85 | 85 | Successful |
| | | | Reshape 6km Bontrase to Osae - Krodua Feeder Road | 0 | 6km | 6km | successful |
| | | | Reshaping of Amowi Jn-Amowi (2.6km); Obranchire- Kwakurabi (5.2km) | 0 | 7.8km | 7.8km | successful |
| | | | Rehabilitate Desum-Samsamso-Bontrase Feeder Road | 0 | 3km | 3km | Successful |
| | | | Rehabilitate Bewuanum Jn. - AkuffuKrodua Feeder Road | 0 | 4km | 4km | Successful |
| | | | Rehabilitate Bawjiase - Gyankrom Feeder Road | 0 | 4.6km | 4.6km | Successful |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | Rehabilitate Bawjiase - Okwampa Feeder Road | 0 | 6km | 6km | Successful |
| | | | Expand 1No. Senya Market | | 1 | 0 | |
| | | | Rehabitate 1No. Bawjiase Market | | 1 | 1 rehabilitated | Successful |
| 2015 | | | Design and approve a local plan for Awutu Beraku | 0 | 1 | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Organize at least six (6) Statutory Planning Committee and Technical Sub-Committee meetings concurrently | 6 | 6 | 4 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Organize forum to sensitize traditional rulers and land owners on the need to put land on schemes | | 3 | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Sensitize society on the legal framework on land use planning | 0 | 12 radio programmes | 0 | Resource constraints |
| Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water; | | | | | | | |
| | | | Construct 10No. BHs in communities | | 10 | Not implemented | Pumps yet to be fitted on them |
| | | | Provide counterpart funds to donor and NGOs supports on borehole construction | | 10 | 0 | Resource constraints |
| Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities | | | | | | | |
| | | | Construct latrines for communities | | 10 | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Promote and support households to construct latrines for their houses | | 20 communities | 20 communities supported | Successful |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|----|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | | | Monitor and ensure that all public latrines are disability friendly | | 5 | 5 | Successful |
| | | | Screening of food vendors | | All food vendors | All vendors | Successful |
| | | | Promote recycling, re-use, reduction and recovery principles in the District | | Monthly radio promotions | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Construct of animal pen | 0 | 1 | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | Expand the Rural Electrification Programme | 70 | 85 | 85 | Successful |
| | | | Reshape 6km Bontrase to Osae - Krodua Feeder Road | 0 | 6km | 6km | successful |
| | | | Reshaping of Amowi Jn-Amowi (2.6km); Obruchire- Kwakurabi (5.2km) | 0 | 7.8km | 7.8km | successful |
| | | | Rehabilitate Desum-Samsamso-Bontrase Feeder Road | 0 | 3km | 3km | Successful |
| | | | Rehabilitate Bewuanum Jn. - AkuffuKrodua Feeder Road | 0 | 4km | 4km | Successful |
| | | | Rehabilitate Bawjiase - Gyankrom Feeder Road | 0 | 4.6km | 4.6km | Successful |
| | | | Rehabilitate Bawjiase - Okwampa Feeder Road | 0 | 6km | 6km | Successful |
| | | | Expand 1No. Senya Market | | 1 | 0 | |
| | | | Rehabitate 1No. Bawjiase Market | | 1 | 1 rehabilitated | Successful |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 2016 | | | Design and approve a local plan for Bawjiase | 0 | 1 | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Organize at least six (6) Statutory Planning Committee and Technical Sub-Committee meetings concurrently | 6 | 6 | 4 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Engage the general public and land owners on land use planning education | | 3 engagements | 1 | Resource constraints |
| Policy Objective: <i>Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water;</i> | | | | | | | |
| | | | Facilitate the repairs of the GWCL lines along the Papase-Bawjiase road | | 20km | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Repair of faulty Boreholes in the Dsitric | | 20 | Not implemented | Resource constraints |
| | | | Construct 11No. BHs in communities | | 11 | Not implemented | Resource constraints |
| | | | Provide counterpart funds to donor and NGOs supports on borehole construction | | 11 | 0 | Resource constraints |
| Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities | | | | | | | |
| | | | Construct latrines for communities | | 10 | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Promote and support households to construct latrines for their houses | | 20 communities | 20 communities supported | Successful |
| | | | Monitor and ensure that all public latrines are disability friendly | | 5 | 5 | Successful |
| | | | Screening of food vendors | | All food vendors | All vendors | Successful |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|----|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | | | Promote recycling, re-use, reduction and recovery principles in the District | | Monthly radio promotions | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Construct of animal pen | 0 | 1 | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Expand the Rural Electrification Programme | 70 | 85 | 85 | Successful |
| | | | Reshape 6km Bontrase to Osae - Krodua Feeder Road | 0 | 6km | 6km | successful |
| | | | Reshaping of Amowi Jn-Amowi (2.6km); Obrachire- Kwakurabi (5.2km) | 0 | 7.8km | 7.8km | successful |
| | | | Rehabilitate Desum-Samsamso-Bontrase Feeder Road | 0 | 3km | 3km | Successful |
| | | | Rehabilitate Bewuanum Jn. - AkuffuKrodua Feeder Road | 0 | 4km | 4km | Successful |
| | | | Rehabilitate Bawjiase - Gyankrom Feeder Road | 0 | 4.6km | 4.6km | Successful |
| | | | Rehabilitate Bawjiase - Okwampa Feeder Road | 0 | 6km | 6km | Successful |
| | | | Expand 1No. Senya Market | | 1 | 0 | |
| | | | Rehabitate 1No. Bawjiase Market | | 1 | 1 rehabilitated | Successful |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--|--|----------------|
| Period | Thematic Area: Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana Private Sector | | | | | | |
| | Policy Objective(s): <i>Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs;</i> | | | | | | |
| | Programme | Sub-Programme | Broad Project / Activities | indicators | | | Remarks |

| | | | | Baseline (2013) | MTDP Target | Achievement | |
|--|--|--|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 2014 | | | Support 5No. MSMEs to develop business Plans | | 5 MSME | 2 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Organise 7No. Community-Based Training for MSMEs | | 7 number training | 7 | Successful |
| | | | Organise 4 No. Business Counseling for SMEs | | 4 number counseling | 4 | successful |
| | | | Facilitate formalization of businesses with relevant government bodies | | 10 number businesses | 10 | Successful |
| | | | Prepare clients and their products to participate in various trade shows | | Participate in 2 trade shows | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Organise Stakeholders Forum for Businesses | | 2 fora | 2 | Successful |
| | | | Organise 2No. Quality Improvement and Packaging training programmes | | 2 | 2 | Successful |
| | | | Facilitate the establishment of Agro-processing centres | | 5 agro-processing centres | 0 | Resource constraints |
| Policy Objective: Expand access to both domestic and International markets | | | | | | | |
| | | | Facilitate the organization of regional forum to introduce small businesses to regional markets | | 1 forum | 0 | Lack of support from regional partners |
| | | | Strengthen the functionality of the Rural Technology Facility (RTF) | | Management team | Management team in place | Successful |
| Policy Objective: Promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage and Intensify the promotion of domestic tourism | | | | | | | |
| | | | Identify tourist sites in the District | | About 10 sites | 0 | Resource constraints |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|--------------------------------|----|--|
| | | | Develop 6No. tourist sites in the District | | 6 | 0 | Resource constraints |
| Policy Objective: Expand opportunities for job creation | | | | | | | |
| | | | Dissemination of Export information | | Unlimited business engagements | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Support the creation of small scale businesses | | 10 businesses | 10 | Successful |
| | | | | | | | |
| 2015 | | | Support 5No. MSMEs to develop business Plans | | 5 MSME | 2 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Organise 7No. Community-Based Training for MSMEs | | 7 number training | 7 | Successful |
| | | | Organise 4 No. Business Counseling for SMEs | | 4 number counseling | 4 | successful |
| | | | Facilitate formalization of businesses with relevant government bodies | | 10 number businesses | 10 | Successful |
| | | | Prepare clients and their products to participate in various trade shows | | Participate in 2 trade shows | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Organise Stakeholders Forum for Businesses | | 2 fora | 2 | Successful |
| | | | Organise 2No. Quality Improvement and Packaging training programmes | | 2 | 2 | Successful |
| | | | Facilitate the establishment of Agro-processing centres | | 5 agro-processing centres | 0 | Resource constraints |
| Policy Objective: Expand access to both domestic and International markets | | | | | | | |
| | | | Facilitate the organization of regional forum to introduce small businesses to regional markets | | 1 forum | 0 | Lack of support from regional partners |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | Strengthen the functionality of the Rural Technology Facility (RTF) | | Management team | Management team in place | Successful |
| Policy Objective: Promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage and Intensify the promotion of domestic tourism | | | | | | | |
| | | | Identify all tourist sites in the District | | About 10 sites | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Develop 6No. tourist sites in the District | | 6 | 0 | Resource constraints |
| Policy Objective: Expand opportunities for job creation | | | | | | | |
| | | | Dissemination of Export information | | Unlimited business engagements | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Support the creation of small scale businesses | | 10 businesses | 10 | Successful |
| | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | | | Support 5No. MSMEs to develop business Plans | | 5 MSME | 5 | Successful |
| | | | Organise 7No. Community-Based Training for MSMEs | | 7 number training | 7 | Successful |
| | | | Organise 4 No. Business Counseling for SMEs | | 4 number counseling | 4 | Successful |
| | | | Facilitate formalization of businesses with relevant government bodies | | 10 number businesses | 10 | Successful |
| | | | Prepare clients and their products to participate in various trade shows | | Participate in 2 trade shows | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Organise Stakeholders Forum for Businesses | | 2 fora | 2 | Successful |
| | | | Felicitate training and apprenticeship. | | 10 trainings | 10 | Successful |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| | | | Organise 2No. Quality Improvement and Packaging training programmes | | 2 | 2 | Successful |
| | | | Facilitate the establishment of Agro-processing centres | | 5 agro-processing centres | 0 | Resource constraints |
| Policy Objective: Expand access to both domestic and International markets | | | | | | | |
| | | | Facilitate the organization of regional forum to introduce small businesses to regional markets | | 1 forum | 0 | Lack of support from regional partners |
| | | | Strengthen the functionality of the Rural Technology Facility (RTF) | | Management team | Management team in place | Successful |
| Policy Objective: Promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage and Intensify the promotion of domestic tourism | | | | | | | |
| | | | Identify all tourist sites in the District | | About 10 sites | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Develop 6No. tourist sites in the District | | 6 | 0 | Resource constraints |
| Policy Objective: Expand opportunities for job creation | | | | | | | |
| | | | Dissemination of Export information | | Unlimited business engagements | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Support the creation of small scale businesses | | 10 businesses | 10 | Successful |
| 2017 | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--|----------------|--|
| Period | Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment | | | | | | |
| | Policy Objective(s): Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels; Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels; | | | | | | |
| | Programme | Sub-Programme | Broad Project / Activities | indicators | | Remarks | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 2014 | | | Construct 3No. 2-unit KG blocks for schools | | 3 number 2-unit KG blocks | 1 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Construct 2No. 3-unit classroom blocks for schools | | 2 No. 3-unit classroom blocks | 1 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Construct 2No. 6unit classroom blocks for schools | | 2 No. 6-unit classroom blocks | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Construct 2No. ICT centres for JHS | | 2 No. ICT blocks | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Construct 1No. 3-unit teacher accommodation | | 1 No. Teacher's quarters | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Carry-out maintenance works on 2No. School blocks | | 2 classroom blocks | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Complete the construction of 400 capacity dining hall for Senya SHS | | 1 hall | 0 | Funds from national (Getfund) |
| | | | Equip inspectorate division of Education department to perform their mandate | | Furniture and Computers & accessories | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Promote gender equity in schools at all levels through training and sensitization programmes | | Quarterly training programmes | 2 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Educational Campaign on Child labor/right | | | | |
| | | | Undertake gender awareness in the communities | | | | |
| Programme Objectives: Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services; and Improve efficiency in governance and management of the health system | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------------------|
| | | | Improve Health delivery and Management systems | | Improved Nurse to population ratio (1: 1000) & Midwife to Population ratio | 1:2305 1:9012 respectively | unsuccessful |
| | | | Train key staff on governance of health delivery & mgt. systems | | 1 training | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Improve the management of Health Data | | Updated database | Database updated | Successful |
| | | | Train staff on improved data capture and management | | 1 training | Training done | Successful |
| | | | Organise monthly data validation sessions for all facilities | | 12 months | 12 validations done | Successful |
| | | | Increase access to health care through sensitization programmes | | Unlimited sensitizations at health facilities | Unlimited sensitizations at health facilities done | Successful |
| | | | Construct District Hospital | | 1 | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Scale up (construct) CHPS service delivery points | | 2 | 1 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Rehabilitate CHPS compounds | | 2 | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Strengthen community participation in the CHPS management | | Unlimited sensitizations at communities | Unlimited sensitizations at communities | Successful |
| | | | Strengthen the control of communicable & non-communicable diseases | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|------------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| | Programme Objectives: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups | | | | | | |
| | | | Continuous sensitization on stigmatization on all vulnerable groups including HIV/AIDS patients | | Unlimited number of sensitizations | Sensitizations done as and when it came | Successful |
| | | | Distribute preventive contraceptives to youth groups | | 5000 condoms | 5000 condom distributed | Successful |
| | | | Promote the adoption of safer sexual practices among all sexually active groups and PLVHIV | | Quarterly promotions | Quarterly promotions done | Successful |
| | | | Support the Health department with equipment to implement programmes on HIV/AIDS, STIs and vulnerability issues | | Unlimited equipment | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Develop and implement workplace HIV and AIDS policy. | | Policy document | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | Programme Objectives: Create opportunities for accelerated job creation across all sectors; and Ensure provision of adequate training and skills development in line with global trends | | | | | | |
| | | | Equip GYEEDA to improve on its job creation mandate | | 2 desktop PCs | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Support and promote self-employment initiatives | | 5 employment initiatives | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Implement Local Economic Development policy through the use of local content in all construction works in the District | | 20% local content | 20% local content used by contractors | Successful |
| | | | Lobby and create the enabling environment for investor to establish businesses and factories | | 2 investors to be lobbied | 0 | Resource constraints |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | Development and sustained means of livelihood for the physically challenged and aged | | | | |
| 2015 | | | Construct 3No. 2-unit KG blocks for schools | | 3 number 2-unit KG blocks | 1 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Construct 2No. 3-unit classroom blocks for schools | | 2 No. 3-unit classroom blocks | 1 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Construct 2No. 6unit classroom blocks for schools | | 2 No. 6-unit classroom blocks | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Construct 2No. ICT centres for JHS | | 2 No. ICT blocks | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Construct 1No. 3-unit teacher accommodation | | 1 No. Teacher's quarters | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Carry-out maintenance works on 2No. School blocks | | 2 classroom blocks | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Promote gender equity in schools at all levels through training and sensitization programmes | | Quarterly training programmes | 2 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Educational Campaign on Child labor/right | | | | |
| | | | Undertake gender awareness in the communities | | | | |
| Programme Objectives: Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services; and Improve efficiency in governance and management of the health system | | | | | | | |
| | | | Improve Health delivery and Management systems | | Improved Nurse to population ratio (1: | 1:2044 1:8517 respectively | unsuccessful |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|----------------------|
| | | | | | 1000) & Midwife to Population ratio | | |
| | | | Train key staff on governance of health delivery & mgt. systems | | 1 training | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Improve the management of Health Data | | Updated database | Database updated | Successful |
| | | | Organise monthly data validation sessions for all facilities | | 12 months | 12 validations done | Successful |
| | | | Increase access to health care through sensitization programmes | | Unlimited sensitizations at health facilities | Unlimited sensitizations at health facilities done | Successful |
| | | | Scale up (construct) CHPS service delivery points | | 2 | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Rehabilitate CHPS compounds | | 2 | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Strengthen community participation in the CHPS management | | Unlimited sensitizations at communities | Unlimited sensitizations at communities | Successful |
| | | | Strengthen the control of communicable & non-communicable diseases | | | | |
| Programme Objectives: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups | | | | | | | |
| | | | Continuous sensitization on stigmatization on all vulnerable groups including HIV/AIDS patients | | Unlimited number of sensitizations | Sensitizations done as and when it came | Successful |
| | | | Distribute preventive contraceptives to youth groups | | 5000 condoms | 5000 condom distributed | Successful |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | Promote the adoption of safer sexual practices among all sexually active groups and PLVHIV | | Quarterly promotions | Quarterly promotions done | Successful |
| | | | Support the Health department with equipment to implement programmes on HIV/AIDS, STIs and vulnerability issues | | Unlimited equipment | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Develop and implement workplace HIV and AIDS policy. | | Policy document | 0 | Resource constraints |
| Programme Objectives: Create opportunities for accelerated job creation across all sectors; and Ensure provision of adequate training and skills development in line with global trends | | | | | | | |
| | | | Equip GYEEDA to improve on its job creation mandate | | 2 desktop PCs | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Support and promote self-employment initiatives | | 5 employment initiatives | 2 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Implement Local Economic Development policy through the use of local content in all construction works in the District | | 20% local content | 20% local content used by contractors | Successful |
| | | | Lobby and create the enabling environment for investor to establish businesses and factories | | 2 investors to be lobbied | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Development and sustained means of livelihood for the physically challenged and aged | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | | | Construct 3No. 2-unit KG blocks for schools | | 3 number 2-unit KG blocks | 1 | Resource constraints |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | Construct 2No. 3-unit classroom blocks for schools | | 2 No. 3-unit classroom blocks | 1 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Construct 2No. 6unit classroom blocks for schools | | 2 No. 6-unit classroom blocks | 1 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Construct 2No. ICT centres for JHS | | 2 No. ICT blocks | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Carry-out maintenance works on 2No. School blocks | | 2 classroom blocks | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Equip inspectorate division of Education department to perform their mandate | | Furniture and Computers & accessories | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Promote gender equity in schools at all levels through training and sensitization programmes | | Quarterly training programmes | 2 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Educational Campaign on Child labor/right | | | | |
| | | | Undertake gender awareness in the communities | | | | |
| Programme Objectives: Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services; and Improve efficiency in governance and management of the health system | | | | | | | |
| | | | Improve Health delivery and Management systems | | Improved Nurse to population ratio (1: 1000) & Midwife to Population ratio | 1:1462 1:6532 respectively | unsuccessful |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|----------------------|
| | | | Train key staff on governance of health delivery & mgt. systems | | 1 training | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Improve the management of Health Data | | Updated database | Database updated | Successful |
| | | | Train staff on improved data capture and management | | 1 training | Training done | Successful |
| | | | Organise monthly data validation sessions for all facilities | | 12 months | 12 validations done | Successful |
| | | | Increase access to health care through sensitization programmes | | Unlimited sensitizations at health facilities | Unlimited sensitizations at health facilities done | Successful |
| | | | Scale up (construct) CHPS service delivery points | | 2 | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Rehabilitate CHPS compounds | | 2 | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Strengthen community participation in the CHPS management | | Unlimited sensitizations at communities | Unlimited sensitizations at communities | Successful |
| | | | Strengthen the control of communicable & non-communicable diseases | | TB, Measles, Yellow fever | 60 TB, 5 Measles and 3 yellow fever | |
| Programme Objectives: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups | | | | | | | |
| | | | Continuous sensitization on stigmatization on all vulnerable groups including HIV/AIDS patients | | Unlimited number of sensitizations | Sensitizations done as and when it came | Successful |
| | | | Distribute preventive contraceptives to youth groups | | 5000 condoms | 5000 condom distributed | Successful |
| | | | Promote the adoption of safer sexual practices among all | | Quarterly promotions | Quarterly promotions done | Successful |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | sexually active groups and PLVHIV | | | | |
| | | | Support the Health department with equipment to implement programmes on HIV/AIDS, STIs and vulnerability issues | | Unlimited equipment | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Develop and implement workplace HIV and AIDS policy. | | Policy document | 0 | Resource constraints |
| Programme Objectives: Create opportunities for accelerated job creation across all sectors; and Ensure provision of adequate training and skills development in line with global trends | | | | | | | |
| | | | Equip GYEEDA to improve on its job creation mandate | | 2 desktop PCs | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Support and promote self-employment initiatives | | 5 employment initiatives | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Implement Local Economic Development policy through the use of local content in all construction works in the District | | 20% local content | 20% local content used by contractors | Successful |
| | | | Lobby and create the enabling environment for investor to establish businesses and factories | | 2 investors to be lobbied | 0 | Resource constraints |
| | | | Development and sustained means of livelihood for the physically challenged and aged | | | | |
| 2017 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--|--|----------------|
| Period | Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance | | | | | | |
| | Policy Objective(s): <i>Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes;</i> | | | | | | |
| | Programme | Sub-Programme | Broad Project / Activities | indicators | | | Remarks |

| | | | | Baseline (2013) | MTDP Target | Achievement | |
|--|--|--|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| 2014 | | | Support female aspirants in the District Assembly election | | 5 aspirants | 5 aspirants supported | Successful |
| | | | Sensitize voters on the need to vote for female contestants in elections | | Radio and Fora | Daily radio program and Fora organised | Successful |
| | | | Support the implementation of national gender policy | | Staff training on indicators | Not implemented | |
| | | | Equip the Gender unit for the effective performance of mandate | | 1 PC and printer | 1 PC provided | Successful |
| | | | Monitoring of gender issues | | Quarterly monitoring | Monitored twice in the year | Resource constraints |
| Policy Objective (s): Promote social accountability in the public policy cycle; and Improve transparency and access to public information | | | | | | | |
| | | | Conduct public hearing during budget preparation | Once yearly | Once for each Area council | Conducted successfully | Successful |
| | | | Conduct public hearing during plan preparation | Once yearly | Once for each Area council | Conducted successfully | Successful |
| | | | Train and sensitize staff of local government structures and other stakeholders on social accountability | | Once in the year | Not implemented | Resource constraints |
| | | | Provide adequate resources and incentive for human resource capacity development of staff of the Assembly | | 3 staff | 2 staff | Successful |
| | | | Publish Budget and Plans on Notice boards | | | Budget published | Successful |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|-------------------------|
| | | | Strengthen M&E capacity and co-ordination at all levels | | 1 PC for M&E unit | Not done | Resource constraints |
| | | | Enhance public dissemination of M&E information and Assembly proceedings | | Assembly members given M&E reports copies | Successfully done | Successful |
| Policy Objective(s): Harness culture for national development; and Promote the role of Chieftaincy institutions in national development | | | | | | | |
| | | | Support the traditional council to perform their development functions | | Fuel and other logistical support | Support provided | Successful |
| | | | Train traditional rulers and queen mothers on how to harness their potentials for development | | 1 training | No training done | Resource constraints |
| | | | Assist traditional rulers to document their cultures for future generation | | Comprehensive cultural document of Awutu and Senya people | Not done | Resource constraints |
| Policy Objective: Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management | | | | | | | |
| | | | Contract private revenue mobilization agency to collect revenue on specific revenue heads | | 1 private revenue mobilization company | 1 private revenue mobilization company contracted | Successful |
| | | | Train revenue collectors | | 1 training | 1 training done | Successful |
| | | | Collect and update data on revenue sources | | Database of revenue sources | Not completed | On-going |
| | | | Intensify monitoring of revenue collectors | | Quarterly monitoring | Twice within the year | Resource constraints is |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|-------------|------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | the reason for not conducting all four |
| 2015 | | | Support female aspirants in the District Assembly election | | 5 aspirants | 5 aspirants supported | Successful |
| | | | Sensitize voters on the need to vote for female contestants in elections | | Radio and Fora | Daily radio program and Fora organised | Successful |
| | | | Support the implementation of national gender policy | | Staff training on indicators | Not implemented | |
| | | | Equip the Gender unit for the effective performance of mandate | | 1 PC and printer | 1 PC provided | Successful |
| | | | Monitoring of gender issues | | Quarterly monitoring | Monitored twice in the year | Resource constraints |
| Policy Objective (s): Promote social accountability in the public policy cycle; and Improve transparency and access to public information | | | | | | | |
| | | | Conduct public hearing during budget preparation | Once yearly | Once for each Area council | Conducted successfully | Successful |
| | | | Conduct public hearing during plan preparation | Once yearly | Once for each Area council | Conducted successfully | Successful |
| | | | Train and sensitize staff of local government structures and other stakeholders on social accountability | | Once in the year | Not implemented | Resource constraints |
| | | | Provide adequate resources and incentive for human resource capacity development of staff of the Assembly | | 3 staff | 2 staff | Successful |
| | | | Publish Budget and Plans on Notice boards | | | Budget published | Successful |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|-------------------------|
| | | | Strengthen M&E capacity and co-ordination at all levels | | 1 PC for M&E unit | Not done | Resource constraints |
| | | | Enhance public dissemination of M&E information and Assembly proceedings | | Assembly members given M&E reports copies | Successfully done | Successful |
| Policy Objective(s): Harness culture for national development; and Promote the role of Chieftaincy institutions in national development | | | | | | | |
| | | | Support the traditional council to perform their development functions | | Fuel and other logistical support | Support provided | Successful |
| | | | Train traditional rulers and queen mothers on how to harness their potentials for development | | 1 training | No training done | Resource constraints |
| | | | Assist traditional rulers to document their cultures for future generation | | Comprehensive cultural document of Awutu and Senya people | Not done | Resource constraints |
| Policy Objective: Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management | | | | | | | |
| | | | Contract private revenue mobilization agency to collect revenue on specific revenue heads | | 1 private revenue mobilization company | 1 private revenue mobilization company contracted | Successful |
| | | | Train revenue collectors | | 1 training | 1 training done | Successful |
| | | | Collect and update data on revenue sources | | Database of revenue sources | Not completed | On-going |
| | | | Intensify monitoring of revenue collectors | | Quarterly monitoring | Twice within the year | Resource constraints is |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|-------------|------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | the reason for not conducting all four |
| 2016 | | | Sensitize voters on the need to vote for female contestants in elections | | Radio and Fora | Daily radio program and Fora organised | Successful |
| | | | Support the implementation of national gender policy | | Staff training on indicators | Not implemented | |
| | | | Equip the Gender unit for the effective performance of mandate | | 1 PC and printer | 1 PC provided | Successful |
| | | | Monitoring of gender issues | | Quarterly monitoring | Monitored twice in the year | Resource constraints |
| Policy Objective (s): Promote social accountability in the public policy cycle; and Improve transparency and access to public information | | | | | | | |
| | | | Conduct public hearing during budget preparation | Once yearly | Once for each Area council | Conducted successfully | Successful |
| | | | Conduct public hearing during plan preparation | Once yearly | Once for each Area council | Conducted successfully | Successful |
| | | | Train and sensitize staff of local government structures and other stakeholders on social accountability | | Once in the year | Not implemented | Resource constraints |
| | | | Provide adequate resources and incentive for human resource capacity development of staff of the Assembly | | 3 staff | 2 staff | Successful |
| | | | Publish Budget and Plans on Notice boards | | | Budget published | Successful |
| | | | Strengthen M&E capacity and co-ordination at all levels | | 1 PC for M&E unit | Not done | Resource constraints |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| | | | Enhance public dissemination of M&E information and Assembly proceedings | | Assembly members given M&E reports copies | Successfully done | Successful |
| Policy Objective(s): Harness culture for national development; and Promote the role of Chieftaincy institutions in national development | | | | | | | |
| | | | Support the traditional council to perform their development functions | | Fuel and other logistical support | Support provided | Successful |
| | | | Train traditional rulers and queen mothers on how to harness their potentials for development | | 1 training | No training done | Resource constraints |
| Policy Objective: Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management | | | | | | | |
| | | | Contract private revenue mobilization agency to collect revenue on specific revenue heads | | 1 private revenue mobilization company | 1 private revenue mobilization company contracted | Successful |
| | | | Train revenue collectors | | 1 training | 1 training done | Successful |
| | | | Collect and update data on revenue sources | | Database of revenue sources | Not completed | On-going |
| | | | Intensify monitoring of revenue collectors | | Quarterly monitoring | Twice within the year | Resource constraints is the reason for not conducting all four |
| 2017 | | | | | | | |

1.2.1 Total releases from Government of Ghana and all other Sources

Table 2a: Total releases from Government

| PERSONAL EMOLUMENT (Wages and Salaries) | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Year | Request as Planned (A) | Approved as per Ceiling (B) | Released (C) | Deviations | | Actual Expenditure (D) | Variance (C-D) |
| | | | | A-B | B-C | | |
| 2014 | 1,160,345.77 | 978,650.00 | 242,480.03 | 181,695.77 | 736,169.97 | 242,480.03 | - |
| 2015 | 1,593,525.33 | 1,439,843.60 | 1,519,980.86 | 153,681.73 | (80,137.26) | 1,519,980.86 | - |
| 2016 | 1,560,984.85 | 1,478,546.00 | 1,665,551.86 | 82,438.85 | (187,005.86) | 1,665,551.86 | - |
| 2017 | 1,938,427.03 | 1,605,217.00 | 2,134,465.29 | 333,210.03 | (529,248.29) | 2,134,465.29 | - |
| | | | | | | | |

| CAPITAL EXPENDITURES / ASSETS | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2014 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2015 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2016 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2017 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| GOODS AND SERVICES | | | | | | | |
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2014 | 110,456.00 | 75,518.00 | 55,947.96 | 34,938.00 | 19,570.04 | 55,947.96 | 21,009.96 |
| 2015 | 118,290.15 | 56,427.39 | 32,520.80 | 61,862.76 | 23,906.59 | 32,520.80 | (29,341.96) |
| 2016 | 35,880.55 | 67,934.00 | 41,940.32 | (32,053.45) | 25,993.68 | 41,940.32 | 73,993.77 |

Table 2b: All Sources of Financial Resources for the District

| Sources | 2014 | | | 2015 | | | 2016 | | | 2017 | | |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Planned | Actual received | Variance | Planned | Actual received | Variance | Planned | Actual received | Variance | Planned | Actual received | Variance |
| GoG | 1,270,801.77 | 298,427.99 | 972,373.78 | 1,711,815.48 | 1,552,501.66 | 159,313.82 | 1,596,865.40 | 1,707,492.18 | (110,626.78) | 982,813.26 | 2,147,722.66 | (164,909.40) |
| IGF | 430,887.70 | 338,362.67 | 92,525.03 | 453,290.00 | 412,449.99 | 40,840.01 | 505,900.00 | 501,260.81 | 4,639.19 | 560,225.00 | 55,653.65 | 504,571.35 |
| DACF | 2,345,120.50 | 1,005,601.10 | 1,339,519.40 | 2,932,411.68 | 2,919,855.26 | 12,556.42 | 4,308,226.00 | 2,405,168.66 | 1,903,057.34 | 5,130,570.54 | 1,555,405.10 | 3,575,165.44 |
| DDF | 294,420.00 | 417,943.38 | (123,523.38) | 294,380.00 | 309,536.35 | (15,156.35) | 553,873.00 | 615,482.50 | (61,609.50) | 612,475.00 | 13,353.74 | 599,121.26 |
| UDG | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Development Partners | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| GET Fund | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other (please, specify) | 325,713.81 | 164,374.37 | 161,339.44 | 50,000.00 | 55,377.42 | (5,377.42) | 170,828.40 | 53,812.33 | 117,016.07 | 146,700.00 | 75,000.00 | 71,700.00 |
| Total | 4,666,943.78 | 2,224,709.51 | 2,442,234.27 | 5,441,897.16 | 5,249,720.68 | 192,176.48 | 7,135,692.80 | 5,283,216.48 | 1,852,476.32 | 8,432,783.80 | 3,847,135.15 | 4,585,648.65 |

1.2.2 Key Challenges

The implementation of the programmes and projects outlined in the annualized plans of 2014-2017 MTDP. Key challenges are outlined as follows

- Erratic release of funds from statutory funds. This is made it virtually impossible for projects completion and overlaps in yearly plans
- Logistical constraints making it difficult to undertake routine projects inspections and monitoring exercise
- Difficulty in securing District Assembly lands meant for projects construction
- Difficulty in increasing Internal Revenue Generation (IGF) due to inadequate revenue data
- Bad attitudes of some contractors towards projects under construction
- Transparency issues especially with schedule 2 departments

1.2.3 Lessons Learnt

- Checking the history of contractors before contracts are awarded
- Not tackling a lot of projects at a time but tackling and completing projects before undertaking new one
- Total involvement of all stakeholders before projects and programmes are undertaken. This would ensure better decision making and also ensure ownership
- Looking elsewhere for funds for projects and programmes and not relying solely on statutory funds form the national
- Working closely with traditional leaders and landowners and seeing them as close allies in the development agenda of the District.

1.3 Current Situation or Baseline / Profile of the District

The Administrative Capital of the District is Awutu Beraku. Until Awutu Senya East Municipal was carved out, the District was described as the Gateway to the Central Region from the Greater Accra Region. The District Assembly was established by LI 2024 of 2012 and inaugurated on August 2012.

1.3.1 Geo-Physical Features

1.3.1.1 Location and Size

The Awutu Senya District is situated between latitudes 5°20'N and 5°42'N and longitudes 0°25'W and 0°37'W at the eastern part of the Central Region of Ghana. It covers a surface area of 404 square km. The District is separated by the Gomoa District which has dotted enclaves surrounding it. The southern part stretches along the Gulf of Guinea constitutes the Senya traditional area and the Northern part of the District is made up of the Awutu traditional area which borders Gomoa and Agona Districts to the West. In the North-Eastern part is West Akim District.

1.3.1.2 Climate

The District has mean annual minimum and maximum temperatures of 22°C and 38°C, respectively. It experiences two (2) main seasons namely; rainy and dry seasons. There is a major rainy season from April to July and a minor season from September to November. The dry season starts from November and ends in March. The rainfalls figures of the District are quite low (40cm–50cm) along the coast but are higher in the hinterland (50cm–70cm) annually).

The District is also influenced by the South-West Monsoon winds and the North-East Trade Winds (Hamattan winds). The former brings rainfall whilst, the latter brings dry conditions.

1.3.1.3 Soils

The District is underlain by the Birimian rocks which consist of granites and phyllites and these to a large extent is determined by the topography of those areas. In the semi-deciduous forest zone, the soil type is loamy-sandy making the place suitable for arable farming. It supports the growth of several crops like pineapple, cassava, yam, maize and citrus among others. Soil found in the southern zone are characterised by clay with high salinity and therefore do not support the cultivation of many crops, but provides opportunities for ceramic and pottery industries. However, vegetables can be grown in some parts of the low-lying and savannah characterised vegetation at the coastal part of the District. This area is also conducive for livestock and large-scale poultry production which is yet to be exploited.

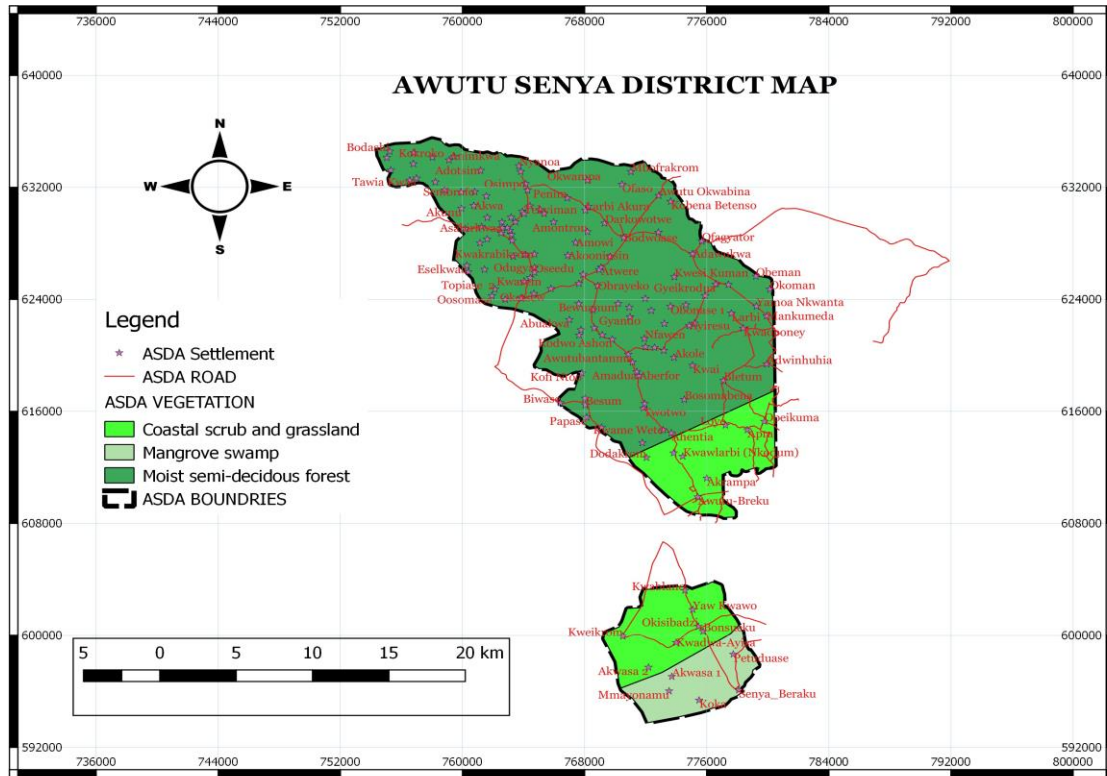
1.3.1.4 Vegetation

The vegetation of the district is made up of degraded semi-deciduous forest and coastal savannah grassland. About 70% of the district (almost all of the Northern part) is of semi-deciduous forest

with cocoa and oil palm constituting the major crops cultivated. Forest are found in areas around Nyarkokwaa, Bontrase, Bawjiase and Osaе-Krodua.

The savannah grassland is found along the Southern Coastal areas of Senya and its environs. These vegetation situations influence to a large extent the kind of farming activities and other economic activities in both vegetation by the people who residing there. The figure below shows the vegetation details of the District

Figure 1



Source: PPD. ASDA, 2017

1.3.1.5 Relief and Drainage

The Awutu-Senya land is characterised by isolated undulating highlands. However, lowlands with isolated hills are the main land feature along the coastline of Senya.

Two major rivers, Ayensu and Okrudu drain into the sea and occasionally cause flooding during the rainy season. There are also streams and small rivers that traverse the lowland plains stretching from Winneba to coastal plains of Senya.

1.3.2 Political and Administrative Structure

Awutu Senya District Assembly is made up of 1 Urban Council namely Senya, 5 Area Councils which are Bawjiase, Jei-Krodua, Awutu Bereku, Bontrase and Obrachire. It has 25 elected and 11 appointed members. There is a Member of Parliament and District Chief Executive (DCE)

bringing the total number to 37. Currently, 10 out of the 11 decentralised departments have been established at the District level.

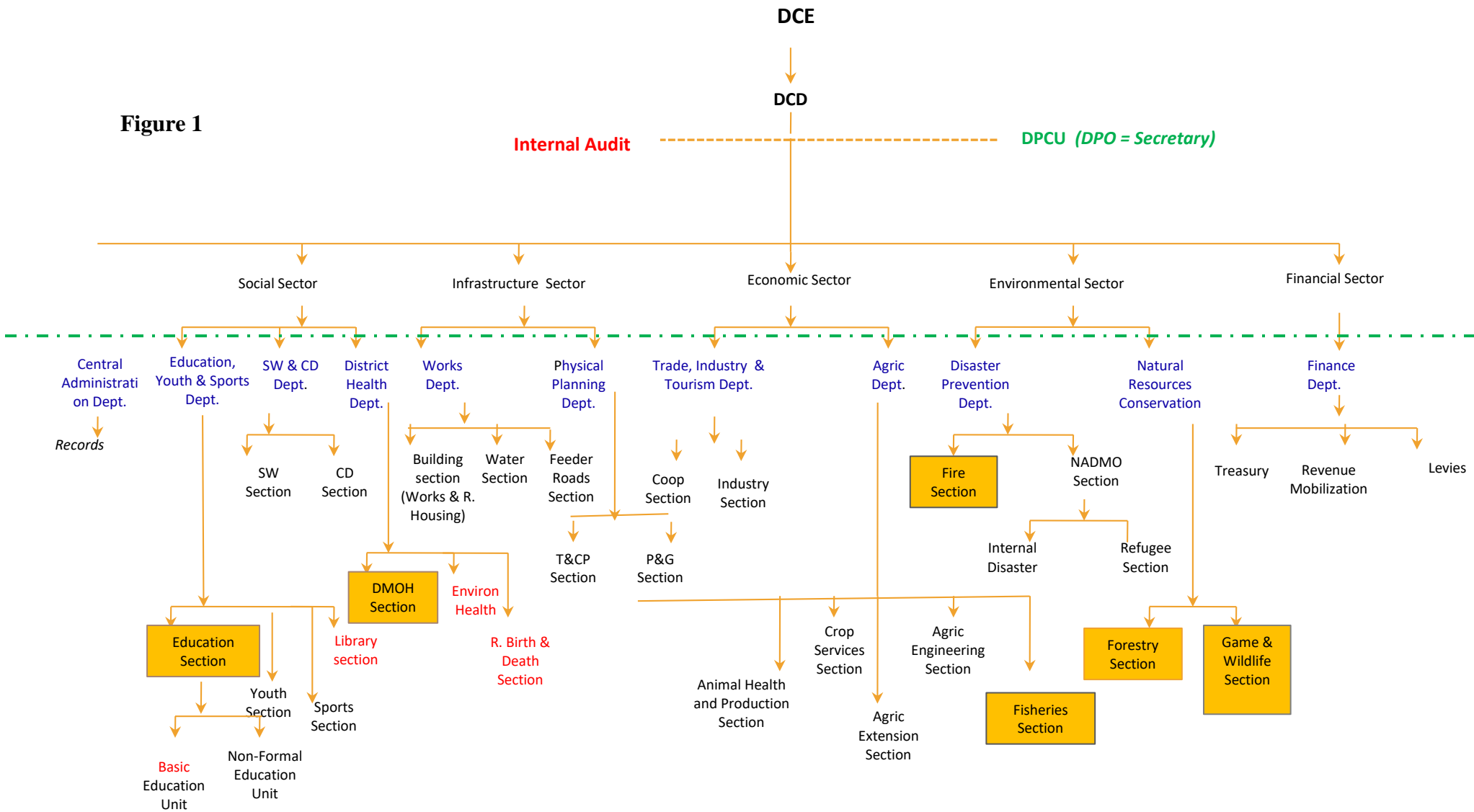
The Assembly is empowered with legislative, deliberative and executive functions within the district. There is a Presiding Member who is elected from the Assembly Members and chairs all Assembly meetings and the Public Relations and Complaints committee (PRCC).

The Assembly has five statutory sub- committees namely; Justice and Security, Development Planning, Works, Social Services and Finance and Administration. There is an Executive Committee which reviews the work of the sub-committees before the General Assembly meeting. The Executive Committee, which is made up of the chairpersons of the various sub-committees is chaired by the District Chief Executive.

The District Assembly has secretariat that administer the day to day work of the Assembly. The secretariat is largely manned by bureaucrats and technical officers who perform various specified and interrelated roles aimed at achieving the mission and vision of the District Assembly. The District Chief Executive is the head of the secretariat with support from the head of the bureaucrats- the District Co-ordinating Director (DCD).

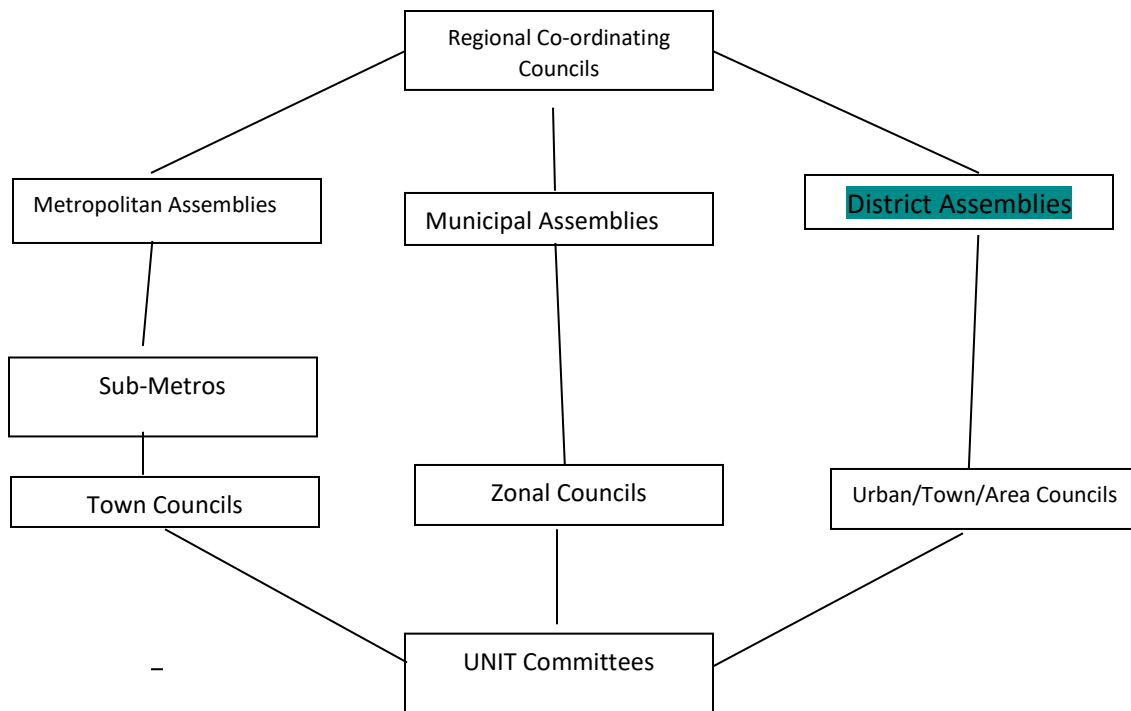
Below is the structure of the Departmental structure and the Local Government System from Regional to the District Assembly level:

Figure 1



The Local Government Structure

Figure 2



1.3.2.1 Departments of the Assembly

Legislative Instrument (LI) 1961 establishes eleven Departments of the Assembly. Currently ten (10) of the Departments are stationed in the District and functioning with some units. The Natural Resource Conservation Department is only department that has no unit in the District operating on behalf of the Department. However, the Winneba office is supposed to have oversight responsibility over the District..

The Departments established are:

- i. Central Administration
- ii. Education, Youth and Sports
- iii. Ghana Health Service
- iv. Finance
- v. Works
- vi. Social Welfare and Community Development
- vii. Physical Planning
- viii. Disaster Prevention and Management
- ix. Agriculture
- x. Trade & Industry

1.3.2.2 Other Decentralized Public Institutions

The other Public Institutions not decentralized and operating in the District are:

- i. Ghana Police Service
- ii. Judicial Service
- iii. Prisons Service
- iv. Bureau of National Investigations
- v. National Commission for Civic Education
- vi. Ghana Postal Services
- vii. Ghana Water Company Limited (though in Budumburam but with oversight responsibility over the District)
- viii. Electricity Company of Ghana
- ix. Electoral Commission
- x. Centre for National Culture

For all these departments and organization that are established in the district, they are constraint in terms of human resource and or logistics including office and residential accommodation to carry-out their mandates.

1.3.2.3 Non-Governmental Organizations in the District

The following Non-Governmental Organizations, Civil Society Organizations and Community Based Organizations are operating in the District:

Table 3: NGOs operating in the District

| S/No. | NAME | AREA OF OPERATION |
|--------------|--|---|
| 1 | Plan Ghana | Health, Education and Child Development |
| 2 | Pathfinders Outreach Ministry | Health, HIV/AIDS, Malaria, TB |
| 3 | Youth as a Mission Development | HIV/AIDS & Reproductive Health Association |
| 4 | Intervention Forum | Advocacy in WASH issues |
| 5 | Royal Aid & development foundation | Health Counselling, Poverty Alleviation etc. |
| 6 | Impact | Sanitation, Health (TB Trg), malaria prevention |
| 7 | Living for Tomorrow Foundation | Treatment care and support |
| 8 | Youth & Women Foundation | Poverty Alleviation, WATSAN, SIT (LEAP) |
| 9 | Centre for Strategic Devt Action | Capacity Building, Local Governance |
| 10 | Common Ground Learner Center | Street children, Voc & employable skills, agro-processing |
| 11 | Mondelles Cocoa Life/World Vision IDEG, Abantu, Right to Play, | Advocacy, Livelihood, Education |
| | | |
| | | |

1.8.4 District Map as captured in National, Regional and District Contexts

The Maps below shows the District in the National Context, Regional Context and the Map of the District after the separation from the Awutu Senya East Municipal Assembly.

Figure 3

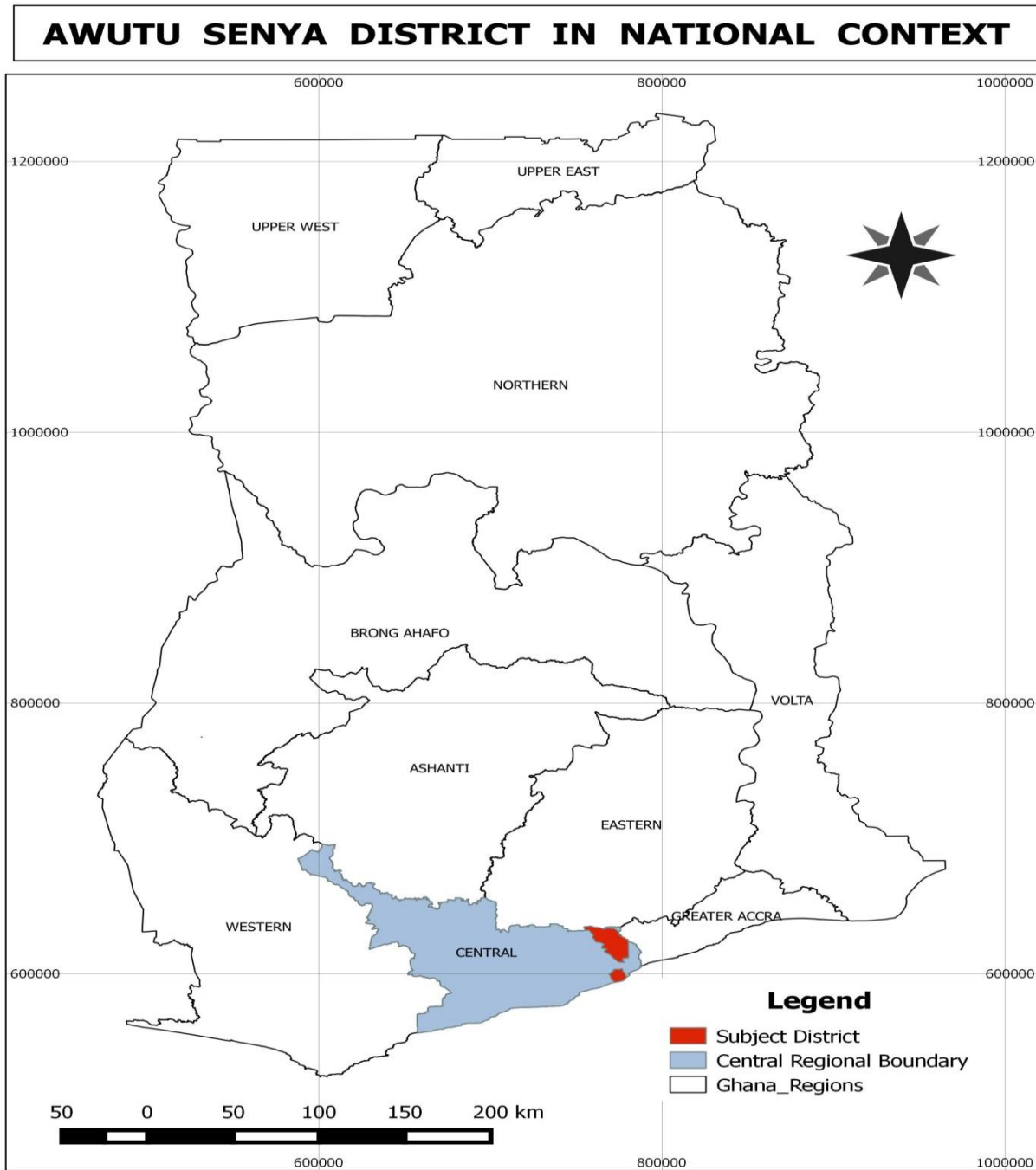


Figure 4

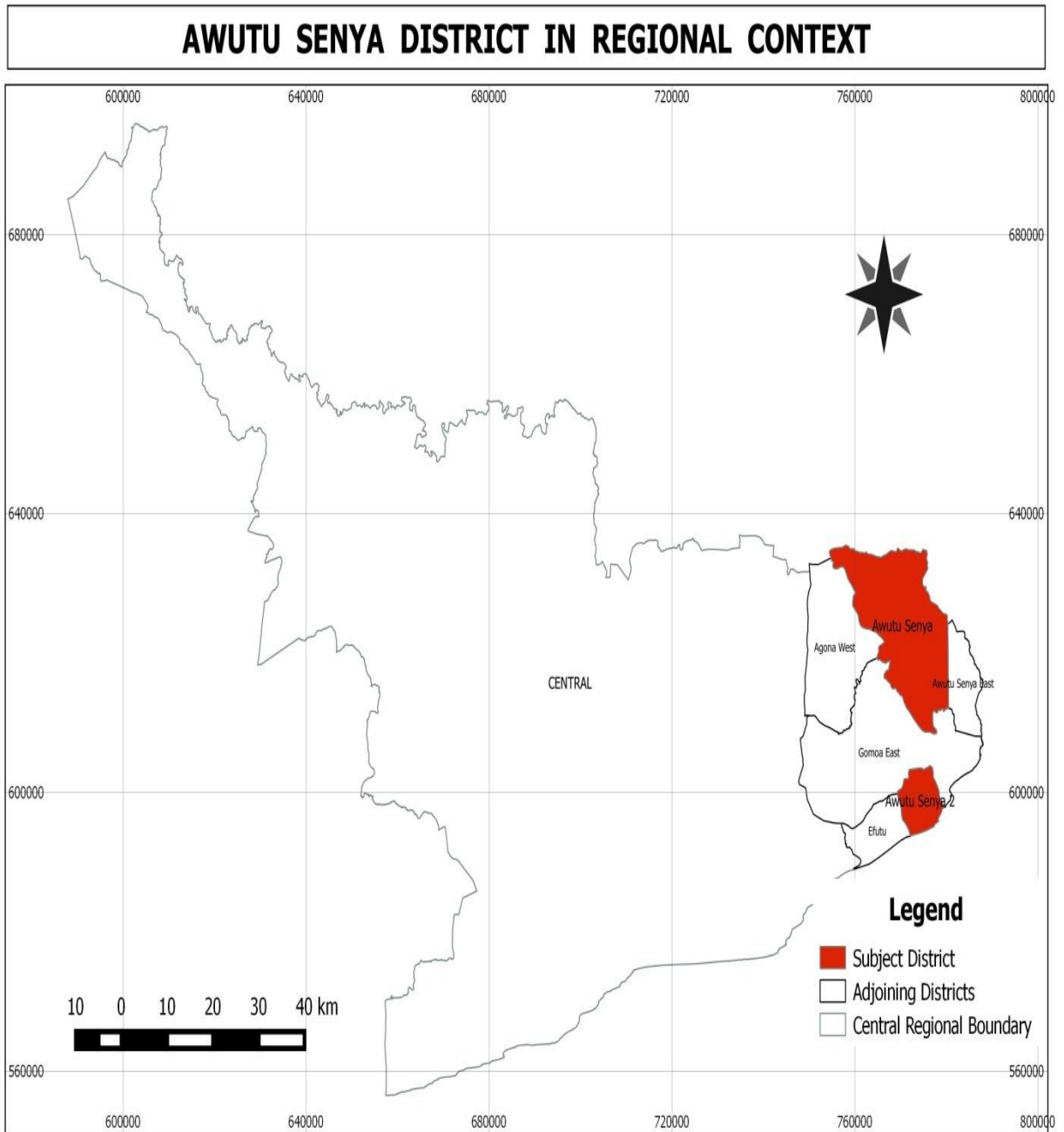
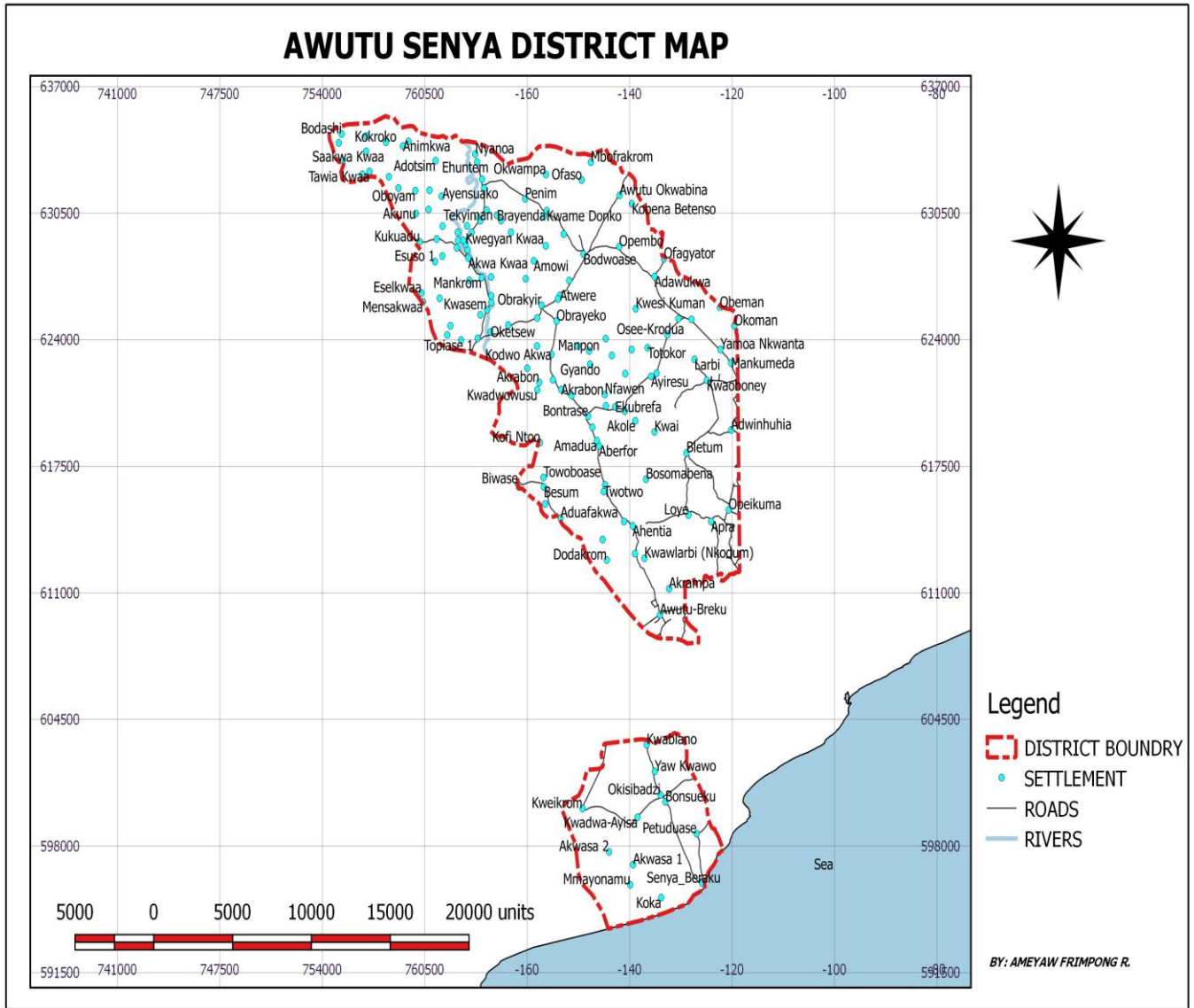


Figure 5: Awutu Senya District Map



Source: District PPD, 2016

1.3.3 Religious and Cultural Structure

1.3.3.1 Chieftaincy

The District has two paramount traditional areas which are Awutu and Senya. The other towns such as Bawjiase, Bontrase, Obrachere, among others have Chiefs who oversee the traditional administration of their respective areas. They all however pay allegiance to either of the two paramount chiefs. There are also settler communities who pay allegiance to the paramount chief that gave out the land for their settlements.

1.3.3.2 Culture and Ethnicity

The indigenous people of Awutu and Senya are of the Guan ethnic stock in the District and celebrate the Akomase and Awubia Festivals. These two constitute the largest group in a region which is predominantly Akan in ethnicity. There are other settler ethnic groups including Gas, Akans, Ewes, Walas/Dagartis, Moshis and Basares. Indigenous Languages which are mainly spoken is Awutu while Akan and English are dominant languages used at centers of vibrant commerce.

The Awubia festival of the Awutus and the Akumasa festival of the Senya's serves as annual avenues and occasions for unifying and deepen the unity of the two traditional areas.

The Awutus however do not cultivate groundnuts (an important cash crop in Ghana) which is a taboo in Awutus. The taboo does not mean that the Awutus don't eat groundnuts. It only affects the cultivation of the crop and not the consumption of it. The history behind is that, the seeds (groundnut) ever served as bullets for the Beraku's when they run short of bullets during a war early in their history.

Secondly, keeping of dogs as pets or for any other reason is not allowed in Awutu. This is because their chief idol (Aprah Kojo) has dog as its guiding symbol going before it. This, to the people is a major setback to security when thieves and robbers abound.

The Senyas perform widowhood rites on spouses who have lost their partners and the widow must not engage in any business activity and is detrimental to development. They also performed **Puberty rites** for girls who are about to get married; "a good check" against promiscuity especially in the prevention of HIV/AIDs and other STIs even though some of the rituals such as stripping the girls' half-naked, and smearing their body with palm oil is outmoded.

1.3.3.3 Religion

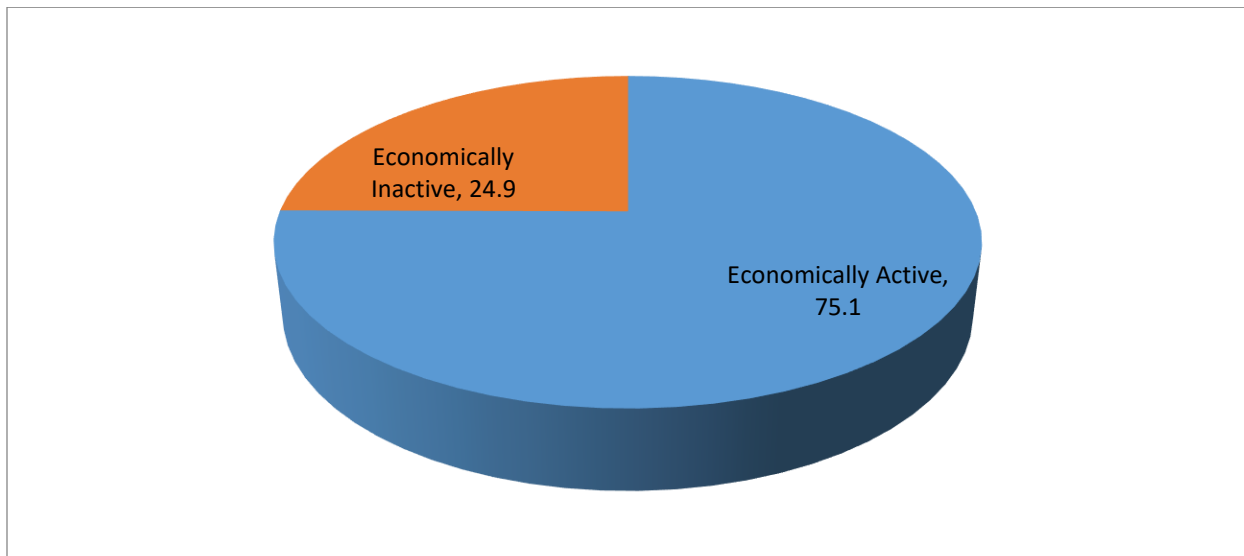
The vast majority of the population is Christian dominated by Pentecostals, Adventists and Charismatics. Christian constitute 78.1 percent of the population while Muslims account for 6.3 percent of the population in the District. Followers of traditional African religions constitute 2.0 percent of the population. People who have no religious preferences or do not practice any religion are 10.2% of the population. *Source: 2010 Population Census Report.*

1.3.4 Economic Characteristics

1.3.4.1 Economically active and Inactive people

Awutu Senya District is an area with a vibrant economy. Approximately 75.1% and 24.9% of the population aged 15-64 years are economically active and inactive, respectively. This depicts an economic dependency ratio of 33. This means that there are 33 persons in the economically inactive group for every 100 persons in the economically active group. However, this is lower compared to the regional figure (43), but slightly higher than the national of 30. Figure 4 presents the percentage of persons in the economically active and inactive population.

Figure 6: Economic Activity Status of Awutu Senya District



Source: Field Survey, November 2016

The low dependency ratio is likely to affect economic growth as persons in the economically active group have to spend less on the inactive population, thereby having the opportunity to save and invest to boost economy's growth. If authorities however fail to keep the population at a human sustainable number and provide job opportunities for those in the economically active ages, there could be increased pressure placed on government finances, leading to higher borrowing or higher taxes (which could create disincentives to work and reduce disposable income) which in the long run affect the country's economic growth.

1.3.4.2 Crop Farming

The District is a hub for agriculture and its related activities. Data from the Department of Agriculture in the District and the 2010 Population Census Report indicates that about 54% of households in the District are engaged in agriculture. The dominant occupation of rural households in the District is agricultural and mainly into subsistence farming and small scale animal rearing.

Generally, 75.8% of households engaged in agricultural activities are into crop farming with 23.6 percent are engaged in livestock rearing. Tree planting and fish farming are undertaken by less than one percent of households in agriculture.

The northern portion of the district is suitable for pineapple and vegetable production. There are large and medium scale farmers who produce pineapple for export. Bawjiase is noted for its cassava cultivation, hence the Ayensu Starch Factory. Cocoa is also cultivated in Bawjiase area and beyond. Prudent Farms is one of the large commercial farms which have about 20 out growers. Other large scale pineapple farmers include Grand mill farms, Jei River Farms and George field farms.

Most of these large Scale farmers use irrigation system powered by pumps along river banks, dams and dug-outs.

The major crops produced can be put under 3 (three) classification:

- a) Horticultural crops are pineapple, vegetables (pepper and cabbage) water melons, garden eggs, papaya.
- b) Food crops are maize, cassava, yam, plantain, sweet potato.
- c) Perennial crops such as cocoa and oil palm and coconut also cultivated.

Table 4: Major Agricultural commodities produced in the District.

| S/NO. | CATEGORY | CROP |
|-------|----------------|--|
| 1 | Tree | Cocoa, coconut, mango, oil palm and citrus |
| 2 | Legumes | Cowpea, |
| 3 | Roots & tubers | Yam, cassava and sweet potatoes |
| 4 | Cereals | Maize, rice |
| 5 | Vegetables | Pepper, garden eggs, okra, carrots, cabbage and tomatoes |
| 6 | Fruit crops | Pineapple, watermelon and pawpaw, sugar cane |

Source: ASDA Department of Agric 2016

1.3.4.3 Agro- processing

- I. **Cassava Processing:** Besides cassava processing into dough ('agbelima') and gari which are sold at Kasoa, Bawjiase and Bontrase markets and also to other adjoining Districts and even to traders from Republic of Togo and Benin, there is the Ayensu Starch Company Limited located at Bawjiase which is earmarked to produce industrial starch for export. There are other two cassava processing facilities at....This initiative has forward and backward linkages; both from the bye-product and for cassava cultivation.
- II. **Other Small Scale Processing:** There are other products such as sugar cane and palm nuts which are processed, on small scale basis, into local gin (akpeteshie) and palm oil among others. These processors are few in number and their processed products are mostly in small quantities meant for household use and small markets.
- III. **Pineapple and Citrus Production:** The district has enclaves of commercial pineapple farms examples are Jei River San Valley Farms, Prudent, 2K Farms etc. which mainly export raw pineapples. Attempts are being made to process pineapple in the District to add value to the raw materials for local and international markets. A few processing plants are near completion and to take off. The strategic location of the district in relation to Accra and the Tema port gives a comparative advantage for the establishment of these large scale pineapple farms and a processing factory for export and local markets.
- IV. **Vegetable Cultivation:** Large quantities of tomatoes and pepper are produced in the District. Bonsuoko, and Senya are noted for high seasonal tomato and pepper production. However, there is a high post-harvest losses during the season due to lack of storage facilities.
- V. **Livestock Production:** Livestock is also kept in the District. Goats, sheep Cattle, Piggery and Poultry constitute the main livestock enterprise in the district. The district has some poultry farms around the Senya, Bawjiase, Bontrase and Bereku areas. A massive injection of capital is required to enable the sector generate wealth for the immediate population and to provide the employment for the many unemployed youth within the district. The major livestock /poultry are as indicated in the table below:

Table 5: Livestock and type

| S/No. | CATEGORY | TYPE |
|-------|-----------|---|
| 1. | Livestock | Cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, grasscutter and rabbits |
| 2. | Poultry | Local fowls, exotic fowls, turkeys, quails and ducks. |

1.10.4 Constraint to livestock Enterprise

The following are some of the constraints livestock farmers faced in the District.

- Inadequate quality feed during the dry season
- Poor management practices (ie feeding and health care) resulting in low productivity
- Fewer watering points especially dams and dug out during the dry season for small and large ruminants
- Occasional shortage of feed ingredients for commercial poultry farmers
- Inadequate credit
- Not well developed livestock market
- Disease outbreaks.

1.3.4.5 Fishing

The District is endowed with about 3km stretch of coastal line. The inhabitant arounds the coastal stretch, the Senya people, are largely involved in fishing and its accompanying activities such as fish mongering among others.

1.3.4.6 Food Security

Food Security is a situation whereby conscious efforts are made to ensure that food is available all year round at affordable prices in the right quantity and at the right time. In this district, agriculture and its related activities employ over 54% of the population. Also, the horticultural plantation industry especially pineapple and cocoa production, processing and export is a major investment area where major commercial farmers work in.

To ensure food security, the district assembly through MOFA is implementing the under listed set of activities:

- Block farming being implemented and the crop under consideration is maize with farmers being introduced to new technology for increased yield. Government supplies a lot of the inputs.
- Irrigation farming is being encouraged in areas where there are wetlands that can be used as sources of water that purpose. Some farmers around Bawjiase, Bontrase and Offadaa use sprinklers taking water from dugouts.
- Government through MOFA assist farmers with credit facilities to provide small ruminants, its housing as well as the HEIFER Project which brings in improved hybrid cattle for crossing for the various farmer associations.
- The District Assembly is also facilitating the improvement of markets in the district and therefore started the process of expanding markets in Bawjiase and other areas.

1.3.4.7 Commerce

The service/commerce sector is dominated by females. The sector comprises banking, petty trading, telecommunication, hotel, and teaching activities, among others. A greater proportion of females (81%) are found in the service and sales sector than males (19%).

The industrial sector is also dominated by Mining and Quarrying, manufacturing, construction and real estate activities. The sector employs 45 and 55 percent of the males and females, respectively. The district has a much wider economic diversification to absorb the labor force for economic development. The potential entrepreneurial opportunities in the district are the availability of ready market, easy access to information, diversification of products and high customer demand for products.

The retail trade also employs a substantial number of the active population. About 16.0% of the active population are engaged in this sector, the District has some of its prominent markets in Senya and Bawjiase.

Other economic activities include Artisanal (mostly small scale metallurgical shops) and agro processing (Cassava dough, Gari and Corn dough and sugar cane). Others include mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, transportation, financial, and insurance.

Presently, the District is served by about nine (9) banks and other financial institutions. All of the banks are Rural Banks located in the major towns of the District such as Awutu Bereku, Senya, and Bawjiase.

1.3.4.8 Local Economic Development

Local Economic Development (LED) is a strategy or an approach to economic development in the developing world, as it name implies, for employment promotion through micro and small enterprise development, support of social dialogue and development planning (ILO, 2012). The promotion of Local Economic Development (LED) signals the drive for rooting employment creation by building on the comparative advantages and the unique characteristics of localities.

The district has over 75 local economic-based enterprises for development. The enterprises include gari processing, soap making, beads making and fashion design enterprises. The activities of these local based economic enterprises are mainly gari processing, soap making, beads making and fashion design. The enterprises contribute largely to employment creation, revenue generation, food security and capacity building.

Table 6: LED in the District

| Economic-Based Enterprises (<i>list</i>) | Activities | No. | Contribution to Local Economic Development | Support provided to the Local Economic-Based Enterprises |
|---|-------------------|------------|---|--|
| Gari Processing Association | Gari Processing | 10 | Employment, food, training | Financial Support and training |
| Soap Makers Association | Soap making | 30 | Employment, training | Financial Support, training and facilitate their getting loan facilities |

| | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----|-------------------------|--|
| Bead makers | Bead making | 5 | Employment, training | Financial Support and training |
| Hair Dressers | Beautification | 20 | Employment and training | Financial Support, training and facilitate their getting loan facilities |
| Dress makers | Fashion | 10 | Employment and training | Financial Support and training |

Source: ASDA, BAC 2016

The sustainability and growth of the aforementioned enterprises however require various support systems. The Assembly provides information, enabling business environment, skills training, facilitating access to capital and providing the necessary infrastructure such as market infrastructure, etc.

1.3.4.9 Tourism

The District is endowed with historical natural sites which would need some level of marketing and investment (*Field Survey, 2014*). A historical monument in Senya called the Good Hope Fort is located along the Gulf of Guinea. This fort which was built by the Dutch is considered the second Fort/Castle built in the central region of Ghana; second only to the Elmina Castle.

The District is also blessed with an array of mountains and forests. These potential areas can be developed and marketed to generate the needed revenue for the District Assembly and the nation as a whole. Spots of forests in the hinterlands have some natural stone caved feature that needs development and promotion. The topography of the areas which come in the form of valleys and hills around the forests can also be developed by investors with artificial rivers and golf courses.

In the same regard, there is a long stretch of land along the Gulf of Guinea which can be developed into a beach resort with very beautiful landscapes.

1.3.4.10 Information Communication Technology

In Ghana, Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) developments have taken place with significant growth over the past decade. ICTs bring about social and economic development and transformation by creating an enabling environment for accelerating economic growth. ICT can be applied in all sectors: Economics, Education, Communication, Health and Manufacturing. Development in ICT has helped Ghanaians and particularly the people in the Awutu Senya District in information sharing and increasing people's knowledge on what goes on around them and beyond. Internet and mobile phones are increasingly bringing market information, financial services, and health services to remote areas, and is helping to change people's lives in unprecedented ways.

The table below shows the distribution of mobile phone ownership and usage of Internet facility for persons 12 years and older in the District by sex. The proportion of persons 12 years and older in the Awutu Senya District who own mobile phones is 39.5 percent. Mobile phone ownership is higher among males (48.5%) than in females (32.0%).

Table 7: Population 12 years and older by Mobile Phone Ownership, Internet Facility

| Usage and Sex | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|---------|
| Sex\ICT Indicator | Population 12 years and older | | Population having mobile phone | | Population using internet facility | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 57,317 | 100.0 | 22,659 | 39.5 | 1,684 | 2.9 |
| Male | 26,090 | 45.5 | 12,663 | 48.5 | 1,162 | 4.5 |
| Female | 31,227 | 54.5 | 9,996 | 32.0 | 522 | 1.7 |

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

1.3.4.11 Use of internet

Internet accessibility and its use are essential in this current global economy. Table 5.1 shows the usage of Internet facility. For the entire District, only 2.9 percent of persons 12 years and older use the Internet. The relatively low usage of Internet at the household level is more likely due to inadequate levels of Internet facilities in the area. About 4.5 percent of the total male population in the district use the Internet compared to the corresponding value of 1.6 percent for females

1.3.4.12 Power/Energy

Unofficial information and field survey indicates that over 98% of the Communities in the District are enjoying electricity connection from the national grid. However, data from the district specific 2010 PHC indicates three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (60.8%), kerosene lamp (29.9%) and flashlight/torch (7.2%). Due to the rural nature of the District, a large portion of the district has been connected to the national electricity grid under the self-help electrification programme.

1.3.4.13 Road Network/Transportation

The major roads in the district are the section of the Accra - Cape Coast (N1); The Kasoa - Bawjiase road; The Awutu – Obrachire road. There are other feeder roads that link and facilitate movement of people in the district but are only motorable in the dry season. However, periodic reshaping is done to keep the roads motorable all season. The road network available is summarized in the table below:

Table 8: Road network

| Road type | Length | Remarks |
|----------------------------|---------------|---|
| First class | 2km | |
| Trunk roads | 14km | 14km need resealing |
| Engineered Feeder Roads | 110.25km | About 110.25km requires reshaping and sealing |
| Un-engineered Feeder Roads | | |

The detailed roads that requires maintenance are listed below:

| | State Node | End Node | Length (Km) | Condition | Remarks/Brief on Road Condition |
|----|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|---|
| 1 | Ayensuako | Foot bridge over Ayensu River | 0.05 | Bamboo | Five lost life over 3 year period |
| 2 | Sarkwakwa | Kakraa | 2.50 | Poor | Existing road has weak sub-grade and needs culverts at some section concrete drains filling and gravelling |
| 3 | Tawiah kwaa | Kofi Ansah | 6.40 | Poor | |
| 5 | Akrampa | Akrampa Junction –Eye clinic | 2.80 | Poor | |
| 6 | Senya; Bethlehem/Bolga roads | Senya Beraku bypass | 5.00 | Poor | The existing roads have weak sub grade culvert at some section, concrete drains, filling and gravelling |
| 7 | Armahbo Junction | Armahbo | 1.50 | Poor | |
| 8 | Bawjiase T. Junction | Ayensuako | 6.50 | Poor | |
| 9 | Akpesheka Junction | Asempani | 1.50 | Poor | Existing bitumen road surface has failed and needs resurfacing with concrete drains. |
| 10 | Abamkrom, Kofi Ansah | Agona Aboano | 7.80 | Poor | |
| 11 | Tawiah kwaa | Nyarkokwa | 2.01 | Poor | A joining roads existing roads have weak sub-grade with rock out crops and needs at one section and culverts at some section, concrete drains, filling and gravelling |
| 12 | Sarkwakwa Junction | Sarkwakwa | 2.00 | Poor | |
| 13 | Fianko,Ofadaa | Alafiakese | 7.70 | Poor | |
| 14 | Ofadaa-Mbofrakrom | Fiankokrom | 4.20 | Poor | A joining roads, existing roads have weak sub-grade and needs culverts at some section, concrete draining filling and gravelling. |
| 15 | Ofadaa-Papaye | Okomfokrom | 3.60 | poor | |
| 16 | Ayensuako | Kwateyekora | 1.50 | Poor | |
| 17 | Okwabena | Ofaso-Mbofrakrom | 5.80 | Poor | |
| 18 | Okwabena | Fiagbe | 2.30 | Poor | |
| 19 | Dankwa Junction | Dankwa–Adawukwa | 5.00 | Poor | |
| 20 | Topiase Junction | Sesekrom | 2.60 | Poor | Existing road needs surfacing with concrete drains especially townships |
| 21 | Mayenda Junction | Amotron | 6.20 | poor | |
| 22 | Bontrase, Nfadwen | Akufful Krodua | 4.50 | Poor | A joining roads existing roads have weak sub-grade |

| | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|------|--|
| | Bontrase, | Osae Krodua | 4.30 | Poor | with rock out crops and needs at one section, culverts at some section, concrete drains, filling and gravelling. |
| | | | | | |
| | Odutom | Oboase | 2.50 | Poor | |
| | Ayensu, Teheko | Kokobin | 1.30 | Poor | |
| | Bontrase | | | | |
| | Obrachire | Kwao Krabi | 2.75 | Poor | Road need surfacing with concrete drains especially townships |
| | Amowi Junction | Amowi | 1.63 | poor | |
| 13 | Gyankrom Junction | Gyankrom | 3.80 | Poor | |
| | Papaase No. 2 | Jei River | 2.60 | Poor | |
| | Bawjiase | Ofaso | 5.40 | Poor | |
| | Asempaneye | Magin | 2.50 | Poor | |
| | TOTAL LENGHT | | <u>110.25</u> | | |

1.3.5 Demographic Characteristics

1.3.5.1 Population

The total population of the District is 86,884, representing 3.95 percent of the population of the Central Region (2,202,863). Females constitute 45,981 (52.9%) whilst males represent 40,903 (47.1%). This means there are more females than males in the Metropolitan area. The sex ratio 89, implies 89 males per 100 females which is lower than that recorded for the region and nation, 91.2 and 92.3, respectively (GSS, 2012; GSS, 2014). At the early youthful ages (0-14 years), the sex ratio is 100.4 while at the older ages (65 years and older) it is as low as 56. This is so because biologically, there is an expectation of more males than females at birth. Throughout life, it is also expected that at every age mortality rates for females would be lower than that of males.

1.3.5.2 Age distribution

Age and sex are the most basic characteristics of a given population. Every population has a different age and sex composition signifying the number and proportions of males and females in each age group. This structure can have considerable impact on the population's current and future social and economic situation (Haupt and Kane, 2011). There is however variations within the age cohorts in the District, for example, from age 20-24, the population starts decreasing sharply for males than females. One distinguishing feature of the population is the sex ratio (98.7) of males to females in the age cohorts of 0-4. Scientifically, there should be more males than females within the age group of 0-4, but this proves otherwise for this population. Age and Sex structure is better explained using population pyramid. The shape of the pyramid is largely influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality and migration. **Table 1** presents the age-sex structure of Awutu Senya District.

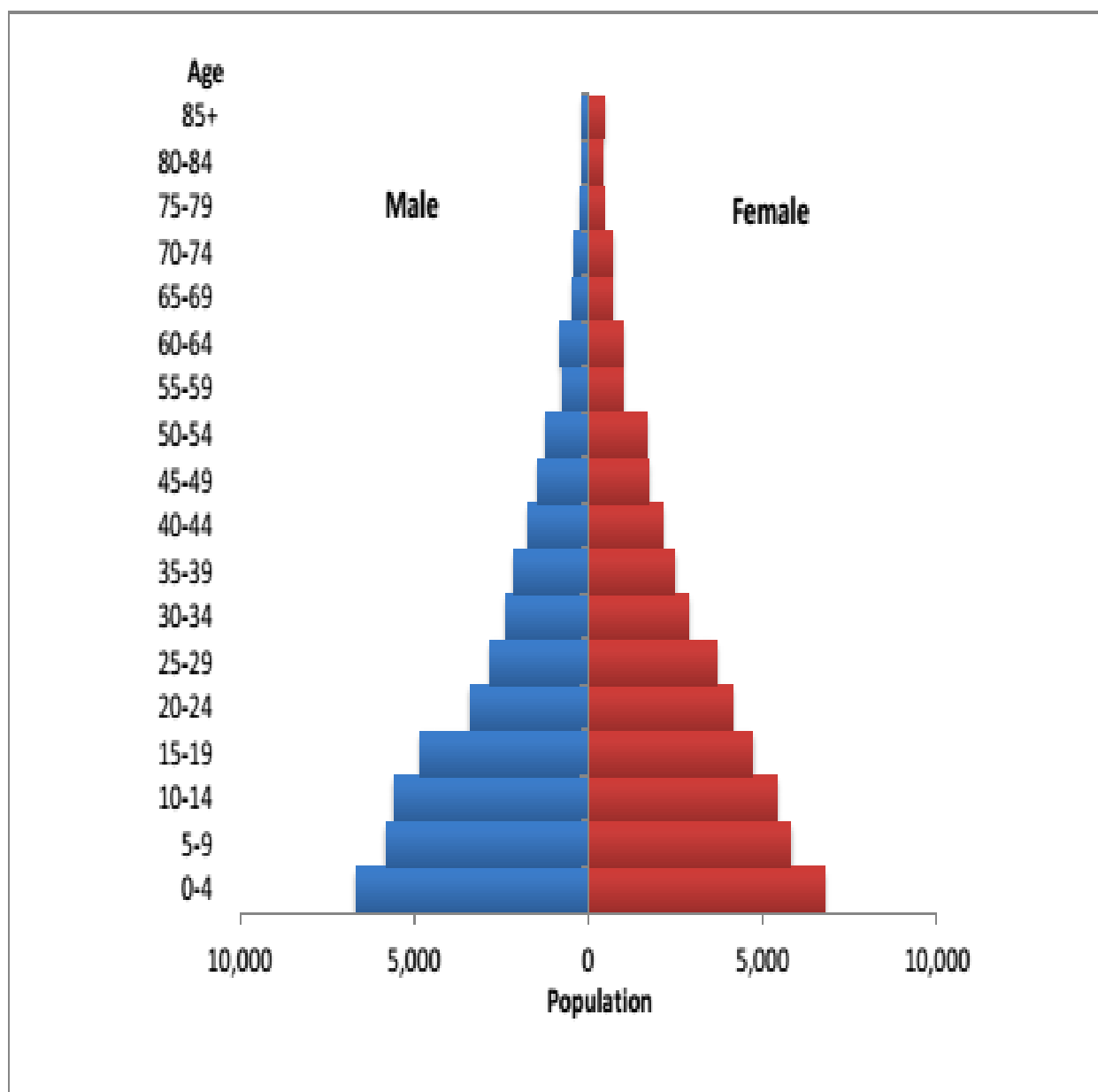
Table 9: Age-sex structure of Awutu Senya District

| Age category (years) | Proportion (%) | |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 7.67 | 7.77 |
| 5-9 | 6.68 | 6.66 |
| 10-14 | 6.39 | 6.23 |
| 15-19 | 5.56 | 5.42 |
| 20-24 | 3.88 | 4.72 |
| 25-29 | 3.24 | 4.24 |
| 30-34 | 2.73 | 3.31 |
| 35-39 | 2.43 | 2.86 |
| 40-44 | 1.98 | 2.47 |
| 45-49 | 1.65 | 2.01 |
| 50-54 | 1.4 | 1.94 |
| 55-59 | 0.89 | 1.15 |
| 60-64 | 0.9 | 1.14 |
| 65+ | 4.69 | 3.01 |
| TOTAL | 47.1 | 52.9 |

Source: GSS 2014

Figure 7 depicts the age-sex structure of the population of Awutu Senya District. The broad base of the pyramid depicts a younger population consisting of large numbers of children and the narrow apex signifies a small older population. The shape of the District's population pyramid closely mirrors that of the region. The pyramid depicts a broad base up to age 19, after which there is a sharp decline for males more than females. At age 20 and above, age reduction is sharper for males than for females indicating more females than males. With increasing age, the proportion of males is slightly smaller than females, indicating that at older ages, the proportion of males is lower than that of females. The high proportion of the populations aged 0-24 years indicates that the population in the district is more youthful. This implies the need for more investment in education, but also there should equally be an investment health so as to protect the aged in the population. The population below 15 years (0-14 years) is 41.4 percent. The total labour force (15-64 years) is 53.9 percent of the total population while the elderly population (65 years and older) is 4.7 percent. The age dependency ratio is therefore 85.5. This means that there are 86 persons in the non-working ages (dependents) for every 100 people in the working ages (independents). This is higher as compared to the regional and national figure of 81.4 and 79.2, respectively. The District has a smaller labour force as compared to that of the region (55.1) which implies a smaller human resource base for socio-economic development. The lower dependency ratio is more likely to affect economic growth as persons in the working ages (independents) have to spend less on the dependent population. If authorities however fail to tackle issues such as putting in place measures to keep the human population at a sustainable number, there could be increased pressures placed on government finances, leading to higher borrowing or higher taxes (which could create disincentives to work and reduce disposable income) which in the long run affect the country's economic growth.

Figure 7: Population Pyramid of Awutu Senya District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2014a)

1.3.5.3 Dependency ratio

The dependency ratio which measures the ratio of dependent population (population aged under 15 years and above 64 years) to population in the “working-age group” (population aged 15-64 years) is one of the key indicators of socioeconomic development. Generally the ratio is high in developing regions of the world than developed regions, reflecting demographic experiences of the two regions. Table 10 further provides information on dependency ratios for Awutu Senya district. The district total age dependency of 85.5 dependents (child and old age) to 100 working

population is quite high. The dependency ratio is relatively high for the male population (90.9) than the female population (80.9).

Table 10: Population by age, sex and type of locality

| Age Group | Sex | | | Sex ratio | Type of locality | |
|-----------|------------|--------|--------|-----------|------------------|-------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | | Urban | Rural |
| All Ages | 86,884 | 40,903 | 45,981 | 89.0 | 48.0 | 52.0 |
| 0 – 4 | 13,414 | 6,664 | 6,750 | 98.7 | 46.7 | 53.3 |
| 5 – 9 | 11,587 | 5,801 | 5,786 | 100.3 | 46.8 | 53.2 |
| 10 – 14 | 10,960 | 5,550 | 5,410 | 102.6 | 47.2 | 52.8 |
| 15 – 19 | 9,542 | 4,831 | 4,711 | 102.5 | 48.1 | 51.9 |
| 20 – 24 | 7,478 | 3,375 | 4,103 | 82.3 | 50.3 | 49.7 |
| 25 – 29 | 6,498 | 2,813 | 3,685 | 76.3 | 49.9 | 50.1 |
| 30 – 34 | 5,252 | 2,373 | 2,879 | 82.4 | 50.1 | 49.9 |
| 35 – 39 | 4,594 | 2,109 | 2,485 | 84.9 | 49.0 | 51.0 |
| 40 – 44 | 3,867 | 1,724 | 2,143 | 80.4 | 47.7 | 52.3 |
| 45 – 49 | 3,178 | 1,435 | 1,743 | 82.3 | 46.8 | 53.2 |
| 50 – 54 | 2,902 | 1,214 | 1,688 | 71.9 | 45.8 | 54.2 |
| 55 – 59 | 1,767 | 770 | 997 | 77.2 | 45.4 | 54.6 |
| 60 – 64 | 1,767 | 780 | 987 | 79.0 | 44.6 | 55.4 |
| 65 – 69 | 1,129 | 455 | 674 | 67.5 | 51.5 | 48.5 |
| 70 – 74 | 1,074 | 389 | 685 | 56.8 | 48.4 | 51.6 |
| 75 – 79 | 669 | 239 | 430 | 55.6 | 53.8 | 46.2 |
| 80 – 84 | 561 | 179 | 382 | 46.9 | 52.8 | 47.2 |
| 85+ | 645 | 202 | 443 | 45.6 | 56.3 | 43.7 |
| 0-14 | 35,961 | 18,015 | 17,946 | 100.4 | 46.9 | 53.1 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|------|------|------|
| 15-64 | 46,845 | 21,424 | 25,421 | 84.3 | 48.5 | 51.5 |
| 65+ | 4,078 | 1,464 | 2,614 | 56.0 | 52.0 | 48.0 |
| All Ages | 86,884 | 40,903 | 45,981 | 89.0 | 48.0 | 52.0 |
| Age-dependency ratio | 85.5 | 90.9 | 80.9 | | | |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.3.5.4 Fertility, mortality and migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are the three components of population change that determine the size, age-sex composition and distribution of the population at a particular point in time. Data on these three components are critical for planning the overall socioeconomic development of the district. The objective of this section of the report is to provide analysis of fertility, mortality and migration patterns in the district using data from the 2010 population and housing census.

1.3.5.5 Fertility

Measures of fertility are important in determining the size and structure of the population. Information on fertility in the district is therefore critical for the management of the population for social and economic development. This section reports on fertility levels in the district.

Two types of fertility measures are used to examine levels of fertility in the district. These are current fertility measures and cumulative fertility measures. Current fertility measures such as total fertility rate (TFR) are based on data covering a short period of time such as a year (in the case of population censuses) or five years (in surveys), while cumulative measures such as mean children ever born are based on retrospective fertility data covering women's reproductive performance over their lifetime.

The most commonly used measures of current fertility are the total fertility rate (TFR). It is defined as the number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she were to experience the currently observed age-specific fertility rates.

1.3.6 Social Characteristics

1.3.6.1 Poverty Situation

One way of visualizing the spatial distribution of poverty is through the number of poor individuals. Remote, rural, isolated areas may have high headcount rate but may have few poor persons due to their small population size. In contrast, poverty rate may be low in urban areas but they may be host to a large number of poor people.

Depth of poverty measures how much below the poverty line the poor's standard of living is. The lower the depth of poverty, the closer the poor are to the poverty line, and vice versa. It is easier to achieve poverty reduction in areas with low depth of poverty

The District is largely rural and small in population size and with the main economic activity being subsistent farming and small scale animal rearing. This situation largely determine the income levels of the duelers of the rural areas which is below the poverty line. There is therefore high headcount rate in the rural areas with few poor persons as compared to the few urban and peri-urban centres such as Senya, Beraku and Bawjiase.

The District is only second to the Ekumfi District in terms Poverty Incidence with 33.6% of its population considered poor. The figures below shows the incidence, number of poor persons, depth and inequality of poverty of the District in the Regional context. (Source: Ghana Poverty Mapping Report, GSS 2015)

Figure 8: Poverty incidence

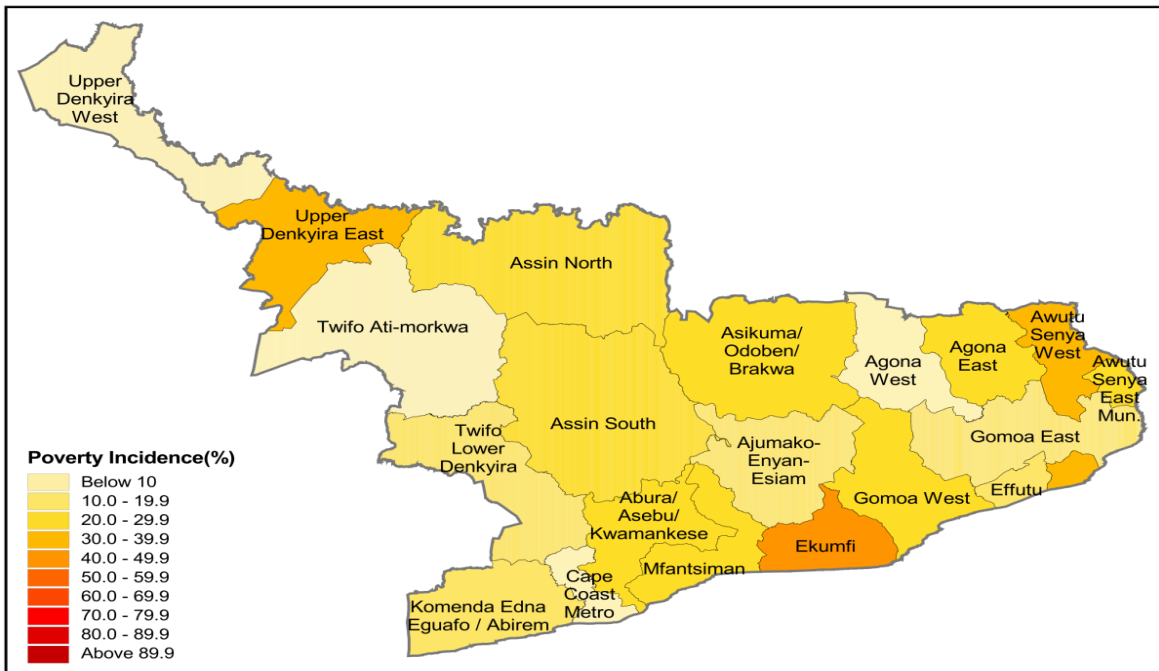


Figure 9: Estimated number of poor persons

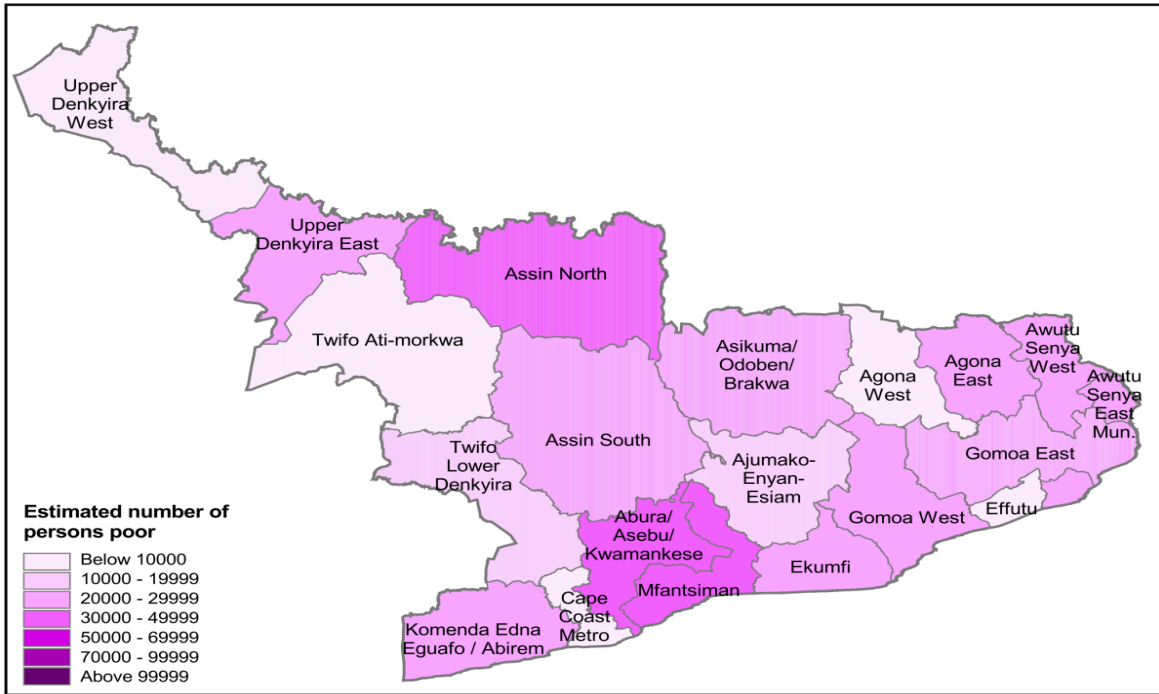
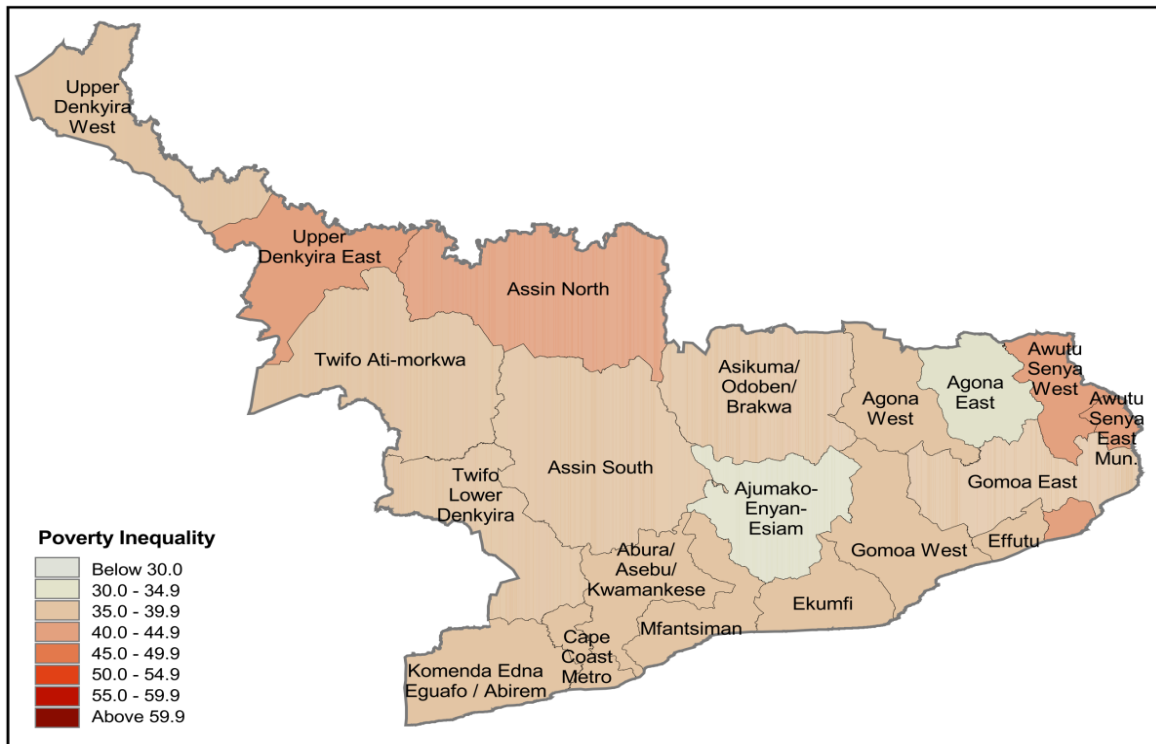


Figure 10: Poverty depth



Figure 11: Poverty inequality



1.3.6.2 Education

Almost half (48.3%) of the population 11 years and older in the District is literate in English. The second highest proportion of the literate population is English and Ghanaian language only (46.1%) followed by Ghanaian Language only (4.6%). In spite of attempts being made towards encouraging literacy in French, only 0.5 percent of literate population 11 years and older are literate in English and French. A total of 31,951 children are attending school made up of 16,402 males and 15,549 females; 27,787 have attended school in the past also with 14,436 males and 13,351 females.

The Education Directorate is made up of 8No. Circuits namely: Ayensuako, Awutu, Bawjiase (A&B), Bontrase, Obrachire, Senya Beraku and Jei-Krodua. The District has 108 Kindergartens (48 Private), 108 Primary Schools (47 private) and 77 Junior High Schools (23 private). Obrachire, Senya Beraku and Bawjiase have a Senior High School in each community. However, there are two private Senior High Schools namely; Bontrase Senior Technical School at Bontrase and Awutu Winton Senior High School.

Table 11: Number of schools by levels

| Schools | 2016 | | |
|-------------------------|---------|--------|-------|
| | Private | Public | Total |
| Kindergarten/Pre-School | 61 | 59 | 120 |
| Primary | 88 | 61 | 149 |
| Junior High School | 51 | 55 | 106 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Senior High School | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Tech. and Vocational Institutions | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tertiary | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand Total | 202 | 178 | 380 |

Summary of Enrolment & Staffing 2015-2016: The table below shows the enrolments figures by gender for all levels and for both private and public schools. It also gives information on teaching staff

Table 12: Summary of Enrolment & Staffing 2015-2016

| LEVEL | TYPE | NO OF SCHOOLS | PUPILS | | | TRAINED TRS | | | UNTRAINED TRS | | | TOTALS | | |
|-------------|---------|---------------|--------|-------|-------|-------------|-----|------|---------------|-----|-----|--------|-----|------|
| | | | B | G | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| KG | Public | 59 | 2170 | 2083 | 2083 | 16 | 121 | 137 | 9 | 27 | 36 | 25 | 148 | 173 |
| | Private | 61 | 1830 | 1866 | 3696 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 25 | 102 | 127 | 27 | 104 | 131 |
| | Total | 120 | 4000 | 3949 | 7949 | 18 | 123 | 141 | 34 | 129 | 163 | 52 | 252 | 304 |
| PRY | Public | 61 | 6894 | 6682 | 13576 | 204 | 233 | 437 | 48 | 19 | 67 | 252 | 252 | 504 |
| | Private | 88 | 5141 | 6126 | 11267 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 197 | 264 | 461 | 202 | 265 | 467 |
| | Total | 149 | 12035 | 12808 | 24843 | 209 | 234 | 443 | 245 | 283 | 528 | 454 | 517 | 971 |
| JHS | Public | 55 | 3361 | 3007 | 6368 | 285 | 135 | 420 | 19 | 24 | 43 | 304 | 159 | 463 |
| | Private | 51 | 1229 | 1036 | 2265 | 15 | 6 | 21 | 149 | 50 | 199 | 164 | 56 | 220 |
| | Total | 106 | 4590 | 4043 | 8633 | 300 | 141 | 441 | 168 | 74 | 242 | 468 | 215 | 683 |
| GRAND TOTAL | Public | 175 | 12425 | 11772 | 24197 | 505 | 489 | 994 | 76 | 70 | 146 | 581 | 559 | 1140 |
| | Private | 200 | 8200 | 9028 | 17228 | 22 | 9 | 31 | 371 | 416 | 787 | 393 | 425 | 818 |
| | Total | 375 | 20625 | 20800 | 41425 | 527 | 498 | 1025 | 447 | 486 | 933 | 974 | 984 | 1958 |

Furniture: The furniture situation for schools is not encouraging. The table below show the furniture gaps of the District:

Table 13

| LEVEL | DESCRIPTRION | NO. NEEDED | NO. PROVIDED | TO BE SUPPLIED |
|--------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| KINDERGARTEN | hexagonal tables | 65 | 00 | 65 |
| | chairs | 3930 | 00 | 3930 |
| PRIMARY | dual desk lower pry | 7563 | 100 | 7463 |
| | dual desk upper pry | 6945 | 100 | 6845 |
| | cup boards | 180 | 00 | 180 |
| JUNIOR HIGH | mono desk - JHS 3 | 4493 | 00 | 4493 |
| | dual desk - JHS 1 & 2 | 3060 | 166 | 2894 |
| | cupboards | 140 | 00 | 140 |
| SENIOR HIGH | mono desk | 2906 | 00 | 2906 |
| TEACHERS | tables - pry & JHS | 500 | 00 | 500 |
| | chairs- pry & JHS | 500 | 00 | 500 |
| OFFICE | tables - pry & JHS | 30 | 00 | 30 |
| | chairs | 30 | 00 | 30 |
| | cupboards | 15 | 00 | 15 |

BECE Results 2013: The District presented (No. of candidates) candidates at the 2013 BECE exams. Out of these numbers ... boys and ...girls obtained aggregates 06-30 and ... boy and ... girls constituting ...% received aggregate 31.

1.3.6.3 Health

The District has five (5) Sub-districts, four (4) public health centres located at Bawjiase, Senya, Awutu Beraku, and Bontrase. There are nineteen (19) functional Community-Based Health Planning Services (CHPS) zones/compounds and Four (4) privately owned health facilities in the District. There is however no hospital and therefore no Doctor. The nurse-patient ratio in the District is 1:1223.

Table 14: Health Facility by Type, Awutu Senya District

| Sub-District | Health Center | CHPS | Private Home | Mat | Private Hosp./Clinic | Total |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|-----|----------------------|-----------|
| Awutu | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 5 |
| Bontrase | 1 | 2 | 0 | | 0 | 3 |
| Bawjiase | 1 | 8 | 1 | | 0 | 10 |
| Papaase | 0 | 4 | 2 | | 0 | 6 |
| Senya | 1 | 3 | 0 | | 0 | 4 |
| District | 4 | 19 | 4 | | 1 | 28 |

Source: DHIMS 2 Awutu Senya 2017

Each sub district has a health center which is headed by a Physician Assistant who works with a team of clinical and preventive health workers to provide a wide range of health services to community members. Each health center supervises a number of Community- Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) zones. There are as many as 19 CHPS Zones in the district.

The Awutu Senya district had no district hospital; therefore the Awutu Beraku and Bawjiase Health Centers served as the main referral center for other health facilities. Also at the community level, there were 92 outreach vaccination points, 135 trained Traditional Birth Attendants and 125 Community-Based Disease Surveillance Volunteers.

There are four (4) registered private maternity homes and one eye hospital in the District.

Table 15: Summary of Health Facilities, Awutu Senya District

| SUB-DISTRICT | INSTITUTION | TYPE | OWNERSHIP | STATUS |
|--------------|------------------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| Awutu Breku | Awutu Health Center | Health Center | Government | Functional |
| | Ahentia CHPS | CHPS Zone | Government | Functional |
| | Chochoe CHPS | CHPS Zone | Government | Functional |
| | Christy's Mat. Home | Maternity Home | Private | Functional |
| | Wartberg Eye Clinic | Clinic | Private | Functional |
| Bontrase | Bontrase Health Center | Health Center | Government | Functional |
| | Mfadwen CHPS | CHPS Zone | Government | Functional |
| | Akrabong CHPS | CHPS Zone | Government | Functional |
| Senya Breku | Senya Health Center | Health Center | Government | Functional |
| | Bonsouku CHPS | CHPS Zone | Government | Functional |
| | Castle CHPS | CHPS Zone | Government | Functional |
| | Mantemankabi | CHPS Zone | Government | Functional |
| Bawjiase | Bawjiase Health Center | Health Center | Government | Functional |
| | Bewuenum CHPS | CHPS Zone | Government | Functional |
| | Mayenda CHPS | CHPS Zone | Government | Functional |
| | Ofadaa CHPS | CHPS Zone | Government | Functional |
| | Fausty Mat. Home | Maternity Home | Private | Functional |
| | Okwampa CHPS | CHPS Zone | Government | Functional |
| | Obirachire CHPS | CHPS Zone | Government | Functional |
| | Fianko CHPS | CHPS Zone | Government | Functional |
| | Ayensuako CHPS | CHPS Zone | Government | Functional |
| Papaase | Ayiresu CHPS | CHPS Zone | Government | Functional |
| | Adawukwao | CHPS Zone | Government | Functional |
| | Papaase CHPS | CHPS Zone | Government | Functional |
| | Margo Mat. Home | Maternity Home | Private | Functional |
| | Mangoase CHPS | CHPS Zone | Government | Functional |

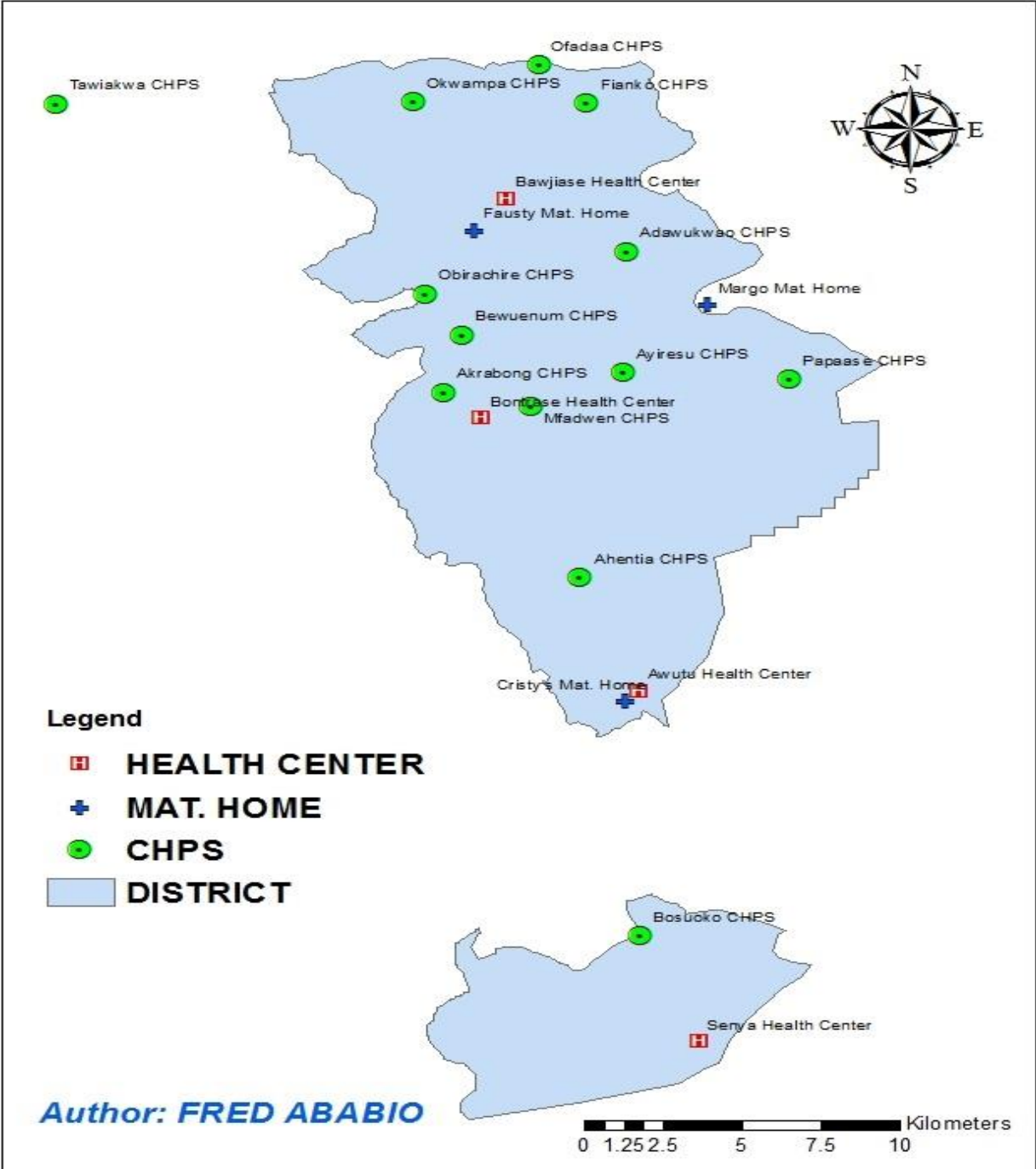
Source: District Profile, 2016

The sub-districts health centres provide medical care, communicable disease control, family planning, reproductive services, nutrition and post-natal services. Other community health services include; Environmental Health education, VCT for HIV/AIDS and adolescent health services.

The rate of population growth in the district has created the need for a District Hospital with all the modern facilities for effective health delivery system.

Below is a map showing the location health facilities in the District.

Figure 12: Map showing the location health facilities in the District

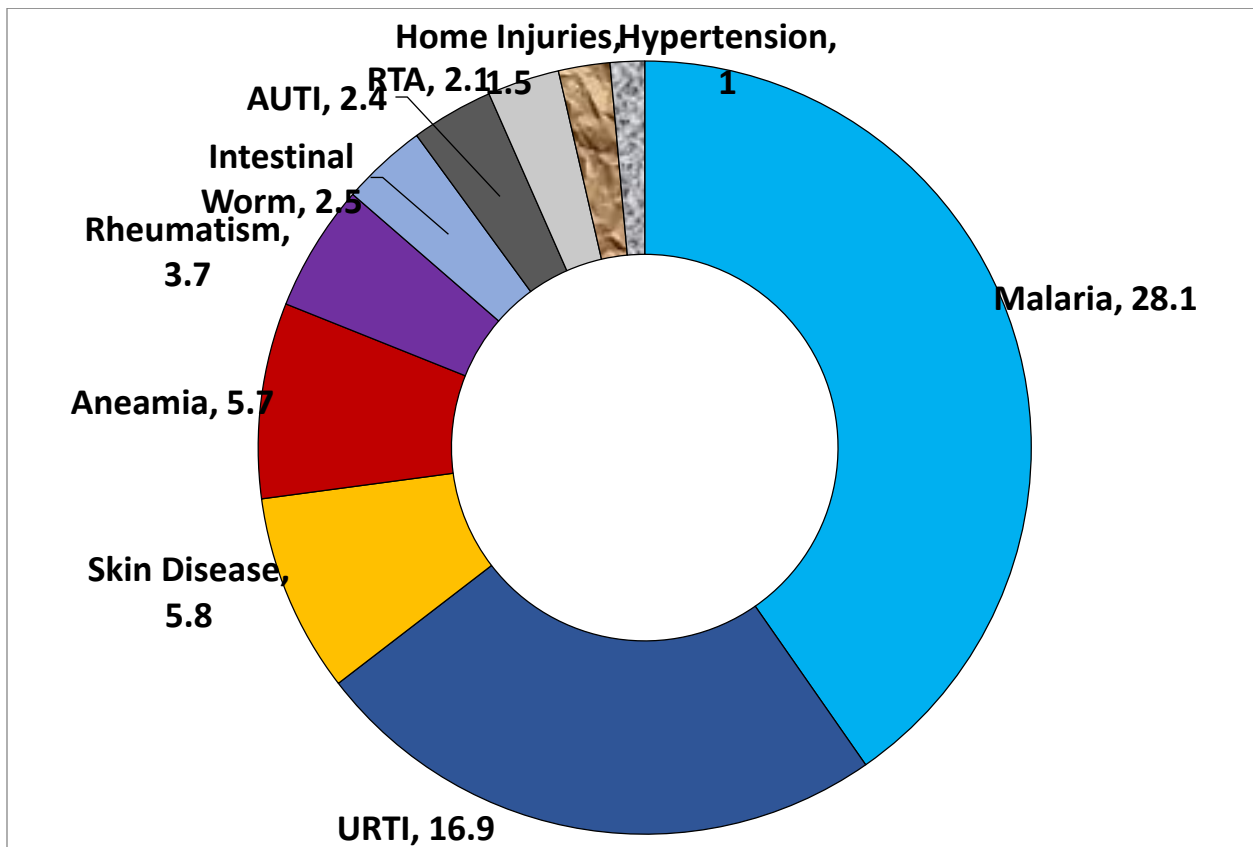


1.3.6.4 Top Ten diseases

The top ten diseases reported in the district are preventable or avoidable as shown in the list and can be averted by implementing simple public health interventions such as sleeping in insecticide treated bednets, maintaining adequate personal and environmental hygiene.

1. Malaria
2. Upper respiratory tract infection
3. Skin diseases
4. Anaemia
5. Rheumatism
6. Intestinal worms
7. AUTI
8. Road Traffic Accidents
9. Home injuries
10. Hypertension

Figure 13: Top Ten Diseases Reported



Source: ASDA DHMT, 2016 Annual Report

1.3.6.5 HIV/AIDS

The District Assembly is privileged to be among Districts with low prevalent rates of reported cases HIV/AIDS patients. The table below gives detail information on the situation during the plan implementation period.

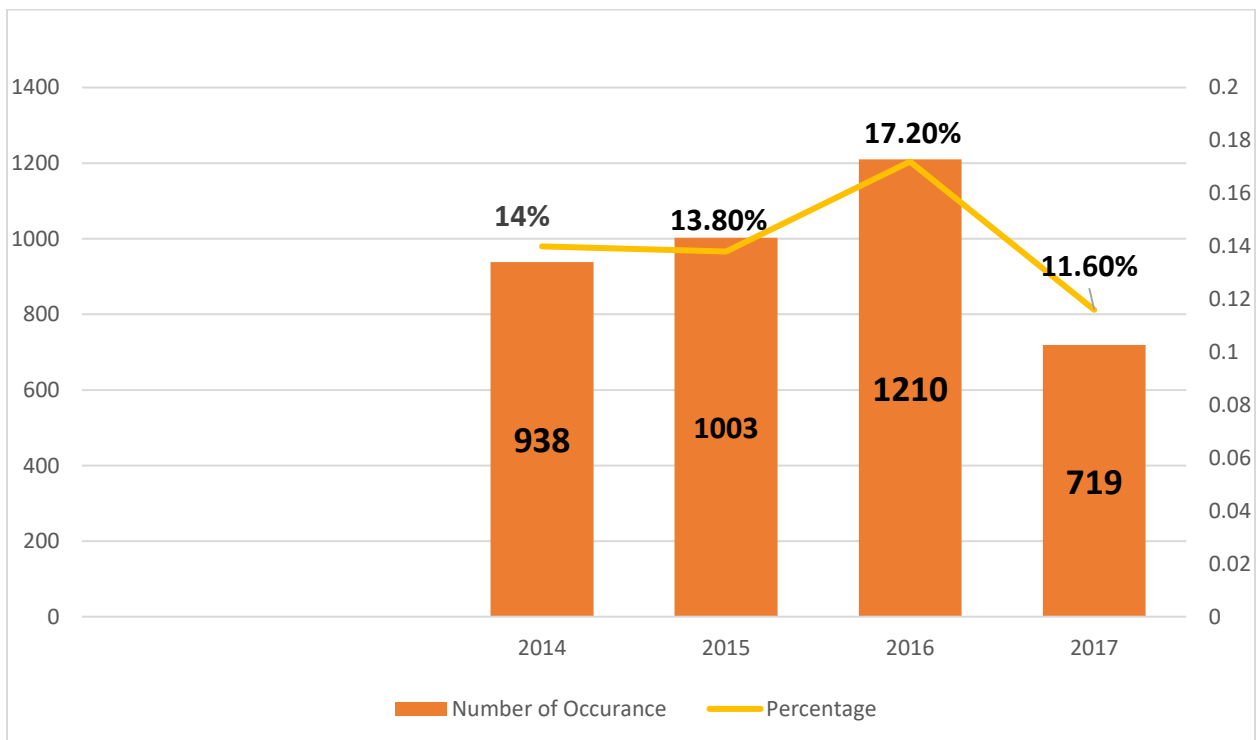
Table 16

| YEAR | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Male | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Female | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Number receiving positive test results | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Number receiving post-test counseling | 2,225 | 1,135 | 1,361 | 1,414 |
| No of persons on ART | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |

1.3.6.6 Teenage Pregnancy

Data from the District Health Directorate does not give a good picture of teenagers as far as keeping themselves safe when having sexual intercourse. Figures show that during the plan period of 2014-2017 there were yearly increases up to 2016 and a significant drop of over 6% in 2017. The chart below shows the teenage pregnancy situation of the District (*District Health Department, 2017*).

Figure 14:



1.3.6.4 Migration

Migration refers to change in usual place of residence. A migrant is therefore defined as a person whose usual place of residence is different from his/her place of birth or previous residence. The importance of measuring migration lies in its impact on the population size, structure and distribution in the district.

Migration is difficult to measure due to its repetitiveness and difficulty in establishing direction and permanency of the event. Nevertheless census information on birthplace and duration of residence is used to discuss migration patterns in the district. At the district level, migration may involve the movement of people between the district and other localities in the Central Region (intra-regional migration) or the movement of people between the district and other regions in Ghana

Table 17 shows the birthplace of migrants and the period over which they have resided in the District. There are a total of 25,312 migrants in the District forming 29.1 percent of the population of the District. The analysis looked at the duration of residence of the various migrant groups in the District. The largest proportion (26.7%) is residents between 1-4 years while the lowest proportion of migrants (15 percent) has resided in the District between 5-9 years.

Analysis of the origins of migrants born in other regions into the district shows those migrants from Greater Accra, Volta and Eastern Regions have the highest proportions in the total population. Migrants from the Upper East and Upper West regions have the least duration of residence among those who have been in the District for 20 years and more. Interestingly, the District has migrants from outside Ghana making up 1,338 out of the total population of migrants.

Table 17: Birthplace by Duration of Residence of Migrants

| Birthplace | Number | Duration of residence (%) | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | | Less than 1 year | 1-4 years | 5-9 years | 10-19 years | 20+ years |
| Total | 25,312 | 18.8 | 26.7 | 15 | 17.7 | 21.8 |
| Born elsewhere in the region | 12,378 | 18.8 | 25.6 | 15 | 18 | 22.7 |
| Born elsewhere in another region: | | | | | | |
| Western | 1,078 | 20.1 | 27.6 | 15.7 | 17.9 | 18.7 |
| Central | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greater Accra | 2,653 | 19.4 | 34.5 | 16 | 16.8 | 13.3 |
| Volta | 2,623 | 19.3 | 22.2 | 15.2 | 17.1 | 26.1 |
| Eastern | 2,718 | 19.8 | 28.1 | 14.5 | 17.4 | 20.2 |
| Ashanti | 1,290 | 19.9 | 31.6 | 14.3 | 15.3 | 18.9 |
| Brong Ahafo | 573 | 23.4 | 28.1 | 15.9 | 16.8 | 15.9 |
| Northern | 483 | 22.8 | 22.8 | 15.3 | 14.5 | 24.6 |
| Upper East | 132 | 15.2 | 29.5 | 9.8 | 22 | 23.5 |
| Upper West | 46 | 15.2 | 41.3 | 15.2 | 8.7 | 19.6 |
| Outside Ghana | 1,338 | 9.2 | 22.7 | 14.1 | 22.2 | 31.8 |

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

1.3.6.5 Natural Resources

The District is endowed with historical natural sites which would need some level of marketing and investment (*Field Survey, 2014*). Forests around Akrampa, Bontrase, Bawuanum, Bosomabena and other areas could be developed with canopy walk ways. The forests at Akrampa (Apreh forest) is classified as a Hill Sanctuary by the forestry commission and can therefore be developed into an eco-tourism site to receive tourists who would want to have quite times during holiday periods. The other forests also contain different tree species and animals and also can be developed into eco-tourism sites which can yield income for the district and the nation as a whole.

The problem however is that, the forests in the district have not been gazetted and this makes it difficult maintaining them and preventing encroachment by developers who have purchased the lands from the chiefs claiming ownership of the forests. The Forestry Commission staff and the District Assembly are making efforts to safeguard the forests but it's becoming increasingly difficult.

The Ayensu River also passes through the District at Ayensuako. The topography of the hinterlands of the District is characterised largely by Hills and Valleys and this gives the potential for creation of Dams for irrigation purposes. There are few of those Dams in the District that pineapple farmers have developed for irrigation purposes.

The District is also blessed with a coastal stretch of about 1km. the whole of the community of Senya, the most populated community and peri-urban in nature is located along the Gulf of Guinea. A Fort called Fort Good Hope, built by the Dutch and considered the second Fort/Castle built in the central region of Ghana is located in Senya..

1.3.6.6 Gender Analysis

Gender of the district presents the societal role and responsibilities of men and women, boys, and girls, as well as power relations between them and how these influence access and control over resources such as land, credit and technology; access to time, markets, information (especially on available public services), and public institutions (decision-making). It also identify the practical needs and interests (basic services such as education, health, water and sanitation etc.), and the strategic needs / interest (which will lead to a change in the status of men and women, such as facilitating access to rights and entitlements, and empowerment), and their implications for service delivery.

- I. **Health:** Construction of more CHIPS Compound within the WHO stipulated radius will improve women and children's access to timely reproductive health care, which will help reduce maternal and infant mortality in our communities.
- II. **Social Infrastructure:** There is a low participation of women at all levels of decision-making including public service, and district assembly representation. Women's participation has been low in the District Assembly election.
- III. **Increasing women's participation and representation in decision-making committees:** for example Works' Committees, PTAs, SMCs, market management committees etc. Will result in the construction of gender friendly facilities for instance,

separate KVIPs / toilets for women and men, boys and girls; day care centres for children, clinics and security lighting in market in communities and schools. Their participation gives the voice to express their concerns/ needs in the construction of facilities they will use. Again, it is human rights, good governance and a sustainable development issues that values and reflects their contributions to enhance national progress.

- IV. Stakeholder participation:** The engagement and consultation of citizen as stakeholders before, during and after the design and implementation of any intervention or service is important because of the vested interest they have in such an activity or service. A stakeholder could be an individual, group of people or an organisation that has interest and can be affected or is affected in a project or initiative. The rationale for conducting stakeholder identification, analysis and participation is for women and men; girls and boys to be sufficiently equipped with the right information so as to communicate their needs

Table 18: Number/percentage (No / %) of school-going age population disaggregated by sex

| Type of Institution | No of Boys | % | No of girls | % | Both sexes | Total % |
|---------------------|------------|------|-------------|------|------------|---------|
| Nurseries | 1285 | 47.2 | 1438 | 52.8 | 2723 | 100.0 |
| Primary | 2849 | 51.7 | 2882 | 48.3 | 5731 | 100.0 |
| Kindergarten | 2849 | 49.7 | 2882 | 50.3 | 5731 | 100.0 |
| Junior high school | 2980 | 53.3 | 2616 | 46.7 | 5596 | 100.0 |
| Middle | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Senior high school | 1055 | 53.7 | 911 | 46.3 | 1966 | 100 |
| Secondary | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Voca/ Tech /Com | 19 | 32.2 | 40 | 67.8 | 59 | 100.0 |

Table 19: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by Awutu –Senya District

| Population | *No of women age 15-49 years | **No of birth in the last 12 months | Total fertility rate | General fertility rate | Crude birth rate |
|------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 86,884 | 21,749 | 2,496 | 3.9 | 114.8 | 28.7 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Survey, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

Table 20: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

| Age | No of (F) | Both sexes | Children ever born | | Both sexes | Children surviving | |
|----------|-----------|------------|--------------------|--------|------------|--------------------|--------|
| | | | M | F | | M | F |
| All ages | 31,227 | 89,025 | 44,184 | 44,841 | 73,667 | 36,109 | 37,558 |
| 12-14 | 3,192 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| 15-19 | 4,711 | 635 | 299 | 336 | 551 | 245 | 306 |
| 20-24 | 4,103 | 3670 | 1,808 | 1,862 | 3,280 | 1,577 | 1,703 |
| 25-29 | 3,685 | 7220 | 3,586 | 3654 | 6,588 | 3,201 | 3,387 |
| 30-34 | 2,879 | 8,815 | 4,371 | 4,444 | 7,901 | 3882 | 4019 |
| 35-39 | 2,485 | 10,085 | 5,082 | 5,003 | 8,892 | 4,462 | 4,430 |
| 40-44 | 2,143 | 10,387 | 5,247 | 5,140 | 8,940 | 4,475 | 4,465 |
| 45-49 | 1,743 | 9,417 | 4,672 | 4,745 | 7,916 | 3,899 | 4,017 |
| 50-54 | 1,688 | 9,663 | 4,741 | 4,922 | 7,888 | 3,837 | 4,051 |
| 55-59 | 997 | 5,989 | 2,945 | 3,044 | 4,797 | 2,334 | 2,463 |
| 60+ | 3,601 | 23,136 | 11,427 | 11,709 | 16,908 | 8,192 | 8,716 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Survey, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 21: Number / percentage of staff of ASDA disaggregated by sex

| Total | Male | % | Female | % | Total % |
|-------|------|----|--------|------|---------|
| 116 | 72 | 62 | 44 | 38.0 | 100 |

Table 22: Number/ percentage of population in leadership positions at the community level disaggregated by sex

| Area Council | Male | % | Female | % | Total NO |
|---------------|------|-------|--------|-----|----------|
| Awutu | 1 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5 |
| Obrachire | 1 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Jeikrodua | 1 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Bawjiase | 1 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Urban Council | | | | | |
| Senya | 1 | 100 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 |

Table 23: Number/Percentage of Persons Involved in Local Planning and Decision Making Disaggregated by Sex

| Total | Male | % | Female | % | Total % |
|-------|------|------|--------|------|---------|
| 35 | 31 | 88.6 | 4 | 11.4 | 100 |

Table 24: Number/Percentage of Persons in Decision Making Positions in Assembly Executive, Sub-committee e.tc. Disaggregated by Sex

| Committee | Total | Male | % | Female | % | Total % |
|----------------------------------|-------|------|------|--------|------|---------|
| Assembly Executive Sub-committee | 11 | 9 | 81.8 | 2 | 18.2 | 100.0 |

1.3.6.7 Disability

Data from the 2010 PHC, Awutu Senya District report indicates that about 3.1percent of the district’s total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly lower (3.1%) than females (3.2%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 34 percent followed by physical disability (29.9%). There are slightly higher people with disability in the urban areas (3.7%) than in the rural areas (2.6%). Of the district population with disability 15 years and older, 59.3 percent are employed, 2.5 percent are unemployed while 38.5 percent are economically not active. Of the population disabled, 47.2 percent have never been to school.

1.3.6.8 Water

Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) and Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) are the main agencies responsible for potable water supply in the District. Other prominent sources of water supply to the District are Boreholes, Hand Dug Wells, Rain Water catchment and Tanker Services.

- I. **Urban Water Supply:** The major source of water supply to the urban centres in the district are the Kwanyako Water Works from which the GWCL supply pipe borne to urban areas and other towns in the District. The existing distribution network comprises several kilometres of pipeline and service reservoirs, which serve parts of Bawjiase, Awutu Beraku, Senya and their environs. Bawjiase, Awutu Beraku and Senya are served from the Kwanyako headworks.

The Kwanyarko head works is currently supplying 3,000 and 800 cubic metres to Senya District and Bawjiase District respectively, (source: GWCL divisions of district).

- II. **Rural Water Supply:** Rural settlements in the District are either served by boreholes, hand dug wells or natural sources like rivers, streams and springs. Most of these natural sources flow seasonally and dry up during the dry season.

Like Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) which is responsible for urban water supply in the district, CWSA has been the major partner in rural water supply. Currently the Development partners are assisting a number of communities with borehole facilities. There are also a few Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO’s) involved in the provision of water facilities in the communities.

Below is the water coverage on Area Council basis.

Table 25

| Urban/Area Council | Water Coverage | Sanitation Coverage | Population served by Water | Population served by sanitation |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Awutu | 4.43 | 3.1 | 1650 | 2030 |
| Bawjiase | 17.87 | 14.5 | 4425 | 4230 |
| Bontrase | 3.4 | 1.7 | 1575 | 1671 |
| Jeikrodua | 1.6 | 2.6 | 1275 | 1920 |
| Obrachire | 12.04 | 3.5 | 2400 | 1330 |
| Senya | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1050 | 560 |
| TOTAL | | | | |

Source: ASDA DWSP 2008.

1.3.6.9 Sanitation

1. Solid Waste Management

The volume of solid waste generated in the district is estimated to be 7.33 tons per day. The category of solid waste generated comprises: plastics and polytene, Cartons and paper, Organic garbage, Metals, Broken bottles and glasses, Sawdust and wood shavings.

The district uses the controlled crude dumping method which involves collection, transportation by skip loaders and dumping at the final disposal site, with occasional compacting done on it.

One of the main challenging issues in this regard is the acquisition of dumping sites, since the some of the traditional rulers feel reluctant in releasing portions of their lands for the sites.

The authorized final disposal site located at Akrampa is on lease; it has been rented by the assembly for three (3) years. However for the operations of Zoom Lion Company Ltd in the district, the situation of solid waste management would have been worse. Therefore the increasing urbanization of the district calls for improvement in the solid waste collection through:

- Installing a recycling plant for solid waste
- Acquisition of refuse trucks and containers
- Acquisition of sanitary tools eg. Wheel barrows
- Increase in labour
- Regular supply of fuel and lubricants
- Acquisition of final disposal sites
- Motivation of workers in refuse collection and disposal; and
- Compulsory provision of sanitary dustbins by landlords in their homes.
- Intensification of house to house collection.

With the increasing population influx into the district and the fact that population increase has a direct relationship with volume of waste generated, it is projected that the volume of waste generated would double in the next decade.

Generally, the existing sanitation facilities in the District are inadequate and this put a lot of pressure on the available ones meanwhile other areas remain un-served. Available refuse containers are placed at vantage points of urban centres in the district are as indicated in the table below:

Table 26

| Community | Required No. of containers | No. of containers Available | Gap |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|
| Awutu Beraku | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Senya | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Bawjiase | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Bontrase | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Papase | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Obrachere | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Jej-Krodua | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Adawukwa | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 26 | 7 | 19 |

The Assembly currently is only able to collect about 40% of refuse generated with the support of Zoomlion Company Ltd and other private service providers. Containers are placed in parts of communities being served and are lifted on regular basis. The inadequate situation highlighted in the table above has led to the springing up of pockets of crude dumping sites in the un-served areas. The problem of refuse collection is further compounded by the fact that the Assembly has no functional vehicles to cart waste to the final waste disposal site.

Management of liquid waste (human excreta) is also of a problem to the Assembly. There are inadequate latrines to serve the increasing number of people. Currently, there are five (5) belonging to private service providers. There are also a number of water closets and KVIP latrines for the use of various households in the urban centres. In the rural communities, most of them depend on traditional pit latrines and VIPs.

The Assembly collaborated with the CWSA, DANIDA, IDA, Plan Ghana and other Development partners assisted a number of communities and household members to construct their own toilet facilities. It is hoped that with increase in number of containers and vehicles for refuse collection, and an engineered landfill site, waste management will not be of much a problem anymore. The table below shows Development Partner (DP's) support to communities.

1.3.6.10 Climate Change

The District even though being closer to Accra and the Awutu Senya East Municipal Assembly, and also being a major producer of Pineapple and other Cash crops, cannot boast of Factories and Industries. As a result of that environmental degradation that result from factories and industry emissions and residual disposals are not prevalent. There is however, a Toilet Roll factory closer to Awutu Beraku whose residues needed checking so as to prevent its discharge polluting streams and other wetland that serve as sources of drinking water for surrounding communities. Regular monitoring of the facility and ensuring they followed laydown impact mitigation measures that should be outlined in the Environmental Impact Assessment report that the developer prepares.

So far the effect of climate change is not causing too much havoc on economic activities in the district. Climate and geographical patterns have not changed much for the past few years. This is because bush burning and other unauthorized farming practices have not been rampant in the District.

However, the prevalence of indiscriminate sand winning activities have had negative effects on landed resources which is increasingly causing environmental degradation and other climate change issues

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is not having a decentralized office in the District. The monitoring of environmental issues is therefore done by the District Assembly with support of the Agency staff at closer Districts or the Headquarters in Accra.

Potential Climate Impacts in the District and Proposed Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies

| Sectors | Potential Climate Change Vulnerability | Adaptation Strategies |
|--|---|---|
| Agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harvest failures from improper adaptive strategies - Reduce biological productivity and loss of forest cover - Progressive loss of non-timber forest products - Increased land degradation and loss of cropable land - Reduction in livestock size and nutrition. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of drought tolerant and flood resistant varieties. - Breeding of early or extra early maturing genotypes. - developing food insurance schemes; - Educating farmers to plant in low population densities so as to reduce competition for scarce or limited soil moisture - Encourage farm level adaptation such as shift in planting dates and modifying the amount and timing of fertilizer application - Shifts in natural production centres for various food crops areas where comparative advantage can be obtained. - Enhancing food security measures by storing food in national banks |
| Marine ecosystem and coastal zone infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential risk from sea level rise such as coastal inundation and erosion - Salt water intrusion into fresh water resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - negotiating regional water-sharing agreements; - providing efficient mechanisms for disaster management; |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disruption of sources of livelihoods e.g. fishing and agriculture - Population displacement - Invasion and destruction of mangrove ecosystem, coastal wetlands and beaches along with their associated economic and social importance such as being sites for migratory birds - Loss of habitat of several species including marine turtles - Risk to life, structures and property | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - developing desalination techniques; - planting mangrove belts to provide flood protection; - planting salt-tolerant varieties of vegetation; - improving drainage facilities; - establishing setback policies for new developments; - Devising flood early warning systems. - The use of set-back policies for all underdeveloped areas within the coastal zone. This would prevent the construction of immovable structures within hazard areas. |
| Human Health and Settlement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possibility of emergence of new disease vectors in some areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - establishing setback policies for new developments - improving drainage facilities |
| Biodiversity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possible reduce biological productivity - Alteration of species (flora and fauna) composition in the different ecological zones. - Alteration of vegetation structure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Re-afforestation - Ensure the cultivation of species in the environment that they are adapted to. - Establish land use plan for hot spots |
| Water Resources and wetlands. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of biological diversity - Pollution of fresh water resources - Disruption of fishing activities - Reduction in underground Water levels - Drying up of river courses resulting from forest losses in headstream areas - Threat to biodiversity e.g. migratory birds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Devise flood/drought early warning systems - Provide alternative skill training for fishing communities - Desalinization of water |
| Climate Variability and Change | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited human resource capacity in Climate Change issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase resilience to climate change impacts through early warning systems |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| (Quarries and Sand-winners) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited awareness of climate change and its impacts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intensify research and promote awareness of climate change - Implement alternative livelihoods strategies to minimise impacts - Intensify public education on improper waste disposal - Strengthen regulatory environment to provide sufficient deterrent for sanitation and pollution offences |
| Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change - Frequent droughts, floods, forest and other fire outbreaks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intensify public awareness on natural disasters, risks and vulnerability - Enforce regulations and by-laws restricting the development of structures in flood-plains, water-ways, wetlands, etc |

1.4 Summary of key development issues of GSGDA II

Table 27:

| THEMATIC AREAS OF GSGDA II | KEY IDENTIFIED ISSUES (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations) |
|---|--|
| Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate capacity support to SMSEs -Inadequate financial assistance to SMSEs -Inadequate support for LED -Lack of exploitation of tourism for development -High rate of unemployment -Inadequate industrial development |
| Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low level of Agric production and productivity -Loss of agriculture lands to real estate -Lack of storage facilities and drying centers -Sand wining activities destroying farm lands -Bush burning of forest lands -Illegal logging and fetching of firewood in demarcated forests areas -Lack of standard Abattoirs -Low level of fish production |
| Infrastructure and Human Settlements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of schemes for major towns to aid spatial development -lack of support from landowners and chiefs on layout (scheme) preparation -Unstructured and unauthorized development -Inadequate of potable water supply to rural and some urban communities -land fill site -Apathy towards environment issues by inhabitants -Un-motorable road infrastructure across district -Weak telecommunication signals |
| Human Development, Productivity and Employment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate classrooms for schools -Inadequate accommodation facilities for teachers -Inadequate furniture for pupils and students in schools |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate teaching and learning materials for basic schools -Lack of commitment of some teachers to teaching -High female dropout rate -High enrolment rate as against educational facilities -Inadequate Health personnel for service delivery -Inadequate Health supporting staff -Inadequate Health facilities for effective health service delivery -Low income levels of inhabitants of the District -Lack of community centres |
| <p>Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate female participants in governance -Lack of knowledge of citizens to demand accountability -Inadequate promotion of the culture and tradition of Awutu and Senya -Apathy towards rates payment -Inadequate internal revenue generation -Inadequate staff -Inadequate support for vulnerability and less privileged |

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 DEVELOPMENT ISSUES WITH IMPLICATION FOR 2018-2021

2.1.1 Community Needs and Aspiration

The District Assembly, as part of its planning functions, is supposed to have Community or Area/Urban Council Development Plans (CDP) which would contain community needs and aspirations. These plans would serve as inputs into the DMTDP through the district sectoral plans. The CDPs may also serve as the medium for implementing the DMTDP at the community level.

However, due to logistical, financial and personnel constraints, the District has not been able to oversee the preparation of these community and/or Area/Urban Council Plans. The situation has therefore resulted in the District sourcing for community needs and aspirations to be captured (in the DMTD Plan) in the form of issues through public consultations.

The consultations were done on Area/Urban Council basis where Assembly Members were tasked to mobilise other key opinion leaders and ordinary citizens from communities in their electoral areas to gather at designated point for discussion on their needs and aspirations. The plan preparation team led the process and after the various needs and aspirations were identified, the gathering helped to prioritize the issues through the use of the pairwise ranking method.

The summary of community needs and aspirations identified during the data collection/public hearing exercise in the district are as follows:

- Extension of water (pipe borne and boreholes)
- Youth unemployment
- Bad access Road networks
- Households/Community toilets
- District Hospital/CHPS compound/health facilities
- Extension of electricity
- Urban/Area council office buildings
- Refuse disposal site
- Market
- Classroom blocks/school furniture
- ICT/Library
- Bridge over some small water bodies
- Lorry parks
- Police station and police vehicles
- Community centres/durbar grounds
- Senior High/Vocational Schools (Beraku and Jei-Krodua)
- Drainage/desilting
- Refuse containers
- Fence wall at royal cemetery (Beraku and Senya)
- Teachers' accommodation/Dining Hall expansion for Obrachire SHS
- Street lighting system
- Pineapple factory
- Extension of School feeding programme

- Credit facilities
- Boys dormitory block for Senya SHS
- Child Trafficking
- Fish Landing site at Senya

2.1.2 Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2010-2013

Table 28:

| Community needs and aspirations | Identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Performance and Profile) | SCORE |
|---|---|--------------|
| Extension of water (pipe borne and boreholes) | lack of portable water supply to rural and some urban communities | 2 |
| Lack of opportunities for employment | High rate of unemployment | 2 |
| | Lack of exploitation of tourism for development | 2 |
| | Inadequate capacity support to SMSEs | 2 |
| | Inadequate support for LED | 2 |
| | Inadequate industrial development | 2 |
| Bad access Road networks | Un-motorable road infrastructure across district | 2 |
| Households/Community toilets | Apathy towards environment issues by inhabitants | 2 |
| District Hospital/CHPS compound/health facilities/personnel | Inadequate Health facilities for health service provision | 2 |
| | Inadequate Health personnel for health facilities | 2 |
| | Inadequate Health supporting staff | 2 |
| | High apathy towards accessing health care by rural inhabitants | 2 |
| Refuse disposal site | land fill site | 2 |
| Classroom blocks/school furniture | Inadequate classrooms for schools | 2 |
| | Inadequate furniture for pupils and students in schools | 2 |
| | Inadequate teaching materials for basic schools | 2 |
| | High female school dropout rate | 2 |
| | High enrolment rate as against educational facilities | 2 |
| Community centres/durbar grounds | Lack of community centers | 2 |
| Credit facilities | Inadequate financial assistance to SMSEs | 2 |
| Extension of electricity | Inadequate accommodation facilities for teachers | 1 |
| Urban/Area council office buildings | Lack of storage facilities | 1 |
| Market | Low level of fish production | 1 |
| ICT/Library | Loss of agriculture lands to real estate | 1 |

| | | |
|---|--|-----------|
| Bridge over some small water bodies | Sand wining activities destroying farm lands | 1 |
| Lorry parks | Bush burning of forest lands | 1 |
| Police station and police vehicles | Inadequate female participants in governance | 1 |
| Senior High/Vocational Schools (Beraku and Jei-Krodua) | Lack of knowledge of citizens to demand accountability | 1 |
| Drainage/desilting | Inadequate promotion of the culture and tradition of Awutu and Senya | 1 |
| Refuse containers | Lack of standard Abattoirs | 1 |
| Fence wall at royal cemetery (Beraku and Senya) | Inadequate support for vulnerability and less privileged | 1 |
| Teachers' accommodation/Dining Hall expansion for Obrachire SHS | Apathy towards rates payment | 1 |
| Street lighting system | Inadequate internal revenue generation | 1 |
| Pineapple factory | Inadequate staff capacity | 1 |
| Extension of School feeding programme | Illegal logging and fetching of trees for firewood in demarcated forests areas | 1 |
| Boys dormitory block for Senya SHS | Lack of schemes for major towns to aid spatial development | 1 |
| Child Trafficking | lack of support from landowners and chiefs on layout (scheme) preparation | 1 |
| Fish Landing site at Senya | Unstructured and unauthorized development | 1 |
| | Low income levels of inhabitants of the District | 1 |
| Total Score | | 59 |

2.3 Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021

Table 29:

| Thematic areas of GSGDA II | Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021 |
|--|--|
| Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of unemployment • Lack of exploitation of tourism for development • Inadequate industrial development • Inadequate capacity support to SMSEs • Inadequate support for LED |
| Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm inputs • Storage facilities • Fishing materials/inputs • Lands for Farming |
| Infrastructure and Human Settlements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad access road networks • Potable water supply • Regular collection of refuse • Community toilets • Improved telecommunication services |
| Human Development, Productivity and Employment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classroom blocks • Trained teachers commitments • Teacher's accommodation • High female dropout rate • Creation of rural employment avenues • CHPS compound/health facilities • More nurses and health personnel • Good standard abattoir |
| Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement in the decision making process • Addressing the plight of the vulnerable and excluded • Community centres |

2.4 Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018-2021

Table 30:

| GSGDA II, 2014-2017 | | AGENDA FOR JOBS 2018-2021 | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|---|
| THEMATIC AREAS | ISSUES | DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS | ISSUES |
| Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm inputs • Storage facilities • Fishing materials/inputs • Lands for Farming | Economic Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others • Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities • Limited access to credit by SMEs • Low level of irrigated agriculture • Poor storage and transportation systems • Lack of youth interest in agriculture • Inadequate fishing infrastructure. • Inadequate access to land for agriculture production • Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields • Inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain • Weak extension services delivery • Poor tourism infrastructure and Service • Low skills development |
| Human Development, Productivity and Employment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classroom blocks • Trained teachers commitment | Social Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of education at all levels • Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher’s accommodation • High female dropout rate • Creation of rural employment avenues • CHPS compound/health facilities • Need for more nurses and health personnel • Good standard abattoir • Incidence of poverty | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in geographical access to quality health care • Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix (health) • Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates • High youth unemployment • Increasing demand for household water supply • High prevalence of open defecation • Poor sanitation and waste management • Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children • High incidence of children’s rights violation • Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities • Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions |
| <p>Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p> <p style="text-align: center;">&</p> <p>Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved Access Road networks • Potable water supply • Repair of broken down of boreholes • Regular collection of refuse • Community toilets | Environment, Infrastructure and Human Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment of conservation areas • Destruction of forests and farmlands • Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved telecommunication services • Support for business expansion | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability and variability to climate change • Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Scattered and unplanned human settlements • Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services |
| Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement in the decision making process • Addressing the plight of the vulnerable and excluded • Community centres | Good Governance, corruption and Public Accountability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective sub-district structures • Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans • Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization |

2.5 Adopted Dimensions and Issues of MTDP of District

Table 31:

| DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021 | ADOPTED ISSUES |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Economic Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to credit by SMEs |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of irrigated agriculture • Poor storage and transportation systems • Lack of youth interest in agriculture • Inadequate fishing infrastructure. • Inadequate access to land for agriculture production • Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields • Inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak extension services delivery |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor tourism infrastructure and Service |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low skills development |
| Social Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of education at all levels |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in geographical access to quality health care • Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix (health) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates • High youth unemployment |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing demand for household water supply • High prevalence of open defecation • Poor sanitation and waste management |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children • High incidence of children’s rights violation |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions |
| Environment, Infrastructure and Human Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment of conservation areas |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of forests and farmlands • Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability and variability to climate change |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Scattered and unplanned human settlements |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services |
| Good Governance, corruption and Public Accountability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective sub-district structures • Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans • Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization |

2.6 Prioritisation of Development Issues

Development issues adopted from GSGDA II are prioritised by the DPCU taking into consideration the urgency and its strong correlation with achievement of the vision/goals and objectives of the District in the medium term. The prioritisation process was also on based objectivity and supported by evidence of records. The following matrices were used in the prioritisation process:

2.6.1 POCC Analysis

Table 32:

| Adopted Issue to be addressed | Potentials (from Baseline situation etc) | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| Increasing demand for household water supply | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ghana Water Company (GWC) supply to the far outweighs demand Existence of some distribution pipelines Supply outweighs demand in the District | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closeness of District to GWC distribution station | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of maintenance of some water systems Huge capital outlaying in providing boreholes due to iron content in some borehole systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal water connections and tapping without paying Lack of monitoring from GWC |
| The challenges and constraints of lack of maintenance of some water systems, huge capital outlay in borehole construction due to presence of iron, and illegal water connections can be addressed by the potentials of having a GWC office in the District and existence of distributions lines less demand as against supply. | | | | |
| High youth unemployment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Land and other resources to exploit Rural Technology Facility available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government flagship policies on farming and job creation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of data on number of poor people | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apathy towards adoption of improved technology |
| The issue of high youth unemployment with its attendant challenges and constraint of lack of data on poor people and apathy towards adoption of improved technology can be addressed by a functional RTF and efficient exploitation of landed resources which would create avenues for employments | | | | |
| Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Land and other resources to exploit Rural Technology Facility (RTF) available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government flagship policies on farming and job creation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of data on number of poor people | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apathy towards adoption of improved technology |
| Severe poverty and underdevelopment can be addressed by the potentials of availability of land and the RTF that can provide technical skills to unemployed youth in the District. Government flagship policies would also help reduce poverty. The constraint and challenge can be handled by employing National service persons to get data for the district effective education | | | | |
| Low skills development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of BAC to help business establishment Presence of a Rural technology Facility (RTF) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural Enterprise Programme (REP) support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of Technical and Vocational Schools in the District Poverty and High illiteracy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate government support |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| The presence of the BAC, which provides skills training to existing and new entrepreneurs, and the RFT with support from the REP would support the skills development pursuit of the District and increase skilled labour numbers. | | | | |
| Poor quality and inadequate road transport network | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some existing road networks and demarcations • Feeder Roads Unit in the Works Department • Presence of Physical Planning department | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional urban and feeder roads units • National feeders and urban roads departments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate support from traditional rulers to demarcate roads and follow it • Lack of layouts for roads and other structures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate national support |
| The challenges of lack of support from chiefs to allow for roads demarcations and lack of layouts for roads and other structures can be addressed by the proper functioning of the physical panning department and the general commitments of the regional and national feeder and urban roads departments with unflinching support of the DA | | | | |
| Poor storage and transportation systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of some demarcated roads • Production increases • Help from CSOs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-District relationship with nearby districts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem with release of land for irrigation by land owners | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of government support |
| Availability of landed resources and the Assemblies plan to ensure Local Plans/Layouts preparations for zoned areas would help solve the poor storage and transportation issue of the District | | | | |
| High prevalence of open defecation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of institutional latrines • Environmental Health Officers in operating in communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) piloted in the District • Regional Minister's declaration on it | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty and illiteracy in rural communities • Logistical constraints to ensure monitoring by health officers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflicting national policies on latrine construction |
| Poverty prevalence and logistical constraints are challenges that can be addressed by policy directions and implementations of the DA and the Environmental Health unit of the DA. LED policies would empower rural people and would ensure the use of public and institutional latrines | | | | |
| Gaps in geographical access to quality health care | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department Health presence with qualified staff • Some number of qualified trained nurses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good number of private health facilities operating | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logistical constraints hindering M&E • Inadequate Health facilities to cover the District • Lack of District Hospital | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate government support • Lack of motivation for health staff |
| Logistical constraints and inadequate health facilities and lack of motivation of health staff are challenges that can be addressed by the collaboration between the effective health department and the DA. This would help address the issue of the gap in geographical access to health care. | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix (health) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Department of Health • | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments' health staff recruitment drive | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logistical constraints • Lack of motivation in the area of accommodation support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate government support • Lack of motivation for health staff |
| Lack of accommodation for critical staff and logistical constraints and inadequate government support are challenges that can be addressed by the Health department and the DA creating the necessary environment and motivational facilities for critical staff mix to want to come and work/stay in the district. | | | | |
| Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decentralized offices of NCCE, GES, GHS to provide civic education to young ones | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSOs working in the District | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidence of poverty and illiteracy among parents • Logistical constraints hindering civic education processes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate national government support in the area of funding |
| Decentralized/departments of the Assembly and CSOs joining forces would help address the challenges of poverty and logistical constraints that result in incidence of child marriages and teenage pregnancy issues in the District, through sensitization and education at schools. | | | | |
| Ineffective sub-district structures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcated Urban/Area Councils • Assembly members with Unit Committee members in place • Council members inaugurated | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of DA owned offices for sub-structures • Inadequate revenue generated by sub-structures • Logistical constraints | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate financial support from the national coffers |
| Challenges facing the effective functionality of the sub-structures can be addressed by the commitment of the Assembly and Unit Committee members in the area of helping the DA improve its revenue generation. This would ensure that the structures for the proper functioning of the sub-districts are put in place by the DA. | | | | |
| Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Health unit available with staff • Vast landed properties to be used as landfill site and building of water treatment plants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zoomlion operators in the District | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate support from traditional rulers in releasing land • Logistical constraints | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expensive nature of land and treatment plant building • Lack of national support |
| The challenges facing the acquisition of landfill site can be addressed by the availability of landed properties in the District and effective functioning of a well-resourced Environmental health unit. The operations of Zoomlion would also complement efforts. | | | | |
| Poor sanitation and waste management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land for landfill sites • Zoomlion operation in the District | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-District cooperation with nearby districts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logistical constraints • Lack of environmental byelaws | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political interference |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Environmental Sanitation exercise | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inability to prosecute environmental offender | |
| Logistical constraints, lack of environmental bye-laws and difficulty in prosecuting environmental offenders are challenges to sanitation management in the District and these can be addressed by the availability of a landfill site, proper operations of Zoomlion and the preparation and enforcement of environmental bye-law | | | | |
| Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Health unit available with staff Vast landed properties to be used for engineered landfill site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zoomlion operators in the District Door-to door private operators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of gazetted environmental byelaws Inadequate support from traditional rulers Inadequate staff for the environmental health unit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross boundary waste dumping by residence of neighboring districts |
| Improper disposal of solid and liquid wastes with its attendant challenges and constraints can be addressed by the availability of a landfill site, proper operations of Zoomlion and the preparation and enforcement of environmental bye-law | | | | |
| Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Magistrate court presence in the District to prosecute offenders Security agencies available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Environmental and mining laws | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate support from traditional rulers Logistical constraints | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political interference hindering enforcement of laws |
| The challenges of inadequate support from traditional rulers and the citizenry and logistical constraints which are mitigating against enforcement of environment and mining laws can be solved by the use of the use of the Magistrate court in the District and the security agencies operating in the District | | | | |
| Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Markets Springing up of private and commercial properties | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spill-over of developments from Kasoa | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate revenue collectors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apathy towards rates/tax payments |
| The district has the potentials and opportunities to raise enough revenue. The leakages and loopholes and the constraints can be solved through effective Monitoring of revenue collectors. The challenges can also be solve by effective and consistent education of people on tax payments | | | | |
| Limited access to credit by SMEs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of Rural banks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BAC and Rural Bank credit facility available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Late payment of loans taken | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political interferences |
| Limited access to credit would be addressed by the availability of rural banks with a responsibility of SMEs development through provision of credits. The challenge and constraint can be handled through effective monitoring and due diligence. | | | | |
| Low level of irrigated agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Land for irrigated agriculture Availability of Agriculture Department with extension staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Dams for irrigation District | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of knowledge in irrigation farming by farmers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expensive nature of irrigation Lack of government support |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good lands for Dam construction | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem with release of land for irrigation by land owners | |
| <p>Availability of land and trained personnel at the department of agriculture are potentials among others that can help improve irrigation farming to an economically efficient level. The constraints can be handled with training of farmers by the trained staff of the agriculture department</p> | | | | |
| Lack of youth interest in agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of vast expanse of agriculture land • Department of Agriculture present | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government flagship programme of Planting for Food and Jobs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estate developers acquisition of agriculture land | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of government support in encouraging youth in agriculture |
| <p>Government flash-ship programme on agriculture which includes sensitization would help to attract and make attractive, agriculture and its related activities, to the youth. The agriculture department and its trained staff would also play a role in ensuring that idle youth are attracted to crop and livestock farming</p> | | | | |
| Inadequate fishing infrastructure. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 500m of Costal stretch • Landed resources for the infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishermen Association | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No fishing unit with fishing experts to advice on fishing issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political interference |
| <p>Over 500 meters of coastal stretch and the fishermen association would ensure that the fishing infrastructure are improved. National plan towards the construction of a landing beach in Senya is also a measure that would improve the fishing infrastructure and also improve the economy of the coastal people</p> | | | | |
| Inadequate access to land for agriculture production | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vast expanse of land for agriculture • Power to zone the lands as per legislations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government laws on land use planning • CSOs into agriculture operating in District | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sale of vast agriculture to estate developers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of support from National government on the application of the land use planning law |
| <p>The District is endowed with vast landed resource and legislation gives the Assembly the responsibility to zone and also create the necessary environment for all (including the youth) go into agriculture. The Assembly's application of the legislations would therefor lead the controlling of land uses and therefore ensure that lands are made available for farming purposes.</p> | | | | |
| Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of staff to impact improve technological knowledge on farmers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some private farmers use of high level of improved technology • CSOs working in the agriculture sector in the District | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apathy towards adopting new technology • Poverty • High illiteracy rate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of national government support |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| Trained staff of the department of agriculture have started the process of availing farmers to new and improved technology in farming and continuation would help solve the issue of low application of technology among farmers and specifically small holder farmers. Organized farming organizations used of improved farming technology would be source inspiration for small holder farmers to also adopt technology for improved yield. | | | | |
| Inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of BAC to help business establishment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase production of variety of crops | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty and high illiteracy rates | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of clear cut policy support from national level |
| The office of the BAC is already doing a lot of sensitization on the need for increasing agri-businesses and with increasing production of various crops, the issue would be handled within the plan period | | | | |
| Weak extension services delivery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of the Department of Agriculture office | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Government Flagship programmes on agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited number of agric extension staff • Ban on recruitment of staff of the service | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of government support in recruiting extension staff |
| The presence of the Agric department with trained staff and support from government flagship programmes on agriculture would help improve extension services that would be provided to farmers and increase food production | | | | |
| Poor tourism infrastructure and Service | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untapped tourism sites • Long coastal stretch • Mountains and valleys topography | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploitation of Private Public Partnership | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huge capital outlay in the development of tourism sites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate government support |
| Identification of tourism potentials, the coastal stretch and topography of the District which is hill and valleys are potentials that private sectors can explore and invested into. This would improve the tourism infrastructure and the economy of the district | | | | |
| Poor quality of education at all levels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High number of trained teachers • Ghana Education Service (GES) office • Circuit Supervisors presence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSO working in this area such as Plan Ghana | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher motivation and support • Inadequate classroom blocks • Inadequate school furniture for teachers and pupil/students | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate government support |
| With over 90% of teachers in the District been trained teachers, the GES office being proactive and circuit supervisors upping their game and CSOs playing their M&E roles effectively, the challenges of poor quality education would be solved completely and results of pupils and students would be improved. | | | | |
| Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghana Education Service (GES) office • Circuit Supervisors presence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from CSOs such as plan Ghana and others | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of teachers' accommodation • Inadequate classroom blocks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate government support |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate school furniture for teachers and pupil/students | |
| Lack of teachers accommodation, inadequate school furniture for teachers and students and lack of government support are challenges that would be handled with the joint collaboration of an assertive GES and DA and with support from CSOs | | | | |
| Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing coverage of all telecommunication networks across the District Individuals and corporate bodies readiness to help | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prominent citizens serving in government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial constraints to construct ICT labs for schools Inadequate ICT equipment and teachers for basic schools | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate national support Inadequate ICT investments by private sector |
| Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decentralized NCCE office Use of Dept of Community Development and Social Welfare staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSOs operating in the District like Challenging Height etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty and illiteracy Logistical constraints to monitor child right issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of national support to District to fight the menace |
| High incidence of children's rights violation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decentralized NCCE office Use of Dept of Community Development and Social Welfare staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSOs operating in the District like Challenging Height etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty and illiteracy Logistical constraints to monitor child right issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of national support to District to fight the menace |
| Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender desk officer at the DA office Scholarship for students and credit for women businesses BAC office in the District | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Ministry's/ governments policies on gender | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logistical constraints for the desk officer to work efficiently Lack of data on gender disparity issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate government financial support |
| Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence Dept. of Community Development and Social Welfare office | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSOs operating in the District like Challenging Height etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logistical constraints for the Social Welfare officers to work efficiently | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate government financial support |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of data on gender disparity issues | |
| Encroachment of conservation areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry office at Winneba overseeing the District • Security agencies available to help prevent encroachment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws on encroachment of natural resources • Magistrate court presence in the District | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate forestry staff to monitor conserved areas • Inadequate support from traditional rulers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political interference and inadequate national support • Inadequate national data and maps of forests demarcations |
| Destruction of forests and farmlands | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry office at Winneba overseeing the District • Security agencies available to help prevent encroachment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magistrate court presence in the District to prosecute offenders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate forestry staff to monitor conserved areas • Inadequate support from traditional rulers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate national data and maps of forests demarcations |
| Vulnerability and variability to climate change | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility of land and forest reclamation • Dept of Agric education on planting of climate friendly crops | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments policy on tree planting and afforestation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logistical constraints for the Dept of Agriculture • Inadequate support from traditional rulers • Lack of prosecution on climate offenders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of national support |
| Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magistrate court presence in the District to prosecute offenders • Security agencies available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of national laws and policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unplanned developments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political interference hindering prosecutions |
| Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Assembly as Planning authority • Availability of Budgeting and Planning offices with officers • Availability of magistrate court and security agencies in the District | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal frameworks on planning and budgeting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate support from traditional rulers to demarcate roads and follow it • Lack of layouts for roads and other structures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate national support • Political interference hindering enforcements |
| Scattered and unplanned human settlements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Physical Planning and Works | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal frameworks on planning and budgeting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of gazetted environmental byelaws | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spillover from neighboring District-Kasoa |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| | Departments with trained staff | • | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate support from traditional rulers • Inadequate staff numbers for the physical planning dept. | |
| Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of lands to take any infrastructure and services • Rural Agrarian economy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Development oriented CSOs operating in rural areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chieftaincy problems among the two paramountcy • Inadequate finances of the DA to cater for rural infrastructure and services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate financial support from the national coffers |
| Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Assembly as Planning authority • Availability of Budgeting and Planning offices with officers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal frameworks on planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate support from traditional rulers to demarcate roads and follow it • Lack of layouts for roads and other structures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate national support |
| | | | | |
| <p>Conclusion: Inadequate skills and entrepreneurial development can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the programme. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with development partners regarding funding and technical support for skills and entrepreneurial development.</p> | | | | |

2.6.2 Impact Analysis

The impacts of the issues considered as priorities from the POCC analysis are assessed with the criteria outlined in the guidelines. The prioritised issues are as below and followed by a matrix:

- Increasing demand for household water supply
- High youth unemployment
- Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities
- Low skills development
- Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
- Poor storage and transportation systems
- High prevalence of open defecation
- Gaps in geographical access to quality health care
- Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix (health)
- Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates
- Ineffective sub-district structures
- Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants
- Poor sanitation and waste management
- Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
- Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations
- Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
- Limited access to credit by SMEs
- Low level of irrigated agriculture
- Lack of youth interest in agriculture
- Inadequate fishing infrastructure.
- Inadequate access to land for agriculture production
- Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
- Inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain
- Weak extension services delivery
- Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
- Poor quality of education at all levels
- Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment
- Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country
- Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children
- High incidence of children's rights violation
- Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
- Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions
- Encroachment of conservation areas
- Vulnerability and variability to climate change
- Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster
- Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
- Scattered and unplanned human settlements
- Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services

- Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans

| Impact Analysis Matrix | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|---|---|
| Prioritised Issues | Linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights | Multiplier Effects | Impact on (Population groups, natural resource etc. | | Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues | |
| Increasing demand for household water supply | Unhealthy and weak citizenry | Unimproved sanitation culture | The different population groups(e.g. girls, aged, disabled); | √ | HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation; | × |
| | Increase in time wasted in searching for water | General lack of investments in rural areas | Balanced development; | √ | Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests; | √ |
| | Rural underdevelopment | | Natural resource utilisation; | √ | Nutrition | √ |
| | | | Cultural acceptability; | √ | | |
| | | | Resilience and disaster risk reduction; | √ | | |
| | | Climate change mitigation and adaptation; | √ | | | |
| High youth unemployment | Dwindling incomes of people | Undeveloped rural economy | The different population groups(e.g. girls, aged, disabled); | √ | HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation; | √ |
| | Ensure insecurity of good living | Leads to general disorganisation of families and community members | Balanced development; | √ | Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests; | √ |
| | | Increase crime rate due to lack of employment opportunities | Natural resource utilisation; | √ | Nutrition | √ |
| | | | Cultural acceptability; | √ | | |
| | | | Resilience and disaster risk reduction; | √ | | |
| | | | Climate change mitigation and adaptation; | √ | | |
| Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities | Difficulty in meeting required dietary needs | Inability to educate children of school going | The different population groups(e.g. girls, aged, disabled); | √ | HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation; | √ |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| | Unhealthy living conditions | Insecurity due to clamour for resources | Balanced development; | √ | Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests; | √ |
| | High level of illiteracy | Spread of contaminable diseases due to inability to fund cure | Natural resource utilisation; | √ | Nutrition | √ |
| | | | Cultural acceptability; | √ | | |
| | | | Resilience and disaster risk reduction; | √ | | |
| | | | Climate change mitigation and adaptation; | √ | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Low skills development | Low level of incomes | Increasing poverty levels of rural people | The different population groups(e.g. girls, aged, disabled); | √ | HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation; | √ |
| | Inability to provide for basic human needs | General insecurity due to idle youth resorting to crime to feed | Balanced development; | √ | Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests; | √ |
| | High level of idleness and involvement in crimes | Slow pace of development in communities | Natural resource utilisation; | √ | Nutrition | √ |
| | | | Cultural acceptability; | √ | | |
| | | | Resilience and disaster risk reduction; | √ | | |
| | | | Climate change mitigation and adaptation; | √ | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Poor quality and inadequate road transport network | Loss of farm products due difficulties in carting farm products | General dwindling of incomes and increasing poverty levels | The different population groups(e.g. girls, aged, disabled); | √ | HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation; | √ |
| | Restriction of movements leading to loss of opportunities | Difficulties in accessing important social facilities | Balanced development; | √ | Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests; | × |
| | | | Natural resource utilisation; | √ | Nutrition | √ |
| | | | Cultural acceptability; | × | | |
| | | | Resilience and disaster risk reduction; | √ | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|
| | | | Climate change mitigation and adaptation; | √ | | |
| Poor storage and transportation systems | Dwindling fortunes of the farmer due perishing of produce | General dwindling income levels of rural economy | The different population groups(e.g. girls, aged, disabled); | √ | HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation; | × |
| | Dwindling income levels of the farmer | Inability to meet basic economic needs and taking care of families | Balanced development; | √ | Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests; | √ |
| | Inability to cart produces from farm to markets and storage places due access issues | Stagnant development of rural economies | Natural resource utilisation; | √ | Nutrition | √ |
| | Difficulty in accessing socio-economic spaces due to access issues | | Cultural acceptability; | × | | |
| | | | Resilience and disaster risk reduction; | √ | | |
| | | | Climate change mitigation and adaptation; | √ | | |
| | | | | | | |
| High prevalence of open defecation | Exposure to infectious diseases such as Cholera and Diarrhoea. | Dwindling economic activities due weak human resources due illnesses | The different population groups(e.g. girls, aged, disabled); | √ | HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation; | × |
| | Weaken rural person to undertake economic activities | Stagnant development of rural economies | Balanced development; | √ | Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests; | × |
| | | | Natural resource utilisation; | √ | Nutrition | √ |
| | | | Cultural acceptability; | √ | | |
| | | | Resilience and disaster risk reduction; | √ | | |
| | | | Climate change mitigation and adaptation; | √ | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | Difficulty in accessing health care | Increasing mortality rates of rural people | The different population groups(e.g. girls, aged, disabled); | √ | HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for | √ |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| Gaps in geographical access to quality health care | | | | | targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation; | |
| | Uses more valuable time in accessing healthcare due geographical gap | Effect on general development dynamics of rural communities | Balanced development; | √ | Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests; | √ |
| | | | Natural resource utilisation; | √ | Nutrition | √ |
| | | | Cultural acceptability; | √ | | |
| | | | Resilience and disaster risk reduction; | √ | | |
| | | | Climate change mitigation and adaptation; | √ | | |
| Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix (health) | Inability to receive proper health care from limited number of health professionals | Slow pace of development in rural communities | The different population groups(e.g. girls, aged, disabled); | √ | HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation; | √ |
| | Persistence of diseases leading to weakness and inability to undertake economic activities | Inactive communities leading to underdevelopment | Balanced development; | √ | Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests; | √ |
| | | | Natural resource utilisation; | √ | Nutrition | √ |
| | | | Cultural acceptability; | × | | |
| | | | Resilience and disaster risk reduction; | × | | |
| | | | Climate change mitigation and adaptation; | × | | |
| Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates | Dwindles the fortunes of parents | High girls school dropout rates at the JHS levels | The different population groups(e.g. girls, aged, disabled); | √ | HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation; | √ |
| | Truncates education of children of school going ages | Unenlightened communities and inadequate scholars | Balanced development; | √ | Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests; | √ |
| | | Retards development of rural communities | Natural resource utilisation; | √ | Nutrition | √ |
| | | | Cultural acceptability; | √ | | |
| | | | Resilience and disaster risk reduction; | √ | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| | | | Climate change mitigation and adaptation; | √ | | |
| Ineffective sub-district structures | Ineffective community participation on development initiatives | Slow development | The different population groups(e.g. girls, aged, disabled); | √ | HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation; | × |
| | Low capacity of people in development issues | Lack of initiatives | Balanced development; | √ | Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests; | × |
| | Uninformed citizens at rural level | Low incomes and growth | Natural resource utilisation; | | Nutrition | × |
| | | | Cultural acceptability; | × | | |
| | | | Resilience and disaster risk reduction; | × | | |
| | | | Climate change mitigation and adaptation; | × | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants | High incidence of sanitation related diseases among citizen | Low income levels and growth of rural economies | The different population groups(e.g. girls, aged, disabled); | √ | HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation; | × |
| | Weak and unhealthy citizens | Slow pace of rural development | Balanced development; | √ | Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests; | √ |
| | | | Natural resource utilisation; | √ | Nutrition | √ |
| | | | Cultural acceptability; | | | |
| | | | Resilience and disaster risk reduction; | √ | | |
| | | | Climate change mitigation and adaptation; | √ | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Poor sanitation and waste management | High incidence of sanitation related diseases among citizen | Low income levels and growth of rural economies | The different population groups(e.g. girls, aged, disabled); | √ | HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation; | × |
| | Weak and unhealthy citizens | Slow pace of rural development | Balanced development; | √ | Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests; | √ |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| | | | Natural resource utilisation; | √ | Nutrition | √ |
| | | | Cultural acceptability; | √ | | |
| | | | Resilience and disaster risk reduction; | √ | | |
| | | | Climate change mitigation and adaptation; | √ | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste | Outbreak of cholera and other sanitation related diseases on citizens | Low income levels and growth of rural economies | The different population groups(e.g. girls, aged, disabled); | √ | HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation; | × |
| | Uncomfortable environment for citizens to live healthily | Slow pace of rural development | Balanced development; | √ | Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests; | √ |
| | | | Natural resource utilisation; | √ | Nutrition | √ |
| | | | Cultural acceptability; | √ | | |
| | | | Resilience and disaster risk reduction; | | | |
| | | | Climate change mitigation and adaptation; | √ | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations | Uncomfortable environment for citizens to live in | Low income levels and growth of rural economies | The different population groups(e.g. girls, aged, disabled); | √ | HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation; | × |
| | Blatant disrespect for laws and making life uneasy for law abiding citizens | Slow pace of rural development | Balanced development; | √ | Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests; | √ |
| | | | Natural resource utilisation; | √ | Nutrition | √ |
| | | | Cultural acceptability; | √ | | |
| | | | Resilience and disaster risk reduction; | √ | | |
| | | | Climate change mitigation and adaptation; | √ | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others | Insufficient social infrastructure services to citizens | Low level of development | The different population groups(e.g. girls, aged, disabled); | | HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation; | √ |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| | Limitations in pursuit of income generating activities by citizens due inadequate social services | Lack of community support for development initiatives | Balanced development; | √ | Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests; | √ |
| | | | Natural resource utilisation; | √ | Nutrition | √ |
| | | | Cultural acceptability; | √ | | |
| | | | Resilience and disaster risk reduction; | √ | | |
| | | | Climate change mitigation and adaptation; | √ | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Limited access to credit by SMEs | Low income levels of citizens | Slow growth of the rural areas | The different population groups(e.g. girls, aged, disabled); | √ | HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation; | √ |
| | Inability to access basic socio-economic needs due to low income of citizens | Slow economic activities and productivity | Balanced development; | √ | Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests; | √ |
| | | | Natural resource utilisation; | √ | Nutrition | √ |
| | | | Cultural acceptability; | √ | | |
| | | | Resilience and disaster risk reduction; | √ | | |
| | | | Climate change mitigation and adaptation; | √ | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Low level of irrigated agriculture | Low income levels of citizens | Slow economic activities and productivity | The different population groups(e.g. girls, aged, disabled); | √ | HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation; | √ |
| | | Slow growth of the rural areas | Balanced development; | √ | Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests; | √ |
| | | | Natural resource utilisation; | √ | Nutrition | √ |
| | | | Cultural acceptability; | √ | | |
| | | | Resilience and disaster risk reduction; | √ | | |
| | | | Climate change mitigation and adaptation; | √ | | |
| | | | | | | |

Sustainability Analysis of Issues (Internal Consistency/Compatibility)

| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS | FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021 | ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Economic Development | Strong and Resilient Economy | Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others |
| | | Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities |
| | Private Sector Development | Limited access to credit by SMEs |
| | Agriculture and Rural Development | Low level of irrigated agriculture |
| | | Poor storage and transportation systems |
| | | Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields |
| | | Lack of youth interest in agriculture |
| | | Inadequate access to land for agriculture production |
| | | Inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain |
| | Fisheries and Aquaculture Development | Weak extension services delivery |
| | | Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small- and medium-scale producers) |
| | Tourism and Creative Arts Development | Poor tourism infrastructure and Service |
| Low skills development | | |
| Social Development | Education and Training | Poor quality of education at all levels |
| | | Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment |
| | Health and Health Services | Gaps in geographical access to quality health care |
| | | Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix (health) |
| | Population Management | Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | | High youth unemployment |
| | Water and Environmental Sanitation | Increasing demand for household water supply High prevalence of open defecation Poor sanitation and waste management |
| | Social Protection | Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children |
| | Child and Family Welfare | High incidence of children's rights violation |
| | Gender Equality | Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities |
| | Social Protection | Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions |
| Environment, Infrastructure and Human Development | Protected Areas | Encroachment of conservation areas |
| | Mineral Extraction | Destruction of forests and farmlands |
| | | Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations |
| | Environmental Pollution | Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste |
| | | Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants |
| | Climate Variability and Change | Vulnerability to climate change |
| | 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 |
| | Information Communication Technology (ICT) | Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country |
| Human Settlements and Housing | Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations | |
| | Scattered and unplanned human settlements | |
| Rural Development Management | Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services | |
| Good Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | Local Government and Decentralization | Ineffective sub-district structures |
| | | Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | | Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation |
| | | Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization |

CHAPTER THREE

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

3.1.2 Population Projection – 2010-2021

Table 33:

| 2010-2020 POPULATION PROJECTIONS OF AWUTU SENYA DISTRICT WITH A GROWTH RATE OF 3.1% | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| District | Year | Population Projections | | |
| | | Total | Male | Female |
| AWUTU SENYA DISTRICT | 2010 PHC | 86,884 | 40,903 | 45,981 |
| | 2011 | 89,577 | 42,171 | 47,406 |
| | 2012 | 92,354 | 43,478 | 48,876 |
| | 2013 | 95,217 | 44,826 | 50,391 |
| | 2014 | 98,169 | 46,216 | 51,953 |
| | 2015 | 101,212 | 47,648 | 53,564 |
| | 2016 | 104,350 | 49,126 | 55,224 |
| | 2017 | 107,585 | 50,648 | 56,936 |
| | 2018 | 110,920 | 52,219 | 58,701 |
| | 2019 | 114,358 | 53,837 | 60,521 |
| | 2020 | 117,903 | 55,506 | 62,397 |
| 2021 | 121,558 | 57,227 | 64,331 | |

SOURCE: GSS, 2010 PHC

3.1.3 Development projections for 2018-2021

Table 34:

| Adopted Development Issues | Development Projections |
|--|---|
| Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others | Develop a comprehensive data on revenue items that would help increase revenue generation by 50% by end of 2021 |
| Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities | Reduce incidence and depth of poverty by 30% by end of 2021 |
| Limited access to credit by SMEs | Create the necessary environment for SMEs to have easy access to credit and payback easily |
| Low level of irrigated agriculture | Development of 2 No. Irrigation dams by the end of year 2021 |
| Poor storage and transportation systems | Provide storage facilities at various locations by end of 2012 |
| Lack of youth interest in agriculture | Encourage over 50% of unemployed youth to go into various forms of agriculture by end of 2021 |

| | |
|--|---|
| Inadequate fishing infrastructure. | Ensure the construction of a fishing harbor at Senya before the end of the Plan period |
| Inadequate access to land for agriculture production | Ensure proper zoning and scheming of lands of major towns in the District, for various purposes ad used |
| Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields | Improve the technology level of farmers by ensuring that they adopted modern technologies in farming by end of 2021 |
| Inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain | Ensure the construction of processing plants in various locations of the district |
| Weak extension services delivery | Increase the Extension staff by 50% by end of 2021 |
| Poor tourism infrastructure and Service | Document all tourist sites and encourage their development by end of 2021 |
| Low skills development | Open up skills development centers and support skills development of 50% youth in enterprises |
| Poor quality of education at all levels | Improve quality of education by 90% by the end of 2021 |
| Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment | Provide accommodation for teachers and institute punishment regime for teachers so as to improve commitment level of teachers by 100% |
| Gaps in geographical access to quality health care | Construct 3 No. CHPS compound and District Hospital by end of 2021 |
| Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix (health) | Increase critical staff mix by 50% by the end of the Plan period |
| Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates | Reduce to the barest minimum child marriages, teenage pregnancies and school dropouts |
| High youth unemployment | Reduce youth unemployment by 60% by the end of the Plan period |
| Increasing demand for household water supply | Increase household water supply by 80% by the end of 2021 |
| High prevalence of open defecation | Record 100% ODF by the end of the Plan period |
| Poor sanitation and waste management | Manage all forms of waste effectively so as to be the cleanest District by the end of 2021 |
| Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children | Total protection of children from all forms of violations |
| High incidence of children's rights violation | Eradicate all forms of child rights violation by the end of 2021 |
| Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities | Ensure Gender equality and equity in all endeavors by end of 2021 |
| Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions | Equip the Social welfare unit to ensure proper co-ordination of social protection interventions |
| Encroachment of conservation areas | Ensure 100% protection of conservation areas by end of 2021 and beyond |

| | |
|---|---|
| Destruction of forests and farmlands | Ensure 100% protection of farmland by end of 2021 and beyond |
| Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations | Strictly enforce environmental laws and regulation |
| Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste | Acquire waste disposal site to receive solid and liquid wastes |
| Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants | Create the environment for the construction of a waste treatment plant within the district |
| Vulnerability and variability to climate change | Educate and enforce climate change vulnerability byelaws by 2021 |
| Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster | Enforce laws of on Disaster prevention by preventing all forms of construction in disaster prone areas |
| Poor quality and inadequate road transport network | Reshape and spot-improve all engineered roads and new roads by 2021 and beyond |
| Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country | Ensure all basic schools in the District have ICT centers by 2021 |
| Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations | Remove all forms of interferences in the enforcement of building regulations |
| Scattered and unplanned human settlements | Ensure proper zoning and scheming of lands of major towns in the District, for various purposes ad used |
| Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services | Improve rural infrastructure by 50% by end of 2021 |
| Ineffective sub-district structures | Construct official accommodation for all 6 substructures by end of 2021 |
| Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans | 100% departmental involvement in implementation of budgets and plan |
| Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation | Ensure 100% effective and efficient exploitation of local resources for economic growth |

3.1.4 Adoption of objectives and strategies

Table 35:

| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS 2018-2021 | ADOPTED ISSUES | ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES | ADOPTED STRATEGIES |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Economic Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1) Strengthen revenue institutions and administration (SDG Target 16.6) Diversify sources of resource mobilization (SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build competitiveness of existing industries by supporting them with a stimulus package (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c) Implement One district, One factory initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c) Implement strategic anchor industrial initiatives (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to credit by SMEs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6) Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3) Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.17) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low level of irrigated agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve production efficiency and yield | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs, (SDG Targets 2.5, 2.a) |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.a, 2.4) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor storage and transportation systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve Post-Harvest Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution (SDG Target 12.3) • Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4) • Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at district level, and a warehouse receipt system (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.1, 12.3, 12.a) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low application of technology | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept in the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development (SDG Target 2.a) • Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations (SDG Targets 2.4, 2.c, 5.b, 9.c, 17.8) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of youth interest in agriculture • Inadequate access to land for agriculture production | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 8.6) • Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain | | <p>processing, packaging and transportation (SDG Targets 1.1, 2.1, 2.3, 8.6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital (SDG Target 8.3) • Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations (SDG Target 4.4) • Support the youth to have access to land (SDG Target 1.4) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak extension services delivery • Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small- and medium-scale producers) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide adequate economic incentives to stimulate private sector investment in aquaculture development (SDG Target 14. b) • Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery (SDG Target • Promote the use of irrigation systems and other impounded reservoirs for aquaculture and promote mariculture (SDG Target 14.4) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor tourism infrastructure and Service • Low skills development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17) • Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9) • Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9) |
| Social Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of education at all levels • Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a) • Popularise and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education (SDG Target 4.1) |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps in geographical access to quality health care | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6) Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8) Promote health tourism (SDG Targets 10.7, 16.6) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix (health) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen healthcare management system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff (SDG Target 3.c) Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services (SDG Target 17.17) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve population management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7) Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education in adolescent reproductive healthcare (SDG Target 3.7) Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High youth unemployment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harness demographic dividend | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand technical and vocational education and training to address high school drop-out rate (SDG Target 4.3) Collaborate with the media to advocate for investing in young people (SDG Target 17.17) Strengthen research and modelling on harnessing the demographic dividend (SDG Target 4.4) |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing demand for household water supply | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1) • Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery (SDG Target 17.17) • Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6) • Build capacity for development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities (SDG Targets 6.a, 17.9) • Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote water harvesting (SDG Target 6.a) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High prevalence of open defecation • Poor sanitation and waste management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (SDG Target 17.17) • Implement the Toilet for All and Water for All programmes under the IPEP initiative (SDG Targets 6.1, 6.2) • Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6) • 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) • Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8) • Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6) • Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b) |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2) • Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (SDG Target 11.6) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for advocacy and implementation of child protection and family welfare policies and programmes (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6) • Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of children's rights violation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the rights and entitlements of children | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and early child marriage. (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3) • Introduce District Integrated Social Services Programmes for children, families and vulnerable adults (SDG Target 10.2) • Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour and child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3) • Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.6) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote economic empowerment of women | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to education, health and skills training in income-generating activities for vulnerable persons including head porters (kayayei) (SDG Targets 3.8, 4.5) • Ensure the protection of women's access, participation and benefits in all labour-related issues (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.a, 8.5, 8.8) • Institute mentoring of Girl's programme to create a pool of potential female leaders (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.c) |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage women artisans and other tradespeople including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b) Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people, including fisher folk (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b) Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) |
| Environment, Infrastructure and Human Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encroachment of conservation areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand forest conservation areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-survey and demarcate forests with permanent concrete pillars (SDG Targets 6.6, 15.1, 15.2, 15.b) Promote alternative sources of livelihood, including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities (SDG Target 15.c) Map and assign conservation status through bye-laws to mangrove forests, wetlands and sensitive marine areas in district spatial plans (SDG Targets 14.1 14.2, 14.3, 14.5, 15.9) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destruction of forests and farmlands Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner (SDG Targets 6.5, 8.4, 12.2, 12.8, 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5) Ensure land restoration after mining operations (SDG Targets 15.1, 15.3) |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote restructuring of small-scale mining to operate within guidelines set up under the appropriate regulations (SDG Targets 8.3, 16.6) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce environmental pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to energy technologies (SDG Targets 6.a, 7.1, 12.5) Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products (SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4, 17.7) Intensify public education on noise pollution (SDG Target 16.10) Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution, including open burning (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.b) Promote cleaner production and consumption technology and practices (SDG Targets 9.4, 12.1, 12.a) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerability to climate change | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance climate change resilience | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6) Improve and harmonise agricultural research, including application of climate models (SDG Targets 2.4, 2.a) Manage climate-induced health risks (SDG Targets 1.5, 16.6) Develop climate-responsive infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) • Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management (SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services (SDG Targets 9.1, 17.17) • Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts (SDG Target 17.15) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the digital landscape | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure adequate digital capability to support production and use of ICTs for development (SDG Targets 9.c, 16.10) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Scattered and unplanned human settlements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16) • Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a) • Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance quality of life in rural areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro-based industries (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a) • Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a) • Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| | | | <p>schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. (SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1, 6.2, 11.1, 11.a)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods. (SDG Targets 11.3, 2.2) • Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into rural areas. (SDG Targets 2.a, 10.b, 17.17) |
| Good Governance, corruption and Public Accountability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective sub-district structures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deepen political and administrative decentralization | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans • Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve decentralised planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) • Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9) • Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen fiscal decentralization | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1) • Improve service delivery at the MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) |

CHAPTER FOUR

4. PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES OF THE DISTRICT

4.1 MMDA's adopted goal:

Table 6:

| ADOPTED OBJECTIVES | ADOPTED STRATEGIES | PROGRAMMES | SUB-PROGRAMMES |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1) -Strengthen revenue institutions and administration (SDG Target 16.6) -Diversify sources of resource mobilization (SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3) | Management and Administration | Finance and Revenue Mobilization |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Build competitiveness of existing industries by supporting them with a stimulus package (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c) -Implement One district, One factory initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c) -Implement strategic anchor industrial initiatives (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c) | Economic Development | Trade, Tourism and Industrial development Agricultural Development |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6) | Economic Development | Trade, Tourism and Industrial development |

| | | | |
|---|--|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3) -Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.17) | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve production efficiency and yield | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs, (SDG Targets 2.5, 2.a) -Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.a, 2.4) | Economic Development | Agricultural Development |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve Post-Harvest Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution (SDG Target 12.3) -Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative | Economic Development | Agricultural Development |

| | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|---|
| | <p>(SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4) -Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at district level, and a warehouse receipt system (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.1, 12.3, 12.a)</p> | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept in the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development (SDG Target 2.a) -Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations (SDG Targets 2.4, 2.c, 5.b, 9.c, 17.8) | Economic Development | Trade, Tourism and Industrial development Agricultural Development |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 8.6) -Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation | Economic Development | Agricultural Development |

| | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|---|
| | <p>(SDG Targets 1.1, 2.1, 2.3, 8.6) -Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital (SDG Target 8.3) -Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations (SDG Target 4.4) -Support the youth to have access to land (SDG Target 1.4)</p> | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture | <p>-Provide adequate economic incentives to stimulate private sector investment in aquaculture development (SDG Target 14. b) -Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery (SDG Target -Promote the use of irrigation systems and other impounded reservoirs for aquaculture and promote mariculture (SDG Target 14.4)</p> | Economic Development | Agricultural Development |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development | <p>-Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17) -Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available</p> | Economic Development | Trade, Tourism and Industrial development |

| | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | <p>and potential sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9)</p> <p>-Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9)</p> | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels | <p>-Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)</p> <p>-Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education (SDG Target 4.1)</p> <p>-Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)</p> | Social Services Delivery | Education and Youth Development |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | <p>-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)</p> <p>-Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)</p> <p>-Promote health tourism (SDG Targets 10.7, 16.6)</p> | Social Services Delivery | Health Delivery |

| | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen healthcare management system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff (SDG Target 3.c) -Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services (SDG Target 17.17) | Social Services Delivery | Health Delivery |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve population management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7) -Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education in adolescent reproductive healthcare (SDG Target 3.7) Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3) | Social Services Delivery | Health Delivery Social Welfare and Community Development |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harness demographic dividend | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Expand technical and vocational education and training to address high school drop-out rate (SDG Target 4.3) -Collaborate with the media to advocate for investing in young people (SDG Target 17.17) -Strengthen research and modelling on harnessing the demographic dividend (SDG Target 4.4) | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1) | Social Service Delivery & | Infrastructure Development |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|------------------------------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery (SDG Target 17.17) -Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6) -Build capacity for development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities (SDG Targets 6.a, 17.9) -Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote water harvesting (SDG Target 6.a) | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (SDG Target 17.17) -Implement the Toilet for All and Water for All programmes under the IPEP initiative (SDG Targets 6.1, 6.2) -Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6) -Encourage private sector investment in recycling and recovery plants to move towards elimination of the | Environmental Management | Disaster prevention and Management |

| | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|--|
| | <p>plastic and electronic waste menace (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 12.5)</p> <p>-Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8)</p> <p>-Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6)</p> <p>-Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)</p> <p>-Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)</p> <p>-Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (SDG Target 11.6)</p> | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system | <p>-Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for advocacy and implementation of child protection and family welfare policies and programmes (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6)</p> <p>-Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</p> | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the rights and entitlements of children | <p>-End harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and early child</p> | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development |

| | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|--|
| | <p>marriage. (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</p> <p>-Introduce District Integrated Social Services Programmes for children, families and vulnerable adults (SDG Target 10.2)</p> <p>-Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour and child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</p> <p>-Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.6)</p> | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote economic empowerment of women | <p>-Improve access to education, health and skills training in income-generating activities for vulnerable persons including head porters (kayayei) (SDG Targets 3.8, 4.5)</p> <p>-Ensure the protection of women's access, participation and benefits in all labour-related issues (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.a, 8.5, 8.8)</p> <p>-Institute mentoring of Girl's programme to create a pool of potential female leaders (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.c)</p> | Social Services Delivery | <p>Social Welfare and Community Development</p> <p>Education and Youth Development</p> |

| | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|--|
| | -Encourage women artisans and other tradespeople including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c) | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b) -Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people, including fisher folk (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b) -Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand forest conservation areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Re-survey and demarcate forests with permanent concrete pillars (SDG Targets 6.6, 15.1, 15.2, 15.b) -Promote alternative sources of livelihood, including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities (SDG Target 15.c) | Environmental Management | Disaster prevention and Management |

| | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | -Map and assign conservation status through bye-laws to mangrove forests, wetlands and sensitive marine areas in district spatial plans (SDG Targets 14.1 14.2, 14.3, 14.5, 15.9) | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner (SDG Targets 6.5, 8.4, 12.2, 12.8, 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5) -Ensure land restoration after mining operations (SDG Targets 15.1, 15.3) -Promote restructuring of small-scale mining to operate within guidelines set up under the appropriate regulations (SDG Targets 8.3, 16.6) | Environmental Management | Disaster prevention and Management |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce environmental pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to energy technologies (SDG Targets 6.a, 7.1, 12.5) -Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products (SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4, 17.7) -Intensify public education on noise pollution (SDG Target 16.10) | Environmental Management | Disaster prevention and Management |

| | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution, including open burning (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.b) -Promote cleaner production and consumption technology and practices (SDG Targets 9.4, 12.1, 12.a) | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance climate change resilience | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6) -Improve and harmonise agricultural research, including application of climate models (SDG Targets 2.4, 2.a) -Manage climate-induced health risks (SDG Targets 1.5, 16.6) -Develop climate-responsive infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1) | Environmental Management | Disaster prevention and Management |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) -Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) | Environmental Management | Disaster prevention and Management |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | -Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management (SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5) | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services (SDG Targets 9.1, 17.17) Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts (SDG Target 17.15) | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the digital landscape | -Ensure adequate digital capability to support production and use of ICTs for development (SDG Targets 9.c, 16.10) | Management and Administration | Human Resource Management |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16) Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a) Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) | Infrastructure Development | Physical and Spatial Planning |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance quality of life in rural areas | -Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| | <p>agro-based industries (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a)</p> <p>-Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a)</p> <p>-Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. (SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1, 6.2, 11.1, 11.a)</p> <p>-Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods. (SDG Targets 11.3, 2.2)</p> <p>-Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into rural areas. (SDG Targets 2.a, 10.b, 17.17)</p> | <p>Economic Development</p> <p>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</p> | <p>Trade, Tourism and Industrial development</p> <p>Infrastructure Development</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deepen political and administrative decentralization | <p>-Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)</p> | <p>Management and Administration</p> | <p>General Administration</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve decentralised planning | <p>-Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</p> | <p>Management and Administration</p> | <p>Planning, Budgeting and Coordination</p> |

| | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | <p>-Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9)</p> <p>-Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17)</p> | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen fiscal decentralization | <p>-Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)</p> <p>-Improve service delivery at the MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p> | Management and Administration | Finance and Revenue Mobilization |

4.2 Programme of Action

Table 37:

| Thematic area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------|--|---|--|------------|------|------|------|-------------------|-----------|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted objectives | Adopted strategies | Programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/activities | Outcome/impact indicators | Time frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability | -Eliminate revenue collection leakages -Strengthen revenue institutions and administration -Diversify sources of resource mobilization | Finance Sector | Revenue Mobilization and Management | -Obtain a comprehensive data on all revenue items -Equip Physical Planning, Works, and Environmental health Unit with gadgets to improve revenue collection -Intensify education on revenue payments -Provide motivational packages Revenue Collectors to collect more revenue | Percentage increase in IGF | | | | | | 1,000,000 | | DA/CAD | Departments of the Assembly |
| Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives | -Build competitiveness of existing industries by supporting them with a stimulus package -Implement One district, one factory initiative -Implement Strategic anchor | Economic Development | Trade Industry and Tourism Services Agriculture Services and Management | -Provision of support for industrial development in the District -Support to BAC for training and capacity building programmes for small and medium scale businesses -Create the necessary environment to be able to implement the one-district-one factory policy | Increase in the number of SMEs Increase in income of businesses Percentage reduction in the number of unemployment | | | | | 400,000 | | 200,000 | BAC/DA | DOA, CSO, Private sector |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|---------|--|---------|--------|--------------------------|
| | industrial initiatives | | | -Implement PPP policy and Local Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development | -Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth -Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs -Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements | | | -Provide credit support through BAC/REP to thriving SMEs to expand in scope -Facilitation and creation of avenue for SMEs in the District to get other partners for expansion -Construction and Rehabilitation of 2 No. markets | | | | | | | | | BAC/DA | DOA, CSO, Private sector |
| Improve production efficiency and yield Improve Post-Harvest Management Enhance the application of science, | -Reinvigorate extension services -Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme -Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization | Economic Development | Trade Industry and Tourism Services Agriculture Services and Management | -Improvement of Extension Services -Motivation packages for Extension officers -Support implementation of Yield Improvement Programme -Introduction and implementation of mechanisation support programme to farmers -Implement credit scheme for farmers to expand | Increased extension services Percentage increase in yield of farmers Reduction in post-harvest losses | | | | | 200,000 | | 300,000 | DA | Private Sector |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|---------|--|---------|----|--------------------------|
| technology and innovation | n along the value chain | | | farm size and increase production | | | | | | | | | | |
| Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Promote commercial and block farming -Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts -Support the development of both public and private sector large scale irrigation schemes -Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Capacity building on how to prevent post-harvest losses -Facilitate public and private sector ventures into Irrigation farming -Support value chain management at all stages of agriculture production | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ensure sustainable development and | -Provide consistent and quality extension | Economic Development | Trade Industry and Tourism Services | -Capacity building programmes for extension workers in fish farming and others | Percentage increase in fish production | | | | | 400,000 | | 200,000 | DA | Fish Farmers Association |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------|--|--|----|-------------------------------|
| management of aquaculture | service delivery -Implement extensive fish farming programmes | | Agriculture Services and Management | -Capacity building programmes for fish farmers and other stakeholders -Support fish farming activities for increase fish production | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development | -Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector -Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards -Mainstream tourism development in district development plans | Economic Development | | -Facilitation of private sector participation in identifying and developing tourists facilities in the District -Research on tourism potential of the District -Promotion of identified tourism potentials of the District | Expansion on economic activities through tourism | | | | | 500,000 | | | DA | Ghana Tourists Board, CEDECOM |

| Thematic area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|------------|------|------|------|--------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted objectives | Adopted strategies | Programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/activities | Outcome/impact indicators | Time frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Strengthen healthcare management system | -Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care -Expand and equip health facilities -Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services -Improve production and distribution | Social Services Delivery Management and Administration | Public Health Services and Management Human Resource Management | -Construction of Health facilities -Health facilities furnishing and rehabilitation -Support training of health personnel for better service delivery -Creation of the necessary environment for private sector operators in health delivery -Construction of Accommodation facilities for health personnel -Creation of the necessary environment for more critical health staff to accept postings to the District - | Number of health facilities constructed, rehabilitated and furnished Number of health personnel trained Number of health accommodation constructed Increase number of critical health staff | | | | | 1,500,000 400,000 | 300,000 | 1,000,000 | DA/GHS | Donors |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------------------|--|---------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| | mix of critical staff | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Improve population management Harness demographic dividend | -Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health -Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare. -Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy -Expand technical and vocational education and training to address high school drop-out rate -Strengthen research and modelling on harnessing the demographic dividend | Social Services Delivery | Public Health Services and Management Social Welfare and Community Development Education Youth and Sports and Library Services | -Support programmes on adolescent reproductive health -Support programmes on Family Planning and Nutrition education -Institute measures to reduce and completely eliminate child marriages in the District -Enforce child marriage laws -Strengthen education and promotional packages to empower the girl child to concentrate on their education as a way eliminating teenage pregnancies -Support Vocational training programmes for the youth especially the girl child -Empower youth to engage in productive ventures | Maternal and adolescent reproductive health improved Family Planning improved Percentage reduction of school drop-outs | | | | | 100,000 | | 100,000 | GHS/DC D&SW/G ES/DA | Donors |
| Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all Improve access to improved and reliable environmental | -Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems -Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Public Works, Rural housing, roads and water Environmental Health | -Construction of 10 No. bores and extension of pipe borne water to selected communities -Implement fully District policy of water harvesting by ensuring new houses have that facility | percentage increase in access to potable water 100% elimination of ODF Improved environmental | | | | | 400,000 100,000 | | | DA/EHU | Area council and Communities |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|--------------------------|----------------|---|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| sanitation services | <p>promote water harvesting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services -Provide public education on solid waste management -Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation -Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation -Improve the management of existing waste disposal sites to control GHGs emissions | Social Services Delivery | and Sanitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Implement fully the policy on ODF -Support the Construction of Public Latrines -Support private sector participation in waste management -Develop and gazette District environmental bye-law -Institute and implement monthly Clean-up exercises for all 6 area councils -Prosecute offenders of provisions in the bye-laws | and sanitation situation | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|--------------------------|----------------|---|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|---------|--|--------|------------|------------|
| <p>Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system</p> | <p>Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for advocacy and implementation of child protection and family welfare policies and programmes (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6)</p> | | | | | | | | | 100,000 | | 50,000 | DCD&S W/DA | Donor/NGOs |
| <p>Ensure the rights and entitlements of children</p> | <p>•Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</p> <p>-Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development</p> <p>-Increase access to education and education</p> | <p>Social Services Delivery</p> | <p>Social Welfare and Community Development</p> | <p>-Empower people with disability and special needs to undertake economic ventures</p> <p>-Educational support for the less privileged and orphans</p> <p>-Train PWDs and other vulnerable groups to go into self-employable businesses</p> <p>-Support the elimination of all forms child labour through education and enforcement of laws</p> <p>-</p> | <p>Percentage increase in PWDs and vulnerable groups with employable jobs</p> <p>Percentage reduction in child labour cases</p> | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|-----------------------|--|---------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs -Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Promote economic empowerment of women | -Improve access to education, health and skills training in income generating activities for vulnerable persons -Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support. | Social Services Delivery Economic Development | Social Welfare and Community Development Trade, Industry and Tourism services | -Training for women groups and other vulnerable persons on alternative livelihood business -Support the formation of associations by minority groups -Facilitation of credit support for woman and other vulnerable groups | Percentage increase in income generating activities for women and other vulnerable groups | | | | | 50,000 400,000 | | 100,000 | DA/CDSW DA/BAC | Donors/NGOs |
| Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, | -Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | -Implement the LEAP programmes -Monitor beneficiaries of LEAP programme and provide technical | Percentage increase in LEAP beneficiaries | | | | | 100,000 | | 50,000 | DA/DCD &SW | Donors/NGOs |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| persons with disability and the elderly | , and harassment of the vulnerable -Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for the vulnerable including fishers -Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups | | | assistance on the use of monies received -Strengthen education on stigmatization and exclusion of vulnerable groups in national life. | Percentage reduction in stigmatisation cases | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

| Thematic area: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted objectives | Adopted strategies | Programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/activities | Outcome/impact indicators | Time frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| Expand forest conservation areas | -Re-survey and demarcate forests with permanent concrete pillars -Map and assign conservation status through bye-laws to mangrove forests, wetlands and sensitive marine areas in district spatial plans | Environmental Management | Natural Resource Conservation | -Demarcation and protection of all forests reserves in the District -Reclamation of all illegally encroached forests lands - | All forests reserves demarcated and protected | | | | | 200,000 | | | DA/ Forestry Department | Forestry commission/ citizens |
| Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources | -Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner -Ensure land restoration after mining operations | Environmental Management | Natural Resource Conservation | -Regulate and monitor sand winning activities in the District - | All Sand-winning activities regulated and monitored | | | | | 200,000 | | | DA | Private sector |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------------------------|
| Reduce environmental pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies -Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products -Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution including open burning | Social Services Delivery | Environmental Health and Sanitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support and create enabling environment for private sector participation in waste recycling and for energy -Prosecution of offenders of environmental regulations | Percentage reduction in environmental pollution | | | | | 100,000 | 100,000 | 50,000 | DA/EHU | Private Sector/NGOs/Donors |
| Enhance climate change resilience | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge -Manage climate-induced health risks -Develop climate responsive infrastructure | Environmental Management | Disaster Prevention and Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Promotion of Environmentally acceptable farming and other activities that will have no effect on the climate | Percentage reduction in harmful practices that harm the climate | | | | | 200,000 | | 100,000 | DA | Donors/NGOs |
| Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and | Environmental Management | Disaster Prevention and Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control infrastructure development to ensure they don't facilitate natural and artificial disasters -Gender and youth inclusive activities for | Percentage mitigation and prevention of disasters in the District | | | | | 300,000 | | 100,000 | DA/NDAMO | Donors |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------------------------|
| | <p>disaster risk reduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters -Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management | | | <p>disaster prevention and mitigation</p> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services | <p>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</p> | <p>Public Works, Rural housing, Roads and Water Management</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sealing, reshaping and spot-improvement of roads in the district -Creation of access roads for easy movements -Construction and rehabilitation of lorry parks | <p>Percentage of roads infrastructure improved for effective and efficient uses</p> | | | | | 400,000 | | | DA | Feeder roads/Urban roads |
| <p>Expand the digital landscape</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ensure adequate digital capability to support production and use of ICTs for development | <p>Social Services Delivery</p> | <p>Education, Youth, Sports and Library services</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Construction of ICT centres -Support training of youth in ICT | <p>Percentage increase in ICT penetration in the District</p> | | | | | 100,000 | | 50,000 | DA | Private sector/NGOs |
| <p>Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) -Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land | <p>Management and Administration</p> | <p>Physical and Spatial Planning</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support the preparation of Layouts/schemes -Training of Landowners and Chiefs on Land uses and the important provision of Act 925 | <p>Percentage increase in number of communities with planned layouts</p> | | | | | 400,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | DA/PPD | Landowners & Chiefs |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|-----------|----|------|
| | <p>use planning and management nationwide</p> <p>-Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enhance quality of life in rural areas | <p>-Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development</p> <p>-Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing</p> <p>-Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into rural areas</p> | <p>Economic Development</p> <p>Infrastructure Delivery and management</p> | <p>Trade, Industry and Tourism Services</p> <p>Public Works, Rural housing, Roads and Water Management</p> | <p>-Train rural people to improve on Local Economic Development (LED) activities</p> <p>-Provide social services such as Water, Health facilities and schools for rural areas</p> <p>-Research to identify other economic ventures in rural areas that can be exploited for their benefits</p> | Percentage improvement in life of rural people improved | | | | | 300,000 | | 300,000 | DA | CSOs |
| | | | | | | | | | | 1,000,000 | | 1,000,000 | | |

| Thematic area: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|---|---|---|------------|------|------|------|-------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted objectives | Adopted strategies | Programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/activities | Outcome/impact indicators | Time frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| <p>Deepen political and administrative decentralization</p> <p>Improve decentralized planning</p> <p>Strengthen fiscal decentralization</p> | <p>-Strengthen sub-district structures</p> <p>-Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting</p> <p>-Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning</p> <p>-Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and PPP policies at the district level</p> <p>-Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs</p> <p>-Improve service delivery at the MMDA level</p> | Management and Administration | <p>General Administration</p> <p>Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <p>Legislative Oversight</p> <p>Internal Audit</p> <p>Human Resource Management</p> <p>Physical and Spatial Planning</p> | <p>-Construction of Offices for Sub-structures</p> <p>-Training for Assembly members, Councillors and Unit Committee members on duties and Local government system</p> <p>-Conduct Town hall meetings as a way of ensuring participation</p> <p>-Conduct fee-fixing exercises during annual budget preparations</p> <p>-Procure necessary logistics for better service delivery</p> <p>-Conduct quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and programmes</p> <p>-Partner private sector to implement projects and programmes for the improvement of the welfare of citizens</p> | <p>Offices for 4 area councils constructed</p> <p>Assembly members, unit committee members and Councillors trained</p> <p>Town hall meeting held</p> <p>Logistics procured</p> <p>Quarterly monitoring exercises conducted and end of year evaluation done</p> <p>Increased PPP initiatives in the District</p> | | | | | 300,000 | 100,000 | 300,000 | DA | CSO/ Private sector actors |

4.3 Indicative Financial Strategy

Table 38:

| Programme | Total Cost 2018-2021 | Expected Revenue | | | | | Gap | Summary of resource mobilisation strategy | Alternative course of action |
|--|----------------------|------------------|------------|------------|--------|---------------|------------|---|--|
| | | GOG | IGF | Donor | Others | Total revenue | | | |
| Management and Administration | 2,000,000.00 | 1,000,000.00 | 500,000.00 | | | 1,500,000.00 | 500,000.00 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Give revenue collectors targets - Monitor revenue collectors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sanction fraudulent revenue collectors - Continuous education of rate payers on rates payment |
| Social Services Delivery | 3,320,000.00 | 1,800,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 800,000.00 | | 2,700,000.00 | 620,000.00 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create the necessary environment for private sector support in providing social services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare proposals for support from private sector - Encourage PPP in social services provision |
| Economic Development | 2,600,000.00 | 1,500,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 400,000.00 | | 2,000,000.00 | 600,000.00 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create the necessary environment for private sector support in economic development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare proposals for support from private sector - Encourage PPP in economic development |
| Finance sector | 1,000,000.00 | - | 700,000.00 | | | 700,000.00 | 300,000.00 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Give revenue collectors targets - Monitor revenue collectors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sanction fraudulent revenue collectors - Continuous education of rate payers on rates payment |
| Infrastructure Delivery and management | 2,800,000.00 | 1,800,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 500,000.00 | | 2,400,000.00 | 400,000.00 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create the necessary environment for private sector support in infrastructure development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare proposals for support from private sector - Encourage PPP in infrastructure development |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|--|----------|------------|---|---|
| Environmental Management | 1.100,000.00 | 400,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 200,000.00 | | 700,000. | 400,000.00 | - Create the necessary environment for private sector support in environmental management | - Prepare proposals for support from private sector |
|--------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|--|----------|------------|---|---|

CHAPTER FIVE

5. ANNUAL ACTION PLAN OF DISTRICT

Table 39: AAP for 2018

| Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society; Create opportunities for all; Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment; Maintain a stable, united and safe society | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|----------|---|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----|-------|-----------------------|---------------|
| MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes | Activities (Operations) | Location | Baseline | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General Administration | Compensation of employees (GoG) | District wide | | Compensation of staff paid | | | | | 1,794,730.39 | | | GoG | |
| | Compensation of employees (IGF) | District wide | | Compensation of staff paid | | | | | 109,447.74 | | | DA | |
| | General expenditure for Goods and Services (All Departments) | Awutu Beraku | | General expenditure for Goods and Services done | | | | | 398,760.26 | | | DA | |
| | Acquisition of Standby Generator (Plant) | Awutu Beraku | | Standby Generator acquired | | | | | 127,052.00 | | | DA | |
| | Acquisition and Documentation of Land for Assembly Projects | Beraku | | Land acquired and registered | | | | | 50,000.00 | | | DA | |
| | Provision of support for Security-related activities in the District | District wide | | Reduction in crime and violent activities | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | DA | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|------------|--|--|------------------------|
| | | | | throughout the year | | | | | | | | |
| | Support Chieftaincy and Culture | | | Culture promoted | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | DA Culture Ministry |
| | Identify and promote tourist sites in the district | District wide | | 10 tourists site identified and promoted | | | | | 3,000.00 | | | CNC DA |
| | Training for 37 Visual artists | District wide | | 37 Visual artists trained | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | CNC DA |
| | Cultural Quiz/Essay contest | District wide | | Cultural Quiz/Essay contest organized | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | CNC DA |
| | Choral music festival | Senya Beraku | | Choral music festival organized | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | CNC DA |
| | Materials Support for Community Initiated Projects | District wide | | Completion of 60% of community initiated projects | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | DA |
| | Support Gender Action Plan activities | District wide | | Gender related discriminations reduced considerably | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | Gender Ministry DA |
| | Support National Celebrations | District wide | | National celebrations peacefully done | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | DA |
| | Construction of Office Accommodation Phase II | Awutu Beraku | | Office accommodation phase II constructed | | | | | 200,000.00 | | | DWD/ DA |
| | Construction of official residence of DCE | Awutu Beraku | | Official residence of DCE constructed | | | | | 319,545.38 | | | DWD/ DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------|--|--|------------------|------------------|
| | Rental of Offices Accommodation for the Assembly | District wide | | Office Accommodation Rented | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | DA | |
| | Rental of Residential Accommodation for the Assembly | District wide | | Residential Accommodation Rented | | | | | 55,000.00 | | | DA | |
| | Completion of Jei-Krodua Area Council | Jei-Krodua | | Jei-Krodua Area Council completed | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | DA | |
| | MPs support for Constituency projects | District wide | | Constituency projects supported by MP | | | | | 300,000.00 | | | MP | DA |
| | Fuel for running of district vehicles | District wide | | Fuel obtained to run office vehicles throughout the year | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | DA | |
| | Payment of Consultancy and Professional services employed | Awutu Beraku | | All payments relating to consultancy services employed paid | | | | | 50,000.00 | | | DA | |
| | Contingency | Districtwide | | Unforeseen circumstances taken care of in the year | | | | | 120,000.00 | | | DA | |
| Finance and Revenue Mobilization | Preparation and implementation of Revenue Improvement Plan for 2018 | Awutu Beraku | | Revenue Improvement Action Plan prepared | | | | | 1,500.00 | | | Finance Dept./DA | |
| | Valuation of landed properties | A. Beraku, Bawjiase and Senya | | Landed properties at Senya, Bawjiase and Awutu Beraku valued | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | Finance Dept./DA | Lands Commission |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|--|----------------|-----------------|
| Planning, Budgeting and Coordination | Quarterly Monitoring & Evaluation of District projects and programmes | District wide | | Quarterly M&E organised | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | DA | All Departments |
| | Review of 2018 Composite AAP & Budget and preparation of 2019 Composite AAP & Budget | Awutu Beraku | | AAP reviewed | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | DA | All Departments |
| | Preparation of Medium Term Development Plan of 2018-2021 | Awutu Beraku | | 2018-2021 MTDP prepared | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | DA | All Departments |
| Legislative Oversight | Preparation and Gazetting of District bye laws and 2018 Fee-Fixing resolution | Awutu Beraku | | District bye-laws prepared | | | | | 4,500.00 | | | DA | |
| Human Resource Management | Staff development and Capacity Building for Assembly staff & memb. | Nation wide | | Capacity of Assembly staff built | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | National/Donor | DA |
| | Purchase of Office equipment and furniture | Awutu Beraku | | Office equipment purchased | | | | | 25,000.00 | | | DA | National/Donor |
| INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Physical and Spatial Planning | Preparation of Layouts | Papasi 1 Papasi 2 Bawjiase Senya Beraku | | Layouts/schemes prepared for Papasi 1, Papasi 2, Bawjiase and Senya Beraku | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | PPD/DA | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|------------|--|--|--------|-----------------|
| | Completion of Street Naming and Property Addressing project | Awutu Beraku | | Street naming and Property addressing project completed | | | | | | | PPD/DA | |
| | Conduct routine Site visits and inspections of lands | District wide | | Routine site inspection conducted | | | | 5,000.00 | | | PPD/DA | |
| | Purchase of Office equipment and furniture | Awutu Beraku | | Office equipment purchased | | | | 70,000.00 | | | DA | National/ Donor |
| Infrastructure Development | Spot improvement and Reshaping of 24km of Roads in the District | District wide | | 24km Roads spot improved and reshaped | | | | 30,000.00 | | | DWD/DA | |
| | Supervision of Physical infrastructure and Development Control (Building & Temporary permits) | District wide | | Daily supervision of physical projects conducted | | | | 29,716.62 | | | DWD/DA | |
| | Construction 2No. boreholes and Repair of 5No. broken down boreholes | District wide | | 2 New borehole constructed and 5 Broken down boreholes repaired | | | | 15,000.00 | | | DWD/DA | CWSA |
| | Operations and Maintenance of Assembly assets | | | Operations and maintenance done | | | | 45,000.00 | | | DWD/DA | |
| | Completion of Lorry Park (Lower) at Bawjiase Market | Bawjiase | | Lorry park completed by 2 nd quarter | | | | 315,269.50 | | | DWD/DA | |
| | Const. of storm water drainage and maintenance of existing drain at the | Bawjiase | | Storm drain constructed | | | | 30,000.00 | | | DWD/DA | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|--------|--|---------|-----------------|
| | lorry park(lower) at Bawjiase Market | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Construction of external works, reshaping of 500m access road and drainage works to the RT F | Awutu Beraku | | Road reshaped and water extended to RTF | | | | 6,000.00 | | | | DWD/D A | |
| | Resealing of Awutu - Traditional Council road (0.70KM) and Sealing works on Awutu car park | Awutu Beraku | | Traditional council road and lorry park at Awutu Beraku resealed | | | | 52,000.00 | | | | DWD/D A | |
| | Purchase of Office equipment and furniture | Awutu Beraku | | Office equipment purchased | | | | 70,000.00 | | | | DA | National/ Donor |
| | Extension of water from GWCL mains within Awutu Beraku | Awutu Beraku | | Water pipelines in Awutu Beraku re-constructed | | | | 78,685.26 | | | | DWD/D A | |
| SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Education and Youth Development | Conduct standard promotion Examination at all levels | District wide | | Standard promotion exams conducted | | | | 5,000.00 | | | | GES/DA | |
| | Organise BECE mock exams at the Basic school level including M&E | District wide | | Mock exams organized | | | | 15,000.00 | | | | GES/DA | |
| | Organise reading clinics for KG and Primary teachers | District wide | | Reading clinics organized | | | | | | 15,000 | | USAID | GES/DA |
| | Support Science Technology Mathematics Clinic (STMC) and Organise STMIE fair | District wide | | STMC supported and STMIE fair attended | | | | 10,000.00 | | | | GES/DA | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|-----------|--------|----------|--------|--------|
| | and participate in regional clinics | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Orientation for Newly Trained Teachers | District wide | | Newly trained teachers oriented | | | | 1,000.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Implement Best School Awards | District wide | | Best school award organized | | | | 10,000.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Support DTST members and others field officers to monitor T/L | District wide | | DTST members supported to monitor teaching and learning | | | | | 25,000 | | USAID | GES/DA |
| | Organise my first day at school | District wide | | First Day at school organized | | | | 1,500.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Organise KG week celebration | District wide | | KG week organized | | | | 1,000.00 | | 5,000 | USAID | GES/DA |
| | Conduct DEOC meetings | Awutu | | DEOC meetings organized | | | | 1,000.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Conduct monitoring of schools by C/S | District wide | | Monitoring of schools by C/S conducted | | | | | | 14,200 | GES/DA | |
| | Organise inter-circuit Science/Maths Quiz | Awutu | | Report on Quiz organization | | | | 1,000.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Organise District Examination clinic | District wide | | Examination clinic organized | | | | | | 8,800.00 | GES/DA | |
| | Implement Head-teachers appraisal system | District wide | | Headteacher's appraisal system implemented | | | | 1,500.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Organise District SPAM | District wide | | SPAM organized | | | | 4,800.00 | | | GES/DA | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------|-----------|--------|----|
| | Conduct staff and other audit at all levels of education | District wide | | Staff audit conducted at all levels of education | | | | | | 7,000.00 | GES/DA | |
| | Organise and conduct carrier conference | District wide | | New headteachers trained | | | | | 14,000.00 | | GES/DA | |
| | Collect data for EMIS | District wide | | EMIS data collected | | | | | 4,000.00 | | GES/DA | |
| | Organise annual stakeholders performance review workshop | District wide | | Annual stakeholder performance review workshop conducted | | | | | 5,000.00 | | GES/DA | |
| | Organise inter-circuit reading competition | District wide | | Reading competition organized | | | | | | 11,000.00 | GES/DA | |
| | Organise inter-circuit sports competition | District wide | | Sports organized | | | | | | 11,500.00 | GES/DA | |
| | Organize annual district girls' camp | District wide | | Annual District girls' camp organized | | | | | | 26,653.00 | GES/DA | |
| | Provide school furniture 250 hexagonal, 300 Dual desk (Pry) 300 Mono desk (JHS) 200 Teachers' tables & chairs 100 Cupboards | District wide | | Desks supplied | | | | | 70,000.00 | | GES | DA |
| | Completion of 1 No. 6 unit classroom block at Zion A&B, | Senya | | 1No. 6 Unit classroom block completed at Senya zion A&B | | | | | 100,000.00 | | | |
| | Construction of 1 No 3 Unit Classroom | Akrampa | | 1 No. 3 unit classroom | | | | | 20,000.00 | | GES/DA | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|------------|--|--------|--------|--------------------|
| | Block with office and stores at | | | block constructed | | | | | | | | |
| | Construction of 1 No. 4Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities | Bawjiase | | 1 No. 4 unit classroom block constructed | | | | 100,000.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Completion of ICT centre | Senya | | ICT centre completed | | | | 10,000.00 | | | DA | |
| | Completion of Teachers quarters | Kroboshie | | Teachers quarters completed | | | | 100,000.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Rehabilitation of D/A JHS and construction of 1No. KVIP | Ofaaso | | D/A JHS rehabilitated and 1No. KVIP constructed at Ofaaso | | | | 100,000.00 | | | DA | |
| Health Delivery | Make 4 electoral areas in Sub-Districts functional (community engagement activities) | Awutu and Bawjiase sub-district | | One CHP zone established and 3 electoral areas in Senya sub-district functioning | | | | 5,000.00 | | | GHS/DA | Community leaders, |
| | Train 20 CHOs for CHPS activities | Awutu Beraku | | 20 CHOs trained in CHPS activities | | | | 44,750.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Train 25 community Health management committee | Awutu Beraku & DHD | | 25 community Health management committee trained | | | | 17,060.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Train 40 community volunteers | Awutu Beraku DHD | | 40 CV trained | | | | 11,250.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Procure logistics for service delivery | Awutu Beraku DHD | | Logistics procured | | | | 62,500.00 | | 50,000 | GHS | RHD, ASDA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|-------|-----|------|
| | Orientate newly qualified staff and organize promotion interviews | Awutu Beraku DHD | | Newly qualified staff trained | | | | | 10,475.00 | | | GHS | ASDA |
| | Organize community members for NHIS regn | District Wide | | One NHIS registration organized | | | | | 1,605.00 | | 1,605 | GHS | |
| | Validate financial data | Awutu Breku DHD | | 4 validation of financial data conducted | | | | | 4,000.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Conduct Monitoring and Supervisory visits | All health facilities | | four Monitoring and Supervision held | | | | | 16,885.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Organize 12 DHMT meetings | Awutu Beraku DHD | | 12 DHMT meetings held | | | | | 13,140.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Organize Data Validation meetings | All health facilities and CHPS Zones | | 12 data validation meetings held | | | | | 12,000.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Financial supervision and monitoring to all facilities | All health facilities and CHPS Zones | | 4 financial supervision done in all health facilities | | | | | 9,250.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Organize Staff Durbar | Awutu Beraku DHD | | 2 staff durbar held | | | | | 7,540.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Train Health staff on quality Assurance/ Customer care | Awutu Beraku DHD | | 100 health staff trained on QA/Customer care | | | | | 10,750.00 | | | GHS | RHD |
| | Purchase air time for Health Promotion | Awutu Beraku | | weekly airtime activities carried out | | | | | 28,600.00 | | | GHS | ASDA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------|--|-------|--------|------------|
| | Conduct Health Fair with Free FP Services | All CHPS Zones and health centres | | 2 health fairs organized | | | | | 27,875.00 | | | GHS | PLAN GHANA |
| | Organize PHEMC meetings | Awutu Beraku DHD | | 4 PHEMC meetings held | | | | | 3,840.00 | | 2000 | GHS | ASDS |
| | Train health staff on Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response | Awutu Breku DHD | | 95 health staff trained in IDSR Activities | | | | | 14,070.00 | | | GHS | RHD |
| | TB quarterly review meeting | Awutu Beraku DHD | | 4 TB review meetings held | | | | | 28,440.00 | | | GHS | RHD |
| | Education, sensitisation and monitoring of Malaria related activities | Awutu Beraku DHD | | Malaria related activities monitored | | | | | 17,500.00 | | 5,000 | GHS | ASDA |
| | Education, sensitisation and monitoring of HIV/AIDS related act. | Awutu Beraku | | HIV/AIDS related activities monitored | | | | | 17,500.00 | | 5,000 | GHS | ASDA |
| | Conduct Integrated monitoring and Supervision | All health centres incl. private ones | | 4 Integrated Monitoring and Supervision activities conducted | | | | | 18,060.00 | | | | |
| | Construction of CHPS Compound at Ayeresu | Ayeresu | | CHPS compound constructed | | | | | 40,000.00 | | | GHS/DA | |
| | Construction of CHPS Compound at Ofadaa | Ofadaa | | CHPS compound constructed | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | GHS/DA | |
| | Completion of CHPS Compound at Bonsueku | Bonsueku | | CHPS compound completed | | | | | 120,000.00 | | | GHS/DA | Community |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|------------|--|---------|-----|
| | Extension and supply of Electricity to CHPS compounds | Ayeresu and Ofadaa | | Electricity to CHPS compound supplied | | | | | 25,000.00 | | | DA/DWD | |
| | Construction of Male, Female and Children Wards Senya Health Cent. | Senya | | Male, Female and Children Wards at Senya Health Centre constructed | | | | | | 30,000.00 | | DA /DWD | GHS |
| | Construction of 2No. Semi-detached Nurses Quarters | Awutu Beraku | | 2No. Semi-detached Nurses Quarters constructed | | | | | | 352,376.74 | | DA /DWD | |
| Social Welfare and Community Devt | Staff development and Capacity Building for staff | Nation wide | | 5 Number of Staff sponsored for the short courses, seminars conf. | | | | | 1,000.00 | | | DA/DC D | |
| | Provide admin. support by the end of the year. | District wide | | Number of quarterly / situational report | | | | | 700.00 | | | DA/DC D | |
| | Organize entrepreneurial dev. / income generating skills training for 30 existing (CBOs) e.g. Women's Groups. | District wide | | Organize entrepreneurship skills to 30 Community Based Organizations. Eg. Women's group. | | | | | 700.00 | | | DA/DC D | |
| | Organize 36 community fora (mass meetings) and 36 study groups meetings | District wide | | 36 number of mass meetings organized | | | | | 1,000.00 | | | DA/DC D | |
| | Provide Extension services for | District wide | | Extension services | | | | | 300.00 | | | DA/ | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------|--|------------|---------------------------------|
| | Governmental and NGOs | | | provided for govt Agencies and NGOs. | | | | | | | DSW | |
| | Handle 100 child maintenance cases for parents and guardians to provide for their children | DSW | | No. of child maintenance cases handled. | | | | | 300.00 | | DA/ DSW | District Assembly |
| | Effectively assist the family tribunal court to handle cases related to children and families | Awutu District Magistrate Court | | No. of children and family cases handled at the family tribunal court. | | | | | 300.00 | | DA/ DSW | Family Tribunal/Juvenile Courts |
| | Organise a quiz on the effects of Child Labour in six (6) JHS Schools in the District | Awutu Area Council | | Report on No. of quiz on effects of child labour in 6 JHS schools. | | | | | 1,900.00 | | DA/ DSW | District Assembly |
| | Identify and register two hundred 200 persons with disability (PWD's) in Dist | Throughout the District | | No. of PWD's identified in the District. | | | | | 35,000 | | DA/ DSW | FMC |
| | Monitor all PWD's who have benefited from the 2% DACF for PWD's | Throughout the District | | Report on all PWD's who benefited from DACF | | | | | 35,000 | | DA/ DSW | FMC |
| | Monitor Leap beneficiaries to ensure efficient use of the money | Throughout the District | | LEAP beneficiaries monitored | | | | | | | DA/ DSW | Leap operational funds |
| | Routine monitoring to all day care centers and NGO's in the district | Throughout the District | | Monitoring Report on Day Care centres in the District prepared | | | | | 400.00 | | DA/ DSW | District Assembly |
| | Organize 1 day workshop for all proprietors on the | Throughout the District | | One day workshop for all proprietors | | | | | 300.00 | | DA/ | District Assembly |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|------------|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| | need to register their day care centres and to train their care attendants | | | on need to register day care centres organised, and care attendants trained. | | | | | | | | DSW | |
| | Provide administration planning/coordination | DSW Awutu Beraku | | Situational reports prepared. | | | | 500.00 | | | | DA/ DSW | |
| | Purchase of Office equipment and furniture | Awutu Beraku | | Office equipment purchased | | | | 70,000.00 | | | | DA/ DSW | National/ Donor |
| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trade, Tourism and Industrial development | Construction of Bontrase Market | Bontrase | | Bontrase Market constructed | | | | | | 100,000.00 | | DA/ DWD | |
| | Build the capacity (on various topics) of 10 viable coops and revive, reorganize, and strengthen 10 registered COOPS (economic groups) | District wide | | 20 cooperatives in trained (on various topics) by December, 2018 | | | | 12,500.00 | | | | DA/ Cooperatives | |
| | Build the capacity of 10 COOPS management committees comprising of 40 persons in leadership and groups management skills by December 2018 | District wide | | 10 cooperatives management of 40 person capacities building management skills, report on activity prepared and presented | | | | 1,500.00 | | | | DA/ Cooperatives | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|----------|------------------|-----|
| | Inspect & audit the accounts of 80% viable coops and prepare their 2017/2018 financial statement for approval and presentation | District Wide | | 80% viable coops inspected and audited and their 2016/2017 financial statement prepared and presented by December 2018 | | | | 500.00 | | | DA/ Cooperatives | |
| | Register up to 50% viable groups as cooperative society for their registration certificates | District wide | | Up to 50% viable coops registered for certificates by December 2018 | | | | 500.00 | | 1,000.00 | DA/ Cooperatives | |
| | Organize stakeholders meetings for the Mgt of 10 COOPS comprising 50 persons for exchange of ideas & experience | District wide | | 2 stakeholders meetings held for 10 cooperative societies comprising 50 Mgt committees and persons and reports presented | | | | 1,500.00 | | | DA/ Cooperatives | |
| | Support for BAC/RTF activities | Awutu Beraku | | BAC/RTF activities supported | | | | 15,000.00 | | | DA/BAC | RTF |
| | Organise training in financial management and record keeping | Bontrase-Bantama, Aberful | | Training in financial management and record keeping organized | | | | 2,000.00 | | | BAC/DA | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|--|--------|-----------|
| | Counselling and follow-ups | District Wide | | Counselling and follow-ups done | | | | 5,800.00 | | | BAC/DA | |
| | Training in Fruit & Gari processing; Beads making/soap; Mushroom cultivation; Soap making /detergent; Cosmetics/ bleach /pomade prodn; leather works designing; and Piggery | District wide | | Fruit processing training conducted in various topics of importance to their expansion and improvement | | | | 20,300.00 | | | BAC/DA | |
| | Support Association gathering | Jei-krodua | | Association gathering supported | | | | 2,000.00 | | | BAC/DA | |
| | Provide Investment Income | Jei-Krodua, Kesewakwan | | Investment income provided | | | | 2,000.00 | | | BAC/DA | |
| Agricultural Development | Support governments planting for food and jobs and planting for jobs and investment programmes | District wide | | The two Governments flagship programmes supported | | | | 20,000.00 | | | DoA | |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to sensitize 100 households on the concept of backyard farming in the District | District wide | | 100 households sensitized and provided with technical backstop on backyard farming by December, 2018 | | | | 1,600.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to link 150 cassava producers to local | District wide | | 150 cassava producers technically backstopped | | | | 1,550.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|----------|--|--|-----|-----------|
| | agro- processing units | | | to link them with agro-processing units by Sept. 2018 | | | | | | | | |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to organise stakeholders (farmers, agro-processors/input dealers, financial instn and NGOs) bi-annual workshop on commodity value chain | District wide | | Stakeholders (farmers, agro-processors, input dealers, NGOs etc) bi-annual workshop on commodity value chain organised by end of 2018 | | | | 1,600.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Organize 30 farmers for educational tour to agro-processing industries in the country | District wide | | 30 farmers organised and toured agro-processing industries by Dec 2018. | | | | 1,820.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Organize 2 Technical Review meetings for 25 Technical staff to discuss ways to improve upon extension delivery activities in the district | District wide | | 2 technical review meetings organised for 25 technical staff on ways to improve upon extension delivery activities by Dec. 2018 | | | | 2,700.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Conduct 1-day review planning sessions for 60 stakeholders in agriculture at the District level | District wide | | 1 day review planning session organised for 60 stakeholders | | | | 2,700.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|--|-----|-----------|
| | | | | in agriculture by December, 2018 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Conduct 48 monitoring visits by DDA on extension activities in the district | District wide | | 48 monitoring visits by DDA on extension activities conducted by December, 2018 | | | | | 3,300.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Make 576 monitoring visits by District Agric Officers (DOAs) | District wide | | 576 monitoring visits by DAO made by December, 2018 | | | | | 10,400.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to conduct 2880 farm and home visits by 15 AEAs | District wide | | 2880 farm and home visits by 15 AEAs made by December, 2018 | | | | | 20,300.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Organize 12 management meetings between DDA, 6 DAOs, annually | District wide | | 12 management meetings organised by December, 2018 | | | | | 3,140.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to train 20 FBOs annually in group dynamics, agribusiness, and records keeping and create the awareness of credit facilities available to help their work | District wide | | 20 FBOs trained annually in group dynamics, agribusiness, and records keeping and create the awareness of credit facilities available by | | | | | 2,700.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|-----|-----------|
| | | | | December, 2018 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Link the 20 FBOs annually to available sources of funding for their work | District wide | | 20 FBOs linked to available sources of funding for their work by December, 2018. | | | | | 2,700.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to construct one Livestock Demons Centre with various components | District wide | | 1 livestock demonstration centre constructed by June, 2018 | | | | | 1,600.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to organize 80 sensitization sessions /education Fora on Zoo-Hygiene for 800 livestock farmers | District wide | | 80 sensitization sessions/education/Fora on Zoo-Hygiene for 800 livestock farmers organised by December, 2018 | | | | | 3,140.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to organize 1 Sensitization session / education on Climate Change and Livestock Development for 100 livestock farmers | District wide | | 1 Sensitization session / education on Climate Change and Livestock Development for 100 livestock farmer organised by December, 2018 | | | | | 2,700.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|-----|-----------|
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to identify and build capacity of actors in small ruminant value chain concept and processes | District wide | | Farmers' capacity build in small ruminant value chain concept and processes by December, 2018 | | | | | 2,700.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to organize stakeholders' sensitization on maize production for 30 participants | District wide | | Stakeholders' sensitization workshop on maize production for 30 participants organised by Feb. 2018 | | | | | 3,600.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 20 operational areas to make 80 clinical interventions and other logistics for prophylactic and curative treatment for small ruminants | District wide | | 80 clinical interventions for prophylactic and curative treatment for small ruminants organised by Dec 2018 | | | | | 2,700.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | To train 25 DoA staff on improving maize productivity | District wide | | 25 DoA staff on improving maize productivity Dec. 2018 | | | | | 3,650.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to conduct 2 surveys for pests and diseases of maize annually in the district | District wide | | 2 surveys for pests and diseases of maize conducted in the District by December, 2018 | | | | | 6,130.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|--|------|-----------------|
| | Annual and Mid - Year Review meetings and report writing | District wide | | Annual and Mid -Year Review meetings organised | | | | | 1,600.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Produce 12 market reports annually from 14 markets | District wide | | 12 market reports from produced by Dec. 2018 | | | | | 1,600.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disaster prevention and Management | Acquisition of final disposal site | Bawjiase | | final disposal site acquired | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | EHSU | D/A |
| | Provide Union form materials & ID cards for field staff | District Wide | | Union form materials & ID cards for field staff provided | | | | | 8,500.00 | | | EHSU | Resource Person |
| | Clearing of existing heaps of refuse sites and work on final disposal site | District Wide | | Existing heaps of refuse sites and work on final disposal sites cleared | | | | | 32,000.00 | | | EHSU | D/A |
| | Enforcement of district environmental bye laws | District Wide | | District environmental bye laws enforced | | | | | 1,000.00 | | | EHSU | DA |
| | Purchase of Office equipment and furniture | Awutu Beraku | | Office equipment purchased | | | | | 3,000.00 | | | EHSU | DA |
| | Promotion of household latrine construction and enforcement of ban on the use of pan latrines. | District Wide | | of household latrine construction promoted ban on pan latrines enforced | | | | | 1,000.00 | | | EHSU | DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|------------|--|--|--------------|-----------------------|
| | Intensify house to house inspection to reduce cholera outbreak. | District Wide | | Cholera outbreak reduced | | | | | 1,500.00 | | | EHSU | DA, MIS, Trad. Aut |
| | Organise National/District clean-up exercise on National Sanitation Days | District Wide | | Monthly clean-up exercises organized | | | | | 24,000.00 | | | EHSU | DA |
| | Rehabilitate one (1) slaughter slab | Bawjiase, | | One (1) slaughter slab rehabilitated | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | EHSU | DA |
| | Construct animal pounds in 3No. Area Councils | A. Beraku, Senya and Bawjiase | | 3No. Animal pounds constructed in 3 Area Councils | | | | | 40,658.00 | | | EHSU | DA,MIS |
| | Sanitation Improvement Package | District Wide | | Improved sanitation in District | | | | | 170,200.00 | | | DA | DACF Sec. |
| | Fumigation | District Wide | | Fumigation done | | | | | 161,000.00 | | | DA | DACF Sec. |
| | Construction of 1 No. 32-seater WC toilet | Awutu Beraku | | 1 No. 32 seater WC toilet constructed | | | | | 143,124.98 | | | DA/ DWD | MP |
| | Construction of 1 No. 12-seater WC toilet | Bonsueku | | 1 No. 12-seater WC toilet constructed | | | | | 78,259.63 | | | DA/ DWD | MP |
| | Provide support for greening infrastructure (Planting of 200 No. trees near 20 No. Projects | District Wide | | 200 No. trees planted in 20 No. projects district wide before end of year | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | DA/ DWD | |
| | Public Edn and awareness creation on Disaster/Risk Mgt & World Dis/Risk | District wide | | Public education and awareness on Disaster/Risk | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | DA/ NADMO | GNFS,MOFA ,VETERINARY |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|---|
| | Reduction Day Celebn | | | management created | | | | | | | | | SERVICE,G HS AND GES |
| | Capacity Building Refresher course for Zonal Co- ordinators/staff | Awutu Beraku | | Capacity of zonal co- ordinators built | | | | | 4,800.00 | | | | DA/ NADMO |
| | N Disaster Preparedness a. Purchasing of Mattress b. Purchase roofing sheets c. Purchasing Used Clothes d. Food & Non Food items, Pest and Insect Infestation Mgt | District wide | | Items procured in readiness for any unforeseen disasters | | | | | 8,000.00 | | | | DA/ NADMO Related Stakeholder (Type of Disaster) |
| | Natural Resource Conservation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 40: AAP for 2019

| Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society; Create opportunities for all; Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment; Maintain a stable, united and safe society | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|----------|---|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----|-------|-----------------------|------------------|
| MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes | Activities (Operations) | Location | Baseline | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General Administration | Compensation of employees (GoG) | District wide | | Compensation of staff paid | | | | | 1,794,730.39 | | | GoG | |
| | Compensation of employees (IGF) | District wide | | Compensation of staff paid | | | | | 109,447.74 | | | DA | |
| | General expenditure for Goods and Services (All Departments) | Awutu Beraku | | General expenditure for Goods and Services done | | | | | 398,760.26 | | | DA | |
| | Acquisition and Documentation of Land for Assembly Projects | Beraku | | Land acquired and registered | | | | | 50,000.00 | | | DA | |
| | Provision of support for Security-related activities in the District | District wide | | Reduction in crime and violent activities throughout the year | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | DA | |
| | Support Chieftaincy and Culture | | | Culture promoted | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | DA | Culture Ministry |
| | Promote tourist sites in the district | District wide | | 10 tourists site promoted | | | | | 3,000.00 | | | CNC | DA |
| | Training for Visual artists | District wide | | Visual artists trained | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | CNC | DA |
| | Cultural Quiz/Essay contest | District wide | | Cultural Quiz/Essay | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | CNC | DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|------------|--|--|-----------------|----|
| | | | | contest organized | | | | | | | | | |
| | Choral music festival | Awutu Beraku | | Choral music festival organized | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | CNC | DA |
| | Materials Support for Community Initiated Projects | District wide | | Completion of 60% of community initiated projects | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | DA | |
| | Support Gender Action Plan activities | District wide | | Gender related discriminations reduced considerably | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | Gender Ministry | DA |
| | Support National Celebrations | District wide | | National celebrations peacefully done | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | DA | |
| | Rental of Offices Accommodation for the Assembly | District wide | | Office Accommodation Rented | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | DA | |
| | Rental of Residential Accommodation for the Assembly | District wide | | Residential Accommodation Rented | | | | | 55,000.00 | | | DA | |
| | MPs support for Constituency projects | District wide | | Constituency projects supported by MP | | | | | 300,000.00 | | | MP | DA |
| | Fuel for running of district vehicles | District wide | | Fuel obtained to run office vehicles throughout the year | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | DA | |
| | Payment of Consultancy and Professional services employed | Awutu Beraku | | All payments relating to consultancy services employed paid | | | | | 50,000.00 | | | DA | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------|--|--|------------------|-----------------|
| | Contingency | District wide | | Unforeseen circumstances taken care of in the year | | | | | 120,000.00 | | | DA | |
| Finance and Revenue Mobilization | Preparation and implementation of Revenue Improvement Plan for 2019 | Awutu Beraku | | Revenue Improvement Action Plan prepared | | | | | 1,500.00 | | | Finance Dept./DA | |
| Planning, Budgeting and Coordination | Quarterly Monitoring & Evaluation of District projects and programmes | District wide | | Quarterly M&E organised | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | DA | All Departments |
| | Review of 2018 Composite AAP & Budget and preparation of 2019 Composite AAP & Budget | Awutu Beraku | | AAP reviewed | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | DA | All Departments |
| Legislative Oversights | Preparation and Gazetting of 2019 Fee-Fixing resolution | Awutu Beraku | | District bye-laws prepared | | | | | 4,500.00 | | | DA | |
| Human Resource Management | Staff development and Capacity Building for Assembly staff & memb. | Nation wide | | Capacity of Assembly staff built | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | National/Donor | DA |
| | Purchase of Office equipment and furniture | Awutu Beraku | | Office equipment purchased | | | | | 25,000.00 | | | DA | National/Donor |
| INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Physical and Spatial Planning | Preparation of Layouts | Awutu Beraku Obrachere | | Layouts/schemes prepared for Papasi 1, | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | PPD/DA | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|------------|--|--|--------|----------------|
| | | Bontrase | | Papasi 2, Bawjiase and Senya Beraku | | | | | | | | |
| | Completion of Street Naming and Property Addressing project | Awutu Beraku | | Street naming and Property addressing project completed | | | | | | | PPD/DA | |
| | Conduct routine Site visits and inspections of lands | District wide | | Routine site inspection conducted | | | | 5,000.00 | | | PPD/DA | |
| Infrastructure Development | Spot improvement and Reshaping of 24km of Roads in the District | District wide | | 24km Roads spot improved and reshaped | | | | 30,000.00 | | | DWD/DA | |
| | Supervision of Physical infrastructure and Development Control (Building & Temporary permits) | District wide | | Daily supervision of physical projects conducted | | | | 29,716.62 | | | DWD/DA | |
| | Construction. Boreholes and Repair of broken down boreholes | District wide | | New borehole constructed and Broken down boreholes repaired | | | | 15,000.00 | | | DWD/DA | CWSA |
| | Operations and Maintenance of Assembly assets | | | Operations and maintenance done | | | | 45,000.00 | | | DWD/DA | |
| | Completion of Lorry Park (Lower) at Bawjiase Market | Bawjiase | | Lorry park completed by 2 nd quarter | | | | 315,269.50 | | | DWD/DA | |
| | Purchase of Office equipment and furniture | Awutu Beraku | | Office equipment purchased | | | | 70,000.00 | | | DA | National/Donor |
| | Construction of official residence of DCE | Awutu Beraku | | Official residence of | | | | 319,545.38 | | | DWD/ | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|------------|--------|--|--------|--------|
| | | | | DCE constructed | | | | | | | | DA | |
| | Construction of staff residential accommodation | Awutu Beraku | | Staff residential accommodation constructed | | | | | 400,000.00 | | | DWD/DA | |
| SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Education and Youth Development | Conduct standard promotion Examination at all levels | District wide | | Standard promotion exams conducted | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Organise BECE mock exams at the Basic school level including M&E | District wide | | Mock exams organized | | | | | 15,000.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Organise reading clinics for KG and Primary teachers | District wide | | Reading clinics organized | | | | | | 15,000 | | USAID | GES/DA |
| | Support Science Technology Mathematics Clinic (STMC) and Organise STMIE fair and participate in regional clinics | District wide | | STMC supported and STMIE fair attended | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Orientation for Newly Trained Teachers | District wide | | Newly trained teachers oriented | | | | | 1,000.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Implement Best School Awards | District wide | | Best school award organized | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Support DTST members and others field officers to monitor T/L | District wide | | DTST members supported to monitor teaching and learning | | | | | | 25,000 | | USAID | GES/DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|----------|--------|--------|
| | Organise my first day at school | District wide | | First Day at school organized | | | | | 1,500.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Organise KG week celebration | District wide | | KG week organized | | | | | 1,000.00 | | 5,000 | USAID | GES/DA |
| | Conduct DEOC meetings | Awutu | | DEOC meetings organized | | | | | 1,000.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Conduct monitoring of schools by C/S | District wide | | Monitoring of schools by C/S conducted | | | | | | | 14,200 | GES/DA | |
| | Organise inter-circuit Science/Maths Quiz | Awutu | | Report on Quiz organization | | | | | 1,000.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Organise District Examination clinic | District wide | | Examination clinic organized | | | | | | | 8,800.00 | GES/DA | |
| | Implement Head-teachers appraisal system | District wide | | Headteacher's appraisal system implemented | | | | | 1,500.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Organise District SPAM | District wide | | SPAM organized | | | | | 4,800.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Conduct staff and other audit at all levels of education | District wide | | Staff audit conducted at all levels of education | | | | | | | 7,000.00 | GES/DA | |
| | Organise and conduct carrier conference | District wide | | New headteachers trained | | | | | 14,000.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Collect data for EMIS | District wide | | EMIS data collected | | | | | 4,000.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Organise annual stakeholders performance review workshop | District wide | | Annual stakeholder performance review workshop conducted | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | GES/DA | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--|------------|--|-----------|--------|--------------------|
| | Organise inter-circuit reading competition | District wide | | Reading competition organized | | | | | | 11,000.00 | GES/DA | |
| | Organise inter-circuit sports competition | District wide | | Sports organized | | | | | | 11,500.00 | GES/DA | |
| | Organize annual district girls' camp | District wide | | Annual District girls' camp organized | | | | | | 26,653.00 | GES/DA | |
| | Provide school furniture | District wide | | Desks supplied | | | | 70,000.00 | | | GES | DA |
| | Completion of 1 No. 6 unit classroom block at Zion A&B, | Senya | | 1No. 6 Unit classroom block completed at Senya zion A&B | | | | 100,000.00 | | | | |
| | Construction of 1 No 3 Unit & 1 No. 6- Unit Classroom Block with office and stores | Senya & Bosumabna | | 1 No. 3 & 6 unit classroom blocks constructed | | | | 500,000.00 | | | DA | GES |
| | Completion of Teachers quarters | Kroboshie | | Teachers quarters completed | | | | 100,000.00 | | | DA | GES |
| Health Delivery | Make 4 electoral areas in Sub-Districts functional (community engagement activities) | Electoral areas | | One CHP zone established and 3 electoral areas in Senya sub-district functioning | | | | 5,000.00 | | | GHS/DA | Community leaders, |
| | Train CHOs for CHPS activities | Awutu Beraku | | CHOs trained in CHPS activities | | | | 44,750.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Train 25 community Health management committee | Awutu Beraku & DHD | | 25 community Health management committee trained | | | | 17,060.00 | | | GHS | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|--------|-----|-----------|
| | Train 40 community volunteers | Awutu Beraku DHD | | 40 CV trained | | | | | 11,250.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Procure logistics for service delivery | Awutu Beraku DHD | | Logistics procured | | | | | 62,500.00 | | 50,000 | GHS | RHD, ASDA |
| | Orientate newly qualified staff and organize promotion interviews | Awutu Beraku DHD | | Newly qualified staff trained | | | | | 10,475.00 | | | GHS | ASDA |
| | Organize community members for NHIS registrations | District Wide | | One NHIS registration organized | | | | | 1,605.00 | | 1,605 | GHS | |
| | Validate financial data | Awutu Breku DHD | | 4 validation of financial data conducted | | | | | 4,000.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Conduct Monitoring and Supervisory visits | All health facilities | | four Monitoring and Supervision held | | | | | 16,885.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Organize 12 DHMT meetings | Awutu Beraku DHD | | 12 DHMT meetings held | | | | | 13,140.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Organize Data Validation meetings | All health facilities and CHPS Zones | | 12 data validation meetings held | | | | | 12,000.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Financial supervision and monitoring to all facilities | All health facilities and CHPS Zones | | 4 financial supervision done in all health facilities | | | | | 9,250.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Organize Staff Durbar | Awutu Beraku DHD | | 2 staff durbar held | | | | | 7,540.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Train Health staff on quality Assurance/ Customer care | Awutu Beraku DHD | | 100 health staff trained on | | | | | 10,750.00 | | | GHS | RHD |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------|-------|--|--------|------------|
| | | | | QA/Customer care | | | | | | | | | |
| | Purchase air time for Health Promotion | Awutu Beraku | | weekly airtime activities carried out | | | | | 28,600.00 | | | GHS | ASDA |
| | Conduct Health Fair with Free FP Services | All CHPS Zones and health centres | | 2 health fairs organized | | | | | 27,875.00 | | | GHS | PLAN GHANA |
| | Organize PHEMC meetings | Awutu Beraku DHD | | 4 PHEMC meetings held | | | | | 3,840.00 | 2000 | | GHS | ASDS |
| | Train health staff on Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response | Awutu Breku DHD | | 95 health staff trained in IDSR Activities | | | | | 14,070.00 | | | GHS | RHD |
| | TB quarterly review meeting | Awutu Beraku | | 4 TB review meetings held | | | | | 28,440.00 | | | GHS | RHD |
| | Education, sensitization and monitoring of Malaria related activities | Awutu Beraku DHD | | Malaria related activities monitored | | | | | 17,500.00 | 5,000 | | GHS | ASDA |
| | Education, sensitization and monitoring of HIV/AIDS related act. | Awutu Beraku | | HIV/AIDS related activities monitored | | | | | 17,500.00 | 5,000 | | GHS | ASDA |
| | Conduct Integrated monitoring and Supervision | All health centres incl. private ones | | 4 Integrated Monitoring and Supervision activities conducted | | | | | 18,060.00 | | | | |
| | Construction of 1 No. CHPS Compound | Prioritized location | | CHPS compound constructed | | | | | 200,000.00 | | | GHS/DA | |
| | Completion of community initiated CHPS Compounds | Identified communities | | CHPS compounds completed | | | | | 200,000.00 | | | GHS/DA | Community |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|----------|------------|---------|---------------------------------|
| | Construction of 2No. Semi-detached Nurses Quarters | Awutu Beraku | | 2No. Semi-detached Nurses Quarters constructed | | | | | | 352,376.74 | DA /DWD | |
| Social Welfare and Community Development | Staff development and Capacity Building for staff | Nation wide | | 5 Number of Staff sponsored for the short courses, seminars conf. | | | | | 1,000.00 | | DA/DC D | |
| | Provide admin. Support by the end of the year. | District wide | | Number of quarterly / situational report written | | | | | 700.00 | | DA/DC D | |
| | Organize entrepreneurial dev. / income generating skills training for existing (CBOs) e.g. Women's Groups. | District wide | | Entrepreneurs hip skills to CBOs organized. | | | | | 700.00 | | DA/DC D | |
| | Organize community fora (mass meetings) and study groups meetings | District wide | | Number of mass meetings organized | | | | | 1,000.00 | | DA/DC D | |
| | Provide Extension services for Governmental and NGOs | District wide | | Extension services provided for govt Agencies and NGOs. | | | | | 300.00 | | DA/ DSW | |
| | Handle 100 child maintenance cases for parents and guardians to provide for their children | DSW | | No. of child maintenance cases handled. | | | | | 300.00 | | DA/ DSW | District Assembly |
| | Effectively assist the family tribunal court to handle cases | Awutu District Magistrate Court | | No. of children and family cases handled at the | | | | | 300.00 | | DA/ DSW | Family Tribunal/Juvenile Courts |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------|--|-------|------------|------------------------|
| | related to children and families | | | family tribunal court. | | | | | | | | | |
| | Organise a quiz on the effects of Child Labour in six (6) JHS Schools in the District | Awutu Area Council | | Report on No. of quiz on effects of child labour in 6 JHS schools. | | | | | 1,900.00 | | | DA/ DSW | District Assembly |
| | Identify and register two hundred 200 persons with disability (PWD's) in District | District wide | | No. of PWD's identified in the District. | | | | | 35,000 | | | DA/ DSW | FMC |
| | Monitor all PWD's who have benefited from the 2% DACF for PWD's | District wide | | Report on all PWD's who benefited from DACF | | | | | 35,000 | | | DA/ DSW | FMC |
| | Monitor Leap beneficiaries to ensure efficient use of the money | District wide | | LEAP beneficiaries monitored | | | | | | | | DA/ DSW | Leap operational funds |
| | Routine monitoring to all day care centers and NGO's in the district | District wide | | Monitoring Report on Day Care centers in the District prepared | | | | | 400.00 | | | DA/ DSW | |
| | Identify communities with high incidence of gender based violence and child abuse | District wide | | No. of Communities with high incidence of gender-based violence and child abuse identified | | | | | 1,000 | | 5,000 | DA/ DSW | CSOs, DPs |
| | Intensify public education on topical child protection issues (trafficking, child labour, teenage pregnancy, birth | District wide | | No. of public education on topical child protection issues done | | | | | 500 | | 4,500 | DA/ DSW | CSOs, DPs |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|-------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | child marriage, drug abuse, harmful etc) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Work with community groups to create a safe environment for children | District wide | | No. of work done with community groups to create a safe environment for children | | | | | 500 | | 4,500 | DA/ DSW | CSOs, DPs |
| | Create public awareness on the rights of the child | District wide | | No. of awareness on the rights of the child created | | | | | 500 | | 2,000 | DA/ DSW | CSOs, DPs |
| | Organize 1 day workshop for all proprietors on the need to register their day care centres and to train their care attendants | District wide | | One day workshop for all proprietors on need to register day care centers organized, and care attendants trained. | | | | | 300.00 | | | DA/ DSW | District Assembly |
| | Provide administration planning/ coordination | DSW Awutu Beraku | | Situational reports prepared. | | | | | 500.00 | | | DA/ DSW | |
| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trade, Tourism and Industrial development | Construction of Bontrase Market (phase two) | Bontrase | | Bontrase Market constructed | | | | | 300,000 | | | DA/ DWD | |
| | Build the capacity (on various topics) of 10 viable coops and revive, reorganize, and strengthen 10 | District wide | | 20 cooperatives in trained (on various topics) by December, 2019 | | | | | 12,500.00 | | | DA/ Cooperatives | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------|--|----------|------------------|--|
| | registered COOPS (economic groups) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Build the capacity of 10 COOPS management committees comprising of 40 persons in leadership and groups management skills by December 2019 | District wide | | 10 cooperatives management of 40 person capacities building management skills, report on activity prepared and presented | | | | | 1,500.00 | | | DA/ Cooperatives | |
| | Inspect & audit the accounts of 80% viable coops and prepare their 2018/2019 financial statement for approval and presentation | District Wide | | 80% viable coops inspected and audited and their 2018/2019 financial statement prepared and presented by December 2019 | | | | | 500.00 | | | DA/ Cooperatives | |
| | Register up to 50% viable groups as cooperative society for their registration certificates | District wide | | Up to 50% viable coops registered for certificates by December 2019 | | | | | 500.00 | | 1,000.00 | DA/ Cooperatives | |
| | Organize stakeholders meetings for the Mgt of 10 COOPS comprising 50 persons for exchange of ideas & experience | District wide | | 2 stakeholders meetings held for 10 cooperative societies comprising 50 Mgt committees and persons | | | | | 1,500.00 | | | DA/ Cooperatives | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|--|------------|-----------|
| | | | | and reports presented | | | | | | | | | |
| | Support for BAC/RTF activities | Awutu Beraku | | BAC/RTF activities supported | | | | | 15,000.00 | | | DA/ BAC | RTF |
| | Organise training in financial management and record keeping | Bontrase-Bantama, Aberful | | Training in financial management and record keeping organized | | | | | 2,000.00 | | | BAC/ DA | |
| | Counselling and follow-ups | District Wide | | Counselling and follow-ups done | | | | | 5,800.00 | | | BAC/ DA | |
| | Training in Fruit & Gari processing; Beads making/soap; Mushroom cultivation; Soap making /detergent; Cosmetics/ bleach /pomade prodn; leather works designing; and Piggery | District wide | | Fruit processing training conducted in various topics of importance to their expansion and improvement | | | | | 20,300.00 | | | BAC/ DA | |
| | Support Association gathering | Jei-krodua | | Association gathering supported | | | | | 2,000.00 | | | BAC/ DA | |
| | Provide Investment Income | District wide | | Investment income provided | | | | | 2,000.00 | | | BAC/ DA | |
| Agricultural Development | Support governments planting for food and jobs and planting for jobs and investment programmes | District wide | | The two Governments flagship programmes supported | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | DoA | |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to | District wide | | 100 households | | | | | 1,600.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|-----|-----------|
| | sensitize 100 households on the concept of backyard farming in the District | | | sensitized and provided with technical backstop on backyard farming by December, 2019 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to link 150 cassava producers to local agro- processing units | District wide | | 150 cassava producers technically backstopped to link them with agro-processing units by Sept. 2019 | | | | | 1,550.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to organize stakeholders (farmers, agro-processors/input dealers, financial institutions and NGOs) bi-annual workshop on commodity value chain | District wide | | Stakeholders (farmers, agro-processors, input dealers, NGOs etc) bi-annual workshop on commodity value chain organized by end of 2019 | | | | | 1,600.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Organize 30 farmers for educational tour to agro-processing industries in the country | District wide | | 30 farmers organized and toured agro-processing industries by Dec 2019. | | | | | 1,820.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Organize 2 Technical Review meetings for 25 Technical staff to discuss ways to improve upon | District wide | | 2 technical review meetings organized for 25 technical | | | | | 2,700.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|--|-----|-----------|
| | extension delivery activities in the district | | | staff on ways to improve upon extension delivery activities by Dec. 2019 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Conduct 1-day review planning sessions for 60 stakeholders in agriculture at the District level | District wide | | 1 day review planning session organized for 60 stakeholders in agriculture by December, 2019 | | | | | 2,700.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Conduct 48 monitoring visits by DDA on extension activities in the district | District wide | | 48 monitoring visits by DDA on extension activities conducted by December, 2019 | | | | | 3,300.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Make 576 monitoring visits by District Agric Officers (DOAs) | District wide | | 576 monitoring visits by DAO made by December, 2019 | | | | | 10,400.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to conduct 2880 farm and home visits by 15 AEAs | District wide | | 2880 farm and home visits by 15 AEAs made by December, 2019 | | | | | 20,300.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Organize 12 management meetings between DDA, 6 DAOs, annually | District wide | | 12 management meetings organized by | | | | | 3,140.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|-----|-----------|
| | | | | December, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to train 20 FBOs annually in group dynamics, agribusiness, and records keeping and create the awareness of credit facilities available to help their work | District wide | | 20 FBOs trained annually in group dynamics, agribusiness, and records keeping and create the awareness of credit facilities available by December, 2019 | | | | | 2,700.00 | | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Link the 20 FBOs annually to available sources of funding for their work | District wide | | 20 FBOs linked to available sources of funding for their work by December, 2019 | | | | | 2,700.00 | | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to construct one Livestock Demons Centre with various components | District wide | | 1 livestock demonstration center constructed by June, 2019 | | | | | 1,600.00 | | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to organize 80 sensitization sessions /education Fora on Zoo-Hygiene for 800 livestock farmers | District wide | | 80 sensitization sessions/education/Fora on Zoo-Hygiene for 800 livestock farmers organized by | | | | | 3,140.00 | | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|-----|-----------|
| | | | | December, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to organize 1 Sensitization session / education on Climate Change and Livestock Development for 100 livestock farmers | District wide | | 1 Sensitization session / education on Climate Change and Livestock Development for 100 livestock farmer organized by December, 2019 | | | | | 2,700.00 | | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to identify and build capacity of actors in small ruminant value chain concept and processes | District wide | | 15 operational areas provided with technical backstopping December, 2019 | | | | | 2,700.00 | | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to organize stakeholders' sensitization on maize production for 30 participants | District wide | | Stakeholders' sensitization workshop on maize production for 30 participants organised by Feb. 2019 | | | | | 3,600.00 | | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 20 operational areas to make 80 clinical interventions and other logistics for prophylactic and curative treatment for small ruminants | District wide | | 20 operational areas provided with technical backstopping by Dec 2019 | | | | | 2,700.00 | | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|----------|--|----------|------|-----------|
| | To train 25 DoA staff on improving maize productivity | District wide | | 25 DoA staff on improving maize productivity Dec. 2019 | | | | | 3,650.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to conduct 2 surveys for pests and diseases of maize annually in the district | District wide | | 2 surveys for pests and diseases of maize conducted in the District by December, 2019 | | | | | 6,130.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Promote adoption of breeds better suited to the prevailing climate | | | Adoption of breeds better suited to the prevailing climate promoted | | | | | 1,000.00 | | 6,000.00 | ASDA | CSOs, DPs |
| | Provide extension services and training in climate smart agriculture | | | No. of extension services and training in climate smart agriculture provided | | | | | 1,000.00 | | 5,000.00 | ASDA | CSOs, DPs |
| | Annual and Mid - Year Review meetings and report writing | District wide | | Annual and Mid -Year Review meetings organized | | | | | 1,600.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Produce market reports annually from markets | District wide | | Market reports produced by Dec. 2019 | | | | | 1,600.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|------------|--|--|------|--------------------|
| Disaster prevention and Management | Acquisition of final disposal site | Bawjiase | | final disposal site acquired | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | EHSU | D/A |
| | Provide Union form materials & ID cards for field staff | District Wide | | Union form materials & ID cards for field staff provided | | | | | 8,500.00 | | | EHSU | Resource Person |
| | Clearing of existing heaps of refuse sites and work on final disposal site | District Wide | | Existing heaps of refuse sites and work on final disposal sites cleared | | | | | 32,000.00 | | | EHSU | D/A |
| | Enforcement of district environmental bye laws | District Wide | | District environmental bye laws enforced | | | | | 1,000.00 | | | EHSU | DA |
| | Purchase of Office equipment and furniture | Awutu Beraku | | Office equipment purchased | | | | | 3,000.00 | | | EHSU | DA |
| | Promotion of household latrine construction and enforcement of ban on the use of pan latrines. | District Wide | | of household latrine construction promoted ban on pan latrines enforced | | | | | 1,000.00 | | | EHSU | DA |
| | Intensify house to house inspection to reduce cholera outbreak. | District Wide | | Cholera outbreak reduced | | | | | 1,500.00 | | | EHSU | DA, MIS, Trad. Aut |
| | Organise National/District clean-up exercise on National Sanitation Days | District Wide | | Monthly clean-up exercises organized | | | | | 24,000.00 | | | EHSU | DA |
| | Construct one (1) slaughter house | Bawjiase, | | One (1) slaughter slab constructed | | | | | 200,000.00 | | | EHSU | DA |
| | Sanitation Improvement Package | District Wide | | Improved sanitation in District | | | | | 170,200.00 | | | DA | DACF Sec. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|------------|--|-------|--------------|--|
| | Fumigation | District Wide | | Fumigation done | | | | | 161,000.00 | | | DA | DACF Sec. |
| | Provide support for greening infrastructure (Planting of 200 No. trees near 20 No. Projects | District Wide | | 200 No. trees planted in 20 No. projects district wide before end of year | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | DA/ DWD | |
| | Public Edn and awareness creation on Disaster/Risk Mgt & World Dis/Risk Reduction Day Celebration | District wide | | Public education and awareness on Disaster/Risk management created | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | DA/ | NADMO GNFS, MOFA, VET. SERVICE, GH S AND GES |
| | Capacity Building Refresher course for Zonal Co-ordinators /staff | Awutu Beraku | | Capacity of zonal co-ordinators built | | | | | 4,800.00 | | | DA/ | NADMO |
| | Natural Disaster Preparedness a. Purchasing of Mattress b. Purchase roofing sheets c. Purchasing Used Clothes d. Food & Non Food items, Pest and Insect Infestation Management | District wide | | Items procured in readiness for any unforeseen disasters | | | | | 8,000.00 | | | DA/ NADMO | Related Stakeholder (Type of Disaster) |
| | Natural Resource Conservation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Intensify research and promote awareness of climate change | District wide | | Number of awareness of climate change promoted | | | | | 2,000 | | 4,000 | DA | Forestry Commission |
| | Implement alternative livelihoods strategies to minimise impacts | District wide | | Number of alternative livelihoods strategies to | | | | | 4,000 | | 4,000 | DA | Forestry Commission |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|--------|--|--------|----|---------------------|
| | | | | minimise climate impacts implemented | | | | | | | | | |
| | Intensify public education on improper waste disposal | District wide | | Number of Public education on improper waste disposal conducted | | | | | 4,000 | | | DA | Forestry Commission |
| | Strengthen regulatory environment to provide sufficient deterrent for sanitation and pollution offences | District wide | | Regulatory environment to provide sufficient deterrent for sanitation and pollution offences strengthened | | | | | 5,000 | | | DA | Forestry Commission |
| | Promote Re-afforestation | District wide | | Re-afforestation promoted | | | | | 5,000 | | 10,000 | DA | Forestry Commission |
| | Restore Hectors of degraded forests, mining, dry and wet lands | District wide | | Hectors of degraded forests, mining, dry and wet lands restored | | | | | 10,000 | | 4,000 | DA | Forestry Commission |

Table 41: AAP for 2020

| Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society; Create opportunities for all; Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment; Maintain a stable, united and safe society | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|----------|---|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----|-------|-----------------------|------------------|
| MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes | Activities (Operations) | Location | Baseline | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General Administration | Compensation of employees (GoG) | District wide | | Compensation of staff paid | | | | | 1,794,730.39 | | | GoG | |
| | Compensation of employees (IGF) | District wide | | Compensation of staff paid | | | | | 109,447.74 | | | DA | |
| | General expenditure for Goods and Services (All Departments) | Awutu Beraku | | General expenditure for Goods and Services done | | | | | 398,760.26 | | | DA | |
| | Acquisition and Documentation of Land for Assembly Projects | District wide | | Land acquired and registered | | | | | 50,000.00 | | | DA | |
| | Provision of support for Security-related activities in the District | District wide | | Reduction in crime and violent activities throughout the year | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | DA | |
| | Support Chieftaincy and Culture | District wide | | Culture promoted | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | DA | Culture Ministry |
| | Promote tourist sites in the district | District wide | | 10 tourists site promoted | | | | | 3,000.00 | | | CNC | DA |
| | Training for Visual artists | District wide | | Visual artists trained | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | CNC | DA |
| | Cultural Quiz/Essay contest | District wide | | Cultural Quiz/Essay | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | CNC | DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|------------|--|--|-----------------|----|
| | | | | contest organized | | | | | | | | | |
| | Choral music festival | Senya Beraku | | Choral music festival organized | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | CNC | DA |
| | Materials Support for Community Initiated Projects | District wide | | Completion of 60% of community initiated projects | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | DA | |
| | Support Gender Action Plan activities | District wide | | Gender related discriminations reduced considerably | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | Gender Ministry | DA |
| | Support National Celebrations | District wide | | National celebrations peacefully done | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | DA | |
| | Rental of Offices Accommodation for the Assembly | District wide | | Office Accommodation Rented | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | DA | |
| | Rental of Residential Accommodation for the Assembly | District wide | | Residential Accommodation Rented | | | | | 55,000.00 | | | DA | |
| | MPs support for Constituency projects | District wide | | Constituency projects supported by MP | | | | | 300,000.00 | | | MP | DA |
| | Fuel for running of district vehicles | District wide | | Fuel for running office throughout the year procured | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | DA | |
| | Payment of Consultancy and Professional services employed | Awutu Beraku | | All payments relating to consultancy services employed paid | | | | | 50,000.00 | | | DA | |
| | Contingency | District wide | | Unforeseen circumstances | | | | | 120,000.00 | | | DA | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|--|------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | taken care of in the year | | | | | | | | | |
| Finance and Revenue Mobilization | Preparation and implementation of Revenue Improvement Plan for 2020 | Awutu Beraku | | Revenue Improvement Action Plan prepared | | | | | 1,500.00 | | | Finance Dept./DA | |
| Planning, Budgeting and Coordination | Quarterly Monitoring & Evaluation of District projects and programmes | District wide | | Quarterly M&E organised | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | DA | All Departments |
| | Review of 2020 Composite AAP & Budget an preparation of 2021 Composite AAP & Budget | Awutu Beraku | | AAP reviewed | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | DA | All Departments |
| Legislative Oversights | Preparation and Gazetting of 2021 Fee-Fixing resolution | Awutu Beraku | | District bye-laws prepared | | | | | 4,500.00 | | | DA | |
| Human Resource Management | Staff development and Capacity Building for Assembly staff & members. | Nation wide | | Capacity of Assembly staff built | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | National/Donor | DA |
| | Purchase of Office equipment and furniture | Awutu Beraku | | Office equipment purchased | | | | | 25,000.00 | | | DA | National/Donor |
| INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Physical and Spatial Planning | Preparation of Layouts | Awutu Beraku Obrachere Bontrase | | Layouts/schemes prepared for Papasi 1, Papasi 2, Bawjiase and Senya Beraku | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | PPD/DA | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|------------|--|--|--------|----------------|
| | Completion of Street Naming and Property Addressing project | Awutu Beraku | | Street naming and Property addressing project completed | | | | | | | PPD/DA | |
| | Conduct routine Site visits and inspections of lands | District wide | | Routine site inspection conducted | | | | 5,000.00 | | | PPD/DA | |
| Infrastructure Development | Spot improvement and Reshaping of 24km of Roads in the District | District wide | | 24km Roads spot improved and reshaped | | | | 30,000.00 | | | DWD/DA | |
| | Supervision of Physical infrastructure and Development Control (Building & Temporary permits) | District wide | | Daily supervision of physical projects conducted | | | | 29,716.62 | | | DWD/DA | |
| | Construction. Boreholes and Repair of broken down boreholes | District wide | | New borehole constructed and Broken down boreholes repaired | | | | 15,000.00 | | | DWD/DA | CWSA |
| | Operations and Maintenance of Assembly assets | | | Operations and maintenance done | | | | 45,000.00 | | | DWD/DA | |
| | Purchase of Office equipment and furniture | Awutu Beraku | | Office equipment purchased | | | | 70,000.00 | | | DA | National/Donor |
| | Construction of staff residential accommodation | Awutu Beraku | | Staff residential accommodation constructed | | | | 400,000.00 | | | DWD/DA | |
| SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|-----------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| Education and Youth Development | Conduct standard promotion Examination at all levels | District wide | | Standard promotion exams conducted | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Organise BECE mock exams at the Basic school level including M&E | District wide | | Mock exams organized | | | | | 15,000.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Organise reading clinics for KG and Primary teachers | District wide | | Reading clinics organized | | | | | | 15,000 | | USAID | GES/DA |
| | Support Science Technology Mathematics Clinic (STMC) and Organise STMIE fair and participate in regional clinics | District wide | | STMC supported and STMIE fair attended | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Orientation for Newly Trained Teachers | District wide | | Newly trained teachers oriented | | | | | 1,000.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Implement Best School Awards | District wide | | Best school award organized | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Support DTST members and others field officers to monitor T/L | District wide | | DTST members supported to monitor teaching and learning | | | | | | 25,000 | | USAID | GES/DA |
| | Organise my first day at school | District wide | | First Day at school organized | | | | | 1,500.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Organise KG week celebration | District wide | | KG week organized | | | | | 1,000.00 | | 5,000 | USAID | GES/DA |
| | Conduct DEOC meetings | Awutu Beraku | | DEOC meetings organized | | | | | 1,000.00 | | | GES/DA | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|-----------|--------|--|
| | Conduct monitoring of schools by C/S | District wide | | Monitoring of schools by C/S conducted | | | | | | 14,200 | GES/DA | |
| | Organise inter-circuit Science/Maths Quiz | Bawjiase | | Report on Quiz organization | | | | | 1,000.00 | | GES/DA | |
| | Organise District Examination clinic | District wide | | Examination clinic organized | | | | | | 8,800.00 | GES/DA | |
| | Implement Head-teachers appraisal system | District wide | | Headteacher's appraisal system implemented | | | | | 1,500.00 | | GES/DA | |
| | Organise District SPAM | District wide | | SPAM organized | | | | | 4,800.00 | | GES/DA | |
| | Conduct staff and other audit at all levels of education | District wide | | Staff audit conducted at all levels of education | | | | | | 7,000.00 | GES/DA | |
| | Organise and conduct carrier conference | District wide | | New headteachers trained | | | | | 14,000.00 | | GES/DA | |
| | Collect data for EMIS | District wide | | EMIS data collected | | | | | 4,000.00 | | GES/DA | |
| | Organise annual stakeholders performance review workshop | District wide | | Annual stakeholder performance review workshop conducted | | | | | 5,000.00 | | GES/DA | |
| | Organise inter-circuit reading competition | District wide | | Reading competition organized | | | | | | 11,000.00 | GES/DA | |
| | Organise inter-circuit sports competition | District wide | | Sports organized | | | | | | 11,500.00 | GES/DA | |
| | Organize annual district girls' camp | District wide | | Annual District girls' camp organized | | | | | | 26,653.00 | GES/DA | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|---------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------|--|------------|--------|--------------------|
| | Provide school furniture | District wide | | Desks supplied | | | | | 70,000.00 | | | GES | DA |
| | Completion of 1 No. 6 unit classroom block at Zion A&B, | Senya | | 1No. 6 Unit classroom block completed at Senya zion A&B | | | | | 100,000.00 | | | | |
| | Construction of 1 No 3 Unit & 1 No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with office and stores | Senya & Bawjiase | | 1 No. 3 & 6 unit classroom blocks constructed | | | | | 500,000.00 | | | DA | GES |
| | Constructions of Teachers quarters | Mayenda & Obodakaba | | Teachers quarters completed | | | | | 100,000.00 | | 600,000.00 | DA | GES |
| Health Delivery | Make 2 electoral areas in Sub-Districts functional (community engagement activities) | Electoral areas | | One CHP zone established and 2 electoral areas in Senya sub-district functioning | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | GHS/DA | Community leaders, |
| | Train CHOs for CHPS activities | Awutu Beraku | | CHOs trained in CHPS activities | | | | | 44,750.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Train 25 community Health management committee | Awutu Beraku & DHD | | 25 community Health management committee trained | | | | | 17,060.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Train 40 community volunteers | Awutu Beraku DHD | | 40 CV trained | | | | | 11,250.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Procure logistics for service delivery | Awutu Beraku DHD | | Logistics procured | | | | | 62,500.00 | | 50,000 | GHS | RHD, ASDA |
| | Orientate newly qualified staff and organize promotion interviews | Awutu Beraku DHD | | Newly qualified staff trained | | | | | 10,475.00 | | | GHS | ASDA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|-------|-----|------------|
| | Organize community members for NHIS registrations | District Wide | | One NHIS registration organized | | | | | 1,605.00 | | 1,605 | GHS | |
| | Validate financial data | Awutu Breku DHD | | 4 validation of financial data conducted | | | | | 4,000.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Conduct Monitoring and Supervisory visits | All health facilities | | four Monitoring and Supervision held | | | | | 16,885.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Organize 12 DHMT meetings | Awutu Beraku DHD | | 12 DHMT meetings held | | | | | 13,140.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Organize Data Validation meetings | All health facilities and CHPS Zones | | 12 data validation meetings held | | | | | 12,000.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Financial supervision and monitoring to all facilities | All health facilities and CHPS Zones | | 4 financial supervision done in all health facilities | | | | | 9,250.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Organize Staff Durbar | Awutu Beraku DHD | | 2 staff durbar held | | | | | 7,540.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Train Health staff on quality Assurance/ Customer care | Awutu Beraku DHD | | 100 health staff trained on QA/Customer care | | | | | 10,750.00 | | | GHS | RHD |
| | Purchase air time for Health Promotion | Awutu Beraku | | weekly airtime activities carried out | | | | | 28,600.00 | | | GHS | ASDA |
| | Conduct Health Fair with Free FP Services | All CHPS Zones and health centres | | 2 health fairs organized | | | | | 27,875.00 | | | GHS | PLAN GHANA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------|--|------------|---------|-----------|
| | Organize PHEMC meetings | Awutu Beraku DHD | | 4 PHEMC meetings held | | | | | 3,840.00 | | 2000 | GHS | ASDS |
| | Train health staff on Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response | Awutu Breku DHD | | 95 health staff trained in IDSR Activities | | | | | 14,070.00 | | | GHS | RHD |
| | TB quarterly review meeting | Awutu Beraku DHD | | 4 TB review meetings held | | | | | 28,440.00 | | | GHS | RHD |
| | Education, sensitization and monitoring of Malaria related activities | Awutu Beraku DHD | | Malaria related activities monitored | | | | | 17,500.00 | | 5,000 | GHS | ASDA |
| | Education, sensitization and monitoring of HIV/AIDS related act. | Awutu Beraku | | HIV/AIDS related activities monitored | | | | | 17,500.00 | | 5,000 | GHS | ASDA |
| | Conduct Integrated monitoring and Supervision | All health centres incl. private ones | | 4 Integrated Monitoring and Supervision activities conducted | | | | | 18,060.00 | | | | |
| | Construction of CHPS Compound at Ayeresu | Ayeresu | | CHPS compound constructed | | | | | 40,000.00 | | | GHS/DA | |
| | Construction of 1 No. CHPS Compound | Prioritized location | | CHPS compound constructed | | | | | 200,000.00 | | | GHS/DA | |
| | Completion of CHPS Compound at Bonsueku | Bonsueku | | CHPS compound completed | | | | | 120,000.00 | | | GHS/DA | Community |
| | Construction of 1No. Semi-detached Nurses Quarters | Awutu Beraku | | 1No. Semi-detached Nurses Quarters constructed | | | | | | | 352,376.74 | DA /DWD | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|---------|---------------------------------|
| Social Welfare and Community Development | Staff development and Capacity Building for staff | Nation wide | | 5 Number of Staff sponsored for the short courses, seminars conf. | | | | | 1,000.00 | | | DA/DC D | |
| | Provide administrative support by the end of the year. | District wide | | Number of quarterly / situational report written | | | | | 700.00 | | | DA/DC D | |
| | Organize entrepreneurial dev. / income generating skills training for existing (CBOs) e.g. Women's Groups. | District wide | | Entrepreneurship skills to Community Based Organizations organized | | | | | 700.00 | | | DA/DC D | |
| | Organize community fora (mass meetings) and study groups meetings | District wide | | Number of mass meetings organized | | | | | 1,000.00 | | | DA/DC D | |
| | Provide Extension services for Governmental and NGOs | District wide | | Extension services for govt Agencies and NGOs. provided | | | | | 300.00 | | | DA/ DSW | |
| | Handle 100 child maintenance cases for parents and guardians to provide for their children | DSW | | No. of child maintenance cases handled. | | | | | 300.00 | | | DA/ DSW | District Assembly |
| | Effectively assist the family tribunal court to handle cases related to children and families | Awutu District Magistrate Court | | No. of children and family cases handled at the family tribunal court. | | | | | 300.00 | | | DA/ DSW | Family Tribunal/Juvenile Courts |
| | Organise a quiz on the effects of Child Labour in six (6) JHS | Awutu Area Council | | Report on No. of quiz on effects of child | | | | | 1,900.00 | | | DA/ | District Assembly |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------|--|-------|------------|------------------------|
| | Schools in the District | | | labour in 6 JHS schools. | | | | | | | | DSW | |
| | Identify and register two hundred 200 persons with disability (PWD's) in District | District wide | | No. of PWD's identified in the District. | | | | | 35,000 | | | DA/ DSW | FMC |
| | Monitor all PWD's who have benefited from the 2% DACF for PWD's | District wide | | Report on all PWD's who benefited from DACF | | | | | 35,000 | | | DA/ DSW | FMC |
| | Monitor Leap beneficiaries to ensure efficient use of the money | District wide | | LEAP beneficiaries monitored | | | | | | | | DA/ DSW | Leap operational funds |
| | Routine monitoring to all day care centers and NGO's in the district | District wide | | Monitoring Report on Day Care centers in the District prepared | | | | | 400.00 | | | DA/ DSW | |
| | Identify communities with high incidence of gender based violence and child abuse | District wide | | No. of Communities with high incidence of gender-based violence and child abuse identified | | | | | 1,000 | | 5,000 | DA/ DSW | CSOs, DPs |
| | Intensify public education on topical child protection issues (trafficking, child labour, teenage pregnancy, birth registration, child marriage, drug abuse, harmful traditional practices) | District wide | | No. of public education on topical child protection issues done | | | | | 500 | | 4,500 | DA/ DSW | CSOs, DPs |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|-------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | Work with community groups to create a safe environment for children | District wide | | No. of work done with community groups to create a safe environment for children | | | | | 500 | | 4,500 | DA/ DSW | CSOs, DPs |
| | Create public awareness on the rights of the child | District wide | | No. of awareness on the rights of the child created | | | | | 500 | | 2,000 | DA/ DSW | CSOs, DPs |
| | Organize 1 day workshop for all proprietors on the need to register their day care centres and to train their care attendants | District wide | | One day workshop for all proprietors on need to register day care centres organised, and care attendants trained. | | | | | 300.00 | | | DA/ DSW | District Assembly |
| | Provide administration planning/ coordination | DSW Awutu Beraku | | Situational reports prepared. | | | | | 500.00 | | | DA/ DSW | |
| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trade, Tourism and Industrial development | Construction of Bontrase Market (phase two) | Bontrase | | Bontrase Market constructed | | | | | 300,000 | | | DA/ DWD | |
| | Build the capacity (on various topics) of 10 viable coops and revive, reorganize, and strengthen 10 registered COOPS (economic groups) | District wide | | 20 cooperatives in trained (on various topics) by December, 2020 | | | | | 12,500.00 | | | DA/ Cooperatives | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------|--|----------|---------------------|--|
| | Build the capacity of 10 COOPS management committees comprising of 40 persons in leadership and groups management skills by December 2020 | District wide | | 10 cooperatives management of 40 person capacities building management skills, report on activity prepared and presented | | | | | 1,500.00 | | | DA/ Cooperatives | |
| | Inspect & audit the accounts of 80% viable coops and prepare their 2019/2020 financial statement for approval and presentation | District Wide | | 80% viable coops inspected and audited and their 2019/2020 financial statement prepared and presented by December 2020 | | | | | 1,000.00 | | | DA/ Cooperatives | |
| | Register up to 50% viable groups as cooperative society for their registration certificates | District wide | | Up to 50% viable coops registered for certificates by December 2020 | | | | | 500.00 | | 1,000.00 | DA/ Cooperatives | |
| | Organize stakeholders meetings for the Mgt of 10 COOPS comprising 50 persons for exchange of ideas & experience | District wide | | 2 stakeholders meetings held for 10 cooperative societies comprising 50 Mgt committees and persons and reports presented | | | | | 1,500.00 | | | DA/ Cooperatives | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|--|--------|-----------|
| | Support for BAC/RTF activities | Awutu Beraku | | BAC/RTF activities supported | | | | | 15,000.00 | | | DA/BAC | RTF |
| | Organise training in financial management and record keeping | Bontrase-Bantama, Aberful | | Training in financial management and record keeping organized | | | | | 2,000.00 | | | BAC/DA | |
| | Counselling and follow-ups | District Wide | | Counselling and follow-ups done | | | | | 5,800.00 | | | BAC/DA | |
| | Training in Fruit & Gari processing; Beads making/soap; Mushroom cultivation; Soap making /detergent; Cosmetics/ bleach /pomade prodn; leather works designing; and Piggery | District wide | | Fruit processing training conducted in various topics of importance to their expansion and improvement | | | | | 20,300.00 | | | BAC/DA | |
| | Support Association gathering | Jei-krodua | | Association gathering supported | | | | | 2,000.00 | | | BAC/DA | |
| | Provide Investment Income | Jei-Krodua, Kesewakwan | | Investment income provided | | | | | 2,000.00 | | | BAC/DA | |
| Agricultural Development | Support governments planting for food and jobs and planting for jobs and investment programmes | District wide | | The two Governments flagship programmes supported | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | DoA | |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to sensitize 100 households on the concept of backyard | District wide | | 100 households sensitized and provided with technical | | | | | 1,600.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|------------------|
| | farming in the District | | | backstop on backyard farming by December, 2020 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to link 150 cassava producers to local agro- processing units | District wide | | 150 cassava producers technically backstopped to link them with agro- processing units by Sept. 2020 | | | | | 1,550.00 | | | | DoA ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to organise stakeholders (farmers, agro- processors/input dealers, financial instn and NGOs) bi- annual workshop on commodity value chain | District wide | | Stakeholders (farmers, agro- processors, input dealers, NGOs etc) bi- annual workshop on commodity value chain organised by end of 2020 | | | | | 1,600.00 | | | | DoA ASDA/MoFA |
| | Organize 30 farmers for educational tour to agro-processing industries in the country | District wide | | 30 farmers organised and toured agro- processing industries by Dec 2020 | | | | | 1,820.00 | | | | DoA ASDA/MoFA |
| | Organize 2 Technical Review meetings for 25 Technical staff to discuss ways to improve upon extension delivery activities in the district | District wide | | 2 technical review meetings organised for 25 technical staff on ways to improve upon extension | | | | | 2,700.00 | | | | DoA ASDA/MoFA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|--|--|---------------|
| | | | | delivery activities by Dec. 2020 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Conduct 1-day review planning sessions for 60 stakeholders in agriculture at the District level | District wide | | 1 day review planning session organised for 60 stakeholders in agriculture by December, 2020 | | | | | 2,700.00 | | | | DoA ASDA/MoFA |
| | Conduct 48 monitoring visits by DDA on extension activities in the district | District wide | | 48 monitoring visits by DDA on extension activities conducted by December, 2020 | | | | | 3,300.00 | | | | DoA ASDA/MoFA |
| | Make 576 monitoring visits by District Agric Officers (DOAs) | District wide | | 576 monitoring visits by DAO made by December, 2020 | | | | | 10,400.00 | | | | DoA ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to conduct 2880 farm and home visits by 15 AEAs | District wide | | 2880 farm and home visits by 15 AEAs made by December, 2020 | | | | | 20,300.00 | | | | DoA ASDA/MoFA |
| | Organize 12 management meetings between DDA, 6 DAOs, annually | District wide | | 12 management meetings organised by December, 2020 | | | | | 3,140.00 | | | | DoA ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to train 20 FBOs | District wide | | 20 FBOs trained annually in | | | | | 2,700.00 | | | | DoA ASDA/MoFA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|-----|-----------|
| | annually in group dynamics, agribusiness, and records keeping and create the awareness of credit facilities available to help their work | | | group dynamics, agribusiness, and records keeping and create the awareness of credit facilities available by December, 2020 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Link the 20 FBOs annually to available sources of funding for their work | District wide | | 20 FBOs linked to available sources of funding for their work by December, 2020 | | | | | 2,700.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to construct one Livestock Demons Centre with various components | District wide | | 1 livestock demonstration centre constructed by June, 2020 | | | | | 1,600.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to organize 80 sensitization sessions /education Fora on Zoo-Hygiene for 800 livestock farmers | District wide | | 80 sensitization sessions/education/Fora on Zoo-Hygiene for 800 livestock farmers organised by December, 2020 | | | | | 3,140.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to organize 1 Sensitization session | District wide | | 1 Sensitization session / education on Climate | | | | | 2,700.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|-----|-----------|
| | / education on Climate Change and Livestock Development for 100 livestock farmers | | | Change and Livestock Development for 100 livestock farmer organised by December, 2020 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to identify and build capacity of actors in small ruminant value chain concept and processes | District wide | | 15 operational areas provided with technical backstopping December, 2020 | | | | | 2,700.00 | | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to organize stakeholders' sensitization on maize production for 30 participants | District wide | | Stakeholders' sensitization workshop on maize production for 30 participants organised by Feb. 2020 | | | | | 3,600.00 | | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 20 operational areas to make 80 clinical interventions and other logistics for prophylactic and curative treatment for small ruminants | District wide | | 20 operational areas provided with technical backstopping by Dec 2020 | | | | | 2,700.00 | | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | To train 25 DoA staff on improving maize productivity | District wide | | 25 DoA staff on improving maize productivity Dec. 2020 | | | | | 3,650.00 | | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to conduct 2 surveys for | District wide | | 2 surveys for pests and diseases of | | | | | 6,130.00 | | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|----------|------|-----------------|
| | pests and diseases of maize annually in the district | | | maize conducted in the District by December, 2020 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Promote adoption of breeds better suited to the prevailing climate | | | Adoption of breeds better suited to the prevailing climate promoted | | | | | 1,000.00 | | 6,000.00 | ASDA | CSOs, DPs |
| | Provide extension services and training in climate smart agriculture | | | No. of extension services and training in climate smart agriculture provided | | | | | 1,000.00 | | 5,000.00 | ASDA | CSOs, DPs |
| | Annual and Mid - Year Review meetings and report writing | District wide | | Annual and Mid -Year Review meetings organised | | | | | 1,600.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Produce market reports annually from markets | District wide | | Market reports produced by Dec. 2020 | | | | | 1,600.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disaster prevention and Management | Acquisition of final disposal site | Bawjiase | | final disposal site acquired | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | EHSU | D/A |
| | Provide Union form materials & ID cards for field staff | District Wide | | Union form materials & ID cards for field staff provided | | | | | 8,500.00 | | | EHSU | Resource Person |
| | Clearing of existing heaps of refuse sites | District Wide | | Existing heaps of refuse sites | | | | | 32,000.00 | | | EHSU | D/A |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|------------|--|--|-------------------------|
| | and work on final disposal site | | | and work on final disposal sites cleared | | | | | | | | |
| | Enforcement of district environmental bye laws | District Wide | | District environmental bye laws enforced | | | | | 1,000.00 | | | EHSU DA |
| | Purchase of Office equipment and furniture | Awutu Beraku | | Office equipment purchased | | | | | 3,000.00 | | | EHSU DA |
| | Promotion of household latrine construction and enforcement of ban on the use of pan latrines. | District Wide | | of household latrine construction promoted ban on pan latrines enforced | | | | | 1,000.00 | | | EHSU DA |
| | Intensify house to house inspection to reduce cholera outbreak. | District Wide | | Cholera outbreak reduced | | | | | 1,500.00 | | | EHSU DA, MIS, Trad. Aut |
| | Organise National/District clean-up exercise on National Sanitation Days | District Wide | | Monthly clean-up exercises organized | | | | | 24,000.00 | | | EHSU DA |
| | Rehabilitate one (1) slaughter slab | Bawjiase, | | One (1) slaughter slab rehabilitated | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | EHSU DA |
| | Construct animal pounds in 3No. Area Councils | A. Beraku, Senya and Bawjiase | | 3No. Animal pounds constructed in 3 Area Councils | | | | | 40,658.00 | | | EHSU DA,MIS |
| | Sanitation Improvement Package | District Wide | | Improved sanitation in District | | | | | 170,200.00 | | | DA DACF Sec. |
| | Fumigation | District Wide | | Fumigation done | | | | | 161,000.00 | | | DA DACF Sec. |
| | Provide support for greening | District Wide | | 200 No. trees planted in 20 | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | DA/ |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------|--|-------|--------------|---|
| | infrastructure (Planting of 200 No. trees near 20 No. Projects | | | No. projects district wide before end of year | | | | | | | | DWD | |
| | Public Edn and awareness creation on Disaster/Risk Mgt & World Dis/Risk Reduction Day Celebration | District wide | | Public education and awareness on Disaster/Risk management created | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | DA/ | NADMO GNFS, MOFA, VET. SERVICE,GH S AND GES |
| | Capacity Building Refresher course for Zonal Co-ordinators /staff | Awutu Beraku | | Capacity of zonal co-ordinators built | | | | | 4,800.00 | | | DA/ | NADMO |
| | Natural Disaster Preparedness a. Purchasing of Mattress b. Purchase roofing sheets c. Purchasing Used Clothes d. Food & Non Food items, Pest and Insect Infestation Management | District wide | | Items procured in readiness for any unforeseen disasters | | | | | 8,000.00 | | | DA/ NADMO | Related Stakeholder (Type of Disaster) |
| | Natural Resource Conservation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Intensify research and promote awareness of climate change | District wide | | Number of awareness of climate change promoted | | | | | 2,000 | | 4,000 | DA | Forestry Commission |
| | Implement alternative livelihoods strategies to minimise impacts | District wide | | Number of alternative livelihoods strategies to minimise climate impacts implemented | | | | | 4,000 | | 4,000 | DA | Forestry Commission |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|--------|--|--------|----|---------------------|
| | Intensify public education on improper waste disposal | District wide | | Number of Public education on improper waste disposal conducted | | | | | 4,000 | | | DA | Forestry Commission |
| | Strengthen regulatory environment to provide sufficient deterrent for sanitation and pollution offences | District wide | | Regulatory environment to provide sufficient deterrent for sanitation and pollution offences strengthened | | | | | 5,000 | | | DA | Forestry Commission |
| | Promote Re-afforestation | District wide | | Re-afforestation promoted | | | | | 5,000 | | 10,000 | DA | Forestry Commission |
| | Restore Hectors of degraded forests, mining, dry and wet lands | District wide | | Hectors of degraded forests, mining, dry and wet lands restored | | | | | 10,000 | | 4,000 | DA | Forestry Commission |

Table 42: AAP for 2021

| Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society; Create opportunities for all; Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment; Maintain a stable, united and safe society | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|----------|---|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----|-------|-----------------------|------------------|
| MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes | Activities (Operations) | Location | Baseline | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General Administration | Compensation of employees (GoG) | District wide | | Compensation of staff paid | | | | | 1,794,730.39 | | | GoG | |
| | Compensation of employees (IGF) | District wide | | Compensation of staff paid | | | | | 109,447.74 | | | DA | |
| | General expenditure for Goods and Services (All Departments) | Awutu Beraku | | General expenditure for Goods and Services done | | | | | 398,760.26 | | | DA | |
| | Acquisition and Documentation of Land for Assembly Projects | Beraku | | Land acquired and registered | | | | | 50,000.00 | | | DA | |
| | Provision of support for Security-related activities in the District | District wide | | Reduction in crime and violent activities throughout the year | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | DA | |
| | Support Chieftaincy and Culture | | | Culture promoted | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | DA | Culture Ministry |
| | Promote tourist sites in the district | District wide | | 10 tourists site promoted | | | | | 3,000.00 | | | CNC | DA |
| | Training for Visual artists | District wide | | Visual artists trained | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | CNC | DA |
| | Cultural Quiz/Essay contest | District wide | | Cultural Quiz/Essay | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | CNC | DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|------------|--|--|--------------------|
| | | | | contest organized | | | | | | | | |
| | Choral music festival | Awutu Beraku | | Choral music festival organized | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | CNC DA |
| | Materials Support for Community Initiated Projects | District wide | | Completion of 60% of community initiated projects | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | DA |
| | Support Gender Action Plan activities | District wide | | Gender related discriminations reduced considerably | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | Gender Ministry DA |
| | Support National Celebrations | District wide | | National celebrations peacefully done | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | DA |
| | Rental of Offices Accommodation for the Assembly | District wide | | Office Accommodation Rented | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | DA |
| | Rental of Residential Accommodation for the Assembly | District wide | | Residential Accommodation Rented | | | | | 55,000.00 | | | DA |
| | MPs support for Constituency projects | District wide | | Constituency projects supported by MP | | | | | 300,000.00 | | | MP DA |
| | Fuel for running of district vehicles | District wide | | Fuel for running office throughout the year procured | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | DA |
| | Payment of Consultancy and Professional services employed | Awutu Beraku | | All payments relating to consultancy services employed paid | | | | | 50,000.00 | | | DA |
| | Contingency | District wide | | Unforeseen circumstances | | | | | 120,000.00 | | | DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|--|------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | taken care of in the year | | | | | | | | | |
| Finance and Revenue Mobilization | Preparation and implementation of Revenue Improvement Plan for 2021 | Awutu Beraku | | Revenue Improvement Action Plan prepared | | | | | 1,500.00 | | | Finance Dept./DA | |
| Planning, Budgeting and Coordination | Quarterly Monitoring & Evaluation of District projects and programmes | District wide | | Quarterly M&E organised | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | DA | All Departments |
| | Review of 2021 Composite AAP & Budget and preparation of 2022 Composite AAP & Budget | Awutu Beraku | | AAP reviewed | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | DA | All Departments |
| Legislative Oversights | Preparation and Gazetting of 2021 Fee-Fixing resolution | Awutu Beraku | | District bye-laws prepared | | | | | 4,500.00 | | | DA | |
| Human Resource Management | Staff development and Capacity Building for Assembly staff & memb. | Nation wide | | Capacity of Assembly staff built | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | National/Donor | DA |
| | Purchase of Office equipment and furniture | Awutu Beraku | | Office equipment purchased | | | | | 25,000.00 | | | DA | National/Donor |
| INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Physical and Spatial Planning | Preparation of Layouts | Awutu Beraku Obrachere Bontrase | | Layouts/schemes prepared for Papasi 1, Papasi 2, | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | PPD/DA | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|------------|--|--|--|--------|----------------|
| | | | | Bawjiase and Senya Beraku | | | | | | | | | |
| | Completion of Street Naming and Property Addressing project | Awutu Beraku | | Street naming and Property addressing project completed | | | | | | | | PPD/DA | |
| | Conduct routine Site visits and inspections of lands | District wide | | Routine site inspection conducted | | | | 5,000.00 | | | | PPD/DA | |
| Infrastructure Development | Spot improvement and Reshaping of 24km of Roads in the District | District wide | | 24km Roads spot improved and reshaped | | | | 30,000.00 | | | | DWD/DA | |
| | Supervision of Physical infrastructure and Development Control (Building & Temporary permits) | District wide | | Daily supervision of physical projects conducted | | | | 29,716.62 | | | | DWD/DA | |
| | Construction. Boreholes and Repair of broken down boreholes | District wide | | New borehole constructed and Broken down boreholes repaired | | | | 15,000.00 | | | | DWD/DA | CWSA |
| | Operations and Maintenance of Assembly assets | | | Operations and maintenance done | | | | 45,000.00 | | | | DWD/DA | |
| | Purchase of Office equipment and furniture | Awutu Beraku | | Office equipment purchased | | | | 70,000.00 | | | | DA | National/Donor |
| | Construction of staff residential accommodation | Awutu Beraku | | Staff residential accommodation constructed | | | | 400,000.00 | | | | DWD/DA | |
| SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|-----------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| Education and Youth Development | Conduct standard promotion Examination at all levels | District wide | | Standard promotion exams conducted | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Organise BECE mock exams at the Basic school level including M&E | District wide | | Mock exams organized | | | | | 15,000.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Organise reading clinics for KG and Primary teachers | District wide | | Reading clinics organized | | | | | | 15,000 | | USAID | GES/DA |
| | Support Science Technology Mathematics Clinic (STMC) and Organise STMIE fair and participate in regional clinics | District wide | | STMC supported and STMIE fair attended | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Orientation for Newly Trained Teachers | District wide | | Newly trained teachers oriented | | | | | 1,000.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Implement Best School Awards | District wide | | Best school award organized | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Support DTST members and others field officers to monitor T/L | District wide | | DTST members supported to monitor teaching and learning | | | | | | 25,000 | | USAID | GES/DA |
| | Organise my first day at school | District wide | | First Day at school organized | | | | | 1,500.00 | | | GES/DA | |
| | Organise KG week celebration | District wide | | KG week organized | | | | | 1,000.00 | | 5,000 | USAID | GES/DA |
| | Conduct DEOC meetings | Awutu | | DEOC meetings organized | | | | | 1,000.00 | | | GES/DA | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|-----------|--------|--|
| | Conduct monitoring of schools by C/S | District wide | | Monitoring of schools by C/S conducted | | | | | | 14,200 | GES/DA | |
| | Organise inter-circuit Science/Maths Quiz | Awutu | | Report on Quiz organization | | | | | 1,000.00 | | GES/DA | |
| | Organise District Examination clinic | District wide | | Examination clinic organized | | | | | | 8,800.00 | GES/DA | |
| | Implement Head-teachers appraisal system | District wide | | Headteacher's appraisal system implemented | | | | | 1,500.00 | | GES/DA | |
| | Organise District SPAM | District wide | | SPAM organized | | | | | 4,800.00 | | GES/DA | |
| | Conduct staff and other audit at all levels of education | District wide | | Staff audit conducted at all levels of education | | | | | | 7,000.00 | GES/DA | |
| | Organise and conduct carrier conference | District wide | | New headteachers trained | | | | | 14,000.00 | | GES/DA | |
| | Collect data for EMIS | District wide | | EMIS data collected | | | | | 4,000.00 | | GES/DA | |
| | Organise annual stakeholders performance review workshop | District wide | | Annual stakeholder performance review workshop conducted | | | | | 5,000.00 | | GES/DA | |
| | Organise inter-circuit reading competition | District wide | | Reading competition organized | | | | | | 11,000.00 | GES/DA | |
| | Organise inter-circuit sports competition | District wide | | Sports organized | | | | | | 11,500.00 | GES/DA | |
| | Organize annual district girls' camp | District wide | | Annual District girls' camp organized | | | | | | 26,653.00 | GES/DA | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|---------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------|--|------------|--------|--------------------|
| | Provide school furniture | District wide | | Desks supplied | | | | | 70,000.00 | | | GES | DA |
| | Completion of 1 No. 6 unit classroom block at Zion A&B, | Senya | | 1No. 6 Unit classroom block completed at Senya zion A&B | | | | | 100,000.00 | | | | |
| | Construction of 1 No 3 Unit & 1 No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with office and stores | Senya & Bawjiase | | 1 No. 3 & 6 unit classroom blocks constructed | | | | | 500,000.00 | | | DA | GES |
| | Constructions of Teachers quarters | Mayenda & Obodakaba | | Teachers quarters completed | | | | | 100,000.00 | | 600,000.00 | DA | GES |
| Health Delivery | Make 4 electoral areas in Sub-Districts functional (community engagement activities) | Electoral areas | | One CHP zone established and 3 electoral areas in Senya sub-district functioning | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | GHS/DA | Community leaders, |
| | Train CHOs for CHPS activities | Awutu Beraku | | CHOs trained in CHPS activities | | | | | 44,750.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Train 25 community Health management committee | Awutu Beraku & DHD | | 25 community Health management committee trained | | | | | 17,060.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Train 40 community volunteers | Awutu Beraku DHD | | 40 CV trained | | | | | 11,250.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Procure logistics for service delivery | Awutu Beraku DHD | | Logistics procured | | | | | 62,500.00 | | 50,000 | GHS | RHD, ASDA |
| | Orientate newly qualified staff and organize promotion interviews | Awutu Beraku DHD | | Newly qualified staff trained | | | | | 10,475.00 | | | GHS | ASDA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|-------|-----|------------|
| | Organize community members for NHIS registrations | District Wide | | One NHIS registration organized | | | | | 1,605.00 | | 1,605 | GHS | |
| | Validate financial data | Awutu Breku DHD | | 4 validation of financial data conducted | | | | | 4,000.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Conduct Monitoring and Supervisory visits | All health facilities | | four Monitoring and Supervision held | | | | | 16,885.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Organize 12 DHMT meetings | Awutu Beraku DHD | | 12 DHMT meetings held | | | | | 13,140.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Organize Data Validation meetings | All health facilities and CHPS Zones | | 12 data validation meetings held | | | | | 12,000.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Financial supervision and monitoring to all facilities | All health facilities and CHPS Zones | | 4 financial supervision done in all health facilities | | | | | 9,250.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Organize Staff Durbar | Awutu Beraku DHD | | 2 staff durbar held | | | | | 7,540.00 | | | GHS | |
| | Train Health staff on quality Assurance/ Customer care | Awutu Beraku DHD | | 100 health staff trained on QA/Customer care | | | | | 10,750.00 | | | GHS | RHD |
| | Purchase air time for Health Promotion | Awutu Beraku | | weekly airtime activities carried out | | | | | 28,600.00 | | | GHS | ASDA |
| | Conduct Health Fair with Free FP Services | All CHPS Zones and health centres | | 2 health fairs organized | | | | | 27,875.00 | | | GHS | PLAN GHANA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------|--|------------|---------|-----------|
| | Organize PHEMC meetings | Awutu Beraku DHD | | 4 PHEMC meetings held | | | | | 3,840.00 | | 2000 | GHS | ASDS |
| | Train health staff on Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response | Awutu Breku DHD | | 95 health staff trained in IDSR Activities | | | | | 14,070.00 | | | GHS | RHD |
| | TB quarterly review meeting | Awutu Beraku DHD | | 4 TB review meetings held | | | | | 28,440.00 | | | GHS | RHD |
| | Education, sensitization and monitoring of Malaria related activities | Awutu Beraku DHD | | Malaria related activities monitored | | | | | 17,500.00 | | 5,000 | GHS | ASDA |
| | Education, sensitization and monitoring of HIV/AIDS related act. | Awutu Beraku | | HIV/AIDS related activities monitored | | | | | 17,500.00 | | 5,000 | GHS | ASDA |
| | Conduct Integrated monitoring and Supervision | All health centres incl. private ones | | 4 Integrated Monitoring and Supervision activities conducted | | | | | 18,060.00 | | | | |
| | Construction of CHPS Compound at Ayeresu | Ayeresu | | CHPS compound constructed | | | | | 40,000.00 | | | GHS/DA | |
| | Construction of 1 No. CHPS Compound | Prioritized location | | CHPS compound constructed | | | | | 200,000.00 | | | GHS/DA | |
| | Completion of CHPS Compound at Bonsueku | Bonsueku | | CHPS compound completed | | | | | 120,000.00 | | | GHS/DA | Community |
| | Construction of 2No. Semi-detached Nurses Quarters | Awutu Beraku | | 2No. Semi-detached Nurses Quarters constructed | | | | | | | 352,376.74 | DA /DWD | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|---------|---------------------------------|
| Social Welfare and Community Development | Staff development and Capacity Building for staff | Nation wide | | 5 Number of Staff sponsored for the short courses, seminars conf. | | | | | 1,000.00 | | | DA/DC D | |
| | Provide administrative support by the end of the year. | District wide | | Number of quarterly / situational report written | | | | | 700.00 | | | DA/DC D | |
| | Organize entrepreneurial dev. / income generating skills training for existing (CBOs) e.g. Women's Groups. | District wide | | Entrepreneurship skills to Community Based Organizations organized | | | | | 700.00 | | | DA/DC D | |
| | Organize community fora (mass meetings) and study groups meetings | District wide | | Number of mass meetings organized | | | | | 1,000.00 | | | DA/DC D | |
| | Provide Extension services for Governmental and NGOs | District wide | | Extension services for govt Agencies and NGOs. provided | | | | | 300.00 | | | DA/ DSW | |
| | Handle 100 child maintenance cases for parents and guardians to provide for their children | DSW | | No. of child maintenance cases handled. | | | | | 300.00 | | | DA/ DSW | District Assembly |
| | Effectively assist the family tribunal court to handle cases related to children and families | Awutu District Magistrate Court | | No. of children and family cases handled at the family tribunal court. | | | | | 300.00 | | | DA/ DSW | Family Tribunal/Juvenile Courts |
| | Organise a quiz on the effects of Child Labour in six (6) JHS | Awutu Area Council | | Report on No. of quiz on effects of child | | | | | 1,900.00 | | | DA/ | District Assembly |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------|--|-------|------------|------------------------|
| | Schools in the District | | | labour in 6 JHS schools. | | | | | | | | DSW | |
| | Identify and register two hundred 200 persons with disability (PWD's) in District | District wide | | No. of PWD's identified in the District. | | | | | 35,000 | | | DA/ DSW | FMC |
| | Monitor all PWD's who have benefited from the 2% DACF for PWD's | District wide | | Report on all PWD's who benefited from DACF | | | | | 35,000 | | | DA/ DSW | FMC |
| | Monitor Leap beneficiaries to ensure efficient use of the money | District wide | | LEAP beneficiaries monitored | | | | | | | | DA/ DSW | Leap operational funds |
| | Routine monitoring to all day care centers and NGO's in the district | District wide | | Monitoring Report on Day Care centers in the District prepared | | | | | 400.00 | | | DA/ DSW | |
| | Identify communities with high incidence of gender based violence and child abuse | District wide | | No. of Communities with high incidence of gender-based violence and child abuse identified | | | | | 1,000 | | 5,000 | DA/ DSW | CSOs, DPs |
| | Intensify public education on topical child protection issues (trafficking, child labour, teenage pregnancy, birth registration, child marriage, drug abuse, harmful traditional practices) | District wide | | No. of public education on topical child protection issues done | | | | | 500 | | 4,500 | DA/ DSW | CSOs, DPs |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|-------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | Work with community groups to create a safe environment for children | District wide | | No. of work done with community groups to create a safe environment for children | | | | | 500 | | 4,500 | DA/ DSW | CSOs, DPs |
| | Create public awareness on the rights of the child | District wide | | No. of awareness on the rights of the child created | | | | | 500 | | 2,000 | DA/ DSW | CSOs, DPs |
| | Organize 1 day workshop for all proprietors on the need to register their day care centres and to train their care attendants | District wide | | One day workshop for all proprietors on need to register day care centres organised, and care attendants trained. | | | | | 300.00 | | | DA/ DSW | District Assembly |
| | Provide administration planning/ coordination | DSW Awutu Beraku | | Situational reports prepared. | | | | | 500.00 | | | DA/ DSW | |
| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trade, Tourism and Industrial development | Construction of Bawjiase Market (phase two) | Bontrase | | Bontrase Market constructed | | | | | 300,000 | | | DA/ DWD | |
| | Build the capacity (on various topics) of 10 viable coops and revive, reorganize, and strengthen 10 registered COOPS (economic groups) | District wide | | 20 cooperatives in trained (on various topics) by December, 2021 | | | | | 12,500.00 | | | DA/ Cooperatives | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|----------|--|----------|---------------------|--|
| | Build the capacity of 10 COOPS management committees comprising of 40 persons in leadership and groups management skills by December 2021 | District wide | | 10 cooperatives management of 40 person capacities building management skills, report on activity prepared and presented | | | | | 1,500.00 | | | DA/ Cooperatives | |
| | Inspect & audit the accounts of 80% viable coops and prepare their 2020/2021 financial statement for approval and presentation | District Wide | | 80% viable coops inspected and audited and their 2020/2021 financial statement prepared and presented by December 2021 | | | | | 500.00 | | | DA/ Cooperatives | |
| | Register up to 50% viable groups as cooperative society for their registration certificates | District wide | | Up to 50% viable coops registered for certificates by December 2021 | | | | | 500.00 | | 1,000.00 | DA/ Cooperatives | |
| | Organize stakeholders meetings for the Mgt of 10 COOPS comprising 50 persons for exchange of ideas & experience | District wide | | 2 stakeholders meetings held for 10 cooperative societies comprising 50 Management committees and persons and reports presented | | | | | 1,500.00 | | | DA/ Cooperatives | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|--|--------|-----------|
| | Support for BAC/RTF activities | Awutu Beraku | | BAC/RTF activities supported | | | | | 15,000.00 | | | DA/BAC | RTF |
| | Organise training in financial management and record keeping | Bontrase Bantama, Aberful | | Training in financial management and record keeping organized | | | | | 2,000.00 | | | BAC/DA | |
| | Counselling and follow-ups | District Wide | | Counselling and follow-ups done | | | | | 5,800.00 | | | BAC/DA | |
| | Training in Fruit & Gari processing; Beads making/soap; Mushroom cultivation; Soap making /detergent; Cosmetics/ bleach /pomade prodn; leather works designing; and Piggery | District wide | | Fruit processing training conducted in various topics of importance to their expansion and improvement | | | | | 20,300.00 | | | BAC/DA | |
| | Support Association gathering | Jei-krodua | | Association gathering supported | | | | | 2,000.00 | | | BAC/DA | |
| | Provide Investment Income | Jei-Krodua, Kesewakwan | | Investment income provided | | | | | 2,000.00 | | | BAC/DA | |
| Agricultural Development | Support governments planting for food and jobs and planting for jobs and investment programmes | District wide | | The two Governments flagship programmes supported | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | DoA | |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to sensitize 100 households on the concept of backyard | District wide | | 100 households sensitized and provided with technical | | | | | 1,600.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|-----|-----------|
| | farming in the District | | | backstop on backyard farming by December, 2021 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to link 150 cassava producers to local agro- processing units | District wide | | 150 cassava producers technically backstopped to link them with agro- processing units by Sept. 2021 | | | | | 1,550.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to organise stakeholders (farmers, agro- processors/input dealers, financial instn and NGOs) bi- annual workshop on commodity value chain | District wide | | Stakeholders (farmers, agro- processors, input dealers, NGOs etc) bi- annual workshop on commodity value chain organised by end of 2021 | | | | | 1,600.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Organize 30 farmers for educational tour to agro-processing industries in the country | District wide | | 30 farmers organised and toured agro- processing industries by Dec 2021. | | | | | 1,820.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Organize 2 Technical Review meetings for 25 Technical staff to discuss ways to improve upon extension delivery activities in the district | District wide | | 2 technical review meetings organised for 25 technical staff on ways to improve upon extension | | | | | 2,700.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|--|--|---------------|
| | | | | delivery activities by Dec. 2021 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Conduct 1-day review planning sessions for 60 stakeholders in agriculture at the District level | District wide | | 1 day review planning session organized for 60 stakeholders in agriculture by December, 2021 | | | | | 2,700.00 | | | | DoA ASDA/MoFA |
| | Conduct 48 monitoring visits by DDA on extension activities in the district | District wide | | 48 monitoring visits by DDA on extension activities conducted by December, 2021 | | | | | 3,300.00 | | | | DoA ASDA/MoFA |
| | Make 576 monitoring visits by District Agric Officers (DOAs) | District wide | | 576 monitoring visits by DAO made by December, 2021 | | | | | 10,400.00 | | | | DoA ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to conduct 2880 farm and home visits by 15 AEAs | District wide | | 2880 farm and home visits by 15 AEAs made by December, 2021 | | | | | 20,300.00 | | | | DoA ASDA/MoFA |
| | Organize 12 management meetings between DDA, 6 DAOs, annually | District wide | | 12 management meetings organized by December, 2021 | | | | | 3,140.00 | | | | DoA ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to train 20 FBOs | District wide | | 20 FBOs trained annually in | | | | | 2,700.00 | | | | DoA ASDA/MoFA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|-----|-----------|
| | annually in group dynamics, agribusiness, and records keeping and create the awareness of credit facilities available to help their work | | | group dynamics, agribusiness, and records keeping and create the awareness of credit facilities available by December, 2021 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Link the 20 FBOs annually to available sources of funding for their work | District wide | | 20 FBOs linked to available sources of funding for their work by December, 2021 | | | | | 2,700.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to construct one Livestock Demons Centre with various components | District wide | | 1 livestock demonstration center constructed by June, 2021 | | | | | 1,600.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to organize 80 sensitization sessions /education Fora on Zoo-Hygiene for 800 livestock farmers | District wide | | 80 sensitization sessions/education/Fora on Zoo-Hygiene for 800 livestock farmers organized by December, 2021 | | | | | 3,140.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to organize 1 Sensitization session | District wide | | 1 Sensitization session / education on Climate | | | | | 2,700.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|-----|-----------|
| | / education on Climate Change and Livestock Development for 100 livestock farmers | | | Change and Livestock Development for 100 livestock farmer organized by December, 2021 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to identify and build capacity of actors in small ruminant value chain concept and processes | District wide | | 15 operational areas provided with technical backstopping December, 2021 | | | | | 2,700.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to organize stakeholders' sensitization on maize production for 30 participants | District wide | | Stakeholders' sensitization workshop on maize production for 30 participants organized by Feb. 2021 | | | | | 3,600.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 20 operational areas to make 80 clinical interventions and other logistics for prophylactic and curative treatment for small ruminants | District wide | | 20 operational areas provided with technical backstopping by Dec 2021 | | | | | 2,700.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | To train 25 DoA staff on improving maize productivity | District wide | | 25 DoA staff on improving maize productivity Dec.2021 | | | | | 3,650.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Backstop 15 operational areas to conduct 2 surveys for | District wide | | 2 surveys for pests and diseases of | | | | | 6,130.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|----------|------|-----------------|
| | pests and diseases of maize annually in the district | | | maize conducted in the District by December, 2021 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Promote adoption of breeds better suited to the prevailing climate | | | Adoption of breeds better suited to the prevailing climate promoted | | | | | 1,000.00 | | 6,000.00 | ASDA | CSOs, DPs |
| | Provide extension services and training in climate smart agriculture | | | No. of extension services and training in climate smart agriculture provided | | | | | 1,000.00 | | 5,000.00 | ASDA | CSOs, DPs |
| | Annual and Mid - Year Review meetings and report writing | District wide | | Annual and Mid -Year Review meetings organized | | | | | 1,600.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| | Produce market reports annually from markets | District wide | | Market reports produced by Dec. 2021 | | | | | 1,600.00 | | | DoA | ASDA/MoFA |
| ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disaster prevention and Management | Acquisition of final disposal site | Bawjiase | | final disposal site acquired | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | EHSU | D/A |
| | Provide Union form materials & ID cards for field staff | District Wide | | Union form materials & ID cards for field staff provided | | | | | 8,500.00 | | | EHSU | Resource Person |
| | Clearing of existing heaps of refuse sites | District Wide | | Existing heaps of refuse sites | | | | | 32,000.00 | | | EHSU | D/A |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|------------|--|--|------------|--------------------|
| | and work on final disposal site | | | and work on final disposal sites cleared | | | | | | | | | |
| | Enforcement of district environmental bye laws | District Wide | | District environmental bye laws enforced | | | | | 1,000.00 | | | EHSU | DA |
| | Purchase of Office equipment and furniture | Awutu Beraku | | Office equipment purchased | | | | | 3,000.00 | | | EHSU | DA |
| | Promotion of household latrine construction and enforcement of ban on the use of pan latrines. | District Wide | | of household latrine construction promoted ban on pan latrines enforced | | | | | 1,000.00 | | | EHSU | DA |
| | Intensify house to house inspection to reduce cholera outbreak. | District Wide | | Cholera outbreak reduced | | | | | 1,500.00 | | | EHSU | DA, MIS, Trad. Aut |
| | Organise National/District clean-up exercise on National Sanitation Days | District Wide | | Monthly clean-up exercises organized | | | | | 24,000.00 | | | EHSU | DA |
| | Rehabilitate one (1) slaughter slab | Bawjiase, | | One (1) slaughter slab rehabilitated | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | EHSU | DA |
| | Sanitation Improvement Package | District Wide | | Improved sanitation in District | | | | | 170,200.00 | | | DA | DACF Sec. |
| | Fumigation | District Wide | | Fumigation done | | | | | 161,000.00 | | | DA | DACF Sec. |
| | Provide support for greening infrastructure (Planting of 200 No. trees near 20 No. Projects | District Wide | | 200 No. trees planted in 20 No. projects district wide before end of year | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | DA/ DWD | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------|--|-------|--------------|---|
| | Public Edn and awareness creation on Disaster/Risk Mgt & World Dis/Risk Reduction Day Celebration | District wide | | Public education and awareness on Disaster/Risk management created | | | | | 5,000.00 | | | DA/ | NADMO GNFS, MOFA, VET. SERVICE,GH S AND GES |
| | Capacity Building Refresher course for Zonal Co-ordinators /staff | Awutu Beraku | | Capacity of zonal co-ordinators built | | | | | 4,800.00 | | | DA/ | NADMO |
| | Natural Disaster Preparedness a. Purchasing of Mattress b. Purchase roofing sheets c. Purchasing Used Clothes d. Food & Non Food items, Pest and Insect Infestation Management | District wide | | Items procured in readiness for any unforeseen disasters | | | | | 8,000.00 | | | DA/ NADMO | Related Stakeholder (Type of Disaster) |
| | Natural Resource Conservation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Intensify research and promote awareness of climate change | District wide | | Number of awareness of climate change promoted | | | | | 2,000 | | 4,000 | DA | Forestry Commission |
| | Implement alternative livelihoods strategies to minimise impacts | District wide | | Number of alternative livelihoods strategies to minimise climate impacts implemented | | | | | 4,000 | | 4,000 | DA | Forestry Commission |
| | Intensify public education on improper waste disposal | District wide | | Number of Public education on improper | | | | | 4,000 | | | DA | Forestry Commission |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|--------|--|--------|----|---------------------|
| | | | | waste disposal conducted | | | | | | | | | |
| | Strengthen regulatory environment to provide sufficient deterrent for sanitation and pollution offences | District wide | | Regulatory environment to provide sufficient deterrent for sanitation and pollution offences strengthened | | | | | 5,000 | | | DA | Forestry Commission |
| | Promote Re-forestation | District wide | | Re-forestation promoted | | | | | 5,000 | | 10,000 | DA | Forestry Commission |
| | Restore Hectors of degraded forests, mining, dry and wet lands | District wide | | Hectors of degraded forests, mining, dry and wet lands restored | | | | | 10,000 | | 4,000 | DA | Forestry Commission |

CHAPTER SIX

6. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 Introduction

In line with the Planning guidelines provided by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) in 2014, this chapter outlines the Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements necessary at various levels and departments of the Assembly during the implementation of the DMTDP. It defines roles and responsibilities of the DPCU and all other stakeholders in accordance with the relevant statutory requirements.

The functions of the district planning coordinating units are clearly outlined the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) and other legal documents such as the 1992 Republican Constitution of Ghana and the NDPC and NDP (Systems) Acts (1994), Acts 479 and 480 respectively. Act 462 states that the DPCU is to assist the district assembly to execute designated planning functions with the NDP (Systems) Act recognizing the DPCU's planning, programming, monitoring, evaluation and coordinating functions

Section 46, sub-section 4 of the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) states that the DPCU shall be made up of a minimum of eleven officers. To perform its M&E functions effectively, the DPCU should co-opt representatives from other decentralized departments and persons from the private sector and civil society organizations whose inputs will be needed. The District Coordinating Director should lead the Group and be responsible for convening meetings, issuing of circulars to Heads of Departments of the DA, etc. The District Planning Officer shall act as the secretary and ensure participation of all stakeholders. There should be gender balance in the membership of the DPCU.

6.1.1 Roles of DPCU

To fulfil its M&E functions, the DPCU shall perform the following roles and responsibilities:

- 1) Directly responsible for the development and implementation of the District M&E Plan
- 2) Convene quarterly DMTDP performance review meetings with all stakeholders. It is important that representatives of the NDPC and RPCU attend the quarterly meetings.
- 3) Undertake periodic project site inspections
- 4) Liaise with RPCU to agree on development goals and objectives
- 5) Develop indicators for measuring change and ensure that they are disaggregated by location, age, sex, disability and other socioeconomic as well as environmental issues
- 6) Collect and collate inputs from the sub-district levels for preparation of the District APR
- 7) Provide support to GSS to undertake national surveys and census
- 8) Produce District Annual Progress Reports and make recommendation for policy review
- 9) Conduct Mid-term and Terminal Evaluations of the DMTDP
- 10) Facilitate dissemination and public awareness on GSGDA II, the Annual Progress Reports and other documents from NDPC at district and sub-district levels.

6.1.2 Role of Traditional Authorities and Civil Society Organizations

The role of the above mentioned interest groups are as indicated in the NDPC guideline is as follows:

i. Traditional Authorities and CSOs

Traditional Authorities (who include Chiefs and Queen Mothers), the Youth and Civil Society Organizations (which include Non-Government Organizations-NGOs, Community Based Organizations –CBOs, voluntary, professional and faith-based organizations, universities, research institutions, think-tanks, the media, etc.) play several roles as producers and users of M&E data and information. The participation of TAs and CSOs in the NDPF monitoring can add real value to the process itself and its policy outcomes. TAs and CSOs have contacts with the people at the grassroots and are therefore well positioned to express the views and experiences of people whose needs the NDPF aims to address. On the whole, TAs and CSOs can hold MDAs and DA more accountable and responsible for the delivery of goods and services as well as exposing malpractices, corruption and choices which do not benefit those needs the NDPF is supposed to address.

TAs and CSOs, as partners in social and economic development, are a source of independent and useful information and perspectives on how the Das and other key government officials are performing. Specifically CSOs play important roles in the M&E framework as follows:

- 1) Provide an independent view on policy formulation and implementation of NDPF programmes and projects
- 2) Serve on the CSPG, especially during the preparation of the Annual progress Report
- 3) Collaborate with RPCUs and DPCUs to undertake policy, programme and project reviews and assessments
- 4) Undertake social and gender audits of budget release, DACF, funds from Development Partners as well as internally generated funds
- 5) Assist NDPC, Sectors and Districts to disseminate the national, sector and district APRs
- 6) Strengthen advocacy on socio-economic and cross-cutting issues such as environment, gender disability, minorities, vulnerable and the excluded

6.1.3 Role of Development Partners

Development partners (DPs) can play a significant role in shaping and enhancing M&E at the district level. Specifically, DPs could:

- 1) Support the strengthen of the district-level institutional framework for evidence based planning, monitoring and evaluation
- 2) Provide support to enhance capacity building in M&E for the preparation and implementation of the district M&E Plan
- 3) Assist government agencies to develop an efficient Management Information Systems (MIS)

6.2 Monitoring Matrix

The DPCU, in collaboration with the Commission, selected some core indicators and district indicators to be tracked as input into the national Annual Progress Report. The core and district indicators are categorised into input, output, outcomes and impact indicators respectively in relation to the adopted policy objectives. The table below gives the detail indicators and other details.

Table 40: Monitoring Matrix

| LTNDP Goal: From 2018-2021 NMTDF | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------|---------------|---------|------|------|------|----------------|----------------------|---|
| 2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2017 | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | | |
| Increase percentage of internal revenue generation | % | Output | 5 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | | Once every month | DA Management, Revenue collectors, DWD, PPD |
| Increase number of projects funded by IGF | Number | Output | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| 2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage increase in SMEs supported and developed | % | Output | - | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | | Quarterly | BAC, REP, DA |
| SMEs supported with loans | % | Output | | 28 | - | - | 35 | | Quarterly | BAC, REP, DA |
| Change in income levels of rural SME operators as a result of expansion support | % | Outcome | | | | | | | | |
| 2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Improve production efficiency and yield; and Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yield of selected crops, livestock and Fish | % change | Output | 2 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 8 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|---------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|-------------|--------------------|
| Number of Extension staff as against farmers | Ratio | Output | 1:5700 | :5000 | :4500 | :4000 | :3500 | | Bi-annually | DA, DOA, CSOs |
| Use of improved technology and inputs | % | Output | 15 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | | Quarterly | DA, DOA, CSOs |
| 2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Improve Post-Harvest Management | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reduction in post-harvest losses | % | Outcome | | | | | | | | |
| 2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Change in tourist arrivals | % | Output | | | | | | | | |
| 2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross Enrolment Rate (indicate the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling- regardless of age- as proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group) | % | Outcome | | | | | | | Quarterly | DA, GES, CSOs |
| Primary | | | 161.9 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | |
| JHS | | | 121.3 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | |
| SHS | | | | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | |
| Net admission Rate in Primary Schools (indicates Primary One enrolment of pupils age 6 years) | % | Outcome | 115 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | |
| Classroom blocks needed to be constructed | Number | Output | 15 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 5 | | Quarterly | DA, GES, CSOs |
| 2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health facilities constructed | Number | Output | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | Quarterly | DA, DWD. GHS, CSOs |
| Maternal Mortality ratio (number of deaths due to | Ratio | Outcome | 0/ | 0/ | 0/ | 0/ | 0/ | | Quarterly | DA, GHS, CSOs |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------|------|------|------|------|------|--|-----------|--------------------|
| pregnancy and childbirths per 100,000 live births) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under five mortality rate (number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age of five per 1000 live births) | % | Outcome | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Quarterly | DA, GHS, CSOs |
| Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population | Number | Outcome | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Quarterly | DA, GHS, CSOs |
| HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 years HIV positive) | % | Outcome | 0.06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Quarterly | DA, GHS, CSOs |
| 2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Harness demographic dividend | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training | Proportion | Outcome | 169 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600 | | Quarterly | DA, BAC, CSOs |
| 2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population with sustainable access to safe water sources | % | Outcome | 63 | 65 | 68 | 70 | 72 | | Quarterly | DA, DWD, CSOs |
| 2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine) | Proportion (%) | Outcomes | 14.7 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 50 | | Quarterly | DA, EHU, DWD, CSOs |
| Landfill sites | Number | Output | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | Monthly | DA, EHU, DWD, CSOs |
| 2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Promote economic empowerment of women | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls' and | Ratio | Outcome | 1.08 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | | Quarterly | DA, GES, CSOs |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---------|----|----|----|----|----|--|-----------|---------------------------|
| boys' enrolment rates the balance of parity is 1.00) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of women in gainful employment | % | Outcome | | | | | | | | |
| 2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reduction in Child trafficking | % | Outcome | | | | | | | | |
| Increase in income levels of disabled and other vulnerable groups | % | Outcome | | | | | | | | |
| Reported cases of abuse (children, women and men) | Number | Output | | | | | | | | |
| 2018-2021 NMTDF Objective (s): Expand forest conservation areas; and Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hectors of degraded forests, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored | | | | | | | | | Quarterly | DA, Forestry Dept, CSOs |
| Forests | | | | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | | | |
| Mining | | | | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| Dry and Wetland | | | | - | - | - | - | | | |
| 2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services | | | | | | | | | | |
| Roads maintained /rehabilitated | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trunk roads (in km) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban roads (in km) | Proportion/length | Output | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | Quarterly | DA, DWD, Urban Roads CSOs |
| Feeder roads (in km) | Proportion/length | Output | 10 | 24 | 24 | 15 | 30 | | Quarterly | DA, DWD, Urban Roads CSOs |
| 2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Expand the digital landscape | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tele density/ Penetration rate | Rate | Outcome | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

6.3 Arrangements for Data Collection, Collation, Analysis and use of Results

The DPCU has planned collect Monitoring data through the following methods and processes:

- The departments of the Assembly operates in the rural communities and directly deal with the citizens. They therefore have data on the people they deal with and can also get data through informal and formal conversations with them during the performance of their duties. Departmental data is therefore guaranteed from the departments of the Assembly
- In the area of Revenue mobilisation, Revenue collectors would be given targets in the form of amounts generated and the number of people and items (properties, businesses) revenue was generated from. This would help measure indicators properly during monitoring and evaluation exercises.
- Once a while national service personnel working with the Assembly would be deployed with prepared questions to collect some specific data for decision making

In terms of Collation and processing of the data, the Planning Unit of the Assembly would be the main collation point. Collation would be done through organization of DPCU (where special invitations with be given to CSOs who have relevant data) meetings where the departments would be pre-informed to submit their data for processing. Series of meetings would be organized to process the data for proper decision making and monitoring.

Data analysis would also be done at the DPCU meetings with special invitation given to relevant staff who have skills in data analysis with analysis softwares. Analysis would be generated from the results of the project in relations to the indicators (core and district specific) and targets of the DMTDP.

As part of the monitoring process, the DPCU has develop programme/project register based on the PoA with details on activities such as start time, costs, location and source of funding, expected completion date and status of project and their implications for the achievement of the goals and objectives of the DMTDP. The register would be updated regularly. This register would be complemented by the data collection sheet/matrix as below:

6.3.1 Data collection/result matrix

Table 41:

| Indicator | Data collection period | Data collection method | Data Disaggregation | Results |
|---|--|---|----------------------------|--|
| Increase percentage of internal revenue generation | End of every month up the December | Quarterly review meetings with revenue collectors on revenue targets and achievements | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20% increment in IGF as per targets of collectors |
| Increase number of projects funded by IGF | November to December | Budget review meetings and field visits of projects | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purchase of Generator - Rehabilitation of structures |
| Percentage increase in SMEs supported and developed | First 10 days of every ensuing quarter | Field survey of SMEs supported and developed | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20% income increase for first year - 25% increase in income for second year - 30% income increase for third year, and - 35% income increase for fourth year |
| Number of SMEs supported with loans | End of every quarter | Record books and field surveys of SMEs supported with loans | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expanded SMEs and - Increase in staff employed in SMEs |
| Change in income levels of rural SME operators as a result of expansion support | End of every quarter | Record books and field surveys of SMEs supported with loans | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved social living of SME operators - Expansion of SMEs and - Increase in staff employed by SMEs |
| Yield of selected crops, livestock and Fish | End of every product season | Field surveys to farms, livestock pens and fishing sites after harvest seasons | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in product levels for crops - Increase in production levels of livestock products |

| | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|--|--|
| | | | | - Increase in fish production levels |
| Number of Extension staff as against farmers | December every year | Records of recruitments and field surveys | | - Increase in number of extension service staff by 40% - Improved production by 50% |
| Use of improved technology and inputs | End of production season | Field demonstrations, observations and surveys | | - 50% of farmers use modern technology and inputs - Improved production by 50% |
| Reduction in post-harvest losses | End of production season | Field Surveys and observations of farmers | | - 80% reduction in post-harvest losses |
| Change in tourist arrivals | December of every year | Field Surveys and observations of tourism facilities and events | | - Improved tourism facilities - 70% of tourists visits to sites in District |
| Gross Enrolment Rate Primary JHS SHS Net admission Rate in Primary Schools | October every year | Data from Circuit and field visits to schools | | - Reduction in over-populated rates |
| Classroom blocks needed to be constructed | December every year | Site meetings, fields inspections and end of year Monitoring exercise | | - 2 No. Classroom blocks constructed every year for four years - 80% reduction in over-populated classrooms |
| Health facilities constructed | December every year | Site meetings, fields inspections and end of year Monitoring exercise | | - 2 No. Classroom blocks constructed every year for four years |

| | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | | | | - Improved access to health care in rural settings |
| Maternal Mortality ratio (number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirths per 100,000 live births) | End of every quarter of each year | Records of health facilities and field surveys to health facilities | | - 0% deaths due to pregnancy and childbirths per 100,000 live births |
| Under five mortality rate (number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age of five per 1000 live births) | End of every quarter of each year | Records of health facilities and field surveys to health facilities | | - 0% deaths occurring between birth and exact age of five per 1000 live births |
| Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population | End of every quarter of each year | Records of health facilities and field surveys to health facilities | | - 0% fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population |
| HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 years HIV positive) | End of every quarter of each year | Records of health facilities and field surveys to health facilities | | - 0% of adult population, 15-49 years being HIV positive |
| Unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training | End of every quarter of each year | Field surveys | | - 50% of unemployed youth engaged in youth employment initiatives |
| Population with sustainable access to safe water sources | End of every quarter of each year | Surveys of communities with and without potable water facilities | | - 70% of population enjoying portable water facilities - 100% repair of all broken down boreholes |
| Population with access to improved sanitation (toilet facilities) | End of every quarter of each year | Surveys of communities improved sanitation facilities | | - 70% of population enjoying improved sanitation |
| Landfill sites | End of every month | Field surveys of sites and communities | | - 100% of communities cleaned |
| Gender Parity Index | October every year | Data from Circuit and field visits to schools | | - 1.00 gender parity in all schools |

| | | | | |
|--|----------------------|---|--|--|
| Number of women in gainful employment | December every year | Field surveys | | - 50% of unemployed women gainfully employed |
| Reduction in Child trafficking | December each year | Field surveys of fishing and other farming communities | | - 0% of child trafficked during the course of the years |
| Increase in income levels of disabled and other vulnerable groups | December each year | Field surveys on beneficiaries of LEAP and communities | | - Improved living condition of beneficiaries |
| Reported cases of abuse (children, women and men) | Monthly updates | Field Survey to Police stations to get data on reported cases | | - 100% reduction in cases of abuses of all forms |
| Hectors of degraded forests, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored Forests Mining Dry and Wetland | End of every quarter | Field surveys of communities with these natural resources | | - 80% of degraded forest restored - 100% of sand winning lands restored - 100% of all wetlands in the district protected |
| Roads maintained /rehabilitated | | | | |
| Trunk roads (in km) | | | | |
| Urban roads (in km) | Quarterly | Field surveys of roads | | - 5km of urban roads maintained |
| Feeder roads (in km) | Quarterly | Field surveys of roads | | - 24km of feeder roads maintained - 100% of all feeder roads reshaped and 50% sealed |
| Tele density/ Penetration rate | December every year | Field surveys of communities | | - 90% of communities enjoying at least one telephone network |
| | | | | |

6.5 Reporting Arrangement

The format for the preparation and submission of quarterly and annual reports on their M&E activities to NDPC through the RCCs and other relevant stakeholders presented as follows

Box 14: Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports Format

A. Title Page

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

B. Introduction

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

C. M&E Activities Report

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

D. The Way Forward

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

6.6 Communication Strategy

Effective communication of the district's programmes, projects, activities is a significant aspect in the achievements of the Awutu Senya District's Medium Term Plan (2014-2017). It is against this background that all MMDAs are expected to develop a communication strategy so as to properly disseminate them.

The District Assembly requires frequent communication between colleagues, management staff, human resources and the assembly members within the organization and those outside the organization such as traditional authorities, land owners, clients and the general public. The communication strategy requires that, all the relevant stakeholders are informed and that the public is educated and participate in the process of achieving the District's Medium Term Plan. This communication strategy is designed to inform, raise awareness and create consensus about the programmes for the planned period. Therefore, a team would be set up to ensure that the planned programmes are effectively communicated for everyone to appreciate it. Additionally, all stakeholders must be sensitized so that there is a common understanding of the fundamental objectives and benefits of the District's Medium Term Plan (2014-2017).

6.6.1 Objectives

The objectives of the communication strategy are as follows;

1. To enhance and improve information flow and communication between the programme and key stakeholders.
2. To create effective partnership between the District Assembly and the stakeholders in the District.
3. To inform and educate the general public on the benefits and programs of the District Medium Term Plan (2014-2017)

6.6.2 Situational Analysis

The committee established will ensure that communication on the DMTP is continuous. Consultations in the preparation of the District's Medium Term Plan should be intensified. The engagement of all departments in the preparation of this document should not be avoided to represent relevant themes of the Plan.

A series of communication consultation activities is expected in the preparation of the plan and they are as follows;

- Preparation of the communication matrix
- Presentation to Chief Executive, Coordinating Director, Presiding Member and Assembly Members.
- Meeting with Traditional Leaders and Opinion leaders
- Public forum at Durbar grounds to engage selected people of the district including market women, artisans, operators etc.
- Meeting with security service agencies such as the District Police and Fire Service
- Street announcements, radio announcement and presentation

6.7 Communication matrix

Table 42:

| Activity | Purpose | Audience | Method/Tool | Timeframe | Responsibility |
|---|--|--|---|--------------------|---|
| Staff training on the DMTP | To enable the staff understand the vision and direction of the District Assembly | DCE, Heads of department, Senior Staff and Junior Staff of the District Assembly | Workshop, Telephone | 3 days in the week | DCD, Planning Officer |
| Community Sensitization with the general public | To inform the general public on the intended plans in the DMTP | Community members, Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members | Focus Groups, Meetings, Telephones | Quarterly | DCD/DPO, Chairman of DPCU |
| | To enhance public dissemination the projects and plans carried out in the District | | Radio, Meetings | Bi-annual | DPCU |
| Briefings at the Assembly Meetings | To update Assembly members on the status of implementation on the DMTP | DCE, Presiding Member, MP, Assembly Members, Heads of Department | Power Point, Presentations, Discussions | Quarterly | DCD/DCE, Presiding member Planning Officer, |
| Presentations to members of the DPCU | To draw awareness on the activities to be done in the DMTP | DPCU Members, | Round table discussions | Quarterly | DPCU, DCD, Planning Officer |
| Evaluation findings and communication | To ascertain outcomes and impacts of projects and programmes | Beneficiaries of interventions and DPCU | Fora and DPCU meetings | Annually | Consultant, DPCU, DCD, Planning Officer |

6.8 Evaluation

Evaluation is key activity for the Districts to conduct and therefore must plan and budget for it. Some of the key steps to be considered during Evaluation include the following:

- i. Assessing the need for an evaluation (detailed background the need would be given).
- ii. Developing clear ideas on the rationale and objectives of the evaluation.
- iii. Determining the type of evaluation to undertake.
- iv. Specifying the methods, scope and timing of the evaluation.
- v. Identifying and analysing stakeholders.
- vi. Estimating the costs involved which should be factored into the budget of the AAP.
- vii. Preparing Terms of Reference (TOR) and contractual agreements based on items (i) to (iv) above. The TOR should be prepared by the DPCU in collaboration with stakeholders. It is important to have a broad agreement on the TOR because it will form the basis for the evaluation exercise. More importantly, the TOR will be the formal reference for the consultant or team of consultants to be recruited.
- viii. Recruiting a consultant or a team in accordance with the provisions of the Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663).
- ix. Organising meetings to discuss the inception and draft reports with stakeholders.
- x. Organising a validation meeting with stakeholders before submission of the final report.
- xi. Disseminating the results and acting on the findings and recommendations as part of the dissemination and communications strategy

6.8.1 Stakeholder Analysis

Table 43:

| Stakeholders | Classification | Needs/interests/responsibility | Involvement in M&E activities |
|-------------------------|----------------|---|--|
| NDPC | Primary | Provides guidelines for DMTDP, Capacity building and policy direction | M & E plan preparation, evaluations, M&E results dissemination |
| LGSS | Primary | Job analysis and staff recruitment | Supervision and inspection of projects |
| MLGRD | Primary | Policy direction | Supervision and inspection of projects, social accountability |
| DACF secretariat | Primary | Provision of financial resources | |
| RCC | Primary | Capacity building, advisory services. Technical assistance | Plan preparation, data collection, projects inspection |
| DA | Primary | Adoption and implementation of plans, programmes and projects | M&E plan preparation, implementation, supervision, projects inspection |
| Members of parliament | Primary | Being part of the adoption process by the General Assembly | |
| Traditional authorities | Primary | | |
| Consultants | Secondary | | Evaluations |

| | | | |
|-------|-----------|--|---------------------------------|
| Media | Secondary | | Communication of M&E results |
|-------|-----------|--|---------------------------------|

6.8.2 Evaluation Matrix

Table 43:

| Evaluation Criteria | Evaluation Questions | | Data Needed | Data Sources | Data Collection Methods |
|---------------------|---|--|---|--|---|
| | Main Questions | Sub- Questions | | | |
| Relevance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How relevant is the project to you - How would you prioritise the project among all needs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How did the intervention solve your problems - What are some of the reasons why the intervention ranks high in your priority list | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raw data from beneficiaries - Records from offices | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary sources - Secondary sources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formal questionnaire - Community durbar - Observation |
| Efficiency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It's the intervention worth it - Is there value for money in terms of the cost of intervention | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has the intervention come at the right time or not | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raw data from beneficiaries - Records from offices | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary sources - Secondary sources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formal questionnaire - Community durbar - Observation |
| Effectiveness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What would be the effect of the intervention on you | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In what form would the benefit you | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raw data from beneficiaries - Records from offices | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary sources - Secondary sources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formal questionnaire - Community durbar - Observation |
| Impact | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is the impact of the intervention - How did the intervention impact on you | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What form of positive change has the intervention had on the community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raw data from beneficiaries - Records from offices | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary sources - Secondary sources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formal questionnaire - Community durbar - Observation |
| Sustainability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do you think the intervention is sustainable | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What would you do to ensure that the intervention last long | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raw data from beneficiaries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary sources - Secondary sources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formal questionnaire - Community durbar |

| | | | | | |
|--------|---|--|------------------------|--|---------------|
| | - What do you think can be done to ensure the intervention las long | | - Records from offices | | - Observation |
| Others | | | | | |

6.10.1 Participatory M&E

Participatory M&E (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 are PM&E methods which have been discussed in detail in the National M&E Manual and would be used accordingly:

- i. Participatory Rural Appraisal.
- ii. Citizen Report Card.
- iii. Community Score Card.
- iv. Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys.

The DPCUs would consider the following steps in planning for PM&E:

- i. Deciding on the need for PM&E.
- ii. Deciding on the PM&E method to use.
- iii. Identifying the key stakeholders.
- iv. Identifying a lead facilitator.
- v. Determining the performance questions.
- vi. Determining the resources and time available.
- vii. Defining a TOR for the lead facilitator or consultant.
- viii. Training the team to carry out the PM&E.
- ix. Disseminating the results and acting on the findings and recommendations as part of the dissemination and communication strategy.