

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW/PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Ghana has demonstrated its commitment to the decentralization of political and administrative authority in decision making to the districts as a means of promoting effective community participation in decisions concerning their own wellbeing over the last two and half decades. In pursuance of this policy, a number of measures were initiated among which were the creation of two hundred and sixteen (216) districts in the country, the decentralization of a number of central government functions to lower levels, and the establishment of District Assemblies as the political and administrative authorities at the district level. It goes without mention that the Unit Committees and Area Councils also play a major role in the decentralisation process. The District Assembly is expected to initiate and coordinate the processes of planning, programming, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of District Development Plans. The District Assemblies and the various organs are expected to carry out medium and long term planning including integration of population policies and issues, as they pertain to the needs of particular Districts and communities. These District Assemblies have as well been charged with the responsibility of mobilizing local resources for the implementation of the plans they prepare. However, this has been a major challenge for most District Assemblies especially newly created district such as the Dormaa West District Assembly where the internally generated funds is nothing to write home about.

The Dormaa West District being one of the twenty-seven Administrative Districts in the Brong Ahafo Region has both rural and urban characteristics. It is dominated mainly by the agricultural sector with other productive activities, which include small-scale industries, commercial activities and services. The agricultural activities and small-scale industries within the district are operated mostly through the use of traditional methods, resulting in low outputs and consequently, low incomes for the people. The district, however, notwithstanding the challenges outlined above has potential resources such as availability of large tracks of arable lands, which, through proper planning and efficient management can be harnessed for its overall development.

1.2 STATUS OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS UNDER GSGDA II

This section reviews the status of the performance of the District Assembly in the implementation of programmes and projects based on the thematic areas outlined in the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) document:-

1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability;
2. Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector;
3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management;
4. Oil and Gas Development;
5. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements;
6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment;
7. Transparent and Accountable Governance

The review is to enable the District Assembly evaluate the extent to which its implementation of programmes and projects has gone. To achieve this, the objectives of the three thematic areas covered by the plan are compared with planned activities and the status of their implementation. The status of the programmes and projects could be either completed, on-going, at stand-still, suspended or not implemented at all. The outcome of the review is that it is expected to provide lessons and best practices for the preparation and implementation of District Medium-Term Development Plan (2014-2017) based on the thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II), namely;

1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability;
2. Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector;
3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management;
4. Oil and Gas Development;
5. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements;
6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment;
7. Transparent and Accountable Governance

1.2.1 Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic stability

The objectives under this theme were to improve fiscal revenue mobilisation and public expenditure management. Two (2) out of four (4) of the activities that were proposed were fully

implemented. The activities included; Organise refresher training for revenue collectors, supervisors and monitoring team members, Award best revenue collectors and supervisors, Create and update a District database system and Involve staff of Information Services Department and NCCE in tax education

1.2.2 Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

The role played by the private sector in the development of the district economy cannot be overlooked at. Their contributions in terms of production and employment bring the agenda of the district economy into reality. Hence the need arose for the formulation of programmes under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda. Under this theme, the Assembly proposed the following; Encourage the establishment of financial institutions in the district, Provide 20No. Lockable Market Stores, Support for BAC/REP to embark on training activities (Training of Women in Oil Palm Processing, Soap Making and Cassava Processing, Auto Workers) and Rehabilitate 1No. Meat Shop at Nkrankwanta. All the activities were implemented.

1.2.3 Accelerated Agriculture modernization and Sustainable Natural Resources Management

Six (6) out of the nine (9) activities proposed under this thematic area were implemented in the district. These included; Posting of 3 AEAs, procurement of refuse containers, and the establishment cocoa nurseries.

1.2.4 Oil and Gas Development

The District Assembly was not engaged in any activity related to oil and gas development.

1.2.6 Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

The main areas of focus under this thematic area were the provision of basic amenities such as schools, health, water and sanitation that will help improve the living conditions of people. Measuring the performance of the Assembly, 48 new boreholes were constructed whilst 5 old ones were mechanised. Three (3) new public toilet facilities were also provided to help improve upon sanitation. These milestones were not achieved by the Assembly in isolation but through the involvement of partner organisations in its development agenda.

1.2.5 Human Development, Productivity and Employment

This thematic area focused mainly on the development of human resources in the district as well as creating opportunities for employment generation. In this regard, training for both Assembly and Area Council Staff, the provision of maternal and child health services, construction of additional classroom blocks among others were proposed to be implemented by the Assembly.

Malaria control programmes, NID as well as HIV/AIDS prevention programmes were also supported by the Assembly to help improve upon the health status of the human resources in the district. People With Disability (PWDs) were also not left out during the formulation of activities for the planned period. During the period under review, the Assembly supported a total of 123 PWDs to acquire employable skills in the district.

1.2.7 Transparent and Accountable Governance

The Assembly outlined eleven (11) activities to be undertaken under this thematic during the planned period. Out of these eleven (11) activities, nine (9) were successfully implemented. Delay in the release of funds particularly the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) mainly contributed the inability of the Assembly to implement all the activities. In spite of these challenges, the Assembly was able to procure 7 desktop computers and accessories, 5 laptops, 1 photocopier and 7 printers for the various departments to augment their operations. In addition, the security services in the district were provided the necessary logistics for their operations. For instance, a motorbike was procured for the Cocoa Task Force to curb the smuggling of cocoa and other products into neighboring La Cote D'Ivoire. Monitoring of projects and programmes was also done effectively resulting in the high quality of works done by contractors in the district.

1.2.8 Performance Review Questions

The following questions were asked during the performance review:

1. Are we on track to achieve the overall goal of the DMTDP, and for that matter the GSGDA II, the seven over-arching thematic objectives / key results areas / targets and the sector specific objectives/targets?
2. What progress has there been on the implementation of the core MTDP projects?

3. Which areas of the MTDP implementation have been most and least successful and why?
4. Are the general constraints to the delivery of results still valid/how have they changed since 2013?
5. To what extent have resource allocations and priority investments changed to reflect MTDP priorities?
6. To what extent have the assumptions behind the MTDP financing strategy been valid and what could be done to increase the funding envelope for MTDP?
7. How coherent is the MTDP with the GSGDA II, linking priorities with objectives and how can the results framework be improved for the next MTDP?

1.2.9 Objectives of the Performance Review

The overall objective of the performance review is to assess the performance of the Assembly in terms of the implementation of the DMTDP (2014-2017). However, the specific objectives are to;

1. Ascertain whether the Assembly is on track in achieving the overall goal of the DMTDP, and for that matter the GSGDA II seven over-arching thematic objectives / key results areas / targets and the sector specific objectives/targets
2. Determine the progress made on the implementation of the core DMTDP Projects
3. Ascertain the areas of the DMTDP which have been most and least successful and the reason thereto
4. Identify the general constraints/challenges to the delivery of the DMTDP
5. Determine the extent of validity of the assumptions of the DMTDP Financing Strategy and how they could increase the funding envelop of the Assembly
6. Determine the impact of change of resource allocation and priority investment on DMTDP priorities
7. Determine how coherent the DMTDP is with the GSGDA II through the linking of priorities with objectives in order to use the results to improve subsequent DMTDPs.

1.2.10 Methodology

The overall approach to the performance review included:

1. A desk review of background documentation, to refine and agree on the review questions, and to create matrices showing how evidence would be collected and analysed;
2. Discussion forums with representatives of decentralized departments, private sector, civil society organisations (CSOs) and development partners;
3. A series of key informant meetings on each thematic area, focused on the review questions;
4. Analysis of data and collation of documented evidence;
5. Meetings with decentralized departments and other key persons to obtain data and opinion surrounding MTDP's implementation at local level;
6. Internal meetings to peer review the quality and robustness of analysis and interpretation;
7. Preparation of the zero draft thematic reports;
8. A Stakeholder Forum with all MMDA key persons, decentralized departments and institutions, civil society organisations to present data and get feedback on progress.

The process of preparing the annual performance review has to be participatory. Since various stakeholders were actively involved in the preparation and implementation of the plan, it is imperative to engage them at this stage in order for everybody to appreciate the overall progress the District has made so far. The involvement of the all stakeholders in the performance review is essential to ensure ownership of the report as well as ensuring that the report reflects the actual progress of implementation of the DMTDP. The preparation of the performance review report was led by the DPCU in collaboration with the Area/Town Councils; Heads of Departments, Civil Society Organizations and Chiefs. The process involved the engagement of technical experts with the relevant background and knowledge in the respective thematic areas. Various stakeholders at the District levels should be engaged in a workshop to collect and collate disaggregated data for the performance review.

Draft report was shared with stakeholders and a meeting organized for stakeholders to validate the data and the draft report. Comments received at the validation meeting were incorporated into the

report and a revised draft report produced. The revised draft report was peer reviewed by stakeholders before being submitted to the NDPC

Progress on the Core Projects/Programmes

- How many projects are on track to completion?
- How many projects are off-track?
- How many projects are likely to be completed by the end of the current MTDP?
- How many projects are not likely to be completed by the end of the current MTDP?
- How many projects have not made any tangible progress at the time performance review?
- What factors have contributed to the slow progress on the projects
- What effort is in place to fast track the implementation of projects?

Core strategic projects identified for implementation in the current DMTDP have been assessed below. The MTR has observed that so far most of the core projects have experienced significant progress on their implementation. The majority has been started and is at advanced stages of completion. out of the core projects are on track at varying levels of progress. About 2.1% of the projects are said to be off-track. However, the review has found that even the projects that were said to be on track may not be substantially completed in the remaining part of the current MTDP, owing to the current low level of funding. Some of the projects that will definitely not be completed by the end of this MTDP period include:

- Procure and place eight (8) refuse containers at vantage points
- Construct 1No. Community Day Senior High School

Some projects were found to have made no tangible progress by the time of the MTR. These included initiatives such as;

- Construction of 1No. poultry products marketing facility
- Procure a Grader for the Assembly

A number of factors have contributed to the slow progress on core projects. The main factor has been the slow mobilisation of the required resources for the projects. A number of projects have also been slowed down by the amount of technical preparations required before implementation can commence.

However, despite the slow progress on some of the projects, the review has observed that on a number of these projects there is some progress on initial implementation activities such as designing, feasibility studies, contracting procedures, community mobilisation, or initial dialogue between the key project stakeholders. There have also been some efforts to fast-track implementation of some of the projects. For example, the review has noted that Assembly has written a number of proposals to development partners for support. Below, progress of each of the MTDP projects is assessed.

Table 1.1: Assessment of Progress of Core DMTDP Projects

Period	Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability				
	Policy Objective: Improve fiscal resource mobilization				
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)		MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks	
2014	Organise refresher training for revenue collectors, supervisors and monitoring team members	-	1	1	Fully implemented (A 3-day training workshop organised for revenue collectors and supervisors)
2015			1	-	Not implemented (No training programme organised. Funds earmarked for training used for the procurement of street naming items by the MLGRD)
2016			1	1	Fully implemented (A 2-day refresher training workshop organised for revenue collectors and supervisors)
2017			1	-	Not implemented (Training yet to be organised)
	Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability				
	Policy Objective: Improve fiscal resource mobilization				
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)		MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks	
2014	-	-	-	No activity in 2016	
2015	Award best revenue collectors and supervisors	-	1	-	Not implemented

2016	-		-	-	No activity in 2016
2017	Award best revenue collectors and supervisors		1	-	Not implemented (Activity expected to be undertaken by end of 2017)
Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability					
Policy Objective: Improve fiscal resource mobilization					
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	-		-	-	No activity in 2014
2015	Create and update a District database system		1	-	Not implemented
2016	-		-	-	No activity in 2014
2017	Create and update a District database system				Not implemented (However, activity expected to be undertaken by end of 2017)
Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability					
Policy Objective: Improve fiscal resource mobilization					
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	Involve staff of Information Services Department and NCCE in tax education	1	1	1	Fully implemented (Staff of NCCE involved in tax education in 5 communities)
2015			1	2	Fully implemented (Staff of NCCE involved in two (2) tax education exercises in 12 communities and the collection of revenue)
2016			1	1	Fully implemented (Staff of NCCE involved in tax education on the Radio)
2017			1	-	Not implemented (However, activity expected to be undertaken by end of 2017)
Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector					
Policy Objective: Develop micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME)					
Period	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	-	1	-	-	-

2015	Encourage the establishment of financial institutions in the district	Financial Institution (Nkrankwanta Area Rural Bank)	1	1	Fully implemented (GN Bank established and operational in the district capital)
2016	-		-	-	-
2017	Encourage the establishment of financial institutions in the district		1	-	Not implemented (However, activity expected to be undertaken by end of 2017)
Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector					
Policy Objective: Develop micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME)					
Broad Project/Activity		Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	-	40No. Lockable Store	-	-	-
2015	-		-	-	-
2016	Provide 20No. Lockable Market Stores		20No. Lockable Stores	16No. Lockable Market Stores	On-going (Plastering on-going for 16No. Lockable Market Stores)
2017	Provide 20No. Lockable Market Stores		20No. Lockable Stores	16No. Lockable Market Stores	On-going (Plastering on-going for 16No. Lockable Market Stores)
Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector					
Policy Objective: Develop micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME)					
Broad Project/Activity		Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	Support for BAC/REP to embark on training activities; Training of Women in Oil Palm Processing, Soap Making and Cassava Processing, Auto Workers	1 training programme	1	-	Not implemented
2015	Support for BAC/REP to embark on training activities		1	1	Fully implemented (training programmes organised by BAC for oil palm processors)
2016	Support for BAC/REP to		1	2	Fully implemented (2

	embark on training activities				training programmes organised by BAC for oil palm processors and auto workers in April and September)
2017	Support for BAC/REP to embark on training activities		1		Not implemented (However, activity expected to be undertaken by end of 2017)
	Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector				
	Policy Objective: Develop micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME)				
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	Rehabilitate 1No. Meat Shop	1	1	1	Fully implemented (1No. Meat Shop rehabilitated)
2015	-		-	-	-
2016	-		-	-	-
2017	-		-	-	-

Period	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management					
	Policy Objective: Improve agricultural productivity					
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators				
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks	
2014	Establish cocoa nursery to produce hybrid seedlings for sale to farmers.	-	1	-	Not implemented	
2015	-		-	-	-	
2016	Establish cocoa nursery to produce hybrid seedlings for sale to farmers.		2	3	Fully implemented (3 nursery sites established at KKK, Diabaakrom and Krakrom)	
2017	-		-	-	-	
	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management					
	Policy Objective: Improve agricultural productivity					
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators				
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks	
2014	Support FBOs to acquire skills in production of cocoa seedlings for sale to members	-	1	-	Not implemented	
2015			-	-	-	
2016			2	3	Fully implemented (3 nursery sites established at KKK, Diabaakrom and Krakrom)	
2017			-	-	-	-
	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management					
	Policy Objective: Improve agricultural productivity					
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators				
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks	
2014	-	1	-	-	-	
2015	Facilitate the posting of four (4) AEAs to the DADU		2	3	Fully implemented (3 AEAs posted to the	

	Office				district)
2016	-		-	-	-
2017	Facilitate the posting of four (4) AEAs to the DADU Office		2	-	Not implemented (However, activity expected to be undertaken by end of 2017)

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management					
Policy Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income					
Broad Project/Activity		Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	-	-	-	-	-
2015	-		-	-	-
2016	Construct 1No. poultry products marketing facility		1	-	Not implemented
2017	Construct 1No. poultry products marketing facility		1	-	Not implemented (No tangible progress has been made)
Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management					
Policy Objective: Increase agricultural competitiveness and enhance integration into domestic and international market					
Broad Project/Activity		Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	-	-	-	-	-
2015	Facilitate the establishment of Cottage Industry		1	-	Not implemented due to inadequacy of funds
2016	Facilitate the establishment of Cottage Industry		1	-	Not implemented due to inadequacy of funds
2017	-		-	-	-
Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management					
Policy Objective: Manage waste, reduce pollution and noise					
Broad Project/Activity		Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	Organise quarterly hygiene	2	4	3	Partly implemented (3

	education programmes in the District			quarterly hygiene education organised)	
2015			4	4	Fully implemented
2016			4	4	Fully implemented
2017			4	1	Partly implemented (one hygiene education organised in first quarter)

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management					
Policy Objective: Manage waste, reduce pollution and noise					
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	-		-	-	-
2015	Procure and place eight (8) refuse containers at vantage points	-	4	5	Fully implemented
2016	-		-	-	-
2017	Procure and place eight (8) refuse containers at vantage points		4	-	Not implemented (However, activity expected to be undertaken by end of 2017)
Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management					
Policy Objective: Manage waste, reduce pollution and noise					
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	Embark on monthly National Sanitation Days		12	12	Fully implemented
2015			12	12	Fully implemented
2016			12	12	Fully implemented
2017			12	3	Partly implemented (3 monthly sanitation day programmes organised in first quarter)

	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management				
	Policy Objective: Enhance community participation in environmental and natural resources management by awareness raising				
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	Support for NADMO Activities; a. Organise annual sensitization programmes for local communities to increase awareness on condition of natural resources b. Develop and distribute posters to create awareness on sustainable management of the environment	-	Sensitization programmes to be organised for five (5) Communities along the Mpameso Forest Reserve	Sensitization programmes organised for ten (10) Communities along the Mpameso Forest Reserve	Fully implemented
2015	Support for NADMO Activities		Sensitization programmes organised for ten (10) Communities along the Mpameso Forest Reserve	Four (4) communities along the Mpameso Forest Reserve sensitized on the need to preserve the natural environment	Partly implemented
2016	Support for NADMO Activities		Distribute 1000 fliers on sustainable natural resource management	-	Not implemented
2017	Support for NADMO Activities		Revive Anti-Bushfire Committees	-	

Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements				
	Policy Objective: Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs				
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)		MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks	
2014	Rehabilitate/spot improvement of Feeder roads and reshaping of District Capital Town Roads	17.3km	10.2km	5.4km	On-going (reshaping of shoulders of road on-going)
2015			10.0km	13.6km	Fully implemented
2016			10.0km	23.4km	Fully implemented (target far exceeded due to the presence of a grader from MLGRD and award of new contracts by Cocobod). However, construction of drains for District Capital Town Roads is on-going
2017			10.0km	2.0km	On-going (construction of drains for District Capital Town Roads is on-going)
Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements				
	Policy Objective: Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs				
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)		MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks	
2014	-	-	-	-	
2015	Tar feeder roads	7.0km	-	Not implemented	
2016	Tar feeder roads	7.0km	8.6km	Implemented (8.6km feeder road tarred)	
2017	Tar feeder roads	5.5km	-	Not implemented (However, activity expected to be undertaken by end of 2017)	
Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements				
	Policy Objective: Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs				
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)		MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks	
2014	Construct Culverts and Bridges	17 culverts 1 bridge	2 culverts	3 culverts	Fully implemented
2015			2 culverts	1 culvert	Fully implemented
2016			2 culverts 1 bridge	8 culverts 1 bridge	Fully implemented
2017			1 culvert 1 bridge	3 culverts 1 bridge	On-going (construction completed but filling yet to be done)

Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements				
	Policy Objective: Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs				
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	-	-	-	-	-
2015	-		-	-	-
2016	-		-	-	-
2017	Procure a Grader for the Assembly		1	-	Not implemented (However, activity expected to be undertaken by end of 2017)
	Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements				
	Policy Objective: Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure				
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	-	-	-	-	-
2015	Facilitate the expansion of telecommunication coverage to five (5) communities	3	2	1	Partially implemented (one community provided with telecommunication services - Kwabenakrakrom)
2016			2	1	Partially implemented (one community provided with telecommunication services- Yaakrom)
2017			1	-	Not implemented (However, activity expected to be undertaken by end of 2017)
	Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements				
	Policy Objective: Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of Ghanaians and for export				
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	Facilitate the extension of electricity to nine (9) communities and expansion in one (1) community	8 communities with access to electricity	2	Extension to 4 communities	Fully implemented
2015			2	Extension to 5 communities	Fully implemented
2016			3	Extension to 12 communities Expansion in Nkrankwanta	Fully implemented
2017			2	1	Fully implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements				
	Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water				
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)		MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks	
2014	-	-	-	-	
2015	-	-	-	-	
2016	Construct 1No. Small Town Water Supply System	-	1 small town	-	
2017				-	On-going (construction of pump house and WSMT Office on-going)
	Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements				
	Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water				
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)		MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks	
2014	Construct 30No. boreholes in 30 communities	23 boreholes	5 boreholes	6 boreholes	Fully implemented
2015			5 boreholes	8 boreholes	Fully implemented
2016			15 boreholes	28 boreholes	Fully implemented
2017			5 boreholes	-	Not implemented (However, activity expected to be undertaken by end of 2017)
	Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements				
	Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water				
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)		MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks	
2014	Mechanise 5No. boreholes	-	2	2	Fully implemented
2015			2	2	Fully implemented
2016			1	1	Fully implemented
2017			-	-	-
	Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements				
	Policy Objective: Expand the provision of adequate and disability friendly sanitation facilities				
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)		MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks	
2014	Construct 6No. Institutional Latrines	4	3	4	Fully implemented
2015			3	3	Fully implemented
2016			-	-	-
2017			-	-	-

Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements				
	Policy Objective: Expand the provision of adequate and disability friendly sanitation facilities				
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)		MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks	
2014	Provide 5No. disability friendly public toilet facilities	3	1	-	Not implemented
2015			2	2	Fully implemented
2016			1	1	Fully implemented
2017			1	-	Not implemented (However, activity expected to be undertaken by end of 2017)
Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements					
Policy Objective: Improve environmental sanitation					
Period	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	Contract out newly constructed public toilets to Private Operators	3	1	-	Not implemented
2015			2	2	Fully implemented
2016			1	1	Fully implemented
2017			1	-	Not implemented (However, activity expected to be undertaken by end of 2017)
Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements					
Policy Objective:					
Period	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	Develop layouts for communities for planning purposes (Street Naming and Property Addressing System)	1	2 communities (Nkrankwanta, Yaakrom)	1	Partly implemented (layout developed for Nkrankwanta, the District Capital)
2015			2 communities (Krakrom, Kwakuanya)	1	Partly implemented (Layout developed for Krakrom)
2016			2 (Nkwantaso, KKK,)	2	Fully implemented
2017			2 (Diabaakrom, KDK)	1	On-going (development of layout for Diabaakrom on-going)

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment				
	Policy Objective:				
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)		MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks	
2014	Construct 7No. 3-Unit and 5No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks with Ancillary Facilities	3-Unit (25) 6-Unit (12)	3-Unit (2) 6-Unit (1)	3-Unit (3) 6-Unit (-)	Partly implemented (Krakrom R/C Primary project completed, handed over and in use while those in Addokrom and Adiemra are lintel level)
2015			3-Unit (2)	3-Unit (2)	On-going (Krakrom Methodist Primary project is at roofing level while that of Nkrankwanta SDA JHS is at sub-structure level)
			6-Unit (2)	6-Unit (2)	Partly implemented (Construction of 6-Unit Classroom Block at Nkrankwanta Islamic completed while Construction of 6-Unit Classroom Block at Bredi-Akotokrom is at lintel level)
2016			3-Unit (2)	3-Unit (2)	Fully implemented (4No. 3-Unit classroom blocks completed, handed over and in use at Nkrankwanta SDA & SHS, Adiemra No. 3 and Krakrom Methodist Primary)
			6-Unit (2)	6-Unit (3)	Fully implemented (construction of 2No 6-Unit classroom block completed, handed over and in use at Sanataso and Aboaboso)
2017	3-Unit (1)	3-Unit (3)	On-going (construction of sub-structure on-going at Nkrankwanta D/A Primary and Nyameama/Brofoyedu D/A Primary while the construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block at		

			6-Unit (1)	6-Unit (2)	Aprakukrom is at lintel level On-going (Construction of 6-Unit Classroom Block at Bredi-Akotokrom and Kwakuamya are at roofing and sub-structure levels respectively)
Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment				
	Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels				
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	Construct 2No. 2-Unit K.G. Blocks with ancillary facilities	23	1	1	Partly implemented (1No. K.G Block constructed at Diabaakrom)
2015	-		-	-	-
2016	Construct 2No. 2-Unit K.G. Blocks with ancillary facilities		1	2	Fully implemented (2No. K.G Blocks constructed at Nkrankwanta R/C and Islamic Primary Schools)
2017	-		-		
	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment				
	Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels				
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	-	-	-	-	-
2015	Rehabilitate 2No. 3-Unit Classroom Block and 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks		1No. 3-Unit	1No. 4-Unit	Fully implemented (1No. 4-Unit Classroom Block with Office and Store rehabilitated at Nkrankwanta Presby JHS)
2016			1No. 3-Unit	-	Not implemented
2017			1No. 6-Unit	-	Not implemented (However, activity expected to be undertaken by end of 2017)

Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment					
Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels					
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	-	1	-	-	-
2015	-		-	-	-
2016	Construct 1No. Community Day Senior High School		-	-	Started but abandoned (sub-structure completed)
2017	Construct 1No. Community Day Senior High School		1	-	Started but abandoned (sub-structure completed)

Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment					
Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels					
Period	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	Facilitate scaling-up of school feeding programme to five (5) schools	3	1	-	Not implemented
2015			1	1	Fully implemented
2016			1	1	Fully implemented
2017			1	-	Not implemented (However, activity expected to be undertaken by end of 2017)

Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment					
Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels					
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	Sponsor 20 JHS students to train at Dormaa Vocational Training Centre (DVCT)	5	5	2	Partly implemented (2 students sponsored to train at DVTC)
2015			5	1	Partly implemented (one student sponsored to train at DVTC)
2016			5	7	Fully implemented (7 students sponsored to train at DVTC)
2017			5	-	Not implemented (Activity expected to be undertaken by end of 2017)

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment				
	Policy Objective: Improve quality of teaching and learning				
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)		MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks	
2014	Continue to support STME Clinics	1	1	1	Fully implemented (STME Clinics supported financially by the Assembly)
2015			1	1	Fully implemented (STME Clinics supported financially by the Assembly)
2016			1	1	Fully implemented (STME Clinics supported financially by the Assembly)
2017			1	1	Fully implemented (STME Clinics supported financially by the Assembly)
Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment				
	Policy Objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV/AIDS/STDs/TB transmission				
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)		MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks	
2014	Organise HIV/AIDS/STDs/TB prevention programmes for high risk groups including CSW, MSM, Uniformed personnel and drug users	3	4 (once every quarter)		
2015			4 (once every quarter)		
2016			4 (once every quarter)		
2017			4 (once every quarter)		
Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment				
	Policy Objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV/AIDS/STDs/TB transmission				
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)		MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks	
2014	Distribute, promote and demonstrate	500 pieces of Male	600 male condom	655 male condom	Fully implemented

	proper condom use	condoms and 10 pieces of Female condoms distributed	20 female condoms	22 female condoms	
2015			700 male condom 30 female condoms	713 male condom 20 female condoms	Fully implemented
2016			800 male condom 50 female condoms	895 male condom 65 female condoms	Fully implemented
2017			1000 male condom 100 female condoms	400 male condom 50 female condoms	On-going (Achievement represents 1 st quarter, 2017)
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment					
Policy Objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV/AIDS/STDs/TB transmission					
Broad Project/Activity		Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	Provide care and support for PLHIVs and OVC	5 PLHIVs 4OVCs			
2015					
2016					
2017					

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment				
	Policy Objective: Bridge equity gaps in access to Health Care and Nutrition Services and ensure sustainable financing arrangement that protects the poor				
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	-		-	-	-
2015	Construct and furnish 4No. CHPS Compounds	2	1	1	Fully implemented (1No. CHPS Compound constructed and furnished at Nkwantaso)
2016			1	2	Fully implemented (3No. CHPS Compounds constructed at Yaakrom and Diabaakrom)
2017			1	2	Implemented but not in DMTDP (Construction of 2No. CHPS Compound at Krakrom and Gyaase.

					Painting completed at Gyaase CHPS while plastering is completed at Krakrom CHPS)
	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment				
	Policy Objective: Bridge equity gaps in access to Health Care and Nutrition Services and ensure sustainable financing arrangement that protects the poor				
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	Scale-up membership drive of the DMHIS	16,542	18,000	19,449	Fully implemented
2015			22,000	22,331	Fully implemented
2016			25,000	25,378	Fully implemented
2017			30,000	26,876	On-going (Achievement represents 1 st quarter, 2017)
	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment				
	Policy Objective: Bridge equity gaps in access to Health Care and Nutrition Services and ensure sustainable financing arrangement that protects the poor				
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	Rehabilitate 1No. Area Council Office for DMHIS	-	1	1	Fully implemented (1No. Area Council Office rehabilitated for DMHIS)
2015	-		-	-	-
2016	-		-	-	-
2017	-		-	-	-

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment				
	Policy Objective: Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services				
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	Continue to support NID and Vitamin A supplement programmes	4	4 (once every quarter)		
2015			4 (once every quarter)		
2016			4 (once		

			every quarter)		
2017			4 (once every quarter)		
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment					
Policy Objective: Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services					
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	-	-	-	-	-
2015	Facilitate the posting of one medical doctor to the district		1	1	Fully implemented (one medical doctor posted to Nkrankwanta Polyclinic)
2016	-		-	-	-
2017	-		-	-	-
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment					
Policy Objective:					
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	-	-	-	-	-
2015	-		-	-	-
2016	-		-	-	-
2017	Facilitate the establishment of a sports development fund		1	-	Not implemented (Activity expected to be undertaken by end of 2017)
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment					
Policy Objective:					
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	Provide footballs and jerseys to schools and community football teams	13 footballs 12 Set of Jerseys	15 footballs 15 Set of Jerseys	20 footballs 18 Set of Jerseys	Fully implemented
2015			10 footballs 10 Set of Jerseys	15 footballs 22 Set of Jerseys	Fully implemented
2016			50 footballs 50 Set of Jerseys	120 footballs 12 Volley Balls	Fully implemented

	jerseys to schools and community football teams	12 Set of Jerseys		86 Set of Jerseys	
2017			10 footballs 10 Set of Jerseys	-	Not implemented (Activity expected to be undertaken by end of 2017)
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment					
Policy Objective: Enhance a more effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues both within the formal decision making process and in the society at large					
Broad Project/Activity		Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	-		-	-	-
2015	Create a database on PWDs in the district for planning purposes	-	1	1	Fully implemented (Database created at the DSWCD for PWDs)
2016					
2017	-	-	-	-	-
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment					
Policy Objective: Enhance a more effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues both within the formal decision making process and in the society at large					
Broad Project/Activity		Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	Continue to support PWDs financially and technically to improve upon their living conditions	6PWDs	10 PWDs	12 PWDs	Fully implemented
2015			20 PWDs	48 PWDs	Fully implemented
2016			30 PWDs	63 PWDs	Fully implemented
2017			50 PWDs	-	Not implemented (Activity expected to be undertaken by end of 2017)

Period	Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance				
	Policy Objective: Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Act				
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
Baseline (2013)		MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks	
2014	-				
2015	Construct District Assembly Office Complex (Phase I)	-	1	-	Not implemented
2016				-	On-going (sub-structure completed)
2017				-	On-going (project at roofing level)
Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance					
Policy Objective: Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Act					
Broad Project/Activity	Indicators				
	Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks	
2014	Train Assembly and Area Council Officials	-	1	1	Fully implemented
2015			1	-	Not implemented (No training programme organised. Funds earmarked for training used for the procurement of street naming items by the MLGRD)
2016			1	1	Fully implemented
2017			1	-	Not implemented (Activity expected to be undertaken by end of 2017)
Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance					
Policy Objective: Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Act					
Broad Project/Activity	Indicators				
	Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks	
2014	Construct 2No. staff bungalow and 1No. 6-Unit DCE's Bungalow with landscaping	-	1No. DCE's Bungalow	-	On-going (construction of sub-structure completed)
2015			1No. DCE's Bungalow	-	On-going (project is at widow level)
2016			1No. Staff Bungalow	-	Not implemented
2017			1No. Staff Bungalow	1	Fully implemented (DCE's Bungalow completed but yet to be handed over)

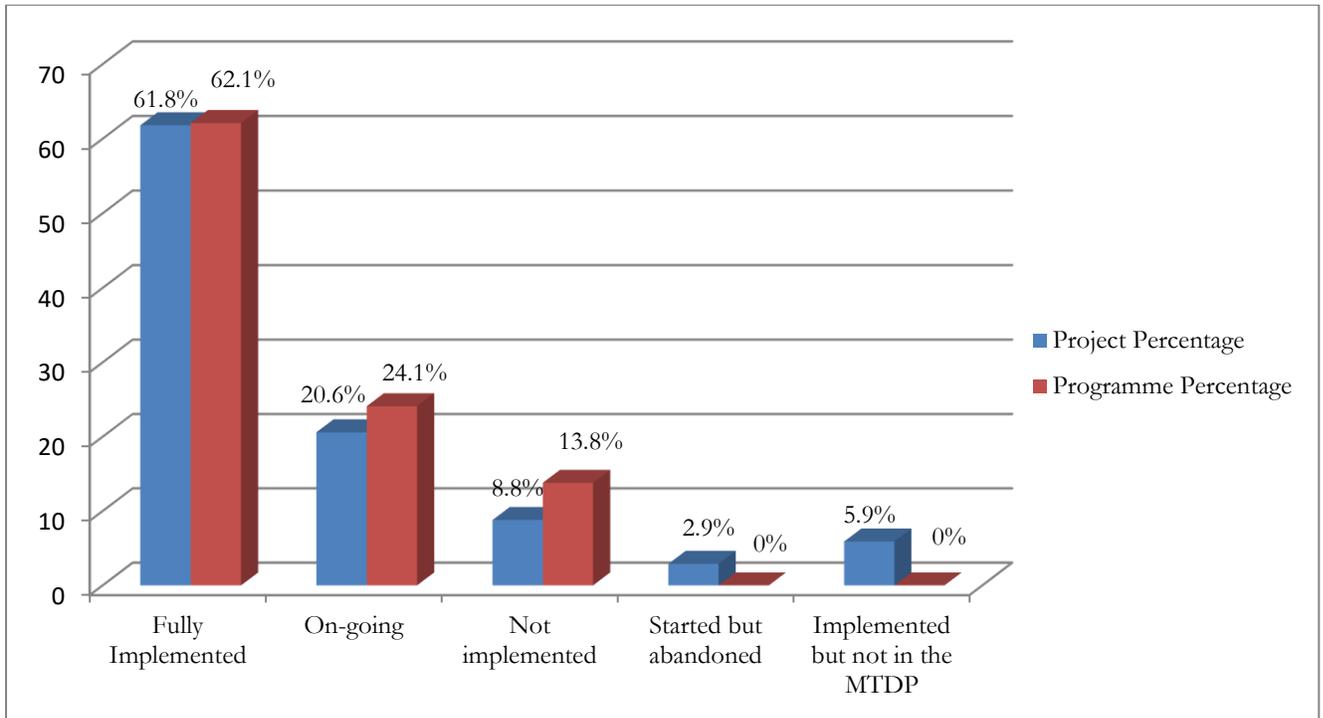
Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance						
Policy Objective: Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Act						
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators				
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks	
2014	Embark on Project Monitoring	4	4 (once every quarter)	4 (once every quarter)	Fully implemented (4 quarterly monitoring exercises undertaken)	
2015			4 (once every quarter)	4 (once every quarter)	Fully implemented (4 quarterly monitoring exercises undertaken)	
2016			4 (once every quarter)	4 (once every quarter)	Fully implemented (4 quarterly monitoring exercises undertaken)	
2017			4 (once every quarter)	4 (once every quarter)	Fully implemented (4 quarterly monitoring exercises undertaken)	
Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance						
Policy Objective: Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Act						
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators				
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks	
2014	-	1	-	-	-	
2015	Support for the establishment of Human Resource Unit		1	1	1	Fully implemented (One HR Unit established)
2016	-		-	-	-	-
2017	-		-	-	-	-
Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance						
Policy Objective: Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Act						
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators				
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks	
2014	Provide logistical support to DPCU and other departments of the Assembly	Desktop Computers (3) Laptop (1) Printers (2)	Desktop Computers (2) Laptop (1) Printers (1)	Desktop Computers (2) Laptop (2) Printers (2)	Fully implemented	
2015			Desktop Computers (2) Laptop (2) Printers (2) Photocopier	Desktop Computers (3) Laptop (2) Printers (3) Photocopier (1)	Fully implemented	

			(1)		
2016			Desktop Computers (2) Laptop (1) Printers (2) Scanner (1)	Desktop Computers (2) Laptop (1) Printers (2) Scanner (1)	Fully implemented
2017			Desktop Computers (1) Laptop (1) Printers (1)	-	Not implemented (Activity expected to be undertaken by end of 2017)
Period	Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance				
	Policy Objective: Improve the capacity of security agencies to provide internal security for human safety and protection				
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	Remarks
2014	Construct 1No. Security post at Nkrankwanta	2	1	1	Fully implemented (1No. Security post constructed at Nkrankwanta)
2015	-		-	-	-
2016	-		-	-	-
2017	-		-	-	-

Table 1.2: Overall Performance

Performance Indicator	Project		Programme	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Fully Implemented	21	61.8	18	62.1
On-going	7	20.6	7	24.1
Not implemented	3	8.8	4	13.8
Started but abandoned	1	2.9	0	0.0
Implemented but not in the MTDP	2	5.9	0	0.0
Total	34	100.0	29	100.0

Figure 1.1: Overall Performance



Generally, most of the projects (61.8%) and programmes (62.1%) outlined in the DMTDP (2014-2017) have their performances improving but not by as much as targets. About 20.6% of projects and 24.1% of programmes have their performances on track or in access of targets. About 8.8% of projects and 13.8% of programmes were not implemented. About 2.9% of projects outlined in the DMTDP have started but abandoned and hence their performances clearly deteriorating and hence the need to adopt frantic measures to achieve targets of those projects. Close to 6% (5.9%) of the projects implemented were outside the DMTDP.

1.2.11 Analysis of MTDP Financing

This section focuses on the financing of the DMTDP (2014-2017). It further looks at the funding requirements identified during the preparation of the DMTDP and how have these been reflected by actual allocations to date, both in total terms and by sector. An analysis which compares actual funding with budgets for each of the thematic areas in the DMTDP has also been carried out. This section goes on to compare budget allocations with actual releases of funds for the period under review. Conduct general analyses of outputs obtained compared to funding, the balance of spending on administration and service delivery. Finally, it assess the scope for

raising additional funds for the DMTDP implementation and how some of the challenges for allocating funds more effectively to DMTDP priorities could be addressed.

Table 1.3: Financial Performance (All Sources of Financial Resources for the District)

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Approved	Actual received	Variance	Approved	Actual received	Variance	Approved	Actual received	Variance	Approved	Actual received	Variance
GOG	385,000.08	687,355.30	178%	505,000.08	515,352.97	102%	746,536.10	496,690.80	66.53%		1,112,142.52	
DACF	2,390,600.40	1,038,165.14	42.4%	2,048,600.16	2,405,983.76	117%	2,927,929.01	2,652,987.35	90.60%		1,583,947.34	
Donors	450,000.12	114,602.92	25.5%	480,000.00	256,062.00	53.34%	554,400.00	0.00	0%		56,593.33	
IGF	162,477.36	125,435.63	77.2%	163,377.36	154,432.88	94.52%	170,600.68	61,601.80	36.10%		163,351.00	
Others	990,000.00	1,032,639.09	104%	1,190,000.16	515,064.04	43.28%	513,500.00	0.00	0%		6,350.00	
Total	4,378,077.96	2,998,198.08		4,386,977.76	3,692,462.77		4,912,965.79	3,211,279.95			2,922,484.47	

Source: District Finance Office, 2017

Table 1.4: Total Releases from Central Government

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (Wages and Salaries)							
Year	Requested As planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released C	Deviations		Actual Expenditure D	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2014	162,477.36	-	162,477.36	162,477.36	(162,477.36)	162,477.36	0.00
2015	163,377.36	163,377.36	154,432.88	0.00	8,944.80	154,432.88	0.00
2016	746,536.10	746,536.10	746,536.10	0.00	0.00	746,536.10	0.00
2017	425,563.00	425,563.00	425,563.00	-	-	425,563.00	-
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS							
2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-	-
2015	150,000	0.00	0.00	(15,000)	-	-	-
2016	150,000	110,00.00	37,800.00	40,000	72,200.00	37,800	-
2017	1,289,189.45	1,474,010.95	-	(184,821.50)	1,474,010.95	214,864.91	214,864.94
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	362,000.16	319,863.70	309,000	42,136.46	10,863.70	319,863.70	(10,863.70)
2016	120,000	108,000	100,000	12,000.00	8,000.00	49,818.00	50,182.00
2017	55,766.80	54,000	-	1,766.80	(54,000)	3,843.37	(3,843.37)

Source: District Finance Office, 2016

Table 1.5: Yearly IGF's Revenue Targets and Actuals

Item	2014			2015			2016			2017			Total IGF
	Budget	Actual	% of Budget	Budget	Actual	% of Budget	Budget	Actual	% of Budget	Budget	Actual	% of Budget	
Rates	28,188.24	31,725.65	112.0	28,188.24	43,268.12	153.5	29,597.65	12,799.60	43.2				87,793.37
Fees	20,447.04	19,832.86	97.0	20,447.04	37,014.36	181.0	21,469.39	16,773.60	78.1				73,620.82
Fines	20,447.04	19,832.86	97.0	20,447.04	5,099.88	24.9	21,469.39	0.00	0.0				24,932.74
Licenses	37,014.36	19,061.29	51.5	37,014.36	20,820.00	56.2	38,865.00	14,327.00	36.9				54,208.29
Land	53,840.00	31,065.53	57.7	53,840.00	61,300.00	113.9	56,532.00	17,500.00	31.0				109,865.53
Rent	1,440.36	2,155.00	149.6	1,440.36	1,525.00	105.9	1,512.00	50.00	3.3				3,730.00
Investment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
Miscellaneous	1,100.16	1,020.94	92.8	2,000.16	0.5	0.02	1,151.16	151.52	13.2				1,172.96
Grand Total	162,477.20	124,694.13		163,377.20	169,027.86		170,600.68	61,601.80					335,323.71

Source: District Finance Office, 2017

Figure 1.2: Yearly IGF's Revenue Targets and Actuals

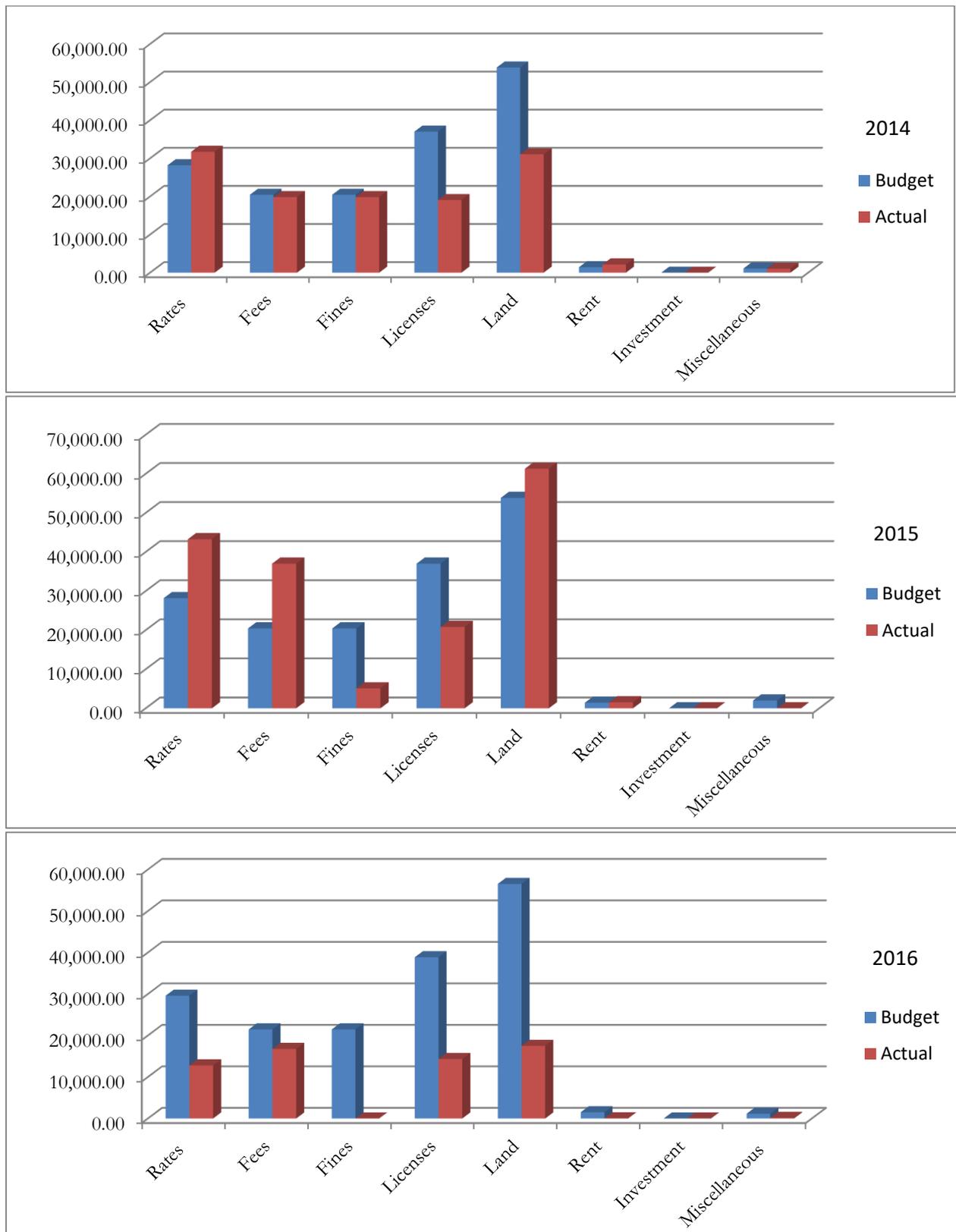


Figure 2 shows the performance of the various revenue items in the district from 2014 to December, 2016. A cursory look at the figure depicts that in 2014, apart from rates which achieved its targets, all the other revenue items could not meet their budgets. However, in 2015,

rates, fines and land exceeded their targets. Fines continued to fall far below the target for the period under review. This could be attributed to the inability of the Assembly to gazette its bye-laws to make it enforceable in the law court. Fines are therefore, mostly paid into Central Government coffers.

1.2.12 Cross-Cutting Issues

This covers social protection, human rights, democracy and political governance, gender mainstreaming, environmental protection and child rights. It outlines how these issues related to the DMTDP (2018-2021).

1.2.13 Key Challenges Faced

A number of challenges were faced during the implementation of the DMTDP (2014-2017). These challenges impeded the smooth implementation of the programmes and projects outlined in the plan. However, the Assembly was able to chalk some milestones with the use of the limited resources. These challenges among others include the following;

- a. Untimely release of Central Government Funds
- b. Unplanned deductions
- c. Inadequate financial support to the private sector
- d. Inadequate Office and residential accommodation for departments of the Assembly
- e. Low market for farm produce due to the bad nature of roads leading to marketing centres
- f. Low revenue mobilisation
- g. Inadequate health facilities and staff
- h. High illiteracy rate
- i. Inadequate School Facilities and Teachers

1.3 CURRENT SITUATION ANALYSIS

1.3.1 Physical Characteristics

The physical environment in which people find themselves to a large extent determines what affects the socio-economic conditions of the people who dwell in it. Against this background, this section aims at describing the location and size, topography and drainage, climate and vegetation, geology and soils and natural resources of the Dormaa West District as well as their implications for the development of the district.

1.3.2 Location and Size

The Dormaa West District is located at the western part of the Brong Ahafo Region. It is bound in the north by the Dormaa Central Municipality, in the east by Asunafo North Municipality, in the west by La Cote d'Ivoire and in the south west by Bia East District. The district capital is Nkrankwanta, located about 125 kilometres away from the regional capital, Sunyani. It has 96 settlements, one traditional authority and one constituency; Dormaa West. The proximity of the district to La Cote D'Ivoire promotes international trade and positive socio-cultural exchanges between the district in particular and La Cote D'Ivoire. The district has a total land area of 381.00360 square kilometres.

1.3.3 Topography and Drainage

The district topography is generally undulating and rises between 180 metres and 375 metres above sea level. The highest point is a little over 235 metres above sea level. The medium range rises gradually between 240 metres and 300 metres above sea level. Some of the towns found on this range are Diabaakrom, Nyameama and Brofoyed. This range stretches from the northwest to the northeast. The lowland range occupies the southern part of the district. Some of the towns in this area include Nkrankwanta, Diabaakrom and Adiemra. The general height is between 180 metres and 240 metres above sea level.

The drainage pattern of Dormaa West District is basically dendritic and flows in the north-south direction. Most of the rivers have catchments areas within the district around the high range near Kwabenadwommokrom with only a few taking their sources from the Dormaa District Area and Western Region. The area is well drained as evidenced by the dense network of rivers spread out over the district. The rivers are

mostly perennial due to the double maxima rainfall, which is experienced in the area. Notable among them are the Bia, Nkasapim and Pamu Rivers.

1.3.4 Climate and Vegetation

Dormaa West District is located within the wet semi-equatorial climate region with a double maxima rainfall regime. The mean annual rainfall is between 125cm and 175cm. The first rainy season starts from May to June; with the heaviest rainfall occurring in June while the second rainy season is from September to October.

The dry seasons are quite pronounced with the main season beginning around the latter part of November and ending in February. It is often accompanied by relative humidity of 75 – 80 percent during the two rainy seasons and 70 – 72 percent during the rest of the year. The highest mean temperature of the district is about 30°C and occurs between March and April and the lowest about 26.1°C in August.

The major vegetation types are the unused forest, partly broken forest and extensively cultivable forestland and forest reserves. The unused forest is located at the extreme northeast where it extends to and Asutifi district. The forest reserves are Mpameso (197.67 square kilometres) and Tain II (297.6 square kilometres). The Mpameso Forest Reserve is located at the north of the district and Tain II at the west of the district extending to Asutifi district. The major types of flora found in these forests range from shrubs and climbers to giant silk cotton trees. Timber species including Wawa (*TripolichitonScleroxylon*), Odum (*Miliciaexcelsa*), Sapele (*Guthagrophrama*) and Mahogany (*Khaya invernenses*) are found here.

The partly broken forest is located at the extreme southwest of the district, where it extends to the Bia District and La Cote D'Ivoire. This type of vegetation is also found at the northern fringes of the Mpameso Forest Reserve. It is characterised by forest interspersed with grassland. The major plant types include elephant grass, shrubs and a few scattered trees with heights ranging between 15m and 28m high. The forest has been extensively cultivated leading to an invasion of grassland vegetation. The extensively cultivable forest occupies the north, central, western and southern part of the district. The vegetation is dominated by elephant grass and a few short trees scattered all over the area.

1.3.5 Geology and Soils

The rocks underlying the soils are of the Birimian formation which covers more than three quarters of the closed forest zone. Economically, it is the most important geological formation in Ghana since it contains all the minerals exported from the country such as gold, diamond, bauxite and manganese. Associated with the Birimian formation are extensive masses of granite which occur in parallel belts.

Soils in the district belong to the Bekwai-Nzema Compound Associations. The Nkrankwanta Association dominates the south-western section of the district. The Nzema series, which are made up of quartz gravels and ironstone are moderately well-drained. These soil types tend to support both industrial and food crops, which include cocoa, coffee, oil palm, citrus, cola-nuts, plantain, cassava and maize.

1.3.6 Natural Resources

Dormaa West District abounds in a number of natural resources, which serve as a good potential for development. Some of these are being exploited whilst others remain unexploited. These resources include large tracts of fine sand and stone deposits, forests and water bodies. The fine sand in the district is mainly found in Nkrankwanta, Krakrom, Kwameyeboahkrom and Jerusalem. Currently, the fine sand and stone deposits are well exploited for construction within and out of the district. The district has extensive forest reserves including Mpameso and Tain II from which valuable timber species like Odum, Mahogany, Papao, Asanfina and Edinam, among others, are being extracted on commercial scale. Many rivers and streams notably Bia, Nkasapim and Pamu which drain the district serve as a potential source of fishing and small scale irrigation schemes. The district is also rich in underground water resources due to the high rainfall and the nature of the rocks. This is essential for ground water development such as the drilling of boreholes to help provide the population with potable water.

Figure 1: LOCATION OF DORMAA WEST DISTRICT IN THE NATIONAL CONTEXT

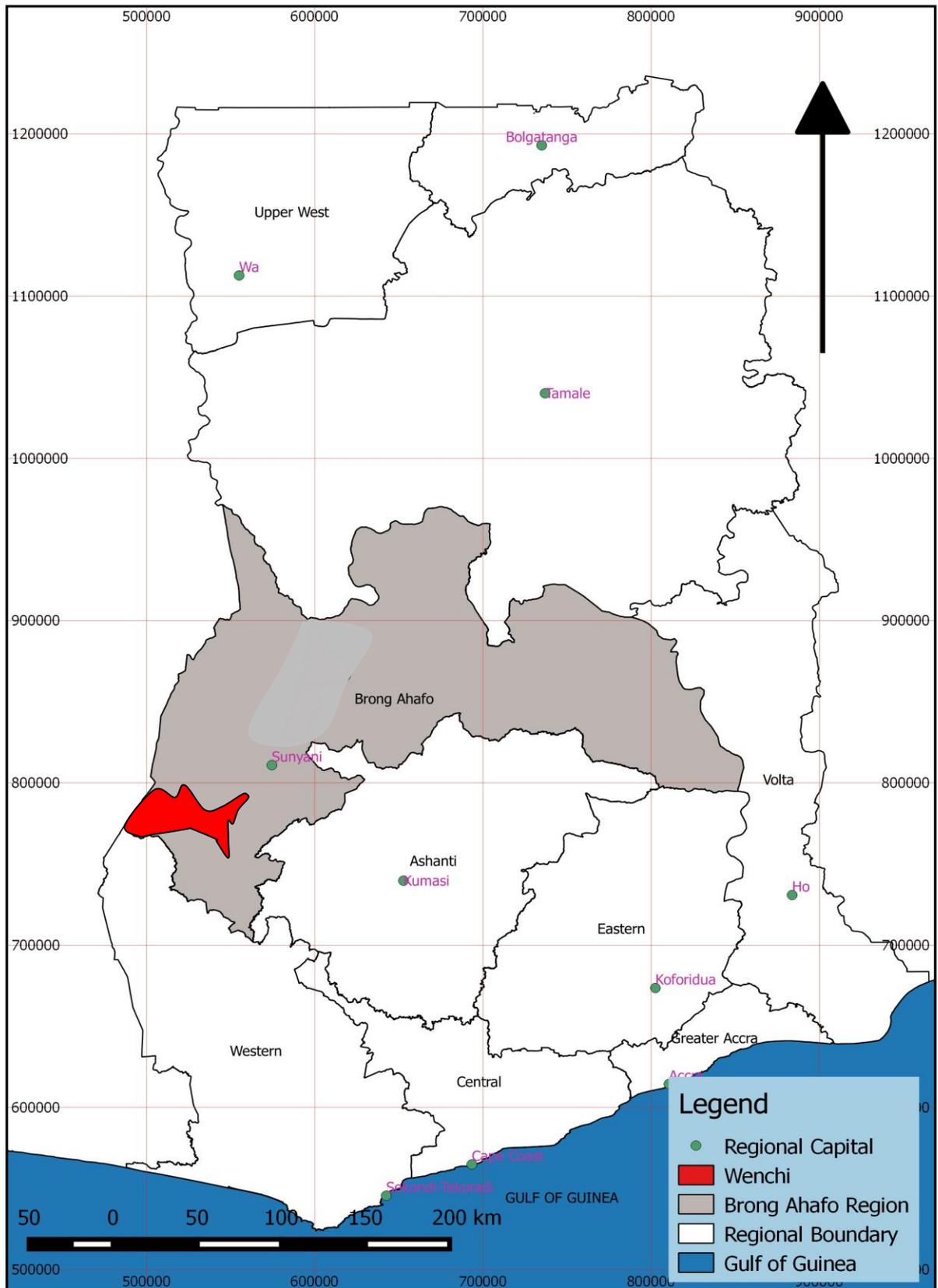


Figure 2

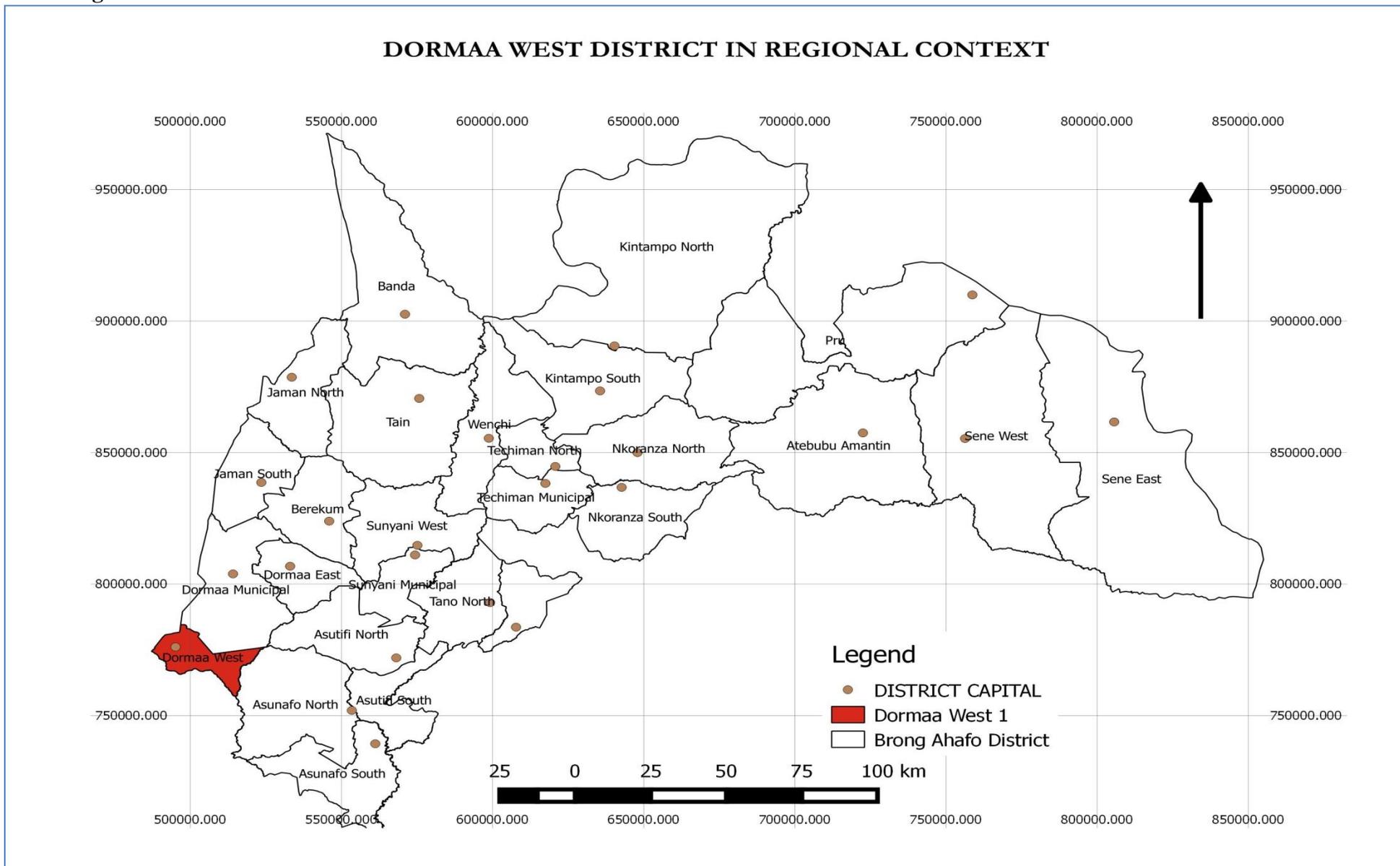


Figure 3

DORMAA WEST VEGETATION

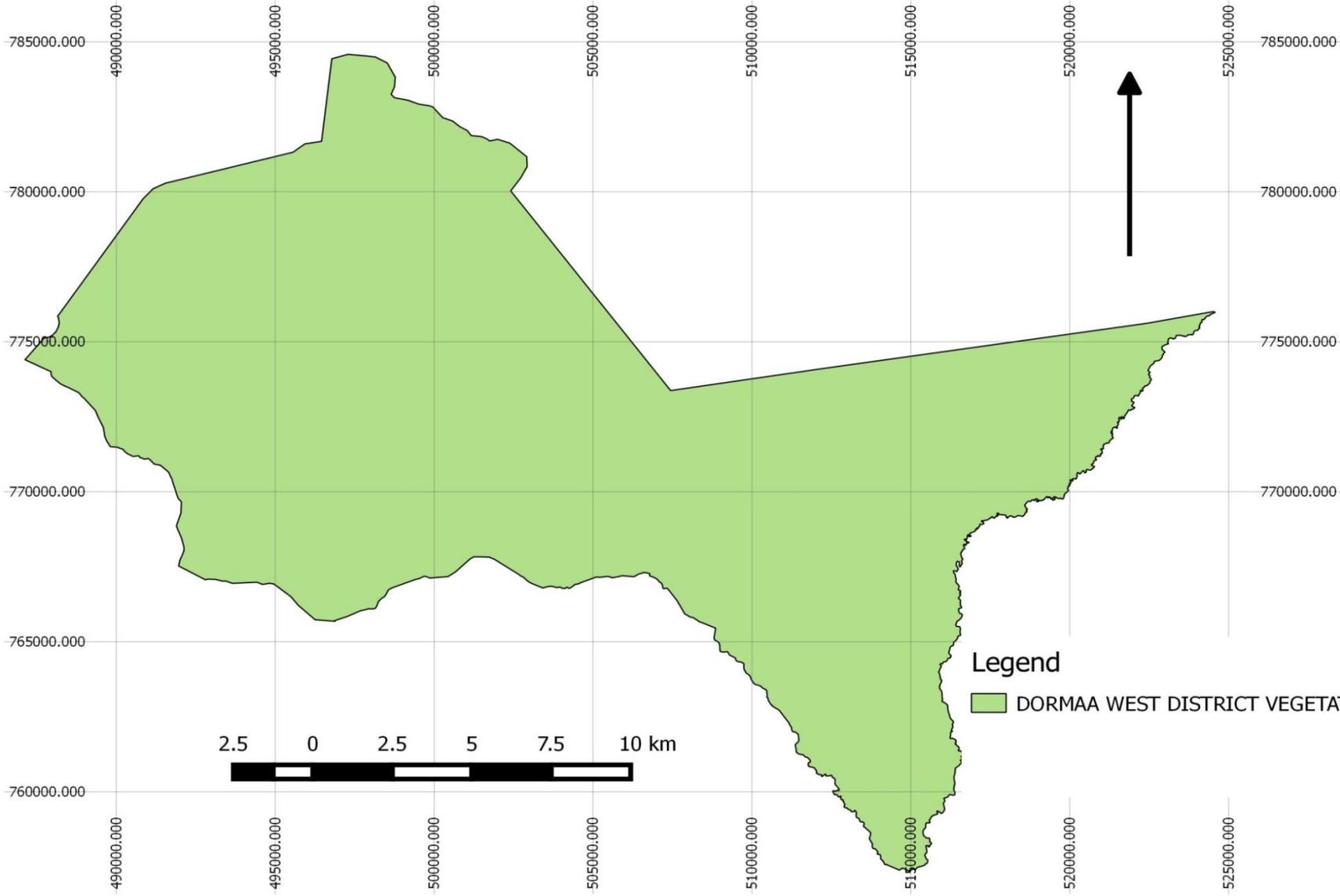
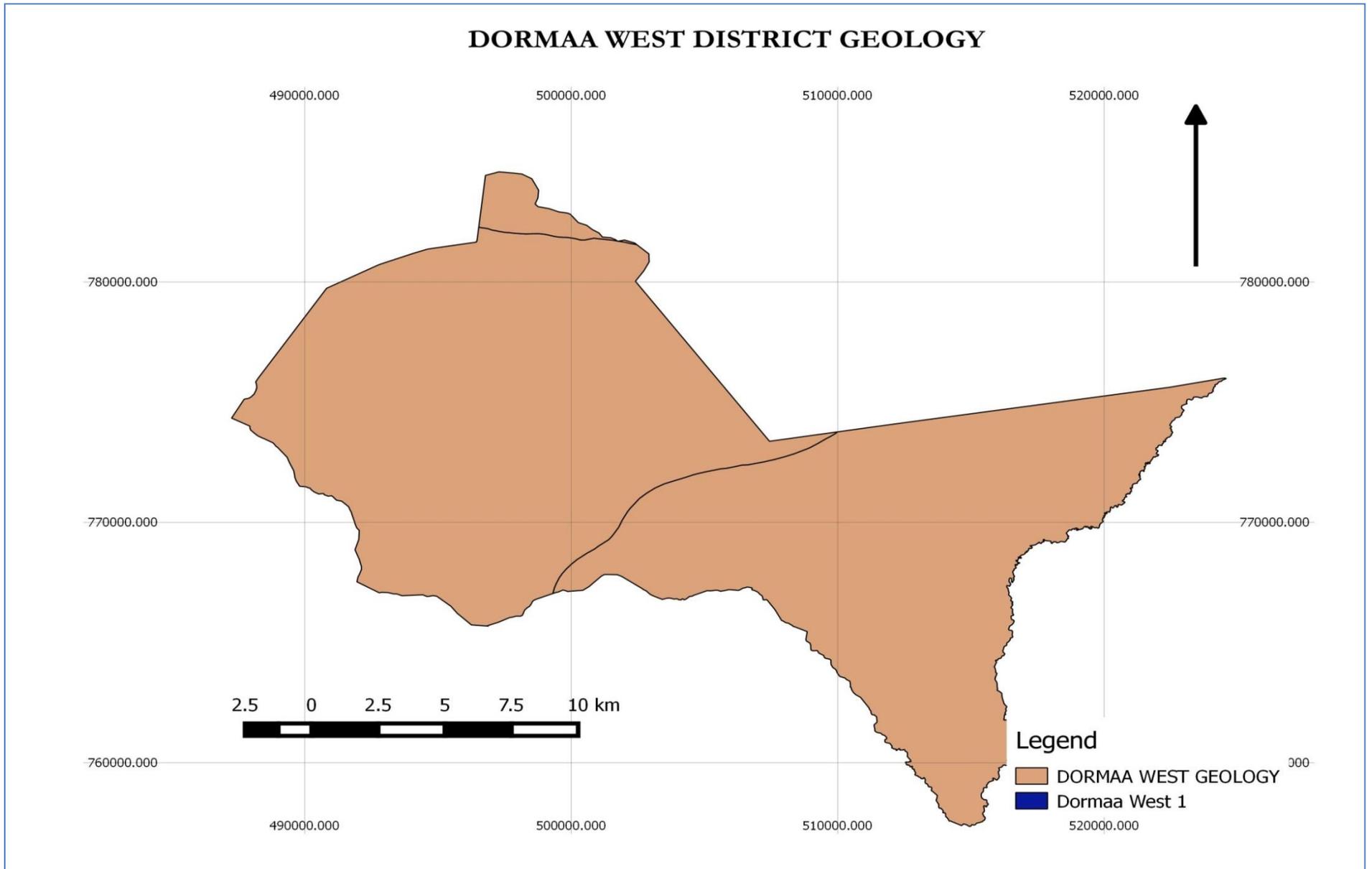


Figure 4



1.4 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Population size, distribution, age and sex structure is vital for development planning, programme implementation and evaluation in the District. The changes in the size and structure of the population are influenced principally by mortality, migration and fertility. The age and sex composition is of great importance in analyzing the mortality, migration and fertility of the population. This chapter presents information on the distribution of the district's population by age and sex structure, fertility, mortality and migration

1.4.1 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 presents data on the district's population by age, sex and locality of residence. Dormaa West has a total population of 47,678 made up of 51.8 percent males (24,681) and 48.2 percent females (22,997). The District's share of the total population of the region is 2.1 percent and it is predominantly rural (GSS, 2013). The district has a rural population of 36,854 representing 77.3 percent while the urban population is 10,824 representing 22.7 percent. As shown in Table 2.1, females constitute about 48.2 percent against 51.8 percent males giving a sexratio of 107.3 males to 100 females. The male dominance over females could be due to rural nature of the district which is suitable for agriculture especially cocoa farming.

1.4.2 Age and Sex Structure, Sex Ratios and Population Pyramid

The age structure and the sex composition of the population of the district follow the region and the national pattern. The age structure is broad at the base and reduces gradually in the subsequent age groups until the population becomes relatively small at the top.

1.4.3 Age and Sex Structure

Table 1.2 provides information on the age and sex composition by five year age groups for the district. In addition to the absolute numbers, the table provides derived useful information for data users. For example, the 2010 Population and Housing Census data shows that, the age-based dependent population is about two-thirds (79.4%) of the total

population of the district. Percentages computed from Table 1.2 shows a relatively large proportion of children (15.4%) below five years (7,359). The population below 15 years (0-14) is 40.2 percent, a little lower than children below 15 years for the entire Brong Ahafo Region (51.3%). Youth between the ages of 15-19 comprise 10.1 percent of the total population. The population under age 15 constitutes 40.2 percent of the total population while the older age groups are very small (4.0%) in comparison. The total population 15-64 years (conventionally referred to as the labour force) is 55.7 percent of the total population implying a large base of population available to be harnessed for productive work.

Taking the population in 15-64 age group only, close to fifty percent (47.9%) is below 30 years; while 22.7 percent is between the ages of 30-39 years. A little over 16 percent (16.5%) is between 40-49 years and 12.9 percent is above fifty years. Significantly therefore, the data shows that about 70.6 percent of the population referred to as the labour force is below forty years. In relation to the sex structure, there are more males (26.0%) than females (24.4%) who are under 15 years in the district just as was observed for the region (males, 20.6%, females, 19.7%).

The urban-rural distribution of the population by age and sex follows a similar pattern. A large proportion of both urban (21.6%) and rural (78.4%) dwellers are under age 15 years (0-14). In terms of the population (15-64 years) by urban-rural distribution, the rural population (67.4%) is about three times higher than the urban population (23.6%).

Table 1.2: Population by age, sex and type of locality

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	47,678	24,681	22,997	107.3	10,824	36,854
0 - 4	7,359	3,789	3,570	106.1	1,452	5,907
5 - 9	6,349	3,256	3,093	105.3	1,382	4,967
10 - 14	5,482	2,835	2,647	107.1	1,310	4,172
15 - 19	4,826	2,505	2,321	107.9	1,417	3,409
20 - 24	3,991	1,975	2,016	98.0	1,094	2,897
25 - 29	3,913	1,872	2,041	91.7	900	3,013
30 - 34	3,246	1,677	1,569	106.9	693	2,553
35 - 39	2,784	1,441	1,343	107.3	630	2,154
40 - 44	2,430	1,294	1,136	113.9	511	1,919
45 - 49	1,965	1,109	856	129.6	346	1,619
50 - 54	1,672	913	759	120.3	337	1,335
55 - 59	912	563	349	161.3	189	723
60 - 64	832	445	387	115.0	156	676
65 - 69	412	232	180	128.9	93	319
70 - 74	638	335	303	110.6	114	524
75 - 79	385	211	174	121.3	85	300
80 - 84	243	125	118	105.9	58	185
85 - 89	128	57	71	80.3	30	98
90 - 94	74	33	41	80.5	18	56
95 - 99	37	14	23	60.9	9	28
All Ages	47,678	24,681	22,997	107.3	10,824	36,854
0-14	19,190	9,880	9,310	106.1	4,144	15,046
15-64	26,571	13,794	12,777	108.0	6,273	20,298
65+	1,917	1,007	910	110.7	407	1,510
Age-dependency ratio	79.4	78.9	80.0		72.5	81.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.4.4 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio at birth for most countries is about 105 or 106 males per 100 females. After birth, sex ratio varies because of different patterns of mortality and migration for males and females within the population. Sex ratios that are higher than 100 indicate that there are more males than females but sex ratios under 100 indicate that there are more females than males. Throughout life, it is expected that at every age, mortality rates for females will be lower than that of males. Therefore the sex ratio(s) for any population should decline from one age group to the other with advancing age.

Table 2.1 shows that, for the Dormaa West District, the subsequent sex ratios after the overall sex ratio of 107.3 do not follow this expected pattern of steady and gradual decline with advancing age. The large and fluctuating sex ratios with visible trough could suggest age misreporting, under-enumeration, out-migration or differential mortality.

1.4.5 Age-Dependency Ratio

The age-dependency ratio is a theoretical concept which does not apply strictly in real population and differs from economic dependency ratio. For example although ages 15-64 are not "dependent" a large proportion of youth 15-19 are "dependent" in practice, that is being at school or not supporting anyone. Equally not all persons aged 65 years and over are dependent.

The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden that the productive portion of a population must bear. Countries with very high birth rates coupled with low death rates usually have the highest age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population.

Table 1.2 also shows the dependency ratio for Dormaa West District. The table shows that, the dependency ratio for the district is 79.4 (child and adult) dependents for every 100 working people indicating that for every four persons in the dependent ages (0-14 and 65+) there are five persons in the working group (15-64 years) supporting them.

Table 1.2 further shows variation of the age dependency ratio by type of locality, indicating that, for people in the urban areas, seven persons in the dependent age group are supported by every 10 persons in the working population while almost 8 persons in the dependent age group are supported by every 10 persons in the working population in the rural area. Despite the variations in the rural-urban age dependencies, the male (78.9) - female (80.0) age dependencies are virtually the same in the district.

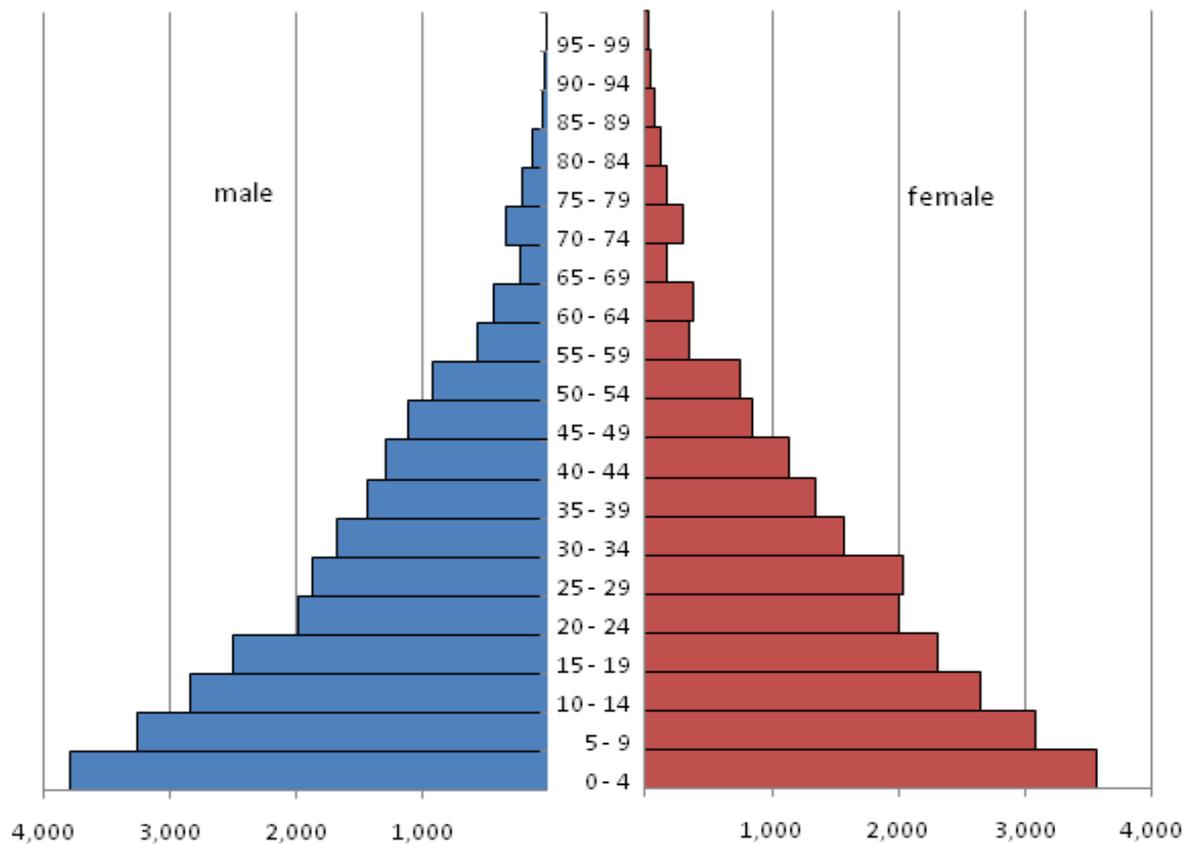
1.4.6 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age and sex composition of a population and its shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality, migration and coverage and content errors such as digit preference and hyperbole of age. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration. Figure 1.1 is a pyramid representing the structure of the total population by sex of the Dormaa West District (GSS, 2010 PHC).

In general, the population pyramid reflects a broad-base pattern, characteristic of a developing nation with over half of its population for both males (51.6%) and females (48.4%) being young and under 20 years of age. This type of age structure has a built-in momentum for the growth of the country's population. When the young population eventually reaches reproductive age, the result will be a high population growth rate for some years to come. However, if the socio-economic potentials of the youth are properly harnessed and directed, they could contribute significantly to development of the district and the nation as a whole.

The pyramid generally shows the expected pattern of declines in the length of the bars for each group with advancing age. However, some ages do not follow this expected pattern. For instance, the bars for the age group 70-74 are longer than those for 65-69 for both males and females.

Figure 5: Population Pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.4.7 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are important in influencing population dynamics and development. Fertility and mortality are used to determine the natural increase or decrease of the population. Mortality refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night. Migration on the other hand is the physical movement by individuals or groups from one area to another, sometimes over long distances or in large groups. For the 2010 census, migration of the population is measured by combining data on the place of birth with place of enumeration and duration of stay at place of enumeration.

1.4.8 Fertility

Fertility refers to the actual birth performance or childbearing among a population. The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age group 15-49. The total fertility rate (TFR) which is widely used in the analysis is the average number of live births among 1,000 women exposed throughout their childbearing years (15-49 years), assuming no women died during the childbearing years. In other words, it is the average number of children a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years if current fertility rates prevailed (IUSSP, 1982).

Crude birth rate indicates the number of life births occurring during the year, per 1000 population. The crude birth rate (CBR) is the simplest and most frequently used measure of fertility. It is easy to calculate because it requires only the total number of births and the total population. It is crude and always expressed per 1000 population. It is crude because it includes all ages and both sexes in the denominator. There is no attempt to relate the births to the women at risk of having those births. For this reason, it is not a good measure of fertility but gives a crude measure of its experience in the population.

Table 1.3: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by District

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	General Fertility Rate	Crude Birth Rate
Region	2,310,983	572,813	60,685	3.58	105.9	26.3
Dormaa West	47,678	11,282	1,487	4.5	131.8	31.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.4.9 Mortality

Mortality, as one of the three components of population change, plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. Mortality is the occurrence of death in a population. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population. From Table 1.4, a total of 275 deaths were recorded in the 12 months preceding the Census Night, yielding CDR of close to six (5.8) deaths in every 1000 population. This shows that the mortality experience in the district is relatively lower than that of the region (6.1) generally.

Table 1.4 Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
Brong Ahafo	2,310,983	14,189	6.1
Dormaa West	47,678	275	5.8

*Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population*

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 1.5 presents the cause of death by district. Out of a total of 275 deaths recorded in the district, 9.5 percent are due to accident/violence/homicide/suicide while 90.5 percent are due to all other causes such as natural deaths. The district's percentage of deaths caused by either accident or violence or homicide or suicide at 9.5 percent higher than the regional average of 8.7 percent.

Table 1.5: Cause of Death by District

Region/District	Total deaths	Death due to			
		Accident/violence/homicide/suicide		All other causes	
		Deaths	Percent	Deaths	Percent
Brong Ahafo	14,189	1,235	8.7	12,954	91.3
Dormaa West	275	26	9.5	249	90.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 6 shows the reported age specific death rates by sex. As expected, male mortality at birth is higher than female mortality till after age 9. The male mortality rate recorded lowest in the age 15-19 while female mortality rate remains high through to age 34. From age 55 the male mortality rate picks up momentum and increases at a faster rate whereas that of the female picks up momentum at age 65.

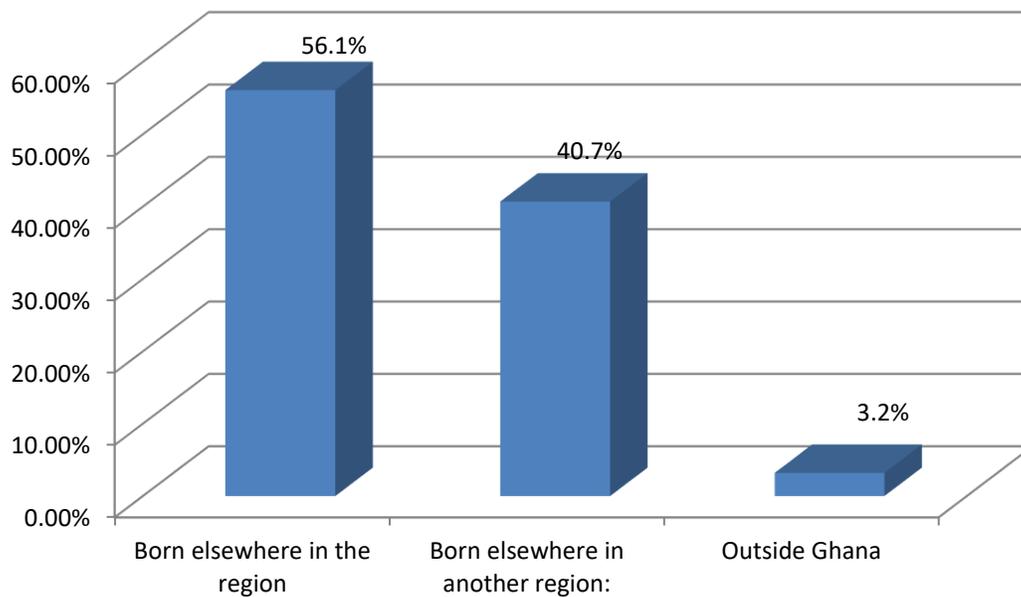
1.4.10 Migration

Migration is defined as a geographical movement involving a change from a usual place of residence over a defined territory in a defined period (GSS, 2012). A migrant is a person whose current place of residence is different from his or her place of birth or previous place of residence. There are two types of migration, namely internal and external. Internal migration is the movement of people between geographical boundaries

within national borders while external migration is the movement of people across geographical boundaries outside national borders.

Internal migration can be discussed in terms of intra and inter-regional. Intra-regional migration refers to the movement of people between localities within an administrative region, while inter-regional migration is the movement of people between different administrative regions of the country. This is measured by information on place of birth as against place of enumeration of migrants.

Figure 6: Birthplace of migrants



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 6 presents data on the place of birth of the migrants. The district is a migrant receiving district with almost one out of every two (47.3 percent). From Table 1.6, there are 22,543 migrants in the district, 56.1 percent (12,652) of the migrants were born elsewhere in the region. About 40.7 percent (9,170) of migrants were born in another region while 3.2 percent (721) were born outside Ghana.

Table 1.6 also presents data on the place of birthplace by duration of residence of migrants in the district. The district is a migrant receiving district with almost one out of

every two (47.3%) persons being a migrant. Out of the 9,170 migrants born elsewhere in another region, about 61.7 percent (6,102) are from the three Northern Regions followed by Ashanti Region with 13.0 percent. The rest of the regions have less than seven percent.

From Table 1.6, Volta Region has the least (8.9%) of migrants who have lived in the district for more than one year but have the second highest migrants who have lived in the district for 20 years and above. Western Region records the highest (21.8%) of migrants who have live more than one year in the district but have the lowest percentage (9.5%) of migrants who have lived in the district for 20 years and above.

The three Northern Regions have each recorded above 18 percent of migrants living in the district for 20 years and above in the district. Eastern Region has the highest percentage (36.0) of migrants in the district who have live in the district for 20 years and above.

Table 1.6: 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	22,543	14.2	29.0	16.1	19.2	21.5
Born elsewhere in the region	12,652	13.8	27.7	15.2	19.1	24.1
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	601	21.8	36.8	17.3	14.6	9.5
Central	257	18.3	19.8	14.8	21.4	25.7
Greater Accra	189	20.6	34.9	15.9	12.7	15.9
Volta	305	8.9	22.6	16.1	20.3	32.1
Eastern	417	13.2	23.7	9.6	17.5	36.0
Ashanti	1,299	15.5	26.1	12.3	18.8	27.3
Brong Ahafo	-					
Northern	1,233	11.7	29.8	14.4	25.9	18.2
Upper East	2,019	15.4	27.3	16.1	22.2	18.9
Upper West	2,850	13.1	37.5	23.5	16.9	8.9
Outside Ghana	721	15.8	29.5	14.6	16.4	23.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.5 SETTLEMENT DISTRIBUTION

The 2010 population census defined an urban settlement as one with population 5000 people and above. Using this definition as a yardstick to determine whether a settlement is urban or rural, then it is obvious that Nkrankwanta is the only urban settlement within the district.

1.5.1 Settlement Pattern

The forms of settlements which are predominantly in the district are nucleated. Some of the nucleated settlements are Nkrankwanta and Krakrom.

Table 1.4: Population Distribution (Ten Major Settlements, 2010 PHC)

No.	Settlement	Male	Female	Total
1.	Nkrankwanta	5,367	5,457	10,824
2.	Yaakrom	1,406	1,335	2,741
3.	Diabaakrom	1,324	1,374	2,698
4.	Krakrom	1,296	1,293	2,589
5.	Kwakuanya	819	723	1,542
6.	Kwabenadwomokrom	825	702	1,527
7.	Kwadwokumikrom	602	629	1,228
8.	Kwameyeboakrom	612	592	1,204
9.	Nkwantaso	574	551	1,125
10.	Santaso	571	489	1,060

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census

In all, there are 102 settlements in the district and these are concentrated mostly in the western and southern part of the district with the central portion poorly populated. The central portion of the district has the highest concentration of large settlements. The northern part is sparsely populated and this is due to the fact that it shares a direct boundary with Mpameso Forest Reserve. The southern part of the district has the highest concentration of smaller settlement. The urban population constitutes 22.7 percent of the district's total population. This implies that, the district is predominantly rural in character, with agriculture as the predominant occupation.

1.6 LABOUR FORCE

The district has a large pool of labour force. The labour force constitutes 55.7 percent of the total population. The percentage of the labour force actually working may be smaller due to the fact that those between ages 15-17 are not expected to work by the laws of the country and for the fact that those in age group 0-14 and 65 and above form about 44.3 percent of the district total population. Additionally most of those within the group are also in school.

The table shows that, the dependency ratio for the district is 79.4 (child and adult) dependents for every 100 working people indicating that for every four persons in the dependent ages (0-14 and 65+) there are five persons in the working group (15-64 years) supporting them.

1.7 ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

This section discusses the changes in the structure of the population of the district with regard to the proportion of economically active and economically not active persons. The type of economic activity pursued is influenced by nature of the economy and level of socio-economic development (Hull, 2009). Generally, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to the general well-being of the population.

The main focus of the analysis is on five areas; type of economic activity, occupation, industry, and employment status and employment sector. There is also information on the economically active population and economically not active population, the employed and unemployed. Although data was collected on population five years and older, the analyses in this section concentrates on the population 15 years and older.

1.7.1 Economic Activity Status

Activity status refers to economic and non-economic activity of respondents during the seven days preceding the census. Table 4.1 presents the activity status of all persons 15 years and older in the district. Generally, 97.4 percent of the population (15years and

older) in the district are employed, while close to three percent (2.6%) are unemployed. The economically not active population constitutes 18.5 of the total population 15 years and older. About 1,581 more male are employed than females. However in the economically not active population, there are more females (20.5%) than males (16.5%).

1.7.2 Economically Active Population

The economically active population is made up of;

- a. *Employed* – That is, those who worked for at least one hour within the reference period. Those with a job but not at work, that is, persons who were temporarily not at work during the reference period but had jobs to return to, were also included in the economically active population.
- b. *Unemployed* – comprising all persons who during the reference period were;
 - Without work and had no fixed jobs;
 - Currently available for work;
 - Seeking for work by taking specific steps to look for work (by writing applications, visiting job sites, and visiting employment agencies).

Table 1.7 presents the data on the economic activity status for all persons 15 years and older by sex in the population of Dormaa West District. According to the table, majority (81.5%) of the population 15 years and older are economically active whiles 18.5 percent are economically inactive.

The economically inactive people (18.5%) are those among the working age population who during the reference period are neither employed nor unemployed but not working because of school attendance (49.8%), household duties (26.4%), old age (9.6%) or other reasons like not interested in working and disability.

Among the economically active persons, a large percentage of 97.4 were employed and a small percentage of 2.4 percent were unemployed.

About the same proportion of males (98.0%) and females (96.8%) are working. Unemployment is slightly higher among females (3.2%) compared to males (2.0%). The proportion of unemployed females seeking work for the first time (60.8%) is lower than that for males (64.7%). However, for those who have worked before, the proportion is higher for females.

Table 1.7: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,488	100.0	14,801	100.0	13,687	100.0
Economically active	23,230	81.5	12,354	83.5	10,876	79.5
Employed	22,629	97.4	12,105	98.0	10,524	96.8
<i>Worked</i>	21,956	97.0	11,753	97.1	10,203	96.9
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	609	2.7	327	2.7	282	2.7
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	64	0.3	25	0.2	39	0.4
Unemployed	601	2.6	249	2.0	352	3.2
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	226	37.6	88	35.3	138	39.2
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	375	62.4	161	64.7	214	60.8
Economically not active	5,258	18.5	2,447	16.5	2,811	20.5
Did home duties (household chore)	1,388	26.4	428	17.5	960	34.2
Full time education	2,616	49.8	1,462	59.7	1,154	41.1
Pensioner/Retired	43	0.8	34	1.4	9	0.3
Disabled/Sick	366	7.0	181	7.4	185	6.6
Too old/young	504	9.6	183	7.5	321	11.4
Other	341	6.5	159	6.5	182	6.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 1.8 presents the activity status of the employed population 15 years and older by age and sex. From the Table, there are more employed males (12,105) than females (10,524). Among the unemployed, females (352) recorded 105 persons unemployed more than males (249). A similar trend is also observed for the economically inactive with females (54.7%) dominating compared to males (45.3%).

Majority of the employed population is between the ages 30 to 64 years with the age group 50-54 recording the highest proportion of its population falling within the

employed status. On the other hand, the age group 20-24 recorded majority of the unemployed accounting for 4.5 percent of the population in that age group.

The age group 30-64 recorded more than 90 percent of the population employed among the males. Those within age group 50-54 have majority (97.6%) of the population employed. A similar trend is experienced among females within the age group 35-39 as equally more than 90 percent of the population in that age group is employed. However, the age group 30-39 and 60-64 recorded less than 90 percent (89.4% and 86.3% respectively) of the population employed among the females. In the economically not active population the age group 15-19 has a little more than half (55.3%) of its population in that category. There are slightly more females (20.5%) than males (16.5%) aged 15 years and above who are economically not active.

Table 1.8: Population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	28,488	100.0	22,629	79.4	601	2.1	5,258	18.5
15-19	4,826	100.0	2,052	42.5	104	2.2	2,670	55.3
20-24	3,991	100.0	2,827	70.8	181	4.5	983	24.6
25-29	3,913	100.0	3,366	86.0	135	3.5	412	10.5
30-34	3,246	100.0	2,979	91.8	58	1.8	209	6.4
35-39	2,784	100.0	2,612	93.8	42	1.5	130	4.7
40-44	2,430	100.0	2,303	94.8	24	1.0	103	4.2
45-49	1,965	100.0	1,869	95.1	23	1.2	73	3.7
50-54	1,672	100.0	1,593	95.3	12	0.7	67	4.0
55-59	912	100.0	860	94.3	5	0.5	47	5.2
60-64	832	100.0	756	90.9	12	1.4	64	7.7
65+	1,917	100.0	1,412	73.7	5	0.3	500	26.1

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

1.7.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the actual work that a person does at his/her place of work whether in paid employment, unpaid family worker or self-employment. The occupations were classified according to the International Standard Classifications of Occupations (ISCO) but were customized to the Ghana's situation. Table 1.9 presents the distribution of the workforce by occupation and sex in the Dormaa West District. It shows that the highest proportion of the population 78.6 percent is skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers, with males having a significantly high proportion of 81.3 percent compared to females 75.4 percent. This means that about 8 out of 10 of the employed population 15 years and older are in the skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery occupation in the district.

The service and sales workers occupation is the next occupation after skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers. It employs 7.9 percent of persons 15 years and older and it is dominated by females. Significantly the female percentage (13.7) of the population is about 10.8 percent higher than the male (2.9) population. Females recorded 24 more persons in managerial role than males. A similar trend is found in elementary occupations with females (2.2%) against male (1.7%).

Male dominance is also widely seen in plant and machine operators and assemblers (2.7) and technicians and associate professionals (1.4%) as against female (0.1%) and (0.3%) respectively. Interestingly except skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery, craft and related trades workers, all the remaining occupations contributed less than 5 percent of the workforce. Males generally dominate all occupations except service and sales work in which a substantial proportion of females (13.7%) are employed against male (2.9) and elementary occupations which has more females (2.2) than males (1.7%).

Table 1.9: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	22,629	100.0	12,105	100.0	10,524	100.0
Managers	206	0.9	91	0.8	115	1.1
Professionals	505	2.2	357	2.9	148	1.4
Technicians and associate professionals	202	0.9	167	1.4	35	0.3
Clerical support workers	131	0.6	91	0.8	40	0.4
Service and sales workers	1,791	7.9	349	2.9	1,442	13.7
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	17,781	78.6	9,844	81.3	7,937	75.4
Craft and related trades workers	1,218	5.4	661	5.5	557	5.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	341	1.5	330	2.7	11	0.1
Elementary occupations	442	2.0	208	1.7	234	2.2
Other occupations	12	0.1	7	0.1	5	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.7.4 Industry of Employment

Industry is defined as the type of activity carried out by the enterprise where a person is working or the type of product produced or services rendered at the respondent's workplace. Information was collected only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period. Industry in the 2010 Population and Housing Census was categorized using the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC).

Table 1.10 indicates the distribution of employed population 15 years and older in the industry of employment by sex in the Dormaa West District. Agricultural employed 78.3 percent of the working population 15 years and older. This means that about eight out of every ten persons employed are engaged in Agricultural, Forestry and Fishing industry. There are more males 81.6 percent than females 74.6 percent employed in the sector. The large share of the Agricultural, forestry and fishing sector reflects a stagnant share of wage employment and a proportion of contributing family workers who are widespread in the district. This is a reflection of the low level of overall economic performance in district. Manufacturing employed a trifling 3.9 percent with females (4.1) dominating males (2.7).

Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycle industry employs about 6.3 percent of the employed population and is dominated by females (8.5%) as against males (4.3%). Financial and insurance activities recorded less than one percent (0.3%) at all levels indicating that there isn't much financial and insurance business in the district.

Table 1.10: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and Sex

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	22,629	100	12,105	100	10,524	100
Agriculture forestry and fishing	17,718	78.3	9,872	81.6	7,846	74.6
Mining and quarrying	10	0	8	0.1	2	0
Manufacturing	762	3.4	326	2.7	436	4.1
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	13	0.1	13	0.1	0	0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	21	0.1	10	0.1	11	0.1
Construction	258	1.1	251	2.1	7	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,423	6.3	524	4.3	899	8.5
Transportation and storage	254	1.1	248	2	6	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	698	3.1	68	0.6	630	6
Information and communication	17	0.1	15	0.1	2	0
Financial and insurance activities	75	0.3	51	0.4	24	0.2
Real estate activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional scientific and technical activities	54	0.2	22	0.2	32	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	21	0.1	17	0.1	4	0
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	137	0.6	114	0.9	23	0.2
Education	436	1.9	299	2.5	137	1.3
Human health and social work activities	107	0.5	48	0.4	59	0.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	22	0.1	20	0.2	2	0
Other service activities	564	2.5	182	1.5	382	3.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods – and services - producing activities of households for own use	39	0.2	17	0.1	22	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.7.5 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. According to the table, the percentage of population who are employed in the private informal sector is 94.4 percent, followed by the Public Government constituting 2.9 percent. This could be attributed to the fact that the district is a rural agrarian economy and majority of the people are self-employed. The male population employed in the public (Government) sector was higher than the female by 1.8 percent. The least employed population in district are the Semi-Public /Parastatal which recorded 22 males and 25 females and Other International Organization recorded zero males and females.

Table 1.11: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total]	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public (Government)	2.9	3.7	1.9
Private Formal	2.5	3.4	1.5
Private Informal	94.4	92.7	96.3
Semi-Public/Parastatal	0.0	0.1	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other International Organisations	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.8 ETHNICITY, RELIGION AND CULTURE

The district is predominantly dominated by the Bonos who constitute 96.0%, Anyins 2.4%, Northerners 1.0% and others 0.6%. The major language spoken is Bono-Twi. Christians comprise the largest religious proportion (72.4%), followed a distant second by Islam (18%). Among the Christians Pentecostal (27.3) and Catholics (19.3) have the highest followers respectively. Out of the total population in the district, those who do not associate with any religion constitute eight percent of the population.

Despite the religious diversity, there is religious tolerance in the district. This healthy co-existence augurs well for peace, stability and development. The main festival of the people is the Kwafie festival. This festival is celebrated once in every four years (i.e. in November). The recent one was celebrated in November, 2002.

1.9 MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE DISTRICT'S DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

- i. The district's population is highly concentrated in the southern and central parts of the district due to the presence of major settlements. Development, therefore, is heavily skewed towards the southern and central parts to the detriment of the north.
- ii. The district's population growth rate is increasing due to the influx of people from La Cote D'Ivoire who run into district during the recent political tension.
- iii. The large labour force (skilled & unskilled) is a potential for would-be investors.
- iv. The district has a large average household size, which is a threat and could have adverse effect on the per capita income of the district.

1.10 CURRENT CONDITIONS OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The cultivation of food and industrial crops play a major economic role in the Dormaa West District. The prevalent method of clearing the land is the practice of slash and burn. Such farming practices leave the farming land bare and expose its nutrients to the vagaries of the weather. Sheet and gully erosions usually set in during the rainy season where top soils are washed off farm lands without adequate vegetative cover. This is gradually destroying fragile lands and thus changing the ecology of the areas highly affected. The effects of these are;

- Massive land degradation
- Low crop yield
- Low income levels
- Poor surface accessibility (bad roads).

The incidence of bush-fires is also rare in the district. This contributes to preserving economic species of timber, forest reserves, animals and the general environment as a whole. Though bush fires are uncommon in the district, some part of the natural environment continue to be degraded through the activities of sand winners and the use of firewood (85%) and charcoal (11.6%) by most households in the district.

Though the district currently has about 197.67 Km² of Forest Reserves with economic trees such as Papao, Asanfina, Odum, Ofram, Wawa, Amire, Mahogany, Utile, Edinam, Bonsamodua, Kyenkyen and Hyedua; they are extensively being exploited by timber firms operating in the district. The firms include AsuoBomosadu Timber and Sawmill Ltd, OtiYeboah Sawmill Ltd and Ayum Resources Limited.

This is impacting negatively on the district's environment. The impact includes:

- Deteriorating physical conditions of most feeder roads due to heavy duty trucks plying on them and rendering most of them un-motorable especially during the rainy season;
- Depletion of the economic trees with little afforestation programmes;
- Young trees are destroyed in the process of felling and transporting timber from the forest, thus turning the forest into grassland;
- Destruction of food and industrial crops through indiscriminate felling and transportation of timber from the bush;
- General degradation on the environment with its accompanying negative effects on water bodies, land and humankind.

1.11 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

The Dormaa West District has an average household size of 4.6 and an average of 1.2 households per house. This translates into an average of about 6 persons per house.

1.11.1 Household Income Pattern

The average annual income of an average household size of 4.6 for the population is GH¢295.00. This translates into an average per capital annual income of GH¢64.1. Majority of the people earn their income from agricultural activities (74.6%), industrial activities (4.1%), commercial activities (10.2%) and the service sector (11.1%). Income levels are generally low throughout the district as compared to the national average income per head of GH¢208.00 (i.e. \$390 at GH¢1.30). There is no doubt that the need then arises to develop the major sectors of the district economy especially agriculture through effective processing and marketing of produce.

1.12 POVERTY ISSUES

In the Dormaa West District, there is an appreciable level of poverty as most of the inhabitants practice subsistence agriculture. From a base-line survey conducted in 2010, about 25% of the district's population is classified poor. Generally, poverty is high among the rural dwellers, women and other vulnerable groups such as People with Disabilities (PWDs), People Living with HIV/AIDS and Orphans. As a largely agrarian economy, poverty is classified into cash poverty and food insecurity (where families/individuals hardly afford balanced three square meals a day). Extreme poverty in the district is estimated at 16%. Majority of the poor inhabitants fall within the cash poverty bracket whilst those within the food bracket are few. The following are the major causes of poverty in the district: -

- Low level of education and capacity
- Limited opportunities for middle level man power
- Limited employable skills among women, the PWDs and other vulnerable groups
- Low access to credits
- Low incomes due to low and fluctuating prices of agro-produce
- Poor nature of roads linking most communities to marketing centres where they could sell their farm produce. This results in a chunk of foodstuffs going waste at peak periods.

To help reduce the level of poverty in the district, the following are considered as remedial measures.

- Organisation of skill training programmes for the Youth, Women and the PWDs in various vocations Encourage savings among income earners (particularly farmers) in the district.
- Organisation of farmers, agro-processors small-scale manufacturers and business-owners into groups to enhance their chances of accessing credit from financial institutions.
- Increasing the level of education among the rural inhabitants especially products of JHS and SHS.

- Reshaping of deplorable feeder roads linking communities and marketing centres.

It is anticipated that if these measures are put in place, it will go a long way to enhance the payment of community contribution towards the provision of water and sanitation facilities and other social interventions in the district.

Poverty mapping delineates and draw boundaries between the deprived or poor areas of the district from those areas that are relatively well-off. Poverty maps divide the district into “Poverty Pockets” based on factors such as differences in geographical location, nature and severity of poverty and other factors. These maps can be used to easily identify and assist poor communities that cannot raise funds to pay for their counterpart funds and other user fees. Table 1.7 describes the spatial dimensions of incidence of poverty in the district and its characteristics.

Table 1.11: Analysis of Poverty Pockets in the District

Poverty Pocket	Location	Characteristics
Pocket One	North-western part of the district covering a portion of Frimpongkrom and Effakrom and some eastern parts of the district covering Manhyia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate supply of water and sanitation ▪ High incidence of water –borne diseases such as typhoid, cholera, diphtheria etc. due to inadequate source of potable water. ▪ Inhabitants mainly crop farmers with low incomes to pay levies and community contributions. ▪ Poor access roads to market centres to improve income levels
Pocket Two	South-Western portion of the district covering the whole of Techimanfokrom, Nyamebekyere and Amadukrom. Southern part covering Agogo and Kwanto and some portion of the east covering Kwabenadwomokrom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate potable water and sanitation facilities ▪ High illiteracy and unemployment rate. ▪ Few agro-processing facilities. ▪ High poverty levels. ▪ Need support for capital cost contribution
Pocket Three	Located in the southern part of the district covering the entire Kwadwokumikrom, Nyamebekyere and Dormaa Agogo areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relatively easy surface accessibility ▪ High yielding underground water table ▪ Inadequate water and sanitation facilities ▪ Need support for capital cost contribution
Pocket Four	Covers entire Nkrankwanta and some portions of Krakrom and Yaakrom areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High concentration of potable water facilities (boreholes) and sanitation facilities (KVIP & Aqua Privy Toilets, drains and approved refuse dump sites) ▪ Concentration of agro-industries and commercial activities ▪ Comparatively high literacy rate. ▪ Main poultry production zone ▪ High income levels ▪ Can contribute to capital cost

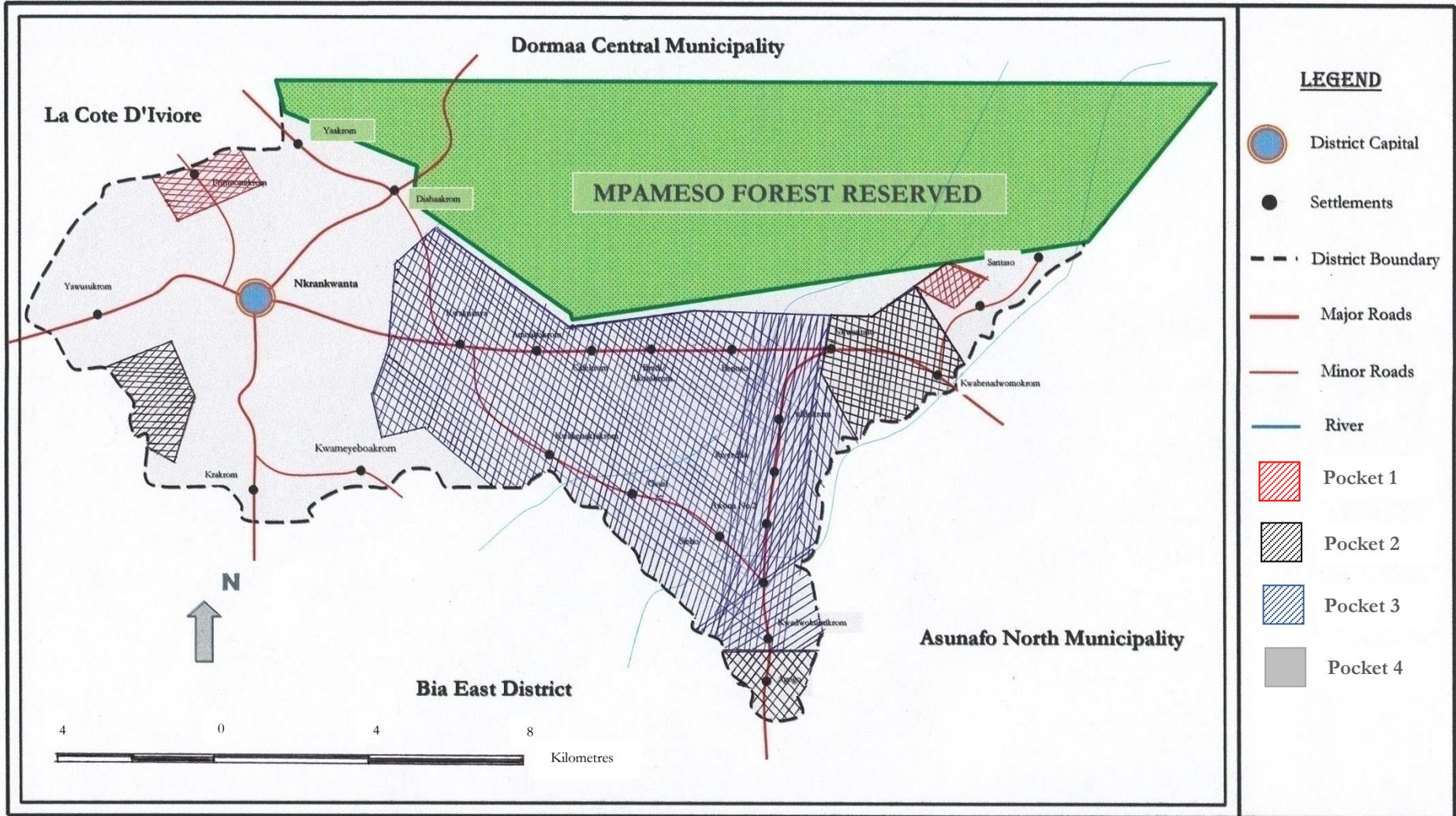
Source: DPCU, 2016

1.12.1 Poverty Levels

The incidence of poverty in Ghana is measured at two levels; upper and extreme lower levels. The upper poverty line in Ghana refers to income levels of up to GH¢90.00 a year or GH¢7.50 per month. The extreme poor are people with incomes below

GH¢70.00 a year or GH¢5.80 a month. The current national statistics on poverty estimates is that about 40 percent of the national population has incomes below the upper poverty line; whilst about 27 percent of the population has incomes below the extreme poverty line. With reference to the above indicated cut-off points, it was estimated that 31.6 percent of the district's population are poor whilst 13.3 percent are extremely poor. The survey also revealed that about 77.3 percent of the district's poor reside in rural communities. The findings of the district corroborate the fact that poverty in Ghana is a rural phenomenon with the rural communities accounting for more than 60 percent of the poor. In terms of economic activity, poverty in the district is by far the highest among food crop farmers. This may be attributed to low prices of their produce and their inability to sell at marketing centres due to the deplorable nature of roads.

Figure 7: Map of Dormaa West District Showing Poverty Pockets in the district



1.13 LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Education is the main key to unlocking the full potentials of an area's human resources for development. It creates awareness, enhances the understanding of situations and events and facilitates the infusion of innovations and new or improved technologies into the production system. These in turn help to improve productivity and overall production in all sectors of the local economy. In appreciation of this fact, many basic educational institutions have been established in the Dormaa West District. On the contrary, however, only one secondary institution exists in the district.

1.13.1 Literacy

Out of the total number persons aged 11 years and older about 68.7 percent are literate while 31.3 percent are illiterate. In general, the older population in the district have lower literacy rates compared with the younger folks, thus, literacy decreases with as age advances; from age group 20-24 there is a steady decline of the literate population to age group 65+. The population who could read and write English and Ghanaian language has the highest proportion (69.7%) of the total literate population. Literacy in English and Ghanaian Language is high across all age groups ranging from 61.2 percent in the age group 35-39 to a high of 75.6 percent in the age group 50-59. Literacy in English, French and Ghanaian Language however, is very low with less than two percent being literate in these languages among all age groups. In terms of sex variations not much difference is observed as both sexes follow a pattern similar to the district pattern.

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

Table 3.10 indicates that 15,569 (32.7%) of population 3 years and older comprising 8,299 (53.3%) males and 7,270 females (46.7%) are currently attending school. On the other hand, 15,012 representing 49.1 percent have attended school in the past, consisting of 55.5 percent males and 44.5 percent females in the district. About three percent (1.8%) of the population 3 years and older has had higher education beyond the secondary school level.

The data further shows that 23.5 percent of male and 24.0 percent females in the Pre-School (Nursery and K.G) level of education were currently attending school. At the basic school level, about the same proportion of females (74.8%) and males (74.1%) are currently attending school.

The number of females (6,674) who attended school in the past is lower than for males (8,338). However, more males (13.1%) than females (7.7%) have attended secondary school. On the other hand, 2.7 percent of males and 0.7 percent of females of population 3 years and older have attended higher education in the past beyond the secondary school level in the district. In summary, at the lower levels of education from nursery to primary, the proportion of females currently attending school or attended school in the past is higher for females.

However, this trend is reversed from SSS level upwards where the proportion of males is higher than that for females. This is indicative that more females than males drop-out of school as they climb higher the educational level. It will be therefore the responsibility of stakeholders in the district to put in place measures to encourage girl child education at the higher levels of education in the district to help bridge the gap between males and females.

Table 1.13: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

Level of education	Currently attending			Attended in the past		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nursery	9.1	9.3	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kindergarten	14.7	14.2	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary	50.6	49.3	52.1	21.0	17.9	24.8
JSS/JHS	17.5	18.1	16.8	34.0	30.5	38.4
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.3	31.5	26.5
SSS/SHS	6.4	6.9	5.9	8.1	9.2	6.8
Secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.9	0.9
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.9	2.4	1.3
Post middle/secondary certificate	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.8	0.7
Tertiary	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.8	2.7	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.13.3 Education Infrastructure

The mere existence of schools is a vital determinant of access to education. The district has 41 kindergartens, 41 Primary Schools, 43 Junior High Schools, 1 Senior High/Technical School. Most of the educational facilities (73%) are owned and managed by the government. In terms of location, primary schools are the most widely distributed. Most communities have access to basic schools located either in the community or neighbouring community.

The only secondary school is located in Nkrankwanta. This scenario implies that students from the rural communities have to either relocate or travel daily to these two Nkrankwanta to pursue post-basic education. As a result of difficulties this poses to them, many aspiring students leave school after their basic education. Further, most of the infrastructure of the basic schools in the district is in dilapidated state. Although, most of the JHS (57.9%) and the SHS have well-constructed buildings, not a single one of them has a workshop to facilitate technical trainings for students. Again, there is little number of libraries for the JHS students to study during their free time.

Table 1.14: Type and Number of School Structures

No.	Level	No. of Schools		Total	No. of Schools with Good Structures	No. of Schools with Bad Structures
		Public	Private			
1	Kindergarten	28	13	41	9	20
2	Primary	28	13	41	20	8
3	JSS	23	8	32	18	6
4.	SHS/Technical	1	-	1	1	-
	Total	83	34	114	48	34

Source: District Directorate of GES, 2017

There has been improvement in the sanitary facilities conditions of schools in the district. In both the urban and rural areas, an appreciable number of basic schools (both Primary and JHS) have access to adequate toilet facilities. The percentage of schools with toilet facilities in the district is (59%) Also there has been increase in schools have access to potable water facilities either in the form of boreholes or hand-dug, wells fitted with pumps. Again, schools in the district that have electricity and adequate furniture has seen some level of improvement even though not all. There seem to be a little problem in the availability of office space for teachers. Despite the efforts made so far in the provision of school infrastructure, a lot more needs to be done to improve access to education in the district. More schools are particularly required in the communities where students walk long distances daily to nearby communities to attend school. Further, there is the need to improve the infrastructure of the existing schools to enable them deliver quality education.

1.13.4 Teacher-Pupil Ratio

The teacher-pupil ratio is an indicator used to assess the adequacy or otherwise of teachers in relation to pupils. At present, the teacher-pupil ratio in the public schools in the district does not completely differ from the national standard teacher-pupil ratios as shown below:

Table 1.15: Teacher – Pupil Ratio

Level	National Ratio -	Dormaa District Ratio
K.G	1:30	1:46
Primary	1:35	1:38
JHS	1:25	1:26
SHS/Technical	1:20	1:34

Source: District Directorate of GES, 2017

These figures appear manageable and hence could enhance the attention given to pupils and students. This makes the classroom more conducive to teaching and learning as teachers would have enough time to address the individual academic problems of pupils and students.

1.13.5 Educational Staffing

The district has a total number of 488 teachers. Out of this number, 338 (69.3%), are trained. Most of the untrained teachers 150 (30.75%) teach in the pre-school and primary school level.

Table 1.16: No. of Trained and Untrained Teachers

Level	No. of Schools	Trained Teachers			Untrained Teachers		
		Total No.	Male	Female	Total No.	Male	Female
Kindergarten	41	50	14	36	59	13	46
Primary	41	156	117	39	46	34	12
JSS	32	105	90	15	17	13	4
SSS/Technical	1	35	34	1	10	9	1
Total	115	346	255	90	132	69	63

Source: District Directorate of GES, 2017

The number of trained teachers in the district has seen an appreciable level of improvement. Despite the problem of unavailability of technical workshops to facilitate training, the relatively increased trained teacher percentage has largely contributed to the improved performance of pupils in the Basic Education Certificate Examination in the district.

1.13.6 The Role of Private Sector in Education Delivery and Training

Few private individuals are also making great strides in augmenting the efforts of the government as far as education and training is concerned. There are 13 kindergartens, 13 Primary Schools and 8 Junior High Schools that are owned and managed by private individuals and religious organisations in the district.

1.13.7 Skills and Entrepreneurial Development for the Youth

Aside the formal Technical Education institution, in the formal sector, many artisans and craftsmen and women have their own arrangement with which they take-up some

of the youth in the district for training in their respective trades and crafts. By this, they complement the human resource development efforts of the formal education institutions.

1.13.8 Education Sector Collaborators

There is a close collaboration between the District Directorate of Education and other stakeholders especially the District Assembly. For instance, over the years, a chunk of the District Assembly share of DACF and DDF are channelled into education related projects and programmes such as the provision of school structures, furniture, sponsoring of teacher-trainees, STME Clinics, among others.

1.13.9 Challenges in Education Sector

The performance of the education sector in the district is saddled with a number of challenges ranging from poor and inadequate infrastructure (both classrooms and teachers' accommodation), inadequate logistics and low morale of staff, staff refusing posting to rural communities and inadequate statistician staff at the educational directorate.

1.14 HEALTH

Poor health status is both a cause and consequence of poverty and hence, the development of the entire district. Poor health reduces productivity; it is a drain on disposable income and reduces savings as well as stifles investment. Efforts at human resource development will therefore be grossly incomplete until efforts are made to improve the health status of the people through improved access to quality health care.

1.14.1 Type and Number of Health Facilities in the District

Physical presence of health facilities and access to health institutions is a major problem in the district as there is one polyclinic, 2 rural clinics, one maternity home and 7 CHPS compounds. Also, there are 36 outreach points that are evenly distributed throughout the district. Table 1.17 shows the type and number of health facilities in the district.

Table 1.17: Type and Number of Health Facilities in the District by Sub-Districts

Sub- Districts	Facilities				
	Gov't	Private	CHAG	Total	Population
Nkrankwanta	7	2	1	10	34,907
Yaakrom	2	0	1	3	9,658
Kojokumikrom	0	0	1	1	3,717
Kwabenadwommokrom	2	0	0	2	5,986
Total	11	2	3	16	54,268

Source: Ghana Health Service, Dormaa West District, 2017

1.14.2 Staffing

There has been a bit of improvement in the staffing situations over the years, however, these facilities do not adequately serve the population and also lack adequate numbers and the right calibre of staff to run them. For instance, apart from the Nkrankwanta Health Centre that has one (1) Medical Officer and (one) 1 Physician Assistant. To further buttress this point, the doctor-patient and the nurse-patient ratios now stand at 1:54,268 and 1:798 respectively. This situation is greatly hampering proper and effective health care delivery in the district with its obvious repercussions on recuperation rate and hence productivity.

Table 1.18: Category and Number of Staff in the District Health Facilities

Category	Number at Post
Medical Doctor	1
Physician assistant	1
midwives	7
General nurses	12
Community health nurses	26
Enrolled nurses	30
Health assistant	5
pharmacist	1
Pharmacy technician	1
administrator	1
accountants	2
Lab technologist/asst	2
T.Os/FTs	17
Supporting staff	5
Others	27
Total	123

Source: Ghana Health Service, Dormaa West District Directorate, 2017

1.14.3 Morbidity Pattern in the District

A cursory look at the morbidity pattern of the district reveals that malaria tops the top ten diseases accounting for 33.46% in 2015 and 34.35% in 2016 of all reported illness. It is followed by URTI 25.86% and rheumatism 14.84% in 2015. In 2016, the pattern differs not from previous year. URTI (22.720) and Diarrhoea (12.20) followed directly after malaria. Meanwhile, the top ten causes of sickness in the district are shown in Table 1.20.

Table 1.19: Top 10 Diseases in the District (2015 – 2016)

No.	2015 Cases	No. of Cases	%	2016 Cases	No. of Cases	%
1.	Malaria	9812	33.46	Malaria	10622	34.35
2.	URTI	7582	25.86	URTI	7024	22.72
3.	Diarrhoea	2401	8.19	Diarrhoea	2166	7.01
4.	Skin Diseases	1814	6.19	Rheumatism	3771	12.20
5.	Rheumatism	4352	14.84	Skin Diseases	1758	5.69
6.	RTAs	541	2.34	Anaemia	1762	5.70
7.	Anaemia	1260	4.30	Intestinal worms	1911	6.18
8.	Hypertension	718	2.45	Acute urinary tract infection	582	1.88
9.	Acute urinary tract infection	330	1.13	Hypertension	923	2.99
10.	Home / Occupational Accident	532	1.81	Acute Eye Infection	401	1.30
	Total	29322	100	Total	30,920	100

Source: Ghana Health Service, Dormaa West District Directorate, 2017

This is further buttressed by the fact that, (according to the base line study) 97% of the people dispose off their liquid waste in open spaces and bushes behind their houses, while another 3% use soak-aways. It was also observed that most of the houses had unkempt surroundings especially at the peripheral areas of towns and villages. The situation is little better with solid waste management. For instance, the survey revealed that about 90% of the people dispose-off their refuse in public dumping sites while 6% dump their refuse indiscriminately and only 4% burn their refuse. However, the ten top causes of mortality in the district in 2015 and 2016 are shown in Table 14 below.

Table 1.20: The Top Ten Causes of Deaths in the District from 2015 – 2016

No.	2015			2016		
	Cause of Death	No.	%	Cause of Death	No.	%
1.	Septicaemia	52	33.3	HIV/AIDS Related	24	18.8
2.	Pneumonia	25	16.0	Pneumonia	19	14.8
3.	HIV/AIDS Related	21	13.5	Malaria	16	12.5
4.	Cardio Vascular Accident	16	10.3	Anaemia	14	10.9
5.	Anaemia	10	6.4	Septicaemia	12	9.3
6.	Diabetes	7	4.4	Diabetes	10	7.8
7.	Hypertension	7	4.4	Cardio Vascular Accident	10	7.8
8.	Convulsion	7	4.4	Hypertension	9	7.0
9.	Gastroenteritis	6	3.8	Cardiac Failure	7	5.4
10.	Dehydration	5	3.2	Gastroenteritis	7	5.4
	Total	156	100	Total,	128	100

Source: Ghana Health Service, Dormaa West District Directorate, 2017

1.14.4 Out-Patient Department (OPD) Attendance

At the moment, the district has an Out-Patient Department (OPD) visits per capita of 1.8. Malaria continues to be the leading cause of OPD attendance and admissions account for 62.7 percent in 2016. This feature is not different from the situation at the national level. This implies that a greater attention should be given to sanitation management.

Meanwhile some malaria control measures have been put in place to curb the high morbidity rate through malaria. They include public education campaigns, treatment of cases at health facilities, administration of Intermittent Prevention Treatment (IPT) for pregnant mothers and distribution of treated bed nets to households free of charge.

1.14.5 HIV/AIDS Situation in the District

Available statistics from the Dormaa West District Health Directorate indicates that HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in the district has always remained below the 5% epidemic rate. The prevalence rate for the years 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 stood at 3.4%, 3.3%, 3.1% and 2.9% respectively. The HIV/AIDS situation is too alarming that it demands concerted and sustained action to deal with the situation.

It was in line with this approach that since 2013, the Dormaa West District Assembly has developed strategic plans to reduce the rate of increase and prevalence. Further, since 2013, 8 CBOs and 2 NGOs have been supported with funds by the Donors to

organise various HIV/AIDS prevention programmes in 48 communities in the district. About 20 people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs) and 137 Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) have been provided with care and support. The care and support took the form of payment of medical bills, provision of nutrition supplements to PLWHAs, payment of school fees, provision of school kits and feeding grant to the (OVCs). Capacities of the CBOs and NGOs have also been built through various training sessions organised for them either within or outside the district.

The factors driving HIV/AIDS upwards in the district include:-

- i. Cross border trading and social activities in La Cote d'Ivoire.
- ii. High level of poverty (unemployment and underemployment).
- iii. Peer group influence
- iv. High rate of seasonal migration to Sefwi area (Western Region) to either cater for cocoa farms or practice learned trade where the migrants leave behind their spouses and regular partners for months.

1.14.6 Population Management (Family Planning)

A rapid natural increase in population especially among the poor, (in the rural areas and urban slums) poses a great constraint on household incomes, saving potentials and access to basic facilities and services. It is therefore expedient to stringently control the rate of population growth in order to keep it within the carrying capacity of the district's resources. This will also ensure development of human resources to promote development rather than have a large population size which do not enhance the development of the district.

In the Dormaa West District, there have been intensive population control measures focusing on reproductive health and birth control through the use of contraceptives. This is done by officials of Family Planning Service organisations in conjunction with health institutions in the district. So far, these efforts seem to be yielding positive results as the district's population is currently growing at a decreasing rate with the current growth rate standing at 2.1 percent per annum. These services are provided to prevent unplanned pregnancies, space births, treat infertility and enhance reproductive health. Some of the family planning methods and services available in health facilities include condom use, oral pills, injectable, IUD and Norplant as well as natural methods.

It is estimated that 3,562 persons representing 2.4% of the district adult population have registered for family planning services.

1.14.7 National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

Like all other MMDAs in Ghana, the Dormaa West District has established a District Health Insurance Scheme in an attempt to provide an opportunity to all registered persons to unhindered, cash-free and efficient health services. Since the introduction of the scheme in the district in 2004, 31,000 people (31% of the district population) have been duly registered and issued with identification cards which qualify them to access health services. In all, 7 Health Institutions have signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with the Health Insurance Office. The Health Institutions are as follows:

1. Nkrankwanta Hospital
2. Kwakuanya Clinic
3. K.K.K. Presbyterian CHPS
4. New Chiraa CHPS
5. Ceci Maternity Home
6. Awiakrom Rural Clinic
7. Yaakrom Presbyterian Clinic
8. Kwakuanya Methodist clinic
9. Kwabenadwommokrom Clinic
10. Yawusukrom Clinic
11. Nkwntaso CHPS
12. Diabaa CHPS
13. Gyaase CHPS
14. Krakrom CHPS

Referral Points

1. Municipal Hospital, Dormaa Ahenkro
2. Regional Hospital, Sunyani
3. Komfo-Anokye Teaching Hospital, Kumasi
4. St. John of God Hospital, Duayaw Nkwanta

Effective membership drive is constrained by widespread poverty, apathy and uncertainty about the benefits to be derived from joining the scheme. The effective operationalisation of the scheme in the district is also severely constrained by high attendance at the health facilities and its resultant high bills, prescription of drugs outside the drug list by practitioners and threats from providers to withdraw services due to the scheme's indebtedness.

1.14.8 Health Sector Collaborators

A close collaboration exists between the District Health Management Team (DHMT) and the District Assembly. An enormous portion of the District Assembly's share of DACF is channelled into health related projects such as provision of health facilities and potable water (boreholes), support for National Immunisation Day and Malaria Control programmes.

1.14.9 Challenges in Health Delivery Services

The delivery of health services in the district is saddle with a number of challenges ranging from inadequate professional staff, inadequate transport facilities, inadequate infrastructure(residential accommodation, DHMT offices) inadequate financial resources, late reimbursement of NHIS funds, lack of ambulance, The district has only one medical doctor to serve a 54,268. There is also very little opportunity for upgrading skills of staff. The DHMT has no vehicles and motor bikes for their operations. Staff accommodation is also highly insufficient and in most cases the available premises have deteriorated functionally.

1.15 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

1.15.1 Water Delivery System

The current water delivery system in the district is a critical development challenge that requires urgent interventions. Majority of the people do not have access to reliable potable water. Boreholes constitute the major source of potable water. Its distribution is inadequate. The sources of water are shown in table 15 below:

Table 1.21: Major Sources of Water in the District

Source of Water	Number	Location	Remarks
1. Boreholes	129	In 97 Communities	84 functional
2. Hand dug wells without pumps	30	Scattered in Communities	Few are not in use.
3. Streams/Rivers	13	In 13 communities	Water is unwholesome
4. Small Town Water System	1	Nkrankwanta	Project is on-going (80% complete)

Source: District Water and Sanitation Team Office, DWDA, 2017

1.15.2 Water Provision and Management

The provision and management of potable water in the district has not been easy task to the District Assembly. The Assembly is currently faced with a number of challenges in its attempt to make water accessible to the people. The challenges range from human to natural factors. These factors are that:-

- Some of the sources dry-up in the dry season compelling people in those areas to revert to drinking from unwholesome sources making them vulnerable to water related diseases such as guinea worm.
- The boreholes hand-pumps constantly break down due to excessive pressure coupled with inability of communities to raise enough money for replacement of parts and general maintenance.
- Even though wells without hand pumps appear to be one of the major sources of water, they are mostly left unprotected. As a result, run-offs empty their contents into such unprotected wells making them unsafe for human consumption.
- Administratively, the provision and management of water services are hampered by inadequate logistics, transport and motivation of office and field staff.
- Another worrying factor is the poor nature of roads leading to the communities. Due to the poor state of roads in the district, communities that have been selected to benefit from boreholes had to be changed since the rigs for drilling could not access the communities.

1.15.3 Sanitation and Waste Management

The management of waste in the Dormaa West District is far from the desired situation. The disposal of both solid and liquid waste including human excreta, and household

refuse are poorly done. Several tonnes of refuse are heaped in Nkrankwanta, Krakrom and Yaakrom. Though some households bury or burned their refuse, about 71 percent of households use public open surface system for their waste disposal while less than 10 percent (6.0%) use public containers placed at vantage points in Nkrankwanta and Krakrom. It is a common practice for people in most communities to defecate in the bush (“free range”) mainly due to lack of access to convenient toilet facility. Some are poor to pay for the user fees charged in the communities where toilet facilities are provided.

Where toilet facilities are provided by either by households or the District Assembly, there is the problem of timely and regular disposal of human excreta due unavailability of septic emptier vehicle. The Dormaa West District is compelled to rely on cesspool emptier of Dormaa Municipal Assembly. The District Assembly has acquired and developed a land in Nkrankwanta as a final disposal site for both liquid and solid waste generated in the town.

In an effort to improve upon access to potable water, the District Assembly has collaborated with a number of development partners to provide potable water to communities. These include Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) and the Catholic Secretariat. The District Health Management Team (DHMT) has also complimented these efforts by educating people on how to keep water sources clean and safe. They also assist in detecting and treating water-borne diseases.

Community ownership and management of water facilities is also being vigorously promoted to ensure their sustainability. Water and Sanitation Committees (WATSANs) have been formed in communities that have benefited from the provision of some form of water facility especially boreholes. They have been trained and provided with basic tools and equipment to carry out regular servicing and repairs of their facilities. Most communities in the district do not also have any proper drainage system. The inadequacy of proper household and community drains has led to the presence of stagnant water in residential areas giving rise to breeding of mosquitoes and massive erosion of the built environment.

1.16 AGRICULTURE

The mainstay of the district's economy is agriculture. Currently, it employs about 80% of the economically active labour force. Most of the households are engaged in farming or agricultural related activities. Farming is largely carried out on small-scale basis. The average acreage cultivated ranges between 6 – 10 acres for all crops. Despite its importance to the economy, much of the agricultural potentials remain untapped.

1.16.1 Crop Production

The soils favour the production of variety of crops. Presently, the main food crops cultivated in commercial quantities include maize, plantain, cassava, yam, cocoyam, tomatoes and pepper. The district is also known for the production of cocoa and oil palm. The table indicates the estimated total crop area for major crops and output in the district.

Table 1.22: Estimated total crops area and output for major crops in the District in 2016

Major Crops Grown	Area Cultivated per Crop (Ha)	Output/Crop (metric tonnes)
Maize	14,079	30,506
Cassava	3,067	15,336
Cocoyam	2,297	12,639
Plantain	4,180	41,745
Yam	2,297	12,649
Cocoa	18,250	56,600

Source: DoA, Dormaa West District Office, 2017

1.16.2 Post-Harvest Losses

Post-Harvest losses are a common phenomenon and represent a major challenge to farmers in the district. The incidence of post-harvest losses is particularly very high for crops as plantain and cassava and the highly perishable crops like tomatoes. These losses are as a result of inadequate appropriate storage facilities coupled with the poor nature of roads leading to marketing centres. The high incidence of crop losses affects the incomes of farmers and poses as disincentive to farmers who are interested to embark on large-scale production.

Table 1.23: Incidence of Post-Harvest losses among major crops

Major Crops	Percentage of Post-Harvest Losses
Maize	5.0%
Yam	0.5%
Cocoyam	0.5%
Plantain	10%
Cassava	5.0%

Source: DoA, Dormaa West District Office, 2017

As indicated in the table above (5-10)% loses reported for all major crops, no major incidence of post-harvest loss occurred.

1.16.3 Livestock and Poultry Production

At the moment the poultry industry specifically table egg production is operating at large scale levels. Poultry production in the district is one of the largest in the region. The poultry sector also employs a high proportion of the district's labour force particularly the youth. Livestock such as cattle, sheep, goats and grass cutters are also reared on small and medium scales. Major challenge of the industry is finding adequate market outlets for the products and credit facilities to expand the farms to employ more people.

Table 1.24: Livestock and Poultry Production in the Dormaa West District in 2017

Type	Number
Cattle	
Cattle	2300
Sheep	6500
Goats	10,200
Poultry	
Broilers	25,000
Layers	283,000
Cockerels	1,700
Local birds	721,200

Source: DoA, Dormaa West District Office, 2017

1.16.4 Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs)

Both livestock and crop production in the district is affected by the inadequate agricultural extension services. The district has three (3) Agric Extension Agents, one (1) veterinary officer, one (1) PPME Officer and one (1) crop officer. This appalling

situation is compounded by the inadequacy of motor bikes and other logistics which hamper the mobility of the few AEAs to most parts of the district.

1.16.5 Agro-Processing

Over the years, some efforts have been made by individuals, groups and the District Assembly to add value to farm produce through processing. Agro-processing is currently on a small-scale. The district has three agro-processing plants located in various communities such as gari production at Nkrankwanta and Yaakrom (all producing below capacity) palm oil extraction at Nkrankwanta and production of akpeteshie in several communities across the district.

1.16.6 Agricultural Land Acquisition

Ownership of land in the district is vested in the stool and held in trust and on behalf of the people. For agricultural purposes, it can easily be accessed by both natives and non-natives. This is a great potential for agricultural development. In line with local customs and traditions, non-natives in need of land for agricultural purposes are required to approach a chief or the appropriate landlord/landlady with drinks and/or specified amount of money for a parcel of land. The lease period ranges between few months for food crops and several years for cash crops.

1.16.7 Marketing Centres and Days in the District

Large settlements like Nkrankwanta, Kwakuanya, kwadwokumikrom and Yaakrom observe daily markets as well as weekly markets. The table below shows the days the major markets in the district.

Table 1.25: Major Market Towns and Days

Town	Type of Marketing and Days	
	Daily	Weekly and Day Observed
Nkrankwanta	Daily	Fridays
Yaakrom	Daily	Thursdays
Kwadwokumikrom	Daily	Thursday
Kwakuanya	Daily	Thursdays
Krakrom	Daily	Thursdays

Source: DPCU, DWDA, 2017

1.16.8 Key Agricultural Development Problems

Problems that plagued agriculture as a whole in the district include the following:

(a) **Rain-fed Agriculture**

The entire agriculture activities depend on rainfall. It fails woefully when rains also fail as expected.

(b) **Poor Nature of Roads**

The roads leading to communities and farms are so poor that sometimes farmers are compelled to resort the use of donkeys which is predominant means of conveying foodstuffs in the district.

(c) **Inadequate Credit Facilities**

Credit facilities are meagre, untimely and have very unattractive interest rate and conditions as far as agriculture is concerned.

(d) **Inadequate Marketing and Distribution Outlets**

Even though the district is blessed with dual markets (Ghana and La Cote d'Ivoire) there is usually glut during the peak production period leading to losses to the farmers and deterioration of perishable crops such as plantain.

(e) **Inputs Supply**

Apart from being expensive, inputs supply is not reliable and distribution of inputs stores sparse.

(f) **Personnel/Logistics**

Inadequate Agricultural Extension Agents coupled with the inadequate number of logistics such as motorbikes and vehicles has compounded the problems that hamper the growth of the agricultural sector in the district. Lack of office and residential accommodation for staff of the District Agric Directorate is also a major challenge that confronts agriculture in the district.

1.16.9 Key Agricultural Development Potentials

- (a) Agriculture has almost unlimited potential for job creation, especially for the youth in the district because of the following reasons;
- Bimodal rainfall, which is evenly distributed throughout the year.
 - Presence of rivers and rivulets criss-crossing the district
 - Intensively cultivable forestland, broken forest, unused forest and grassland.
 - Favourable soil types, which support both cash and food crops. This makes the district a reliable springboard for industrial take-off in the district – especially agro based industries.
 - Richness in ground water resources, which can be drilled for small-scale irrigation schemes.
 - Farm manure from medium to large-scale poultry farms can be used as organic manure for farming.
 - Presence of dual markets for agricultural produce (the district shares common border with La Cote d’Ivoire at different entry points).
 - Capacity of the district to produce oil palm for palm oil extraction companies within and without Ghana.
 - Availability of electricity for any agro-based industry especially in Nkrankwanta, Yaakrom, Krakrom and Diabaakrom.
 - Availability of all year round water supply for any agro based industry.

1.17 SPATIAL ORGANISATION

1.17.1 Introduction

This section discusses the spatial organization of the settlement system in the district. It depicts the socio-economic structure of the district in a spatial form. Thus, the type, number, distance to facilities and services and how these indicators influence the development of the communities are shown. The physical accessibility analysis gives also gives a clearer picture of the challenges outlined by the people in the district. It throws more light on the kind of interventions the Assembly needs to put in place to help create wealth and reduce poverty.

1.17.2 Distribution of services and infrastructure

A cursory look at the location and distribution of health, education, road network and water and sanitation facilities clearly shows that a greater proportion of these facilities

can be found in the urban areas while the rural populace that constitute about 77.3 percent of the district population are deprived of these facilities. Nkrankwanta, the District capital for instance is enjoying majority of the good services and infrastructure distribution in the District. In order to reverse this trend however, the Assembly has put in place series of measures to help bring equity in the distribution of facilities between the urban and rural localities.

Since the creation of the district in 2012, series of interventions have been put in place particularly in rural communities to help improve the living conditions of the populace. These projects encompass education, health, water and sanitation.

1.17.3 Human Settlement Pattern and Hierarchy of Settlements

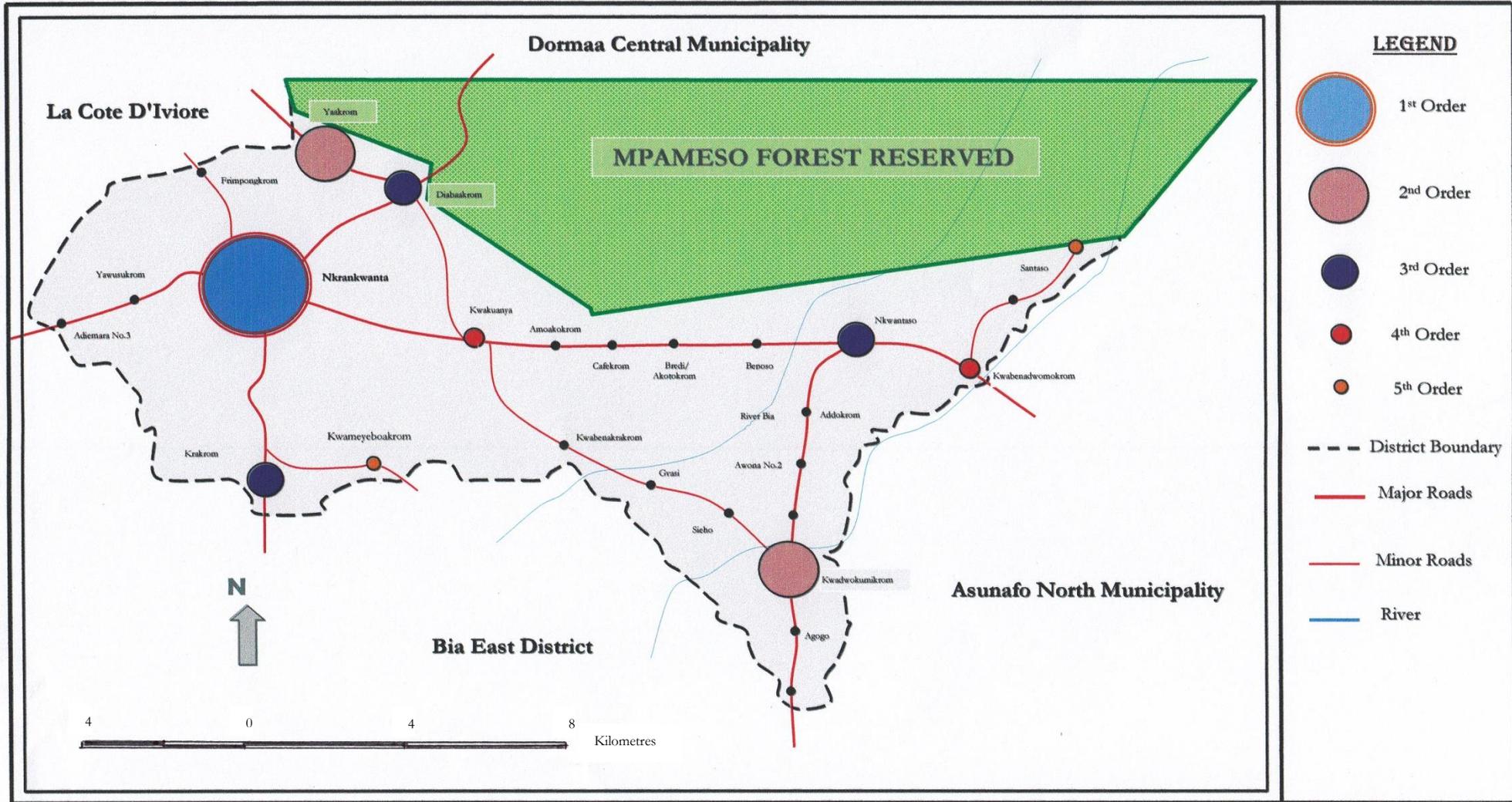
Human settlements constitute an important aspect of the development planning process. Thus, the successful implementation of the activities and programmes in the District Medium-Term Development Plan (2014-2017) will be manifested in space where the people reside. The availability of services in the first order settlement (Nkrankwanta) has resulted in about 22.7 percent of the population residing there. However, about 55.7 percent of the people reside in the first ten settlements in the district. There are two (2) second (2nd) order settlements namely; Yaakrom and Kwadwokumikrom while the third (3rd) order settlements comprises of Nkwantaso, Krakrom and Diabaakrom. Kwakuanya and Kwabenadwommokrom constitute the fourth (4th) order settlements while Kwameyeboakrom and Santaso constitute the fifth (5th) order settlements.

A cursory look at the hierarchy of settlements in the district shows a pattern where the high order settlements are located along the Trunk roads in the District except the fifth order settlements namely Kwameyeboakrom and Santaso.

It is therefore not surprising to find very deplorable feeder roads linking the other settlements that are not found on the trunk roads in the district. These settlements are mainly agrarian, and hence the poor feeder roads make the conveyance of foodstuffs to marketing centres extremely difficult and expensive particularly during the raining season.

The location of the Nkrankwanta, the District Capital (North Western part of the district) coupled with the deplorable feeder roads makes physical accessibility to basic services by other settlements difficult particularly for settlements located in the southern part of the district. This calls for the provision of such basic services in the southern part of the district to take care of the numerous settlements located there. Figure 7 below is also a graphical presentation of the order of settlements in the district.

Figure 8: Map of Dormaa West District Showing the Hierarchy of Settlements



1.17.4 Surface Accessibility to Services

Access to basic essential services such as education, health, water and sanitation could be used to determine the standard of living of any group of persons. Accessibility to a facility by people is determined by the distance that one covers before services from the facility are received.

An in-depth analysis of accessibility to some selected key services has been done to determine areas within the district that have easy access to these services without overlooking those areas that are least accessed in the district. The analysis however, was done to determine only the physical accessibility to these facilities.

The underlisted factors were taken into consideration during the accessibility analysis;

1. The surface condition of roads in the district;
2. Acceptable travel times to the selected services;
3. Speed limits on the roads; and
4. waiting time (before one gets a means of transport)

Table 1.26 presents the speed limit and the waiting time on the various types of roads within the district. Based on the determined speed limit and waiting times on the various roads in the district, an analysis was done and the area of coverage of the selected facilities/services.

Table 1.26: Acceptable Waiting Time and Speed Limit

	2nd Class	Feeder 1	Feeder 2	Walking
Average speed	70km/hr	30km/hr	10km/hr	5km/hr
Waiting time	30mins	90mins	120mins	-

Source: Department of Feeder Roads, 2016

Table 1.27: Acceptable Travel Times and Area of Coverage of Services

Service	Acceptable travel time	2 nd Class Road	Feeder road	Walking
Health	30 minutes	32km	10km	2km
Agric Extension	20 minutes	21.3km	6.7km	1.3km
Banking	40 minutes	30.2km	13.3km	2.7km
Market	40 minutes	30.2km	13.3km	2.7km
Education (SSS)	45 minutes	48km	15km	3km

Both social and economic facilities were selected during the selection of services for the analysis due to the important role they play in improving the living conditions of the people. The social services selected included education and health while under economic, banking and market services were also selected. Additionally, since a greater proportion (78.6%) of the district's population is engaged in agriculture, access to Agricultural Extension Services was also considered to determine the proximity of extension services to the settlements in the district.

1.17.4.1 Accessibility to Educational Infrastructure (Senior High School)

From table 1.4b, the acceptable travel time adopted in reaching an educational facility (Senior High School) is 45 minutes. This means that for an individual to travel to any Senior High School, it must not take more than 45 minutes. If it takes more than 45 minutes to reach a Senior High School, then the person or community is said to be out of reach of the service.

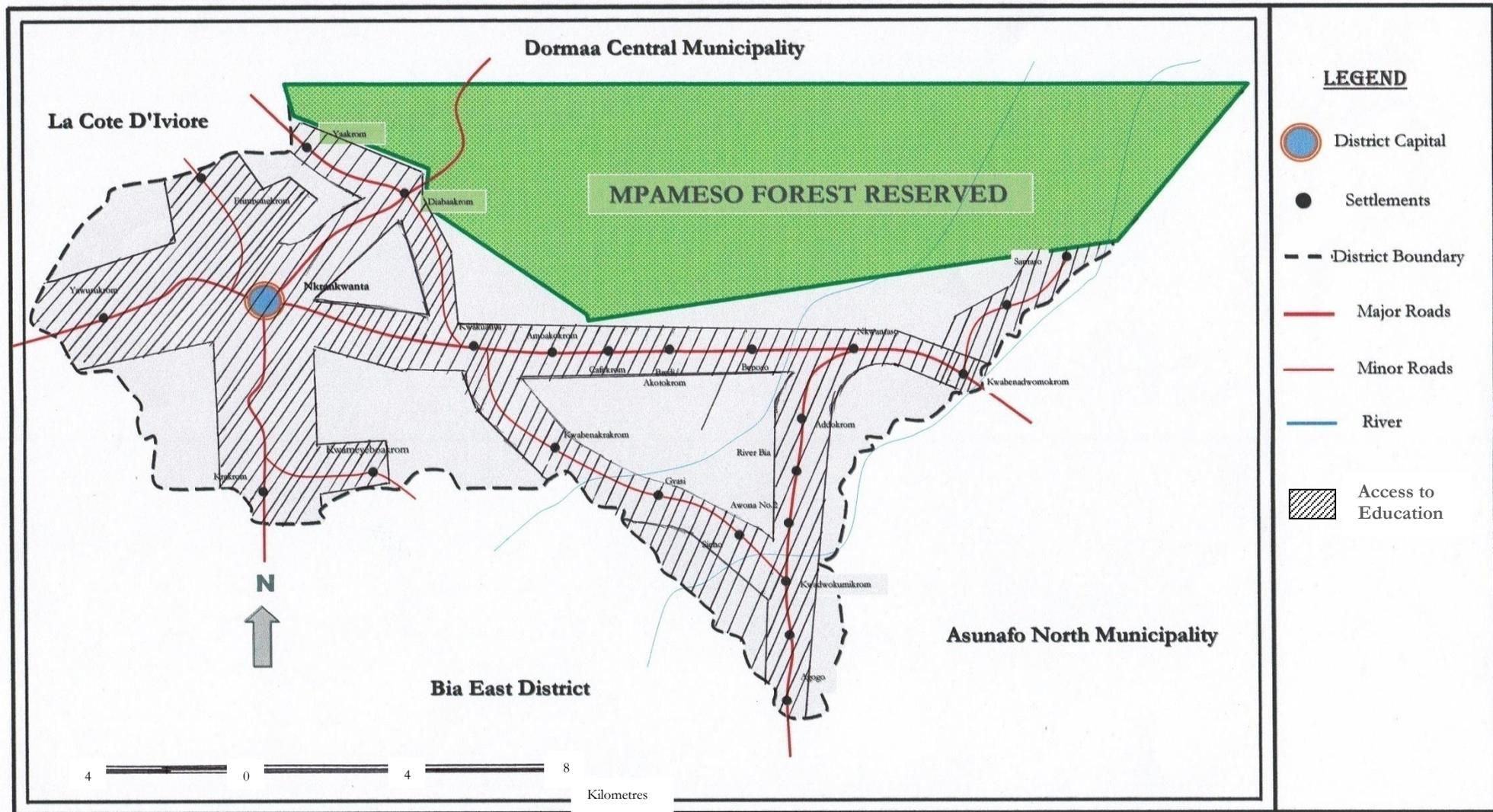
If one should go by the second class road in the district, any community within 48km distance from the location of a Senior High School is said to be accessible. Similarly, all settlements within 15km from a Senior High School, travelling along a feeder road, can also conveniently reach it. However, if the means of transport is merely by walking, then the distance must not be over 3km.

Data gathered from the District Directorate of Education indicate that there is only one Senior High School in the district; Nkrankwanta Senior High School located in the district capital. Considering this school as the service centre, all the communities along the major road; running from Yaakrom in the North-Western portion of the

district have access to a Senior Secondary School to Krakrom in the south. Likewise, communities in the Western and Eastern portion of the district also have access to the service.

Even though communities such as Yaakrom and Diabaakrom in the North-Western part of the district have access to the Senior High School, yet the distance is too long and serves as a hindrance to a lot of Junior High School (JHS) graduates. The worse access to Senior High School in the district is by communities in the Southern and North-Eastern portions of the district comprising of communities such as Kwadwokumikrom, Addokrom, Bredi-Akotokrom, Nkwantaso, Kwabenadwomokrom and Santaso. The construction of a Senior High School preferably at Nkwantaso will help serve as another service centre in the district and further help salvage the longer distance being covered by students in the district.

Figure 9: Map of Dormaa West District Showing Accessibility to Educational Infrastructure (Senior High School)



1.17.4.2 Accessibility to Health Facilities

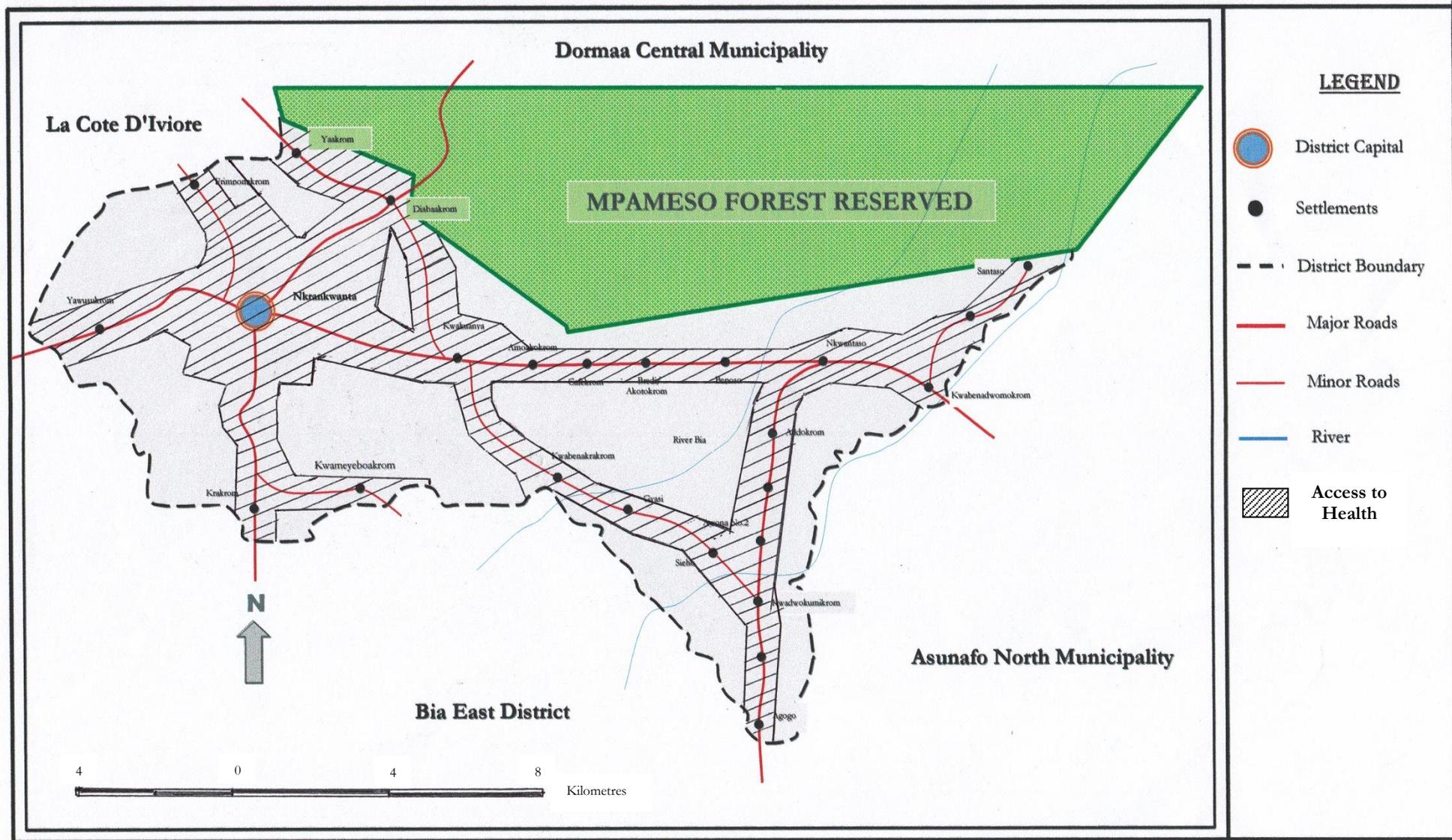
The acceptable travel time adopted in reaching a health facility is 30 minutes. This means that for an individual to access any health facility, it must not take more than 30 minutes. If it takes more than 30 minutes to reach a health facility, then the person or community is said to be out of reach of the service.

If one should go by a second class road, any community within 32km distance from the location of a health facility is therefore said to be accessible to the facility. Likewise, all settlements within 10km from a health facility, travelling along a feeder road are also considered as conveniently reaching the health facility. On the contrary, if the means of transport is merely by walking, then the distance must not be over 2km. In calculating accessibility to health services in the district, the available health facilities comprising of Polyclinic, Health Centres, CHPS Compounds, Community Clinics and Maternal and Child Health (MCH) were considered.

Nkrankwanta, the district capital has a polyclinic and maternity home. In addition, there is a health centre in Yaakrom and Kwadwokumikrom, CHPS Compounds at Kwameyeboakrom, Nkwantaso, Diabaakrom, Gyaase and Krakrom. Community Clinics are also located in Kwakuanya, Kwabenadwommokrom and New Chiraa while a number of Maternal and Child Health Centres are evenly distributed in other communities. The evenly distribution of facilities spatially, predicts the fairly access to health services in the district. However, the need arises for the provision of adequate personnel and equipment to help run these health facilities efficiently for the benefit of the populace in the district.

As can be seen from Figure 10, all the communities along the major road, running from Yaakrom, through Nkrankwanta, to Krakrom and Kwameyeboakrom in the South have access to a health facility. In addition, communities such as Kwabenadwommokrom, Nkwantaso (located in the eastern portion of the district) and Kwadwokumikrom and Agogo (located in the South-Eastern portion of the district) along the other second class road in the district has access to health facilities. Other settlements such as Yawusukrom and Frimpongkrom are also accessible by means of feeder roads.

Figure 10: Map of Dormaa West District Showing Accessibility to Health Facilities



1.17.4.3 Accessibility to Market Centres

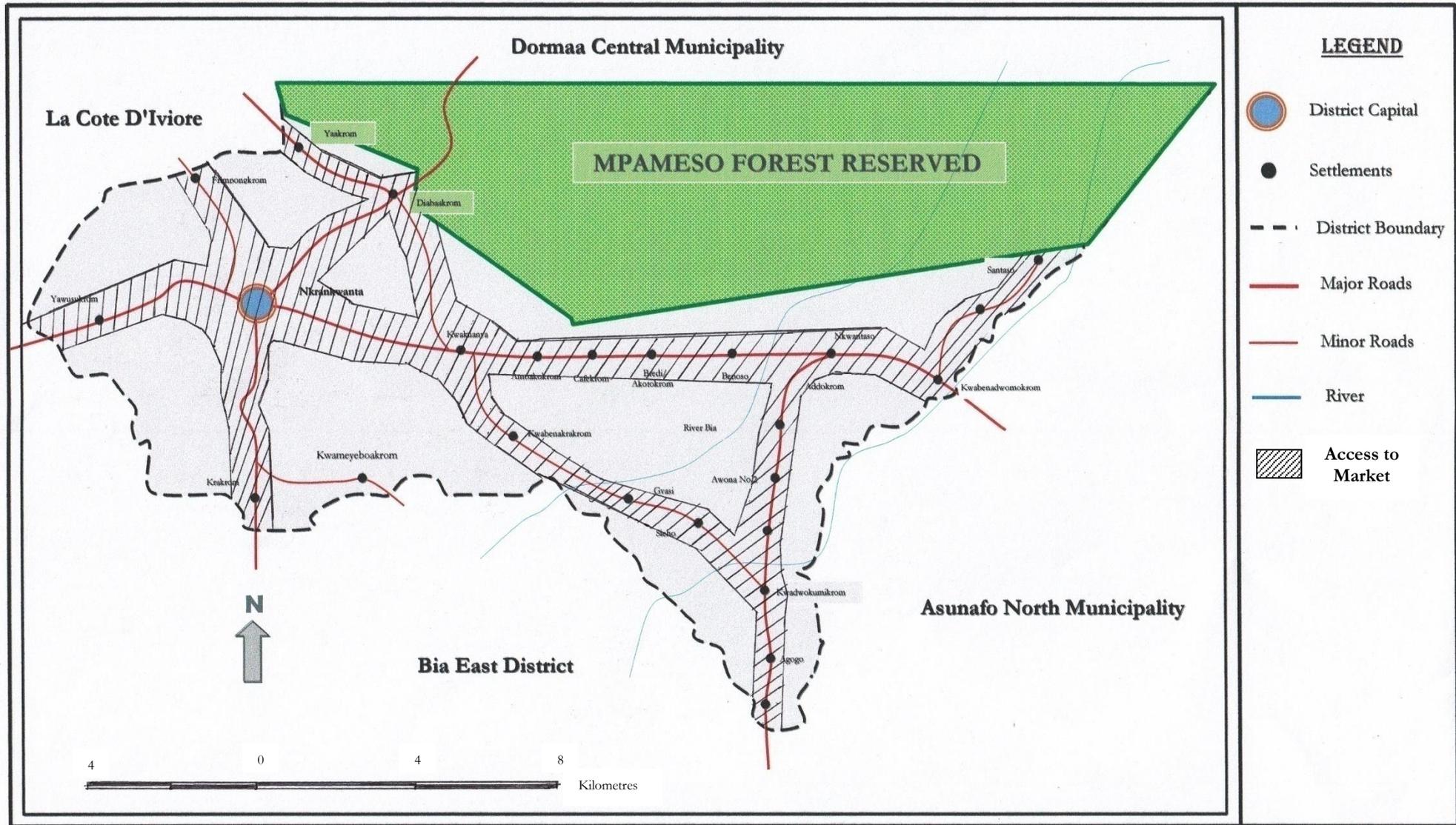
The District espoused 40 minutes as the maximum time it must take in reaching a market centre. Thus, for an individual to travel to any market centre in the district, it must not take more than 40 minutes. The person or community is said to be out of reach of the centre if it takes more than 40 minutes to reach the market.

Any community within 34.1km distance from the location of a market travelling along a 2nd class road is said to be accessible. Similarly, all settlements within 10.2km from a market centre, travelling along a feeder road, can also conveniently reach it. If the means of transport is however, merely by walking, then the distance must not exceed 2.4km.

In all, there are four identifiable market centres in the district (Nkrankwanta, Yaakrom, Kwakuanya and Kwadwokumikrom). A cursory look at Figure 11 shows that all the communities that have these markets are located along the major roads in the district.

Considering the deplorable nature of feeder roads in the district, there is the need to locate a market centre at Nkwantaso to cater for those within and without its environs. This will help reduce the incidence of post-harvest losses to farmers who are compelled to convey their produce to markets that are far to reach. Some of these farmers even convey their produce to nearby markets in other district which does to auger well for the revenue generation of the district. It is also recommended to the Assembly to construct market infrastructure in the communities that have these markets to make them attractive to traders. Figure 11 shows accessibility to market centres in the district.

Figure 11: Map of Dormaa West District Showing Accessibility to Market Centres



1.17.4.4 Accessibility to Banking Services

In the Dormaa West District, the acceptable travel time for an individual to reach a banking facility is 40 minutes. Therefore, an individual or community that spends more than 40 minutes before accessing banking services is considered to be out of reach of the service.

If an individual or community travels by a second class road, the average distance to be covered to access banking services is 30.2km. Similarly, an individual or community within 13.3km from a Bank, traveling along a feeder road, can also be considered as accessible. On the contrary, if the means of transport is by walking, then the distance must not be over 2.5km.

Nkrankwanta, Kwadwokumikrom, Kwakuanya and Nkwantaso are the only communities with banking facilities in the district. However, since they are all located on the major routes in the district and are evenly distributed, all the communities along these major routes have access to the facility.

In spite of this phenomenon in the district, communities such as Yaakrom, the hub of the poultry industry in the district needs a banking facility to cater for the people within the community and its environs. This will help improve the financial standings of the farmers though enhanced access to credit and savings.

1.17.4.5 Accessibility to Agricultural Extension Services

In the Dormaa West District, the acceptable travel time adopted in accessing agric extension services is 20minutes. This means that for an individual or community to access an agric extension service, it must not take more than 20 minutes. If it takes more than 20 minutes to access extension service, then the community is said to be out of reach of the service. This encompasses the extension officer reaching the farmer or the farmer reaching the extension officer.

Any community or individual within 15.4km from the station of an agric extension officer using a second class road is said to be accessible. Likewise, any community or individual within 5.6km distance, travelling along a feeder road, can also be classified

as accessible to the service. If the means of transport however, is by walking, then the distance must not be more than 1.2km.

The Dormaa West District has six (6) Agric Extension Agents who have been stationed in communities that make farmers easily access their services. However, there is the need for the posting of additional agriculture extension agents into the district to cater for the communities that are far to reach in the district. Additionally, the provision of motor bikes to these agriculture extension agents will facilitate the prompt delivery of their services to the farmers in the district. Figure 13 depicts accessibility to agriculture extension services in the Dormaa West District.

Figure 12: Map of Dormaa West District Showing Accessibility to Banking Services

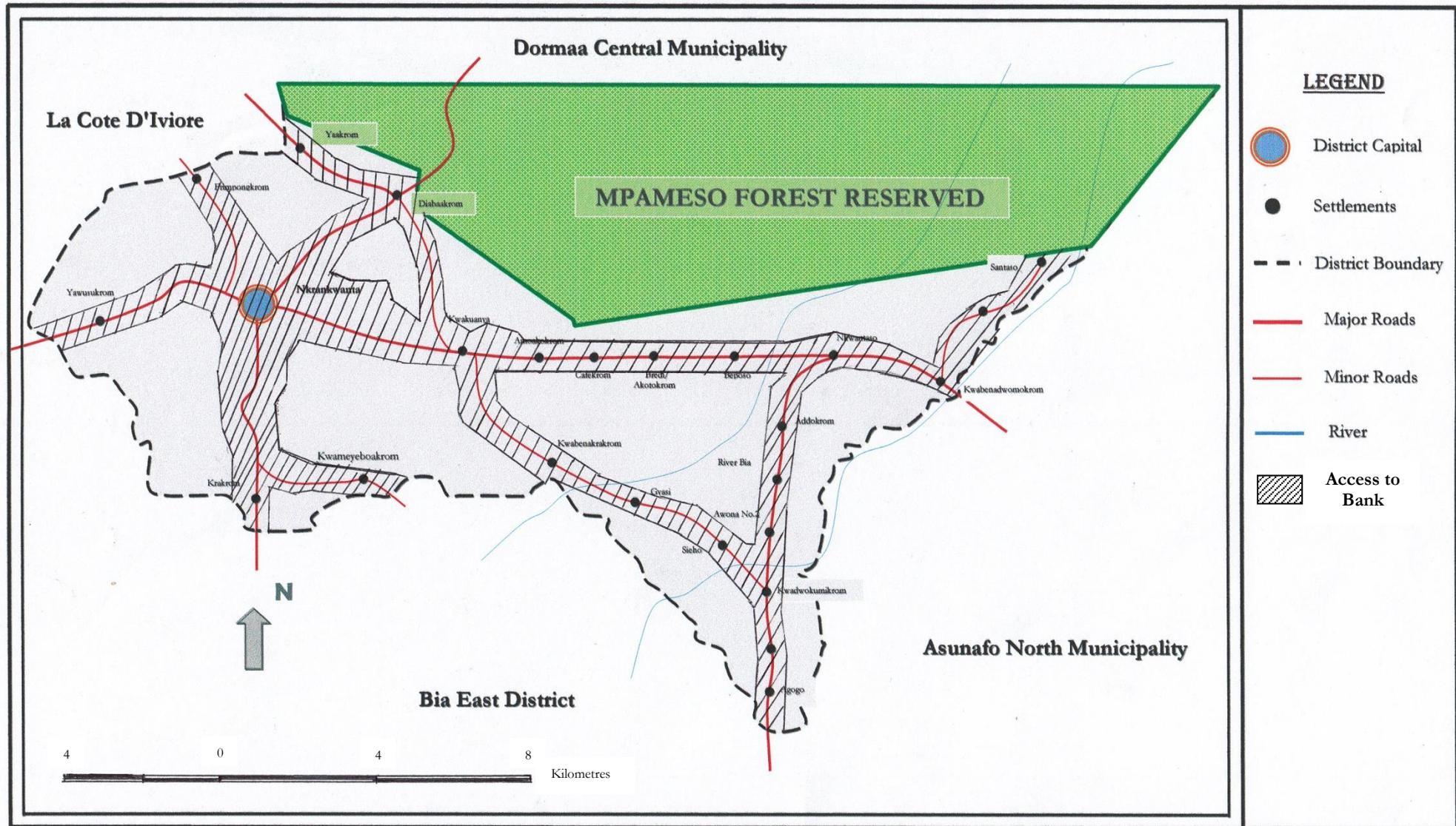
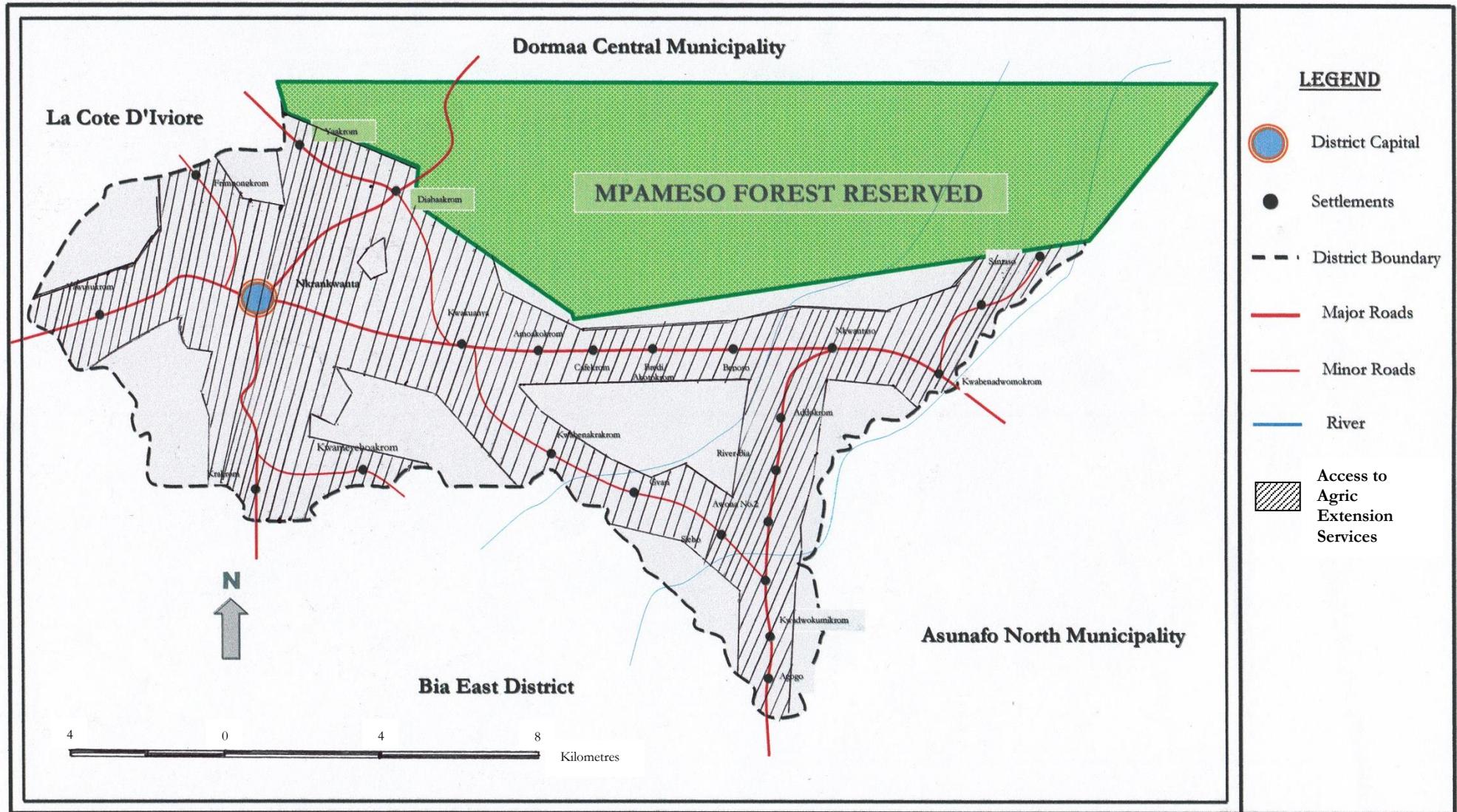


Figure 13: Map of Dormaa West District Showing Accessibility to Agric Extension Services



1.17.4.6 Aggregate and Optimum Accessibility to Services and Facilities

The measurement of the level of accessibility to at least one the selected services/facilities (i.e. health, education-S.H.S, Market, Water, Agric Extension Services or Banking Service) is termed as Aggregate Accessibility. Aggregate accessibility in the Dormaa West District is a little over 80 percent (81.6%) as shown in Figure 14. The high aggregate accessibility can be attributed to the high coverage of health facilities, water and agric extension services to communities that are either on the major roads or located in the hinterlands. This is a sign of growth since the Dormaa West District is dominated by farmers who require these basic services for increased agricultural production.

On the contrary, Optimum Accessibility measures the level of accessibility to all of the individual facilities under consideration in the Dormaa West District. Contrary to the high aggregate accessibility in the Dormaa West District, the optimum accessibility is less than 30 percent (26.8%).

Figure 14: Map of Dormaa West District Showing Aggregate Accessibility

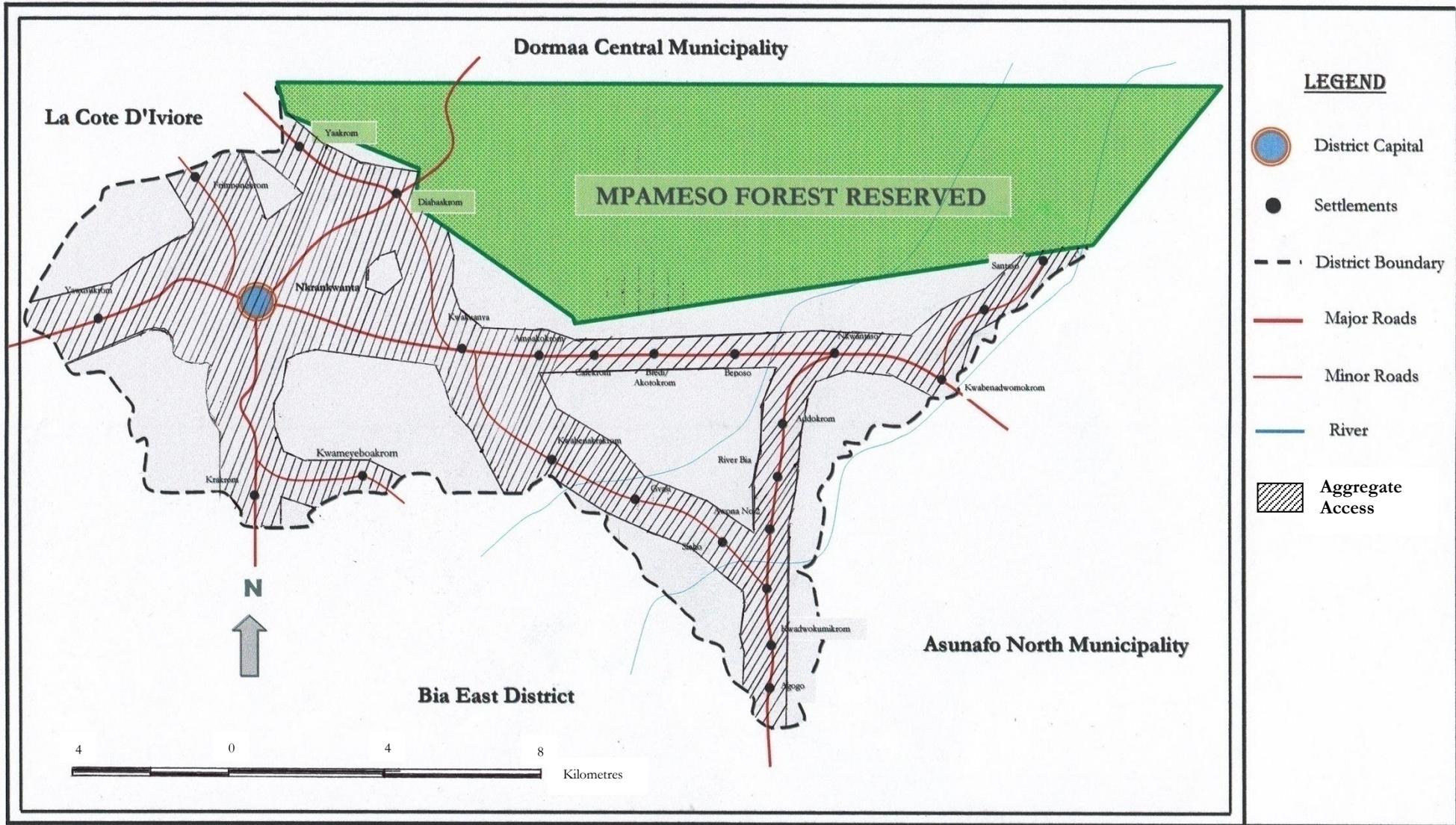
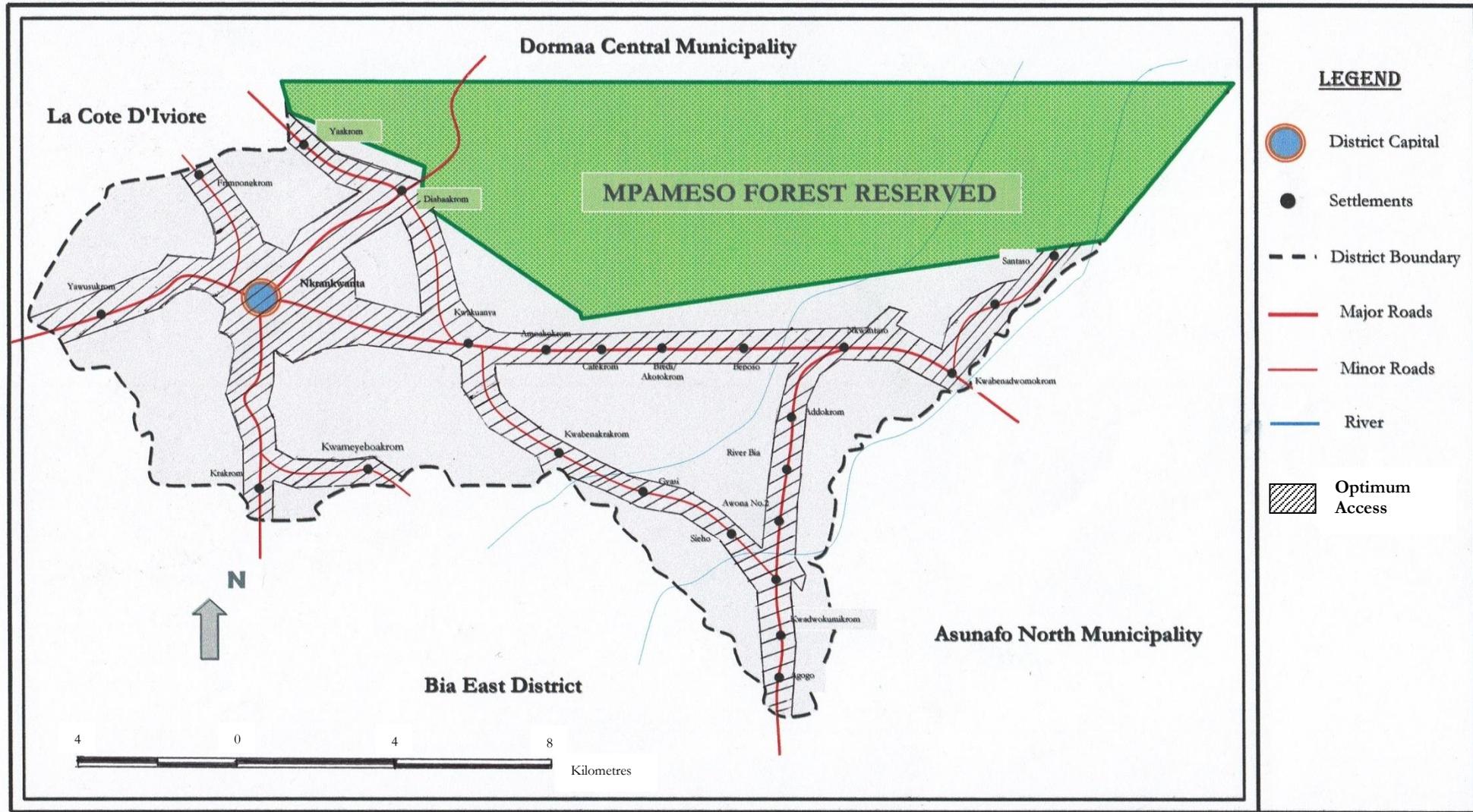


Figure 15: Map of Dormaa West District Showing Optimum Accessibility



1.17.5 Scalogram Analysis

The scalogram is a tabular presentation of the spatial imbalance of the distribution of services and facilities in the district. During the conduct of the scalogram analysis, the largest 10 communities with population over 1,000 people were selected to determine;

- Which settlements in the district are central, have adequate functions and services and need only investments that maintain and strengthen their current comparative advantages;
- Which settlements are functionally deficient or could serve a greater population with strategic investments services and facilities that are currently absent but could be provided in the settlement; and
- How can the settlement system be changed to make it more articulated and integrated and to allow it to provide a physical base for more widespread economic development.

Analysis of the Scalogram indicates that there is a spatial imbalance in the distribution of services in the district. Services and facilities are concentrated in Nkrankwanta. Table 1.19 again shows the extent of the spatial imbalances in the distribution of services based on centrality index (see also figure 8 for Hierarchy of Settlement).

The District Capital, Nkrankwanta performs 27 (96.4%) of the total functions selected for the analysis (28 functions) and has a total of 10,824 people constituting about 22.7 percent of the district's total population (47,678). Similarly, it has the highest total centrality index of 1994 and hence making it the only first order settlement in the districts.

Yaakrom and Kwadwokumikrom constituted the second order settlements in the district with total centrality indexes of 517.5 and 490.8 respectively. Provision of additional services and facilities in these communities will help increase the centrality indexes in future and the widening of access to these services by communities.

1.17.5.1 Implication of the Scalogram Analysis to the District

1. The provision of services and facilities in the district are woefully inadequate and the distributions skewed in favour of the northern part of the district
2. Most of the services provided are of low order and as such the settlements are unable to function as central places to the hinterlands. Therefore, if these first, second and third order settlements are to provide the level and variety of services required, they should be provided with high order services and facilities.

Table 1.28: Scalagrom Analysis

		SCALOGRAM																																	
No.	Services	Population (2014)	SHS/Voc. Tech.	JHS	Primary	Polyclinic	Health Centre	Clinic/CHPS	MCH	Agric Extension Service	Police Station	Police Post	Rural Bank	Credit Union	Market	Cell phone	Information Centre	Electricity	Mechanised Borehole	Borehole	Hand Dug Well	Water Closet	Aqua Privy Toilet	KVIP	2nd Class Road	Feeder Road	Guest House	Restaurant	Filling Station	Lorry Park	Total No. of Functions	Total Centrality	Hierarchy of Settlements		
	Settlement		WEIGHTS	3	2	1	4	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1			
1.	Nkrankwanta	10,824	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	27	1994	1 st
2.	Yaakrom	2,741		*	*		*			*		*			*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	517.5	2 nd	
3.	Kwadwokumikrom	1,228		*	*		*			*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*						14	490.8	2 nd	
4.	Nkwantaso	1,125		*	*			*			*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*				*				*		11	348.8	3 rd		
5.	Krakrom	2,589		*	*			*		*					*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*		*				*	12	320.8	3 rd		
6.	Diabaakrom	2,698		*	*				*		*					*	*	*	*	*	*			*		*			*		11	317.5	3 rd		
7.	Kwakuanya	1,542		*	*			*		*				*	*		*	*	*	*	*			*		*				*	12	239.1	4 th		
8.	Kwabenadwomokrom	1,527		*	*			*		*					*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*						10	201.5	4 th		
9.	Kwameyeboakrom	1,204		*	*			*												*	*			*		*					5	125.5	5 th		
10.	Santaso	1,060			*				*											*	*				*		*				4	77.6	5 th		
	Total Settlements	26,538	1	9	10	1	2	6	3	6	2	4	1	3	4	5	8	8	5	10	2	1	1	7	5	7	1	1	3	4					
	Weight		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
	Centrality Index		33.3	22.2	10	400	150	33.3	33.3	16.7	100	25	200	33.3	25	20	12.5	12.5	120	20	50	300	200	14.3	40	14.3	100	100	33.3	25					

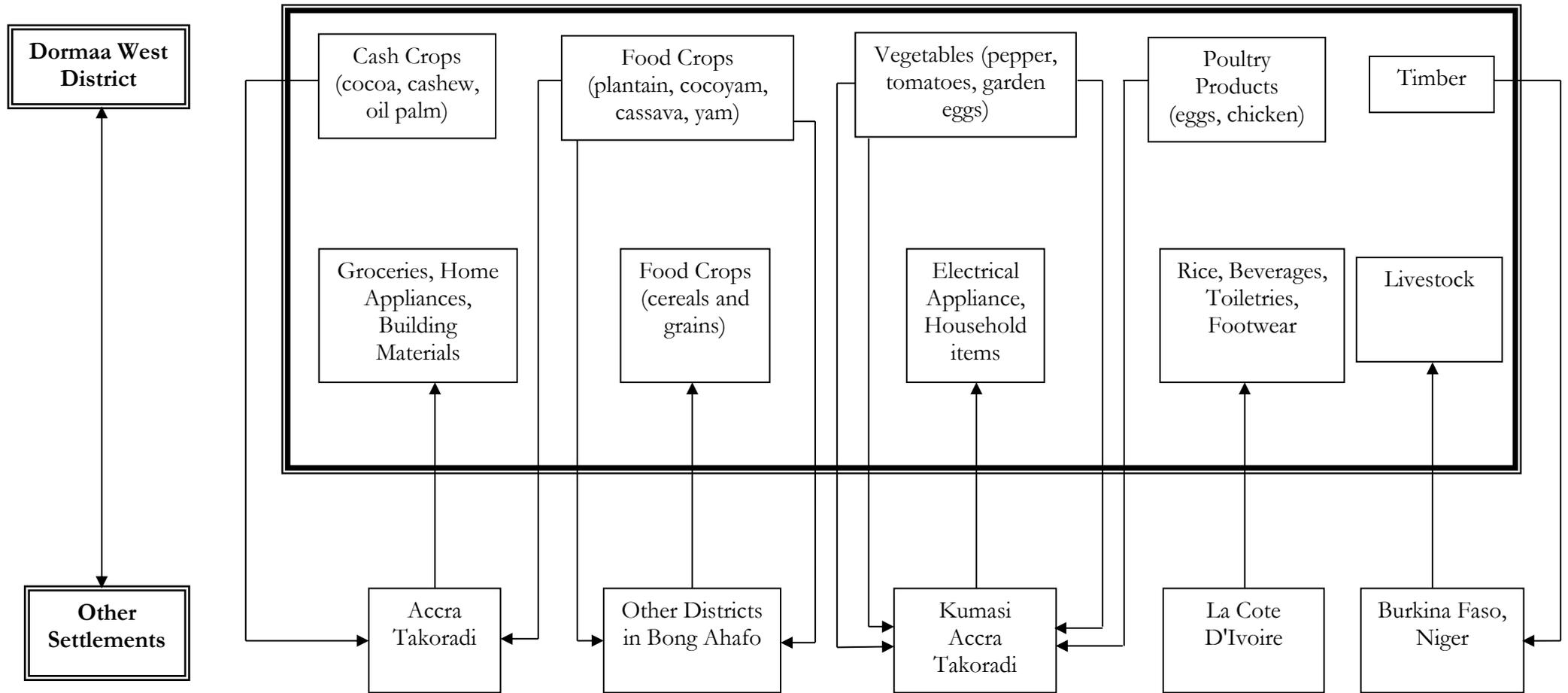
1.18 COMMODITY FLOWS (IN-FLOWS AND OUT-FLOWS)

It is also imperative for one to know how the kinds of commodities being produced in the district are sent out of it and how those that are produced outside the district are brought into it. Knowledge about this trend will pave the way for the Assembly and other stakeholders to decide the path to take in terms of developing the local economy of the district. This emanates from the fact that the commodity flow of the district further determines the level of employment, the kind of industries to be established, the avenues available for improving upon the internally generated funds of the Assembly and the kind of training programmes to be organised for community members.

The Dormaa West District has common trading links with other districts in the Brong Ahafo Region such as Dormaa Municipal, other Regional Capitals in the country particularly Accra, Kumasi and Takoradi and other International Markets such as La Cote D'Ivoire, Burkina Faso and Niger.

The commonest goods that are traded in include food and cash crops, vegetables, poultry products and timber (produced in the district) and electrical appliances, building materials, toiletries, cereals and grains etc (produced outside the district).The largest market in the district is found in Nkrankwanta which operates weekly (Friday). However, there are other satellite weekly markets located in Kwakuanya, Kwadwokumikrom and Yaakrom. Figure 17 depicts the flow of commodities in and out of the Dormaa West District.

Figure 17: Commodity Flow Chart



Source: DPCU, 2017

1.19 HOUSING

1.19.1 Main Construction Material for Outer Walls of Dwelling Unit

The main material for outer walls in the district is mud brick or earth. Table 1.29 indicates that, 74.9 percent (8,567) percent of dwelling units have their outer walls constructed with mud bricks or earth while 18.4 percent (2,105) percent have their outer walls constructed with cement blocks/ concrete. Only 2.6 percent (293) of dwellings have their outer walls constructed with wood. Less than one percent of outer walls are constructed using (metal sheet/ slate/ asbestos, stone, burnt bricks, bamboo, palm leaf/ thatch/raffia and other).

Table 1.29 further shows that, in 2010, the use of mud brick / earth for outer wall was higher in rural areas (76.3%) than urban areas (70.4%). Similarly, the use of wood for outer wall is higher in rural (2.8%) than urban localities (1.8%). Conversely, the percent of cement blocks/ concrete is far higher in urban (24.3%) than rural localities (16.6%).

Table 1.29: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality

Material for Outer wall	Total Country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	%	%	%
Total	5,817,607	519,342	11,438	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	239,284	8,567	74.9	70.4	76.3
Wood	200,594	7,932	293	2.6	1.6	2.8
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,447	61	0.5	0.5	0.5
Stone	11,330	814	5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,062	67	0.6	1.5	0.3
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	241,282	2,105	18.4	24.3	16.6
Landcrete	104,270	18,808	253	2.2	1.3	2.5
Bamboo	8,206	523	47	0.4	0.1	0.5
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,694	25	0.2	0.0	0.3
Other	39,206	1,496	15	0.1	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.19.2 Materials for the Floor of Dwelling

Table 1.30 shows that floors are largely made of cement/concrete (63.5%) and earth or mud (35.0%). Other materials account for less than one percent in the district. In terms of locality, cement is the common material for floors accounting for 80.6 and 58.3 percent for urban and rural localities respectively. Earth/mud is the next common material for floor with 17.1 percent for urban and 40.5 percent for rural areas. Only 0.3 percent of floors in both rural and urban areas are made of stone. District wide, less than 0.5 percent of floors are either made of burnt brick, wood, vinyl tiles, and ceramic/porcelain or terrazzo/terrazzo tiles.

Table 1.30: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality

Materials for the floor	Total country	District				
		Total			Urban	Rural
		Region	N	%	%	%
Total	5,467,054	490,515	10,327	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	113,228	3,617	35.0	17.1	40.5
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	363,827	6,559	63.5	80.6	58.3
Stone	32,817	3,325	32	0.3	0.3	0.3
Burnt brick	6,537	322	4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Wood	52,856	1,114	17	0.2	0.1	0.2
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,889	16	0.2	0.5	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	3,784	52	0.5	0.9	0.4
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,972	15	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	15,567	1,054	15	0.1	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.19.3 Material for Roofing

Table 1.31 shows that in the Dormaa West District, 80.7 percent of dwellings are roofed with metal sheets. The next main materials used for roofing is thatch/palm leaf or raffia (13.5%). Less than one percent of roofs were made of tiles, Slate/Asbestos, bamboo and concrete. About two percent of dwelling units are roofed with bamboo.

While as much as 94.7 percent of dwelling units in the urban areas are roofed with metal sheet, less than 80 percent (76.5%) of dwelling units in rural areas are roofed with metal sheets. On the contrary, the use of Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia only in rural areas is higher than (16.7%) that of the urban areas (2.7%).

Table 1.31: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality

Main Roofing material	District					
	Total country	Region	Total Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
					Percent	Percent
Total	5,817,607	519,342	11,438	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,394	111	1.0	0.4	1.1
Wood	45,547	3,588	77	0.7	0.7	0.7
Metal sheet	4,152,259	423,255	9,229	80.7	94.7	76.5
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	1,686	21	0.2	0.1	0.2
Cement/Concrete	141,072	3,161	23	0.2	0.3	0.2
Roofing tile	31,456	704	18	0.2	0.0	0.2
Bamboo	71,049	4,679	229	2.0	0.4	2.5
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	74,583	1,542	13.5	2.7	16.7
Other	35,935	3,292	188	1.6	0.8	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.19.4 Access to utilities and household facilities

Improving the quality of life of the people continues to be the ultimate goal of successive governments. Access to utilities such as water and lighting could be very fundamental ingredient for a decent way of living and improving the standard of living of people.

1.19.4.1 Main Source of Lighting

The three main sources of lighting for households in the district are flashlight/torch (24.8%), main electricity (60.3%) and kerosene lamp (11.6%) and. All other sources including gas lamp, solar energy, electricity from private generator, candle, firewood and others account for less than five percent of source of lighting. The proportion of households that uses flashlight as their source of lighting remains a serious development challenge that needs to be addressed. The percentage of households using electricity (mains) is 44.5 percent in urban far higher than 28.4 percent in the rural areas. On the other hand, electricity is the major source of lighting for households in rural areas (67.5%) about twice the proportion in urban areas (36.6%).

1.19.4.2 Main source of Cooking Fuel and Cooking Space used by Households

The main source of fuel for cooking is wood accounting for 85 percent of the fuel types in the district. This follows a similar pattern with figures recorded for the country and the region all indicating that wood fuel is the highest used in most households for cooking. Charcoal is the second most used cooking fuel accounting for 11.6 percent. All other cooking fuel used by households account for less than five percent.

Table 8.8 also shows that in terms of rural-urban usage, wood fuel and charcoal are still the most preferred source though the use of wood is more pronounced in the rural (94.2%) areas than urban (65.5) areas. On the other hand, charcoal fuel is widely used in urban (30.3%) areas than in the rural (3.1%) areas. With over 95 percent of households in the district using wood or charcoal for cooking poses a great threat to the environment.

1.19.4.3 Main Source of Drinking Water and Other Domestic Purposes

Information was collected on main source of drinking water for household members. The various water sources are classified in this section by their quality level in relation to their health effects on the consumer. According to the Ghana Medium Development Goal Report (2012) an indicator referred to as ‘improved water sources’ measures the proportion of the population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rain water. Improved water sources do not include vendor-provided water, bottled water, tanker trucks or unprotected wells or springs.

In terms of locality, Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well is the major source of drinking water for both rural (51.1%) and urban (59.5) centres accounting for more than half of the households. Protected well is the second highest in the urban area, accounting for 17.4 percent, while in the rural areas River/Stream are the next major source of drinking water accounting for 10.7 percent. One surprise observation is that the rural (1.3%) localities recorded a higher proportion of Pipe-borne inside dwelling than urban (0.2) communities.

With respect to rural and urban distribution for domestic use of water, almost equal proportions for urban (46.3%) and rural (46.5%) use Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well as the main source of water for domestic purpose.

1.19.4.4 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

A critical indicator of the sanitary condition of a dwelling unit could be an efficient and hygienic method of waste disposal available which in a way as a measurement criteria of the socio-economic status of a household. Table 8.10 presents data on type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality. Out of a total 10,327 households in the district, 670 (6.5%) percent have no toilet facilities and rather use the bushes or fields as their places of convenience according to the Table. This is not a good practice and must be discouraged for the health of the people. Majority (4,092) representing 39.6 percent of the households use pit latrine. This may be as a result of it being easy to construct as compared to the W.C (2.3%) which is more hygienic. Bucket/pan recorded the least of households (15) representing 0.1 percent.

For those who do not have any toilet facilities in the households, rural areas (327) recorded 4.1 percent which is less than the 14.1 percent recorded for urban areas (343). Close to half (47.2%) of households in the district use public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit Pan). About four out of every five of households in the rural areas (83.9%) use public toilets while about almost one out of every five households in the urban areas (16.1%) use public toilets.

Out of the total number (14) that use River/Pond/Lake/Dam for bathing, close to 90 percent (85.7%) are found in the rural areas while only two (14.3%) are found in urban areas. This could be attributed to the presence of the numerous rivers, ponds and streams in the rural areas in the district as discussed in chapter one.

1.19.5 Method of Waste Disposal

1.19.5.1 Solid Waste Disposal

Good sanitary conditions are paramount to the well-being of every society. The methods of disposing waste in such environments are therefore crucial to the socio-economic development of every society. Using open space is the main method of solid waste disposal. This is followed by Dumped indiscriminately which recorded 969 (9.4%) - 2010 PCH, this may serve as a breeding grounds for many kinds of ailments in those areas.

The practice of open space rubbish disposal is worse in the urban areas compared to the rural areas. In the urban areas more than half 1940 (80%) of households practice public dump (open space), in the rural communities 5,386 (68.2%).

1.19.6 Liquid Waste Disposal

Liquid waste disposal in the district has not been developed. This is so because more than half (5,568) representing 54.8% of households dispose Liquid waste by mostly throwing it onto the compound. An equally high percentage of households (37.6%) also dispose of their liquid waste by throwing it on the streets/ outside which are all not hygienic enough. Less than five percent (133) of the households in the district dispose of their liquid waste through a sewerage system or drainage system into gutter. It is observed that about half (48.8%) representing 1,183 households in the urban areas throw liquid waste on to the street/outside, this is the most commonest method of waste disposal among urban households. Four out of every five (82.1%) of households in rural areas dispose their liquid waste onto the compound as compared to 48 percent among urban areas in the district (2010 PHC Report).

1.20 SITES OF HISTORIC, SCIENTIFIC OR AESTHETIC IMPORTANCE (TOURISM)

The district is endowed with sites of historic and aesthetic importance. These include:

- (i) The Pamu-Berekum Forest Berekum Forest Reserve, Mpameso Forest Reserve and the Tain II Forest Reserves, all of which provide natural habitat for game and wild life, especially elephants.

1.21 ROAD TRANSPORT

The main mode of transportation is by road. The only longest tarred road in the Dormaa West District is the Ahenfiekrom-Nkrankwanta road (5km). The rest of the road network in the district which comprises feeder roads is untarred. The network connecting the main centres is mostly unmotorable during rainy seasons. They constantly require re-gravelling, reshaping and rehabilitation. The transport services in the district are dominated by the Ghana Private Road Transport Union (GPRTU) and the Progressive Transport Owners Association (PROTOA).

Table 1.32: Road Characteristics in the District

Road Type	Length of Road (Km)
Feeder Roads	236.4
Trunk Road	47.8
Total	284.2

Source: Dept. of Feeder Roads Office, Area Office, 2017

1.22 TELECOMMUNICATION AND ICT SYSTEM

Currently, about 45 percent of the population in the district has access to MTN, Tigo and Vodafone mobile services. Plans are also advanced to connect more communities with these mobile services. The District Assembly has no internet facility which enables it to access and send information to other parts of the globe.

1.23 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

1.23.1 Banking Institutions

Nkrankwanta Area Rural Bank is the only Community Rural Bank in the district.

1.23.2 Non-Banking Institutions

The district is also serviced by three recognised Credit Unions: These are BACSSOD, Dormaa Chance Brothers and Dormaa Teachers Credit Union and one Financial Service: Kwakuanya Area Financial Services.

1.24 IMPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT

The present human settlement pattern in the Dormaa West District is skewed in favour of Nkrankwanta, the district capital. Investment and the provision of infrastructural service facilities on grounds of population thresholds possibly generate economic returns. For the development of the entire district therefore the utilization of resources is not efficiently maximized. It only tends to make the few centres of concentration attractive and with the rural-urban migration so stimulated the social costs will far exceed the economic gains.

On the other hand, the creation and disposal of the threats and benefits of development towards rural development is not also completely a satisfactory development policy. Under those circumstances, lower order settlements tend to compile leading to the uneconomic and thin spread of resources. An individual approach to either urban or rural centred development therefore has serious implications. The human settlement development needs to take into account the structural relations between the urban and rural sector. The towns should be meant to function as internal markets for distribution of local as well as exogenous products not only to their own population but those of their hinterland. They should reflect the lifestyles and activity patterns and actual realities of the majority population in the rural areas. Urban and rural development opportunities should therefore

be viewed in an integrated manner and utilized to the mutual benefit of the development of the district.

1.24 DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The ease with which development planning, project implementation and decision making are carried out will to a large extent depend on the kind of institution put in place at such level. This section examines the composition and structure of the Dormaa West District Assembly and the network of institutions it works with. The roles of these institutions and agencies in the planning and implementation; and in the overall development of the district among other things are also examined.

1.24.1 The District Assembly Structure

The Legislative Instrument establishing the Dormaa West District Assembly is L.I. 2094 (2012). The Assembly has a total membership of 15, made up of 10 elected members, 5 government appointees, one Member of Parliament (Dormaa West Constituency) as well as the District Chief Executive.

1.24.2 Sub-District Structures

In response to the demands for popular participation in enhancing decentralisation and good governance, the Dormaa West District Assembly has one Area Council (Nkrankwanta Area Council) and eleven (11) electoral areas to ease local level administration.

The district also boasts of 10 Unit Committees dotted all over the area. In spite of the importance of these sub-structures, they have not been able to contribute significantly to the district's development process. That is, they have not been able to fulfil most of the tasks assigned them especially revenue mobilisation. The inability of the sub- district structures to leave up to expectation is due to financial and human resource constraints. Further, to boost the operations of the area council office cabinets and furniture have been provided by the Assembly.

1.24.3 The District Decentralised Departments

Table 1.33 indicates the decentralised departments with their constituents which are found in the district.

Table 1.33: Departments of the Assembly and their Constituents Present in the District

No.	Department	Constituents
1.	Agriculture	1. Animal Health and Production 2. Fisheries 3. Extension Services 4. Crop Services
2.	Central Administration	1. General Administration 2. District Planning Co-ordinating Unit 3. Environmental Health Unit
3.	Education	1. Education
4.	Social Welfare and Community Development	1. Social Welfare 2. Community Development
5.	Works	1. Public Works
6.	Finance	1. Controller and Accountant General
7.	Physical Planning	1. Town and Country Planning Department 2. Parks and Gardens
8.	Health	1. District Health Directorate
9.	Disaster Prevention	1. National Disaster Management Organisation
10.	Natural Resource Conservation	1. Forestry Service

Source: DPCU, 2017

The existing decentralised departments are not fully integrated into the Assembly structures. Most of these departments still continue to look up to their mother departments and ministries for policy direction. There is the need for these sector departments to redefine their roles and functions and their relationships in the integration process.

1.24.4 Relationship between the District Assembly and other Institutions

There are a number of other institutions which work in collaboration with the Assembly towards the development of the district. They include public institutions, traditional authorities and Civil Society Organisations. Some of the public institutions include the Northern Electrification Department of Volta River Authority, Community Water and Sanitation Agency, National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE), Ghana Telecom Company, National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO), Ghana Police Service, Customs, Excise and Preventive Service, Ghana Immigration Service, Stool Lands Administrator, National Service and Forestry Service.

Presently, collaboration between the District Assembly and the NGOs has not been effective. For instance, the District Assembly does not have the records of how much funds is spent on projects by NGOs in the district. To ensure efficiency in resource allocation for the district's development, the Assembly would have to effectively coordinate or keep track of whatever interventions that are implemented by these Development Partners.

1.25 DISTRICT FINANCE

This section examines the structure of revenue and expenditure of the district. The main sources of revenue to the district can be categorised into internal and external revenue sources. In general, the internal revenue sources are used to cover recurrent expenses of the District Assembly. This leaves the central government grants and donor funds as a main source of funds for development or capital expenditure. This section assesses the revenue and expenditure pattern of the Dormaa West District Assembly.

1.25.1 Local Revenue Structure

The sources of revenue to the Dormaa West District Assembly have been classified into four major categories:

- Internally Generated Fund (IGF) e.g. licences, rates, rents fees and fines.
- Transfers from Central Government including DACF, HIPC, GETFund, DDF
- Donor Funds
- Other Inflows.

Below is a table showing the revenue contribution of three main income sources (IGF, GOG, and DACF)

Table 1.25: Percentage Contribution from Major Revenue Sources

Source	Year			
	2016		2017	
	Amount (GH¢)	Percentage	Amount (GH¢)	Percentage
IGF	105,245.87	3.1	163,351.00	5.6
DACF	2,405,983.76	71.6	1,583,947.34	54.2
GoG Grants	52,173.50	1.3	1,112,142.52	38.1
Donor Grants	515,064.04	15.3	56,693.33	2.0
Other Funds	314,711.99	9.0	6,350.00	0.2
Total	3,356,358.63	100.0	2,922,484.47	100.0

Source: Finance Office, DWDA, 2017

1.25.2 Expenditure Pattern

The expenditure pattern of the Dormaa West District Assembly can be divided into capital and recurrent expenditure. The capital expenditure includes those incurred mostly under the restricted revenue items such as DACF, GETFund, IDA, AfD, DDF among others. The

common capital expenditure items include those on the construction of educational, health, roads, water and sanitation facilities. Another striking feature is the expenditure on personal emolument. This expenditure head though recurrent in form is incurred by the Central Government in the form of salaries which is also restricted. Besides the central government transfers for emoluments, the Assembly spent about 20% of its IGF on personal emoluments within the period January-December, 2016. These funds were used to pay additional staff employed by the Assembly.

1.25.4 Challenges in Revenue Mobilisation

Most of the sources are unproductive or are low yielding, and capacity of revenue collectors is low in terms of skills and logistics. Most taxable items still remain outside the district's revenue books. At the moment, with technical support from staff of the Assembly, the District Assembly is in the process of gathering data on property owners and economic activities operators to facilitate revenue collection in the district.

1.26 THE LEGAL SYSTEM

On the legal front, there is no court in the district. The district however relies on the Circuit Court located at Dormaa Ahenkro (Dormaa Central Municipal). The Court is very efficient and reliable in that cases are normally promptly disposed-off except on few occasions where prosecutors and/or defence lawyers seek adjournments due to non-availability of witnesses or to be well briefed by their clients. At present, the court has a resident judge at post.

1.27 COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS

Table 1.34: Harmonisation of Community Needs and Aspirations with identified Development Problems and Issues of Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSGDA II)

Identified Key Development Gap/Problems Community Needs and Aspirations	Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements	Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	Transparent and Accountable Governance	Score
	Construction and furnishing of health facilities	1	2	1	2	0	0
Construction/rehabilitation of School Blocks	1	2	0	2	0	0	5
Provision of potable water	2	2	2	2	2	1	11
Reshaping of feeder roads	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Construction of market facilities	2	2	2	2	2	0	10
Construction of toilet facilities	2	2	0	1	1	0	6
Extension of Electricity	2	2	1	1	2	1	9
Creation of job avenues	2	2	2	2	2	2	12

CHAPTER TWO

PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.1 Introduction

There has always been a discrepancy between development problems/aspirations and resource availability. This happens as a result of the fact that development problems are mostly numerous as compared to the scarce resources to address them. In this regard, it is appropriate to relate identified issues and the Districts needs and aspirations to the 2018 – 2021 DMTDP and see how best these aspirations fit into the national context. The ability to address these Development issues and aspirations will in turn have positive impact on majority of the population in the district given precedence development agenda of the district.

In order to tow the District goals to fall in tandem with the National Goals, community needs and aspirations that emerged form the needs assessment should be subjected to compatibility analysis with the Goals of the 2018-2021 National Development Policy Framework.

This chapter therefore discusses the prioritized development issues of the district which the Assembly aims to achieve to improve upon the standard of living of the people in the district.

2.2 Harmonization of Community Issues with Key Problems/Gaps from Performance Review

The community needs and aspirations or issues were harmonized with key development problems identified in the review of performance of the Assembly under the GSGDA II for 2014-2017.

Table 2.1: Linking Harmonized Identified Development Problems/Issues to the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSGDA II)

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Harmonized District Development Issues
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor revenue mobilization
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate viable income generating activities ▪ Poor value addition to local produce. (Agric, etc.) ▪ Inadequate access to credit facilities
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor agriculture technology practices and adoption ▪ Inadequate extension officers ▪ High Post Harvest Losses ▪ Depletion of Forest Reserves by illegal chainsaw operators ▪ Incidence of crop and livestock diseases ▪ Inadequate storage facilities
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate potable water and sanitation facilities ▪ Poor solid and liquid waste disposal ▪ Low electricity voltage

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deplorable feeder roads ▪ Undeveloped marketing facilities ▪ Limited compliance with building regulations ▪ Inadequate Telecommunication facilities
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate Health Infrastructure and facilities (CHPS compound ,equipment, heath post, clinic) ▪ Inadequate and dilapidated school Infrastructure and facilities (class room, staff accommodation, library) ▪ Prevalence of and Stigmatization against HIV/AIDS ▪ High rate of Youth unemployment
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate office accommodation for the Assembly and its departments ▪ Weak institutional capacity of the District Assembly and Decentralized Agencies ▪ Non- performance of sub- district structures ▪ Low participation of women in decision making ▪ Inadequate office and residential accommodation for security personnel

2.3 Linking harmonized issues to relevant Goals of the 2018- 2021 Policy Framework

This section covers the harmonized development issues of the 2014-2017 and the linkage they have with the issues in the 2018 -2021 Policy Framework under the respective Goals. Basically, the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development centers on Five (5) Thematic Areas namely:

- Economic Development
- Social development
- Environment, infrastructure and human settlement
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- Ghana and the international Community

Table 2.2 shows the relationship between the harmonized issue and adopted issues of the 2018 – 2021 Policy Framework.

Table 2:0:1 Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018-2021

GSGDA II (2014-2017)		NMTDPF (2018-2021)	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	GOAL	ISSUES
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor revenue mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build a Prosperous Society ▪ Maintain a stable, united and safe society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others ▪ Narrow tax base ▪ Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate viable income generating activities ▪ Poor value addition to local produce. (Agric, etc.)t ▪ Inadequate access to credit facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build a Prosperous Society ▪ Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited access to credit by SMEs ▪ Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities ▪ Limited local participation in economic development
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor agriculture technology practices and adoption ▪ Inadequate extension officers ▪ High Post Harvest Losses ▪ Depletion of Forest Reserves by illegal chainsaw operators ▪ Incidence of crop and livestock diseases ▪ Inadequate storage facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build a Prosperous Society ▪ Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor marketing systems ▪ High cost of production inputs ▪ Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition ▪ Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields ▪ Seasonal variability in food supply and prices ▪ Erratic rainfall patterns ▪ Poor storage and transportation systems ▪ Poor farm-level practices, ▪ High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers ▪ Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure ▪ Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products ▪ Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain ▪ Limited application of science and technology ▪ Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber ▪ Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions ▪ Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate potable water and sanitation facilities ▪ Poor solid and liquid waste disposal ▪ Low electricity voltage ▪ Deplorable feeder roads ▪ Undeveloped marketing facilities ▪ Limited compliance with building regulations ▪ Inadequate Telecommunication facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create opportunities for all ▪ Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increasing demand for household water supply ▪ Poor planning for water at MMDAs ▪ Inadequate maintenance of facilities ▪ Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells ▪ High dependency on development partners for support to urban water ▪ Poor sanitation and waste management ▪ Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans ▪ Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste ▪ Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plant ▪ Poor quality and inadequate road transport network ▪ Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services ▪ Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities ▪ Poor waste disposal practices ▪ Poor drainage system ▪ Silting and choking of drains ▪ Uncovered drains ▪ Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations ▪ Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs ▪ Scattered and unplanned human settlements

<p>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate Health Infrastructure and facilities (CHPS compound ,equipment, heath post, clinic) ▪ Inadequate and dilapidated school Infrastructure and facilities (class room, staff accommodation, library) ▪ Prevalence of and Stigmatization against HIV/AIDS ▪ High rate of Youth unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create opportunities for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor quality of education at all levels ▪ High number of untrained teachers at the basic level ▪ Low participation in non-formal education ▪ Poor linkage between management processes and schools’ operations ▪ Gaps in physical access to quality health care ▪ Poor quality of healthcare services ▪ Increased cost of healthcare delivery ▪ Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases ▪ Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups ▪ Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies ▪ Infant and adult malnutrition ▪ Inadequate social mobilisation, advocacy and communication on nutrition ▪ Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services ▪ Inadequate sexual education for young people ▪ Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children ▪ Low awareness of child protection laws and policies ▪ Lack of gender-sensitivity in addressing the needs of the aged ▪ Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities ▪ Weak social protection systems ▪ Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups ▪ Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions ▪ Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society ▪ Low self-esteem and self-confidence among PWDs ▪ Poor living conditions of PWDs
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<p>Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate office accommodation for the Assembly and its departments ▪ Weak institutional capacity of the District Assembly and Decentralized Agencies ▪ Non- performance of sub- district structures ▪ Low participation of women in decision making ▪ Inadequate office and residential accommodation for security personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain a stable, united and safe society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ineffective sub-district structures ▪ Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans ▪ Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels ▪ Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level ▪ Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation ▪ Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation ▪ Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting ▪ Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue ▪ Limited modernization and the use of technology in public sector ▪ Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans ▪ Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies. ▪ Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety
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2.1 PRIORITIZATION OF IDENTIFIED DISTRICT NEEDS/PROBLEMS

Community needs and aspirations were solicited from the Plan Preparation Team's interaction with community members. Some of the identified needs and aspirations include:

- i. Rehabilitation of dilapidated School Structures
- ii. Construction of New Classroom Blocks
- iii. Provision of potable Water
- iv. Rehabilitation of Roads
- v. Construction of Culverts and Bridges
- vi. Extension/upgrading of Electricity
- vii. Construction of Police Station and Quarters
- viii. Construction of Health Facilities (CHPS Compounds)
- ix. Construction of Teachers Quarters
- x. Construction of Market Facilities
- xi. Extension of Market Facilities

The above community needs and aspirations have been subjected to a thorough prioritization process that took into consideration the following:

i. MULTIPLIER EFFECT

With the provision of essential social infrastructure like potable water, it reduces the incidence of water borne diseases.

ii. WIDE SPREAD EFFECT

Community needs were selected on the basis of people it serves. For instance, the construction of feeder roads will certainly open up all the communities within the catchment area of the road to enhance economic activities.

The roads were selected taking into consideration the number of communities it will serve and the impact it will have on the majority of the people.

iii. THE LINKAGE EFFECT

The shaping and rehabilitation of roads will facilitate good linkage among communities on the same stretch of road. Similarly, foodstuffs can also be conveniently transported from the hinterland to Nkrankwanta, Kumasi, Accra and other Urban Centres thereby raising the income levels of farmers and traders.

Table 2.2: Eliciting Community Perspective on Current Needs and Aspirations

UNIT LEVEL RANKING/WEIGHT COMMUNITY NEED	1 st 6	2 nd 5	3 rd 4	4 th 3	5 th 2	6 th 1	TOTAL WEIGHT SCORE	UNIT LEVEL RANKING
Rehabilitation of dilapidated schools	(30) 186	(26) 150	(17) 68	(9) 27	(3) 6	(0) 0	437	6 th
Construction of new classroom blocks	(38) 228	(34) 170	(26) 104	(18) 54	(11) 22	(3) 3	581	2 nd
Provision of potable water	(42) 252	(36) 180	(28) 112	(14) 42	(8) 16	(4) 4	606	1 st
Construction of Area Council offices	(17) 102	(12) 60	(7) 28	(0) 0	(1) 2	(2) 2	194	10 th
Construction of toilet facilities	(28) 168	(22) 110	(19) 76	(11) 33	(6) 12	(3) 3	402	7 th
Rehabilitation of roads/Culverts/bridges	(40) 240	(32) 160	(25) 100	(16) 48	(7) 14	(8) 8	570	3 rd
Extension of electricity	(33) 198	(37) 185	(24) 96	(27) 81	(2) 4	(0) 0	564	4 th
Construction of health facilities	(36) 216	(35) 175	(22) 88	(10) 30	(7) 14	(5) 5	528	5 th
Construction of Staff bungalow	(24) 144	(18) 90	(13) 42	(9) 27	(11) 22	(5) 5	330	8 th
Construction of teachers' quarters	(32) 192	(25) 125	(17) 68	(11) 33	(13) 26	(8) 8	452	6 th
Construction of market Stalls	(12) 72	(15) 75	(8) 32	(4) 12	(6) 12	(1) 1	204	9 th

Conclusion

From the prioritization of community needs and aspirations, provision of portable water emerged as the number one preferred intervention followed by provision of classroom blocks and rehabilitation of roads/culverts as third. Construction of Area Council Office was the least ranked indicating that, people in the district place the least priority on this facility.

2.2 KEY POTENTIALS, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES – (POCC) ANALYSIS

The Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) analysis is a tool used to streamline development issues and interventions before they are programmed for implementation. This analysis is important in assisting to fine-tune development goals, objectives, policies and strategies.

Table 2.3: Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges Analysis

Key Development Problem	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Deplorable Condition of Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of local construction materials - Availability of Labour - Presence of Department of Feeder Roads in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DACF - SOP - Donor Partners - GOG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low maintenance culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Torrential rainfall - Inadequate and irregular inflow of fund for routine maintenance.
<p>CONCLUSION: With deplorable condition of feeder roads, the district has local construction materials like gravel, sand and timber. If this is combined with existing opportunities which includes CBRDP, GOG and Donor Partners Funds, the challenges can be overcome.</p>				
Inadequate supply of potable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High water table - Willingness of communities to provide land for water projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The presence of CWSA - Donor Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low income levels - Low maintenance culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Untimely release of GOG funds - Irregular donor inflows - Changes in water table
<p>CONCLUSION: Adequate supply of potable water is a priority. Potentials and opportunities exist to address the problem of inadequate supply of potable water. Constraints can be addressed through public education, and providing employment opportunities in the district. Challenges can be overcome by ensuring the timely release of both GOG and Donor funds.</p>				
Inadequate toilet facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Willingness of the people to contribute counterpart funds - Material and financial support from the District Assembly - Availability of local building materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of CWSA and other donor funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low income levels - Low maintenance culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Untimely release of GOG funds - Irregular donor inflows.
<p>CONCLUSION: Adequate supply of toilet facilities is a priority. Potentials and opportunities exist to address the problem. Constraints can be addressed through public education, and reducing poverty in the district. Challenges can be overcome by ensuring the timely release of both GoG and Donor funds.</p>				
Key Development Problem	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges

<p>Poor marketing and distribution of farm produce</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of weekly/daily markets - Presence of REP/IFAD/BAC - Availability of agro processors - Presence of the Department of Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High demand in of farm produce urban centres - Existence of Agro-processing facilities - Avenue exists for non-traditional exports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor road conditions in farming communities - Inadequate storage facilities - Inadequate Agro-processing facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low prices for farm produce - High transportation cost
<p>CONCLUSION: Potentials and opportunities exist to address the marketing and distribution of farm produce problem. The constraints can be addressed by improving surface accessibility, providing storage facilities and establishment of agro-processing facilities. When this is done, the challenge of low prices for agricultural produce can be minimised.</p>				
<p>Low levels of production and productivity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intensive cultivable forest land and unused forest and grass land - Available energy (electricity) for production - The presence of DADU with qualified staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bimodal rainfall - Accessibility of the district to other external markets - IFAD/REP/BAC Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate knowledge of appropriate technology - Inadequate credit facilities - Few Agricultural Extension Agents - Unavailability of irrigation facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Occurrence of natural disasters such as floods - Highly dependent on natural rainfall
<p>CONCLUSION: Low levels of production and productivity needs adequate attention. Potentials and opportunities exist to tackle the problem. Constraints can be addressed through effective collaboration with DADU: Challenges can be managed through the intervention of District Directorate of Agriculture and the District Office of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO)</p>				
<p>Low levels of employment opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fertile land for mechanized Agriculture - High potential for tomato production - Availability of energy for Agro-processing - IFAD/REP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bimodal rainfall - The presence of REP/BAC - Tax incentives (holidays etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate skilled manpower - Low access to start-up capital - Inadequate information on employment avenues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Laxity on the part of prospective investors to invest in the district - High lending rates
<p>CONCLUSION: The problem of low levels of employment opportunities exist. There is therefore the need to utilize the potentials identified to solve the problem. Constraints can be solved through marketing of the district – locally and globally. The challenges identified can be addressed by the Central government.</p>				

Key Development Problem	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor and inadequate educational infrastructural facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of land - Existences of SMCs - Availability of construction materials (sand, gravels, wood) - Willingness of community members to support in the form of communal labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DACF - JICA/Plan Ghana etc - GETFund - NGOs Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds - Large number of schools with dilapidated structures - Inadequate logistics - Refusal to attend communal labour - Inability to provide matching funds to benefit from other donor support - High cost of construction materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delays in the release of funds (DACF, GETFund etc.) - Irregular Donor Funds inflow
<p>CONCLUSION: The deplorable state of most educational infrastructure facilities needs attention if a sustainable manpower development is to be achieved. Relevant potentials and opportunities exist to address the problem. Constraints can be addressed through educating the people on the importance of attending communal labour. Challenges can be managed through mobilisation of resources from non-traditional revenue sources.</p>				
Inadequate Health Infrastructural Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of land - Availability of construction materials e.g. Gravel, sand and timber - Availability of communal labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DACF - NGOs - Donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds - Dispersed settlement pattern - Poor Maintenance Culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Untimely and irregular release of government and donor funds
<p>CONCLUSION: The inadequacy of health facilities hinders development in the district. Most of the facilities are not spatially accessible. Meanwhile, potentials and opportunities exist which can be tapped to improve upon the health Infrastructure of the district.</p>				

Key Development Problem	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low revenue generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stability of major local revenue sources - Taxable economic activities - Legal framework - Structure (physical and personnel) to support revenue generation - Taxable Properties - Availability of vehicles to embark on revenue mobilisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional resources from the DACF - Transfers from the Stool Lands Administrator - Resources from the DDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate qualified revenue collection staff - Inadequate transport facilities - Low co-operation from tax payers - Poor supervision - Non-availability of District Database System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delays in the release of funds from the Central Government and transfers from Stool Lands Administrator
<p>CONCLUSION: Effective and efficient local revenue mobilization is a priority. Existing potential and opportunities can be harnessed to solve the problem of low revenue generation. Constraints can be addressed through effective co-ordination and periodic review of performance; challenges can be managed through the intervention of the Central Government.</p>				
Inadequate qualified health personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Assembly sponsorship package - Existence of health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The presence of health training institutions - DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High staff turnover - Inadequate residential accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delays in posting of health personnel - High cost of training
<p>CONCLUSION: The problem of inadequate health staff is hindering effective health delivery services. Urgent attention is therefore required. Potentials and opportunities exist to address the problem. Constraints can be tackled through the intervention of government and development partners.</p>				
Poor environmental sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Environmental Health Unit - Final dumping site - Presence of Zoomlion Waste Management Company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DACF - DDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate staff - High level of illiteracy - Absence of designated sanitary sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of sanitation equipment and management
<p>CONCLUSION: Poor environmental sanitation is a priority. Significant potentials opportunities exist to address the problem. Constraints can be addressed through developing linkages in programme design; challenges can be managed through effective collaboration between DA and Area Council.</p>				

Key Development Problem	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low private sector competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of basic infrastructural facilities e.g. Roads, electricity, telecommunication, schools and clinics - Availability of trained personnel - Existence of Business Advisory Centre (BAC) - Availability of local entrepreneurs - Availability of land for investments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Favourable business climate e.g. Tax exemptions - Availability of Export Development Investment Fund (EDIF) and Venture Capital Fund - Existence of the Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate supporting infrastructure - Low access to credit facilities - Inadequate raw materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High lending rates - Land litigation - Untimely release of funds - Difficulty in marketing farm produce and manufactured products - Demand for collaterals when accessing loans

CONCLUSION: The problem of low private sector competitiveness serves as a major hindrance to the rapid development of the district. Addressing these constraints and challenges can go a long way to improve the private sector competitiveness.

Poor environmental conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Forest resources b. Water bodies c. Wild life - Favourable traditional conservation practices. - Existence of Institutions on Environmental Management - Existence of District Anti-Bush Fire bye-laws and Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest Plantation Development Fund - Environmental Conservation Bye-laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High rate of erosion - Illegal chain saw operations - Inadequate refuse containers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drying up of water bodies - Poor enforcement of environmental legislations - Inadequate funds
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CONCLUSION: A lot of potentials and opportunities exist for the improvement of district environmental situation. The enforcement of existing bye-laws on conservation can go a long way to sustain the environment.

2.3 SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS, POTENTIALS, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES

Key Development Problems

1. Deplorable Feeder Roads
2. Inadequate supply of potable water
3. Poor marketing and distribution of farm produce
4. Low levels of production and productivity
5. Low levels of employment opportunities
6. Poor and inadequate educational infrastructural facilities
7. Inadequate Health Infrastructural Facilities and Equipment
8. Poor environmental sanitation
9. Low private sector competitiveness
10. Poor environmental conservation

Potentials

1. Availability of local construction materials
2. Availability of Labour
3. Presence of the Department of Feeder Roads
4. High water table
5. Willingness of communities to contribute matching fund
6. Assistance from District Assembly
7. Availability of land for investments
8. Availability of Refuse Trucks and Containers
9. Existence of District Environmental Health Unit
10. Youth in Sanitation component of NYEP
11. Availability of basic infrastructural facilities e.g. roads, electricity, telecommunication
12. Availability of trained personnel
13. Existence of Business Advisory Centre
14. Availability of local entrepreneurs
15. Availability of;
 - Forest resources
 - Water bodies
 - Wild life
16. Favourable traditional conservation practices.
17. Existence Institutions for Environmental Management
18. Existence of District Anti-Bush Fire Bye-Laws and Committee

Opportunities

1. Central Government Funds (DACF)
2. Donor Partners Funds
3. High demand for goods and services in urban centres
4. Existence of Agro-processing facilities
5. Cultivation of non-traditional export crops
6. Government Rural Electrification Project
7. Bimodal rainfall
8. Accessibility of the district to external markets

9. IFAD/REP Support
10. The presence of CBUD, GTZ (RUTTIP)
11. Tax incentives (exemptions etc)
12. District Development Facility
13. GETFund
14. NGOs Supports
15. Transfers from the Stool Lands Administrator
16. The presence of health training institutions
17. Availability of Export Development Investment Fund and Venture Capital Fund
18. Existence of the Media
19. Forest Plantation Development Fund

Constraints

1. High Capital requirements
2. Deplorable road conditions in farming communities
3. Inadequate storage facilities
4. Inadequate agro-processing facilities
5. Low income levels
6. Dispersed settlement pattern
7. Inadequate knowledge of appropriate technology
8. Inadequate credit facilities
9. Few Agricultural Extension Agents
10. Unavailability of irrigation facilities
11. Inadequate skilled manpower
12. Low access to start-up capital
13. Inadequate information on potentials and opportunities
14. Inadequate funds
15. Inadequate logistics
16. Refusal to attend communal labour
17. Inability to provide matching funds to benefit from other donor support
18. Poor Maintenance Culture
19. Poor revenue collection
20. Inadequate qualified revenue collection staff
21. Inadequate transport facilities
22. Low co-operation from tax payers
23. Poor supervision of revenue collectors
24. High revenue staff (temporal collectors) turnover
25. Inadequate staff accommodation
26. High level of illiteracy
27. Few designated sanitation sites
28. Inadequate supporting infrastructure
29. High rate of erosion
30. Illegal chain saw operations

Challenges

1. Torrential rainfall affecting improved roads
2. Inadequate and irregular inflow of funds for road routine maintenance
3. Untimely release of GoG funds
4. Irregular donor inflows

5. Low prices for farm produce
6. Phasing of electrification projects
7. Over-dependence on Hydro Electric Power
8. Highly dependent on natural rainfall
9. Laxity on the part of prospective investors to invest in the district
10. High cost of sanitation equipment and management
11. Difficulty in marketing farm produces and manufactured products
12. Demand for collaterals when applying for loans
13. Drying up of water bodies during prolonged dry season

2.4 VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

This section gives an in-depth analysis of vulnerability issues within the district. These comprise of issues that affect children, women, people with disability, HIV/AIDS persons, OVCs among others.

i. Children

Child abuse cases have witnessed an up-surge from 2014 to 2017. This is revealed by 8.7% increase for the past 4-year period. There is no registered children's home in the district. The District Assembly relies on its homes within its mother district (i.e. Dormaa Municipal) and outside. So far three (3) children (one male and two females) have been sent to children's home in Dormaa and Kumasi (*Source of Department of Social Welfare, DWDA, 2012*). The excitement in reported cases of child abuse raise concerns about treatment of children.

The Dormaa West District is a typical cocoa growing district. In this regard, the Department of Social Welfare is embarking on an extensive campaign against Child Labour in Cocoa Growing Areas to avert children being engaged in such activities.

ii. Persons With Disabilities

From the Department of Social Welfare, about 138 persons live with various forms of disabilities in the district. The highest contributing groups are those physically challenged indicated by 74.7%. This is followed by the deaf and dumb representing 19.2% and the blind 2.1%. Others include those with fits and the mentally retarded constituting 1.3% & 0.6% respectively. In order to address the needs of people with disability in the district, a number of activities have been outlined in this plan.

iii. Women

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report 19,708 of the Dormaa District's population are females (51%). The report went on to indicate that among this figure are about 15,313 women who are not gainfully employed. Further, about 58% of them lacked education qualifications and skills to be able to secure jobs so as to earn a living.

Indeed, this revelation is disheartening as it retards development of women in the district. This increases the dependency ratio among the working population. This is because until those affected get themselves trained in income generating skills, they will continue to be burdens on their families and husbands.

iv. HIV/AIDS & OVCs

Available statistics from the District Directorate of Ghana Health Services indicate that HIV/AIDS prevalence in the Municipality is high. The prevalence for 2005 to 2009 stood at 4.7%, 4.8%, 5.0%, 4.7% and 4.8% respectively. On average, these figures are above the Regional prevalence of 4.3%. From the foregoing, it will be noted that the HIV/AIDS situation in the district is too alarming thus calling for a systematic and sustained action to deal with it.

Presently, 39 People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIVs) and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) are residents in the Dormaa West District.

v. Disaster Prone Zones

Predominantly, the flood prone areas in the district are Adiemra No. 3, Nzezera, Yawusukrom and Kwabenadwomokrom. Principal wind and rain storm areas include Diabaakrom, Nkrankwanta, Yaakrom and Nkwantaso {(NADMO), DWDA, 2016)}. The detection of these areas as disaster prone areas provides an opportunity for authorities to initiate effective disaster emergency planning and management Information Systems.

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

The determination of district goals and objectives, as well as strategies was guided by national policy objectives. It also includes a compatibility analysis of these two sets of policies. Goals and objectives were formulated under the various thematic areas of the National Medium-Term Development Policy namely;

- i. Economic Development
- ii. Social Development
- iii. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
- iv. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- v. Ghana and the International Community

The development framework also presented defines the overall scope within which the development of the district is expected to occur. It includes the projection of the future situation (in terms of population, the district economy, basic social services and District Assembly revenue base), and development principles that are necessary to guide interventions.

3.1 DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS FOR 2018 – 2021

Forecasts and - play an important role in trying to assess future needs in the development planning process. It enables future populations to be better served with basic needs and infrastructural facilities. This session looks at the current population projected for the 4-year plan period (2018 – 2021) as a basis for projecting facilities and services to be required in future.

3.1.1 Population Projection

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the population growth rate of the Dormaa West District is 2.3 percent. By the end of the plan implementation period, the projected population of the District will be as indicated below:-

The underlying assumptions guiding these projections are:

- (a) Birth and Death rates are constant
- (b) Proportions of age-cohorts will remain constant.
- (c) Net Migration will remain the same.

The formula used to calculate the projections is

$$P_t = P_o (1 + rt)$$

Where:

P_o is the population of the base year 2010

P_t is the population of the current year

r is the rate of population growth

t is the time frame

NB The 2010 Population and Housing Census district population figure of 47,687 was used as the base year figure for projections from 2018 – 2021 while 2.3% is the growth rate.

Table 3.1: Projected Total Population of the District

Year	Total Population	Urban (22.7%)	Rural (77.3%)
2017	55,365	12,568	42,797
2018	56,638	12,857	43,781
2019	57,911	13,146	44,765
2020	59,185	13,435	45,750
2021	60,458	13,724	46,734

Source: DPCU, Dormaa West District Assembly, 2017

Table 3.2: Projection of Male/Female Ratio of the District Population for 2014 – 2017

Year	Male (51.8%)	Female (48.2%)	Total
2017	28,679	26,686	55,365
2018	29,338	27,299	56,638
2019	29,998	27,913	57,911
2020	30,658	28,527	59,185
2021	31,317	29,141	60,458

Source: DPCU, Dormaa West District Assembly, 2017

Table 3.3: Projection of Broad Age Cohort

Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0 – 14	22,257	22,769	23,281	23,792	24,304
15 – 64	30,838	31,547	32,256	32,966	33,675
65+	2,270	2,322	2,374	2,427	2,479
Total	55,365	56,638	57,911	59,185	60,458

Source: DPCU, Dormaa West District Assembly, 2017

3.1.2 Projection of Facilities

(a) **Nursery** (The planning standard for enrolment of nursery children is one classroom for 40 children)

Table 3.4: Projection for KG Infrastructure Needs

Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
No. of children	6,856	7,023	7,181	7,339	7,497
No. of classrooms required	171	176	180	183	187
Total No. of Classrooms Available	67	70	75	80	85
Surplus/Backlog Classrooms	104	106	105	103	102

Assumptions

- Nursery school will be a 2-Unit Classroom Block (Nursery 1 & 2)
- All backlogs will be catered for in each plan year.

(b) **Primary (1 Classroom enrolment = 40 children)**

Table 3.5: Projection for Primary Infrastructure Needs

Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
No. of children	7,973	8,156	8,339	8,523	8,706
No. of classrooms required	199	203	208	213	218
Total No. of Classrooms Available	154	156	158	162	164
Surplus/Backlog	45	47	50	51	54

Assumptions

- a. 1 Primary School = 6-Unit Classroom Block
- b. All the low grade schools i.e. mud walls and pavilions without walls will be up-graded.

From the analysis, a total; of 128 primary schools are available – 84 public and 44 private.

The schools are graded as follows:

- Permanent = 84
- Mud walls = 46
- Pavilions with walls = 13
- Pavilions without walls = 11

(c) Junior High School

1 Classroom = 35 students

Table 3.6: Projections for Junior High School Infrastructure Needs

Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
No. of children	2,150	2,199	2,249	2,298	2,348
No. of classrooms required	61	62	64	66	67
Total No. of Classrooms Available	52	54	57	60	61
Surplus/Backlog	9	8	7	6	6

- a. 1 Junior High School = 3-Unit Classroom Block

(d) Senior High School (S.H.S)

1 Classroom = 30 Students

Table 3.7: Projection for Senior High School Infrastructure Needs

Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
No. of children					
No. of classrooms required					
Total No. of Classrooms	36				

Available					
Surplus/Backlog					

Assumptions

- Senior Secondary School = 3-Unit Classroom Block
- Senior Secondary School is an urban phenomenon which requires the neighbourhood standard of one Senior Secondary School to 20,000 people.
- The sphere of influence of the Senior Secondary School will remain constant.

Table 3.8: Projections for agricultural extension agents

Year	Current Farmer Population	Standard	Current Ratio	Required AEAs	Current Available AEAs	Backlog of AEAs
2018	39,978	1:400	1:5,452	100	5	83
2019		1:400				
2020		1:400				
2021		1:400				

Assumptions

- Backlog at each plan year will be provided
- The district economy is currently dominated by agriculture does not change.

Employment

Table 3.9: Projections for labour force

Year	(a) Total Projected Population	(b) No. of Active Population	(c) Rate of unemployment	No. of Unemployed
2018	56,638	31,547	2.6%	820
2019	57,911	32,256	2.6%	839
2020	59,185	32,966	2.6%	857
2021	60,458	33,675	2.2%	674

Assumptions

- The unemployment rate during the next three years is not varied
- The net migration will remain constant

- c. The unemployed population is employed by agricultural sector and the small-scale enterprises

Table 3.10: Projections for health services and facilities

Health Facilities	Standard	Existing Number/ Ratio	Required				Remarks
			2014	2015	2016	2017	
Polyclinic	10,000+	1	-	-	-	-	
Health Centre	5,000 - 10,000	1	4	-	-	1	
Health Post/Clinics/ CHPS Compound	2,000 - 5,000	11	7	-	-	1	
Doctor : Population Ratio	1:10,000	-	1:15,488	1:12,602	1:10,676	1:10,676	By 2017, six additional Doctors are required
Nurse: Population	1:5,000	1:3,806	-	-	-	-	Since the existing ratio is below the standard, no additional nurses are required by 2017

Assumptions

- Backlog will be provided timely to meet the population needs.
- Lower order facilities would be upgraded to lessen burden on the Hospital.
- Accessibility to facility's catchment's area would be standardised for fairly evenly distribution of service delivery.

Water

Water needs in the Dormaa West District will mainly be based on the use of potable water which consists of pipe borne water, boreholes and mechanised wells. Most of the settlements in the district are serviced from boreholes and wells. Currently, out of the 94 boreholes in the district, 82 are functional. Five of the boreholes are mechanised. There is also one Small Town Water Supply System on-going at the District Capital, Nkrankwanta which is expected to be completed by the end of December, 2017.

Table 3.11: Projection for Water Needs

Facility	Existing No.	Standards	Required			
			2018	2019	2020	2021
Small Town Water Supply System	-	1:10,000	1	-	-	-
Borehole	94	1:300	94	20	20	20

Sanitation

The level of usage of the various refuse disposal methods in the district are shown in the table below:

Table 3.12: Projection for refuse disposal

Disposal Method	Number of Households	Percentage of Households
Collected	331	3.2
Burning	486	4.7
Public Dump Site (Container)	618	6.0
Public Dump Site (Open Space)	7,326	70.9
Dumped Indiscriminately	969	9.4
Burying	576	5.6
Others	21	0.2
Total	10,327	100.0

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

In estimating the refuse disposal facility needs of the people, the populations of the Urban Centre Nkrankwanta, Diabaakrom, Yaakrom and Krakrom were selected and an average waste generation capacity of a person as 0.5kg determined. The table below shows the waste generation capacity of Nkrankwanta (2014 – 2017). Currently, there are ten (10) skips (refuse containers) in only Nkrankwanta (8) and Krakrom (2). There are none in the other two urban communities. The capacity of each of the ten skips is 30 cubic metres (1,000kg). This means that the total capacity of the ten skips is 300 cubic metres (30,000kg).

Table 3.13: Capacity of solid waste generation in four urban communities (2018 – 2021)

Community	Population				Waste to be generated (in kg)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021
Nkrankwanta					9,864	10,053		
Krakrom					3,150			
Yaakrom					2,117			
Diabaakrom					1,644			

District Environmental Health Department, 2017

Table 3.14: Projections for waste containers required per day in four urban communities (2014 – 2017)

Communities	2014	2015	2016	2017
Nkrankwanta	6	2	2	2
Krakrom	2	1	1	1
Yaakrom	2	1	1	1
Diabaakrom	2	1	1	1

Assumptions

- a. Every household would patronise the skip
- b. Skips are emptied daily
- c. Skips are located in vantage points in the four urban communities

3.2 OVERALL DISTRICT GOAL

The overall district goal is to improve the standard of living of the people through vibrant local economic development and enhanced employment opportunities. This is highly compatible with the National goal of addressing economic imbalances, re-stabilizing the economy, placing it on the path of sustainable accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and Middle Income status.

Table 3.15: Definitions of Score

Definition	Score
1. Strongly Compatible	2
2. Weakly Compatible	1
3. Not Compatible	0
4. Weakly Incompatible	-2
5. Strongly Incompatible	-1

	<p>NATIONAL GOAL: Addressing economic imbalances, re-stabilizing the economy, placing it on the path of sustainable accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and Middle Income status.</p>
<p>District GOAL: to improve the standard of living of the people through vibrant local economic development and enhanced employment opportunities</p>	<p>Strongly Compatible (2)</p>

3.3 FORMULATION OF OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability 	<p><i>Enhance Revenue Mobilization</i></p> <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) <p><i>Strengthen Expenditure Management</i></p> <p>1.2.6 Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.4)</p>	DA, Revenue Agencies, Audit Service
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak link between the medium term policies/plan and the budget Poor coordination among agencies responsible for economic management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability 	<p>Strengthen collaboration between key state agencies in charge of economic management (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14)</p>	
INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure energy availability and reliability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network (SDG Targets 7.a, 7.b) 	MoEn, VRA/NEDCO, DA, BAC

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources 	2.2 Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	<p>2.2.1 Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials for industry (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c, 12.1, 12.2)</p> <p>2.2.2 Introduce a programme of support for agro processing through the cultivation of selected agricultural raw materials (including tomato, cassava, cocoa, soya beans, maize, oil palm, cashew, cotton, shea nut), selected fruits, groundnuts and rice (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.c)</p>	DoA, BAC, DPCACT, Traditional Authorities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited numbers of skilled industrial personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure improved skills development for industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors (SDG Target 4.4) ▪ 2.4.3 Transform the apprenticeship training model from a supply-driven approach to a market-demand model (SDG Targets 4.3, 4.4, 4.7) 	DA, NVTI, BAC, NABCO Secretariat
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate access to affordable credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3.1 Enhance business enabling environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3.1.6 Develop communication, advocacy and public-private dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholder engagement (SDG Targets 12.8, 16.7, 17.17) 	DA, BAC, NCCE, ISD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited access to credit for SMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support entrepreneurs and SME development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3.3.6 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) 	DA, NBSSI/BAC, GIPC, Financial Institutions, Masloc,
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Predominantly informal economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3.5 Formalise the informal economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3.5.4 Improve access to finance for informal economy operators and agricultural enterprises in rural areas, and strengthen consumer financial protection (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3) 	DA, NBSSI/BAC, GIPC, Financial Institutions, Masloc,

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of production inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote a demand driven approach to agricultural development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1.5 Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers to access growing world demand for organic products (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.2) 	DA, DoA, MLGRD, BAC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.2 Ensure improved public investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.2.1 Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water (SDG Targets 2.a, 9.1) 	Dep't of Feeder Roads, VRA, CWSA, DoA
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.2.8 Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a, 16.6) 	DoA, DA, BAC,
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.3 Improve production efficiency and yield 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.3.3 Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a) 	DoA, DA, CHED, Farmers Associations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor storage and transportation systems Poor farm-level practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.4 Improve postharvest management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.4.3 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) 4.4.4 Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 2.c) 	DoA, 1DIF Secretariat, DFR, BAC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of youth interest in agriculture Inadequate start-up capital for the youth Lack of credit for agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.6 Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.6.1 Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 8.6) 4.6.2 Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation (SDG Targets 1.1, 2.1, 2.3, 8.6) 	DoA, BAC, Traditional Authorities, NYEA, Financial Institutions

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 4.6.3 Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital (SDG Target 8.3) ▪ 4.6.4 Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations (SDG Target 4.4) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 4.7 Promote livestock and poultry dev't for food security and income generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 4.7.6 Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target 2.3) 	DoA, BAC, Traditional Authorities, NYEA, Financial Institutions, Poultry Farmers Association
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor quality of education at all levels ▪ High number of untrained teachers at basic level ▪ Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics ▪ Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1.1.4 Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1) ▪ 1.1.5 Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a) ▪ 1.1.6 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) ▪ 1.1.10 Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a) 	DA, GES, Scholarship Secretariat, GETFund, CBOS, CSOs, TAs, NCCE, DSW&CD, DOC, NVTI
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor linkage between management processes and school operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1.2 Strengthen school management systems ▪ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1.2.7 Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c) ▪ 1.2.8 Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4.c) 	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1.2.9 Provide life skills training for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate change (SDG Targets 4.7, 13.3) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare ▪ Inadequate emergency services ▪ Poor quality of healthcare services ▪ Unmet need for mental health services ▪ Unmet health needs of women and girls ▪ Increased cost of healthcare delivery ▪ Inadequate financing of the health sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2.1.1 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) ▪ 2.1.2 Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8) ▪ 2.1.6 Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6) ▪ 2.1.9 Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.5, 16.6) ▪ 2.1.11 Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of healthcare services (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c) 	<p>DA, GHS, NHIS, NGOs, CSOs, FBOs</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2.3 Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2.3.1 Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2) ▪ 2.3.2 Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3) ▪ 2.3.3 Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6) ▪ 2.3.6 Strengthen rehabilitation services (SDG Target 16.6) ▪ 2.3.7 Intensify polio eradication efforts (SDG Target 3.2) ▪ 2.3.9 Review and scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP) (SDG Target 2.2) ▪ 2.3.11 Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels (SDG Target 16.6) 	<p>DA, GHS, NHIS, NGOs, CSOs, FBOs, Traditional Authorities</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and discrimination ▪ Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups ▪ High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2.4 Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2.4.1 Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) ▪ 2.4.2 Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7) ▪ 2.4.3 Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) ▪ 2.4.4 Strengthen collaboration among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 3.3) ▪ 2.4.5 Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3) 	<p>DA, GHS, NHIS, NGOs, CSOs, FBOs, Traditional Authorities</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infant and adult malnutrition ▪ Increased incidence of diet-related, noncommunicable diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3.1 Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3.1.4 Promote healthy diets and lifestyles (SDG Target 2.1) ▪ 3.1.5 Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) 	
POPULATION MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak management of population issues ▪ Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services ▪ Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 4.1 Improve population management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1.2 Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society (SDG Target 3.7) 4.1.7 Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High youth unemployment 	4.2 Harness demographic dividend	4.2.1 Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programmes, particularly in education, health, employment and governance (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14)	DA, GSS, NPC, B&DR, GES, GHS,
WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increasing demand for household water supply ▪ Inadequate maintenance of facilities ▪ Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5.1 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5.1.2 Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems (SDG Target 17.3) ▪ 5.1.3 Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1) ▪ 5.1.6 Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6) 	DA, CWSA, Donor Partners, MLGRD, Ministry of Sanitation & Water Resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor sanitation and waste management ▪ Poor hygiene practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5.2 Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5.2.9 Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8) ▪ 5.2.15 Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (SDG Target 11.6) 	DA, DEHU, NCCE, ISD, FM Stations, TA, Area Councils, Sanitation Service Providers

<p>POVERTY AND INEQUALITY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High incidence of poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 6.1 Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 6.1.2 Empower vulnerable people to access basic necessities of life (SDG Target 1.4) ▪ 6.1.3 Strengthen the capacity of oversight institutions regarding poverty reduction (SDG Target 16.6) ▪ 6.2.2 Expand social and economic infrastructure and services in rural and poor urban areas (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.a) ▪ 6.2.3 Improve business development services including investment plans to facilitate local economic development and private sector participation (SDG Targets 17.5, 17.17) 	<p>DA, DSW&DC, Department of Children, MoGSP, Traditional Authorities, BAC</p>
<p>CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children ▪ Low awareness of child protection laws and policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 7.1 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 7.1.7 Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) ▪ 7.1.9 Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b) ▪ 7.1.10 Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3) ▪ 7.1.2 Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2) 	<p>DA, DSW&DC, Department of Children, MoGSP, Traditional Authorities, BAC</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs ▪ Weak implementation of policies and regulations on child labour ▪ Child neglect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 7.2 Ensure the rights and entitlements of children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 7.2.2 Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development (SDG Targets 4.5, 4.a, 10.2, 11.2) ▪ 7.2.3 Increase access to education and educational materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a) ▪ 7.2.4 Introduce District Integrated Social Services Programmes for children, families and vulnerable adults (SDG Target 10.2) 	DA, DSW&DC, Department of Children, MoGSP, Traditional Authorities, BAC
THE AGED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chronic age-related health conditions, poor diet and lack of geriatric care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 8.1 Enhance the wellbeing of the aged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 8.1.5 Mainstream ageing issues in national development frameworks and poverty-reduction strategies (SDG Targets 1.3, 1.b, 17.14) 	DA, MoGCSP, TA, NCCE, DSW, DOC, Media, NCCE, Media
GENDER EQUALITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 9.1 Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 9.1.6 Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2) ▪ 9.1.7 Mainstream gender in the curriculum at basic level of schooling (SDG Target 5.c) 	DA, MoGCSP, GES, DSW&CD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 9.2 Promote economic empowerment of women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 9.2.5 Improve access to education, health and skills training in income-generating activities for vulnerable persons (SDG Targets 3.8, 4.5) ▪ 9.2.9 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) 	DA, MoGCSP, GES, DSW&CD, BAC
SOCIAL PROTECTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak social protection systems ▪ Inadequate and limited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 10.1 Strengthen social protection, especially for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 10.1.7 Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b, 14.b) 	DA, MoGCSP, TA, NCCE, DSW, DOC, Media, NCCE, Media

	<p>coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions ▪ Lack of sustainable funding 	<p>children, women, persons with disability and the elderly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 10.1.10 Establish effective institutional arrangements for implementation of national social protection policy (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.6) 11.1) ▪ 10.1.13 Develop and implement social policies to revive the extended family system (SDG Target 5.4) ▪ 10.1.14 Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3) 	
<p>DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society ▪ Exclusion and discrimination against PWDs in matters of national development ▪ Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs ▪ Ignorance of PWDs personal rights ▪ High unemployment rate among PWDs ▪ Perceived low levels of skills and education of PWDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 11.1 Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 11.1.9 Create avenues for PWDs to acquire credit or capital (SDG Targets 1.4, 8.10) 	<p>DA, MoGCSP, GES, DSW&CD, BAC, Financial Institutions, PWDs Association</p>

EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth ▪ Mismatch between training and the needs of the labour market ▪ Unfavourable macroeconomic conditions for the informal economy ▪ Inadequate infrastructure and services for the informal economy ▪ Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 12.2 Promote the creation of decent jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 12.2.7 Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.6) ▪ 12.2.8 Ensure implementation of affirmative action or positive discrimination with respect to vulnerable groups for participation in public interventions (SDG Targets 5.1, 10.3,16.3, 16.6, 16.7, 16.b, 17.15) 	DA,BAC, NABCO Secretariat, YEA
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth ▪ Lack of patriotism and volunteerism among the youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 13.1 Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 13.1.3 Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities (SDG Targets 4.4, 4.b) ▪ 13.1.4 Ensure the creation of youth desks in MMDAs for the youth to access reliable labour market information (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) ▪ 13.1.5 Strengthen key national institutions including NYA and YEA to effectively discharge their mandates (SDG Target 16.6) ▪ 13.1.11 Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture (SDG Target 8.6) ▪ 13.1.12 Strengthen and harmonise the implementation of evidencebased youth employment programmes (SDG Target 17.18) 	DA,BAC, NABCO Secretariat, YEA, DoA, NCCE, ISD, DSWCD, NYA
SPORTS AND RECREATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 14.1 Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 14.1.6 Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1) 	DA, NSC, GES, TA,

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS				
PROTECTED AREAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of forest cover ▪ Poor demarcation of conservation areas ▪ Encroachment on conservation areas ▪ Inadequate capacity of relevant institutions ▪ Increasing loss of endangered species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1.1 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) ▪ 1.1.3 Promote alternative sources of livelihood, including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities (SDG Target 15.c) 	DA, Forestry Commission, Lands Commission, BAC, TCPD, EPA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber ▪ Forest fires ▪ Weak enforcement of regulations ▪ Insufficient logistics to maintain boundaries of protected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1.2 Protect forest reserves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1.2.3 Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems (SDG Targets 6.a, 6b) 	DA, Forestry Commission, Lands Commission, BAC, TCPD, Traditional Authorities EPA
WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate protection and development of water resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3.1 Promote sustainable water resources development and management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate protection and development of water resources 	DA, CWSA, DEHU, EPA,
ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste ▪ Improper management of waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5.1 Reduce environmental pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5.1.7 Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.6) ▪ 5.1.2 Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products (SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4, 17.7) 	DA, DEHU, NCCE, ISD, Media, Sanitation Service Providers, TA, DoA
DEFORESTATION, DESERTIFICATION AND SOIL EROSION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak collaboration between stakeholder institutions ▪ High incidence of wildfires ▪ Inappropriate farming practices ▪ Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources ▪ Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 6.1 Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 6.1.4 Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local bye-laws on wildfire (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b) ▪ 6.2.5 Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and nondegrading practices in agriculture (SDG Target 15.b) 	Forestry Commission, DA, EPA, DoA

CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vulnerability to climate change ▪ Loss of trees and vegetative cover ▪ Degraded landscapes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 7.1 Enhance climate change resilience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 7.1.10 Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2) ▪ 7.2.4 Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities (SDG Targets 11.7, 15.2) 	NADMO, EPA, TA, DA, NCCE, ISD, Media, NGOs, CSOs, Forestry Commission
DISASTER MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 8.1 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 8.1.1 Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) ▪ 8.1.2 Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) 	NADMO, EPA, TA, DA, NCCE, ISD, Media, NGOs, CSOs
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor quality and inadequate road transport network ▪ Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 9.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 9.1.4 Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2) ▪ 9.2.2 Provide adequate training for motorists (SDG Target 3.6) 	DA, DFR, DVLA, GPS, NCCE, ISD, Media, Transport Unions
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low broadband wireless access ▪ Poor quality ICT services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 10.1 Enhance application of ICT in national development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 10.1.8 Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony (SDG Target 9.c) 	DA, MoC, Telecommunication Companies
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited utilisation of relevant research outputs ▪ Limited collaboration between public research institutions and businesses on product, service and process innovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 11.1 Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socioeconomic activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 11.1.1 Apply science, technology and innovation in implementation of policies, programmes and projects (SDG Target 17.8) 	DA, MoC, Telecommunication Companies, GIFEC
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor management practices on construction sites ▪ Poor safety, health and environmental management practices at construction sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 13.1 Build a competitive and modern construction industry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 13.1.3 Ensure quality in all aspects of construction (SDG Target 9.a) 	DA, Works Department, EPA, Ghana Standards Authority, Safeguards Committees
DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor waste disposal practices ▪ Poor drainage system ▪ Silting and choking of drains ▪ Uncovered drains ▪ Poor landscaping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 14.1 Address recurrent devastating floods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 14.1.3 Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste (SDG Target 11.6) ▪ 14.1.4 Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b) 	DA, DEHU, NCCE, ISD, EPA

INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 15.1 Promote proper maintenance culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 15.1.4 Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance (SDG Target 17.9) 	
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scattered and unplanned human settlements ▪ Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 17.1 Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 17.1.4 Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning (SDG Target 11.b) 	DA, Lands Commission, Works Dept., TCPD
RURAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernisation and rural development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 18.1 Enhance quality of life in rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 18.1.3 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) ▪ 18.1.6 Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into rural areas. (SDG Targets 2.a, 10.b, 17.17) 	DA, BAC, Area Councils, TA, ISD
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY				
DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relatively weak capacity of governance institutions ▪ Politicisation and recurring threats of political violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1.1 Deepen democratic governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1.1.2 Strengthen independent governance institutions to perform their functions effectively (SDG Target 16.6) 	DA, Security Agencies, NCCE, ISD, Media
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak implementation of administrative decentralisation ▪ Ineffective sub-district structures ▪ Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level ▪ Poor service delivery at the local level ▪ Weak capacity of local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2.1.7 Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9) 	DA, MLGRD, Area Councils, NCCE, ISD

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION	governance practitioners			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor co-ordination in preparation and implementation of development plans ▪ Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2.2 Improve decentralised planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2.2.1 Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) ▪ 2.2.3 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) 	DA, NDPC, NCCE, RCC, BAC, ISD, TA, Trdae Unions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation ▪ Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2.3 Strengthen fiscal decentralisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2.3.1 Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1) 2.3.2 Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17) 	DA, MLGRD, GIZ, GRA, NABCO Secretariat, Security Agencies,
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting ▪ Weak capacity of CSOs to participate effectively in public dialogue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2.5 Improve popular participation at regional and district levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2.5.1 Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7) ▪ 2.5.2 Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.17) 	MLGRD, DA, CSOs, NGOs and related institutions	
PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low public interest in public institutions ▪ Limited involvement of public in expenditure tracking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3.1 Deepen transparency and public accountability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3.1.1 Strengthen systems and structures for ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of public funds (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a) 	Public Accounts Committee, NCCE, CHRAJ
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONAL REFORM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor work ethic ▪ Poor record keeping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build an effective and efficient government machinery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) to continuously educate and sensitise citizens on their rights and responsibilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) 	DA, NCCE, IHLGS, MLGRD
PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen the implementation of development plans (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9) 	DA, NDPC, MLGRD, RCC

<p>HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure ▪ Inadequate personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance security service delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) 	<p>NCCE, GAF, GNFS, GPS, PS, GIS, NACOB, National Peace Council, DA, traditional authorities, religious bodies, Prisons Service</p>
<p>LAW AND ORDER</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 9.1 Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Traditional Authorities</i> 9.1.5 Strengthen engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17) 	<p>DA, Traditional Authorities, NCCE, Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs National House of Chiefs,</p>

3.4 LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

A logical framework (also known as a Project Planning Matrix) is a tool for planning and managing development projects. It looks like a table (or framework) and aims to present information about the key components of a project in a clear, concise, logical and systematic way. A log frame summarises, in a standard format:

- What the project is going to achieve?
- What activities will be carried out to achieve its outputs and purpose?
- What resources (inputs) are required?
- What are the potential problems which could affect the success of the project?
- How the progress and ultimate success of the project will be measured and verified?

Narrative Summary: The goal, purpose, outputs and activities of the project as described in the left-hand column of the logical framework (the Objectives column)

Goal: The ultimate result to which the project is contributing - the impact of the project.

Purpose: The change that occurs if the project outputs are achieved - the effect of the project.

Outputs: The specifically intended results of the project activities - used as milestones of what has been accomplished at various stages during the life of the project.

Activities: The actual tasks required to produce the desired outputs.

Indicators: Also referred to as measurable or objectively verifiable indicators (OVI) quantitative and qualitative ways of measuring progress and whether project outputs; purpose and goal have been achieved.

Means of Verification: Is the information or and their sources indicators required to assess progress against

Assumptions: Factors external to the project which are likely to influence the work of the project, management has little control, and which need to exist to permit progress to the next level in the Logical Framework.

Table 3.16: Project Planning Matrix: Economic Development

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Overall Goal: Improved standard of living of the people through vibrant local economy and enhanced employment opportunities	Incidence of Poverty reduced by 15% by the end of 2021	1. Survey reports 2. Annual progress reports	Government and development partners committed to continue supporting poverty reduction programmes
Purpose 1: To improve the financial resources of the Assembly	60% increase in annual internally generated funds by the end of 2021	1. Survey reports 2. Annual progress reports	Commitment of the Assembly to prosecute revenue defaulters
Result 1: Internally generated revenue improved	IGF increased annually by at least 60%	- Assembly's Annual Financial Reports	Adequate logistics provided for revenue task force
Result 2: Recurrent expenditure reduced relatively	Recurrent expenditure reduced in relation to mobilised revenue by 20% annually	- Assembly's annual financial reports	Commitment of Assembly to manage its resources efficiently
Activities 1. Organise refresher training for Revenue Collectors and Supervisors	15 revenue collectors and 2 supervisors provided with refresher training	- Interviews - Annual progress reports	Readiness of revenue personnel to learn new skills
2. Award best Revenue Collectors and Supervisors	2 revenue collectors and one supervisor presented with awards as motivation	- Interviews - Annual progress reports	Commitment of revenue personnel to improve performance
3. Create and update District Data Base System	Data base system created and up-dated with additional information	- Inspection - Annual progress reports	Availability of funds for the up-dating exercise
4. Organise refresher training for Revenue Monitoring Team	Annual refresher training sessions organised for revenue monitoring team	-Training reports -Annual Progress Reports	Commitment of the Assembly to finance training sessions
5. Involve staff of Information Services Department and NCCE in tax education	Staff of Information Services Department and NCCE involved in tax education	-Attendance list for revenue education -Allowance sheet	Availability of funds for the organisation of tax education

Table 3.17: Project Planning Matrix: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal: To improved the standard of living of the people through vibrant local economy and enhanced employment opportunities.</p>	<p>The incidence of poverty reduced by 15% by the end of 2017</p>	<p>1. Survey Reports 2 Annual Progress Reports.</p>	<p>Government and development partners' committed to continue with supporting poverty reduction programmes.</p>
<p>Purpose 1: To expand technical and economic infrastructural facilities.</p>	<p>20% and 30% increased respectively in the provision of technical and economic infrastructural facilities by the end of 2017</p>	<p>- Field visits - DPCU Quarterly Report - Annual Progress Reports</p>	<p>Timely release of funds</p>
<p>Result 1: Expanding road Infrastructure for development</p>	<p>60% of road infrastructure made accessible by the end of 2017</p>	<p>- Field visits - DPCU Quarterly Reports</p>	<p>-Increase in government revenue and donor funding -Timely release of Central Government Funds</p>
<p>Result 2: Access to electricity supply increased</p>	<p>- 70% of non-electrified communities connected to the national grid by the end of 2017 - Electricity expanded to new sections in the District Capital</p>	<p>- Field visits - DPCU Quarterly Reports. - Annual progress report</p>	<p>-Increase in government revenue and donor funding</p>
<p>Result 3: Increased access to telecommunication services</p>	<p>30% of communities provided access to telecommunication services by the end of 2017</p>	<p>-Field survey -Annual Progress Report</p>	<p>Government's readiness to create an enabling environment for the private sector to operate both at the national and district levels</p>
<p>Activity 1: - Reshape 23.8km feeder roads - Tar 13.2km feeder road - Construct 7 culverts and 2 bridges - Procure a grader for the Assembly</p>	<p>23.8km feeder roads reshaped 13.2km feeder road 7 Culverts and 2 bridges constructed 1No. grader procured for the Assembly</p>	<p>- Field visits - Quarterly reports - Annual progress reports</p>	<p>Increase in government revenue and donor funding</p>

<p>Activity 2:</p> <p>1. Facilitate the extension of electricity to nine (9) communities (Santaso, K.Y. 1 & 2, Amadukrom, Nyamebikyere, Yawusukrom, Adiemra No.3, Nzezera and Awiakrom)</p> <p>2. Expand electricity to newly developed sections of Nkrankwanta</p>	<p>Electricity extended to 9 communities</p> <p>Electricity expanded to new sections in the District Capital</p>	<p>- Field visits - Quarterly reports - Annual progress reports</p>	<p>Increase in government revenue and donor funding</p>
<p>Activity 3</p> <p>(1) Expand Telecommunication coverage to 3 communities</p>	<p>Telecommunication facilities expanded to 3 new communities</p>	<p>- Field visits - Quarterly reports - Annual progress reports</p>	<p>Government's readiness to create an enabling environment for the private sector to operate both at the national and district levels</p>

Table 3.18: Project Planning Matrix: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification	Assumption
<p>Overall Goal: To improved the standard of living of the people through vibrant local economy and enhanced employment opportunities.</p>	<p>The incidence of poverty reduces by 15% by 2017</p>	<p>-Survey reports -Annual progress reports.</p>	<p>Government and development partners’ commitment to continue with supporting poverty reduction programmes.</p>
<p>Purpose 1: Production and income levels increased</p>	<p>- Agric sector output increased by 80% and incomes by 20% by the end of 2017 - Agro-Based Industrial output increased by 20% and Incomes by 25% by the end of 2017</p>	<p>- Survey reports - Annual progress reports</p>	<p>- Favourable weather conditions - Existence of enabling environment to promote agric, industrial, and service sectors growth</p>
<p>Result 1: Quality of farm produce and access to markets improved</p>	<p>- Number of farmers using improved inputs increased by 40% by the end of 2017 - Accessibility to markets enhanced farmers by the end of 2017 - Farmers incomes increased by 30% by the end of 2017</p>	<p>- Survey reports - Annual progress reports.</p>	<p>Willingness of the government to sustain support for the modernisation of agric programme.</p>
<p>Results 2: Quality of agro products and access to markets improved</p>	<p>- 20% increase in the number of agro-based industries by the end of 2017 - Growth in the size of three (3) existing agro-based industries enhanced by the end of 2017</p>	<p>- Survey reports - Annual progress reports.</p>	<p>Commitment of the government, financial institutions and the District Assembly to support the acceleration of the agro-based industrial development programme</p>
<p>Activity 1: 1. Provide financial and technical support to farmers 2. Encourage farmers to adopt newly effective techniques of production</p>	<p>- 100 farmers supported with financial and equipment assistance to increase their production levels - 500 farmers practised new methods of production</p>	<p>- Survey reports - MOFA annual reports</p>	<p>Willingness of farmers to accept and practise new production methods</p>
<p>Activity 2:</p>			

1. Provide skill training in marketable production and management for agro-based industries entrepreneurs	- 10 local entrepreneurs provided with production and management skills	- Field visits	Commitment of the government and the District Assembly to support the acceleration of the agro-based industrial development programme
2. Provide financial and equipment support to entrepreneurs	- 10 local entrepreneurs provided with financial and equipment assistance	- Annual progress report -BAC Reports	
3. Organise bi-annual trade fairs for agro-based industrial products	- 2 trade fairs organised in the district		

Table 3.19: Project Planning Matrix: Economic Development

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification	Assumption
<p>Overall Goal: To improved the standard of living of the people through vibrant local economy and enhanced employment opportunities</p>	<p>The incidence of poverty reduces by 15% by 2017</p>	<p>1. Survey reports 2. Annual progress reports.</p>	<p>Government and development partners committed to continue supporting poverty reduction programmes.</p>
<p>Purpose 1: Enabling environment for development of the private sector created</p>	<p>- Increased number of marketing facilities from 2 to 5 by the end of 2017 - Private sector income levels increased by 25% by the end of 2017 - Private sector employment increased by 30% by the end of 2017</p>	<p>-Field survey -Annual Progress Report</p>	<p>Existence of enabling environment to enhance private sector development</p>
<p>Result 1: Diversified partnerships between government and the private sector enhanced and sustained</p>	<p>- Collaboration between government and private sector organisations improved</p>	<p>Field survey</p>	<p>District Assembly/private sector committed to partner each other</p>
<p>Activity 1: 1. Organise training sessions for micro, small and medium enterprises on business development 2. Encourage the establishment of financial institutions in the district</p>	<p>- Staff of 15 private sector organisations identified and trained in business development - 3No. financial institutions established in the district</p>	<p>Field survey</p>	<p>District Assembly/private sector committed to partner each other</p>

Table 3.20: Project Planning Matrix: Social Development

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification	Assumption
<p>Overall Goal: To improve the standard of living of the people through vibrant local economy and enhanced employment opportunities.</p>	<p>The incidence of poverty reduces by 15% by the end of 2017</p>	<p>1. Survey reports 2. Annual progress reports.</p>	<p>Government and development partners committed to continue supporting poverty reduction programmes.</p>
<p>Purpose 1: Capacity of human resources in the district enhanced</p>	<p>- 20% of unemployed youth trained in employable skills by the end of 2017 - 50% of institutional staff trained and retained by the end of 2017 - 5 Nurse-trainees sponsored to training institution by the end of 2017 - Education enrolment and retention rate increased by 50% in basic schools and 30% in Senior High Schools by the end of 2017</p>	<p>-Field survey -Annual progress Report -Annual Report from GHS, GES etc</p>	<p>Regular and timely inflow of funds into the Assembly</p>
<p>Result 1: Service delivery improved</p>	<p>- 70% of district population provided with improved social services - 40% of poor social infrastructure rehabilitated or replaced with new ones</p>	<p>-Field survey -Annual progress Report -M&E quarterly reports</p>	<p>Regular and timely inflow of funds into the Assembly</p>
<p>Activities 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construct 7No. 3-Unit and 5No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks - Clad 1No. 3-Unit and 1No. 6-Unit Pavilion at Nkwantaso and Kwakuanya respectively - Facilitate scaling-up of school feeding programme to five (5) schools - Sponsor 10 students to train at Dormaa Vocational Training Centre (DVCT) - Continue to support STME 	<p>7No. 3-Unit and 5No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks constructed</p> <p>1No. 3-Unit and 1No. 6-Unit Pavilions cladded</p> <p>School feeding programme expanded to five (5) schools</p> <p>Ten (10) students sponsored to train at DVCT</p> <p>STME clinics supported</p>	<p>-Survey reports</p> <p>-Annual progress reports</p> <p>-Ghana Education Service Reports</p>	<p>Adequate and regular inflow of DACF</p> <p>Adequate and regular inflow of DACF</p> <p>Applicants acquisition of admission requirements</p>

<p>Clinics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Procure walking, hearing and learning aids for the student PWDs - Construct 3No. CHPS Compounds at Nkwantaso, Yaakrom and Kwakuanya - Scale-up membership drive of the DMHIS - Rehabilitate 1No. Area Council Office for DMHIS - Continue to support NID and Vitamin A supplement programmes - Facilitate the posting of one medical doctor to the district - Organise HIV/AIDS/STDs/TB prevention programmes for high risk groups including CSW, MSM, Uniformed personnel and drug users - Distribute, promote and demonstrate proper condom use - Provide care and support for PLHIVs and OVC - Facilitate the establishment of a sports development fund - Provide footballs and jerseys to schools and community football teams - Involve PWDs in sporting activities - Create a database on PWDs in the district for planning purposes - Continue to support PWDs 	<p>Accessories (walking, hearing and learning aids) procured for PWDs</p> <p>3No. CHPS Compounds constructed at Nkwantaso, Yaakrom and Kwakuanya</p> <p>Membership of DMHIS scaled up</p> <p>1No. Area Council Office rehabilitated for DMHIS</p> <p>NID and Vitamin A supplement programmes supported</p> <p>One medical doctor posted to the district</p> <p>HIV/AIDS/STDs/TB prevention programmes organised for high risk groups</p> <p>1,000 pieces of condoms distributed</p> <p>PLHIVs and OVC provided with care and support</p> <p>Sports development fund established</p> <p>50 pieces of football and 50 sets of jerseys distributed to schools and community teams</p> <p>PWDs involved in sporting activities</p> <p>Database for PWDs in the district created</p> <p>50 PWDs supported financially. 20 PWDs</p>	<p>-Annual progress reports</p> <p>-Quarterly Reports</p> <p>- Ghana Health Service Report</p> <p>- Ghana Health Service Report</p> <p>Department of Social Welfare Reports</p> <p>Department of Social Welfare Reports</p>	<p>Adequate and regular inflow of DACF</p> <p>Willingness of Doctors to accept posting to the district</p> <p>Adequate and regular inflow of DACF</p>
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<p>financially and technically to improve upon their living conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop oil palm extraction in the district - Support for Rural Enterprise Project 	<p>provided with skill training in soap making</p> <p>Training programmes organised for oil palm producers</p> <p>REP supported to undertake programmes in the district</p>	<p>Department of Social Welfare Reports</p> <p>BAC Quarterly Reports</p>	<p>Adequate and regular inflow of DACF</p>
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Table 3.21: Project Planning Matrix: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification	Assumption
<p>Overall Goal: To improved the standard of living of the people through vibrant local economy and enhanced employment opportunities</p>	<p>The incidence of poverty reduces by 15% by 2017</p>	<p>1. Survey reports 2. Annual progress reports.</p>	<p>Government and development partners committed to continue supporting poverty reduction programmes.</p>
<p>Purpose 1: Enhanced participation in decentralisation process</p>	<p>- Increased number of women assembly members from 3 to 6 by the end of 2017 - Private sector income levels increased by 25% by the end of 2017 - Private sector employment increased by 30% by the end of 2017</p>	<p>-Field survey -Annual Progress Report</p>	<p>Existence of enabling environment to enhance private sector development</p>
<p>Result 1: Diversified partnerships between government and the private sector enhanced and sustained</p>	<p>- Collaboration between government and private sector organisations improved</p>	<p>Field survey</p>	<p>District Assembly/private sector committed to partner each other</p>
<p>Activities - Construct District Assembly Office Complex (Phase I) - Train Assembly and Area Council Officials - Construct 4No. staff bungalow - Embark on Project Monitoring - Support for the establishment of Human Resource Unit - Support for establishment of District Works Unit - Provide logistical support to DPCU and other departments of the Assembly</p>	<p>- 1No. District Assembly Office Complex (Phase I) constructed - Assembly and Area Council Officials trained -4No. staff bungalow constructed -Quarterly project monitoring exercise undertaken -1No. Human Resource Unit established -1No. District Works Unit established -DPCU and other departments of the Assembly supported with logistics</p>	<p>-Annual Progress Report -Training Report -Quarterly Report -Monitoring Report -Quarterly Report</p>	<p>-Timely release of funds to the District Assembly -All actors will be actively involved in the mobilisation of revenue for the Assembly</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote and support local enterprises with resources to enable them expand their production levels and employ more workers - Sponsor staff of the Assembly to embark on capacity building training programmes - Facilitate the training of three (3) Assembly women and five (5) women groups leaders in leadership skills - Construct 1No. Security post at Nkrankwanta - Provide logistics for security operations (cocoa smuggling, Elections, illegal chain saw etc.) - Assist the maintenance of security vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Local enterprises supported with resources to expand their production and employment levels -Staff of the Assembly supported to embark on training programmes -Three (3) Assembly women and five (5) women groups trained in leadership skills -1No. security post constructed at Nkrankwanta -Security agencies provided with logistics to curb illegal activities -Security vehicles maintained 		
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CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

4.1 PROGRAMME OF ACTION (PoA) – (2018-2021)

In order to achieve the district's overall goal for the Medium-Term (2018-2021) Development Plan – to improve the standard of living of the people through vibrant local economy and enhanced employment opportunities, the district development plan has been formulated for projects and programmes whose implementation is envisaged to achieve the said goal. The development projects and programmes have been put in phases annually within the four-year period under five (5) Thematic Areas of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF)

The five (5) Development Dimensions include:

- vi. Economic Development
- vii. Social Development
- viii. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
- ix. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- x. Ghana and the International Community

Table 4.6: COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Key Focus Area: Private Sector Development

Objectives: Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development
Formalise the Informal Economy

Strategies: 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
Improve access to finance for informal economy operators and agricultural enterprises in rural areas, and strengthen consumer financial protection

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			2018	2019	2020	2021	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
1.	Renovate Market Shed/Stores	Nkrankwanta Friday Market		x	x			120,000.00	Market sheds/stores renovated	-	DDF	DA	Traders Association
2.	Construct 40No. Lockable Market Stores	Nkrankwanta Friday Market		x	x		-	600,000.00	40No. Lockable Market Stores constructed	-	DDF	DA	Traders Association
3.	Support for BAC/IFAD/REP to develop social intervention programmes; Training of women in soap making, oil palm processing etc	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	60,000.00	BAC/REP supported to embark on activities	-	DACF	BAC/NBSSI	DA Trades Associations, Financial Institutions
4.	Construct and Pave Lorry Station	Nkrankwanta		x	x		-	650,000.00					
Sub-Total:							-	1,430,000.00					

Key Focus Area: Private Sector Development

Objective: Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives

Strategy: Implement the “One District, One Factory” Initiative

Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			2018	2019	2020	2021	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
1.	Revamp Oil Palm Processing Factory	Nkrankwanta	x	x			-	100,000.00	Acquisition of modern equipment for oil palm processing, sheds provided and a borehole drilled	-	1D1F	DoA	DA, MAG
2.	Facilitate the establishment of one poultry feed processing factory	Yaakrom	x	x			-	200,000.00	One poultry feed processing factory established	-	GoG DACF	1 District 1 Factory Secretariat	DA DoA
Sub-Total:								300,000.00					

Key Focus Area: Agriculture and Rural Development

Objective: Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development

Ensure improved Public Investment

Improve production efficiency and yield

Improve Post-Harvest Management

Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth

Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation

Strategies: Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain

Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation

Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies

Reinvigorate extension services

Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			2018	2019	2020	2021	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
1.	Support for DoA Activities; i. Carry out weekly educational programme on the local FM Station to sensitize farmers and the general public on new farming technologies and emerging issues, diseases surveillance, youth in agric programmes	District Wide	x	x	x	x	1,000.00	102,560.00	DoA supported to embark on programmes	IGF	MAG DACF	DoA	DA
2.	Conduct community field demonstration on improved maize, cassava and rice varieties etc	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	7,000.00	3No. maize, 15No rice and 5No. cassava field demonstrations conducted	-	MAG	DoA	DA
3.	Carry out anti rabbies vaccination for 5000 dogs, cats and donkeys	District Wide	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	4,000.00	5,000 dogs, cats and donkeys vaccinated	-	MAG	DoA	DA
4.	Organise stakeholder Forum for 30 participants along the rice value chain	Kojokumikrom	x	x	x	x	-	3,600.00	Stakeholder Forum organised for 30 farmers on rice value chain	-	MAG	DoA	DA
5.	Organise Farmers Day to reward gallant famers	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	280,000.00	Farmers day organised	-	DACF	DoA	DA
Sub-Total:							3,000.00	397,160.00					

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Key Focus Area: Education and Training

Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels
Strengthen school management systems

Strategy: Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children
Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs
Provide life skills training for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate change
Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels
Enhance quality of teaching and learning
Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			2018	2019	2020	2021	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
1.	Support for District Education Programmes; STME, Mock Exams, provision of footballs and jerseys, school health education etc	District	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	200,000.00	GES supported to embark on programmes	-	DACF	GES	DA
2.	Provide needy but brilliant children with basic needs. eg school uniforms, footwear etc	District	x	x	x	x	-	160,000.00	100 needy but brilliant students provided with material and financial support	-	DACF/MPs CF	GES	DA
3.	Provide dual desk for selected schools	District	x	x	x	x	-	40,000.00	400 mono desk, 200 dual desks provided to ten basic schools		DACF	GES	DA
4.	Construct 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block	Kwameyeboakrom	x	x			-	450,000.00	1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block constructed		DACF	DA	GES
5.	Construct 4No. 3-Unit Classroom Block	KDK Nkwantaso Kwabenakrakrom Abusuaapeade	x	x	x	x	-	720,000.00	4No. 3-Unit Classroom Block constructed		DDF/DACF	DA	GES
6.	Rehabilitate 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block	Diabaakrom			x		-	130,000.00	1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block rehabilitated	-	DACF	DA	GES
Sub-Total:							5,000.00	1,700,000.00					

Key Focus Area: Health and Health Services

Objective: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality

Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups

Strategy: 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 maternal, new born care and adolescent services

Intensify implementation of Malarial Control Programmes

Review and Scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP)

Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels

Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes

Intensify education to reduce stigmatization

Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes

Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			2018	2019	2020	2021	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
1.	Construct and Furnish 3No. CHPS Compounds	-Dormaa Agogo -Yawusukrom -Santaso/Manhyia		x	x	x	-	360,000.00	3No. CHPS compound constructed and furnished	-	DACF/MPs CF	GHS	DA/NGOs
2.	Drill and Mechanise 3No. Boreholes for 3No. CHPS Compounds	Yaakrom Krakrom Gyaase	x				-	75,000.00	3No. Boreholes drilled and mechanised for 3No. CHPS Compounds	-	DDF	DA	GHS
3.	Support Malaria Control and NID Programmes	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	30,000.00	Malaria control programmes organised	-	DACF	GHS	DA Donors
4.	Intensify TB and malaria Control activities	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	5,000.00	TB and malaria control activities	-	DACF	GHS	DA Donors
5.	Health talk on Regenerative Health and Nutrition (RHN) and Mental Health	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	12,000.00	Health talk on Regenerative Health and Nutrition (RHN) organised	-	DACF	GHS	DA Donors
6.	Intensify advocacy to reduce infection and impact of HIV/AIDS	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	30,000.00	HIV/AIDS infections reduced	-	DACF	GHS	DA Donors
Sub-Total:							-	512,000.00					

Key Focus Area: Child and Family Welfare, The Aged, Social Protection, Disability and Development

Objective: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system
 Ensure the rights and entitlements of children
 Enhance the well-being of the aged
 Promote economic empowerment of women
 Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly
 Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country

Strategy: Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children
 Ensure the protection of women’s access, participation and benefits in all labour-related issues
 Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups
 Promote participation of PWDs in national development

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			2018	2019	2020	2021	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
1.	Support for Dep’t of Community Development & Social Welfare Activities; sensitization on child labour, domestic violence, stigmatization against PWDs etc	District Wide	x	x	x	x	3,000.00	50,000.00	Dep’t of Community Development & Social Welfare supported to embark on programmes	IGF	DACF	DCDSW	DA NCCE
2.	Identify and register PWD including children and LEAP beneficiaries	District Wide	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	3,000.00	No. of PWDs identified and registered		Disability Fund	DCDSW	DA NCCE
3.	Train PWD's in business management	District Wide		x		x	2,000.00	5,000.00	No. of PWD’s trained		Disability Fund	DCDSW	DA NCCE
4.	Monitor LEAP programme and PWD Activities	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	4,000.00	LEAP and PWD programmes monitored		DACF	DCDSW	DA NCCE
5.	Provide financial and material support to PWD	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	600,000.00	PWDs provided with financial and material support	-	Disability Fund	DA	PWD Association
6.	Facilitate the expansion of School Feeding Programme to cover more schools	District Wide	x	x	x	x	3,000.00	20,000.00	School Feeding Programme extended to other schools	IGF	-	DA	SFP Secretariat GES

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			2018	2019	2020	2021	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
7.	Support Gender Related Programmes	District Wide	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	13,000.00	Gender Related Programmes supported	-	DACF Donor	DA	DSWCD, Gender Office
Sub-Total:							12,000.00	695,000.00					

Key Focus Area: Employment and Decent Work, Youth Development, Sports and Recreation

Objective: Promote the creation of decent jobs
Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development
Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure

Strategy: Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship
Ensure the creation of youth desks in MMDAs for the youth to access reliable labour market information
Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			2018	2019	2020	2021	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
1.	Support NABCO Programmes	District Wide	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	50,000.00	NABCO programmes supported	-	DACF	DA	NABCO Secretariat
2.	Construct 1No. Community Centre	Nkrankwanta				x	-	350,000.00	1No. Community centre constructed	-	DDF	DA	TA, GTB
3.	Distribute 50 footballs and 50 sets of jerseys	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	20,000.00	Footballs and Jerseys districtbuted	-	DACF	DA	GES
4.	Create youth development desk at the Assembly	Nkrankwanta	x				2,000.00	-	Youth development desk created at the District Assembly	IGF	-	DA	NYA
Sub-Total:							7,000.00	420,000.00					

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Key Focus Area: Protected Areas, Water Resources Management, Environmental Pollution, Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion

Objectives: Expand Conservation Areas
Protect Forest Reserves
Promote sustainable water resources development and management
Reduce environmental pollution
Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion

Strategy: Promote alternative sources of livelihood, including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities
Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies
Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and nondegrading practices in agriculture

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			2018	2019	2020	2021	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
1.	Support tree planting exercise	District Wide	x	x	x	x	3,000.00	10,000.00	10,000 species of wood planted along the fringes of Mpameso Forest	-	Donor	Forestry Commission	DA
2.	Educate Farmers on efficient use of agro chemicals to safeguard the environment	District Wide		x		x	-	7,500.00	Farmers educated on the use of agro chemicals	-	MAG	DoA	DA
3.	Provide training on the rearing of bee and the construction of bee hives for 50 youth	Diabaakrom Yaakrom Aprakukrom Santaso	x			x	1,500.00	3,000.00	50 youth trained in the rearing of bees and the construction of bee hives	IGF	DACF	BAC	TA, Youth Associations
Sub-Total:							4,500.00	20,500.00					

Key Focus Area: Climate Variability and Change, Disaster Management, Drainage and Flood Control

Objectives: Enhance climate change resilience
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation

Strategy: Promote alternative sources of livelihood, including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities
Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies
Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and nondegrading practices in agriculture

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			2018	2019	2020	2021	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
1.	Integrate Climate Change Activities into District Plans	District Wide	x	x	x	x	1,000.00	-	Climate change activities integrated into district plans	IGF	-	DA	EPA
2.	Maintain Final Disposal Site	Frimpongkrom	x	x	x	x	-	200,000.00	Final Disposal Site maintained	-	DACF	DA	DEHU Zoomlion
	Evacuate 2No. Refuse Dumps	Nkrankwanta			x		-	105,000.00	2No. Refuse Dumps evacuated	-	DACF	DA	DEHU
3.	Organise Monthly National Sanitation Day	District Wide	x	x	x	x	25,000.00	10,000.00	Monthly National Sanitation Days organised	IGF	DACF	DA	DEHU Zoomlion
4.	Support for NADMO Activities; a. Organise annual sensitization programmes to increase awareness on condition of natural resources b. Support Disaster Victims with Relief items c. Embark on anti-bush fire campaign	District Wide	x	x	x	x	1,000.00	81,000.00	NADMO supported to embark on its activities	IGF	DACF Donor Funds	DA	NADMO EPA Area Council Traditional Authorities NGOs CBOs
5.	Site and maintain liquid waste disposal site	Nkrankwanta			x	x	-	150,000.00	Liquid waste disposal site maintained	-	DACF	DA	EHD Zoomlion
6.	Dislodge Public Toilets	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	-	15,000.00	Public Toilets dislodged	-	DACF	DA	EHD Zoomlion
7.	Construct 650m Storm Drain	Nkrankwanta	x		x		-	200,000.00	Storm Drain Constructed	-	DACF/ZDF	DFR	DA
Sub-Total:							27,000.00	761,000.00					

Key Focus Area: Transport Infrastructure (Road, Rail, Water and Air)

Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services

Strategy: Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			2018	2019	2020	2021	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
1.	Rehabilitate/Spot Improvement of 97.3km Feeder Roads	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	470,000.00	Deplorable Feeder Roads rehabilitated	-	DACF	DFR	DA
2.	Tar 10.2km Road	Ahenfiekrom-Diaabaa (5.2km) Nkrankwanta Town Roads (5km)	x	x			-	800,000.00	10.2km length of road tarred	-	Cocobod	DFR	DA
Sub-Total:							-	1,270,000.00					

Key Focus Area: Rural Development Management

Objective: Enhance quality of life in rural areas

Strategy: Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing

1.	Drill 20No. Boreholes and install hand pumps	In 20 communities	x	x	x	x	-	200,000.00	20 No. Boreholes drilled and installed with hand pumps		DACF/MPs CF	DA	Beneficiary communities
2.	Drill and Mechanise 4No. Boreholes	-Yaakrom CHPS -Gyaase -Krakrom -Kwakuanya	x	x	x		-	90,000.00	4No. boreholes drilled and mechanised	-	DACF/DDF	DA	Beneficiary communities
3.	Construct 20No. Hand-Dug Wells	In 20 Communities	x	x	x	x	-	40,000.00	20No. Hand-Dug Wells constructed	-	DACF	DA	Beneficiary communities
4.	Maintenance and Supervision of Boreholes	District Wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	-	Boreholes maintained and supervised	IGF	-	DWST	DA
5.	Extend Electricity and Maintain Street Lights	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	100,000.00	Electricity extended and street lights maintained	-	DACF/MPs CF	VRA/NED	DA

6.	Procure Sanitary tools and equipment (10 No. 15m ³ refuse containers, wheel barrows, brooms, rakes etc)	Diabaa (2) Nkrankwanta (5) Krakrom (2) Yaakrom (1)	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	80,000.00	10 No. 15m ³ refuse containers procured	-	DACF, Stool land, Donor funds	DA	DEHU
7.	Construct 10No. Refuse containers concrete platform	-Krakrom (2) -Nkrankwanta (5) -Diabaakroms (2) -Yaakrom (1)	x					11,000.00	10 No. Concrete platforms constructed	-	DACF, Stool land, Donor Funds	DA	DEHU
8.	Cnstruct 1No. Slaughter Slab	Nkrankwanta	x				2,000.00	-	1No. Slaughter Slab constructed	IGF	-		DEHU Bucthers Association
Sub-Total:							22,000.00	521,000.00					

Key Focus Area: Human Settlements and Housing

Objective: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements

Strategy: Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			2018	2019	2020	2021	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
1.	Embark on Street naming and property Addressing system	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	50,000.00	No. of streets named and No. of properties addressed	-	DACF	TCPD	DA TA
2.	Prepare Documents on all Assembly lands	District Wide					8,000.00	12,000.00	Number of Assembly Lands formally documented				
3.	Prepare settlement layout for selected Communities	District Wide	x	x	x	x	3,000.00	30,000.00	Settlement layout prepared	IGF	DACF	TCPD	DA
4.	Counterpart Funding/Support for Community Initiated projects	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	400,000.00	Counterpart fund payments for projects/programmes honoured	-	DACF	DA	Donors
Sub-Total:							11,000.00	492,000.00					

NMTDPF Thematic Area: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Key Focus Area: Democratic Governance, Local Government and Decentralisation

Objectives: Deepen democratic governance
 Deepen political and administrative decentralisation
 Improve decentralised planning
 Strengthen fiscal decentralisation
 Improve popular participation at regional and district levels

Strategy: Strengthen independent governance institutions to perform their functions effectively
 Strengthen sub-district structures
 Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting
 Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level
 Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability
 Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			2018	2019	2020	2021	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
1.	Construct 4No. Semi Detached Staff Bungalow	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	-	700,000.00	4No. semidetached staff bungalow constructed	-	DACF	DA	-
2.	Construct DCD's Bungalow	Nkrankwanta	x				-	117,000.00	DCD's bungalow constructed	-	DACF	DA	-
3.	Set up and Operationalization of the District Works Department	Nkrankwanta	x				-	30,000.00	District Works Department set up	-	DACF	DA	DWD
4.	Service and Maintain Official Vehicles	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	50,000.00	Official vehicle serviced and maintained	IGF	DACF	DA	-
5.	Project monitoring and Evaluation	District Wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	30,000.00	Monitoring and evaluation exercise carried out	IGF	DACF	DPCU	-
6.	Preparation of the District Composite Budget/ Review DMTDP (2018-2021)	Nkrankwanta		x	x		-	40,000.00	Composite budget prepared	-	DACF	DPCU/ Budget Committee	-

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			20 18	20 19	20 20	20 21	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
7.	Procure Stationery and Office Equipment	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	40,000.00	Stationery and Office Equipment procured	IGF	DACF	Procurement Committee	DA
8.	Capacity building for Staff	Nkrankwanta		x		x	-	110,000.00	Workshop organized for staff	-	DDF	DA	Training Consultants
9.	Organise four statutory sub-committee and DPCU meetings	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	20,000.00	Quarterly meetings organized	IGF	DACF	DPCU	-
10.	Strengthen the Sub Structure of the Assembly	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	3,000.00	25,000.00	Assembly sub- structure strengthen	IGF	DACF	Sub-Structures	DA
11.	Provide Administrative Overheads for Feeder roads	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	-	10,000.00	Overheads provided	-	DACF	DA	DFR
12.	Provide administrative overheads to Department of Agriculture	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	-	20,000.00	Administrative overheads provided	-	DACF	DA	DDA
13.	Provision for Administrative Overheads Physical Planning Department	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	-	8,000.00	Administrative overheads provided	-	DACF	DA	Physical Planning Department
14.	Provision of Administrative Overheads to Dep't of Social Welfare & Community Development	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	-	30,000.00	Administrative overheads provided	-	DACF	DA	DSWCD
15.	Train Revenue Staff in effective Revenue Mobilization strategies and data base development	Nkrankwanta	x		x		-	7,000.00	Revenue staff trained	-	DACF	DA	Revenue Unit
Sub-Total:							58,000.00	1,237,000.00					

Key Focus Area: Human Security and Public Safety

Objectives: Enhance security service delivery

Strategy: Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			2018	2019	2020	2021	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
1.	Construct 1No. Police Station	Nkrankwanta	x	x			-	180,000.00	1No. Police Station constructed	-	DDF	Ghana Police Service	DA
2.	Provide support to Security Operations	District Wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	50,000.00	Logistical support provided	IGF	DACF	Security Services	DA
3.	Renovate Former Quality Control Office for District Magistrate Court	Nkrankwanta	x				10,000.00	40,000.00	1No. Magistrate Court provided to administer justice	-	DACF	DA	Judicial Service TA
Sub-Total:							20,000.00	270,000.00					
GRAND TOTAL:							169,500.00	8,756,930.00					

4.2 FINANCING PLAN

Development plans or programmes require financial resources for implementation. This means that the financial needs of every programme has to be planned for in advance by way of forecasts and projections. Planning the financial needs of this involves three basic procedures:

- Determining the activities and inputs (materials/equipment, personnel/labour, service etc.)
- Determining the cost to be incurred in undertaking the activities or providing the inputs.
- Determining the sources from which to obtain the financial resources for the projects/ programmes.

A detailed budget was prepared for the annual plans of the medium –term development plan. This was adopted due to the inconsistency of prices and undetermined stability of the economy .The expected amount to be spent on the implementation of the annual plans is estimated at **GH¢8,756,930.00**.

The budget has been prepared based on the various thematic areas of the GSGDA. This is to enable funding agencies to easily address their area of interest and offer assistance accordingly. The estimated amount for the implementation of the projects is to be obtained from several sources including Central Government, the Assembly’s Internally Generated Fund, Non-Government Organizations and Development Partners.

4.4 Strategies to Mobilise and Utilize Financial Resources

Huge financial resources will be required in order to implement the programmes and projects outlined in the 4-Year Medium-Term Plan will require huge financial resources. There is no doubt that the financial resources needed to implement the 4-year plan can only be mobilise from within the district. Even with its share of the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) and District Development Facility (DDF), the District will still need extra strategies to improve its revenue base. As part of mobilising the financial resources of the Assembly, the District aims at using the following strategies;---

- Prosecute tax defaulters by serving them demand notices
- Erection of revenue collection barriers
- Establish an update a revenue database
- Training of revenue staff
- Identify new revenue sources and include it in the Fee Fixing Resolution
- Establish a single commodity market such as maize, vegetables etc and station a revenue collector there
- Creating an enabling environment to attract private sector investments
- Soliciting for assistance from Non-Governmental Organisations and development partners
- Reducing the expenditure pattern of the Assembly

4.5 Key Expenditure Areas and Financial Control Mechanisms

The five development dimensions are given equal priority in the DMTDP (2018-2021). However, there would be massive investments in Social development, Governance, corruption and public accountability and productive infrastructure. These areas alone constitute a greater percent of the entire financing requirements of the DMTDP (2018-2021). In this regard therefore, there should be prudence in the use of scarce resources to ensure that every sector of the district gets its fair share. There are already measures in place to ensure financial discipline at the district level and these would be strictly adhered to. These measures are;

- The Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) as amended: this Act define responsibilities of persons entrusted with the management and control of public funds, assets, liabilities and resources, to ensure that public funds are sustainable and consistent with the level of public debt; to provide for accounting and audit of public funds and to provide for related matters.
- **The Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 663):** this Act guides the tender processes in the district. It would be employed in dealing with all tender issues to ensure that there is value for money in contract procedures.
- **The Financial Administration Act, 2003 (Act 654):** this Act ensures that there is counterbalancing in the way resources are disbursed. It is relevant to ensure that no one person can sit somewhere and decide on payments and amounts. The district would ensure that payment schedules and procedures are firmly followed.
- The Internal Audit Act, 2003 (Act 658): the district has an internal audit unit and for the matter all payments would be sanctioned by the unit before payments are made

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

5.1 Introduction

This chapter encompasses the annual action plan for the plan period (2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021). It spells out the specific activities to be implemented in order to achieve the set goals and objectives of the district, the spatial location of the activities, indicators for measuring performance, budget, sources of funding and the implementing agencies in a tabular format.

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

Table 5.1: Annual Action Plan for 2018

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
Development Dimension: Economic Development													
1.	Provide support for Dep't of Agric Activities; Diseases Surveillance, organise stakeholders forum etc	District Wide	x	x	x	x	1,500.00	44,796.68	Dep't of Agric supported to embark on various activities	-	DACF	DoA	DA
2.	Organise Farmers' Day to reward gallant farmers	District Wide				x	-	170,000.00	Farmers' Day organised to reward gallant farmers	-	DACF	DoA	DA Farmers' Groups
3.	Conduct community field demonstration on improved maize, cassava and rice varieties etc	District Wide	x	x			-	2,000.00	1No. maize, 5No rice and 2No. cassava field demonstrations conducted	-	MAG	DoA	DA
4.	Carry out anti rabbies vaccination for 1,200 dogs, cats and donkeys	District Wide	x	x	x	x		1,000.00	1,200 dogs, cats and donkeys vaccinated	-	MAG	DoA	DA
5.	Support for BAC/IFAD/REP to develop social intervention programmes	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	15,000.00	BAC/REP supported to embark on activities	-	DACF	BAC/ NBSSI	DA Traders Association
6.	Construct 40No. Lockable Market Stores	Nkrankwanta Friday Market		x	x	x	-	450,000.00	40No. Lockable Stores constructed	-	DDF	DA	Traders Association TA
7.	Revamp Oil Palm Processing Factory	Nkrankwanta				x	-	100,000.00	Oil palm processing factory revamped	-	MLGRD/ DACF	DA	BAC/ MLGRD
Sub-Total							1,500.00	782,796.68					
Development Dimension: Social Development													
8.	Support for District Education Programmes; STME, Mock Exams, girl child sensitisation, provision of footballs and jerseys etc	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	88,108.00	GES supported to embark on programmes	-	DACF	GES	DA
9.	Provide needy but brilliant children with financial support and basic needs. eg school uniforms, footwear etc	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	70,000.00	100 needy but brilliant students provided with material and financial support	-	DACF	GES	DA

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
10.	Support District Education Fund	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	46,729.35	District Education Fund supported s	-	DACF	GES	DA
11.	Provide furniture for basic schools	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	10,000.00	100 mono desk, 50 dual desks provided to 10 basic schools	-	DACF	GES	DA
12.	Construct of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block	Kwameyeboakrom	x	x	x		-	450,000.00	1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block constructed	-	DACF	DA	GES
13.	Pay Retention on 3No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks	Adiemra No. 3 Addokrom Nkrankwanta SDA	x	x			-	180,000.00	1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block constructed	-	DDF	DA	GES
14.	Complete construction of 2No. CHPS Compounds	Diabaakrom Yaakrom	x	x			-	104,812.90	2No. CHPS compounds constructed and furnished	-	DACF/MPs CF	GHS	DA/NGOs
15.	Support for Ghana Health Service Activities; NID, Malaria, HIV/AIDS Prevention etc	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	39,252.65	Ghana Health Service supported to embark on its activities	-	DACF	GHS	DA
16.	Support Adolescent Health Programmes	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	9,160.00	Malaria control programmes organised	-	DACF	GHS	DA Donors
17.	Support for Dep't of Community Development & Social Welfare Activities; sensitization on child labour, domestic violence, stigmatization against PWDs etc	District Wide	x	x	x	x	1,000.00	5,000.00	Dep't of Community Development & Social Welfare supported to embark on programmes	IGF	DACF	DSWCD	DA NCCE
18.	Provide financial and material support to PWDs	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	84,092.47	PWDs provided with financial and material support	-	DACF	DA	PWD Association
19.	Drill 5No. Boreholes and install hand pumps	In 5 communities	x	x			-	60,000.00	5No. Boreholes drilled and installed with hand pumps	-	DACF/MPs CF	DA	Beneficiary communities
20.	Drill and Mechanise 3No. Borehole	Yaakrom CHPS Krakrom CHPS Gyaase CHPS	x	x			-	75,000.00	3No. borehole mechanised	-	DACF/DDF/Donor	DA	Beneficiary community GHS
21.	Construct 5No. Hand-Dug Wells	In 5 Communities	x	x	x	x		10,000.00	5No. Han-Dug Wells constructed	-	DACF	DA	Beneficiary communities
22.	Maintenance and Supervision of Boreholes	District Wide	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	79,000.00	Boreholes maintained and supervised	IGF	-	DWST	DA

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
23.	Maintain Street Lights and Extend electricity to newly developed areas	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	270,000.00	Street lights maintained	-	DACF	VRA/ NED	DA
Sub-Total							6,000.00	1,236,155.37					
Development Dimension: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS													
24.	Rehabilitate/Spot Improvement of Feeder Roads	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	280,000.00	Deplorable Feeder Roads rehabilitated	-	DACF	DFR	DA
25.	Reshape Feeder Roads	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	181,000.00	Feeder Roads reshaped	-	DACF	DFR	DA
26.	Construct Storm Drain	Nkrankwanta	x	x			-	150,000.00	Storm Drain Constructed	-	DACF	DFR	DA
27.	Construct 10No. Refuse containers concrete platform	Krakrom (2) Nkrankwanta (5) Krakrom (2) Yaakrom (1)		x	x		-	12,000.00	10 No. Concrete platforms constructed	-	DACF, Stool land, Donor Funds	Dormaa West District Assembly	EHD
28.	Procure Sanitary tools and equipment (5 No. 15m ³ refuse containers, wheel barrows, brooms, rakes etc)	Diabaa (2) Nkrankwanta (5) Krakrom (2) Yaakrom (1)	x	x	x	x	-	135,000.00	10 No. 15m ³ refuse containers procured	-	DACF, Stool land, Donor funds	Dormaa West District Assembly	EHD
29.	Maintain Final Disposal Site	Frimpongkrom	x	x	x	x	-	178,157.08	Final Disposal Site maintained	-	DACF	DA	EHD Zoomlion
30.	Site and maintain liquid waste disposal site	Nkrankwanta			x	x	-	150,000.00	Liquid waste disposal site maintained	-	DACF	DA	EHD Zoomlion
31.	Dislodge Public Toilets	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	-	15,000.00	Public Toilets dislodged	-	DACF	DA	EHD Zoomlion
32.	Construct 1No. Slaughter Slab and Pen	Nkrankwanta			x	x	3,000.00	40,000.00	Slaughter Slab and Pen constructed	-	DACF	DA	EHD
33.	Prepare settlement layout for selected Communities	District Wide	x	x	x	x	1,000.00	47,569.39	Settlement layout prepared	IGF	DACF	TCPD	DA

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
34.	Support for NADMO Activities; a. Organise annual sensitization programmes to increase awareness on condition of natural resources b. Support Disaster Victims with Relief items c. Advocate for the involvement of women and other vulnerable d. Embark on anti-bush fire campaign	District Wide	x	x	x	x	1,000.00	81,000.00	NADMO supported to embark on its activities	IGF	DACF Donor Funds	DA	NADMO EPA Area Council Traditional Authorities NGOs CBOs
35.	Integrate the impact of climate change into sectoral and district plans	District Wide	x	x	x	x	1,500.00	-	Impact of climate change integrated into sectoral and district plans	IGF	-	DA	EPA NADMO
36.	Support tree planting exercise	District Wide	x	x	x	x	2,500.00	-	Tree planting exercises supported	IGF	-	Forestry Commission	DA EPA TA
37.	Support for Community Initiated Projects	District Wide	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	223,646.76	Community initiated projects supported	IGF	DACF	DA	Beneficiary communities
38.	Counterpart Funding/Support for Community Initiated projects	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	100,000.00	Counterpart fund payments for projects/programmes honoured	-	DACF	DA	Donors
Sub-Total							11,500.0	1,593,373.23					
Development Dimension: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY													
39.	Construct 2No Semi Detached Staff Bungalow	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	-	449,377.50	2No. semidetached staff bungalow constructed	-	DACF	DA	-
40.	Construct DCD's Bungalow	Nkrankwanta	x				-	198,334.95	DCD's bungalow constructed	-	DACF	DA	-
41.	Complete DCE's Bungalow	Nkrankwanta	x	x			-	194,475.58	DCE's Bungalow completed	-	DACF	DA	-
42.	Set up and Operationalization of the District Works Department	Nkrankwanta		x			-	30,000.00	District Works Department set up	-	DACF	DA	DWD

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
43.	Provide for Consultancy Services	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	10,000.00	Consultancy Services provided	-			
44.	Service and Maintain Official Vehicles	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	60,000.00	Official vehicle serviced and maintained	IGF	DACF	DA	-
45.	Project monitoring and Evaluation	District Wide	x	x	x	x	3,000.00	20,000.00	Monitoring and evaluation exercise carried out	IGF	DACF	DPCU	-
46.	Preparation of the District Composite Budget/Review of Annual Action Plans	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	-	30,000.00	Composite budget prepared, Annual Action Plans reviewed	-	DACF	DPCU/ Budget Committee	-
47.	Procure Stationery and Office Equipment	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	3,000.00	38,000.00	Stationery and Office Equipment procured	IGF	DACF	Procurement Committee	DA
48.	Capacity building for Staff	Nkrankwanta		x		x	-	71,413.00	Workshops organized for staff	-	DDF DACF	DA	Training Consultants
49.	Organise four statutory sub-committee and DPCU meetings	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	30,000.00	Quarterly meetings organized	IGF	DACF	DPCU	-
50.	Furnish New District Assembly Office Complex	Nkrankwanta	x	x			-	50,000.00	Assembly office complex furnished	-	MLGRD/ DACF	DA	-
51.	Provide support to Security Operations	District Wide	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	30,000.00	Logistical support provided	IGF	DACF	Security Services	DA
52.	Strengthen the Sub Structure of the Assembly	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	1,000.00	36,916.18	Assembly sub- structure strengthen	IGF	DACF	Sub-Structures	DA
53.	Construct 1No. Police Station	Nkrankwanta			x	x	-	375,000.00	1No. Police Station constructed	-	DDF	DA	GPS
54.	Provide Administrative Overheads for Feeder roads	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	-	6,090.49	Overheads provided	-	DACF	DA	DFR
55.	Provide administrative overheads to Department of Agriculture	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	-	16,796.68	Administrative overheads provided	-	DACF	DA	DDA
56.	Provision for Administrative Overheads Physical Planning Department	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	-	3,354.50	Administrative overheads provided	-	DACF	DA	Physical Planning Department
57.	Provision of Administrative Overheads to DSWCD	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	-	8,187.92	Administrative overheads provided	-	DACF	DA	DSWCD
58.	Train Revenue Staff in effective Revenue Mobilization strategies and data base development	Nkrankwanta		x		x	-	5,000.00	Revenue staff trained	-	DACF	DA	Revenue Unit

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
59.	Update District Revenue Database	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	15,000.00	District Revenue Database updated	-	DACF	DA	Revenue Unit
60.	Support Internal Management of Organisation	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	-	231,978.44	Internal Management of organisation supported	-	DACF	DA	-
61.	Construct District Magistrate Court	Nkrankwanta				x	-	105,000.00	District Magistrate Court constructed	-	DACF	DA	Judicial Service
Sub-Total							37,000.00	1,999,925.24					
GRAND TOTAL							56,000.00	5,800,250.52					

Table 5.2: Annual Action Plan for 2019

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
Development Dimension: Economic Development													
1.	Provide support for Dep't of Agric Activities; Diseases Surveillance, organise stakeholders forum etc	District Wide	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	5,000.00	Dep't of Agric supported to embark on various activities	IGF	DACF	DoA	DA
2.	Organise Farmers' Day to reward gallant farmers	District Wide				x	-	80,000.00	Farmers' Day organised to reward gallant farmers	-	DACF	DoA	DA Farmers' Groups
3.	Facilitate acquisition of modern equipment for one Oil Palm Processing	Nkrankwanta					-	100,000.00	Acquisition of modern equipment for oil palm processing facilitated	-	MAG	DoA	DA, MAG
4.	Facilitate the revamping of Oil Palm Processing Factory	Nkrankwanta				x	-	100,000.00	One Oil Palm Processing Factory revamped	-	GoG DACF	1D1F Secretariat	DA DoA
5.	Support for BAC/IFAD/REP to develop social intervention programmes	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	15,000.00	BAC/REP supported to embark on activities	-	DACF	BAC/ NBSSI	DA Trades Associations
6.	Renovate Market Shed/Stores	Nkrankwanta Friday Market			x	x	-	120,000.00	Market sheds/stores renovated	-	DDF	DA	Traders Association
7.	Support for PFJ and PERD	District Wide	x	x	x	x		105,000.00	PFJ and PERD programmes supported		DACF	DA	F
Sub-Total							2,000.00	525,000.00					
Development Dimension: Social Development													
8.	Support for District Education Programmes; STME, Mock Exams, provision of footballs and jerseys etc	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	30,000.00	GES supported to embark on programmes	-	DACF	GES	DA
9.	Provide needy but brilliant children with basic needs. eg school uniforms, footwear etc	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	20,000.00	100 needy but brilliant students provided with material and financial support	-	DACF	GES	DA
10.	Provide Support for District Education Fund	District Wide	x	x	x	x		38,177.35	Education Fund supported	-	DACF	GES	DA

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
	Provide Support for Government Educational Flagship Programmes-Free SHS	District Wide	x	x	x	x		55,000.00	Government Educational Flagship programmes supported	-	DACF	GES	DA
11.	Provide dual desk for selected schools	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	9,000.00	150 mono desk, 7 0 dual desks provided to ten basic schools	-	DACF	GES	DA
12.	Construct 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block	Kwameyeboakrom	x				-	60,000.00	1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block constructed	-	DACF	DA	GES
13.	Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block	Nkwantaso JHS	x				-	190,000.00	1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block constructed	-	DACF	DA	GES
14.	Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block	Kwabena Dwomokrom		x	x		-	190,000.00	1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block constructed and in use	-	DDF	DA	GES
15.	Construct 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block	Abusua PeAde	x				-	190,000.00	1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block constructed	-	DACF	DA	GES
16.	Support GHS in District Response Initiative programmes	District Wide	x	x	x	x		19,088.67	GHS supported in District Response Initiative programmes		DACF	GHS	DA
17.	Construct and furnish 1No. CHPS Compound	Yawusukrom	x	x			-	150,000.00	1No. CHPS compound constructed, furnished and in use	-	DACF/MPs CF	GHS	DA/NGOs
18.	Support for Ghana Health Service Activities; NID, HIV/AIDS Prevention etc	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	15,000.00	Ghana Health Service supported to embark on its activities	-	DACF	GHS	DA
19.	Support Malaria Control Programmes	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	10,000.00	Malaria control programmes organised	-	DACF	GHS	DA Donors
20.	Support for Dep't of Community Development & Social Welfare Activities; sensitization on child labour, domestic violence, stigmatization against PWDs etc	District Wide	x	x	x	x	1,000.00	5,000.00	Dep't of Community Development & Social Welfare supported to embark on programmes	IGF	DACF	DSWCD	DA NCCE
21.	Provide financial and material support to PWD	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	70,000.00	PWDs provided with financial and material support	-	DACF	DA	PWD Association
22.	Facilitate the expansion of	District Wide	x	x	x	x	1,000.00	-	School Feeding	IGF	-	DA	SFP

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
	School Feeding Programme to cover more schools											Secretariat GES	
23.	Drill 5No. Boreholes and install hand pumps	In 5 communities				x	-	50,000.00	5No. Boreholes drilled and installed with hand pumps	-	DACF/ MPs CF	DA	Beneficiary communities
24.	Mechanise 1No. Boreholes	Kwakuanya				x	-	20,000.00	1No. borehole mechanised	-	DACF/ DDF	DA	Beneficiary community GHS
25.	Construct 5No. Hand-Dug Wells	In 5 Communities	x	x	x	x		10,000.00	5No. Han-Dug Wells constructed	-	DACF	DA	Beneficiary communities
26.	Maintenance and Supervision of Boreholes	District Wide	x	x	x	x	3,000.00	-	Boreholes maintained and supervised	IGF	-	DWST	DA
27.	Extend Electricity and Maintain Street Lights	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	50,000.00	Electricity extended and street lights maintained	-	DACF	VRA/ NED	DA
Sub-Total							5,000.00	1,087,177.35					
Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements													
28.	Rehabilitate/Spot Improvement of Feeder Roads	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	395,000.00	Deplorable Feeder Roads rehabilitated	-	DACF	DFR	DA
29.	Construct Storm Drain	Nkrankwanta	x				-	120,000.00	Storm Drain Constructed	-	DACF	DFR	DA
30.	Procure Sanitary tools and equipment (10 No. 15m ³ refuse containers, wheel barrows, brooms, rakes etc)	Diabaa (2) Nkrankwanta (5) Krakrom (2) Yaakrom (1)					5,000.00	35,000.00	10 No. 15m ³ refuse containers procured		DACF, Stool land, Donor funds	Dormaa West District Assembly	
31.	Maintain Final Disposal Site/Acquisition of Liquid waste Site	Frimpongkrom	x	x	x	x	-	98,808.78	Final Disposal Site maintained	-	DACF	DA	EHD Zoomlion
32.	Prepare settlement layout for selected Communities	District Wide	x	x	x	x	1,000.00	13,000.00	Settlement layout prepared	IGF	DACF	TCPD	DA

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
33.	Support for NADMO Activities; a. Organise annual sensitization programmes to increase awareness on condition of natural resources b. Support Disaster Victims with Relief items c. Advocate for the involvement of women and other vulnerable people in decision making d. Embark on anti bush fire campaign	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	10,000.00	NADMO supported to embark on its activities	IGF	DACF Donor Funds	DA	NADMO EPA Area Council Traditional Authorities NGOs CBOs
34.	Integrate the impact of climate change into sectoral and district plans	District Wide	x	x	x	x	500.00	1,000.00	Impact of climate change integrated into sectoral and district plans	IGF	-	DA	EPA NADMO
Sub-Total							6,500.00	672,808.78					
Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability													
35.	Construct 3No Semi Detached Staff Bungalow	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	-	525,000.00	1No. semidetached staff bungalow constructed	-	DACF	DA	-
36.	Construct 1No Fire Service Station Office	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	-	325,000.00	1No. semidetached staff bungalow constructed	-	DACF	DA	-
37.	Service and Maintain Official Vehicles	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	18,000.00	Official vehicle serviced and maintained	IGF	DACF	DA	-
38.	Furnish New Assembly Complex	Nkrankwanta	X	X	X	X	-	100,000.00	Assembly Complex furnished	-	DACF	DA	-
39.	Project monitoring and Evaluation	District Wide	x	x	x	x	3,000.00	18,000.00	Monitoring and evaluation exercise carried out	IGF	DACF	DPCU	-
40.	Preparation of the District Composite Budget	Nkrankwanta			x		-	15,000.00	Composite budget prepared	-	DACF	DPCU/ Budget Committee	-
41.	Procure Stationery and Office Equipment	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	3,000.00	10,000.00	Stationery and Office Equipment procured	IGF	DACF	Procurement Committee	DA
42.	Capacity building for Staff	Nkrankwanta		x		x	-	30,000.00	Workshop organized for staff	-	DDF	DA	Training Consultants

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
43.	Organise four statutory sub-committee and DPCU meetings	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	5,000.00	Quarterly meetings organized	IGF	DACF	DPCU	-
44.	Provide support to Security Operations	District Wide	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	10,000.00	Logistical support provided	IGF	DACF	Security Services	DA
45.	Strengthen the Sub Structure of the Assembly	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	-	19,088.67	Assembly sub- structure strengthen	IGF	DACF	Sub-Structures	DA
46.	Provide Administrative Overheads for Feeder roads	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	-	15,879.33	Overheads provided	-	DACF	DA	DFR
47.	Provide administrative overheads to Department of Agriculture	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	X	-	31,572.87	Administrative overheads provided	-	DACF	DA	DDA
48.	Provision for Administrative Overheads Physical Planning Department	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	-	30,000.00	Administrative overheads provided	-	DACF	DA	Physical Planning Department
49.	Provision of Administrative Overheads to DSWCD	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	-	11,838.70	Administrative overheads provided	-	DACF	DA	DSWCD
50.	Train Revenue Staff in effective Revenue Mobilization strategies and data base development	Nkrankwanta		x		x	-	5,000.00	Revenue staff trained	-	DACF	DA	Revenue Unit
51.	Payment of Transfer Grant	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	42,000.00	-	Staff transfer grant paid	IGF	-	DA	
52.	Transport and Travel	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	41,500.00	-	T&T paid for travels made	IGF	-	DA	
53.	Construction of a Urinal at the Friday Market	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	10,500.00	-	1No. urinal constructed	IGF	-	DA	Traders Associations
54.	Payment of Utilities	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	8,000.00	-	Utilities paid for	IGF	-	DA	Utility companies
55.	Commitment meetings	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	-		IGF	-	DA	
56.	Payment of Compensation to Assembly employees	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	27,500.00	-		IGF	-	DA	
57.	Fuel	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	-		IGF	-	DA	
58.	Stationery	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	3,231.00	-		IGF	-	DA	
	Sub-Total						182,731.00	-					
	Grand Total						210,213.00	3,817,773.70					

Table 5.3: Annual Action Plan for 2020

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
Development Dimension: Economic Development													
1.	Provide support for Dep't of Agric Activities; Diseases Surveillance, organise stakeholders forum etc	District Wide	x	x	x	x	1,500.00	50,000.00	Dep't of Agric supported to embark on various activities	-	DACF	DoA	DA
2.	Organise Farmers' Day to reward gallant farmers	District Wide				x	-	80,000.00	Farmers' Day organised to reward gallant farmers	-	DACF	DoA	DA Farmers' Groups
3.	Support for BAC/IFAD/REP to develop social intervention programmes	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	15,000.00	BAC/REP supported to embark on activities	-	DACF	BAC/ NBSSI	DA Trades Associations
4.	Facilitate the establishment of one poultry feed processing factory	Yaakrom			x	x	-	200,000.00	One poultry feed processing factory established	-	DACF MLGRD	BAC/ NBSSI	DA 1D1F Secretariat
	Renovate Market Shed/Stores	Nkrankwanta Friday Market			x	x	-	120,000.00	Market sheds/stores renovated	-	DDF	DA	Traders Association
Sub-Total:							11,500.00	235,000.00					
Development Dimension: Social Development													
5.	Support for District Education Programmes; STME, Mock Exams, provision of footballs and jerseys etc	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	40,000.00	GES supported to embark on programmes	-	DACF	GES	DA
6.	Provide needy but brilliant children with basic needs. eg school uniforms, footwear etc	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	30,000.00	100 needy but brilliant students provided with material and financial support	-	DACF	GES	DA
7.	Provide dual desk for selected schools	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	7,500.00	100 mono desk, 30 dual desks provided to ten basic schools	-	DACF	GES	DA

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
8.	Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block	Nkwantaso		x	x		-	180,000.00	1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block constructed	-	DDF	DA	GES
9.	Support for Ghana Health Service Activities; NID, HIV/AIDS Prevention etc	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	15,000.00	Ghana Health Service supported to embark on its activities	-	DACF	GHS	DA
10.	Support Malaria Control Programmes	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	10,000.00	Malaria control programmes organised	-	DACF	GHS	DA Donors
11.	Support for Dep't of Community Development & Social Welfare Activities; sensitization on child labour, domestic violence, stigmatization against PWDs etc	District Wide	x	x	x	x	1,000.00	3,500.00	Dep't of Community Development & Social Welfare supported to embark on programmes	IGF	DACF	DSWCD	DA NCCE
12.	Provide financial and material support to PWD	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	50,000.00	PWDs provided with financial and material support	-	DACF	DA	PWD Association
13.	Drill 5No. Boreholes and install hand pumps	In 5 communities				x	-	50,000.00	5No. Boreholes drilled and installed with hand pumps	-	DACF/MPs CF	DA	Beneficiary communities
14.	Mechanise 1No. Boreholes	Kwabenadwommokrom	x	x	x	x	-	20,000.00	1No. borehole mechanised and in use	-	DACF/DDF	DA	Beneficiary community GHS
15.	Construct 5No. Hand-Dug Wells	In 5 Communities	x	x	x	x		10,000.00	5No. Hand-Dug Wells constructed and in use	-	DACF	DA	Beneficiary communities
16.	Maintenance and Supervision of Boreholes	District Wide	x	x	x	x	3,000.00	-	Boreholes maintained and supervised	IGF	-	DWST	DA
17.	Extend Electricity and Maintain Street Lights	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	30,000.00	Electricity extended and street lights maintained	-	DACF	VRA/NED	DA
18.	Support NABCO Programmes	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	15,000.00	NABCO programmes supported	-	DACF	DA	NABCO Secretariat
Sub-Total:							4,000.00	911,000.00					
Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements													
19.	Rehabilitate/Spot Improvement of Feeder Roads	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	170,000.00	Deplorable Feeder Roads rehabilitated	-	DACF	DFR	DA
20.	Construct Storm Drain	Nkrankwanta		x	x		-	100,000.00	Storm Drain Constructed	-	DACF	DFR	DA

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
21.	Construct 10No. Refuse containers concrete platform	Krakrom (2) Nkrankwanta (5) Krakrom (2) Yaakrom (1)	x	x				11,000.00	10 No. Concrete platforms constructed		DACF, Stool land, Donor Funds	Dormaa West District Assembly	
21.	Procure Sanitary tools and equipment (10 No. 15m ³ refuse containers, wheel barrows, brooms, rakes etc)	Diabaa (2) Nkrankwanta (5) Krakrom (2) Yaakrom (1)						35,000.00	10 No. 15m ³ refuse containers procured		DACF, Stool land, Donor funds	Dormaa West District Assembly	
22.	Maintain Final Disposal Site	Frimpongkrom	x	x	x	x	-	50,000.00	Final Disposal Site maintained	-	DACF	DA	EHD Zoomlion
23.	Prepare settlement layout for selected Communities	District Wide	x	x	x	x	3,970.00	30,000.00	Settlement layout prepared	IGF	DACF	TCPD	DA
24.	Support for NADMO Activities; a. Organise annual sensitization programmes to increase awareness on condition of natural resources b. Support Disaster Victims with Relief items c. Advocate for the involvement of women and other vulnerable d. Embark on anti bush fire campaign	District Wide	x	x	x	x	1,000.00	40,000.00	NADMO supported to embark on its activities	IGF	DACF Donor Funds	DA	NADMO EPA Area Council Traditional Authorities NGOs CBOs
24.	Integrate the impact of climate change into sectoral and district plans	District Wide	x	x	x	x	500.00	1,000.00	Impact of climate change integrated into sectoral and district plans	IGF	-	DA	EPA NADMO
	Support tree planting exercise	District Wide	x	x	x	x	1,000.00	3,000.00	10,000 species of wood planted along the fringes of Mpameso Forest	-	Donor	Forestry Commission	DA
Sub-Total:							6,470.00	440,000.00					
Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability													
26.	Construct 1No Semi Detached Staff Bungalow	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	-	165,000.00	1No. semidetached staff bungalow constructed	-	DACF	DA	-
27.	Construct DCD's Bungalow	Nkrankwanta				x	-	117,000.00	DCD's bungalow constructed	-	DACF	DA	-

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
28.	Set up and Operationalization of the District Works Department	Nkrankwanta	x				-	30,000.00	District Works Department set up	-	DACF	DA	DWD
29.	Service and Maintain Official Vehicles	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	30,000.00	Official vehicle serviced and maintained	IGF	DACF	DA	-
30.	Project monitoring and Evaluation	District Wide	x	x	x	x	3,000.00	8,000.00	Monitoring and evaluation exercise carried out	IGF	DACF	DPCU	-
31.	Preparation of the District Composite Budget	Nkrankwanta			x		-	5,000.00	Composite budget prepared	-	DACF	DPCU/ Budget Committee	-
32.	Procure Stationery and Office Equipment	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	3,000.00	10,000.00	Stationery and Office Equipment procured	IGF	DACF	Procurement Committee	DA
33.	Capacity building for Staff	Nkrankwanta		x		x	-	40,000.00	Workshop organized for staff	-	DDF	DA	Training Consultants
34.	Organise four statutory sub-committee and DPCU meetings	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	5,000.00	Quarterly meetings organized	IGF	DACF	DPCU	-
35.	Furnish New District Assembly Office Complex	Nkrankwanta	x				-	50,000.00	Assembly office complex furnished	-	DACF	DA	-
36.	Provide support to Security Operations	District Wide	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	10,000.00	Logistical support provided	IGF	DACF	Security Services	DA
37.	Strengthen the Sub Structure of the Assembly	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	1,000.00	5,000.00	Assembly sub- structure strengthen	IGF	DACF	Sub-Structures	DA
38.	Provide Administrative Overheads for Feeder roads	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	-	5,090.49	Overheads provided	-	DACF	DA	DFR
39.	Provide administrative overheads to Department of Agriculture	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	-	14,796.68	Administrative overheads provided	-	DACF	DA	DDA
40.	Provision for Administrative Overheads Physical Planning Department	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	-	2,354.50	Administrative overheads provided	-	DACF	DA	Physical Planning Department
41.	Provision of Administrative Overheads to DSWCD	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	-	7,011.92	Administrative overheads provided	-	DACF	DA	DSWCD
42.	Train Revenue Staff in effective Revenue Mobilization strategies and data base development	Nkrankwanta		x			-	3,000.00	Revenue staff trained	-	DACF	DA	Revenue Unit
Sub-Total:							31,000.00	507,253.59					
GRAND TOTAL:							52,970.00	2,093,253.59					

Table 5.4: Annual Action Plan for 2021

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
Development Dimension: Economic Development													
1.	Provide support for Dep't of Agric Activities; Diseases Surveillance, organise stakeholders forum etc	District Wide	x	x	x	x	1,500.00	30,000.00	Dep't of Agric supported to embark on various activities	-	DACF	DoA	DA
2.	Organise Farmers' Day to reward gallant farmers	District Wide				x	-	100,000.00	Farmers' Day organised to reward gallant farmers	-	DACF	DoA	DA Farmers' Groups
3.	Facilitate the establishment of one poultry feed processing factory	District wide	x	x	x		-	200,000.00	One poultry feed processing factory established	-	GoG DACF	1D1F Secretariat	DA DoA
4.	Support for BAC/IFAD/REP to develop social intervention programmes	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	15,000.00	BAC/REP supported to embark on activities	-	DACF	BAC/ NBSSI	DA Trades Associations
Sub-Total:													
Development Dimension: Social Development													
5.	Support for District Education Programmes; STME, Mock Exams, provision of footballs and jerseys etc	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	25,000.00	GES supported to embark on programmes	-	DACF	GES	DA
6.	Provide needy but brilliant children with basic needs. eg school uniforms, footwear etc	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	20,000.00	100 needy but brilliant students provided with material and financial support	-	DACF	GES	DA
	Provide dual desk for selected schools	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	7,500.00	100 mono desk, 50 dual desks provided to ten basic schools	-	DACF	GES	DA
	Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block	Kwabnadwommo krom		x	x		-	180,000.00	1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block constructed	-	DDF	DA	GES
	Construct and furnish 1No. CHPS Compound	Dormaa Agogo	x	x			-	150,000.00	1No. CHPS compound constructed and furnished	-	DACF/ MPs CF	GHS	DA/NGOs
	Support for Ghana Health Service Activities; NID,	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	15,000.00	Ghana Health Service supported to embark on	-	DACF	GHS	DA

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies		
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collab.	
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)						
	HIV/AIDS Prevention etc													
	Support Malaria Control Programmes	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-			Malaria control programmes organised	-	DACF	GHS	DA Donors
	Support for Dep't of Community Development & Social Welfare Activities; sensitization on child labour, domestic violence, stigmatization against PWDs etc	District Wide	x	x	x	x	1,000.00	5,000.00		Dep't of Community Development & Social Welfare supported to embark on programmes	IGF	DACF	DSWCD	DA NCCE
	Provide financial and material support to PWD	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	80,000.00		PWDs provided with financial and material support	-	DACF	DA	PWD Association
	Facilitate the expansion of School Feeding Programme to cover more schools	District Wide	x	x	x	x	1,000.00	-		School Feeding Programme extended to other schools	IGF	-	DA	SFP Secretariat GES
	Drill 5No. Boreholes and install hand pumps	In 5 communities				x	-	50,000.00		5No. Boreholes drilled and installed with hand pumps	-	DACF/MPs CF	DA	Beneficiary communities
	Mechanise 1No. Boreholes	Yaakrom CHPS	x	x	x	x	-	20,000.00		1No. borehole mechanised	-	DACF/DDF	DA	Beneficiary community GHS
	Construct 5No. Hand-Dug Wells	In 5 Communities	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		5No. Han-Dug Wells constructed	-	DACF	DA	Beneficiary communities
	Maintenance and Supervision of Boreholes	District Wide	x	x	x	x	3,000.00	-		Boreholes maintained and supervised	IGF	-	DWST	DA
	Extend Electricity and Maintain Street Lights	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	30,000.00		Electricity extended and street lights maintained	-	DACF	VRA/NED	DA
	Support NABCO Programmes	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	15,000.00		NABCO programmes supported	-	DACF	DA	NABCO Secretariat
Sub-Total:														
Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements														
	Rehabilitate/Spot Improvement of Feeder Roads	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	170,000.00		Deplorable Feeder Roads rehabilitated	-	DACF	DFR	DA

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collab.
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)					
	Construct Storm Drain	Nkrankwanta		x	x		-	100,000.00	Storm Drain Constructed	-	DACF	DFR	DA
	Construct 10No. Refuse containers concrete platform	Krakrom (2) Nkrankwanta (5) Kakrom (2) Yaakrom (1)	x	x				11,000.00	10 No. Concrete platforms constructed		DACF, Stool land, Donor Funds	Dormaa West District Assembly	
	Procure Sanitary tools and equipment (10 No. 15m ³ refuse containers, wheel barrows, brooms, rakes etc)	Diabaa (2) Nkrankwanta (5) Kakrom (2) Yaakrom (1)						35,000.00	10 No. 15m ³ refuse containers procured		DACF, Stool land, Donor funds	Dormaa West District Assembly	
	Maintain Final Disposal Site	Frimpongkrom	x	x	x	x	-	50,000.00	Final Disposal Site maintained	-	DACF	DA	EHD Zoomlion
	Prepare settlement layout for selected Communities	District Wide	x	x	x	x	3,970.00	30,000.00	Settlement layout prepared	IGF	DACF	TCPD	DA
	Support for NADMO Activities; a. Organise annual sensitization programmes to increase awareness on condition of natural resources b. Support Disaster Victims with Relief items c. Advocate for the involvement of women and other vulnerable d. Embark on anti bush fire campaign	District Wide	x	x	x	x	1,000.00	40,000.00	NADMO supported to embark on its activities	IGF	DACF Donor Funds	DA	NADMO EPA Area Council Traditional Authorities NGOs CBOs
	Integrate the impact of climate change into sectoral and district plans	District Wide	x	x	x	x	500.00	1,000.00	Impact of climate change integrated into sectoral and district plans	IGF	-	DA	EPA NADMO
	Support tree planting exercise	District Wide	x	x	x	x	1,000.00	3,000.00	3,000 species of wood planted along the fringes of Mpameso Forest	-	Donor	Forestry Commission	DA
Sub-Total:													
Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability													
	Construct 1No Semi Detached Staff Bungalow	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	-	165,000.00	1No. semidetached staff bungalow constructed	-	DACF	DA	-

No.	Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Indicators			Source of Funding		Implementing Agencies		
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Indicative Budget		Output Indicators	IGF (GH¢)	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collab.	
							IGF (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)						
	Set up and Operationalization of the District Works Department	Nkrankwanta	x				-	30,000.00	District Works Department set up	-	DACF	DA	DWD	
	Service and Maintain Official Vehicles	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	30,000.00	Official vehicle serviced and maintained	IGF	DACF	DA	-	
	Project monitoring and Evaluation	District Wide	x	x	x	x	3,000.00	8,000.00	Monitoring and evaluation exercise carried out	IGF	DACF	DPCU	-	
	Preparation of the District Composite Budget	Nkrankwanta			x		-	5,000.00	Composite budget prepared	-	DACF	DPCU/ Budget Committee	-	
	Procure Stationery and Office Equipment	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	3,000.00	10,000.00	Stationery and Office Equipment procured	IGF	DACF	Procurement Committee	DA	
	Capacity building for Staff	Nkrankwanta		x		x	-	40,000.00	Workshop organized for staff	-	DDF	DA	Training Consultants	
	Organise four statutory sub-committee and DPCU meetings	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	5,000.00	Quarterly meetings organized	IGF	DACF	DPCU	-	
	Furnish New District Assembly Office Complex	Nkrankwanta	x				-	50,000.00	Assembly office complex furnished	-	DACF	DA	-	
	Provide support to Security Operations	District Wide	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	10,000.00	Logistical support provided	IGF	DACF	Security Services	DA	
	Strengthen the Sub Structure of the Assembly	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	1,000.00	5,000.00	Assembly sub- structure strengthen	IGF	DACF	Sub-Structures	DA	
	Provide Administrative Overheads for Feeder roads	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	-	5,090.49	Overheads provided	-	DACF	DA	DFR	
	Provide administrative overheads to Department of Agriculture	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	-	14,796.68	Administrative overheads provided	-	DACF	DA	DDA	
	Provision for Administrative Overheads Physical Planning Department	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	-	2,354.50	Administrative overheads provided	-	DACF	DA	Physical Planning Department	
	Provision of Administrative Overheads to DSWCD	Nkrankwanta	x	x	x	x	-	7,011.92	Administrative overheads provided	-	DACF	DA	DSWCD	
	Train Revenue Staff in effective Revenue Mobilization strategies and data base development	Nkrankwanta		x		x	-	5,000.00	Revenue staff trained	-	DACF	DA	Revenue Unit	
Sub-Total:														
GRAND TOTAL:														

Table 5.5: SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA MATRIX

Activity Statement: Drill 20 No. Boreholes and install hand pumps, Drill and Mechanise 4 Boreholes and construct 20No. Hand- Dug Wells		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contribution	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Environmental Report (or)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA MATRIX

Activity Statement: Construct 10No. Refuse containers concrete platform		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contribution	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Environmental Report (or)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA MATRIX

Activity Statement: Rehabilitate / Spot Improvement of Feeder Roads, Construct Storm Drain		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contribution	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Environmental Report (or)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA MATRIX

Activity Statement: Construct and Furnish 2No. CHPS Compounds		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contribution	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Environmental Report (or)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA MATRIX

Activity Statement: Construct 4No. 3-Unit and 1No. 6-Unit, Rehabilitate 1No. Classroom Blocks		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contribution	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 ■ 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Environmental Report (or)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 ■ 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4` 5

SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA MATRIX

Activity Statement: Construction of 3No. Semi Detached Staff Bungalow, construct DCD Quarter and Construct 1N0. Police Station		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contribution	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA MATRIX

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Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA MATRIX

Activity Statement: Construction of 3No. Semi Detached Staff Bungalow, construct DCD Quarter and Construct 1N0. Police Station		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
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EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4` 5

SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA MATRIX

Activity Statement: Renovation of Market Shed/ Stores , construction and pavement of lorry station		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
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Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4` 5

SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA MATRIX

Activity Statement: Support tree planting exercises/Organise Sanitation Day Programmes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.0 PURPOSE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring is concerned primarily with the ongoing collection and review of information on project implementation, coverage and use. By collecting information on a regular basis throughout the life of a project a monitoring system can be used to assess the quality of project inputs and services, the timeliness of service delivery, the degree to which the targeted individuals and communities are reached, the acceptability and actual use of services, the costs involved in implementing the program, and the extent to which actual implementation coincides with the project's implementation plan. An effective monitoring system also provides an important input for project staff supervision (Livenson et al, 2009).

On the other hand, evaluation seeks to measure project effects, i.e., whether and to what extent the project's inputs and services are improving the quality of people's lives. Evaluations provide information on the changes in the behaviour and conditions of targeted communities and individuals (Rossi and Freeman) by assessing the effectiveness of the project in attaining its originally stated intermediate and overall objectives. As with project monitoring, however, evaluations may also reveal unexpected findings, both positive and negative, which can be used to alter and improve project design and implementation.

In the implementation of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (2014-2017), as in other development fields, there has been a growing recognition of the need for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems. Monitoring is closely linked to project management and designed to assess and improve project performance. Evaluation, additionally, permits decision-makers to assess whether project objectives are being met. The absence of an M&E in project planning and implementation, despite continued evidence of their value, suggests that, there is no doubt the project goals and objectives will not be achieved.

The importance of monitoring and evaluation further emanates from the fact that resources are going to be channeled into the implementation of the programmes and projects in the

plan. There is, therefore, the need for fiscal discipline, transparency and accountability practices to be adhered to so that the goals and objectives set to improve the quality of life of the people are achieved. The emergence of social accountability in recent times, also calls for monitoring and evaluation which will help stakeholder particularly the citizenry to assess the outputs, outcomes and impacts of the programmes and projects in the DMTDP (2014-2017).

Developing an effective and efficient monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the District Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017) and reporting will indicate the extent of progress of work made towards the implementation of the GSGDA and will further help to:

- Assess whether DMTDP targets were being met. Thus, assess the quantity, quality and timeliness of project inputs **(M)**
- Identify operational constraints to project effectiveness thus helping policy makers and managers improve implementation of the DMTDP **(M)**
- Provide District Authorities, the Central Government and Development Partners such as the World Bank, AfDB, USAID etc, Community Project Management Teams and the general public with better means for learning from past experiences **(E)**
- Determine if a process or service, is meeting national or some other accepted/set standard **(M)**
- provide information to improve targets in the DMTDP **(M)**
- help to identify effects that are attributable to a project **(E)**
- provide information which will permit cost-effectiveness comparisons with other projects seeking to accomplish the same objectives **(E)**
- meet donor accountability requirements **(M, E)**
- serve as a vehicle to increase community participation **(M, E)**
- inform decision-making on the future of a project **(M, E)**

It is against this background that a monitoring and evaluation plan has been prepared to track the implementation of the projects and programmes outlined in the DMTDP (2018-2021) and challenges impeding the progress of implementation would be identified and remedial measures proposed.

6.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

This section which constitutes the crust of the plan looks at the chain of activities to be included in the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (2017 - 2018). The sequence of activities is as follows: -

- (i) Stakeholders Analysis
- (ii) Existing M & E Conditions and Capacities
- (iii) District and National Indicators and Targets
- (iv) M & E Matrix
- (v) M & E Calendar
- (vi) Data Collection and Collation
- (vii) Data Analysis and Use of the Results
- (viii) Reporting and Dissemination of Information to Stakeholders
- (ix) M & E Budget
- (x) Development Evaluation
- (xi) Participatory M & E

6.2 STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS

The District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) first identified and classified all the stakeholders (organizations and groups of people) involved who are linked with development agenda of the Dormaa West District. The purpose of this exercise was to facilitate their fullest participation in the various activities that would lead to sustained development and demand for M&E results.

The outcome of the Stakeholders Analysis carried out during the M&E of the Plan preparation period is presented below.

Table 6.1: Stakeholder Analysis

Bm	STAKEHOLDERS	NEEDS	RESPONSIBILITIES
1.	Traditional Authorities and Opinion Leaders	Involvement in decision making process, transparency and accountability	Community mobilization, Information dissemination, Advocacy , Mobilization of funds locally, Monitoring of projects implementation and release of land for development projects
2.	Assembly and Area Council Members	Involvement, Capacity building, and Motivation, Logistical Support.	Community mobilisation, Fund-raising, Advocacy, Monitoring and evaluation, Information dissemination and Data collection
3.	Decentralised Departments	Logistical Support, Capacity building and Motivation	Capacity building, Submission of Reports Policy formulation
4.	Regional Co-ordinating Council	Logistical Support, Capacity Building, Motivation and Accountability	Policy formulation, Monitoring and evaluation and Motivation
5.	Ministries, Departments and Agencies and Commissions	Reports	Policy formulation Financial and logistical support, Capacity building and Motivation
6.	Member of Parliament	Involvement and Capacity building	Briefing of Constituents, Monitoring and Evaluation, Advocacy and Funding of Projects
7.	NGOs/FBOs/CBOs	Information on funds flow and utilisation, Involvement, Capacity building in plan preparation, Monitoring and Evaluation processes	Project funding, Capacity building, Advocacy and Monitoring and evaluation of project implementation
8.	Development Partners	Transparency and Accountability	Policy formulation, Provision of funds and Logistics and development Co-ordination
9.	Youth Associations	Involvement, Capacity building, and Motivation	Membership Mobilisation, information dissemination, Advocacy and Mobilisation of funds locally
10.	Trade Associations	Capacity building, Involvement, Accountability	Assist in revenue mobilisation, dissemination of information
11.	Media	Involvement, Capacity building, Transparency and Accountability	Information dissemination

Source: DPCU, 2017

6.3 MONITORING INDICATORS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

In the preparation of District Monitoring and Evaluation Plans, it most crucial to identify the appropriate indicators and setting of targets that are realistic and achievable. These indicators should also be directly related to the DMTDP (2018-2021) goals and objectives. Indicators are required for measuring performance whilst targets are the milestones to be achieved that will lead to the stated goals and objectives outlined in the DMTDP (2018-2021).

The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) in collaboration with Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Regional Planning and Co-ordinating Units (RPCUs) and Metropolitan, District and District Assemblies (MMDAs) have designed some Core Indicators for monitoring purposes in all MMDAs in the country. In addition to these indicators, the Dormaa West District Assembly specific Indicators based on the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) have been also determined through participatory and collaborative process.

The Core National as well as the District specific indicators are shown in the table below. The indicators are catalog by the GGSDA Thematic Areas.

Table 6.2: CORE DISTRICT INDICATORS

NO.	INDICATOR (CATEGORIZED BY GSGDA THEMATIC AREAS)	NATIONAL BASELINE (2013)	NATIONAL TARGET (2017)	DISTRICT BASELINE (2013)	DISTRICT TARGET (2017)	INDICATOR TYPE
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment						
1.	% of Population with sustainable access to safe and clean water	57%	60%	48%	56%	Output
2.	% of Rural population with access to improved sanitation facilities	-	-	53%	40%	Output
3.	HIV/AIDS Prevention Rate	3.4%	-	35%	3.3%	Output
4.	Gross Enrolment Rate - Primary - J H S - S H S b. Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools	87.50% 72.80% 25.58% 26.20%	99.00% 86.60% 30.90% -	92.40% 76.65% 31.80% 45.0%	97.0% 84.0% 36.0% 50.0%	Output
5.	% of District Population with access to Health Delivery Service	-	-	54%	62.0%	Output
6.	Gender Parity Index	KG : 0.98 Primary : 0.93 JHS : 0.88 SHS : 43.50%	KG : 1.00 Primary : 1.00 JHS : 1.00 SHS : 46.0%	KG : 0.81 Primary : 0.78 JHS : 0.76 SHS : 49.7%	KG : 0.90 Primary : 0.86 JHS : 0.84 SHS : 51.5%	Output
7.	% of deprived basic schools improved	-	-	62%	70%	Output
8.	% of Trained Teachers	-	-	KG : 32% Primary : 76% JHS : 68%	KG : 50% Primary : 86% JHS : 76%	Output
9.	Maternal Mortality Ratio	214	-			
10.	Under – Five Mortality Rate	111	-			
11.	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	2.8	-			
12.	Scale-up District Health Insurance Scheme	-	-	30%	50%	Output
13.	% of unemployed Youth benefiting from skills training and employment opportunities	-	-	28.6%	40.0%	Output

14.	<u>Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements, Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector & Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</u> % in yield of selected Crops, Poultry, Livestock and Fish	Maize = 0.35 Cassava = 0.52 Rice = 0.06 Yam = 0.45 Poultry = - Livestock = -	Maize = 0.52 Cassava = 0.76 Rice = 1.56 Yam = 0.65 Poultry = - Livestock = -	Maize = 0.43 Cassava = 0.47 Plantain = 0.54 Poultry = 0.74 Livestock = 0.28 Yam = 0.49	Maize = 0.58 Cassava = 0.62 Rice = 0.65 Yam = 0.5 Poultry = 1.25 Livestock = 0.35	Output
15.	Proportion/Length of roads maintained/Rehabilitated. - Trunk Roads (in km) - Urban Roads (in km) - Feeder Roads (in km)	12,127 2,972 17,117	13,260 5,173 26,913	32 - 173	45 - 252	Output
16.	% change in number of households with access to electricity	1,313,825	Increased by 12%	30,478	Increased by 10%	Output
17.	Tele density/Penetration Rate	15%	30%	Fixed line 30% Mobile 7%	Fixed line 30% Mobile 10%	Output
18.	<u>Transparent and Accountable Governance</u> Total amount of Internally Generated Funds	-	-	¢2.4 billion	¢3.2 billion	Output
19.	Amount of Development Partners and NGOs Funds Contribution to DMTDP Implementation	-	-	¢6.7 billion	¢10 billion	Output
20.	% of District Population Involved in Decision Making Process	-	-	48%	60%	Output
21.	Improve Service Delivery at the Sub-District Level	-	-	-	Provide logistics and funds for the operation of Area Council	Outcome
22.	Increase awareness in Civic Rights and Responsibilities	-	-	-	8 fora on sensitizing the public on their Civic Rights & Responsibilities	Outcome
23.	Improve the Maintenance of law and Order and Security	-	-	-	Assembly bye-laws passed and gazzeted	Outcome
24.	Improve Police : Citizen Ratio	1:925	1:500 (UN Ratio)	1:3,116	1:1,165	Output

CHAPTER SEVEN

COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

7.0 QUALITY OF PROJECT PLANNING

The process of selecting and analyzing data, setting of qualitative goals for improvement and the discussion of various ways to achieve the set goals is referred to as quality planning. The District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) comprising the Heads of all the District Assembly Departments with a secretariat support of the Planning and Budget unit is responsible for project planning. However, to ensure quality planning, the DPCU would serve as the pivot.

Management attention is drawn to issues concerning adequate stakeholder involvement in the decision making process, timely preparation of project plans and to keep expenditure items within acceptable limits. Good quality planning therefore implies regular consultation with community representatives such as the Assembly members, Area Council executives, Chiefs and Opinion Leaders in the project appraisal process. An improvement in the quality of the planning process is that which constantly seeks the opinion of the stakeholders especially that of the beneficiary communities on the performance of the various activities and methods involve in the process. The plan takes a consultative approach by involving all the members of Area councils and Unit Committees.

In order to ensure effective stakeholder involvement in the development planning process, it is required that a systematic process is followed. This will further inform policy makers of the appropriate strategies to adopt based on the recommendations from the cross-section of stakeholders identified for quality planning purposes. That is a process which clearly states project objectives, set priority criteria and indicates the scope of coverage and stakeholder involvement. Quality assurance also takes into account statement of project cost, duration, and contingency and risk elements for envisaged in the future.

7.1 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The final consumer/beneficiary of a planning process is the people. In order to fully satisfy the needs of the people, it is crucial to take into consideration their involvement in all the stages of the planning process. Community participation concerns the engagement of individuals and communities in decisions about things that affect their lives. The District Assembly in an attempt to ensure quality in the provision of works, goods and services must adhere to full participation of communities in decision making and implementation. Full consultation with community leaders such as the Assembly-members and Chiefs during project preparation, procurement planning, contract award process, project implementation, monitoring and Evaluation is an important consideration that cannot be overlooked at. Further, the involvement of the community in the planning process will facilitate the effective implementation of the projects/programmes geared towards achieving the goals and objectives outlined in the DMTDP (2018-2018).

Involving community members also leads to the identification of the actual needs of the people whose interest the District Assembly exists to address. Consequently, during project implementation such as construction of a Community Health and Planning Services (CHPS) compound, communities should be involved in the entire process to monitor the contractor/consultant who has been assigned the responsibility. This will help check whether designs are been followed and further help identify and report any challenges impeding project implementation.

Additionally, community members are the closest stakeholders in every project cycle. Thus, involving them actively will pave the way for them to address any conflicts that might erupt which could affect the successful implementation of the project. Finally, involving community members in the entire project cycle will also empower them and give them and enhance the sense of ownership among them before, during and after the project implementation. Giving the community members the mandate to own projects will also help them to routinely maintain the projects for their sustainability.

7.2 LEADERSHIP AND COMMITMENT

The leadership and commitment of the District Assembly depends on an outline of clear and visible quality values and high expectation. The deep concern for the creation of strategic systems and methods for achieving excellence is very crucial for the

predominantly rural communities. The team spirit involve in the determination of mission, vision and values among the District Assembly staff and the community groups such as the Area Council and the Unit Committees is an important instrument for gaining the commitment of the people. This involves training, rewards, recognition, consultation, empowerment and the monitoring of quality activities of construction works and training programs.

7.3 EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Teaching and training are key in factors that contribute positively to effective project implementation. During education and training, stakeholders such as staff of the District Assembly and community representatives are taken through both theoretical and practical sessions which will give them an in-depth knowledge about project cycle. This helps improve upon performance since the beneficiaries will be taken through how to plan and manage projects. Before the training is conducted, training needs assessment will be conducted for the various stakeholders which will help identify the type of training to be conducted. This will be done in consultation with some core members (District Coordinating Director, District Planning Officer, Human Resource Manager, District Finance Officer, District Budget Analyst and District Works Engineer) of the District Coordinating Unit (DPCU) and the training consultant selected. Feedback from the training sessions will help identify other capacity building gaps that will be addressed in future.

The Human Resource Manager will be tasked to report on the training sessions held. In addition, it is expected that the needed logistics for training will be provided by the District Assembly. Another crucial factor that cannot be overlooked at during training is evaluation. Thus, comparing the performance of staff before and after the training to assess the impact of the training.

The Human Resource Manager and other Heads of Department will also be tasked to undertake performance appraisal for the assessment of staff. This is a routine quality control mechanism for quality assurance in project execution which also paves the way for the institution of rewards and setting of goals and objectives future trainings. The

Human Resource Manager will also communicate to staff their overall performance which will serve as a motivation for enhanced performance in the future.

7.4 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

Information and communication are so critical in recent development agenda. What goes out to stakeholders and what comes in from them cannot be overemphasised during project implementation. Project communication is the exchange of project-specific information with the emphasis on creating understanding between the sender and the receiver. Effective communication is one of the most important factors contributing to the success of a project. The project team must provide timely and accurate information to all stakeholders. Members of the project team prepare information in a variety of ways to meet the needs of project stakeholders. Team members also receive feedback from these stakeholders. Project communication includes general communication between team members but is more encompassing. It utilizes the Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) for a framework, it is customer focused, it's limited in time, it is product focused with the end in mind, and it involves all levels of the organization.

Flow of information in a clearly acceptable manner will also enhance effective participation by all the key stakeholders identified. Quality data will be gathered, processed and interpreted for it to be communicated to stakeholders for their responses. Incorporation of an effective information and communication system will also be a part of the dissemination strategy of the District Assembly. Views and concerns of staff and other key stakeholder will be received by the Public Complain Unit of the Assembly and subsequently addressed to avoid any conflicts during decision making.

The Assembly will also undertake stakeholder meetings and community durbars periodically. During such meetings, the District Chief Executive will inform the forum about the Assembly's activities in the District. Community members and other stakeholders present at such gatherings will also be given the opportunity to make known their plights which require redress. The District Assembly will also make a vehicle and other relevant logistics readily available for the monitoring of projects by the project monitoring team. This will help the Project Monitoring Team

comprising of the District Works Engineer, District Planning Officer, District Budget analyst and the Chairman of the Works Sub-Committee to be mobile to periodically monitor the progress of work done by Contractors and Consultants. This will not only serve as an avenue for correcting errors during project implementation but also help motivate staff during the discharge of the duties for the satisfaction stakeholders.

Figure 19: Stakeholder Interaction System

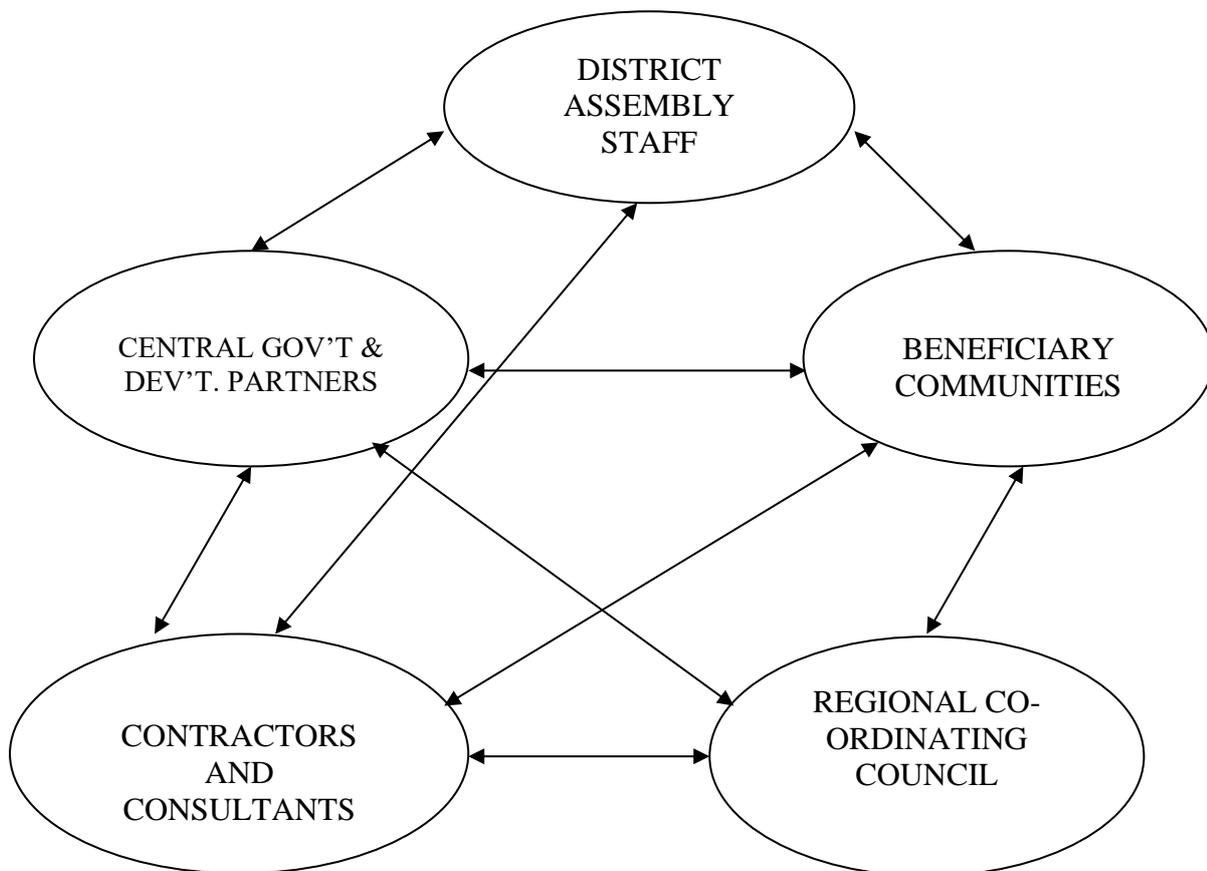


Figure 19 provides a picture of the information and communication relationship among the key stakeholders involve in the management of projects at the district level.

Table 7.1: Roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders

Activity	Lead Agency	Collaborators	Duration
Plan Preparation	DPCU	Heads of Departments, Assembly and Area Council members, Community Leaders	14 weeks (1 st January, 2018-31 st December, 2018)
Public Hearing	DPCU	NCCE Staff, Area Council members, Community Information Centres	16 th February, -30 th March 2018.
Implementation of the Plan	DA (Executive Committee & Management)	Sub-committees of DA	March 2014-December, 2018
Monitoring and Evaluation of the Plan	DPCU, DA's Works Sub Committee,	CSOs, RPCU, NDPC, DPs and Community members	March 2014- December, 2018
Procurement Management	District Tender Committee	a. Regional Tender Review Board b. Central Tender Board c. Public Procurement Authority	March 2014- December, 2018
Leadership & Commitment	DCE/DCD	DPCU, Assembly Members, CSOs/NGOs, Central Government and Development Partners	March 2014- December, 2018
Training & Education	DCE/DCD	DPCU, CSOs/NGOs, Central Government and Development Partners	March 2014-December, 2018
Measurement & Control	DPCU	DPCU, Assembly Members, CSOs/NGOs, Central Government and Development Partners	March 2014- December, 2018
Motivation	DCE/DCD	DA	March 2014- December,

			2018
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DPCU, 2017

7.5 MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL

Measurement and control refers to the strategic policy in place to keep touch with the progress of work to ensure conformance to design specification and to find urgent solution to anomalies for quality performance. As is the case with the District Assemblies, the District Planning Officer is designated for project coordination and reports to the District Coordinating Director and the District Chief Executive. In addition to this, quality assurance for project demands that the appointment of another officer (District Engineer) and less busy for the assignment of the responsibility of Quality management. This officer reviews existing measures in light of quality standard and priorities. In collaboration with the DPCU and community leaders, the quality Assurance Officer develops new measures for tracking the project staff, contractors and consultants' performance for stakeholder satisfaction. The Quality assurance officer given the needed support would establish new measures for monitoring the reporting system of the project staff and the monitoring team. The Quality Assurance outfit would also create the enabling environment for the integration of quality management issues with organizational strategies. Above the management of quality data for decision-making, the quality Assurance office provides a spring board for proactive rather than reactive measures for prevention and correction of errors and defects.

7.6 MOTIVATION

Motivation is the overall set of forces that causes people to choose certain behaviors from a set of available behaviors. Motivation plays a key role in gaining the full commitment of staff and all stakeholders in project planning and management. The alignment of quality standard with reward, payment and recognition is an effective strategy for conformance and performance. Motivation of the staff of the Assembly implies the alignment of appraisal, promotion and allowances with quality conformance and performance. Provision of honorarium allowance for the permanent project staff including the works department, planning and budget unit and the finance unit is in line with quality considerations. Provision of training and payment of sitting allowances to community representative and other stakeholders bring the best out of their response to site meetings and the maintenance of project facilities. Provision of materials such as computers, stationary and fuel is a booster for quality work. The project team is

adequately empowered to produce reports and minutes. Above all, frequent meetings with top management Executives comprising the District Chief Executive, the Presiding Member and the District Co-ordinating Director is a source of encouragement to ensure quality delivery. The Quality Assurance Officer, in his attempt to boost further the level of quality performance would harmonize capacity building strategies and the available opportunities in the working environment with the established level of motivation to improve quality performance. The link between community needs and the incorporation of project staff reward in the budget of the District Assembly gives credence to quality management in project implementation.

Motivation of staff and all other stakeholders is identified with adequate interaction of senior staff with the junior staff, community representation (Assembly members) and contractors or consultants including the development partners.

7.7 PROCUREMENT OF GOODS, WORKS AND SERVICES

Procurement within the context of the Assembly encompasses purchasing inputs such as materials, machines and services used in the attainment of its goals and objectives. Procurement therefore serves as a key component for project planning and management. In order to ensure effective procurement in project planning and management, it is important to actively involve all the identified stakeholders key among them are the beneficiaries of the project or programme in the selection of projects and the utilisation of funds. Thus, efforts should be made to brief all the stakeholders on their roles and responsibilities. An in-depth understanding by the stakeholders of their roles and responsibilities will also avoid conflicting roles during implementation which might not auger well for the attainment of the goals and objectives of the District. For instance members of both the District Tender Committee and District Tender Review Board and representatives of the various stakeholder groups should be involved in the selection of Consultants and Contractors to create an avenue for transparency and accountability.

The appointment of a procurement officer to facilitate the entire process in collaboration with the quality assurance officer is a crucial step for quality control. The responsibility of the procurement officer would ensure a careful documentation of all fact and proper recording and filing of relevant correspondence. Compliance with the National

procurement procedures as contained in the procurement Act 663, 2003 is a sensitive consideration for Quality conformance and performance. The creation of fair, equal and competitive environment for all contractors and consultants leads to minimum cost, engagement of competent bidders and the execution of tasks on schedule. All these elements fall in line with total quality management. Quality procurement management implies strict adherence to plans and the provision of adequate logistics and remuneration for the Tender committee, the Tender Review Board and the project Monitoring team. This provides adequate platform for regular meetings and production of comprehensive reports covering all aspect of the procurement process. Procurement is incomplete until the ultimate product or project facilities get to the final beneficiaries. Motivation of the procurement entity and the project team would ensure that quality materials are acquired and used on site in the right specifications as contained in the contract. Prompt and regular honouring of payment by the project management team paves the way for the execution of projects on schedule. With all these in place, the final output is good quality performance.

7.8 CONCLUSION

The achievement of the set objectives and the realization of the goals in this plan require collective efforts of all stakeholders including the area councils, donors, civil society and the central government. Annual work-plans, budgets and the procurement plan of the Assembly must reflect the projects outlined in the plan document. The DPCU must be well resourced to review plan annually, undertake monitoring and evaluation and to appraise and develop proposals to attract additional funding for project implementation