

UPPER DENKYIRA WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 2018 – 2021

PREPARED BY:
THE DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT
UDWDA
P.O. BOX 80
DIASO

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TABLE OF CONTENT

CONTENT.....	PAGES
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	i
TABLE OF CONTENT	ii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACCRONYMS.....	v
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	viii
CHAPTER ONE	1
PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND PROFILE.....	1
1.1.Introduction.....	1
1.2.Vision.....	1
1.3.Mission.....	1
1.4.Motto.....	1
1.5.The core values of the Upper Denkyira West District.....	1
1.6.Functions of Upper Denkyira West District	2
1.7.Performance Review	3
1.7.1 Performance review Matrix of UDWDA, 2014 - 2017	3
1.7.2 Summary of Performance	57
1.7.3 Cross cutting Issues.....	58
1.1.Programmes implemented but not in the MTDP	60
1.3. District Profile/Current Situation/Baseline	64
1.3.1 Political Administration	64
1.3.2 Physical Features	64
1.3.2. Location and Size.....	64
1.3.3 Relief and Drainage	68
1.3.4 Climate	68
1.3.5 Vegetation	69
1.3.6 Soils and Agricultural Landuse.....	70
1.4 Social and Cultural Structure	70
1.4.1 Ethnic Composition	70
1.4.2 Religion.....	72
1.5 Settlements.....	72
1.5.1 Settlement Pattern	72
1.5.2 Direction of growth in the District.....	73
1.5.3 Functional Linkages	74
1.5.4 Functionality of Settlements	74
1.5.5 Spatial Organization.....	76
1.5.6. Conditions of the Natural Environment.....	79
1.5.7. Conditions of the Built Environment.....	79

1.6 Economic Characteristics.....	80
1.6.1 Economic activity status and sex	80
1.6.2. Occupation	80
1.6.3. Industry	81
1.6.4. Employment Sector.....	82
1.7. Agriculture	82
1.7.1. Department of Agriculture	83
1.7.2. Food Security	84
1.7.3. Challenges confronting the Agric sector in the district:	86
1.8 Services	87
1.9 Market Infrastructure	87
1.10 Governance	88
1.10.1 Governance Issues (Functions and structure)	88
1.10.2 General Assembly	88
1.10.1 Decentralized Departments	89
1.10.3 Sub-district Structure.....	90
1.11 Social Services:	90
1.11.1 Education	90
1.11.2: Non-Formal Education:	92
1.12 Health.....	93
1.13 Vulnerability Analysis	97
1.14 HIV/AIDS	99
1.15 Gender Analysis.....	100
1.16 Impact of Human Activities.....	101
1.17 Disaster Situation	102
1.18 Tourist Attractions (Aesthetic features and Land Management).....	103
1.19 Housing Condition	103
1.19.1 Housing stock.....	103
1.19.2 Classes of Buildings.....	104
1.19.4. Materials for roofing	106
1.20 Conditions of the Natural Environment and Disaster-Prone Areas	107
1.22. Main source of Potable Water (Water Security).....	109
1.23 Water Facilities	109
1.24. Main source of water for Drinking	109
1.24.1 Source of water for other domestic purposes.....	110
1.25 Sanitation	111
1.26 Waste Management.....	113
1.27 Information and Communication Technology (ICT).....	115
1.27.1 Postal.....	115
1.27.2 Telephone.....	115
1.27.3 Internet /ICT Centre	116
1.28 Demographic Characteristics	116
1.28.1 Population size and distribution.....	116
1.28.2 Population distribution by age, sex and sex ratio	117
1.28.3 Dependency Ratio	118
1.28.4 Age- Sex Structure	119
1.28.5 Mortality	120

1.29 Natural Resources	120
1.30 Services and Commerce Sectors	120
1.31 Industrial Sector	121
1.32 District Development Indicators	121
1.33. A summary of key development problems/issues/gaps identified from the situation analysis and the profile	124
A summary of key development problems/issues/gaps identified from the situation analysis and the profile	124
1.34. Institutional Capacities for Plan Preparation and Implementation	125
The Other Technical Support Required	130
CHAPTER TWO	131
DEVELOPMENT ISSUES.....	131
2.1. Introduction.....	131
2.2. Community Needs and Aspirations	131
2.3. Harmonization of Community Needs	144
2.3.1 A summary of key development problems/issues/gaps identified from the situation analysis and the profile.....	145
2.4: Harmonization of Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021 with Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021	146
2.5. Prioritization of Development Issues.....	153
2.5.1. Analysis of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges.....	153
CHAPTER THREE	158
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, SUB-GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES.....	158
3. Introduction.....	158
3.1 Population Projection for communities	158
3.2 Projected development requirements for 2018-2021	162
3.2.1 Health Needs Assessment	162
3.2.3 Education Needs Assessment	163
3.2.4 Needs Assessment of Water Facilities	164
3.2.5 Needs assessment of Market Facilities	164
3.2.6 Needs Assessment of Sanitation Facilities	165
CHAPTER FOUR.....	179
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	179
4.1 Programme of Action.....	179
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination.....	188
4.2. Indicative Financial Plan.....	190
4.2.1. Projection of all Revenue Sources, 2018 - 2021	190
4.2.2. Revenue Mobilization Strategies	190
CHAPTER FIVE	195
ANNUAL ACTION PLAN OF THE DA	195
5.1 Introduction.....	195
5.1 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	196
5.2.1 Responsibilities of the Development Actors in Plan Implementation	196
CHAPTER SIX.....	261
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION	261
6.1. Monitoring and Evaluation	261

6.1.1. Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements.....	261
6.1.2. Rational for Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.....	262
6.1.3. Monitoring and Evaluation Team/Stakeholders	262
6.1.4. M and E capacities and Conditions.....	266
6.1.5. Monitoring Report	266
6.1.6. Monitoring Matrix	267
6.1.7. Monitoring and Evaluation Budget.....	283
6.1.8. Evaluation report.....	284
6.2 The Communication Plan	286

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACCRONYMS

AC	-	Area Council
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BAC	-	Business Advisory Centre
CA	-	Central Administration
CBOs	-	Community Based Organisations
CHPS	-	Community Based Health Planning and Services
CRCC	-	Central Regional Coordinating Council
CREC	-	China Railway Engineering Company
CWSA	-	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	-	District Assembly
DAC	-	District AIDS Committee
DACF	-	District Assemblies Common Fund
DBA	-	District Budget Analyst

DCD	-	District Co-ordinating Director
DCE	-	District Chief Executive
DDF	-	District Development Fund
DEPT.	-	Department
DFO	-	District Finance Officer
DFR	-	Department of Feeder Roads
DHD	-	District Health Directorate
DHMT	-	District Health Management Team
DPCU	-	District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
DOFA	-	Department of Food and Agriculture
DP	-	Development Partners
DPO	-	District Planning Officer
DWST	-	District Water and Sanitation Team
DMTDP	-	District Medium Term Development Plan
DSD	-	Department of Social Development
EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agency
EHU	-	Environmental Health Unit
F&A	-	Finance and Administration
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBOs	-	Farmer Based Organizations
FC	-	Forestry Commission
FOAT	-	Functional Organisational Assessment Tool
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GETfund	-	Ghana Education Trust fund
GHA	-	Ghana Highways Authority
GHS	-	Ghana Health Service
GNFS	-	Ghana National Fire Service
GSS	-	Ghana Statistical Service
GOG	-	Government of Ghana
GPRTU	-	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GSGDA II	-	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II
GTA	-	Ghana Tourist Authority
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	-	Information, Communication and Technology
IDA	-	International Development Agency
IGF	-	Internally Generated Fund
ISD	-	Information Service Department
KVIP	-	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LEAP	-	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LPG	-	Liquefied petroleum Gas
LI	-	Legislative Instrument

MoGCSP	-	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MoE	-	Ministry of Education
MoEn	-	Ministry of Energy
MoEST	-	Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology
MoGCSP	-	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MLGRD	-	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development
MoTI	-	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MoFEP	-	Ministry of Finance
MOFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
MOI	-	Ministry of Interior
M-SHAP	-	Multi- sectoral HIV/AIDS Programme
NADMO	-	National Disaster Management Organization
NBSSI	-	National Board for Small-Scale Industries
NCCE	-	National Commission for Civil Education
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NFED	-	Non-Formal Education Division
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHIS	-	National Health Insurance Scheme
OPD	-	Out Patient Department
PHC	-	Primary Health Care or Population and Housing Census
PLWHA	-	People Living with HIV/AIDS
P.M	-	Presiding Member
POCC	-	Potential, Opportunities, Constraints, Challenges
PTA	-	Parent Teacher Association
PTR	-	Pupil Teacher Ratio
PWDs	-	Persons with Disabilities
RCC	-	Regional Co-ordinating Council
SMCs	-	Schools Management Committees
SHS	-	Senior High School
TA	-	Traditional Authorities
TBA _s	-	Traditional Birth Attendants
TV	-	Television
UNDP	-	United Nation Development Programme
UNICEF	-	United Nations International Children Education Fund
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
WATSAN	-	Water and Sanitation Committee
WD	-	Wildlife Division
WSMT	-	Water and Sanitation Management Teams
YEA	-	Youth Employment Agency

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document presents the Upper Denkyira West District Assembly four years Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) to guide development of the communities under the jurisdiction of the District Assembly from the year 2018. This 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP) was prepared within the 2018-2021 Medium Term Policy Framework, and in the context of ‘the Ghana Coordinated Programme on Economic and Social Development Policies’.

The Plan Preparation Team took cognizance of the bottom-up mechanism in participatory development planning, to enable all to contribute and eventually own the DMTDP. Data was collected from the three (3) Area Councils, Decentralised Departments, and other Development Partners, including Traditional Rulers, Religious Groups, Civil Society Organizations, and Political Groupings; through a series of workshops, community fora and community interactions. In order to let the people have a sense of ownership of the plan, community members were consulted during the plan preparation, particularly in the areas of identification and analysis of Community Development Problems and Prioritization of Community Needs.

This 2018-2021 MMTDP for Upper Denkyira West District Assembly provides information on agreed programmes and projects with their locations, indicative budget, implementation agencies and other indicators. It also provides implementation schedules and gives information on institutional arrangements for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes and projects. Environmental considerations had also been mainstreamed into this DMTDP through subjection of the programmes and projects to Strategic Environmental Assessment Tools. In addition, as part of the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan for Upper Denkyira West District Assembly, appropriate interventions were formulated into this plan to mitigate potential negative impacts which might be associated with the programmes and projects implementation.

Cross cutting issues such as gender, and HIV/AIDS have also been integrated into this plan to ensure balanced and sustainable development.

An evaluation 2014-2017 MTDP indicated that majority of the projects were not implemented. Only 45% of the programmes and projects were implemented, 30% were partially implemented and 25% projects were not implemented at all.

The programmes/projects which could not be implemented were attributed to: (i) Irregular flow of and Inadequate funding for the proposed programmes/projects (ii) Inherited uncompleted projects from previous plan without matching resources to complete them. (iii) Ineffective monitoring of projects by the District Monitoring Team due to lack of logistics and motivation

Over the 2018–2021 plan periods, the Upper Denkyira West District Assembly will focus on 12 Strategic

Areas as follows:

- (i) Improvement of Revenue Generation
- (ii) Provision of office accommodations and bungalows for the Central Administration and other Decentralised Departments.
- (iii) Provision and Extension of Electricity Supply
- (iv) Provision of Potable Water and Sanitation Infrastructure
- (v) Provision of adequate Human Resource for the Decentralised Departments
- (vi) Construction and Rehabilitation of road Infrastructure
- (vii) Rehabilitation and Construction of Education Infrastructure
- (viii) Enhancing the process of Food Security
- (ix) Improvement of Health Delivery
- (x) Creation of Employment Opportunities
- (xi) Provision of ICT for Service Delivery
- (xii) Catering for the Vulnerable and the Socially Disadvantaged

These twelve (12) focus areas relate to identified National Policy Goals, and are consistent with documents such as:

- (i) The National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF 2014-2017)
- (ii) Sustainable Development Goals (MDGs)
- (iii) African Union Development Agenda
- (iv) District Development Strategy

The purpose of this District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) is to assist in the poverty reduction process, through the implementation of programmes/projects aimed at empowering the

unemployed and underemployed labour force, youth, and vulnerable groups and assist them to settle down and live meaningful lives.

In preparing this District Medium-Term Development Plan, the Upper Denkyira West District Assembly followed the National Development Planning Commission's Guidelines for the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plans for 2018-2021. To make the plan preparation participatory, the District Assembly through the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) involved all key stakeholders including Assembly members, Area Councils, Unit Committees, traditional authority, opinion leaders, heads of departments, the private sector, Economic groups, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) and the citizens. The involvement of the stakeholders was to ensure acceptance and commitment to the plan implementation to improve quality of life of the people.

Active stakeholder participation was the cardinal principle underlying the multi-stage method used in the plan preparation. In the plan preparation process, the DPCU adopted the following steps.

The methodology involved Collection of data on existing situation, problems and plans of the decentralized and centralized departments and area councils in the district.

Surveys conducted in the communities to identify the developmental needs, sources and levels of household income and expenditure.

Data collation, validation, processing and analysis were conducted and that involved holding workshops at the various Area Councils.

The draft plan document was prepared and presented at public hearing where all the stakeholders were in attendance and provided their input in fine tuning the document.

The Draft Plan was subjected to scrutiny by the Development Planning Sub-committee, the Executive Committee, and subsequently sent to the General Assembly for approval. At its extraordinary meeting of 30th October, 2017, the plan was adopted by the General Assembly, after which it was submitted to the Regional Co-ordinating Council for harmonization with plans of other MMDAs.

This plan document is divided into Six chapters in line with the NDPC Guidelines:

Chapter 1: Performance Review/District Profile and Current Situation of Development Chapter 2:
District Development Issues

Chapter 3: Development Projections

Chapter 4: Development Programmes

Chapter 5: District Annual Action Plans

Chapter 6: Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements and Communication Strategy

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: Performance of the Upper West DA, 2014 to 2017.....	5
Table 1.2a: Total Releases from Government of Ghana.....	63
Table 1.2b: All Sources of Financial Resources for the District Assembly.....	64
Table 1.3.1: Ethnic Composition of the District	72
Table 1.3.2: Population by religion and sex.....	73
Table 1.4.1: Functional Areas.....	76
Table 1.4.2: Community Scalogram.....	78
Table 1.4.3: Hierarchy of Settlements.....	79
Table 1.5.1: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex.....	81
Table 1.5.2: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and Sex.....	82
Table 1.6: Information on Agric sector of the district.....	85
Table 1.7: showing staff strength and logistics.....	87
Table 1.10.1: Enrolment for the past 3 Academic years (PUBLIC.....	92
Table 1.10.3: Number of schools in the District.....	92
Table 1.10.3: Number of schools in the District.....	92
Table 1.10.4: Teachers enrolment (Public/Private).....	94
Table 1.10.5: The performance trend of BECE and SSCE result for the past 4 years.....	94
Table 1.11.1: Statistics on health facilities and personnel.....	96
Table 1.11.2: The Top Ten Prevalent Diseases in the District	98
Table 1.11.3: National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) Registration, 2014 – 2017.....	99
Table 1.11.4: HIV/AIDS incidence/prevalence in the District.....	99
Table 1.16.1: District Disaster Situation.....	104
Table 1.17.1 Tourist attraction and their location.....	105
Table 1.18.1: Stock of houses and households by type of locality.....	106
Table 1.18.2: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality....	107
Table 1.18.3: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality.....	108
Table 1.18.4: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality.....	109
Table 1.21.1: Main source of water of dwelling unit for other domestic purposes.....	113
Table 1.22.1: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality.....	115
Table 1.23: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality.....	117
Table 1.24: Composition of waste generation in the District.....	118
Table 1.25.1: Population by Age, Sex and type of locality.....	120
Table 1.25.3: Population (including projected ones) of 21 Communities	121
Table 2.1b: Age dependency ratio by locality.....	122
Table 1.31 Indicators of Development.....	124
Table 1.32: Summary of key Issues development issues of GSGDA II.....	128
Table 1.15: Capacity and Management Index.....	130
Table 1.16: Human and Logistical Requirements.....	133
Table 1.17: The Necessary Training for the District in the MTDP Preparation and Implementation and M&E.....	133
Table 2.1: Community Action Plan 2018 – 2021.....	135

Table 2.2: Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Development Problems or Issues from review of Performance/Profile	147
Table 2.3: Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018 – 2021.....	148
Table 2.4: Identified development issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs.....	150
Table 2.5: Adopted Goals and Issues for the DMTDP, 2018-2021.....	153
Table 2.4: POCC Analysis.....	157
Table 3.1: Population Projections from 2017 – 2021.....	163
Table 3.1b: Projected Populations of Communities.....	163
Table 3.2: Needs Assessment for Health.....	166
Table 3.3: Needs Assessment for Education.....	167
Table 3.4: Needs Assessment for Water facilities.....	168
Table 3.5: Needs Assessment for market facilities.....	169
Table 3.6: Needs Assessment of Sanitation Facilities.....	169
Table 3.7: Adopted development dimension, focus areas, issues and strategies from NMTDPF, 2018-2021.....	170
Table 4.1: Programme of Action	183
Table 4.2: Revenue mobilization strategies for UDWDA.....	193
Table 4.3: Financial Projection of Upper Denkyira West District Assembly, 2018 – 2021.....	195
Table 4.4: Expenditure Projection 2018-2021.....	196
Table 4.5: Template for Indicative Financial Strategy.....	196
Table: 5.1 Annual Action Plan 2018.....	203
Table 5.2: Annual Action Plan 2019.....	216
Table 5.3: Annual Action Plan 2020.....	233
Table 5.4: Annual Action Plan 2021.....	249
Table 6.1 Stakeholder Analysis.....	267
Table 6.2: Monitoring Matrix.....	271
Table 6.3: Monitoring and Evaluation Budget (2018-2021).....	286
Table 6.4: Evaluation Matrix.....	288
Table 6.5: Communication Strategy/Plan of Upper Denkyira West District.....	290

LIST OF FIGURES

Fig 1.1. Programmes/Projects Implementation Status.....	58
Fig 1.2 Upper Denkyira West District Map.....	66
Fig 1.3 Upper Denkyira West within the Regional Context.....	67
Fig 1.4 Upper Denkyira west in the National context.....	68
Fig. 1.5: Upper Denkyira West District Geology.....	69
Fig.1.6: Upper Denkyira West District Vegetation.....	70
Fig.1.7 Upper Denkyira West District soils.....	71
Fig. 1.8: Employment sector of population 15 years and older.....	83
Figure 1.9: Health Facilities in the Upper Denkyira West District.....	96
Figure 1.10: Main sources of water for drinking.....	112
Figure1.11: Population Pyramid.....	122

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND PROFILE

1.1. Introduction

This sheds light on the vision, mission statement and the functions of the assembly. It seeks to review the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan, 2014-2017 prepared based on the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework; Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II). It as well provides an update of the profile of the District which aims at portraying the District at a glance. The chapter ends with a summary of the key development issues, which emerged from the review of the 2014-2017 DMTDP under GSGDA II (Situational analysis of the various sectors of the District's economy).

1.2. Vision

The vision of the District Assembly is "To have a well-developed District with basic socio-economic infrastructure and services available to the people.

1.3. Mission

The mission statement of the Upper Denkyira West Assembly is that "It exists to improve the quality of life of the people in the District through the formulation and the implementation of sustainable programmes and projects by efficiently and effectively applying all available resources".

1.4. Motto

The motto of the Upper Denkyira West District Assembly is developing the people with the people. This means deciding on the use of the human and other resources of the people with the all the people through their representative stakeholders to address the developmental needs of the people.

1.5. The core values of the Upper Denkyira West District

- a. Professionalism
- b. Effective and Efficient use of resources
- c. Transparency
- d. Participatory
- e. Client focus

1.6. Functions of Upper Denkyira West District

Subject to article 245 of the Constitution and Section (12) of the Local Governance Act, 936 (2016), the **District** shall exercise political and administrative authority in the District, provide guidance, give direction to, and supervise the other administrative authorities in the District.

Among the functions of the District Assembly are to;

- a. be responsible for the overall development of the district
- b. promote local economic development
- c. formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district
- d. promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
- e. initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide District works and services in the district;
- f. be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
- g. in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district
- h. initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment
- i. execute approved development plans for the district;
- j. guide, encourage and support sub-district local structures, public agencies and local communities to perform their functions in the execution of approved development plans;
- k. initiate and encourage joint participation with other persons or bodies to execute approved development plans;
- l. promote or encourage other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans;
- m. monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the development of the district and national economy in accordance with government policy.
- n. co-ordinate, integrate and harmonise the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the district and other development programmes promoted or carried out by Ministries, Departments, public corporations and other statutory bodies and non-governmental organisations in the district.

The Legislative Instrument 1848, 2007 that established the Upper Denkyira West District Assembly also provided for the performance of Eighty-Five (85) other functions in addition to the general functions of Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assemblies in Ghana indicated in the Local Governance Act, 2016.

1.7. Performance Review

The Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936 Section 12 (3) (a) and (b) stipulate that the District is responsible for the overall development of the District. It is also responsible for the formulation of programmes and strategies for efficient and effective mobilisation and utilisation of human, material and financial resources to improve upon the quality of life of the people in the District. Under the GSGDA II, the Upper Denkyira West District prepared a plan to cover the period 2014-2017 to guide its developmental agenda.

The focus of this section was to assess the extent of implementation of the planned programmes, projects and activities in the DMTDP 2014 – 2017 and identify the various factors that contributed to the success or otherwise of the plan and articulate approaches that will enhance the effective implementation of succeeding plans.

1.7.1 Performance review Matrix of UDWDA, 2014 - 2017

The performance review matrix, Table 1.1 presents the general performance of all the programmes and projects over the four-year implementation period. It covers how each activity fared over each of the year under the thematic areas. The activities were outlined in line with their baseline data, the set target for the year (s) and matched up against their actual achievements for the year. This gives clear interpretation on the implementation status which may be;

- (i) Fully implemented;
- (ii) On-going (indicating the level of implementation);
- (iii) Started but abandoned (indicating level of implementation);
- (iv) Suspended (indicating whether started at all and level of implementation);
- (v) Not implemented; and
- (vi) Implemented but not in the MTDP

Table 1.1: Performance of the Upper Denkyira West DA, 2014 to 2017

Period	Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector						
	Policy Objective: Ensure job creation and value addition through promotion of Local Economic Development						
	Program mes	Sub-progra mme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Private Sector Development,				
			Promote Local Economic development by training 10 SME entrepreneurs	0	10 Entrepreneurs' trained	0	Not implemented
			Growth and development of MSMEs				
			Establish data base on SMEs	0	100%	10%	On-going (field staff trained)
			Register and license all mining activities	20%	100%	30%	On-going (Most companies which visible to the assembly had been registered)
			Industrial Development				
		Facilitate development of Tourism related services	0	10 service providers trained	0	Not implemented	
2015			Private Sector Development,				
			Promote Local Economic development	0	10 Entrepreneurs' trained	0	Not implemented
			Establish Economic Development Committee	0	1	1 LED committee established	Fully implemented
			Organize workshop for financial institutions to give credit facility to businesses in the District	1	4 Workshops	1	Not fully implemented
			Organize consultation meetings with financial institutions to open branches in the District.	0	4 meetings	1	Not fully implemented
			Facilitating the establishment of Oil palm, processing centres	0	100%	15%	Started but abandoned (feasibility studies carried out)
			Growth and development of MSMEs				
			Establish data base on SMEs	0	100%	50%	On-going data on SMEs in the district capital captured
		Establish Cooperative Union and Business Advisory Centre	0	1 BAC established	0%	Not implemented	

		Organize Business Forums for SMEs on packaging and marketing of produce and products	0	4	0%	Not implemented
		Industrial Development				
		Register and license all mining activities	20	100%	40%	On-going Taskforce established to apprehend unregistered mining company thus coercing them to register
		Creation of Gold extraction centre	0	1	0%	Not implemented
		Developing the Tourism Industry				
		Develop tourism centres and potentials	0	0	1 Tourist developed site	Not implemented
		Facilitate development of local festivals	0	1	35%	Started but abandoned (General Assembly approval given pending further action)
2016		Private Sector Development,				
		Rehabilitate abandoned oil palm mill	0	1	0	Not implemented
		Organize workshop for financial institutions to give credit facility to businesses in the District	0	4	0%	Not implemented
		Organize consultation meetings with financial institutions to open branches in the District	0	4 meetings	2	On-going (Consultation with the financial institution in progress)
		Facilitating the rehabilitation of abandoned Palm oil mill	0	0	0%	Not implemented
		Link SMEs (small and medium scale enterprises) to Financial Institutions	15%	20%	0%	Not implemented
		Growth and development of MSMEs				
		Establish data base on SMEs	0	5%	30%	Started but abandoned (At the data collection stage)
		Establish Cooperative Union and Business Advisory Centre	0	1	0%	Not implemented
		Organize Business Forums for SMEs on packaging and marketing of produce and products	0	10	0%	Not implemented
		Industrial Development				

		Register and license all mining activities	0	10%	60%	On-going started in the previous year continues to apprehend and register unregistered small scale miners across the district
		Organize Investment Forum	0	15%	0%	Not implemented
		Creation of Gold extraction centre	0	1	0%	Not implemented
		Developing the Tourism Industry				
		Develop tourism centres and potentials	0	1	0%	Not implemented
		Organize mini trade fairs in the District	0	1	0%	Not implemented
		Facilitate development of local festivals	0	6	25%	Started not abandon (At consultative Stage
		Create Desk Office for Tourism Development	0	1	0%	Not implemented
2017		Private Sector Development				
		Promote Local Economic development by training 10 SMEs	0	10	0	Not implemented
		Rehabilitate the abandoned palm oil mill	0	1	0	Not implemented
		Link SMEs (small and medium scale enterprises) to Financial Institutions	0	0	0	Not implemented
		Growth and development of MSMEs				
		Establish data base on SMEs	0	10%		Not implemented
		Industrial Development				
		Register and license all mining activities	20%	20%	0%	Not implemented
		Organize Investment Forum	0	4	0%	Not implemented
		Develop tourism centres and potentials	0	0		
		Organize mini trade fairs in the District	0	4	0%	Not implemented
	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Transformation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management					
	Policy Objective: Make agricultural production and productivity attractive to propel the economic growth of the District					

2014			Job Creation				
			Train 200 farmers to improve their knowledge on in-breeding among farm animals	0	200 farmers	75%	Not fully implemented
			Encourage youth in Agric projects in communities (snail rearing, beekeeping, grasscutter rearing)	0	20 youth	100%	Fully implemented
			Agriculture Productivity				
			Increasing use of improved varieties of crops and animals for farmers	15%	10%	50%	On-going but not able to meet the target due to inadequate finances
			Sensitize farmers in 50 communities annually	0	50 communities	50%	Not fully implemented
			Organize farmers day celebrations	0	1 durbar on farmers day	100%	Fully implemented
			Provide extension services to reach farmers in crop and animal production	0	100 farmer	100%	Fully implemented
			Provide veterinary treatment & prophylaxis in animal health	0	Vaccination of farm animal in the district	50%	Not fully implemented
			Demonstrate & teach good agronomic practices.	0	30 farmers	30%	Fully implemented
			Provide demonstration farms for Agric students	0	2 farmers	0	Fully implemented
			Agriculture Competitiveness and Integration into Domestic and International Markets				
			Organize 20 CBOs, FBOs to access credits/ loans from financial institutions	0	5%	50%	CBO's, FBO's formed and are in the process of acquiring loan .
			Complete const. of Market Stalls	0	3 market stalls	0	Not implemented
			Sustainable Natural Resource Management				
			Undertake tree-planting exercise to reclaim degraded land	0	10 mining sites	0	Not implemented
			Enforce bye-laws on forest and land resources.	0	Across the district	50%	On-going

		Educate communities on land conservation methods	0	2 training programmes	100%	Fully implemented
		Organize education on the need for protection of water bodies.	0	5 workshops	50%	Not fully implemented
		Enforce compliance of relevant regulations and guidelines on small scale mining	0	All mining companies in the district	50%	On-going
		Rehabilitation of degraded forest(Amenase)	0	One forest site	50%	On-going
2015		Job Creation				
		Train 50 farmers to improve their knowledge on in-breeding among farm animals	0	50 farmers	100%	Fully implemented
		Encourage youth in Agric projects in communities (snail rearing, beekeeping, grasscutter rearing)	0	20 youth	100%	Fully implemented
		Agriculture Productivity				
		Increasing use of improved varieties of crops and animals for farmers	0	All registered farmers in the district	100%	Fully implemented
		Sensitize farmers in 50 communities	0	50 communities	50%	On-going
		Organize farmers day celebrations	0	1 farmers day celebration in the district	100%	Fully implemented
		Provide extension services to reach farmers in crop and animal production	0	All registered farmers in the district	50%	Not fully implemented
		Provide veterinary treatment & prophylaxis in animal health	0	All farms in the district	50%	Not fully implemented
		Demonstrate & teach good agronomic practices	0	50 farmers	50%	Not fully implemented
		Provide demonstration farms for Agric students	0	2 farms	100%	Fully implemented
		Agriculture Competitiveness and Integration into Domestic and International Markets				
	Organize 20 CBOs, FBOs to access credits/ loans from financial institutions	0	20 CBOs, FBOs	50%	On-going	

		Construction of Market Stores/Stalls/Sheds (Abora, Diaso, Ayanfuri, Subin)	0	4 market stalls	0	Not implemented
		Sustainable Natural Resource Management				
		Undertake tree-planting exercise to reclaim degraded land	0	5 mining sites	0	Not implemented
		Enforce bye-laws on forest and land resources	0	Across the district	45%	On-going
		Educate communities on land conservation methods	0	4 training workshop	50%	Not fully implemented
		Organize education on the need for protection of water bodies	0	5 training programmes	75%	Not fully implemented
		Rehabilitation of degraded forest (Amobaka)	0	1 forest reserve	0	Not implemented
2016		Job Creation				
		Train 200 farmers to improve their knowledge on in-breeding among farm animals farm animals	0	200 farmers	75%	Not fully implemented
		Encourage youth in Agric projects in communities (snail rearing, beekeeping, grasscutter rearing)	0	25 youth	45%	Not fully implemented
		Agriculture Productivity				
		Increasing use of improved varieties of crops and animals for farmers	0	All registered farmers in the district	100%	Fully implemented
		Sensitize farmers in 50 communities	0	50 communities	50%	Not fully implemented
		Organize farmers day celebrations	0	1 farmers' day celebration	100%	Fully implemented
		Provide extension services to reach farmers in crop and animal production	0	All registered farmers across the district	45%	Not fully implemented
		Provide veterinary treatment & prophylaxis in animal health	0	All farms in the district	20%	Not fully implemented
		Demonstrate & teach good agronomic practices.	0	All registered farmers in the district	100%	Fully implemented
		Provide demonstration farms for Agric students	0	2 farms	100%	Fully implemented

		Agriculture Competitiveness and Integration into Domestic and International Markets				
		Organize 20 CBOs, FBOs to access credits/ loans from financial institutions	0	20 CBOs, FBOs	70%	On-going
		Complete const. of Market Stalls (Abora,Diaso,Ayanfuri,Subin	0	5 market stalls	0	Not implemented
		Sustainable Natural Resource Management				
		Undertake tree-planting exercise to reclaim degraded land	0	5 mining sites	0	Not implemented
		Enforce bye-laws on forest and land resources.	0	Across the district	0	Not implemented
		Educate communities on land conservation methods	0	3 education programmes	0	Not implemented
		Organize education on the need for protection of water bodies.	0	2 education programmes	100%	Fully implemented
		Rehabilitation of degraded forest (Amobaka)	0	1 forest reserve	20%	Started but Abandoned at consultation stage
2017		Job Creation				
		Train 200 farmers to improve their knowledge on in-breeding among farm animals farm animals	0	200 farmers	25%	On-going
		Encourage youth in Agric projects in communities (snail rearing, beekeeping, grasscutter rearing)	0	30 youth	0	Not implemented
		Agriculture Productivity				
		Increasing use of improved varieties of crops and animals for farmers	0	All registered farmers across the district	0	Not implemented
		Sensitize farmers in 50 communities	0	50 communities	0	Not implemented
		Organize farmers day celebrations	0	1 farmers day celebration	0	Not implemented
		Provide extension services to reach farmers in crop and animal production	0	All registered farmers in the district	0	Not implemented
		Provide veterinary treatment & prophylaxis in animal health	0	All farms in the district	0	Not implemented
		Demonstrate & teach good agronomic practices.	0	All registered farmers in the	0	Not implemented

				district		
			Provide demonstration farms for Agric students			
			Agriculture Competitiveness and Integration into Domestic and International Markets			
			Organize 20 CBOs, FBOs to access credits/ loans from financial institutions	0	20 CBOs, FBOs	0
			Complete const. of Market Stalls(Abora, Diaso, Ayanfuri, Subin)	0	4 market stalls	0
			Sustainable Natural Resource Management			
			Undertake tree-planting exercise to reclaim degraded land	0	10 mining sites	0
			Enforce bye-laws on forest and land resources.	0	Across the district	0
			Organize education on the need for protection of water bodies.	0	4 education programmes	0
			Rehabilitation of degraded forest (Amobaka)	0	1 forest	0
			Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development			
			Policy Objective: Create enabling environment for human settlement			
2014			Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air Transport			

		Reshaping of feeder roads (100kms) [Diaso – Amenase (6.6km) Asuadei- Adeade (2.3km) Agona –Port – Amoaman (16.5km) Dankwakrom-Aniantentem (3.95km) Gyaman – Fobinso (2.6km) Nkwanta – Nyameadom (10.3km) Nkroful Junction – Adaboi (5.2km) Ayanfuri – Achiase (3.2km) Brofoyedur-Oda (4.1km)]	0	100km	50	Not fully implemented
		Completion of Culvert(gutters) [Districtwide]	0	2	2	Fully implemented
Information Communication Technology Development						
		Completion of community ICT centre with ancillary facilities (Diaso)	0	1	0	Not implemented
		Completion of community ICT centre with ancillary facilities (Asuadei)	0	0	0	Not implemented
		Provision of computers and furniture to furnish ICT centres in schools and communities (Districtwide)	0	0	0	Not implemented
		Organize capacity building for ICT Instructors Annually	0	1 training workshop	100%	Fully implemented
		Undertake field monitoring and	0	4 times in a year	100%	Fully implemented

		supervision of ICT centres annually				
		Wired and wireless basic internet access and local area network system and accessories	0	3 communities	0	Not implemented
Rural Development and Management						
		Construction of 1no semi-detached bungalow for staff of assembly (Diaso)	0	0	0	Not implemented
		Procure 2no vehicles for the assembly (including one for M&E activities)[Diaso]	0	0	0	Not implemented
		Connect the District Assembly to the Piped Water Supply Scheme(Diaso)	0	0	0	Not implemented
Spatial/Land Use Planning and Management						
		Embark on massive education and sensitization on development control and the need to have building permit (Districtwide)	0	4	0	Not implemented
		Street Naming And Property Addressing System (Diaso, Ayanfuri, Nkotumso, Ntom, Denkyira Obuasi)	0	6 communities	0	Not implemented
		Provide proper layout for 2 communities in each Area Council. (Diaso, Ayanfuri, Nkotumso, Ntom, Denkyira Obuasi)	0	0	0	Not implemented
Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households						
		Extension of electricity to communities and in new settlements (District wide)	0	4 Communities	0	Not implemented
		Connection of electricity to communities that have no power (Adwenepaye, Aniantentem, Krodua, Nyameadom, Nipanikro, Debiasem, Aboaboso)	0	7 communities	0	Not implemented
		Provision of street lighting materials (bulbs etc) and bulbs(District wide)	0	7 Communities	7 communities provided with streets bulbs	Fully implemented

		Facilitate the procurement of Transformers (District wide)	0	7 communities	0	Not implemented
		Facilitate the provision of ECG sub-station (Diaso)	0	0	0	Not implemented
Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene						
		Construction of Bore Holes (District wide)	0	7 communities across the district	7	Fully implemented
		Formation of WSMTs in Communities.(District wide)	0	7communities	5	Not implemented
		Training of Bore Hole Area Mechanics.(District wide)	0	1	1	Fully implemented
		Support the DWST for effective functioning .(District wide)	0	Procure 1 computer	0	Not implemented
		Training of Household Latrine Artisans.(District wide)	0	5 Artisans	5	Not fully implemented
		Facilitate the provision of small town water system in communities (Dominase-Abora, Subin-Afiefiso-Akwaboso)	0	2no. 2 small town water system connected to surrounding communities	20%	On-going
		Support For CWSA Programmes & Projects (Counterpart funding)	0	GH\$1,682.00	100%	Full implemented
		Organize in service training for WSMTs Committees	0	10 communities in the district	0	Not implemented
		Monitoring of water facilities and activities by WSMTs	0	7 small Town water system in the district	7	Fully implemented
		Operations of Community Water and Sanitation (District project Coordinating Team meetings)	0	Financial support	50%	Not fully implemented
		Data collection on Water and Sanitation facilities	0	All the water facilities across the district	0	Not implemented
Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene						

		Procurement of refuse containers for placement in (15) communities	0	60 containers	0	Not implemented
		Facilitate construction of Household toilets,	0	0	0	Not implemented
		Acquisition of Final Disposal Sites	0	0	0	Not implemented
		Create environmental and Sanitation awareness Provision of Public Toilet Facilities	0	10 communities	5	Not fully implemented
		Completion of Institutional KVIP (Dankwakrom, Wampam)	0	2 schools	0	Not fully implemented
		Complete the construction of Institutional KVIP (Ayanfuri, Besease, Nkroful)	0	3schools	100%	Fully implemented
		Completion of 4no-Public latrine(Diaso)	0	4 public Latrine	50%	Not fully implemented
		Implementation of CLTS programme	0	Trigger communities 5	5 communities triggered	Fully implemented
		Waste Management & Fumigation	0	4	4	Fully implemented
		Sensitize 25no. communities on hygiene & sanitation	0	25 communities	10 communities sensitized	Not fully implemented
		Procurement of sanitary tools, materials and chemicals	0	20 sanitation tools and chemical procured	20 sanitation tools and chemical procured	Fully implemented
		Construct animal Pen(Diaso)	0	1	1	Fully implemented
2015		Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air Transport				

		Reshaping of feeder roads (100kms) Brofoyedur-Oda (4.1km) Aburi – Mpeasem 2.5km) Nwantanum – Subin road (12km)	0	100km	70km feeder roads reshaped	Not fully implemented
		Construction of Ayanfuri – Asawinso road (52km)	0	52km asphalted road		On-going at the various stages of completion
Information Communication Technology Development						
		Completion of Community Library with ancillary facilities (Diaso)	0	1	0	Not implemented
		Completion of community ICT centre with ancillary facilities (Asuadei)	0	1	0	Not implemented
Rural Development and Management						
		Completion of 1no semi-detached bungalow for staff of assembly (Diaso)	0	1no semi-detached bungalow	0	Not implemented
		Procure 1no vehicles for the assembly	0	1	0	Not implemented
		Connect the District Assembly to the Piped Water Supply Scheme	0	1	1District assembly structure connected to the water scheme	Not implemented
Spatial/Land Use Planning and Management						
		Provision for Street Naming And Property Addressing System Diaso, Ayanfuri, Nkotumso, Ntom, Denkyira Obuasi	0	6 communities	6 Communities provided without street bulbs	Fully implemented
		Provide proper layout for 2 communities in each Area Council. (2 Communities in 3 Area Councils)	0	6 communities across the district	0	Not implemented
Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households						

		Connection of electricity to communities that have no power (Adwenepaye, Aniantentem, Krodua, Nyameadom, Nipanikro, Debiasem, Aboaboso)	0	7 communities	0	Not implemented
		Provision for extension and rehabilitation of street lights	0	5 communities	3	Not fully implemented
Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene						
		Construction of Bore Holes (Installation of pumps)	0	7 boreholes constructed across the district	7 boreholes	Fully implemented
		Drilling boreholes in selected communities	0	5 boreholes	5boreholes drilled in selected communities across the district	Not implemented
		Formation of WSMTs in Communities	0	5 WSMTs formed in the district	0	Not implemented
		Training of Bore Holes Area Mechanics	0	1	100%	Fully implemented
		Support the DWST for effective functioning	0	Provide vehicle and fuel for monitoring purposes	100%	Fully implemented
		Completion of the construction of small town water system in communities(Dominase-Abora-Breman, Subin-Afiefiso-Akwaboso)	0	2 small town water system	2	Fully implemented
		Support For CWSA Programmes & Projects (Counterpart funding)	0	Gh\$50,000.00	100%	Fully implemented
		Organize in service training for WSMTs Committees	0	2 training workshops	1	Not fully implemented
		Monitoring of water facilities and activities by WSMTs	0	7 small town water system	7	Fully implemented
		Operations of Community Water and Sanitation (District project Coordinating Team meetings)	0	4 meeting	0	Not implemented
Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene						
		Procurement of refuse containers for placement in (15) communities (Nkotumso , Gyaman , Ayanfuri , Abora , Besease, Anwianwia , Asuadei,	0	60 Containers	60	Fully implemented

		Ntom , Amobaka, Diaso)				
		Facilitate construction of Household toilets,	0	20 household latrine	0	Not implemented
		Acquisition of Final Disposal Sites	0	1 site	0	Not implemented
		Create environmental and Sanitation awareness	0	20 communities across the district	10	Not fully implemented
		Completion of Institutional KVIP (Dankwakrom, Wampam)	0	2 institutions	2 institutional latrine completed	Fully implemented
		Complete the construction of Institutional KVIP(Ayanfuri, Besease, Nkroful)	0	3 institutions	3 institutional latrine completed	Fully implemented
		Implementation of CLTS programme	0	Trigger 3 communities	3 communities triggered	Fully implemented
		Implementation of CLTS programme				
		Procurement of sanitary tools, materials and chemicals	0	20 tools and chemicals	20 tools and chemicals procured	Fully implemented
		Clear all piled up Refuse dump sites	0	3 refuse dumps	3 dump sites cleared	Fully implemented
		Provide refuse disposal equipment (low refuse skip truck)	0	1	0	Not implemented
		Provide 10 institutional incinerators (Ntom DA JHS, Nkotumso DA JHS, Nkwanta, D. Obuasi Cath. JHS etc)	0	10 institutional incinerator	0	Not implemented
		Provide other logistics such as wheel barrows, dust bins	0	20 logistics	20 logistics purchased	Fully implemented
		Fuel allocation to waste management department	0	100 gallons of fuels	100 gallons of fuels provided	Fully implemented
		Provide public latrines (Diaso, Ntom, Maudaso)	0	3 communities	0	Not implemented
		Procure a 1no. Cesspit emptier	0	1	0	Not implemented

			Training of Household Latrine Artisans	0	10 Artisans	5 Artisan trained	Not fully implemented
2016			Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air Transport				
			Reshaping of feeder roads (100kms) Diaso – Amenase (6.6km) Asuadei- Adeade (2.3km) Agona –Port – Amoaman (16.5km)	0	100km	100km feeder roads reshaped	Fully implemented
			Completion of Culverts (gutters)	0	3 culverts	3 culverts constructed	Fully implemented
			Information Communication Technology Development				
			Completion of Community Library with ancillary facilities (Diaso)	0	1	0	Not implemented
			Completion of community ICT centre with ancillary facilities (Asuadei)	0	1	0	Not implemented
			Provision of computers and furniture to furnish ICT centres in schools and communities (District wide)	0	10 schools	0	Not implemented
			Organize capacity building for ICT Instructors Annually (District wide)	0	2 training programmes	100%	Fully implemented
			Undertake field monitoring and supervision of ICT centres annually (District wide)	0	4 times in a year	100%	Fully implemented
			Wired and wireless basic internet access and local area network system and accessories (District wide)	0	5 communities	0	Not implemented
Rural Development and Management							

		Completion of 1no semi-detached bungalow for staff of assembly(Diaso)	0	1 semi-detached bungalow	0	Not implemented
		Procure 2no vehicles for the assembly (including one for M&E activities)	0	2 Vehicles	0	Not implemented
		Embark on massive education and sensitization on development control and the need to have building permit	0	4 communities	2 communities engagement held	Not fully implemented
		Street Naming And Property Addressing System (Diaso, Ayanfuri, Nkotumso, Ntom, Denkyira Obuasi)	0	6 communities	0	Not implemented
		Provide proper layout for 2 communities in each Area Council	0	6 communities	0	Not implemented
Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households						
		Connection of electricity to communities that have no power(Adwenepaye, Aniantentem, Krodua, Nyameadom, Nipanikro, Debiasem, Aboaboso)	0	7 communities	0	Not implemented
		Provision of street lighting materials (bulbs etc) and bulbs	0	8 communities	8 communities provided with bulbs	Fully implemented
		Facilitate the procurement of Transformers	0	1	1	Fully implemented
		Facilitate the provision of ECG sub-station (Diaso)	0	0	0	Not implemented
Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene						
		Construction of Bore Holes	0	9 boreholes	9 boreholes constructed	Fully implemented
		Formation of WSMTs in Communities	0	3 communities	0	Not implemented
		Support the DWST for effective functioning	0	Vehicle and 20 gallons of fuel	0	Not implemented
		Support For CWSA Programmes & Projects (Counterpart funding)	0	30,000.00	100%	Fully implemented

		Support DWST activities on CWSA programmes		Financial support them	0	Not fully implemented
		Organize in service training for WSMTs Committees	0	5 communities	0	Not implemented
		Monitoring of water facilities and activities by WSMTs	0	7 small towns water system	0	Not implemented
		Operations of Community Water and Sanitation (District project Coordinating Team meetings)	0	4	0	Not implemented
		Data collection on Water and Sanitation facilities	0	All water and sanitation facilities in the district	0	Not implemented
Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene						
		Facilitate construction of Household toilets,	0	10 households	0	Not implemented
		Acquisition of Final Disposal Sites	0	1 site	1	Fully implemented
		Create environmental and Sanitation awareness	0	12 communities	9 communities sensitised	Not fully implemented
		Provision of Public Toilet Facilities	0	5 public toilet	5 public toilet commenced	On-going at various level of completion (50%)
		Completion of 4no-Public latrine(Diaso)	0	4 public latrines	0	Not implemented
		Implementation of CLTS programme	0	10 communities	50%	All ten communities has been triggered
		Waste Management & Fumigation	0	4 dumping sites	4	Fully implemented
		Sensitize 25no. communities on hygiene & sanitation	0	25 communities	0	Not implemented
		Procurement of sanitary tools, materials and chemicals	0	60 sanitary tools, materials and chemicals procured	100%	Fully implemented
		Clear all piled up Refuse dump sites	0	5 sites	5 sites cleared	Fully implemented
		Provide refuse disposal equipment (low refuse skip truck)	0	1(low refuse skip truck)	100%	Fully implemented
		Provide 10 institutional incinerators	0	10 institutional incinerator	0	Not implemented
		Provide other logistics such as	0	50 logistics	50 logistics	Fully implemented

		wheel barrows, dust bins,		provided		
		Fuel allocation to waste management department	0	100 gallons of fuel	100%	Fully implemented
		Procure a 1no. Cesspit emptier	0	1 cesspit emptier	0	Not implemented
		Training of Household Latrine Artisans	0	4 Artisans	0	Not implemented
2017		Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air Transport				
		Reshaping of feeder roads (100kms) [Diaso – Amenase (6.6km) Asuadei- Adeade (2.3km) Agona –Port – Amoaman (16.5km) Dankwakrom-Aniantentem (3.95km) Gyaman – Fobinso (2.6km) Nkwanta – Nyameadom (10.3km) Nkroful Junction – Adaboi (5.2km) Ayanfuri – Achiase (3.2km)	0	100km	40km	Not implemented
		Completion of Culverts (gutters)	0	4 culverts	0	Not implemented
		Information Communication Technology Development				
		Provision of computers and furniture to furnish ICT centres in schools and communities	0	6 schools	0	Not implemented
		Organize capacity building for ICT Instructors Annually	0	10 teachers	0	Not implemented
		Undertake field monitoring and supervision of ICT centres annually	0	4	0	Not implemented
		Rural Development and Management				
		Completion of 1no semi-detached bungalow for staff of assembly(Diaso)	0	1 semi-detached bungalow constructed	0	Not implemented
		Spatial/Land Use Planning and Management				

		Embark on massive education and sensitization on development control and the need to have building permit	0	4 community meetings	0	Not implemented
		Street Naming And Property Addressing System	0	4 communities	0	Not implemented
		Provide proper layout for 2 communities in each Area Council	0	6 communities in the district	0	Not implemented
Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households						
		Connection of electricity to communities that have no power (Adwenepaye, Aniantentem, Krodua, Nyameadom, Nipanikro, Debiasem, Aboaboso)	0	7communities	0	Not implemented
		Provision of street lighting materials (bulbs etc) and bulbs	0	8 communities	0	Not implemented
		Facilitate the procurement of Transformers	0	7 communities	0	Not implemented
		Facilitate the provision of ECG sub-station	0	1 sub-station	0	Not implemented
Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene						
		Construction of Bore Holes	0	5communities	0	Not implemented
		Formation of WSMTs in Communities	0	6 communities	0	Not implemented
		Support the DWST for effective functioning	0	Purchase office equipment	0	Not implemented
		Support For CWSA Programmes & Projects (Counterpart funding)	0	Will be determined by the contract sum	0	Not implemented
		Support DWST activities on CWSA programmes	0	Give financial support	0	Not implemented
		Organize in service training for WSMTs Committees	0	5 communities	0	Not implemented
		Monitoring of water facilities and activities by WSMTs	0	4 times in the year	0	Not implemented
		Operations of Community Water and Sanitation (District project Coordinating Team meetings)	0	Support them with vehicles and 20 gallons of fuel	0	Not implemented

Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene						
		Facilitate construction of Household toilets,	0	20 households	0	Not implemented
		Create environmental and Sanitation awareness	0	16 communities	0	Not implemented
		Provision of Public Toilet Facilities	0	4 public latrine constructed	0	Not implemented
		Completion of 4no-Public latrine	0	4 public latrines	0	Not implemented
		Implementation of CLTS programme	0	6 communities	0	Not implemented
		Waste Management & Fumigation	0	8 dumping sites	0	Not implemented
		Sensitize 25no. communities on hygiene & sanitation	0	12 communities	0	Not implemented
		Procurement of sanitary tools, materials and chemicals	0	20 sanitary tools, materials and chemicals	0	Not implemented
		Clear all piled up Refuse dump sites	0	5 communities	0	Not implemented
		Provide 10 institutional incinerators	0	10 institutions	0	Not implemented
		Provide other logistics such as wheel barrows, dust bins,	0	20 logistics	100%	Fully implemented
		Fuel allocation to waste management department	0	100 gallons	25%	On--going
		Procure a 1no. Cesspit emptier	0	1Cesspit emptier	0	Not implement
		Training of Household Latrine Artisans	0	4 artisans	0	Not implemented
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment						
Policy Objective: Improve the human capacity as a basis for sustainable increase in productivity and employment						
2014		Construction of 3No 3-unit block for JHS Schools (with furniture) Nkotumso, Brofoyedur D/A, Jameso Nkwanta	0	3no 3-unit blocks	100%	Fully implemented
		Construction of 1no. 3-unit Teachers bungalows (Diaso)	0	3-unit teachers bungalow	100%	Fully implemented
		Construction of 1no SHS classroom block	0	1noSHS classroom block	0	Not implemented

		Provision of financial assistance to students	0	8 students	0	Fully implemented
		Completion of Community Library(Asuadei)	0	1community library	0	Not implemented
		Provision of learning materials	0			
		Support for my First Day at School	0	Organised my first day at school	1	Fully implemented
		Support for Best Teachers Award	0	Organised best Teachers Award	0	Not implemented
		Provision of scholarship to Teacher trainees	0	6 teacher trainees sponsored	6 teacher trainees sponsored	Fully implemented
		Support to SHS/Technical/Vocational Students	0	10 SHS/Technical/Vocational Students	3SHS students sponsored	Not fully implemented
		Support students of Tertiary institutions financially	0	4 tertiary students	2 tertiary students supported	Not fully implemented
		Support for Nurses/Health Trainees financially	0	4 health trainees	3 health trainees supported	Not fully implemented
		Support for Cultural Activities	0	Organised 1 cultural durbar	0	Not implemented
		Support schools Sports Competition	0	Organised 1 sport competition in each circuit	100%	Fully implemented
		Promote Science, Technology and Maths education at all levels	0	Sponsor 2 teachers each in math, science and ICT at basic and SHS level	0	Not implemented
		Organise Community Entry training for staff of NFE unit	0	1 training workshops	0	Not implemented
		Recruit Facilitators NFE unit	0	2 facilitators	0	Not implemented
		Train Facilitators	0	1 training workshops	0	Not implemented
		Conduct Supervision Exercise	0	4 supervisions	4 supervision exercise conducted	Fully implemented
		Conduct In-Service Training	0	4 In-service training	4 In-service training	Fully implemented
		Maintain Non-Formal Official Motorbikes	0	4 motorbike	0	Not implemented
		Organise District Facilitators and Learners Competition	0	1 facilitators' competition	0	Not implemented
		Celebrate National Literacy Day	0	1 durbar organised	0	Not implemented

		Conduct feasibility studies on income generating activity	0	1 feasibility	0	Not implemented
		Rehabilitate 3 existing school blocks	0	3schools	3 school rehabilitated	Fully implemented
		Construct 6no 3-unit classroom blocks (Bethlehem, Ntom, Diaso, Jameso Nkwanta, Betenase,)	0	6no 3-unit classroom blocks	3no 3unit classroom block constructed	Not fully implemented those which were started were abandoned
		Construct 1no 6-unit classroom block (Mensahkrom)	0	1no 6unit classroom block	0	Not implemented
		Construct 2no. 2-unit Classroom block (Adwenepaye, Aboaboso)	0	2no 2unit classroom block	0	Not implemented
		Provide furniture to schools/Dual Desks to school	0	100 dual desk furniture	0	Not implemented
		Construct district's football park	0	Football park constructed	0	abandoned
		Provide sport equipment	0	2 schools provided with sports kits	2	Fully implemented
		Conduct sensitization among stakeholders on girl Child education	0	4 fora	4	Fully implemented
		Procure of 10no. Computers and accessories for Diaso Senior High School	0	10 computers	0	Not implemented
		Organise capacity building programmes for staff of the assembly and its departments annually	0	1 capacity building	1	Fully implemented
		Human Capital Development				
		Organize skill development programmes forArtisans	0	2 workshops	0	Not implemented
		Monitoring and supervising of training beneficiaries	0	4 monitoring	0	Not implemented
		Building the capacity of the service providers	0	2 workshops	0	Not implemented
		Identify and register the unemployed youth.	0	200 youths	0	Not implemented
		Organize training for the Youth on employable skills.	0	4 workshops	0	Not implemented
		Recruit the Youth into the	0	185 beneficiaries	0	Not implemented

			GYEEDA programme					
			MP's financial support to Artisans/Students	0	8 students	100%	Fully implemented	
			Provide financial and logistical support for CBOs & NGOs	0	1NGO	0	Not implemented	
			Meet staff and Community Education Teaching Assistant module beneficiaries	0	4 meetings	50%	Not fully implemented 2 meetings were held within the period	
			Undertake monthly staff meeting	0	12 meeting	25%	Not fully implemented 4 meetings were held	
			Conduct monthly monitoring	0	12 supervisions	25%	Not fully implemented	
			Health					
			Construction of 3no CHPSCompounds(Amenase, Ampabena, Jameso Nkwanta)	0	3CHPS	0	Not implemented	
			Construction of District Health Management Team Office (Diaso)	0	1DMT	100%	Fully implemented	
			Upgrading of Health centres (Diaso)	0	1 health centre	0	Not implemented	
			Extension of electricity to CHPScompounds (Treposo, Asudei, Denkyira Obuasi)	0	3 CHPScompounds	0	Not implemented	
			Undertake awareness creation for communicable and non-communicable diseases bi-annually	0	4 meetings	100%	Fully implemented	
			Support for Immunization programmes annually	0	All immunisation in the year	100%	Fully implemented	
			Support for malaria prevention and control activities annually	0	1 malaria campaign	100%	Fully implemented	
			HIV/AIDS					
			Organize sensitization programmes for communities against stigmatization and discrimination of PLWHAS(HIV/AIDS)	0	1 sensitization each in 4 communities	100%	Fully implemented	
			Hold District Response Management Team Meeting	0	1 meeting	100%	Fully implemented	
			Hold District AIDS Sub-committee Meeting	0	1meeting	100%	Fully implemented	

		Organise Worlds HIV/AIDS Day Celebration	0	1 durbar	0	Not implemented
		Training of Community Health Nurses to monitor PLWHA	0	1 training session	100	Fully implemented
		Support HIV infected pregnant women to attend ARV centre	0	All HIV/AIDS pregnant women	100%	Fully implemented
		Conduct out-reach HIV Testing and Counselling in communities	0	1 out-reach programme	100%	Fully implemented
Sports Development						
		Procure sport kits for some selected schools	0	Sport kits supplied to 1 school in each circuit	0	Not implemented
		Support for sports festivals in the district	0	Organised 1 district sport festival	0	Not implemented
Child Development and Protection						
		Education and sensitization to improve child education and reduce child labour in communities in the District	0	5 communities	45%	Not fully implemented
		Expand the school-feeding programme	0	5 new schools	0	Not fully implemented
		Creation of awareness on the right of the vulnerable in seven communities- (3) area council level	0	7 communities	50%	Not fully implemented
The Aged						
		Organise an annual get-together Senior Citizen Day for the aged	0	1 annual get together party	0	Not fully implemented
The Youth						
		Provide employable skills training for out-of-school youth and graduates	0	2 training programmes	0	Not implemented
Poverty reduction and income inequalities						
		Registration of women traders in seven communities	0	100 traders	0	Not implemented
		Provision of capacity building for women in business	0	2 capacity building	0	Not implemented

		Organize training on protection and promotion of the rights of women in communities	0	2 training programmes	0	Not implemented
		Mobilization of registered women to form associations and supporting them to access credit facilities	0	7 associations	0	Not implemented
		Disability				
		Identify and organise the PWDS	0	PWDS association formed	100%	Fully implemented
		Provide a skill training programme for the empowerment of the PWDS	0	30 PWDS	0	Not implement
		Provide tools & equipment for their self sustenance	0	30 PWDS	0	Not implemented
		Population Management and Migration for National Development				
		Increase Family Planning services including adolescents/youth in schools and communities				
2015		Education				
		Construction of 4No 3-unit block for JHS Schools with ancillary facilities	0	4 no classroom blocks	0	100%
		Construction of 1no. 3-unit Teachers bungalows(Diaso)	0	1no.3-unit teachers bungalow	100%	Fully implemented
		Construction of 1no SHS classroom block(Diaso)	0	1no SHS classroom	0	Not implemented
		Rehabilitation/ Renovation of class rooms blocks(Ntom RC JHS)	0	1 JHS block	0	Not implemented
		Provision of financial assistance to students	0	10 students	50%	Not fully implemented
		Completion of Community Library (Asuadei.)	0	1 library complex	0	Abandoned
		Provision of learning materials	0	Supply 100 pieces	0	Not implemented

				of books		
		Support for my First Day at School	0	Supply books and other souvenirs to new entrants school pupils	100%	Fully implemented
		Support for Best Teachers Award	0	Institute district best teacher award in the district	0	Not implemented
		Provision of scholarship to Teacher trainees	0	Institute teacher trainee scholarship in the district	0	Not implemented
		Support to SHS/Technical/Vocational	0	4 students	100%	Fully implemented
		Support students of Tertiary institutions financially	0	4 students	30%	Not fully implemented
		Support for Nurses/Health Trainees financially	0	4 students	0	Not implemented
		Support for Cultural Activities	0	Organised 1 cultural durbar	0	Not implemented
		Support schools Sports Competition	0	Organised 1 sport competition in each circuit	0	Not implemented
		Promote Science, Technology and Maths education at all levels	0	Sponsor 2 teachers each in math, science and ICT at basic and SHS level	0	Not implemented
		Organise Community Entry	0	1 training workshops	0	Not implemented
		Recruit Facilitators	0	2 facilitators	0	Not implemented
		Conduct Supervision Exercise	0	4 supervisions	100%	Fully implemented
		Train Facilitators(Diaso)	0	1 training workshops	0	Not implemented
		Conduct In-Service Training (Diaso)	0	4 In-service training	0	Not implemented
		Maintain Non-Formal Official Motorbikes (Diaso)	0	4 motorbike	0	Not implemented
		Organise District Facilitators and Learners Competition(Diaso)	0	1 facilitators' competition	0	Not implemented
		Celebrate National Literacy Day (Diaso)	0	1 durbar organised	0	Not implemented
		Conduct feasibility studies on	0	1 feasibility	0	Not implemented

			income generating activity					
			Rehabilitate 3 existing school blocks	0	3 school blocks	100%	Fully implemented	
			Construct 6no 3-unit classroom blocks (Bethlehem, Ntom, Diaso, Jameso Nkwanta, Betenase,	0	6no 3unit classroom block	70%	Abandoned	
			Construct 1no 6-unit classroom blocks (Mensahkrom)	0	6 unit classroom block	0	Not implemented	
			Construct 2no. 2-unit Classroom block (Adwenepaye, Aboaboso)	0	2no 2unit classroom block	0	Not implemented	
			Provide furniture to schools/Dual Desks to school	0	40 dual furniture	0	Not implemented	
			Construct district's football park (Diaso)	0	1park	0	Not implemented	
			Provide sport equipment	0	Provide sport kits to 1 school each in every circuit	0	Not implemented	
			Conduct sensitization among stakeholders on girl Child education	0	6 communities	50%	Not fully implemented 3communities were educated	
			Procure of 10no. Computers and accessories for Diaso Senior High School	0	10 computers	0	Not implemented	
			Provide Dual and mono desks to selected schools	0	30 desks	0	Not implemented	
			Human Capital Development					
			Organise capacity building programmes for staff of the assembly and its departments annually	0	4 meetings	2 meetings	Not fully implemented	
			Organize skill development programmes forArtisans	0	4 programme	0	Not implemented	
			Monitoring and supervising of training beneficiaries	0	4 supervision	0	Not implemented	
			Building the capacity of the service providers	0	4 training sessions	0	Not implemented	

		Identify and register the unemployed youth.	0	50 youth	0	Not implemented
		Organize training for the Youth on employable skills.	0	50 youth	0	Not implemented
		Recruit the Youth into the GYEEDA programme	0	183 beneficiaries	100%	Fully implemented
		MP's financial support to Artisans/Students	0	10 artisans	0	Not implemented
		Provide financial and logistical support for CBOs & NGOs	0	4 groups	0	Not implemented
		Meet staff and Community Education Teaching Assistant module beneficiaries	0	2 meeting	100%	Fully implemented
		Undertake monthly staff meeting	0	12 meeting	25%	Not fully implemented
		Conduct monthly monitoring	0	12 monitoring	0	Not implemented
		Health				
		Construction of 3no CHPSCompounds(Amenase, Ampabena, Jameso Nkwanta)	0	3no CHPS	0	Not implemented
		Upgrading of Health centres (Diaso)	0	0	1health centre	Not implemented
		Extension of electricity to CHPScompounds	0	3CHIPS	100%	Fully implemented
		Undertake awareness creation for communicable and non-communicable diseases bi-annually	0	2 times in a year	100%	Fully implemented
		Support for Immunization programmes annually	0	All immunisation programme in the year	100%	Fully implemented
		HIV/AIDS				
		Support for malaria prevention and control activities annually	0	1 malaria programme	100%	Fully implemented
		Organize sensitization programmes for communities against stigmatization and discrimination of PLWHAS(HIV/AIDS)	0	2training programme	100%	Fully implemented
		Hold District Response	0	1 meeting	100%	Fully implemented

		Management Team Meeting (Diaso)				
		Hold District AIDS Sub-committee Meeting (Diaso)	0	1 meeting	100%	Fully implemented
		Organise Worlds HIV/AIDS Day Celebration(Diaso)	0	1 durbar	100%	Fully implemented
		Conduct out-reach HIV Testing and Counselling in communities (Diaso)	0	1 out-reach	100%	Fully implemented
Sports Development						
		Procure sport kits for some selected schools	0	4 schools	0	Not implemented
		Support for sports festivals in the district				
Child Development and Protection						
		Education and sensitization to improve child education and reduce child labour in communities in the District	0	4 communities	100%	Fully implemented
		Expand the school-feeding programme	0	4 schools	0	Not implemented
		Creation of awareness on the right of the vulnerable in seven communities in the (3) area council level	0	7 meetings	80%	Not fully implemented
The Aged						
		Organise an annual get-together Senior Citizen Day for the aged	0	1 get-together	0	Not implemented
The Youth						
		Provide employable skills training for out-of-school youth and graduates	0	3 training	0	Not implemented
Poverty reduction and income inequalities						
		Registration of women traders in seven communities	0	30 traders	0	Not implemented
		Provision of capacity building for women in business	0	2 training programmes	0	Not implemented

		Organize training on protection and promotion of the rights of women in communities	0	4 meeting	100%	Fully implemented
		Mobilization of registered women to form associations and supporting them to access credit facilities	0	2 associations	100%	Fully implemented
		Disability				
		Identify and organise the PWDS	0	1 association	100%	Fully implemented
		Provide a skill training programme for the empowerment of the PWDs	0	2 training programmes	100%	Fully implemented
		Provide tools & equipment for their self sustenance	0	10 PWDs	100%	Fully implemented
		Population Management and Migration for National Development				
		Increase Family Planning services including adolescents/youth in schools and communities	0	4 community engagement	100%	Fully implemented
2016		Education				
		Construction of 4No 2-unit KG for pupils with furniture (Aboaboso, Adwenepaye, Nkotumso, Brofoyedur, Aniantentem, Diaso RC)	0	4 KG blocks	30%	Not fully implemented 1 was fully completed 1(45%) completed
		Construction of No 6-unit block for Primary Schools (with furniture) [Mpeasem, Amoaman, Anwianwia Aniantentem, Aboaboso]	0	6no 6unit classroom block and 100piece of furniture	40%	Not fully implemented two school building completed and 100pieces of furniture supplied to selected schools across the district.0
		Construction of 12No 3-unit block for Schools (with furniture) Nkotumso, Brofoyedur D/A, Jameso Nkwanta, Wampam D/A, Nyameadom, Treposo, Fobinso, Dominase, Ntom, Mensahkrom., Adeade	0	12 unit classroom blocks	12	Fully implemented two of the schools were completed two were under construction at 45% complete
		Construction of 10no. 3-unit Teachers bungalows(Diaso, Agona Port, Ntom, Nkotumso,	0	1no.3units bungalows	1	Fully implemented

		Gyaman, Ayanfuri, Abora, Besease, Anwianwia, Subin)				
		Construction of 1no SHS classroom block (Diaso)	0	1classroom block	0	Not implemented
		Rehabilitation/ Renovation of class rooms blocks(Ntom RC JHS)	0	1 classroom block	1	Not implemented
		Provision of financial assistance to students	0	8students	100%	Fully implemented
		Completion of Community Library (Asuadei)	0	1 library	0	Abandoned
		Provision of learning materials	0	Assorted teaching materials	100%	Fully implement
		Support for my First Day at School	0	Provision of books and assorted souvenir newly admitted pupils	100%	Fully implemented
		Support for Best Teachers Award annually	0	Institute district teacher day award	0	Not implemented
		Support for Teacher Trainees financially	0	4students	100%	Fully implemented
		Provision of scholarship to Teacher trainees	0	Scholarship for trainee teachers	0	Not implemented
		Support to SHS/Technical/Vocational Students	0	6 students	30%	Not fully implemented
Human Capital Developmen						
		Organise capacity building programmes for staff of the assembly and its departments annually	0	2 capacity programme	50%	Not fully implemented
		Organize skill development programmes for Artisans	0	20 artisans	0	Not implemented
		Monitoring and supervising of training beneficiaries	0	2 supervisions	0	Not implemented
		Building the capacity of the service providers	0	2 training	0	Not implemented
		Identify and register the unemployed youth.	0	25 youth	0	Not implemented

		Organize training for the Youth on employable skills.	0	2 training	0	Not implemented
		Recruit the Youth into the GYEEDA programme	0	10 beneficiaries	100%	Fully implemented
		MP's financial support to Artisans/Students	0	10students	100%	Fully implemented
		Provide financial and logistical support for CBOs & NGOs	0	2	0	Not implemented
		Meet staff and Community Education Teaching Assistant module beneficiaries	0	2 meeting	100%	Fully implemented
		Undertake monthly staff meeting	0	12meetings	20%	Not fully implemented
		Conduct monthly monitoring	0	12 monitoring	35%	Not fully implemented
		Health				
		Construction of 5no CHPSCompounds (Amobaka, Modaso, Brofoyedur, Amoaman, Ampabena)	0	5CHPS	0	Not implemented
		Construction of Clinics in Area Councils (Nkotumso)	0	1 clinic	45%	On-going
		Upgrading of Health centres (DiasoHealth centre SubinHealth centre)	0	2 health centres	30%	Not fully implemented
		Construction of Staff quarters for Nurses and Senior staff (Diaso, Asuadei, Nkotumso)	0	3 staffs quarters	45%	On-going
		Undertake awareness creation for communicable and non-communicable diseases bi-annually	0	2 awareness campaigns	100%	On-going
		Support for Immunization programmes annually	0	All immunisation in the year	100%	Fully implemented
		Support for malaria prevention and control activities annually	0	2 out -reach	100%	Fully implemented
		Organize Immunization exercise against preventable diseases.	0	All children which are to be immunised	100%	Fully implemented
		Organise training for Health workers on Aids.	0	2 training	100%	Fully implemented
		Organise quarterly educational	0	6 campaign	100%	Fully implemented

		campaigns in communities on antenatal				
		Identify and Train 10 TBA's annually	0	10 persons	0	Not implemented
		Organise community sensitization meeting for 40 communities on the need to deliver at the health care	0	40communities	25%	Not fully implemented
		Provide incentives for mothers who deliver at the health facility	0	All expectant mothers	100%	Fully implemented
		Train 5no. midwives and support staff on the use of pantograph	0	5 persons	40%	Not fully implemented
		Submit regular and timely monthly midwifery returns to district	0	All health facilities in the district	100%	Fully implemented
		Conduct Monitoring and supervisory visits to maternity units in the district	0	4 supervisions	100%	Fully implemented
		Initiate community outreach programmes on ANC and PNC services	0	4communities	100%	Fully implemented
		Organise quarterly meeting with TBAs on the need to deliver at the Health facilities	0	All identified TBAs in the district	50%	Not fully implemented
		Train 20no. TBAs on recognition of signs and danger in pregnancy and during child birth	0	20 TBAs	0	Not implemented
		HIV/AIDS				
		Organize sensitization programmes for communities against stigmatization and discrimination of PLWHAS(HIV/AIDS)	0	4communities	100%	Fully implemented
		Hold District Response Management Team Meeting (Diaso)	0	1 meeting	100%	Fully implemented
		Hold District AIDS Sub-committee Meeting (Diaso)	0	1 meeting	100%	Fully implemented
		Organise Worlds HIV/AIDS Day Celebration (Diaso)	0	1 durbar	100%	Fully implemented
		Training of Community Health	0	2 training	100%	Fully implemented

		Nurses to monitor PLWHA (Diaso)				
		Support HIV infected pregnant women to attend ARV centre	0	All HIV/AIDS infected pregnant women	100%	Fully implemented
		Conduct out-reach HIV Testing and Counselling in communities	0	1 out-reach	100%	Fully implemented
		Sports Development				
		Procure sport kits for some selected schools	0	8 schools	0	Not implemented
		Support for sports festivals in the district	0	Celebrate sport festivals	0	Not implemented
		Poverty reduction and income inequalities				
		Education and sensitization to improve child education and reduce child labour in communities in the District	0	6communities	80	Not fully implemented
		Expand the school-feeding programme	0	4schools	0	Not implemented
		Population Management and Migration for National Development				
		Creation of awareness on the right of the vulnerable in seven (3) communities-area council level	0	7 communities	60	Not fully implemented
		Education				
2017		Education				
		Construction of 4No 2-unit KG for pupils with furniture(Nkotumso, Brofoyedur, Diaso RC)	0	4no.2unit classroom block	0	Not yet implemented
		Construction of No 6-unit block for Primary Schools (with furniture) (Mpeasem, 0Amoaman,Anwianwia Aniantentem, Aboaboso)	0	5no.6-unit	0	Not implemented

		Construction of 12No 3-unit block for Schools (with furniture) (Nkotumso, Brofoyedur D/A, Jameso Nkwanta, Wampam D/A, Nyameadom, Treposo, Fobinso, Dominase, Ntom, Mensahkrom., Adeade)	0	12no classroom	0	Not implemented
		Construction of 10no. 3-unit Teachers bungalows(Diaso, Agona Port, Ntom, Nkotumso, Gyaman, Ayanfuri, Abora, Besease, Anwianwia, Subin)	0	10no.3-unit classroom	0	Not implemented
		Provision of financial assistance to students	0	4 students	0	Not implemented
		Provision of learning materials				
		Support for my First Day at School	0	Supplied of books and assorted souvenirs to new admitted pupils	0	Not implemented
		Support for Best Teachers Award annually	0	Institute district best teachers award	0	Not implemented
		Support for Teacher Trainees financially	0	2 teacher trainees	0	Not implemented
		Provision of scholarship to Teacher trainees	0	Established sponsorship package of teachers	0	Not implemented
		Support to SHS/Technical/Vocational Students	0	4 students	0	Not implemented
		Human Capital Development				
		78.Organise capacity building programmes for staff of the assembly and its departments annually	0	2 capacity building programme	0	Not implemented

		Organize skill development programmes for Artisans	0	2 training programmes	0	Not implemented
		Monitoring and supervising of training beneficiaries	0	2 monitoring	0	Not implemented
		Building the capacity of the service providers	0	1 capacity building programme	0	Not implemented
		Identify and register the unemployed youth.	0	30 youth	0	Not implemented
		Organize training for the Youth on employable skills.	0	2 training programmes	0	Not implemented
		Recruit the Youth into the GYEEDA programme	0	50 beneficiaries	0	Not implemented
		MP's financial support to Artisans/Students	0	10 students	0	Not implemented
		Provide financial and logistical support for CBOs & NGOs	0	1 group	0	Not implemented
		Meet staff and Community Education Teaching Assistant module beneficiaries	0	2 meeting	0	Not implemented
		Undertake monthly staff meeting	0	12 meeting	Not implemented	Not implemented
		Conduct monthly monitoring	0	12 monitoring	0	Not implemented
		Health				
		Construction of 3no CHPSCompounds(Amobaka, Modaso, Brofoyedur, Amoaman, Ampabena)	0	3CHPS	0	Not implemented
		Construction of Clinics in Area Councils (Nkotumso)	0	1clinic	45%	On-going
		Upgrading of Health centres (Diaso Health centre Subin Health centre)	0	2 health centres	30%	On-going
		Construction of Staff quarters for Nurses and Senior staff (Diaso, Asuadei, Nkotumso)	0	3 quarters	45%	On-going
		Undertake awareness creation for communicable and non-communicable diseases bi-annually	0	2 awareness campaign	0	Not implemented
		Support for Immunization programmes annually	0	All immunisation the year	15%	On-going

		Support for malaria prevention and control activities annually	0	2 malaria programme in the year	0	Not implemented
		Organize Immunization exercise against preventable diseases.	0	All children who fall within the category	15%	Not implemented
		Organise training for Health on HIV/Aids.	0	10 health workers	0	Not implemented
		Organise quarterly educational campaigns in communities on antenatal	0	3 campaigns	0	Not implemented
		Identify and Train 10 TBA's annually	0	10 TBA	0	Not implemented
		Organise community sensitization meeting for 40 communities on the need to deliver at the health care	0	40 communities	0	Not implemented
		Provide incentives for mothers who deliver at the health facility	0	All expectant mothers	10%	Not implemented
		Train 5no. midwives and support staff on the use of pantograph	0	5 midwives	0	Not implemented
		Submit regular and timely monthly midwifery returns to district	0	12 returns	25%	On-going
		Conduct Monitoring and supervisory visits to maternity units in the district	0	4 monitoring	25%	On-going
		Initiate community outreach programmes on ANC and PNC services	0	2 out -reach	0	Not implemented
		Organise quarterly meeting with TBAs on the need to deliver at the Health facilities	0	4 meetings	0	Not implemented
		Train 20no. TBAs on recognition of signs and danger in pregnancy and during child birth	0	20 TBA	0	Not implemented
		HIV/AIDS				
		Organize sensitization programmes for communities against stigmatization and discrimination of PLWHAS(HIV/AIDS)	0	4 communities	0	Not implemented

		Hold District Response Management Team Meeting (Diaso)	0	1 meeting	0	Not implemented
		Hold District AIDS Sub-committee Meeting (Diaso)	0	1 meeting	0	Not implemented
		Organise Worlds HIV/AIDS Day Celebration (Diaso)	0	1 durbar	0	Not implemented
		Training of Community Health Nurses to monitor PLWHA	0	8 workers	0	Not implemented
		Support HIV infected pregnant women to attend ARV centre	0	All HIV/AIDS infected pregnant women	15%	On-going
		Conduct out-reach HIV Testing and Counselling in communities	0	1 out-reach	0	Not implemented
Sports Development						
		Procure sport kits for some selected schools	0	4 schools	0	Not implemented
		Support for sports festivals in the district	0	Organised sports festivals	0	Not implemented
Child Development and Protection						
		Expand the school-feeding programme	0	4 schools	0	Not implemented
		Creation of awareness on the right of the vulnerable in seven communities in the (3) area council level	0	7 communities	0	Not implemented
The Aged						
		Organise an annual get-together Senior Citizen Day for the aged	0	1 get-together	0	Not implemented
The Youth						
		Provide employable skills training for out-of-school youth and graduates	0	2 trainings	0	Not implemented
Poverty reduction and income inequalities						
		Registration of women traders in seven communities	0	30 traders	0	Not implemented
		Provision of capacity building for women in business	0	2 training	0	Not implemented

		Organize training on protection and promotion of the rights of women in communities	0	4 communities	0	Not implemented
		Mobilization and registered women to form associations and supporting them to access credit facilities	0	4 associations	0	Not implemented
Population Management and Migration for National Development						
		Increase Family Planning services including adolescents/youth in schools and communities	0	4 communities and 2schools	0	Not implemented
Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance						
Policy Objective: Ensure job creation and value addition through promotion of Local Economic Development						
2014		Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform				
		Provision of logistic for the Area Councils	0	3 area councils	0	Not implemented
		Ceding of revenue areas/ items for revenue mobilisation	0	6 places	0	Not implemented
		Organise District Assembly / Community Interface	0	1	100%	Fully implemented
		Construct /Rehabilitate 3no Area Council Offices	0	3 area councils	0	Not implemented
		Local Governance and Decentralization				
		Carry out Valuation of Properties (Diaso)	0	Perseus mine	100%	Fully implemented
		Mounting of road toll (Revenue Check Point)	0	6 places	0	Not implemented
		Organize two (2) training programmes for the revenue collectors annually	0	2 training	100%	Fully implemented
		Formation of Revenue Task Force	0	1 taskforce	100%	Fully implemented
		Building Database for Revenue Items				
		Provision of logistics for the revenue collectors (Diaso)	0	10 revenue collectors	100%	Fully implemented
Recruit and bond 5 Commission collectors (Diaso)	0	5 commissioned collectors	0	Not implemented		

		Organise revenue mobilization campaigns on radios and in communities	0	6 communities	50%	Not fully implemented
		Identify training needs of Revenue Collectors.	0	10 revenue collectors	100%	Fully implemented
		Organize yearly training workshops for revenue collectors	0	1 training	0	Not implemented
		Collect and collate data on ratable items.	0	6 communities	0	Not implemented
		Provide necessary logistics for Revenue Collectors including revenue chart/board	0	All logistics needed by the revenue collectors	100%	Fully implemented
		Prepare fee fixing Resolution and Composite Budget	0	1 meeting	100%	Fully implemented
		Organize Public Education on revenue generation within the District	0	4 communities	0	Not implemented
		Provision of logistics such as uniforms and ID cards to revenue collectors	0	10 revenue collectors	50%	Not fully implemented
		Prepare and submit timely financial report	0	4 times	100%	Fully implemented
		Supervise Revenue Collectors regularly.	0	4 times	50%	Not fully implemented
Public Policy Development and Management						
		Undertake effective Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and programmes	0	4 times	100%	Fully implemented
		Organise capacity building programmes for staff/ assembly members/substructures actors	0	4 training	50%	Not fully implemented
		Provide adequate logistical support for staff	0	10 computers and ancillary equipment	100%	Fully implemented

Public Sector Reform				
Establishment of a reliable and updated HR Database for the staff	0	1 database	100%	Fully implemented
Development Communication				
Publication of the Audit Report	0	Annually	100%	Fully implemented
Organizing stakeholder consultation forum on Fee Fixing Resolution	0	Annually	100%	Fully implemented
Involvement of the media house in publicizing District Assembly proceedings	0	4 times	0	Not implemented
Gender Equity and Women Empowerment				
Organise workshop for stakeholders on Teenage Pregnancy	0	2 workshop	0	Not implemented
Organize public education of the effect of teenage pregnancy on the communities (Video show, role-play)	0	2 communities	0	Not implemented
Organize public forum for opinion leaders, traditional authorities, parents in communities on good parenting – area council level	0	3 fora	100%	Fully implemented
Monitoring and analysis of activities and programmes	0	4 times	100%	Fully implemented
Organise employable skill training for income generating activity for 200 women	0	200 women	0	Not implemented
Public Safety and Security				
Provision of logistics for the security service	0	10 logistics	50%	Not fully implemented
Construction of offices for the Police Service	0	2 offices	0	Not implemented
Construction/ Rehabilitation of Police Station/Post	0	3 stations	50%	Not fully implemented

		Conduct anti-fire campaign/awareness programme	0	1 awareness	0	Not implemented
		Undertake sensitization on Hydro Metrological DRR	0	1 sensitisation programme	0	Not implemented
		Procurement of relief items for Disaster Victims	0	100 items	0	Not implemented
		Housing and livestock for three (3) selected DVGs	0	3 DVGs	40%	Not fully implemented
		Formation and inauguration of District Platform on DRR and Climate Change Adaptation	0	1 platform	0	Not implemented
		Celebration of World Disaster Reduction Campaign	0	1 durbar	0	Not implemented
		Access to right and entitlement				
		Intensify public education programmes on children's rights and the dangers of child abuse and harmful cultural practices	0	3 programmes	0	Not implemented
		Evidence-Based Decision-making				
		Development of M&E Plan	0	1 plan	100%	Fully implemented
		Implementation of the M&E Plan	0	Throughout the year	100%	Fully implemented
		Establishment and updating of reliable Socio-Economic Database	0	1 socio economic data	0	Not implemented
		Preparation of Annual Composite Budgets	0	annually	100%	Fully implemented
		Preparation of Annual and Quarterly Action, Procurement Plans	0	5 plans	100%	Fully implemented
		Timely preparation and submission of trial balances	0	12 times	100%	Fully implemented
		Holding of General Assembly Meetings	0	4 meetings	100%	Fully implemented
		Holding of Sub-Committees Meetings	0	20 meetings	100%	Fully implemented
2015		Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform				
		Provision of logistic for the Area	0	3 areas councils	0	Not implemented

		Councils				
		Ceding of revenue areas/ items for revenue mobilisation	0	All revenue items in the district	0	Not implemented
		Organise District Assembly / Community Interface	0	1 interface	100%	Fully implemented
		Construct /Rehabilitate 3no Area Council Offices(Diaso, Ayanfuri and Dominase)	0	3 area councils'	0	Not implemented
		Local Governance and Decentralization				
		Carry out Valuation of Properties	0	1 communities	0	Not implemented
		Mounting of road toll (Revenue Check Point) Agona Port, Nipanikro, Amobaka, Diaso, Dominase	0	6 revenue points	0	Not implemented
		Organize two (2) training programmes for the revenue collectors annually Formation of Revenue Task Force Building Database for Revenue Items	0	2 training programme	0	Not implemented
		Provision of logistics for the revenue collectors	0	All revenue collectors	0	Not implemented
		Recruit and bond 5 Commission collectors	0	5 revenue collectors	0	Not implemented
		Organise revenue mobilization campaigns on radios and in communities	0	4 communities	0	Not implemented
		Identify training needs of Revenue Collectors.	0	All revenue collectors	0	Not implemented
		Organize yearly training workshops for revenue collectors	0	1 Training workshop	0	Not implemented
		Collect and collate data on ratable items.	0	1 community	100%	Fully implemented
		Provide necessary logistics for Revenue Collectors including revenue chart/board	0	Logistics for all revenue collectors	100%	Fully implemented
		Prepare fee fixing Resolution and Composite Budget	0	1 meeting	100%	Fully implemented

		Organize Public Education on revenue generation within the District	0	4 communities	0	Not implemented
		Provision of logistics such as uniforms and ID cards to revenue collectors	0	All revenue collectors	50	Not fully implemented
		Prepare and submit timely financial report	0	monthly	100%	Fully implemented
		Supervise Revenue Collectors regularly.	0	4 monitoring	100%	Fully implemented
Public Policy Development and Management						
		Undertake effective Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and programmes	0	4 times	100%	Fully implemented
		Organise capacity building programmes for staff/ assembly members/substructures actors	0	2 training workshops	100%	Fully implemented
		Provide adequate logistical support for staff	0	5 units and departments	100%	Fully implemented
Public Sector Reform						
		Establishment of a reliable and updated HR Database for the staff	0	Database updated	100%	Fully implemented
Development Communication						
		Publication of the Audit Report	0	Once in a year	100%	Fully implemented
		Organizing stakeholder consultation forum on Fee Fixing Resolution	0	Once in year	100%	Fully implemented
		Involvement of the media house in publicizing District Assembly proceedings	0	4 time in a year	0	Not fully implemented
		Organise workshop for stakeholders on Teenage Pregnancy	0	1 workshops	100%	Fully implemented
		Organize public education of the effect of teenage pregnancy on the communities (Video show, role-	0	2 communities	100%	Fully implemented

		play)				
		Organize public forum for opinion leaders, traditional authorities, parents in communities on good parenting – area council level	0	1 training programme	100%	Fully implemented
		Monitoring and analysis of activities and programmes	0	Throughout the year	100%	Fully implemented
		Organise employable skill training for income generating activity for 200 women	0	200 women	0	Not implemented
Public Safety and Security						
		Provision of logistics for the security service	0	Police in the district	0	Not implemented
		Construction of offices for the Police Service	0	1 police office constructed	0	Not implemented
		Construction/Rehabilitation of Police Station/Post	0	2 police station rehabilitated	0	Not implemented
		Conduct anti-fire campaign/awareness programme	0	2 communities	0	Not implemented
		Undertake sensitization on Hydro Metrological DRR	0	1 hydro metrological DRR conducted	0	Not implemented
		Procurement of relief items for Disaster Victims	0	Set of relief items	0	Not implemented
		Formation and inauguration of District Platform on DRR and Climate Change Adaptation	0	1 group	0	Not implemented
		Celebration of World Disaster Reduction Campaign	0	1 durbar	0	Not implemented
Access to right and entitlement						
		Intensify public education programmes on children's rights and the dangers of child abuse and harmful cultural practices	0	2 programmes	100%	Fully implemented
Evidence-Based Decision-making						
		Development of M&E Plan	0	1 plan	100%	Fully implemented
		Implementation of the M&E Plan	0	Throughout the year	100%	Fully implemented

		Establishment and updating of reliable Socio-Economic Database	0	1 database	50%	Not fully implemented
		Preparation of Annual Composite Budgets	0	1 budget	100%	Fully implemented
		Preparation of Annual and Quarterly Action, Procurement Plans	0	1 plan	100%	Fully implemented
		Timely preparation and submission of trial balances	0	4	100%	Fully implemented
		Holding of General Assembly Meetings	0	4 meetings	100%	Fully implemented
		Hold sub-committee meetings	0	20 meetings	100%	Fully implemented
2016		Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform				
		Provision of logistic for the Area Councils	0	3 area councils	0	Not implemented
		Ceding of revenue areas/ items for revenue mobilisation	0	All revenue items in the district	0	Not implemented
		Organise District Assembly / Community Interface	0	1 interface	100%	Fully implemented
		Construct /Rehabilitate 3no Area Council Offices	0	3 area council	0	Not implemented
		Local Governance and Decentralization				
		Carry out Valuation of Properties	0	5 communities	0	Not implemented
		Mounting of road toll (Revenue Check Point)	0	6 check points	0	Not implemented
		Organize two (2) training programmes for the revenue collectors annually	0	2 training programme	100%	Fully implemented
		Building Database for Revenue Items	0	1 database	0	Not implemented
		Provision of logistics for the revenue collectors	0	All revenue collectors in the district	100%	Fully implemented
		Recruit and bond 5 Commision collectors	0	5 revenue collectors	0	Not implemented

		Organise revenue mobilization campaigns on radios and in communities	0	5 communities	100%	Fully implemented
		Organize yearly training workshops for revenue collectors	0	1 training	100%	Fully implemented
		Provide necessary logistics for Revenue Collectors including revenue chart/board	0	Logistics to all revenue collectors	100%	Fully implemented
		Prepare fee fixing Resolution and Composite Budget	0	1budget	100%	Fully implemented
		Organize Public Education on revenue generation within the District	0	5 communities	100%	Fully implemented
		Provision of logistics such as uniforms and ID cards to revenue collectors	0	All revenue collectors	100%	Fully implemented
		Prepare and submit timely financial report	0	4 times	100%	Fully implemented
		Supervise Revenue Collectors regularly.	0	Throughout the year	100%	Fully implemented
Public Policy Development and Management						
		Undertake effective Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and programmes	0	4 times	100%	Fully implemented
		Organise capacity building programmes for staff/ assembly members/substructures actors	0	2 times	100%	Fully implemented
		Provide adequate logistical support for staff	0	2 departments	100%	Fully implemented
Public Sector Reform						
		Establishment of a reliable and updated HR Database for the staff	0	1 database	100%	Fully implemented
Development Communication						
		Publication of the Audit Report	0	1	100%	Fully implemented

		Organizing stakeholder consultation forum on Fee Fixing Resolution	0	1	100%	Fully implemented
		Involvement of the media house in publicizing District Assembly proceedings	0	4 meetings	0	Fully implemented
Gender Equity and Women Empowerment						
		Organise workshop for stakeholders on Teenage Pregnancy	0	2 workshop	100%	Fully implemented
		Organize public education of the effect of teenage pregnancy on the communities (Video show, role-play)	0	1 education programme	100%	Fully implemented
		Organize public forum for opinion leaders, traditional authorities, parents in communities on good parenting – area council level	0	1 training session	100%	Fully implemented
		Monitoring and analysis of activities and programmes	0	Throughout the year	100%	Fully implemented
Public Safety and Security						
		Provision of logistics for the security service	0	5 security personnel	0	Not implemented
		Construction of offices for the Police Service	0	1 police station	0	Not implemented
		Construction/ Rehabilitation of Police Station/Post	0	2 police station	0	Not implemented
		Conduct anti-fire campaign/awareness programme	0	1 durbar	0	Not implemented
		Undertake sensitization on Hydro Metrological DRR	0	1 sensitisation	0	Not implemented
		Procurement of relief items for Disaster Victims	0	Relief item procured for affected victim	0	Not implemented
		Housing and livestock for three (3) selected DVGs	0	3 structures	0	Not implemented
		Formation and inauguration of District Platform on DRR and Climate Change Adaptation	0	1 platform	0	Not implemented
		Celebration of World Disaster Reduction Campaign	0	1 durbar	0	Not implemented

			Access to right and entitlement			
		Intensify public education programmes on children's rights and the dangers of child abuse and harmful cultural practices	0	2 education programme	100%	Fully implemented
		Evidence-Based Decision-making				
		Development of M&E Plan	0	1 plan	100%	Fully implemented
		Implementation of the M&E Plan	0	Throughout the year	100%	Fully implemented
		Establishment and updating of reliable Socio-Economic Database	0	1 database	100%	Fully implemented
		Preparation of Annual Composite Budgets	0	1 budget	100%	Fully implemented
		Preparation of Annual and Quarterly Action, Procurement Plans	0	5 plans	100%	Fully implemented
		Timely preparation and submission of trial balances	0	4 time	100%	Fully implemented
		Holding of General Assembly Meetings	0	4 meetings	100%	Fully implemented
		Holding of Sub-Committees Meetings	0	20 meetings	100%	Fully implemented
2017		Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform				
		Provision of logistic for the Area Councils	0	3 area councils	0	Not implemented
		Ceding of revenue areas/ items for revenue mobilisation	0	6 communities	0	Not implemented
		Organise District Assembly / Community Interface	0	1 interface	0	Not implemented
		Construct /Rehabilitate 3no Area Council Offices	0	3 area council	0	Not implemented
		Local Governance and Decentralization				
		Carry out Valuation of Properties	0	5 communities	0	Not implemented
		Mounting of road toll (Revenue Check Point) Agona Port, Nipanikro, Amobaka, Diaso,	0	5 revenue checkpoints	0	Not implemented

			Dominase					
			Organize two (2) training programmes for the revenue collectors annually	0	2 training programmes	0	Not implemented	
			Building Database for Revenue Items	0	5 communities	0	Not implemented	
			Provision of logistics for the revenue collectors	0	1 training session	0	Not implemented	
			Recruit and bond 5 Commission collectors	0	5 revenue collectors	0	Not implemented	
			Organise revenue mobilization campaigns on radios and in communities	0	5 communities	0	Not implemented	
			Identify training needs of Revenue Collectors.	0	All revenue collectors	0	Not implemented	
			Organize yearly training workshops for revenue collectors	0	1 training programmes	0	Not implemented	
			Collect and collate data on ratable items.	0	5 communities	0	Not implemented	
			Provide necessary logistics for Revenue Collectors including revenue chart/board	0	All revenue collectors in the district	45%	On-going	
			Prepare fee fixing Resolution and Composite Budget	0	1 composite budget	0	Not implemented	
			Organize Public Education on revenue generation within the District	0	7 communities	0	Not implemented	
			Provision of logistics such as uniforms and ID cards to revenue collectors	0	All revenue collectors in the district	0	Not implemented	
			Prepare and submit timely financial report	0	4 times	25%	On-going	
			Supervise Revenue Collectors regularly.	0	All throughout the year	10%	On-going	
			Public Policy Development and Management					
			Undertake effective Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and programmes	0	4 times	25%	On-going	
			Organise capacity building programmes for staff/ assembly members/substructures actors	0	4 training programmes	0	Not implemented	

		Provide adequate logistical support for staff	0	3 departments	0	Not implemented
Development Communication						
		Publication of the Audit Report	0	Once in a year	0	Not implemented
		Organizing stakeholder consultation forum on Fee Fixing Resolution	0	1 meeting	0	Not implemented
		Involvement of the media house in publicizing District Assembly proceedings	0	4 meetings	0	Not implemented
Gender Equity and Women Empowerment						
		Organise workshop for stakeholders on Teenage Pregnancy	0	2 workshops	0	Not implemented
		Organize public education of the effect of teenage pregnancy on the communities (Video show, role-play)	0	4 public engagement	0	Not implemented
		Organize public forum for opinion leaders, traditional authorities, parents in communities on good parenting – area council level	0	5 communities	0	Not implemented
		Organized training workshop for stakeholders on good parenting	0	1 workshop	100%	Fully implemented but not in the plan
		Monitoring and analysis of activities and programmes	0	Throughout the year	0	Not implemented
		Organise employable skill training for income generating activity for 200 women	0	1 training programme	0	Not implemented
Rule of Law and access to Justice						
		Construction of residential accommodation for the District Judge	0	1 accommodation	0	Not implemented
Public Safety and Security						
		Provision of logistics for the security service	0	Police service	0	Not implemented
		Construction of offices for the Police Service	0	1 office	0	Not implemented
		Construction/Rehabilitation of Police Station/Post	0	2 police stations	0	Not implemented
		Conduct anti-fire	0	1 public engagement	0	Not implemented

		campaign/awareness programme				
		Undertake sensitization on Hydro Metrological DRR	0	1 sensitisation	0	Not implemented
		Procurement of relief items for Disaster Victims	0	Relief items for to be affected persons	0	Not implemented
		Housing and livestock for three (3) selected DVGs	0	3 structures	0	Not implemented
		Celebration of World Disaster Reduction Campaign	0	1 durbar	0	Not implemented
		Access to right and entitlement				
		Intensify public education programmes on children's rights and the dangers of child abuse and harmful cultural practices	0	2 public education in 2 communities	0	Not implemented
		National Culture for Development				
		Identify Art and Cultural development potentials in the district	0	All cultural potential identified and developed	0	Not implemented
		Support the Art and Culture Unit to develop the potentials	0	Provide cultural unit with office equipment	0	Not implemented
		Organize Cultural Festival In the District annually	0	1 cultural durbar organised	0	Not implemented
		Evidence-Based Decision-making				
		Development of M&E Plan	0	1 plan	0	Not implemented
		Implementation of the M&E Plan	0	Throughout the year	0	Not implemented
		Establishment and updating of reliable Socio-Economic Database	0	1 socio-economic database	0	Not implemented
		Preparation of Annual Composite Budgets	0	1 composite budget	0	Not implemented
		Preparation of Annual and Quarterly Action, Procurement Plans	0	5 plans	0	Not implemented
		Timely preparation and submission of trial balances	0	4 times	25%	on-going
		Holding of General Assembly Meetings	0	4 meetings	0	Not implemented
		Holding of Sub-Committees Meetings	0	20 meetings	0	Not implemented

1.7.2 Summary of Performance

Figure 1.1 provides graphical presentation on the summary of the performance of the District Assembly's Medium Term Development Plan for the 2014 to 2017 period. It indicates the overview of the implementation status of the programmes and Projects in the Plan. From the review, less than fifty percent of the programmes were fully implemented with the rest either not implemented (25%) or partially implemented (25%). Five percent of the projects which were to receive external funding particularly from Central Regional Development Commission (CEDECOM) and GETfund were abandoned along the way at various stages of completion due to non-release of funds. The District Assembly however, has plans of taking over the funding for full completion of such programmes.

Programmes/Projects Implementation Status

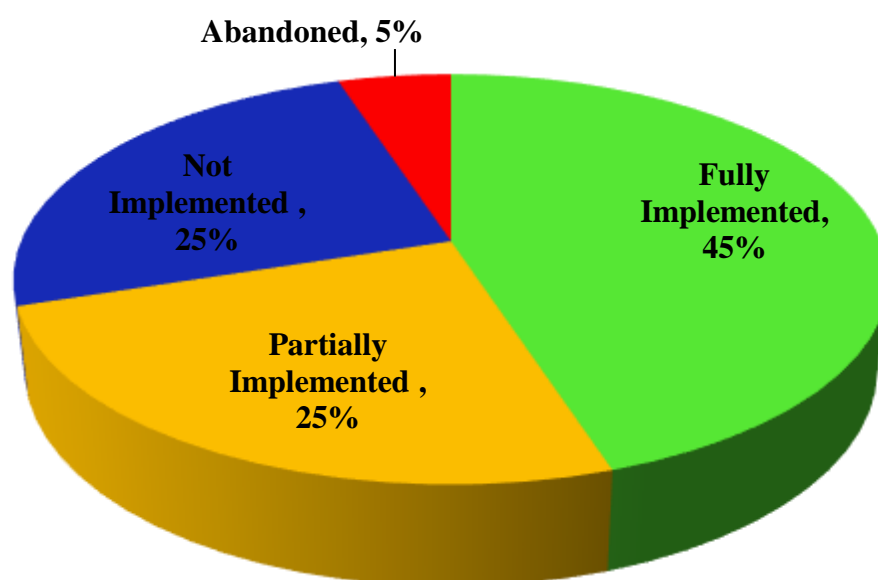


Fig 1.1. Programmes/Projects Implementation Status

Among the major achievements over the period under review are:

- ▶ Construction of 1 District Court
- ▶ Construction of 2 Small Town Water Systems
- ▶ Construction of 1 District Health Management Team Office
- ▶ 1no. 3-Storey District Assembly Office with disability walkway
- ▶ Construction of 12no. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks
- ▶ Construction of 32 Hand pump Boreholes and 1 Mechanized Boreholes
- ▶ Construction of 2 Clinics at Nkotumso and Akwaboso
- ▶ Construction of 1 Maternity Home at Ayanfuri
- ▶ Construction of 3 Nurses Quarters
- ▶ Construction of 2 Teachers Quarters

1.7.3 Cross cutting Issues

The period under review saw the implementation of cross-cutting issues that had been incorporated in the medium term development plan. These included but not limited to the following:

a. HIV/AIDS Activities

HIV/AIDS activities were deliberately mainstreamed into all the Departmental Annual Action Plans to reflect priority the District Assembly attached to the disease. District HIV/AIDS Response Committee was able to bring together Heads of departments to streamline the implementation of HIV/AIDS activities. There were also series of meetings involving stakeholders in the District on addressing issues pertaining to the disease considering the fact the District attracted myriads of people day in and day out.

The activities undertaken included;

- i. Know Your HIV/AIDS Status Promotion
- ii. Registration of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWAs)
- iii. Voluntary Testing and Counselling
- iv. Outreach sensitization programmes

b. Expanded Programme on Immunization [EPI] Measles & Polio

Activities undertaken to improve EPI include

- Regular financial assistance to sub-districts to undertake EPI activities
- Uninterrupted supply of logistics for EPI activities
- Allocation of fuel to sub-districts to enable them travel to all outreach points
- The DHMT gave regular feedback on EPI performance to sub-districts
- The performance of sub-districts was regularly monitored and supervised.

c. Women Participation in Elections and Decision Making

A number of sensitization programmes were organized for women by the Gender Focal Person and other department heads across the District through various platforms. The objective was to encourage women to participate fully in general elections particularly, the District Assemblies elections to increase their participation in decision making. Female Traditional Authorities were encouraged to serve as role models to encourage other women to participate. About 487 women were reached through direct contacts/visitation.

d. Promotion of Adolescent Reproductive Health

Adolescent Reproductive Health Programme funded by Department for International Development through palladium Groups, was undertaken and that saw the Teenage pregnancy campaign intensified. A total of 40 students made of 20 girls and 20 boys were picked from selected schools and supported with capacity building training workshops to give them the eye opener on prevention of teenage pregnancy and STIs. The activity is yielding result as girl's enrolment in school is increasing due to a reduction in teenage pregnancy.

e. Training of Women in processed Cassava Packaging

Over the period under review, a total of 190 persons including 150 women who were engaged in Cassava processing activities were trained in the new technologies of packaging their gari products. The idea was to add value to the product to increase the income levels of women. 10 male counterparts were also trained to provide support services to the women.

f. Training of Women in Basic Soap-making/Cassava Processing

Within the year under review, the Social Development Department trained 82 unemployed women and 7 men in the District the skills of making soap for the local market. The objective was to provide jobs to the women participants.

Department of Agriculture also trained 4 women groups made up of a total membership of 40 in cassava processing. Similar training was also organized for 36 women engaged in oil palm processing. The idea was to add value to the local raw materials such as cassava and oil palm to increase the income levels of women.

g. Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy

Increase in population of the District and the quest of people to make ends meet has seriously affected the vegetation and climate conditions of the District. illegal lumbering, charcoal burning, bad farming practices (slash and burn) and the clearing of areas for housing purposes (urbanization) are some of the activities which has affected the vegetation in the area. Temperature and relative humidity are unfavourable due to climate change. The situation results in flooding, storms, soil infertility and the reduction of arable lands for farming (as a result of urbanization) and destruction of flora and fauna that affect tourist potentials of the District.

A part of the mitigation strategies, the following activities were undertaken

- Mass education on the dangers associated with destruction of the environment.

- Enforcement of bye-laws on the protection the vegetation and environment of the District.
- Educating populates on the importance of afforestation.
- Planting of 80 trees on the Offin River banks has been initiated and under-going.
- Anti-Bushfire Campaign through re-activation of anti-bushfire Committee

h. Social Accountability

Two Social Accountability Forums were held at Diaso and Ayanfuri to explain and outdoor the programmes and projects of the Assembly in the year. These forums drew a total of 120 participants comprising 87 males and 33 females from the neighbouring communities including Traditional Rulers, Heads of Departments, Associations, CSOs and the general public. The participation in the forums was encouraging. Topics ranged from Annual Action Plan, On-going projects, Procurement processes, composite budget, Auditing and reporting, Government Policies and development needs of the area, media and social accountability and strategy for revenue mobilization. The objective was to deepen awareness on the local governance and increase participation at the local level.

1.1. Programmes implemented but not in the MTDP

Although the Upper Denkyira West District Assembly outlined the programs it sought to undertake in the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP), there are programs that were implemented during the planned period but were not contained in the plan. Some of these programs and projects were either national projects that is the central government directed all the MMDAs to implement such projects although they were not outlined in their plans. An example is the Street naming and Property Addressing system. Some of the programs were also emergency ones. An example is the engagement of casual sanitary labours to enhance environmental cleanliness. This was in response to the outbreak of cholera in some communities in the District as well as the entire country.

These programs are listed below under the various thematic areas.

Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

- Training on proper mining methods

Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Natural Resource Management

- Catchment areas protection schemes implemented

Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

- Construction of Football Field at Asuadei

Human development, Employment and Productivity

Expanded school feeding programme to cover twenty-one (21) Schools

- Construction of 3no. CHPS compound
- Engagement of casual sanitary labours to enhance environmental cleanliness

Transparent and Accountable Governance

- Handling chieftaincy disputes

Table 1.2a: Total Releases from Government of Ghana

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	806,313.13	806,313.13	674,466.13	0	131,847	674,546.03	(79.9)
2015	800,000.00	702,861.47	685,123.47	97,138.53	17,738	685,123.47	0
2016	924,596.00	838,951.40	838,951.40	85,644.60	0	838,951.40	0
2017	1,000,000.00	866,056.00	288,685.33	133,944.00	577,370.67	288,685.33	0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS							
Year							
2014	5,428,555.22	3,479,304.87	2,747,116.03	1,949,250.35	732,188.84	592,490.55	2,154,625.48
2015	6,514,266.26	4,172,594.35	4,321,124.99	2,341,671.91	-148,530.64	3,795,360.19	525,764.8
2016	7,817,119.51	4,344,365.97	3,718,940.95	3,472,753.54	625,425.02	2,914,365.58	3,697,614.19
2017	9,380,543.41	4,189,029.71	24,500.00	2,191,513.70	4,164,529.71	21,326.76	3,173.24
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	2,030,600.41	1,403,663.00	1,210,514.09	626,937.41	193,148.91	1,512,490.55	(301,976.46)
2015	2,436,720.49	1,755,309.20	1,609,973.23	681,411.29	145,335.97	1,507,270.70	102,702.53
2016	2,924,064.58	2,917,588.33	1,073,686.25	6,476.25	1,843,902.08	2,408,142.97	(1,334,456.72)
2017	3,508,877.49	2,421,947.26	135,575.35	1,086,930.23	2,286,371.91	179,975.05	(44,399.70)

Table 1.2b: All Sources of Financial Resources for the District Assembly

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received (As at 30 April)	Variance
GoG	1,401,878.00	1,185,886.64	215,991.36	1,239,813.80	938,829.47	300,984.33	1,409,173.40	849,997.40	559,176.00	1,498,802.00	288,685.33	1,210,116.67
IGF	348,819.39	332,578.97	16,240.42	651,380.20	873,173.90	221,793.70	895,262.00	1,035,351.37	(140,089.37)	1,150,932.00	89,775.00	1,061,157.00
DACF	2,936,266.80	1,110,650.34	1,825,616.46	3,251,530.66	2,373,010.12	878,520.54	3,699,062.27	2,765,576.52	933,485.75	3,783,993.00	0	3,783,993.00
DDF	490,785.00	570,491.67	79,706.67	522,990.00	148,995.00	373,995.00	587,211.00	464,873.60	122,337.40	471,206.00	0	471,206.00
UDG												
Development Partners	511,501.81	1,432,488.63	(920,986.82)	1,387,147.62	2,264,875.20	(877,727.58)	1,696,719.03	515,779.71	1,180,939.32	717,000.00	0	717,000.00
GETFund												
Other (please, specify)												
Total	5,689,251.00	4,632,096.25	1,216,568.09	7,052,862.28	6,598,883.69	897,565.99	1,409,173.40	5,631,578.60	419,086.63	7,621,933.00	378,460.33	7,243,472.67

1.3. District Profile/Current Situation/Baseline

1.3.1 Political Administration

The Upper Denkyira West District is one of the twenty (20) districts in the Central Region of Ghana. The District was carved out as a separate district from the erstwhile Upper Denkyira District in 2008 by the Legislative Instrument 1848 but became operational in 29th February 2008. It occupies an area of 579.21 square kilometers with a projected population of 74,545 comprising 50.3 percent males and 49.7 percent females with 3.1 annual growth rate (2010 PHC).

The Upper Denkyira West District Assembly is superintended by a political head that is the District Chief Executive and assisted administratively by the District Coordinating Director with eleven (11) departments in the district. The Assembly is made up of Twenty Two (23) members made up of 16 elected members and 7 appointees. There is also one Member of Parliament. The district is divided into three area councils and sixteen (16) Unit Committees as its local government structure

1.3.2 Physical Features

1.3.2. Location and Size

The Upper Denkyira West District lies within latitudes 5° 30' N and 6° 02' N of the equator and longitudes 1° W and 2° W of the Greenwich Meridian. It is the Northernmost District in the Central Region. It shares common boundaries with the following district: Babiani-Awhwiaso-Bekwai District (Western Region) to the **North**, Amansie West, Amansie central and Adansi South Districts (Ashanti Region) to the **East**, Wassa Amenfi East and Wassa Amenfi West Districts (Western Region) to the **West and**, Upper Denkyira East District to the **South**

The District has a total land area of 579.21 square kilometers which represents 3% of the total land area of the Central Region. It has a population density of 71 persons per square kilometer (www.ghanadistricts.com)

Figure 1.2: Upper Denkyira West District Map



Fig 1.3 Upper Denkyira West within the Regional Context

UPPER DENKYIRA WEST DISTRICT IN REGIONAL CONTEXT

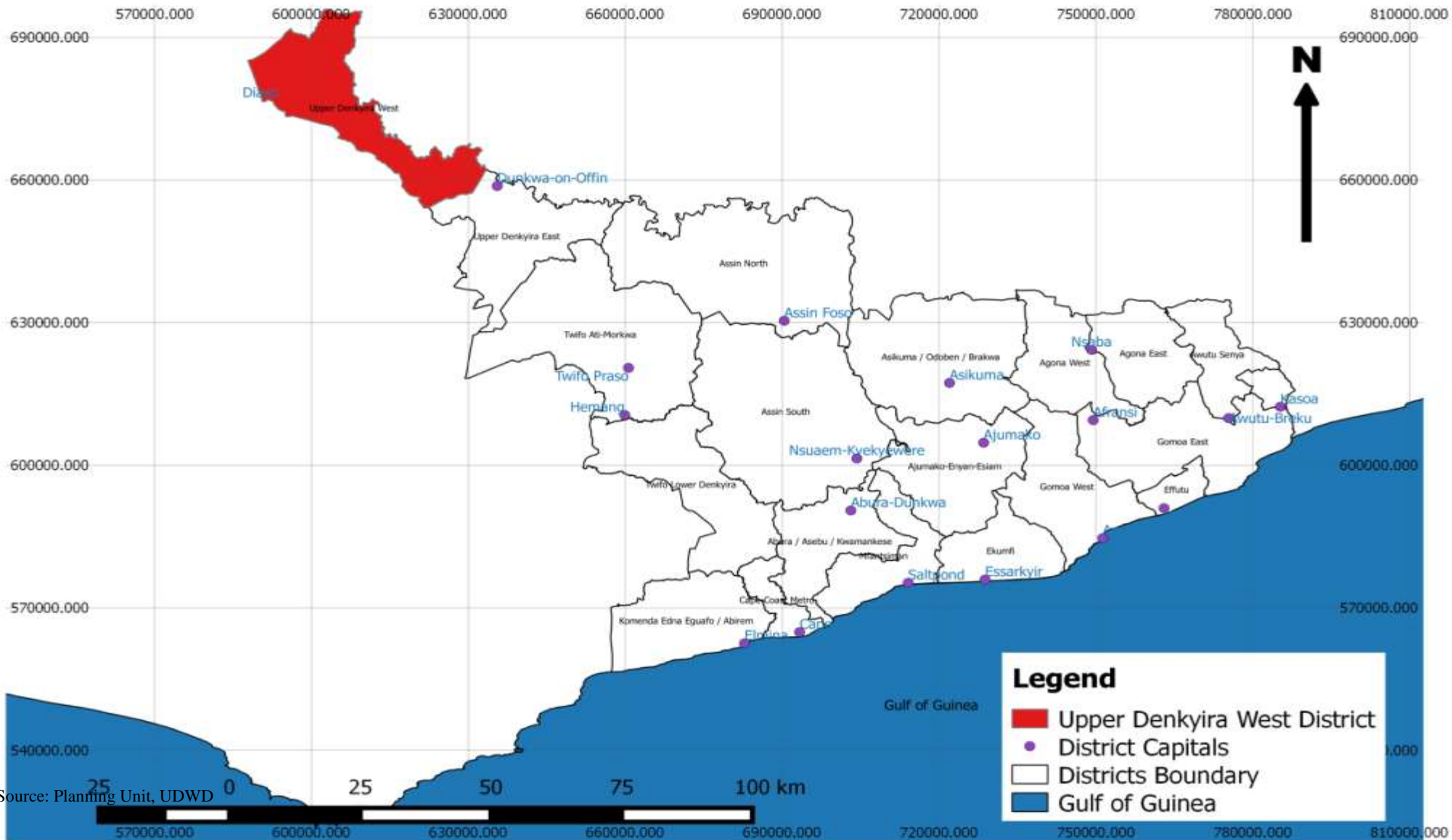
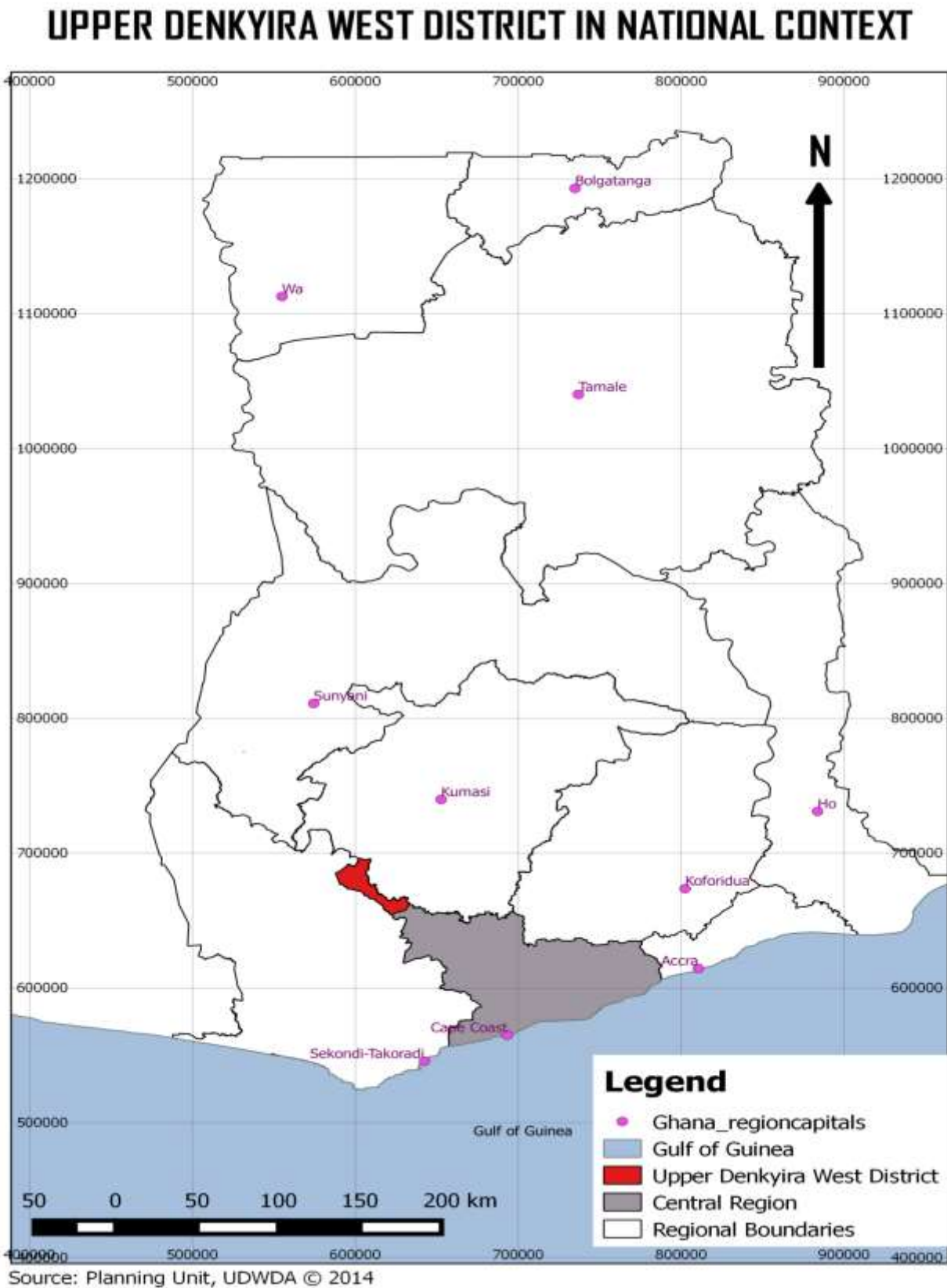


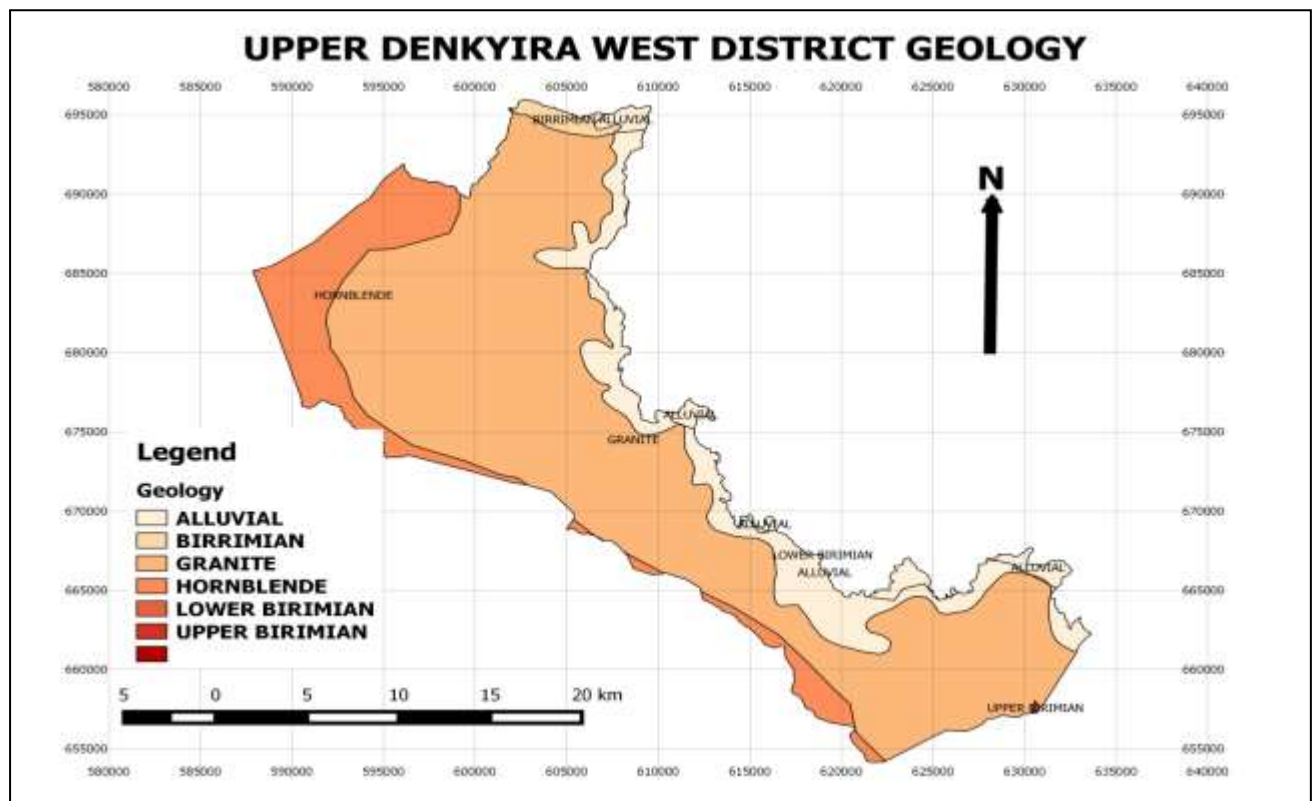
Fig. 1.4: Upper Denkyira West District in the National Context



1.3.3 Relief and Drainage

The area falls under a forest-dissected plateau, rising to about 250m above sea level. The topography of the District is generally undulating with pockets of steep sided hills alternating with flat-bottomed valleys. The major rivers in the area are the River Offin and River Dia. Several streams which are tributaries of either the river Offin or Dia flow through the District and serve as major sources of water for farming activities and domestic use. Prominent among them are the Hurine, Ninta, Afiefi and Subin in the northern part of the District.

Fig. 1.5: Upper Denkyira West District Geology



1.3.4 Climate

The District falls within the semi equatorial zone with its characteristics. The mean annual temperatures are 30 ° C on the hottest months and about 26°C in the coolest months. The annual range of temperature is 5°C. The District has a bimodal rainfall regimes (Double-maxima rainfall), but the total annual mean rainfall is between 1,200mm and 2,000mm. The first rainy season spans from May to June with the heaviest in June, while the second rainy season is from September to October. The main dry season is

from November to February. This is well suited for the cocoa production and this has made the District one of its leading producers in the country.

1.3.5 Vegetation

The Upper Denkyira West District falls within the semi-deciduous forest zone. It consists of three layers, which does not differ much from the rain forest. All the trees in this forest zone do not shed their leaves at the same time nor are they of the same species. The district has two major forest reserves which are all rich in wildlife and lumber. They include the Upper Wassa Forest Reserve which is located within Maudaso- Amenase- Denkyira Obuasi area and Nkronua Forest Reserves. They consist of different species of tropical hardwood of high economic-value like Odum, Mahogany, Edinam, Wawa, Sapele etc. Trees of the lower layer and some of the topmost layers stay evergreen throughout the year. This is due to the relatively moist condition of the area. In recent times, new species are being added to the existing trees through reforestation. Two of the species are Cedrela and Teak. This is one of the underlying factors behind the sprawling of the lumbering and sawmills activities in the District.

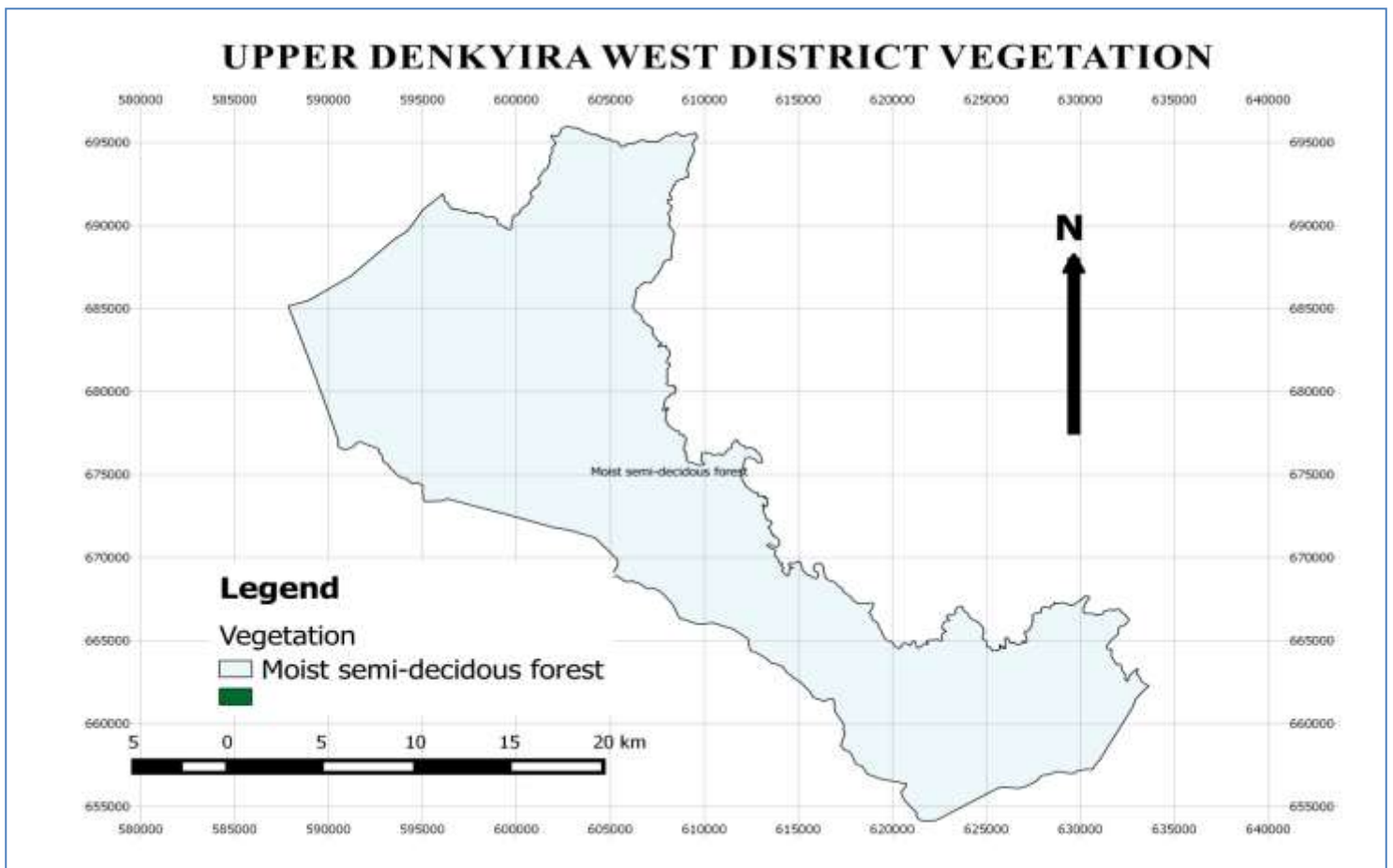


Fig.1.6:Upper Denkyira West District vegetation

1.3.6 Soils and Agricultural Landuse

The principal soil found in the area is forest ochrosols. The colours of these soils range between brown and orange. Due to the reduction in the amount of rainfall, in the recent times, the soils contain greater quantities of soil nutrients and are generally alkaline. From the view point of crop production, they are the best soils in the country. Tree crops such as cocoa and oil palm thrive in the area. Cocoa covers about 50% of the districts entire arable land. Other staples like cassava, plantain and maize also thrive in the soils within the District.

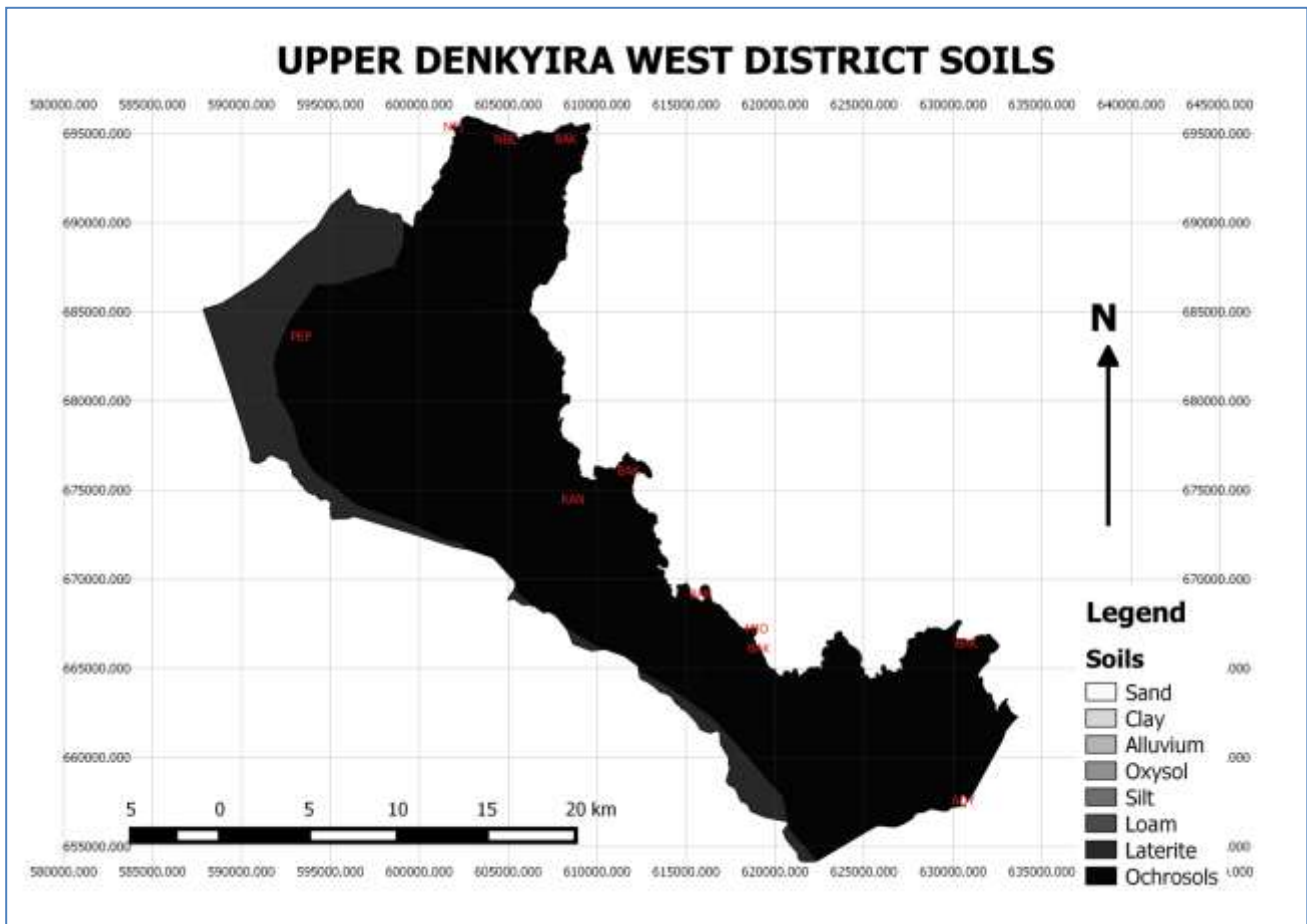


Fig. 1.7: Upper Denkyira West District soils

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

1.4.1 Ethnic Composition

The Denkyiras who are part of the Akan speaking tribe are the indigenous people of the District forming about 46% of the District's population with Twi as the major language followed by Fanti. They have over the years co-existed with several settler groups; prominent among them are the Asantes, Fante, Akuapem, Ewes, Nzema, Sefwi and the people of the Northern extraction. There exists a harmonious social relationship among these different ethnic groups as a result of tribal inter-marriages. Besides, sharecropping either 'abunu' or 'abusa', as a peculiar farming institutional practice has also fostered a solid bond of socio-economic co-operation among the

ethnic. The kinship system is of matrilineal lineage and as such inheritance as well as succession is traditionally passed on from brothers to their sisters' sons (uncles to nephews).

Table 1.4.1: Ethnic Composition of the District

S/N	Group	%
1	Denkyira	46.17
2	Fante	16.02
3	Asante	11.89
4	Other Akans	9.23
5	Ewe	2.70
6	Ga-Dangbe	1.02
7	Kusasi	4.30
8	Dagarti	2.52
9	Other northern tribes	3.67
10	Foreign Nationals	2.10
11	Others	0.38

Source: Field Survey by DPCU, 2017

The communal spirit among the people is seen in the corporate as well as individual responsibilities of members in the communities. Members in a community attend and participate in ceremonies such as marriages, funerals and christening. Participants at these ceremonies make donations as their contribution to the host to settle expenses incurred. Occasionally, communal work is organized for clean-ups as well as construction of community projects.

The District continues to uphold the traditional rich African cultural values with Chieftaincy system as the main source of traditional authority. All the traditional areas in District are under the Denkyira traditional authority with its paramount seat at Dunkwa-on-Offin. Chiefs of the traditional areas are selected from the royal families by the kingmakers prominent among them being the Queen mother and the Clan Head referred to as 'Abusuapanin' in the local parlance. The prospective Chief is the kept in a room amidst rigorous tutorials on various aspect of traditional rulership after which he is enstooled by swearing the oath of allegiance. The main festival of the people is Odwira however; it has not been celebrated for over a very long time and has become somewhat defunct as a result of protracted chieftaincy disputes and factionalisms across the traditional authorities in the District. This has resulted in a huge loss of cultural heritage which could have well been harnessed as a tourism potential to boost the local economy.

1.4.2 Religion

As regarding religious affiliation of the population of the District, Christians (81.5%) are the dominant religious group. Pentecostal-Charismatic (27.3%) is the largest Christian group, followed by Protestant (22.3%), Catholic (16.4%) and then Other Christians form 15.1 percent. The proportion of the population with no Religion in the District is 9.4 percent while Islam is 8.1 percent with traditionalists accounting for 0.3 percent.

It is worth noting that there are more females (85.5%) of Christian religious affiliation than males (77.6%). On the contrary males (22.4%) dominate the females (14.5%) in the rest of the religious affiliations. This may be due to the fact that Females are more attracted to Christianity than the other religions.

Table 1.4.2: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Religion	9.4	12.8	6.0
Catholic	16.4	15.4	17.4
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	22.7	21.6	23.7
Pentecostal/Charismatic	27.3	26.0	28.7
Other Christians	15.1	14.6	15.7
Islam	8.1	8.6	7.5
Traditionalist	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other (Specify)	0.7	0.7	0.7

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

1.5 Settlements

1.5.1 Settlement Pattern

The district is composed of predominantly rural settlements, with reference to population and functionality. Notwithstanding, there are some communities which possess glimpses of urban characteristics in terms of functionality and population in the district. These are Diaso, Ayanfuri, Nkotumso and Dominase. However, it is worth noting that New Obuasi is noted for its tourist potentials which, if well harnessed, has the high tendency of attracting tourists and the urban population to the area, despite exhibiting the traditional lifestyle.

Though Diaso possesses some traits that can make it be considered as an urban community based on its functionality, it does not exhibit the common characteristics of an urbanizing community. Its attraction of development is not as rapid as that of Ayanfuri despite it being the seat of the District Administration. It depends on basically on Dunkwa-on-Offin, Sefwi Bekwai and Kumasi Township for most of its socio-economic services. Regardless, it is serving as an administrative town and gradually measures are being put in place to give it the facelift that will benefit its current status.

At present, Ayanfuri Township is exhibiting some characteristics of a typically rapid urbanizing community in the district. The factors accounting for this phenomenon include the following:

- It is a nodal Town which connects Three Districts in Two regions; Upper Denkyira East and Upper Denkyira West in Central region and Wassa Amenfi East in Western region.
- It serves as transit point for most travellers from Northern part of Western region to the Southern part of Western region particularly Tarkwa, Bogoso and Takoradi.
- The sprawling mining activities which has led to the presence of large scale mining company that is perseus mining limited is also fast attracting a lot of people into the Town.
- The resettlement activity carried out by the mining company in the township has also had a telling effect on the population size and functionality of the Ayanfuri township since it has resulted in massive improvement in the infrastructure and quality of life of the people.

It is also important to note that other communities in the district such as Dominase and Gyaman as well as Nkotumso are growth poles in the District due to the ongoing Highway under construction which links Dunkwa to the Sefwi Wiawso – Kumasi Highway. However, rural communities like Subin, Ntom, Amenase and Amoaman require the needed support in terms of services and infrastructure to support their future population since they have a potential for growth due to their nearness to mineral deposits.

1.5.2 Direction of growth in the District

Spatially, the direction of growth for the district is along the Ayanfuri –New Obuasi- Asawinso road and the Nkwantanum – Subin-Asamang road where there are settlements such as Ayanfuri, Gyaman, Nkotumso Dominase, Denkyira Obuasi and Diaso. There is an intended hotel development at Diaso and estate development at Gyaman. These settlements therefore require urgent and effective land use

plans to cater for and ensure a balance between enabling development to take place and conserving and protecting the environment to prevent future uncontrolled development.

1.5.3 Functional Linkages

The District shares common boundaries with Babiani-Awhwiaso-Bekwai District (Western Region) to the **North**, Amansie West and Amansie central Districts (Ashanti Region) to the **East**, Wassa Amenfi East and Wassa Amenfi West Districts (Western Region) to the **West and**, Upper Denkyira East District to the **South**

- Functionally the district serves as a food basket (vegetables, cassava, Plantain and maize) to the adjoining districts.
- The Upper Denkyira East District, Bibiani-Ahwiaso-Bekwai District and Sefwi Wiawso Municipalities also provide educational service (secondary schools and nursing training and teacher training) to the district.
- Dunkwa and Kumasi serves as trading centres for the district.

1.5.4 Functionality of Settlements

The Upper Denkyira West District is made up of about 68 recognized settlements covering an estimated area of 579.21 square kilometers. By projection, there are two urban-like settlements in the District with reference to population definition of 5000 or more people but cannot be described as such using all other indicators qualifying a community to urban status . The other settlements possess in most cases rural characteristics with their predominant occupation of the inhabitants being agriculture.

Services available in the district vary widely. The analysis of the functionality of the settlements revealed that by the District's standard, Diaso is the first order settlement in the District, followed by Ayanfuri as the second order of settlement. The first order settlement has most of the essential social and economic facilities; however, the facilities are inadequate because of the dense population in the area. The second order settlements also lack some basic facilities as compared to the first and the trend follows for the other orders.

Settlements along the main highway are somewhat highly populated. This may be due to the ease of accessibility to and from those communities. This implies that there will be considerable pressure on social facilities in these areas hence; development programmes to be designed should be informed by this perception.

Table 1.5.1: Functional Areas

Major Towns	Source of Employment	Projected Population (2017)	Functions
Diaso	Administrative	5580	Administrative centre
Ayanfuri	Mining	5411	Mining, Services and Trading
Dominase	Mining, Farming	3718	Trading, Farming
Nkotumso	Mining, Trading	3671	Trading, Services

Source: DPCU, 2017

At the district level, the Statutory Planning Committee with the support of the Physical Planning Department is charged with the responsibility of ensuring sound spatial organization.

Lack of layouts for most of the communities pose a major challenge for effective spatial development control.

The following communities however have some outdated schemes which need to be revised for effective implementation:

- Diaso: 1 scheme
- Ayanfuri : 2 schemes
- Nkotumso: 1 scheme
- Dominase: 1 scheme
- Ntom: 1 scheme
- Gyaman: 1 scheme
- Subin Hill: 1 scheme
- Modaso 1 scheme

The following communities have been proposed to for layouts/schemes in the District:

- Agona Port
- Jameso Nkwanta
- Subin-Ameyaw-Afiefiso-Akwaboso
- New Obuasi

The challenges facing sound spatial organization in the district are as follows:

- Inadequate education of the land owners on the need to prepare schemes for their respective areas
- The high spate of unauthorized development in the district
- Inadequate funds, human capacity and other logistics to prepare schemes
- Limited political will in the enforcement of spatial development and land use laws

1.5.5 Spatial Organization

The implementation of projects expected to correct spatial imbalances in the distribution of services in the district depends on how the overall space economy is organized. To ensure spatial equity, planning and efficiency in resource allocation in the development process, settlements which have shown potential for growth like Diaso, Ayanfuri, Dominase, Nkotumso, DenkyiraObuasi will require comprehensive development schemes to optimize allocation of resources. A comprehensive higher order services to enable them serve their respective communities. It is observed that the District over the recent past has shown an appreciable level of adherence to spatial development with the establishment of the Physical Planning Department (PPD) unlike the days when the department was virtually non-existent.

However, a lot more could be done in the area of development in space there a lot of other developmental structures springing without recourse to spatial plans and developmental schemes. The PPD is to spearhead the effort at ensuring preparation of layout and schemes for individuals and communities and ensuring their strict adherence to prevent the high spate of haphazard buildings and structures.

Again, services deficient areas like Amenase, Nkroful, Mpeasem Adwenpaye, which are lower order settlements will require socio-economic services like schools, water, clinics and market to improve services at their respective spheres of influence.

The hierarchy of settlements in the District was distinguished by calculating the centrality score of each of the selected settlements as a rank of first, second, third in that order based on settlements functionality. Using the following quintessential bands as the criteria, the hierarchy of the selected settlements were identified in the table below.

1.5.3: Hierarchy of Settlements

No.	SETTLEMENT	Functional Attribute		
		Level I	Level II	Level III
1	Diaso	1st		
2	Ayanfuri	2nd		
3	Dominase		3rd	
4	Nkotumso		4th	
5	Subin Hill		5th	
6	New Obuasi		6th	
7	Nyinawusu		7th	
8	Ntom		8th	
9	Agona Port		9th	
10	Jameso Nkwanta			10th
11	Gyaman			10th
12	Breman			12th
13	Modaso			13th
14	Amoaman			14th
15	Fobinso			15th

Source; field survey, 2017

Level One – All settlements whose centrality scores are above 200 which constituted 13.3% of settlements selected.

Level two – All settlements whose centrality scores fall between 100 and 200 which constituted 50% of settlements selected.

Level three – All settlements whose centrality scores fall below 100 which constituted 36.7% of settlements selected.

The analysis reveals that the District has levels one (I), settlements which include Diaso and Ayanfuri, and these are the first class settlements as per the District's standards with Diaso providing the highest level of services in the District. Ayanfuri has the highest population amongst the settlements in the District; followed

by Diaso in terms of service provision. This implies that there is no direct correlation between population and the number of services and facilities as far as planning the provision of services in the District is concerned.

From the analysis above, level two are all settlements that fall within middle class in terms of service provision. This settlements includes; Nkotumso, Dominase, Ntom, New Obuasi, Agona Port, Subin and Nyinawusu..

It is also observed that 37.7% of the settlements are in the level three (3) indicating the inadequacy of the facilities to serve the basic needs of the population. There is a clear manifestation of poor standard of living of people living in the interior parts of the District. Here, basic services including water and sanitation facilities are inadequate. The communities under this category include Jameso Nkwanta, Modaso, Fobinso, Gyaman, Breman and Amoaman.

1.5.6. Conditions of the Natural Environment

Upper Denkyira West District is one of the well-endowed Districts in the area natural resources. The District possess vast arable land which is very suitable for food crops, fruits and vegetables, cash crops, forest, wildlife and rivers. One prominent natural resource the District is gradually gaining recognition for is huge Gold deposit. The exploitation of the arable land, forest, minerals and rivers to meet the socio-economic needs of the inhabitants has adversely affected the fragile environment.

Again, uncontrolled sand winning, bush burning, hunting and excessive felling of trees is fast threatening the biodiversity, thus putting the fertility of the soil as well as wildlife at risk thereby reducing potential resources for future generations. Sand winning activities at Danwakrom and Subin Hill areas are seriously affecting the vegetation of these areas and the environment in general exacerbating the already harsh weather conditions of these areas.

These in addition to deforestation in these areas have the added effect of climate change, which can affect farming activities, and supply of water.

One phenomenon that is gaining notoriety in the area of massive degradation of the lands and pollution of water bodies across the District is the indiscriminate mining activities in the District.

1.5.7. Conditions of the Built Environment

Most housing types in the district are compound with few detached and semidetached in the large settlements like Diaso, Ayanfuri and Nkotumso. Generally, houses are built with mud and few plastered walls. In the larger settlements, buildings are plastered with cement. Roofing of houses in most settlements are done using aluminum sheet regardless of the building materials used. The foundations of most houses in smaller settlements especially those in the interior forest have been attacked by erosion because of the torrential rains and stormy water from poor drainage around houses. Constant sweeping and intensive weeding around houses have contributed to the worsening of these conditions. Many of the houses have no toilet facilities and

therefore inmates depend on the few public toilets. Few houses have kitchens and the main courtyard is usually used for such purposes. Houses with no in-built bathrooms normally have their bathrooms outside the main house or are made as attachment to the main house. The resultant effect is the threat to public health by the exposure to sludge which has drained into empty spaces creating fertile breeding grounds for mosquitoes and other disease causing pathogens.

1.6 Economic Characteristics

1.6.1 Economic activity status and sex

According to the 2010 PHC, 69% are economically active and of these, most are employed (92.4%). Only 7.6 percent are unemployed. Thirty one percent of the population aged 15 years and older is economically not active out of which 46.9 percent are in full time education.

The census revealed not much difference between the male and female economic activity status. While females in this age group are more likely to be unemployed (8.0%) only 7 percent of males are also unemployed. In addition, male counterparts being more economically active (70.5%), the data on females revealed otherwise with 67.8 percent.

1.6.2. Occupation

The occupation and sex of the employed population 15 years and older is shown in table 1.5.1. For both sexes, slightly more than seven out of every ten persons (72.1%) aged 15years and older engage in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery work and this sector forms the largest working group. Next to this are the plant and machine operators and assemblers (9.9%) and service and sales workers (7.6%) respectively. Managers(0.7%), Professionals(2.4%), Technicians/Associate Professionals(0.4%), Clerical support workers(0.2%), Craft and related trades(4.8%) and elementary occupation(1.9%) constitute only 10.4percent of employed persons 15years and older in the district.

Table 1.6.1: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,003	100.0	13,383	100.0	12,620	100.0
Managers	194	0.7	87	0.7	107	0.8
Professionals	616	2.4	384	2.9	232	1.8
Technicians and associate professionals	114	0.4	91	0.7	23	0.2
Clerical support workers	63	0.2	45	0.3	18	0.1
Service and sales workers	1,964	7.6	295	2.2	1,669	13.2
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	18,753	72.1	9,478	70.8	9,275	73.5

Craft and related trades workers	1,236	4.8	616	4.6	620	4.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,581	9.9	2,094	15.6	487	3.9
Elementary occupations	482	1.9	293	2.2	189	1.5
Other occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

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

1.6.3. Industry

Types of industries by sex of all employed persons 15 years and older in the district is shown on Table 1.5.2. Agriculture, forestry and fishing are the largest industry in the District employing 71.7 percent of the population. About nine percent of the population are in the mining and quarrying industry (8.6%) with 5.8 percent in wholesale and retail industry (repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles). Education sector recorded as low as 2.2 percent lower than the regional average of 4.7percent. Real estate activities are non-existent as no figure was recorded in that sector implying that, there are no persons employed in that sector of the District.

Table 1.6.2: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and Sex

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,003	100.0	13,383	100.0	12,620	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	18,643	71.7	9,467	70.7	9,176	72.7
Mining and quarrying	2,224	8.6	1,740	13.0	484	3.8
Manufacturing	775	3.0	299	2.2	476	3.8
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	5	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	20	0.1	7	0.1	13	0.1
Construction	245	0.9	241	1.8	4	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,512	5.8	449	3.4	1,063	8.4
Transportation and storage	281	1.1	271	2.0	10	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	673	2.6	55	0.4	618	4.9
Information and communication	12	0.0	10	0.1	2	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	23	0.1	13	0.1	10	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

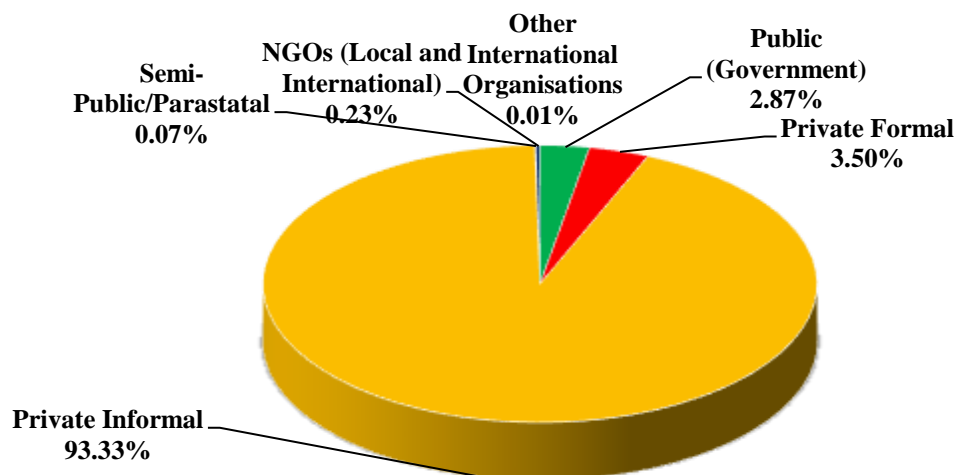
Professional scientific and technical activities	93	0.4	22	0.2	71	0.6
Administrative and support service activities	83	0.3	67	0.5	16	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	70	0.3	63	0.5	7	0.1
Education	565	2.2	368	2.7	197	1.6
Human health and social work activities	102	0.4	40	0.3	62	0.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	167	0.6	145	1.1	22	0.2
Other service activities	465	1.8	96	0.7	369	2.9
Activities of households as employers;	44	0.2	24	0.2	20	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

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

1.6.4. Employment Sector

Table 1.5.3 presents the composition of the employment sector of the employed population 15 years and older in the District. The largest proportion of the employed population is in the private informal sector forming 93.3 percent. The rest of the employed which constitute less than 8 percent are spread across the other sector as follows; private formal (3.5%) and the public (government) sector of 2.9%, NGOs (Local and International) (0.2%) and Semi-Public/Parastatals (0.1).

Figure 1.8: Employment sector of population 15 years and older



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

1.7. Agriculture

Agriculture is the key economic sector in the District. It employs 72.1% of the total labour force in the district. Gradual improvement in technology and management has raised yields and has led to increase in the amount of food produced. Rapid population growth in the district has resulted in

rising demand for food. Ironically, as the intensity of cultivation increases, environmental problems arise from clearing new land for cultivation and use of chemicals.

Improved accessibility to production and marketing centres need to be encouraged. Storage facilities are also required to reduce post-harvest losses currently being experienced in the district

The agricultural sector constitutes the major economic activity of the people in the district. Total agricultural land is estimated at 169.25 square meters. The ecology of the district encourages the cultivation of crops such as cassava, maize, sugar cane, pineapple, rice, pawpaw, vegetable, citrus; yam and plantain. This has given rise to cultivation of non-traditional crops such the Asian Vegetables, chilly and bird eye pepper and pineapple. The farmers in the district rely heavily on the two rainy seasons for production.

Generally, 98.1% of the households employed in the Agricultural sector are engaged in farming and out of this proportion, 60 percent are males and (40%) are females. This implies more males are employed in this sector than their female counterparts. The scale of production is mostly on subsistence level with an average farm size of 0.4 hectares. About 90% of these farmers finance their farming activities from their personal savings which accounts for low productivity in the sector. With access to credit facility and proper organization of these farmers, the industry would receive a boost in terms participation and productivity. Females are also known to engage in petty trade including the sale of farm produce as the males supervise the farms.

1.7.1. Department of Agriculture

The agriculture sector of the district's economy is directed and supervised by the Department of Agriculture of the District Assembly. The functions of the District Agricultural Development Unit include Management Information System activities, collation and dissemination of information; supervise activities on Multi-Round Annual Crops and Livestock Survey (MRACLS), market survey and many other activities in the district.

The Agric. department has Sixteen (16) members of staff with Fifteen (15) of them being males whilst only one (1) is a female. Major agricultural inputs required by farmers in the district are seeds, fertilizers, agrochemicals, sprayers, cutlasses, hoes, tractors and implements (plough, harrower etc.), storage facilities. In terms of supply of inputs, farmers on block farm receive inputs through the district office whilst other farmers acquire by themselves at input shops.

The department also serves as the fulcrum around which major governments policies and interventions in the area of Agric Development revolve. The current government policies such as the planting for Food and Jobs, Planting for Jobs and Investment and One District, One Exportable Commodity are being championed by the department with the support of the District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology.

Table 1.7.1: Information on Agric sector of the district:

S/N	CROP (CASH CROP)	HECTARES
1	Cocoa	
2	Oil palm	
(FOOD & TREE)		
1	Maize	7,300
2	Cassava	5,133
3	Plantain	30.9
4	Citrus	100
5	Yam	64
6	Rice	82
7	Sweet potato	80
8	Pineapple	280
9	Groundnut	80
MAJOR VEGETABLES PRODUCED		
1	Pepper	500
2	Egg plant	180
3	Okro	100
4	Tomato	60
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY		
1	Goats	695
2	Sheep	773
3	Cattle	696
4	Goats	1108
5	Sheep	493
FISH		
1	Tilapia	0.1 tonnes
2	Mud Fish	0.8 tonnes

1.7.2. Food Security

Over all enough food crops and livestock, products are produced in the district resulting in the conveyance of surpluses of maize and cassava to neighbouring districts. Production deficit along the coastal belt are compensated with favourable access to food and movement of food from surplus to deficit areas. However,

the poor and vulnerable in the district face regular food insecurity due to limited production, financial capital. The quality of nutrition remains an important problem.

Unfavourable weather conditions could affect food production and distribution in the district leading to high food prices but provision of small irrigation schemes can boost crop production. Farmers are finding it difficult to store their produce during the periods of glut so silos should be put up in the district to store excess farm produce. Government's initiatives on expanded crop production block farming and subsidies are geared towards an increase in food production levels but access to land is becoming a serious issue. The District Assembly should therefore facilitate the reservation of land in communities for agricultural activities. Again, access to farm transport to facilitate the carting of farm produce to reduce and eliminate the risk of farmers losing the produce to bad roads. This and the practice of traditional farming systems seriously affect the income of farmers. The introduction of modernisation of agriculture with improved technologies, mechanization and better agronomic practices could enhance farmers' income.

The Agricultural sector in the district is confronted with several challenges which include;

- Lack of offices and residential accommodation for MOFA staff
- Low AEA farmer ratio
- Inadequate logistics for MOFA staff
- Absence of bulk storage facilities
- Inadequate irrigational facilities for dry season farming
- Scepticism on the part of farmers to deal with new technologies
- High cost of agricultural inputs
- Inadequate market for agricultural products

On-going programmes and initiatives to help improve the agricultural sector of the district include:

- Cocoa Mass Spraying (this practice is halting and must be restored)
- Planting for Food and Jobs
- One District, One Export Commodity
- Planting for Jobs and Investment
- Youth in Agriculture Programmes (Block farming)
- Export Marketing and Quality Awareness Project
- Farmer Registration
- Root and Tuber Improvement and Marketing programme

- Clean farm project aiming at collecting unwanted, obsolete pesticides and empty agrochemical containers.

These initiatives are attempts to sustainably tackle the issue of food insecurity and also to reduce the rate of unemployment in the district.

1.7.3. Challenges confronting the Agric sector in the district:

The following are some of the challenges facing the agric sector:

- Inadequate field officers
- Mobility difficulties (lacks access to motorbikes)
- Inadequate funds to support veterinary, demonstration, training, sensitization, trials, field days, home management, slaughter slab/house veterinary clinics, and laboratory activities
- Inadequate office accommodation
- Non-existence of certain critical units such as the
- Other logistical supports (rain coats, field books, GPS, programmable calculators, field bags etc)

As a result of pest and diseases (nematodes, fruit fly, cylas, fungus, termites, aphids, rodents, wilts, viral diseases), that affect crops both on the field and those on storage, handling problems, spillage, inappropriate harvesting techniques the district experiences a post-harvest losses rate of not less than 35%.

Table 1.7.2: showing staff strength and logistics

S/N	Designation	Existing	Required	Backlog
1	AEA	13	26	13
2	DAO	4	1	3
3	DDA	1	0	0
4	Administration	2	2	0
5	Labourers	3	0	0
6	Watchman	0	2	2
7	Market Enumerator	1	0	0
8	Driver	1	1	0
	Total	25	32	17
	LOGISTICS			
1	Vehicle	1	1	
2	Motorcycle	6	22	16
3	Computers	1	6	5

Some special programmes being carried out by AGRIC outfit

1. WAAP Field (Demonstration)
2. Cassava Plantain Material Multiplication
3. Block Farm
4. Credit In Kind (Piggery)
5. Cockerel and layers for local stock improvement
6. Good Practices Centre (Cassava Processing)
7. EMQAP (Demonstration)

1.8 Services

The service sector including commerce provides over 13.0% of the population in the district with employment. . Drinking and eating premises including traditional catering, cellular mobile phones vendors and repairs as well as fuel and lubrication stations abound in the district. The district has the services of the mobile telecommunication operators –MTN, Airtel, Glo, Vodafone and TiGo

In the financial service sector, the district has one commercial bank agency and no non-financial institutions like insurance companies, Co-operative Credit Unions to provide essential services to promote and grow the local economy. However, there are few rural banks in the district located at Diaso, Ayanfuri and Nom which provide services to mainly farmers.

1.9 Market Infrastructure

Market infrastructure constitutes an important component of the development of the district economy. The district has no major market centre(s) where major trading and commercial activities are carried out, therefore farmers and other producers trade in near-by markets in other Districts. All the other markets are daily and of small sizes located in a few of the communities with dilapidated market structures. Hence, revenues that should have been mobilized for the District are now being collected by the neighbouring districts especially Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District and Upper Denkyira East Municipal Assemblies for their development.

The District Assembly in recognizing these serious problems has on its programme to commit more resources to providing more physical structures and accompanying facilities in the various communities and construct new area market centres within the Area Councils.

1.10 Governance

This section discusses the role of the District Assembly and its substructures, Decentralized Departments, Area Councils, Unit Committees, Civil Societies, NGOs, Donor communities, Traditional authorities and other stakeholders in the development process. It also discusses the District Assembly's Finances. District Assemblies have been assigned functions that adequately empower them to provide de-concentrated and devolved local public services and to be responsible for the overall development of the districts and Upper Denkyira West District Assembly is not an exception.

1.10.1 Governance Issues (Functions and structure)

By law, the Upper Denkyira West District Assembly established by Legislative Instrument 1848 in 2007, constitutes the highest political and administrative authority in the district (Local Government Act 1993, Act 462) with the mandate to initiate and co-ordinate all development efforts and to implement government policies aimed at sustainable development at all levels. This is amply captured in the Upper Denkyira West District Assembly's Mission Statement.

1.10.2 General Assembly

The General Assembly of the Upper Denkyira West District is composed of Twenty-Five (25) members made up of 16 elected members and 7 appointees, a Member of Parliament and the District Chief Executive. The Assembly is empowered to exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions in the district. The Presiding Member who is elected from among the Assembly Members chairs the Assembly meetings as well as the Complaints sub-committee.

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

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

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

Apart from these five statutory committees, the district has three other sub-committees namely:

- Agriculture and Environmental Health

1.10.1 Decentralized Departments

The Local Governance Act (Act 936) and National Development Planning Systems Regulation (LI 2232) makes provision for the establishment of Eleven (11) Decentralized Departments (now Departments of the Assembly) and such administrative sub-structures as Urban/Town/Area Councils and Unit committees to facilitate the process of local governance.

The central administration which provides secretarial and advisory services to the Assembly in its planning, programming and budgeting functions is headed by the District Co-ordinating Director. The District Co-ordinating Director also has an oversight responsibility on the other decentralized departments. Section 78 of Act 936 enjoins the district to have the eleven (11) departments of the Assembly upon the passage of the relevant Legislative Instrument (LI). The Section 2 of the Local Government (Departments of District Assemblies) Commencement Instrument, 2009 i.e. Legislative Instrument (LI) 2232, establishes Eleven (11) departments under in the First Schedule Regulation 1(a) as Departments of the District Assembly. The departments are as following.

1. Central Administration Department
2. Finance Department
3. Education, Youth and Sports Department
4. District Health Department
5. Agriculture Department
6. Physical Planning
7. Social Welfare and Community Development
8. Works Department
9. Trade and Industry
10. Natural Resources Conservation, Forestry Conservation and Game and Wildlife Department

11. Disaster Prevention

1.10.3 Sub-district Structure

The District is divided into Three (3) Area Councils namely; Diaso, Ayanfuri and Subin with Sixteen (16) Unit Committees. The sub-structures even though constituted, remain largely non-functional due to inadequate resource for their operations. The non-functioning of these lower structures poses a major challenge to the district development in terms of revenue mobilisation, ownership of projects for maintenance and longevity (sustainability), broad-based decision-making etc. The assembly having realised this gap, should endeavour to resource and strengthen these sub-structures to live up to their mandate to support the assembly's developmental efforts.

1.11 Social Services:

1.11.1 Education

Education is very critical in the development of every economy. The quality of education coupled with accessibility and availability of logistics, infrastructure and all other resources play crucial role in harnessing the potentials of the human resource which is a tool in fostering economic growth and development. This section seeks to bring to the fore the state of education in the District as at the plan preparation period and juxtapose it against the expected situation which is a prerequisite to ensuring quality education.

There 153 basic schools in the District comprising 59 pre-schools, 57 primary schools and 37 Junior High Schools in both public and private sectors. The District has two Second cycle institutions that is, the Diaso Senior High School which is public and the Ayanfuri Senior High School where documentations are underway to mainstream it into a public institution. The district cannot boast of any third cycle or tertiary institution of any sort and has to rely on the adjoining District for such services.

Table 1.11.1: ENROLMENT for the past 3 Academic years (PUBLIC)

S/N	Level	2014/2015			2015/2016			2016/2017		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	KG (4-5 yrs)	2202	2398	4,600	2,317	2,395	4,721	2404	2480	4,884

2.	Primary (6-11 yrs)	4185	5394	9,579	4,295	5498	9,793	4335	5730	10,065
3.	J.H.S (12-14 yrs)	1,845	1,514	3,359	1918	1652	3,570	1896	1691	3,587
4.	SHS	112	135	247	106	167	273	160	121	281

Table 1.11.2: ENROLMENT for the past 3 Academic years (PRIVATE)

S/N	Level	2014/2015			2015/2016			2016/2017		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	KG (4-5 yrs)	213	222	435	247	253	500	258	366	714
2.	Primary (6-11 yrs)	432	487	919	545	578	1123	722	734	1456
3.	JHS (12-14 yrs)	231	208	439	251	227	478	1837	1619	3456
4.	SHS	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	227	181	408

Table 1.11.3: Number of schools in the District

NO	Educational Facility	Public	Private	Total	Teacher: Pupil Ratio	Textbook: Pupil Ratio	Male /Female Ratio
1.	PRE-SCHOOL	50	9	59	1:43	1:2	1.04
3.	PRIMARY	48	9	57	1:36	1:2	1.02
4.	JHS	33	4	126	1:13	1:4	0.94
5.	SHS	1	1	2	N/A	-	0.58
6.	VOCATION	0	0	0	-	-	-
7.	University	0	0	0	-	-	-

Table 1.11.4: Teachers enrolment (Public/Private)

Type/Levels	Public Schools	Private Schools
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	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained
Pre-school	182	26	156	21	0	21
Primary School	312	113	119	43	0	43
J.H.S	271	167	104	32	3	29
SHS	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	765	306	459	96	3	93

Table 1.11.5: The performance trend of BECE and SSCE result for the past 4 years

NO	Level	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.	BECE	70%	75%	93%	90%
2.	WASSCE	No Exams	73%	75%	80%

1.11.2: Non-Formal Education:

The Upper Denkyira West District Education Directorate is responsible for organizing non-formal educational programmes. Adult literacy classes are effective in the district since the ‘students’ are responsive to classes and calls to participate in drama and film shows. They also participate in NFED programmes, Area, District Quiz Competitions and Public Talks.

So far, there are two hundred and thirty-six (236) learners enrolled by NFED in the district. Out of this figure, 55 are male learners whilst 181 are female learners. The learners are thought in the following areas:

- Reading and writing
- Basic numeracy
- Local language
- English language

Participants are also given skill training in income generating activities such as:

- Soap making
- Tie and dye production
- Oil extraction
- Beekeeping
- Grasscutter rearing
- Gari processing

Some challenges confronting the NFED are:

- Inability to pay incentive to deserving community facilitators from batch 11 to 16
- Lack of funds for T&T, workshops, monitoring and administrative expenses
- lack of automobile (vehicle, motorbike) to intensify programmes
- lack of logistics e.g. solar lamps
- lack of office furniture and equipment
- apathy of some members of the communities

The CBO/NGOs supporting and promoting education in the district are the World Ghana and UNICEF. Their specific contribution to education includes among others:

- Construction of 3-unit classroom block with accessories
- Renovation of JHS classrooms
- Supply of furniture
- Supply of educational materials like mathematical sets, school bags etc
- Training of teachers in English, mathematics, integrated science and ICT
- Provision of institutional latrines

Some challenges facing the educational sector in the district include:

- Inadequate dual desks and hexagonal tables and chairs
- Inadequate cupboards for the storage of books
- Nonexistence of library to improve pupils reading habits

1.12 Health

Health care in the district is delivered at two levels, the community and sub-district levels. The district has no District Hospital but three (2) health centres and ten (10) - functional Community Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) zones out of Sixteen (16) demarcated in the electoral areas. There are also three (3) private clinics and no maternity homes complementing health care delivery in the district

The District does have a District Hospital and patients always had to be referred to secure services from the Dunkwa Hospital. This impinges on healthcare delivery since lives are even lost during referral periods due to deplorable nature of roads linking the District to the other health facilities in the adjoining District.

Table 1.12.1: Statistics on health facilities and personnel

S/N	Facility	Public	Private	Total	Location	No of Doctors	No. of Nurses	Doctor / Patient Ratio	Nurse/patient ratio
1	Hospital	0	0	0			136	0	1:1,669
2	Health Post	-	-	-					
3	CHPS Centre	7	-	7	Ntom, Treposo, Denkyira Obuasi, Asuadei, Nkronua, Fobinso, Nyinawusu, Amenase, Ampabena and Amoaman, Bethlehem				
4	Health Center	2		2	Diaso, Subin				
5	Clinics	2	3	4	Diaso, Dominase, Nkotumso (Ongoing), Akwaboso(Ongoing), Ayanfuri				
6	Maternity Home	1	0	1	Ayanfuri (Ongoing)				
7	Traditional Birth Attendants	-	22	22					

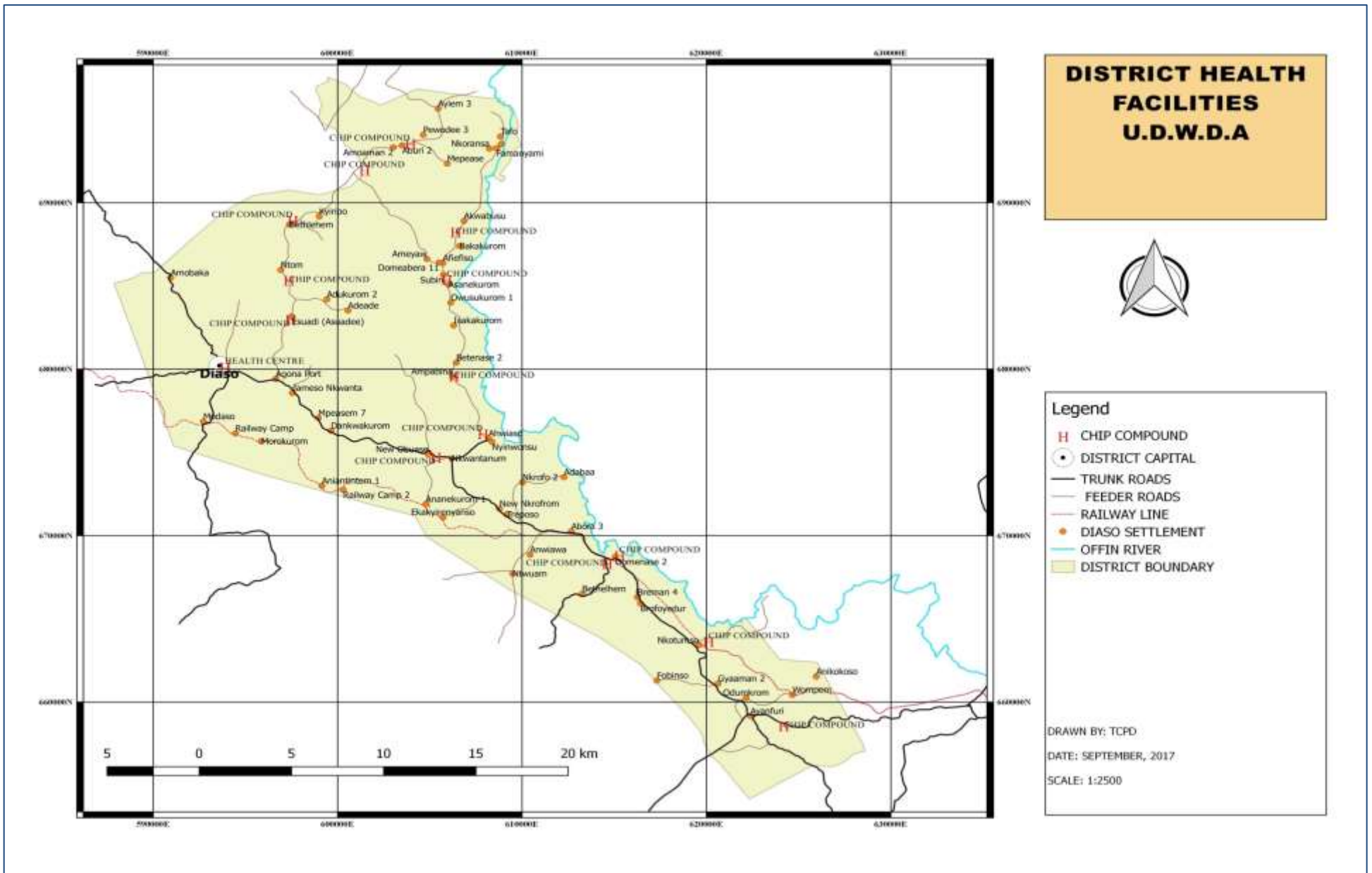


Figure 1.9: Health Facilities in the Upper Denkyira West District

Table 1.12.2: The Top Ten Prevalent Diseases in the District

S/N	TOP TEN OPD CASES - 2014			TOP TEN OPD CASES - 2015			TOP TEN OPD CASES - 2016		
	Cases	No. of Cases	%	Cases	No. of Cases	%	Cases	No. of Cases	%
1.	Malaria	24391	58.9	Malaria	32352	54.5	Malaria	35486	54.1
2.	Acute Respiratory Infection	4443	10.7	Acute Respiratory Infection	6614	11.1	Acute Respiratory Infection	8420	12.8
3.	Anaemia	2513	6.1	Diarrhoea Diseases	4880	8.2	Diarrhoea Diseases	4895	7.5
4.	Skin Disease and Ulcers	2384	5.8	Anaemia	3190	5.4	Rheumatism & Joint Pains	3780	5.8
5.	Diarrhoea Diseases	2311	5.6	Skin Disease and Ulcers	3095	5.2	Anaemia	3377	5.1
6.	Typhoid Fever	1699	4.1	Rheumatism & Joint Pains	2896	4.9	Skin Disease	3130	4.8
7.	Rheumatism & Joint Pains	1371	3.3	Typhoid Fever	2171	3.7	Typhoid Fever	2249	3.4
8.	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	847	2.0	RTA	1531	2.6	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	1759	2.7
9.	RTA	836	2.0	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	1346	2.3	Intestinal Worms	1300	2.0
10.	Home Accidents	647	1.6	Intestinal Worms	1320	2.2	Hypertension	1211	1.8

Table 1.12.3: National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) Registration, 2014 - 2017

S/N	YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
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1	2014	4897	8487	13,384
2	2015	8331	13,958	22,289
3	2016	13,039	22,121	35,160
4	2017	19,675	39,560	59,235

As many as 8,399 of the aged have registered and are benefitting from the National Health Insurance Scheme in the District. Late reimbursement of funds to service providers is one of the major challenges affecting the effectiveness of the scheme.

Table 1.12.4: HIV/AIDS incidence/prevalence in the District

S/N	YEAR	Incidence	Prevalence
1	2014	113	Since old patients cannot be traced it is difficult to determine the prevalence rate more so when the district does not have its own insurance offices
2	2015	133	
3	2016	347	
4	2017	57	

Challenges of the Health Directorate

- Lack of funds for scaling up CHPS
- No district hospital and NHIS offices
- No office space for administrative purposes

1.13 Vulnerability Analysis

The Departments of Social Welfare and Community Development are joint decentralised departments in the district which have the responsibility of overseeing the activities of the vulnerable. Generally, vulnerable groups include women and children, persons with disability, orphaned and children orphaned by HIV/AIDS and trafficked children, child labourers and the aged as result of cultural, social and economic factors.

Culturally, the general attitude towards women in the district remains a bane on their development culminating in the disrespect for womanhood. This has been borne out of the belief that a woman without a child at 18 years would remain barren hence the early exposure to sex resulting in teenage pregnancies and early marriages with its attendant problems. This affects school enrolment and ultimately literacy levels among females. Again, the general perception of women as playing second fiddle to men and also the kitchen remains their sole heritage has resulted in many girls of school going age being denied education. The proliferation of small scale mining also exposes the teenagers especially the young females to teenage pregnancy which adds up to their vulnerability.

Child neglect is very predominant in the district. It is estimated that 40.0% of children in the district are of single parent. This is a result of men denying responsibility for pregnancies and women going out with long distant haulage drivers who eventually neglect them and their babies.

Furthermore, the disability and aged proportions of the population stand at 2.3% and 4.9% respectively. Since these groups of the population have either passed their productive ages or have no productive capacity as they have very little or no skill training it worsens the dependency ratio of the district.

To help sustain the lives and livelihood of the vulnerable, social protection mechanisms such as grants to the aged, small loans to women etc should be put in place and broadened to empower women both socially and economically. Again, consistent social educational programmes on gender issues to enhance girl-child enrolment and women participating in developmental programmes are also recommended.

Currently, the District is implementing the Ghana Social Opportunity Project (GSOP), a pro-poor project under the auspices of the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development aimed at alleviating extreme poverty whiles providing basic socio-economic infrastructure to poverty-ridden communities in some selected District in the country. A total of Two Hundred and Eighteen (218) poor persons made up One Hundred and Fifty-Six (156) females and Sixty-Two (62) males have so far benefitted from the project which is ongoing in Mempeasem, Morokrom, Mantukwa, Dankwakrom and Camp 26 and more people are being targeted to be beneficiaries to improve their lots.

Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) is one of the social protection strategies rolled out in the district to provide safety net for the aged, the orphans and poor households in the district. About 48 households made up of about 300 persons have benefitted from the LEAP programme in the District since its inception in 2015. The District LEAP implementation Committee is making in frantic effort to get the programme expanded to cover more households to as a means of mitigating the effect of extreme poverty and empowering the vulnerable.

The guidelines in the utilization of the Common Fund with regard to People with Disability should be followed to the letter. Training programmes for children with disability and scholarship scheme for children with disability who want to pursue education to the highest level is also recommended. HIV/AIDS issues must be taken seriously and sensitization activities stepped up on behavioural change and communication (BCC) and stigmatization. Moreover, on account of the foregoing, there

is the need, apart from intensifying sensitization programmes in the district, to re-examine the poverty reduction programmes, enhance micro credit schemes and organize entrepreneurial programmes for the vulnerable to enhance their access to improved living conditions.

Government agencies have instituted educational and empowerment programmes in curbing the spread of the disease.

1.14 HIV/AIDS

The prevalent rate in the District is about 2.2% which is above the 2009 National rate of 1.7%. Some of the predisposing factors are

- ❖ The presence of mining activities attracting high number of people particularly into the District
- ❖ early age of first sexual encounter at 13 years on the average,
- ❖ high rate of pre-marital and extra marital unprotected sex resulting from traditional cultural activities such as funeral celebrations and festivals, and
- ❖ the activities of long distant drivers who ply the Ayanfuri – Asawinso highway,
- ❖ the low level of HIV/AIDS sensitization among the people in the District and
- ❖ the high incidence of poverty especially among women and the youth.
- ❖ Absence of Anti-Retroviral Therapy centre

The alarming rate of infection among women in the district calls for urgent and serious attention as it has the capacity to affect productivity and increase in health bills. Again and more importantly, the District is emerging as a tourism destination with the presence of forest and rocks with aesthetic value and as such measures against activities promoting the spread of the pandemic should be instituted and enforced. Notwithstanding the numerous challenges facing the District Assembly such as untimely release of financial resources, stigmatization and the absence of a higher level health facility, it has in collaboration with its development partners such as World Vision Ghana, Perseus Mining Ghana Ltd among others have been exploring ways of economically empowering the youth to engage in productive activities.

Among the strategies to deal with the high spate of HIV/AIDS in the District are;

- expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes

- intensify education to reduce stigmatisation; intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB; promote the adoption of safer sexual practices in the general population;
- promote healthy behaviours and the adoption of safer sexual practices among PLHIV, MARPs and other vulnerable groups.
- develop and implement prevention programmes targeted at the high risk groups and communities;
- scale-up and improve the quality of elimination of mother-to-child transmission (eMTCT) of HIV services;
- intensify advocacy with key stakeholders to reduce infection and impact of HIV/AIDS and STIs
- strengthen collaboration among HIV/AIDS and STIs, and sexual and reproductive health programmes.
- : scale-up and sustain the quality of HIV/AIDS and STIs treatment, care and support activities, including increasing ART and PMTCT sites;
- strengthen logistics management and forecasting; and
- develop and implement a programme to deepen public awareness and management of HIV/AIDS and STIs.

1.15 Gender Analysis

Per the 2010 PHC, the district had 49.7% of its population as females and 50.3% as males. This indicates a domination of Males unlike most Districts in Ghana. Females like their male counterpart have contributed and still contribute immensely to the socio-economic and political development of the district. It is estimated that of the population of farmers, females constitute about 40%. According to the 2000 Population and Housing Census 92.6% of the economically active female population were employed as against 91.1 % of their male counterpart. The same survey indicates that there are more women household heads in the district. This clearly indicates the leadership roles females in the district play. This meant that they were deeply involved in decision making at the household level. Politically and administratively, women continue to play active roles although they are in the minority. The task of women and girls in the community includes fetching of water, cooking, sweeping, carrying load and so no. Men and boys on the other hand are responsible for weeding in and around the community.

Out of the Twenty-Five (25) Assembly members (including the DCE& the MP), only one (1) representing 4 percent is a woman. At the District Administration, women in leadership positions constitute just about 3.0% of the senior officers.

The gender distribution in leadership roles may seem skewed towards males; however the impact of women activities in the district is tremendous and commendable.

Key Gender Issues

- Single parenthood among women
- Gradual increase in female household headship
- High illiteracy rate among the youth
- Lack of employable skills
- Child neglect
- Teenage pregnancy
- Maltreatment and abuse of women and children
- Child-labour.
- Low gender awareness
- Child Abuse
- Low presence of women in higher positions
- Low involvement of women and children in decision making

1.16 Impact of Human Activities

Among the natural resources found in the district include rivers, streams, forest reserves, quarry stones and mineral deposits. However, inappropriate farming practices (i.e. slash and burn, shifting cultivation), group hunting, bush fires and logging activities occurring especially in the semi forested areas have become the major threats to the district's vegetation and other natural resources. Degradation of vegetation results in soil infertility in the farming areas, soil erosion and its associated environmental problems. Currently, there are efforts by government and non-governmental agencies such as Department of Agriculture, Forestry Commission), World Vision Ghana and NADMO in some selected communities to restore the vegetative cover and eventually improve the fertility of the soil. The nature of the soil at Subin, Dankwakrom, Nyinawusu favours sand-winning activities. However, the unregulated activities of the sand winners and illegal miners have led to serious land degradation thus affecting other important infrastructure such as newly constructed roads in these

areas. Gold mining and quarrying activities in the district are also contributing seriously to environmental problems including major cracks in houses and buildings in certain places.

1.17 Disaster Situation

The district experiences three main types of disasters. These are rainstorm, flooding, domestic fire and bushfire. The prevalence of these disasters was so acute in the district such that GHC 60,000.00, GHC 87,023.00, GHC 28,350.00, GHC 11,700.00 was spent on management of these disasters in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. As many as 4,667 people were affected by at least a type of disaster mentioned above from 2014 to 2017.

Table 1.17.1: District Disaster Situation

Year	Disaster Type	Affected Persons				Estimated Cost of items Destroyed GHC	Key Items Distributed	
		Children		Adult				Total
		M	F	M	F			
2014	Flood	175	27	573	618	1593	20,600.00	Rice, cooking oil, Plate, Blanket, mattresses, cups, roofing sheet, Maize, Beans, buckets Soap, Basin etc
	Rainstorm	191	7	625	693	1596	30,750.00	
	Fire Outbreak	4		8	6	21	8,650.00	
2015	Domestic fire outbreak	4		3	4	14	4,500.00	No item
	Rainstorm	61	4	88	84	297	10,940.00	
	Flood	124	59	122	144	549	20,530.00	
	Conflict	4	0	23	20	57	51,053.00	
2016	Rainstorm	60	5	121	215	452	19,850.00	No item
	Fire Outbreak	14	0	11	21	66	8,500.00	
	Bushfire	-		-	-	0	-	
2017	Rainstorm							No item
	Bushfire							
	Domestic fire Outbreak	2		15	3	22	11,700.00	
	Sand Winning					22		
Total		639	31	1,589	1,808	4,667	187,073.00	

This gives a strong indication that the district is prone to disaster. Although, The NADMO through the District Assembly supported the victims with relief items including blankets, mattresses, roofing sheets, seedlings and food items, it cost the Assembly over GH¢180,000.00 to bring relief to the victims although all could not be supported fully. The Assembly through the NADMO office has embarked on a series of education aimed at preparing the disaster communities and enforcing building codes to minimize the effects of disasters. Again, the Town and Country Planning outfit of the Assembly has also earmarked some communities for the development of planning schemes for the communities.

1.18 Tourist Attractions (Aesthetic features and Land Management)

The district is endowed with many aesthetic features forming a good ground for tourism development. The district boasts of a stream of beautiful and prestige hospitality. These attract over 15,000 tourists and holiday makers from other parts of the country. The coastal plain is dotted with rock outcrops which give a beautiful landscape. The Upper Wassa Forest Reserve and the Tonton afforestation belt are found in the semi deciduous forest area. These can be further developed for eco-tourism which apart from conserving the ecosystem can also serve as a potential revenue base for the district and create jobs for people in the immediate environment. The “Odwira” festival can be repackaged to give more meaning to cultural tourism in the district.

Table 1.18.1 Tourist attraction and their location

No.	Name/Nature of Site	Location
1.	Ave Maria Grotto rock	Denkyira Obuasi
2.	Upper Wassa Forest Reserve	Amenase and Amobaka
3.	Tonton Forest Reserve	Ananekrom

1.19 Housing Condition

1.19.1 Housing stock

Table 1.18.1 shows that, the 2010 census reported a total population of 24,658,823 of which the total household population was 24,076,327 and a total of 3,392,745 houses. It further reported the total number of households in the country as 5,467,054 with mean number of household per house to be 1.6 and population per house as 6.3 persons. The mean household size was 4.4 persons.

At the regional level, total population was 2,201,863 with total household population of 2,113,766 and 346,699 houses. There was 526, 763 households with an average household per house of 1.5 and population per house of 6.1 persons. However, the average household size was 4 persons.

The Upper Denkyira West District reported a total of 60,054 persons during the 2010 PHC with the entire population living in rural communities. The district has a total household population of 58,750. There were a total of 10,099 houses in the district. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, there were 13,436 households in the district. The mean number of households per house was 1.3 and an average population per house of 5.9 persons. The average household size in the district was 4.4 persons (Table 1.18.1).

Table 1.19.1: Stock of houses and households by type of locality

Categories	Total Country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
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Total population	24,658,823	2,201,863	60,054	-	60,054
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	58,750	-	58,750
Number of houses	3,392,745	346,699	10,099	-	10,099
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	13,436	-	13,436
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.3	-	1.3
Population per house*	6.3	6.1	5.9	-	5.9
Average household size	4.4	4.0	4.4	-	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Housing is one of the basic needs of life. Materials used in building have improved but the locations of some houses have always been a concern to the District Assembly. The District Assembly through the Town and Country Planning Department has embarked on educational campaign against building in unauthorized places. Notwithstanding this, buildings in most parts of the District are not properly planned. This has caused occasional flooding during the rainy season since some buildings are situated along water ways.

1.19.2 Classes of Buildings

The buildings in the district range from first class to third class buildings. Buildings classification for the ranges is classified according to the following criteria;

- Type of roofing sheet;
- Type of wall;
- Environment within which building is found;
- Materials types used for the structure; and
- Building foundation

Table 1.19.2 shows the main materials used for walls, floor and roofing of housing facilities in the district:

Table 1.19.2: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
Total	5,817,607	567,051	14,463	100.0	-	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	206,207	9,625	66.5	-	66.5
Wood	200,594	10,461	301	2.1	-	2.1
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,698	52	0.4	-	0.4

Stone	11,330	942	22	0.2	-	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,389	244	1.7	-	1.7
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	325,673	3,796	26.2	-	26.2
Landcrete	104,270	10,996	288	2.0	-	2.0
Bamboo	8,206	766	28	0.2	-	0.2
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,295	84	0.6	-	0.6
Other	39,206	2,624	23	0.2	-	0.2

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

1.19.3 Materials for floor (occupied)

The floor types of 13,436 dwelling units in the district constituting 2.6 percent of all dwelling units in the region (526763) are shown in table 8.5. Cemented or concrete floors of dwelling unit makes up over three out of four dwelling units (78.7%) and this is the highest proportion. 19.4 percent of floors of dwelling units are made of earth/mud. A very low figure of 1.9 percent is recorded for all the other floor types of dwelling units in the district namely stone (0.5%), burnt bricks (0.5%), wood (0.1%), vinyl tiles (0.1%), cement/porcelain/granite/marble tiles (0.6%), terrazzo/terrazzo tiles (0.1%) and other materials (0.2%).

Table 1.19.3: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District	
			Total	
			Number	%
Total	5,467,054	526,763	13,436	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	59,543	2,600	19.4
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	448,599	10,570	78.7
Stone	32,817	2,192	61	0.5
Burnt brick	6,537	718	66	0.5
Wood	52,856	1,924	16	0.1

Vinyl tiles	57,032	3,378	13	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	5,534	76	0.6
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,669	12	0.1
Other	15,567	1,206	22	0.2

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

1.19.4. Materials for roofing

The major roofing material is metal sheet which accounts for 83.2 percent of the 14, 463 dwelling units in the District. This is indicated on Table 8.6. Thatch/palm leaf or raffia is the second highest roofing material which makes up 7.2 percent of the dwelling units. Also about 5 percent of the dwelling units are roofed with bamboo whereas mud bricks/earth constitutes 1.2 percent. The roofing materials whose usages are not widespread across the District are; slate/asbestos (0.9%), cement /concrete (0.9%), roofing tiles (0.6%), wood (0.6%) and other (0.6%) in that order.

Table 1.19.4: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
Total	5,817,607	567,051	14,463	100.0	-	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	2,568	168	1.2	-	1.2
Wood	45,547	3,047	84	0.6	-	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	369,829	12,027	83.2	-	83.2
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	146,526	130	0.9	-	0.9
Cement/Concrete	141,072	10,824	128	0.9	-	0.9
Roofing tile	31,456	1,892	89	0.6	-	0.6
Bamboo	71,049	9,912	702	4.9	-	4.9
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	19,317	1,043	7.2	-	7.2
Other	35,935	3,136	92	0.6	-	0.6

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

1.20 Conditions of the Natural Environment and Disaster-Prone Areas

The condition of the Natural Environment is a typical degraded one through human and Industrial activities. The human activities include bad farming, hunting and housing practices. The industrial activities also include mining and over exploitation of natural resources especially sand winning.

Again, the commonest farming practice in the district is the slash and burn method of clearing the land. This practice has left farming land bare and exposed them to erosion, thereby rapidly destroying the natural vegetation of the district. Though not alarming, there are incidences of bush fire in the district, especially during the dry season when farmers start preparing new farmlands. According to the Department of NADMO, the District is characterized by man-made disasters such as fires, road traffic crashes, building structural hazards (dilapidated building structures), unclaimed sand winning sites, sanitation hazards, building on water ways and poor poor/no planning schemes for settlements. The main causes of bush fires in the district are group hunting, indiscriminate burning of farm lands without creating fire belts by farmers, failure to seek fire volunteers' assistance during burning and careless palm wine tapping. Moreover, indiscriminate felling of trees by chain saw operators for timber, firewood and burning of charcoal in the district is a major concern. As result of these aforementioned activities, the natural environment has been greatly degraded in almost all parts of corners in the District.

Furthermore, climate change related risk such as low rainfall, drying up of vegetation, rivers and streams and high rise in atmospheric temperature have worsened the development of agriculture especially farming and other developmental activities in the District.

Pragmatic measures are needed to reduce the risks posed. This notwithstanding, the activities line-up below is poised to help deal with the risks. Relief and reconstruction programmes including individual counselling of people affected and exposed to both natural and man-made disasters to reduce the risk of exposure and prevent them from falling victims to these disasters.

Currently on-going activities include Training of Area Co-ordinators and District Volunteer Groups (DVGs) in fire combating and general disaster control principles, public education on climate change issues and how to handle its related cases like flooding and prolonged dry season.

1.21 Climate Change and Green Economy

Climate change is as a result of human activities. These are seen in bad farming and hunting practices. The commonest farming practice in the district is the slash and burn method of clearing the land for farming. This practice has left large tracts of farmland bare and exposed them to serious erosion, thereby rapidly destroying the natural vegetation of the district. Related to farming, though not alarming are incidences of bush fire in the district, especially during the dry season when farmers start preparing new farmlands. According to the NADMO, the District has in the last few years recorded extensive destruction as result of bush fire mainly caused by group hunting and indiscriminate burning of farm lands and palm wine tapping. Moreover, the indiscriminate activities of chain saw operators for timber, firewood and burning of charcoal add to the environmental degradation.

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), about 75.3 per cent of the households in the district use fuel wood and 14.8 per cent charcoal as their main sources of energy for cooking thus, giving an indication of the extent of deforestation of the small forest cover in the district. Gold mining has been on ascendency in an indiscriminate manner. The District in recent years has experienced proliferation of small scale, illegal mining referred to as ‘galamsey’ in the local parlance. This usually indiscriminately unregulated mining activity has a toll on the land causing excessive degradation of the land as well as destruction of the natural habitat of the flora (trees) and fauna (animal species). It has also resulted in massive pollution of rivers and water bodies and left traces of iron, magnesium and mercury in the aquifers which come with their attendant health problems.

As result of these afore-mentioned activities, the natural environment has been greatly degraded in almost all parts of the District increasing the impact of climate change which is realised drastic change in the rainfall pattern and general reduction in rainfall, serious erosion, flooding, decreasing vegetation cover, drying up of rivers and streams and high rise in atmospheric temperature.

As part of the remedial measure, the following were some of the activities carried out by the District Assembly in partnership with other parastatal agencies such as the Forestry Services Division and NADMO carried out

- Tree planting exercises in schools and institutions dubbed ‘Greening the Denkyira West’ where over 1500 seedlings of various species were planted across the District to mitigate the long term effect of climate change
- Anti-Bushfire campaigns
- Creation of woodlot at Nyinawusu and Nipanikro degraded mining communities

- Launching of a programme known as ‘two for one’ where all timber firms were made to sign an agreement to plant two trees for any one tree fell in the District
- The District also instituted land reclamation mechanism where miners were to sign an undertaking and make upfront payment which would be non-refundable should the miners refuse to reclaim lands after mining.

1.22. Main source of Potable Water (Water Security)

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has a tremendous effect on burden of diseases. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhoea.

The main sources of drinking water in the district are presented in Table 1.21.1. Household drinking water was obtained from eight main sources as follows: public tap or standpipe (26.6%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling (25.9%), sachet water (16.8%), tanker supply or vendor provided (12.8%), pipe-borne water inside the dwelling (5.0%), borehole including pump or tube well (3.5%), protected well (2.8%) and rain water (2.1%). The least source of drinking water was from unprotected spring (0.1%).

As Table 8.10 shows, there were also wide variations in the main source of drinking water between urban and rural localities. Pipe-borne water was the main source in urban and rural areas. The proportion of urban and rural dwelling units that used pipe-borne drinking water (from all the three sources) was **40.3** percent and **76.8** percent respectively. Generally, the water coverage as at 2010 was almost **60%**. In urban localities, 28.5 percent use sachet water, 23.2 percent use tanker supply/vendor provided as the main source of drinking water, as against 3.7 percent and 1.1 percent respectively in rural localities.

1.23 Water Facilities

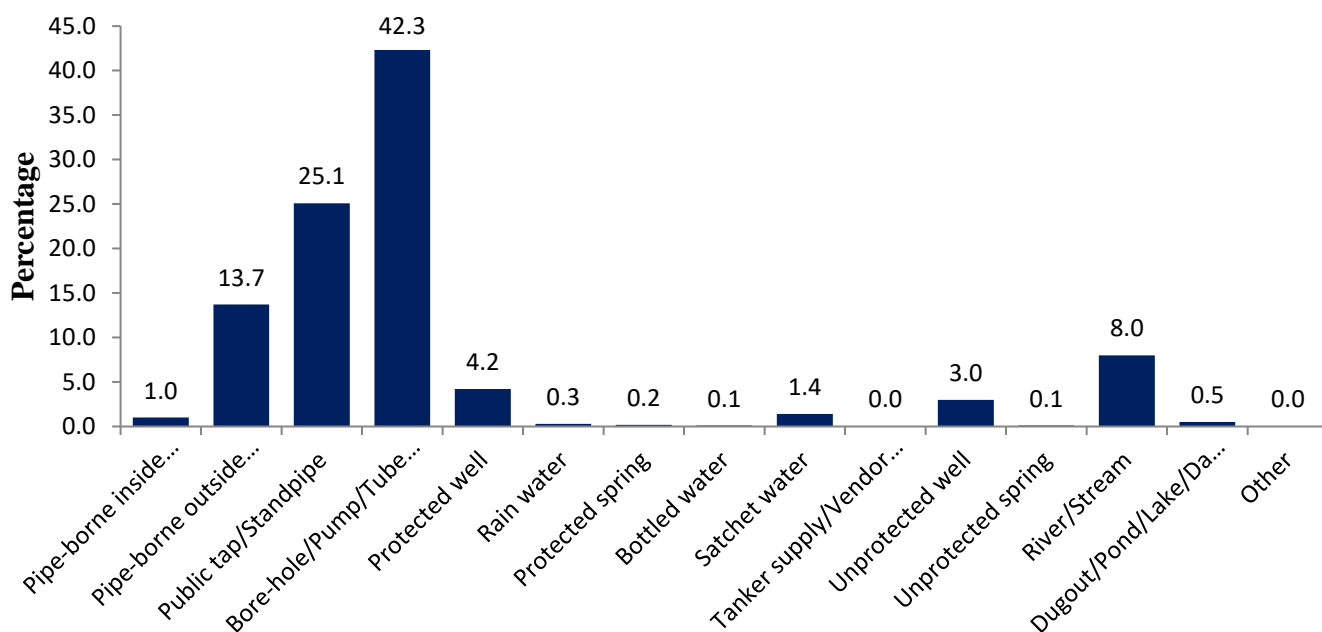
The main potable water facilities in the District are as follows:

- i. Ten (10) Small Town Piped Water Supply Systems
- ii. One 1 Community Water System
- iii. One Hundred and Fifty (150) Boreholes

1.24. Main source of water for Drinking

Quality and safe drinking water is an essential requirement to man considering its numerous implications on man's life activities. Figure 1.21.1 shows the major sources of drinking water in the District which are bore-hole /pump/tube well (42.3%), public tap/ stand pipe (25.1%), protected well, protected spring and rain water and pipe borne outside dwelling (13.7%). 8.0 percent of the drinking water is obtained from river/stream. This comes with a serious health implications ranging from buruli ulcer to guinea infections and other water borne diseases. Protected well supplies 4.2 percent of drinking water to households while sachet water (1.4%) and bottled water (0.1%), are gradually gaining grounds in terms of drinking water supply. Unprotected well supplies 3.0 percent compared to pipe-borne inside dwelling (1.0%). This indicates that pipe borne inside household is not so popular means of drinking water source in the District. The other water sources comprising rain water (0.3%), protected spring (0.2%), unprotected spring (0.1%), dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal (0.5%) and tanker supply/vendor provided (0%) altogether make up less than two percent.

Figure 1.10: Main sources of water for drinking



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

1.24.1 Source of water for other domestic purposes

Table 1.21.1 displays similar result for the main sources of water for domestic purposes to that of the sources of water for drinking. It indicates that almost all the drinking water sources as the sources of water for domestic purposes with the exception of sachet and bottled water which for reasons are not used for domestic purposes. The proportions of the main sources of water for domestic purposes

from the highest to the lowest are; bore hole/pump/tube well (43.0%), public tap/stand pipe (24.6%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling (13.3%), river/stream (8.7%), protected well (4.8%) and unprotected (3.%).

Table 1.22.1: Main source of water of dwelling unit for other domestic purposes

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
Total	5,467,054	526,763	13,436	100.0	-	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	54,888	157	1.2	-	1.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	109,873	1,786	13.3	-	13.3
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	117,824	3,310	24.6	-	24.6
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	101,438	5,777	43.0	-	43.0
Protected well	465,775	37,995	647	4.8	-	4.8
Rain water	39,916	6,583	19	0.1	-	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	1,725	28	0.2	-	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	20,059	16	0.1	-	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	15,523	439	3.3	-	3.3
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,783	18	0.1	-	0.1
River/Stream	588,590	52,309	1,168	8.7	-	8.7
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	5,823	60	0.4	-	0.4
Other	10,302	940	11	0.1	-	0.1

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

1.25 Sanitation

Sanitation situation in the district is not encouraging especially in the rural communities where drainage is very poor. Waste water disposal channels include public concrete drains, earth drains, soak pits and stone pitched drains. Waste water or sewerage from bath houses and yards or compounds of premises is in most cases directed into catch-pits and spills over into the open. Households without catch pits are directed into bush and public drains through open spaces creating

breeding ponds for mosquitoes. In well-drained communities, storm water and sullage are drained through public drains into streams, rivers, bush and low-lying areas as final outfalls.

In the area of sanitation, there are about 227 public latrines and 2,181 household latrines in the District. Most of the public facilities are managed in the communities by their Assembly Members and Unit Committees. Toilet facilities found in the district include water closet which are found mostly in medium and high residential types, KVIP found in schools and densely populated communities like Diaso, Nkotumso, Dominase and Ayanfuri areas, VIPs are more household owned and are found in most of the communities.

Human excreta disposal has remained one of the major sanitation problems in the Upper Denkyira West District. The greater proportion of the population depends mostly on the few existing public latrine amenities and household toilets. However, a few individual persons, especially children defecate at random in such unauthorized places as the nearby bush, refuse dump sites, seashores and open spaces.

Table 1.23.1: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality

Toilet Facility/Bathing Facility	Total Country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
Toilet Facility Used By Household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	21,021	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Facilities (Bush/Beach/Field)	1,056,382	80,936	2,190	10.4	7.8	12.7
W.C.	839,611	48,303	1,134	5.4	8.5	2.7
Pit Latrine	1,040,883	121,805	4,901	23.3	23.7	23.0
KVIP	572,824	62,088	1,661	7.9	7.0	8.7
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,729	77	0.4	0.3	0.4
Public Toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan Etc)	1,893,291	208,323	10,972	52.2	52.0	52.4
Other	23,385	2,579	86	0.4	0.7	0.2
Bathing Facility Used By Household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	21,021	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own Bathroom For Exclusive Use	1,535,392	121,297	3,766	17.9	15.1	20.3
Shared Bathroom In The Same House	1,818,522	160,291	6,189	29.4	36.6	23.4
Private Open Cubicle	381,979	36,157	1,296	6.2	4.4	7.7

Shared Open Cubicle	1,000,257	118,153	5,514	26.2	30.8	22.4
Public Bath House	140,501	12,895	432	2.1	0.8	3.1
Bathroom In Another House	187,337	38,394	1,609	7.7	3.3	11.4
Open Space Around House	372,556	35,703	1,913	9.1	8.3	9.8
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,773	225	1.1	0.5	1.5
Other	16,276	2,100	77	0.4	0.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.26 Waste Management

All the major towns in the district have serious solid waste management problem. They have collection points in all the communities; however, there is no permanent engineered final disposal site. Currently, the assembly is relying on the neighbouring Upper Denkyira East District Assembly to dispose of its solid and liquid waste. The Assembly is now in negotiation with communities to secure permanent sites for disposal. Two (2) sites are being requested: one in the eastern corner and the other one in the western corner of the district.

The main methods of solid waste disposal being practiced in the District include crude dumping, improved or controlled dumping and burial in disposal trenches. House-hold and trade wastes are temporarily stored in baskets, plastic containers, wooden boxes and other receptacles before being conveyed by head load to public refuse dump sites for final disposal.

A little over one-half (50.6%) of all the households in the district throw their liquid waste onto the compounds of their houses. About 29.9 percent throw their liquid wastes on to the streets outside their homes while 9.7 percent of households throw their liquid waste into gutters. About six percent of dwelling units dispose of liquid waste through a drainage system into a gutter and another 2.4 percent have drainage into a pit (or soak away system).

Few communities, namely, Diaso, Ntom, Ayanfuri, Denkyira Obuasi and Nkotumso are the few ones benefitting from the public metal solid waste containers provided to the district by the Zoom Lion Company Ghana Limited, although they are woefully inadequate.

Majority of the communities manually maintain their respective dumps by raking and burning through periodic, communal labour programs organized by the unit committees and the chiefs or the assembly members.

The method of solid and liquid waste disposal in the various localities in the district is shown on table 37. The commonest form of solid waste disposal among households is public dump (open space) 64%. Close to 12 percent of the households in the District dump solid waste indiscriminately (11.9) and the adverse effect of this pose a lot health risk to the population in the areas where this is practised. About 12 percent 11.9% in of the solid wastes from households are also disposed off in public dump (containers). 2.2 percent of solid waste from households is collected by either waste management companies or individuals from the dwelling units. This gives an indication that waste collection system is not so popular in the District either because the companies or individuals to do so are non-available or the people are used to their old conventional means of waste disposal. Solid waste which is burned by household is 3.5 percent and those buried by household form 5.2 percent with 1.4 percent recorded for other methods of solid waste disposal.

Table 1.24.1: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District		
			Total		Rural
			N	%	%
Solid waste					
Total	5,467,054	526,763	13,436	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	20,490	290	2.2	2.2
Burned by household	584,820	70,553	470	3.5	3.5
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	98,454	1,601	11.9	11.9
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	283,454	8,597	64.0	64.0
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	28,334	1,593	11.9	11.9
Buried by household	182,615	17,727	697	5.2	5.2
Other	53,805	7,751	188	1.4	1.4
Liquid waste					
Total	5,467,054	526,763	13,436	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,670	96	0.7	0.7
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	35,183	593	4.4	4.4
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	9,059	78	0.6	0.6

Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	163,838	4,103	30.5	30.5
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	89,199	1,168	8.7	8.7
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	216,209	7,382	54.9	54.9
Other	38,294	6,605	16	0.1	0.1

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

The table as well provide information on the forms of liquid waste disposal in the District. Statics from the table indicates that close to 95 percent of the liquid wastes from households are thrown away and this is composed of; those thrown onto compound (54.9%), thrown onto the street/outside (30.5%) and thrown into gutters (8.7%). Disposing off waste through the sewerage (0.7%), through drainage system into gutter (4.4%) and through drainage into a pit or soak away (0.6%) which are comparatively safer means liquid waste disposal to ensure proper and healthy sanitation, on the contrary, are not so much practised in the District with only less than 6 percent of the households employing these methods. The other means of liquid waste disposal is only 0.1 percent.

Averagely, the bulk of solid waste generated in the various communities and institutions is composed mainly of the following materials by volume

Table 1.24.2: Composition of waste generation in the District

S/N	Material	%age
1	Organic (garbage)	40%
2	Plastics	35%
3	Papers	10%
4	Textiles	5%
5	Wood	5%
6	Miscellaneous	5%

1.27 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

1.27.1Postal

The district has no post office. Currently, the District resorts to Dunwka-on-Offin for postal services.

1.27.2 Telephone

Cellular phone services have assumed considerable importance in Ghana in recent times. Whereas, most districts in the country can access services fully from these communication networks, the district is partially covered by MTN, Kasapa, Vodafone and Tigo. The few public telephone

facilities in the district have all broken down. However, there are few individuals operating cellular phone services on commercial basis. The District Administration and other departments either have no telephone lines or have their lines not working. Indeed, in terms of telecommunication, the District Administration is cut off from the rest of the country. Although, residents still depend on Postal services for communicating, the use of the telephone is faster, cheaper and reliable and therefore needs to be expanded.

1.27.3 Internet /ICT Centre

Internet accessibility is very essential in this current 'technological dispensation' where almost all aspects of human life can be found on the internet. Internet enhances access to information, research, education, entertainment and so forth. Table 5.1 gives the Internet usage situation by persons 12 years and older in the District.

Only 1.1 percent of persons 12 years and older use internet facility. This is quite low considering the fact that ICT is part of the educational curricular of both the basic and the second cycle schools and free laptops being distributed to schools. In terms of Male-Female dichotomy in internet usage, less than one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of internet users are females (30.8%) compared with males (61.2%).

Internet facilities in the district can be accessed in communities such as Diaso and Ayanfuri. Currently the DA office has the internet facility for data collection, storage and retrieval and hence has improved workers access to information for efficient performance.

There are few commercial operators in some communities in the District like Diaso, Ayanfuri. The District is currently constructing one ICT centre at Diaso with sponsorship from CEDECOM to facilitate learning.

1.28 Demographic Characteristics

1.28.1 Population size and distribution

The district had a population of 60,054 comprising 51.3 percent males and 49.7 percent females with growth rate of 3.1 as per 2010 PHC. The projected district population for 2017 is 74,545.

1.28.2 Population distribution by age, sex and sex ratio

This section provides information on sex composition, sex ratio and type of locality. The projected total population of the District based on the 2010 PHC is 74,545, constituting 2.7 percent of the Central Regional population. The entire population of the District is in rural areas and making it one of the two Districts in Central region with no urban population.

Table 2.1a shows that there are more Males (50.3%) than Females (49.7%). The sex ratio is about 101 males to 100 females. At the early youthful stages (0-14 years), the sex ratio is 102.9 while at the older stages (65 years and older) it is 82.4. This implies that at the youthful stages there are more males than females while at ages 65 years and older the females population dominates that of the males.

Table 1.26.1: Population by Age, Sex and type of locality

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	60,054	100	30,193	100	29,861	100	101.1
0 - 4	9,037	15.0	4,548	15.1	4,489	15.0	101.3
5 - 9	8,273	13.8	4,139	13.7	4,134	13.8	100.1
10 - 14	7,822	13.0	4,060	13.4	3,762	12.6	107.9
15 - 19	6,238	10.4	3,245	10.7	2,993	10.0	108.4
20 - 24	4,858	8.1	2,299	7.6	2,559	8.6	89.8
25 - 29	4,470	7.4	2,248	7.4	2,222	7.4	101.2
30 - 34	3,659	6.1	1,829	6.1	1,830	6.1	99.9
35 - 39	3,389	5.6	1,655	5.5	1,734	5.8	95.4
40 - 44	2,797	4.7	1,474	4.9	1,323	4.4	111.4
45 - 49	2,346	3.9	1,218	4.0	1,128	3.8	108.0
50 - 54	1,999	3.3	1,008	3.3	991	3.3	101.7
55 - 59	1,241	2.1	671	2.2	570	1.9	117.7
60 - 64	1,158	1.9	549	1.8	609	2.0	90.1
65 - 69	652	1.1	322	1.1	330	1.1	97.6
70 - 74	876	1.5	399	1.3	477	1.6	83.6
75 - 79	457	0.8	207	0.7	250	0.8	82.8
80 - 84	378	0.6	165	0.5	213	0.7	77.5
85 +	404	0.7	157	0.5	247	0.8	63.6

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

Table 1.26.2: Population (including projected ones) of 21 Communities

Community	Male	Female	2010	Projections				
				2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
DIASO	2208	2284	4492	5580	5756	5937	6124	6317
AYANFURI	2259	2097	4356	5411	5582	5757	5939	6126
DOMINASE	1440	1553	2993	3718	3835	3956	4080	4209
NKOTUMSO	1515	1440	2955	3671	3786	3905	4028	4155
NTOM	1410	1481	2891	3591	3704	3821	3941	4065
NEW OBUASI	1089	1132	2221	2759	2846	2935	3028	3123
MAUDASO	1069	1134	2203	2736	2823	2911	3003	3098
JAMESO NKWANTA	957	1059	2016	2504	2583	2664	2748	2835
BETHLEHEM	921	979	1900	2360	2434	2511	2590	2672
NYINAWUSU - AWIASO	803	731	1534	1905	1965	2027	2091	2157
NKRONUA ANAFO	764	767	1531	1902	1961	2023	2087	2153
AKWABOSO	755	700	1455	1807	1864	1923	1983	2046
AFIEFISO	647	750	1397	1735	1790	1846	1904	1964
BESEASE	677	676	1353	1680	1733	1788	1844	1902
AMEYAW	642	572	1214	1508	1555	1604	1655	1707
GYAMAN	581	585	1166	1448	1494	1541	1589	1639
TREPOSO	532	537	1069	1328	1369	1413	1457	1503
BREMAN	527	468	995	1236	1275	1315	1356	1399
AGONA PORT	469	459	928	1152	1189	1226	1265	1305
SUBIN HILL	511	406	917	1139	1175	1212	1250	1289
ADABOI	461	424	885	1099	1134	1169	1206	1244
ABORA	448	430	878	1090	1125	1160	1197	1234

1.28.3 Dependency Ratio

Table 2.1b provides details on Age-dependency ratio which is the ratio of the population in the “dependent” ages (those under age 15 and ages 65 years and older) to those in the “economically productive” ages (15 to 65 years) in the population (Haupt et al, 2011). The dependency ratio is 86.8. This means that for every 100 persons in the working population, there are about 87 dependents. In terms of age-structure, child dependency ratio is 78.8 meaning 78 persons in the youthful ages 0-14 are to be supported by 100 persons in the working population. On the other hand, the old age dependency ratio is 8.6 implying that 100 persons in the working population are to support 9 persons in the old age group 65 years and older.

Table 1.26.3: Age dependency ratio by locality

Age group/ratio	Total	Urban	Rural
All Ages	60,054	-	60,054
0-14	25,132	-	25,132
15-64	32,155	-	32,155
65+	2,767	-	2,767
Total dependency ratio	86.8	-	86.8
Child dependency ratio	78.2	-	78.2
Old age dependency ratio	8.6	-	8.6

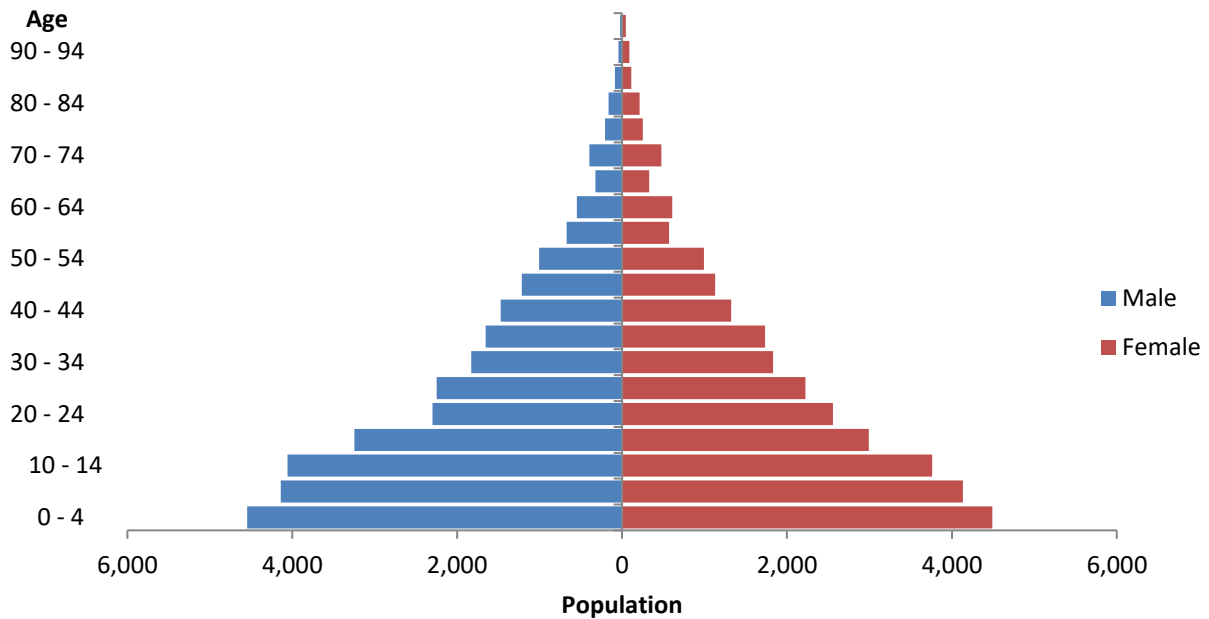
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

1.28.4 Age- Sex Structure

Table 2.1a shows the Age distribution of the population. The Age structure depicts a relatively youthful population with population under 15 accounting for as high as 41.9 percent of the District's population which is higher than the Regional average of 39.5 percent.

The age-sex structure is presented on a population pyramid to aid in providing graphical analysis of the age and sex structure of population. The pyramid has a broad base and dwindles towards the apex and the implication is that the greater proportions of the population are at the youthful stage than in the older ages. This at a glance also portrays the population of the District as a youthful population and as a result has a higher tendency of experiencing higher population growth than it is currently all things being equal.

Figure 1.11: Population Pyramid



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

1.28.5 Mortality

The district has a mortality rate of 5/1000. This is however lower than the regional average of about 8 deaths per 1000 population. The deaths which occurred in the households are mainly due to accidents, violence, homicide or suicide in the district.

1.29 Natural Resources

Among the natural resources found in the district are rivers, streams, forest reserves, quarry stones and mineral deposits. The nature of the soil Dankwakrom favours sand-winning activities.

1.30 Services and Commerce Sectors

Within the plan period, electricity would be extended to all new sites of major communities such as Ayanfuri, Diaso, Denkyira Obuasi, Gyaman, Dominase, Nkotumso, Ntom, Subin etc. More energy saving bulbs will be procured to replace damaged street light ones. The district currently has no market facilities, except the small and unorganized markets found in some of the communities. The district will construct satellite markets for both daily and weekly activities at Ayanfuri, Aburi, etc.

About three (3) major markets will be provided at Abora, Dominase (to be completed) and Subin whilst facilities at Diaso and Nkotumso markets will be expanded and improved.

Improvements would be made on the telecommunication network by extending GSM telephone coverage in the district, providing ICT centres and facilities. Efficient storage, transport, marketing and distribution system for goods and services would be provided.

1.31 Industrial Sector

During the planned period, efforts would also be made to maximize the use of local raw materials in production and the establishment of effective linkages among manufacturing, agricultural and service sectors. Since the district is predominantly an agrarian economy, agro-based industrial production will receive support in the planning process, to create wealth, employment and ultimately improve the living standards of the people. The emphasis on the industrial sector will be on the promotion of small-scale agro-processing and other enterprises.

Human resource development will be consciously pursued by way of organising training programmes, training to acquire employable skills, capacity building for small-scale industrialists and those in the hospitality sector of the district economy.

Baseline Indicators:

1.32 District Development Indicators

Table 1.30.1 Indicators of Development

NO.	INDICATORS	LEVEL
1.0	Physical Characteristics	
1.1	Land Size	521.70 sq. Km.
1.2	Average temperature	
1.3	Average Annual Rainfall	1200mm – 2200mm
1.4	Forest Reserve	
2.0	Demographic Characteristics	
2.1	Population (2010)	60,054
2.2	Population (Projected 2017)	74,607
2.3	Annual growth rate (2000)	3.1
2.4	Rural Urban Split (2010)	100
2.5	Population Density (2000)	191
2.6	Average Household Size (2010)	4.4
2.7	Room occupancy rate	N/A
2.8	Male household heads	N/A
2.9	Female household heads	N/A
2.10	Household using LPG	N/A
2.11	Households using fuel wood/charcoal	N/A
2.12	Population between 0-14	37.6
2.13	Population between 15-64	59.1

2.14	Population above 65	3.3
2.15	Economic Dependency ratio	1:1.15
2.16	Age dependency ratio	1:0.71
2.17	Male population (%)	50.3
2.18	Female population (%)	49.7
3.0	Spatial Analysis	
3.1	No. of communities	70
3.2	No. of 1 st order communities	3
3.3	No. of 2 nd order communities	13
3.4	No. of 3 rd order communities	30
3.5	Length of 1 st class road	51.1km
3.6	Length of feeder roads	138km
4.0	District Economy (employment) (%)	
4.1	Primary Sector	80.1
4.2	Secondary Sector	12.0
4.3	Service and commerce	7.9
4.4	Land Area for Agriculture	169.25 sq. metre
4.5	Output levels in (MT) of major produce	
	a. Maize	13,387.73
	ii. Rice	104.00
	iii. Cassava	2,603.00
	iv. Plantain	149.35
	v. Yam	149.85
4.6	Output levels in (MT)for 2009;	
	b. Pineapple	26,748.15
	ii. Pepper	244.02
4.7	2009 Output levels of ;	
	c. Poultry	-
	ii. Sheep	1,925
	iii. Goats	3,250
	iv. Pigs	-
	1 Cattle	3,000
	vi. Fish	-
	Social services	
5.0	Education	
5.1	No. of Kindergartens	59
5.2	No. of Primary Schools	57
5.3	No. of Junior High Schools (JHS)	37
5.4	No. Senior High Schools (SHS) (Public)	2
		1
5.5	No. Senior High Schools (SHS) (Private)	4
5.6	No. of Vocational and Training Institutes	1
5.7	No. of tertiary Institutes (Private)	2
5.8	Information Communication Technology (ICT) Centres	1
5.9	i. No. of schools with libraries	N/A
	ii. No. of community libraries	3
5.10	i. No. of Teachers (Trained)	788 (39%)
	ii. No. of Teachers (untrained)	1,103 (61)
5.11	i. Teacher-Pupil Ratio	1:23
	ii. Teacher-student Ratio	N/A
5.12	i. No. of schools on School Feeding Programme (SFP) 2009	21
	ii. No. of pupils benefitting (2009)	6,157
5.13	Enrolment	

	i.KG	4884
	Boys	2404
	Girls	2480
	ii. Primary	10,065
	Boys	4335
	Girls	5730
	iii.JHS	3587
	Boys	1896
	Girls	16991
2	SHS	281
	Boys	160
	Girls	121
3	Vocational/Technical	
	Boys	Nil
	Girls	Nil
	vi. University	
	Male	Nil
	Female	Nil
5.14	Adult Literacy rate	
	Male	N/A
	Female	N/A
5.15	Population ever attended school	N/A
5.16	Population with above basic education	N/A
5.17	Population above school age but in school	N/A
5.18	Population above school age but not in school	N/A
5.19	School Participation Rate (2009)	93.0%
6.0	Health	
	No. of facilities	
6.1	d. Hospital	0
	ii. Health Centre	5
	iv. CHPSCompound	3
	Health Personnel	
6.2	e. Doctors	0
	ii. Nurses	40
	iii. Midwives	5
	iv. Laboratory Technicians	-
	v. Laboratory Assistant	1
	Health Insurance	
6.3	i. Population registered (%)	16.8%
	ii. Population not registered (%)	83.2%
7.0	Employment	
6.3	Proportion of Population in Agriculture	62.7%
7.2	Proportion of Population in Commerce	11.6%
7.3	Population in artisanal/vocational industry	N/A
7.4	Population in other industries	13.5%
7.5	Proportion of Population in the service sector	13.2%
7.6	Employment rate	N/A
7.7	Unemployment rate	N/A
7.8	Average Annual Income	N/A

1.33. A summary of key development problems/issues/gaps identified from the situation analysis and the profile

After a careful analysis of the current situation coupled with the review of the performance of the District over the past four years, certain developmental gaps were observed and these are expected feature prominently in the mapping out strategies for the next four years since they have telling implications on any future plans for implementation if the desired development expectations of the district are to be achieved.

The gaps identified from the aforementioned activities are outlined below;

- i. Poor Sanitation (High Incidence of open defecation due Inadequate household toilet facilities, Limited final waste disposal sites, Low number of waste disposal facilities, Poor attitude/Apathy/Low communal Spirit towards sanitation, Limited number of sanitation workers, Low awareness on sanitation)
- ii. Poor Distribution System – Market, Lorry Station (Absence of District Market and other satellite markets)
 - iii. Poor Road Network and Surface Conditions
 - iv. Inadequate potable water facilities
 - v. Non-connection of communities to the National Grid
 - vi. Inadequate Educational and ICT facilities
 - vii. Limited Health Infrastructure and Services
 - viii. Inadequate security facilities and services
 - ix. Poor spatial organization and development (absence of layout/scheme)
- x. Low income from Agric. Production (Loss of arable lands to mining activities, Overconcentration on traditional production, High incidence of post-harvest losses)
- xi. Low attention paid to the promotion of local economic development (low capital base of Small and Medium Enterprises, Low industrial development, Low skill development especially among the youth, Non-development of tourism potentials, Absence of recreational facilities)
- xii. Non-functioning Sub-district structures resulting in high level of apathy towards local governance

A summary of key development problems/issues/gaps identified from the situation analysis and the profile

Table 1.31: Summary of key Issues development issues of GSGDA II

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited attention paid to Local Economic Development • Low industrial development • Low capital base of Small and Medium Enterprises

Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income from Agric. Production • Loss of arable lands to mining activities • Difficulty in accessing funds • Low technology and production practices • Overconcentration on traditional production • High incidence of postharvest losses
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Sanitation • Non-connection of communities to the National Grid • Poor spatial organization and development (absence of layout/scheme) • Poor Road Network and Surface Conditions • Inadequate potable water facilities • Poor Distribution System eg. Market, Lorry Station • Non-availability of recreational facility • Low tourist development
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low knowledge and skill in the application of ICT • Low skill development especially among the youth • Inadequate educational facilities • Inadequate health facilities
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-functioning Sub-district structures • Limited involvement of women in developmental activities • Neglect of the vulnerable: women, disable, children, HIV/AIDs affected persons and the aged • High level of apathy towards activities • Limited knowledge on civic responsibilities • Inadequate security facilities and services

1.34. Institutional Capacities for Plan Preparation and Implementation

This is to assess the financial strength and sources, human and logistical resource available and required to prepare and implement MTDP. It seeks to evaluate the status, conditions, needs and institutional capacity in the district. It will also determine the capacity of the district to manage the Information, Communication and Technology (ICT). The import of this assessment is to ensure that the appropriate incentives, material and human resources are in place for effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the 2018–2021 DMTDP.

A key area of assessment was in the area of personnel, staffing position, qualification, experience, availability and utilization of funds, office space, equipment, skills, motivation and provision of incentives. Some of the statutory decentralized departments are well established in the district. The district, however, does not have the full complement of the statutory decentralized departments.

Some crucial departments needed for MTDP preparation and implementation are yet to be established. Other institutions such as Birth and death registry, Ghana Statistical Service, Business Advisory Centre needed for data collection are non-existence. The existing departments, however, require additional logistic support such as vehicles, computer and accessories, photo copying machines, scanners, fax machines and other office stationery to improve upon their service delivery. Other constraints that are identified are high running cost of vehicles including maintenance and fuelling of vehicles as well as low level of capacity at the departmental and local level for effective Plan preparation activities.

The capacity of the Human and logistical resource available for MTDP activities is presented on the ensuing table 1.15.

Table 1.32.1: Capacity and Management Index

No.	Indicators	DCD	DPO	DFO	DBA	TCPO	SW&CD	DE	GES	DHD	DDA	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	Indicator average score	Remarks
1	Qualifications of personnel	7	9	7	8	6	6	6	8	8	7	5	7	Most of staff have the required academic qualification
2	Staff complement	6	7	6	6	6	7	5	6	7	5	5	6	Full complement of DPCU membership but other auxiliary departments are not available
3	M&E Skills and knowledge	6	7	7	6	7	6	6	5	6	6	5	6	Some staff lacks the requisite M&E skills
4	Availability of funds	6	7	6	6	7	6	7	7	6	6	5	6	Funds available, but not sometimes released for DPCU to carry out all activities in M&E Plan
5	Utilization of funds	6	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	Some resources are spent as approved by the DA, but management continues to direct some funds inappropriately
6	Timely access to funds	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	Funds not released timely for plan activities
7	Leadership	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	6	5	6	Capable leadership which is able to

														manage most challengers confronting the district.
8	Management	7	7	7	6	6	5	6	6	5	6	5	6	There is a partial complement of Management but able to handle all the key functions
9	Workload	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	Workload forces staff to sometimes work overtime to complete planning and M&E functions
10	Motivation/Incentives	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	Some basic central government motivation/incentives exist but are not easily accessible
11	Equipment / Facilities	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	Office space inadequate, furniture and other facilities are lacking for some staff
	Total Score												65/11=5.9	The Assembly has some limited capacity and Management performance

NB: 1. Indicator average score = $\frac{\text{Sum of individual scores}}{\text{Total Number of Individuals (11)}}$

2. The score is a continuum from 1 to 10.









3. The indicator total scores above provides the worst, average and best-case scenarios for the people.

Table 1.32.2: Human and Logistical Requirements



S/N	ELEMENTS	DETAILS	NO.
1.	Human Resource Requirement	DPCU Members	11
		Assembly Members	23
		Consultant	1
		Traditional Authorities	13
		Identifiable groups (CBOs, NGOs etc)	2
		Funding Agencies	3
2.	Logistical Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Computers Accessories ✚ Laptops ✚ Vehicles, ✚ Digital Cameras ✚ Stationeries ✚ Files ✚ Flip Board ✚ Pen Drive ✚ Internet Connectivity ✚ Photocopier ✚ Scanners ✚ Printers ✚ Modem ✚ Scorecards 	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>Assorted</p> <p>50pcs</p> <p>1</p> <p>5</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>100</p>

Table 1.32.3: The Necessary Training for the District in the MTDP Preparation and Implementation and M&E

S/N	STAKEHOLDER	TRAINING NEEDS
1.	DPCU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Participatory M&E, ✚ Computer Skills, ✚ Data Collections and Analysis, ✚ Procurement, ✚ Project Planning and Management, ✚ Report Writing, ✚ Leadership & Communication Skills, ✚ Team Building, ✚ Conflict Management ✚ Proposal writing
2.	Assembly Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Project Management ✚ Conflict Management, ✚ PM&E ✚ Procurement,

		 Community and Resource mobilization
3.	Consultant, Development Partners	 Quality Control,  Conflict Management,  Procurement,
4.	Traditional Authorities	 Participatory M&E,  Conflict Management,
5.	Identifiable groups (CBOs, NGOs etc)	 Participatory M&E,  Conflict Management,

The Other Technical Support Required

-  Establishing Management Information System
-  Report writing and analysis
 - Editorial assistance
- Consultancy
- Database and Information Management System (software)
- Procurement Plans
- Project and Contract Management
- Revenue and Resource Mobilization
- Negotiation Skills
- Corporate law

CHAPTER TWO

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.1. Introduction

Developmental has always come across as a multi-dimensional phenomenon that need to be handled using multi-faceted approaches and strategies. It is therefore important to understand the development needs and situation before the appropriate antidotes can be prescribed in dealing with specific situation. There is no stereotyped way of planning for the people and it is therefore important to plan with the people in order to appreciate the understanding of the people regarding the development so as to come out with tailor made approaches to dealing with their peculiar developmental issues.

This section takes a look at the critical development issues that the district has to grapple with in the next four years as gathered from the various communities. The chapter as well outlines how the plethora of issues from the communities are prioritised taking into cognizance the expected resources as well as their direct and indirect outcomes and immediate and remote impacts by way of benefits of their implementation or otherwise.

2.2. Community Needs and Aspirations

Communities remain the basic unit of any development and constitute the main beneficiaries of any development intervention as such it is imperative to obtain their perspective of what development is and also what they consider as their developmental needs and how these needs could be identified and addressed.

In order to identify the needs of the various communities, the plan preparation team together with the Assembly Members, unit committee members as well as the traditional authorities, opinion leaders, various stakeholder groups and members of all the communities went through rigorous processes of identifying the needs as well as undertaking assessment on the needs and ranking the community needs in order of priority and resource requirement and capacity.

The team also sought to identify the available resources in the various could readily harnessed to assist in addressing the needs of the various communities. These included: availability of communal land for infrastructural projects, human resources, natural resource potentials and willingness of communities to offer support of any form should the need arise at any stage of project design and implementation.

Table 2.1.details the needs from the various communities in order of priority as consented to by the various stakeholders in the communities across the District.

Table 2.1: Community Action Plan 2018 – 2021

S/N	Community	Projects/Needs	Time Frame			
			2018	2019	2020	2021
1.	Nkronua	Small Town Water System				
		Market				
		K.G Building				
		Teachers Quarters				
		Community Center				
		Light Poles				
		Community Football Field				
		Nurses Quarters				
2.	Ntom	Construction Of 9-Unit Classroom Block For RC School.				
		6 Unit Class Room Block For Anglican				
		Construction Of 3no.2unit Teachers Quarters				
		Upgrade CHPS Compound To Clinic Status				
		Construction Of Police Station				
		Construction Of 3no. 20-Seater Public Latrine				
		Institution Of Market Day On Fridays				
3.	Mensakrom	Their Road From Dominase To Mensakrom				
		Water(Bole Hole)				
		Chip Compound				
		Teachers Quarters				
		Electrification				
		Market				
4.	Domenase	Social Center (Market, Ct Center And Library)				
		Conversion Of KVIP To Water Closet Facility				
		Extension Of Electricity To New Settlement				
		Relocation Of Town Park				

		Expansion Of School Feeding Programme				
		Teachers Quarters				
		Construction Of Community Secondary School				
5.	Subin	Nyinawusu – Subin-Asamang Road				
		Police Station				
		Bore Hole				
		Rehabilitation Of Community Centers				
		Telecommunication Mast (Network Pole)				
		Senior High School				
6.	Ameyaw	Teachers Quarters (6unit)				
		Community Center				
		10 Packet Of Roofing Sheet For Completion Of Primary School				
		KVIP Toilets				
		Electricity Extension(50 Low Tension Poles)				
		Iron Sheet For Nyame Na Aye Toilet(4packet)				
		10 Sector Toilet For Primary School				
		Road Rehabilitation from Nkronua To Ameyaw				
		Market Sheds(10-Unit)				
7.	Agona Port	Borehole With Overhead Tank				
		Extension Of Electricity To New Sites				
		Community Center				
		Teachers Quarters				
		Kindergarten School Building				
		Old Street Renovation				
		Construction Of Obitu-Obefo Road(Reshaping Of Nantu -				

		Obifo-Adeade 4km)				
		Market(10unit)				
		Factory				
		Completion Of W.C Toilet				
8.	Kakyerenyansa	School Block Building(6unit)				
		Bore Hole Water(1no)				
		Lorry Road(Reshaping)				
		Teachers Quarters(8unit)				
9.	Camp 26	Construction Of Dankwakrom-Camp 26 Road (3.1km)				
		Construction Of 1no Borehole				
		Construction of 2-Unit KG Block				
		Connect The Community To Electricity				
		Construct Irrigation dam for farming				
		Support 3 Tertiary Students Financially				
10.	Maudaso	3-Classroom Block				
		Rehabilitation Of Diaso-Maudaso Road(3.9km)				
		Construction Of 3 No Culvert				
		Bore Holes				
		Electricity Extension &CHPS Compound				
		KVIP				
		Update Layout				
		Provision Of 3no Dumping Of Refuges				
		Refuse Containers				
11.	Gyaman	Construct CHPSCompound				
		Extend Electricity To New Sites				
		Construct Community Center				
		Construct Community Water Project				

12.	Fobinso	Rehabilitate Road From Fobinso Junction-Fobinso				
		Construction K.G Block				
		Construct Market				
		Construct Community Center				
		Construct Small Town Water Pump				
13.	Nkotumso	Construct 6unit Classroom Block				
		Extend Electricity To New Sites				
		Construct Ict Center &Library				
		Expand Community Water To New Sites				
		Construct Community				
		Rehabilitate Road From Nkotumso				
14.	Amenase	3 Unit Classroom Block				
		Rehabilitation Of Maudaso-Amenase Road With Gravel Surface				
		Borehole				
		Construction Of 15units Market				
		Community Center				
		4-Units Nurses Quarters				
		3-Units Teachers Quarters				
		Completion Of Wc Facility				
15.	Bethlehem	Stalls-10 14 Sheds Market				
		Maternity				
		Layout				
		Rehabilitation Of Electricity Poles				
		3-Units Classroom Block				
		1no. Borehole				
		Reshaping Of Bethlehem-Kwabene Gyem Road(2km)				
		Completion of 3-unit Classroom block by GETfund				

		6-Units Nurses Quarters With Solar Panel				
16.	Otomkrom	Solar Panel				
17.	Nyinawusu	Construct 30-Unit Market				
		Community Center				
		Uncompleted Computer Lab				
		Uncompleted Teachers Quarters				
		Electrification Extension(20 Poles)				
		KVIP				
		Maintenance Of Nyinawusu Road				
		Street Bulbs				
		Scholarship To SHS Students				
18.	Akrofuom	Construction Of Nkontumso-Akrofuom Road(6km)				
		6-Unit Classroom Block				
		CHPSCompound				
		Connect Community To The National Grid				
19.	Adwenpaye	6-Unit Classroom Block				
		Connect Light To Community				
		The National Grid				
20.	Ayanfuri	Construction of Hostel for Ayanfuri SHS				
		Hospital(Government)				
		Lorry Station/Market				
		Electrification (Asikafoamantem 70 Poles)				
		Public Toilets(10)				
		Construction of Library with ICT Facility				
		Construct Police Station				
		Construct Football Pitch				
		Construct Fire Service Station				

21.	Pewodie	1no Bore Hole				
		Completion of The Clinic				
		Kitchen For School Feeding Programme				
		6-Units Teachers Quarters				
		Road Network				
		Network System				
22.	Mpeasem	1no.Borehole				
		6-Unit Classroom Block				
		Teachers Quarters				
		Market				
		Community Community Center				
23.	Anwianwia	Teachers Quarters				
		Clinic				
		Electricity Extension				
		Mechanized Water Project				
		Road Renovation From Junction To Nyameadom				
24.	Besease	Clinic/Maternity Ward				
		ICT Center/Library				
		Electricity Extension				
		Mechanized Water Project				
		KVIP Toilet				
		Road Renovation From Junction To Nyameadom				
		Community Center				
25.	Nyameadom	Establishing Of Pre-School				
		Road Maintenance				
		Borehole Water At Asikaso				
26.	Aboaboso	Bore Hole				

		Electricity				
		CHPSCompound				
27.	Amobaka	Bore Hole				
		CHPSCompound				
		Small Market				
		Street Bulbs				
		Public Toilet				
		School Maintenance				
28.	Diaso	Tarring And Creation Of Access Roads/Streets				
		District Modern Market				
		Dormitories And Teachers Quarters For Diaso SHS				
		District Hospital				
		Electricity Extension To New Site				
		Lorry Station				
		Primary School For Diaso R/C JHS				
		Toilet(Wc)				
		District Police Station				
		Recreational Center/Ict Center				
29.	Jameso Nkwanta	Rehabilitation of the Small Town Water System				
		Extension of Electricity to New Sites				
		Construct 200m drainage facility				
		Completion of CHPS Compound				
		Construct 2no. Culvert				
		Construct 1no. 3-Unit Classroom Block				
		Construct Community Centre				
		Rehabilitate Jameso-Nkwanta – Apaaho Road (3km)				
		Construct 1no Borehole at Amobriso				
		Construct 1no 20 Seater KVIP				
		Construct 1no. ICT Centre with ancillary facilities				
		Rehabilitation of Street lights				

		Construct 1 borehole at Apaaho				
		Rehabilitation of 2km Town roads				
		Construct 1no. Culvert at Apaaho				
		Support 9 Tertiary Students Financially				
		Establish Vocational and Technical Institution				
30.	Aburi	KVIP				
		Bore Hole				
		Completing The Clinic				
		Community Centre				
		Rehabilitation Of The Amoaman D/A Primary School				
		6-Unit Teachers Quarters				
31.	Amoaman	20 Unit Market				
		KVIP				
		6-Unit Teachers Quarters				
		Borehole				
		Community Center				
32.	Nipanikro	4-Unit Teachers Quarters				
		Public Toilet				
		Community Center				
		Electricity				
		CHPSCompound				
		Health Center				
		Network Pole				
		6-Unit Classroom				
33.	Afiefiso	Road				
		KVIP				
		20-Unit Market				
		2no.Bore Holes				

		Police Station				
		Network Pole				
		57 Poles Electricity Extension				
		5-Unit Teachers Bungalow				
34.	Ampabena	Construction Of Nurses Quarters				
		50 Poles Extension Of Electricity				
		Community Center				
		Construction Of Market				
		Construction Of 2-Unit Kg Classroom Block				
		Provision Of Facilities To The CHPSCompound				
35.	Betenase	Borehole				
		Community Centre				
		CHPS Compound				
		KVIP				
		Market				
36.	Wampam	2-Unit Kg Classroom and 6-Unit Classroom Block				
		CHPSCompound				
		Rehabilitation Of Ayanfuri-Wampam Road With 1no. Culvert				
		6-Unit Teachers Bangalore				
37.	Abora	Water Pipes				
		Light Poles And Meters				
		KVIP				
		Teachers Quarters				
		Community Center				
		Market				
		Waste Bins				
3-Unit Classroom Block						

38.	Adaboi	3-Unit JHS Classroom Block				
		Water Pipes				
		Road 4km From Treposo-Adaboi				
		Completing Of Clinic Building				
		Teachers Quarters				
		Market				
		Community Center				
		KVIP				
39.	Treposo	3-Unit JHS Classroom Block				
		Water(Head Tank Pipe)				
		Community Center				
		KVIP				
		Teachers Quarters				
		Market				
		Access Road To Treposo CHPSCompound				
		Light Poles Extension				
40.	Nkroful	Water(Head Tank Pipe)				
		Road 5km				
		6-Unit Classroom				
		Market				
		Teachers Quarters				
		KVIP				
		Community Center				
		Light Poles Extension And Meters				
41.	Denkyira Obuasi	Completion Of 3-Unit D/A School				
		Expansion Of The CHPSCompound				
		Community Centre				

		2-Unit Kg Block For Anglican School				
		Rehabilitation Of Former Post Office				
42.	Breman	Market				
		KVIP				
		CHPSCompound				
43.	Brofoyeddu	Market				
		Social center				
		KVIP				
44.	Oda	5-unit classroom block				
		Borehole pipe				
45.	Dankwakrom	Construction of Community Centre				
		Rehabilitation of 2-Unit KGBlock				
		Construct 1no. 20 Seater KVIP				
		Construct 1no. Cu;lvert				
		Rehabilitation of Broken down borehole				
		Construction of Small Town Water System				
		Construction of 6-Unit Teachers Bungalow				
		Construction of CHPS Compound				
		Extension of Electricity				
		Construct 100m drainage facility				
		Construct 2no. Borehole				
46.	Aniantentem	Completion of 1no. 3-Unit Classroom Block				
		Construct 1no. 10 Seater KVIP				
		Construct 6-Unit Classroom Block				
		Completion of Electrification works				
		Rehabilitation of 3.9km Dankwakrom – Aniantentem road				
		Construct 1no. 6-Unit Teachers Bungalow				

2.3. Harmonization of Community Needs

The Community Needs and aspirations ought to be in harmony with the key developmental issues that emanated from the review of the performance of the District over the past four years as well as the analysis of the profile of the District to ascertain their extent of relationship that exist between the community needs and identified key development and bring to the fore how the community needs reflect the gaps in development. The harmony between the two is presented on Table 2.2. The highest score which is 2 indicates a strong relationship between the two. A score of 1 means there is weak relationship whereas a score of 0 gives an indication that there is no relationship. Table 2.2 indicates that a total of 10 issues were identified as key community needs whereas the analysis of the profile of the District and the review of the District's performance brought out 12 issues. A score of 2 was assigned to each of the needs and key development issues to point to the fact that there is strong link between the two thematic areas apart from the tenth issue where the harmony is not that strong and two issues identified from the performance and profile analysis. A total score of 19 out of 24 was recorded giving an average of 1.6 which makes 80% of the total average score of 2. This implies that, on a whole, there is relatively strong relationship between the community needs and that of the identified gaps hence if programmes and projects are well designed and effectively implemented based on the community needs, the developmental gaps will be bridged by the end of the plan implementation period.

Table 2.2: Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Development Problems or Issues from review of Performance/Profile

Community Needs and Aspirations	Identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Performance and Profile)	SCORE
1. Road accessibility	Poor Road Network and Surface Conditions	2
2. Provision Markets Facilities	Poor Distribution System – Market, Lorry Station	2
3. Provision of Sanitation Facilities	Poor sanitation	2
4. Supply of potable water	Inadequate potable water facilities	2
5. Extension of power supply	Non-connection of communities to the National Grid	2
6. Provision of Educational Infrastructure eg. Classroom Block, ICT Centres, Teachers quarters	Inadequate Education and ICT facilities	2
7. Construction of district hospital and other health facilities	Limited Health Infrastructure and Services	2

8. Construction of police station and police post	Inadequate security facilities and services	2
9. Prepare Layout for communities	Poor spatial development and organization: no layout/scheme	2
10. Provision of Social and Recreational facilities	Limited attention to promotion of Local Economic Development	1
11.	Low income from Agric production	0
12.	Non-functioning Sub-district structures	0
TOTAL	19/12= 1.583	19
Average		1.6
Conclusion: Since the average score is very high (1.6), it indicates that there is strong harmony between community needs and aspirations and Identified key development gaps/problems/issues		

2.3.1 A summary of key development problems/issues/gaps identified from the situation analysis and the profile

The harmonized needs are considered as key development issues besetting the District and are thus of great concern in terms of development planning and management since they have grave implications on the socio-economic conditions in the ensuing plan period. These issues are thus captured under the various thematic areas for ease of referencing and proffering of appropriate solutions. These are indicated on Table 2.3 and entails the thematic areas as well as the key development which have developmental implications for 2018 – 2012 plan period.

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

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018 - 2021
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited attention paid to Local Economic Development • Low industrial development • Low capital base of Small and Medium Enterprises
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income from Agric. Production • Loss of arable lands to mining activities • Difficulty in accessing funds • Low technology and production practices • Overconcentration on traditional production • High incidence of postharvest losses
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Sanitation • Non-connection of communities to the National Grid • Poor spatial organization and development (absence

	<p>of layout/scheme)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Road Network and Surface Conditions • Inadequate potable water facilities • Poor Distribution System eg. Market, Lorry Station • Non-availability of recreational facility • Low tourist development
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low knowledge and skill in the application of ICT • Low skill development especially among the youth • Inadequate educational facilities • Inadequate health facilities
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-functioning Sub-district structures • Limited involvement of women in developmental activities • Neglect of the vulnerable: women, disable, children, HIV/AIDs affected persons and the aged • High level of apathy towards activities • Limited knowledge on civic responsibilities • Inadequate security facilities and services

2.4: Harmonization of Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021 with Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021

The District is mandated by the constitution to as far as practicable continue all ongoing projects of preceding governments which more or less address the prevailing issues in the District. Since the issues of the previous plan period are not so divergent from the current period, there is the need correspond the issues in the two dispensations with each other so as to arrive at a composite development issue that will inform policies and decisions that will arrive at the strategies and remedial actions to fix those issues. Table 2.4 thus display the matching up of the two set of issues to determine their semblances to be further adopted as the District issues. Table 2.5 also presents the adopted issues tabled for discussions and remedial actions to be taken in the District Medium Term Development Plan, 2018 – 2021.

Table 2.4: Identified development issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs.

GSGDA II, 2014 – 2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS 2018 - 2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited attention paid to Local Economic Development 2. Low industrial development 3. Low capital base of Small and Medium Enterprises 	Strong and resilient economy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others 2. Narrow tax base 3. Limited access to credit by SMEs 4. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields 5. Poor storage and transportation systems 6. Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure 7. Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products 8. Inadequate and poor quality data 9. Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system 10. Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Low income from Agric. Production 5. Loss of arable lands to mining activities 6. Difficulty in accessing funds 7. Low technology and production practices 8. Overconcentration on traditional production 9. High incidence of postharvest losses 		Social development
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Low knowledge and skill in the application of ICT 12. Low skill development especially among the youth 13. Inadequate educational facilities 14. Inadequate health facilities 		

			<p>29. High prevalence of open defecation</p> <p>30. Poor sanitation and waste management</p> <p>31. Poor hygiene practices</p> <p>32. Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans</p> <p>33. Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare</p> <p>34. Poor quality of services for children and families</p> <p>35. Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</p> <p>36. Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour</p> <p>37. Inadequate care for the aged</p> <p>38. Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality</p> <p>39. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</p> <p>40. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</p> <p>41. Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society</p> <p>42. Low participation of Persons with disability in decision making</p> <p>43. Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs</p> <p>44. Poor living conditions of PWDs</p> <p>45. Lack of reliable employment and labour data for policy decision-making, monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>46. Inadequate infrastructure and services for the informal sector</p> <p>47. Poor documentation on the informal sector</p> <p>48. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</p> <p>49. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth</p> <p>50. Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices</p> <p>51. High incidence of violence and crime</p> <p>52. Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</p> <p>53. Limited community level sports and recreational activities</p>
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<p>1. Poor Sanitation</p> <p>2. Non-connection of communities to the National Grid</p> <p>3. Poor spatial organization and development (absence of layout/scheme)</p> <p>4. Poor Road Network and Surface Conditions</p> <p>5. Inadequate potable water facilities</p> <p>6. Poor Distribution System eg. Market, Lorry Station</p> <p>7. Non-availability of recreational facility</p> <p>8. Low tourist development</p>	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<p>54. Loss of forest cover</p> <p>55. -Weak enforcement of regulations</p> <p>56. Environmental degradation</p> <p>57. Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey”</p> <p>58. Destruction of forests and farmlands,</p> <p>59. Pollution of water bodies</p> <p>60. Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</p> <p>61. Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants</p> <p>62. Weak collaboration between stakeholder institutions</p> <p>63. Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources</p> <p>64. Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change</p> <p>65. Loss of trees and vegetative cover</p> <p>66. Degraded landscapes</p> <p>67. Inefficient energy use</p> <p>68. Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</p> <p>69. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</p> <p>70. Poor quality ICT services</p> <p>71. Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country</p> <p>72. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated</p>

			<p>communities</p> <p>73. Poor attitudes towards energy utilisation</p> <p>74. Poor waste disposal practices</p> <p>75. Poor drainage system</p> <p>76. Silting and choking of drains</p> <p>77. Poor landscaping</p> <p>78. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</p> <p>79. Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements</p> <p>80. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p> <p>81. Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</p> <p>82. Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning</p> <p>83. Scattered and unplanned human settlements</p> <p>84. Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</p> <p>85. Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources</p> <p>86. Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers</p>
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<p>9. Non-functioning Sub-district structures</p> <p>10. Limited involvement of women in developmental activities</p> <p>11. Neglect of the vulnerable: women, disable, children, HIV/AIDs affected persons and the aged</p> <p>12. High level of apathy towards activities</p> <p>13. Limited knowledge on civic responsibilities</p> <p>14. Inadequate security facilities and services</p>	Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability	<p>87. Ineffective sub-district structures</p> <p>88. Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level</p> <p>89. Weak capacity of local governance practitioners</p> <p>90. Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</p> <p>91. Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level</p> <p>92. Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</p> <p>93. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation</p> <p>94. Expenditure decisions taken at the central Government level</p> <p>95. Implementation of unplanned expenditures</p> <p>96. Inadequate and delays in central government transfers</p> <p>97. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</p> <p>98. Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue</p> <p>99. Lack of a comprehensive database of public policies</p> <p>100. Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans</p> <p>101. Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs</p> <p>102. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure</p> <p>103. Inadequate personnel</p> <p>104. High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry</p> <p>105. Low transparency and accountability of public institutions</p> <p>106. Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life</p> <p>107. Ineffective advocacy strategies</p> <p>108. Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels</p> <p>109. Poor appreciation of national culture</p> <p>110. Inadequate cultural infrastructure</p>

Table 2.5: Adopted Goals and Issues for the DMTDP, 2018-2021

DMTDP GOALS2018-2021	DMTDP SUB-GOALS2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Strong and resilient economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes • Increase share of high-value services in overall exports. • Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes • Promote sustainable agriculture • Ensure sustainable food production systems consumption and production patterns 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others 2. Narrow tax base 3. Limited access to credit by SMEs 4. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields 5. Poor storage and transportation systems 6. Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure 7. Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products 8. Inadequate and poor quality data 9. Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system 10. Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
Social development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all • Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (3) • Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work • Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work • Reduce income and spatial inequality • Achieve Gender equality and empower all women • Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all • Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Poor quality of education at all levels 12. High number of untrained teachers at the basic level 13. Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment 14. Low participation in non-formal education 15. Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels 16. Gaps in physical access to quality health care 17. Poor quality of healthcare services 18. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases 19. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups 20. High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons 21. Weak management of population issues 22. Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes 23. High youth unemployment 24. Surface mining, desertification, 25. High unaccounted-for water 26. Increasing demand for household water supply 27. Inadequate maintenance of facilities 28. Poor quality of drinking water 29. High prevalence of open defecation 30. Poor sanitation and waste management 31. Poor hygiene practices 32. Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans 33. Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare 34. Poor quality of services for children and families 35. Low awareness of child protection laws and policies 36. Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour

		<p>37. Inadequate care for the aged 38. Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality 39. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities 40. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups 41. Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society 42. Low participation of Persons with disability in decision making 43. Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs 44. Poor living conditions of PWDs 45. Lack of reliable employment and labour data for policy decision-making, monitoring and evaluation 46. Inadequate infrastructure and services for the informal sector 47. Poor documentation on the informal sector 48. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment 49. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth 50. Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices 51. High incidence of violence and crime 52. Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure 53. Limited community level sports and recreational activities</p>
<p>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and Sustain infrastructure and spatial development 	<p>54. Loss of forest cover 55. -Weak enforcement of regulations 56. Environmental degradation 57. Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey” 58. Destruction of forests and farmlands, 59. Pollution of water bodies 60. Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste 61. Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants 62. Weak collaboration between stakeholder institutions 63. Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources 64. Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change 65. Loss of trees and vegetative cover 66. Degraded landscapes 67. Inefficient energy use 68. Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response 69. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network 70. Poor quality ICT services 71. Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country 72. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities 73. Poor attitudes towards energy utilisation 74. Poor waste disposal practices 75. Poor drainage system 76. Silting and choking of drains 77. Poor landscaping 78. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure 79. Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements 80. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations 81. Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs 82. Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning 83. Scattered and unplanned human settlements</p>

		84. Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services 85. Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources 86. Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers
Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive governance	87. Ineffective sub-district structures 88. Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level 89. Weak capacity of local governance practitioners 90. Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans 91. Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level 92. Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation 93. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation 94. Expenditure decisions taken at the central Government level 95. Implementation of unplanned expenditures 96. Inadequate and delays in central government transfers 97. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting 98. Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue 99. Lack of a comprehensive database of public policies 100. Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans 101. Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs 102. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure 103. Inadequate personnel 104. High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry 105. Low transparency and accountability of public institutions 106. Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life 107. Ineffective advocacy strategies 108. Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels 109. Poor appreciation of national culture 110. Inadequate cultural infrastructure

2.5. Prioritization of Development Issues

Community needs and Action Plans constitute the aspirations every community possess and whose execution is expected to bring the communities to their desired situation which is always better than the current situation. At the District Assembly level these needs may be regarded as a sort of wish lists that requires resources and technical processes in getting them achieved. In order therefore to ensure optimum and efficient use of the limited resources that is expected to be at the Assembly's disposal for the plan period. The prioritization of the community needs and development issues are not done based on individual's preferences as well as whims and caprices because it required serious technical analysis and basis so as to arrive at a sustainable remedy to the district's developmental destination. It therefore involved analysis Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC Analysis) of the major development issues bedevilling the district as well as the impact analysis of those issues. It was these technical and scientific analysis that provided the basis for a proper scale of preferences to be drawn on addressing the issues that would have to contend with in the next four years.

2.5.1. Analysis of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges

In enhancing the formulation of appropriate strategies for more implementation-oriented plans, the identified development issues have been subjected to the analysis of the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) of the District with respect to the Goals and objectives of the MTDPF 2018 - 2021. The issues to be analysed included the following:

- i. Poor Distribution System – Market, Lorry Station (Absence of District Market and other satellite markets)
- ii. Poor Road Network and Surface Conditions
- iii. Inadequate potable water facilities
- iv. Poor Sanitation
- v. Non-connection of communities to the National Grid
- vi. Inadequate Educational and ICT facilities
- vii. Limited Health Infrastructure and Services
- viii. Inadequate security facilities and services
- ix. Poor spatial organization and development (absence of layout/scheme)
- x. Low income from Agric. Production (Loss of arable lands to mining activities, Overconcentration on traditional production, High incidence of post-harvest losses)
- xi. Low attention paid to the promotion of local economic development
- xii. Non-functioning Sub-district structures

Table 2.4: POCC Analysis

No	Issue to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	Poor Distribution System – Market, Lorry Station (Absence of District Market and other satellite markets)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High Commitment of DA to construct markets and Lorry Parks 2. Availability of land for construction 3. Increasing economic activities 4. Availability of trunk road and rehabilitation of feeder roads 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction of Government’s ‘One Million Dollar per constituency’ Fund 2. Existence of Private Sector to partner with DA to undertake PPP Concept 3. Release of royalties from mining to the District Assembly 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Huge financial requirement of the projects 2. Low financial capacities of local businesses 3. Competition with other socio-economic projects 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High inflation rate and tax on goods and services 2. Guidelines on DACF and PFMA limiting the scope of utilization of funds on physical infrastructure
Conclusion		The opportunities and potentials far outweigh the constraints in providing distribution facilities. The constraints can be mitigated by management discussion and actions. More financial commitment and political will do the trick of providing the facilities.			
2.	Poor Road Network and Surface Conditions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of adequately resourced District Works Dept. (DWD) 2. Existence of economic activities 3. Willingness of D/A to improve road infrastructure. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of Mining Companies. 2. Government’s Policy to expand rural infrastructure. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate resources for supervision and maintenance. 2. Unregulated activities of illegal miners 	Untimely release of funds.
Conclusion		Poor road surface and network can be improved by the DWD embarking on regular maintenance and improving supervision and GOG increasing the length of Cocoa roads it is working on.			
3.	Inadequate potable water facilities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of water and sanitation unit 2. D/A willingness to allocate funds to water and sanitation 3. Existence of donor support for interventions on water and sanitation e.g. WASH Programme and SRWSP. 4. Revenue from sale of water by WSMTs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of collaboration with community water and sanitation agency (CWSA) 2. Government policy on water and sanitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High salinity of underground water. 2. Inadequate financial resources. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Untimely release of project funds 2. IDPOsition of project by donors 3. Effect of climate change
Conclusion		Inadequate supply of portable water and sanitation facilities can be increased through the provision of more resources and effective collaboration among D/, WSMTs, CWSA and NGOs			

No	Issue to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
4.	Poor Sanitation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Available D/A Support. 2. Willingness of D/A to partner the private sector e.g. Zoomlion. 3. Existence of Environmental Health Department 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government support for the private sector in waste management. 2. Government policy on environmental health and sanitation. 3. Establishment of quality assurance standards for the export market. 4. Existing bye laws on sanitation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor attitude of citizenry towards sanitation. 2. Inability of the D/A to enforce bye laws on sanitation. 3. Absence of recycling facilities. 4. Delay in release of funds 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate tracking and monitoring by the implementing government agencies 2. Delay in implementing government policies 3. Inadequate institutional support by government.
Conclusion		Effective government support to the private sector and established environmental agencies coupled with adequate monitoring of projects can solve the problem of poor environmental sanitation. Also constraints can be controlled by changing the mind-set of the people by enforcing by laws and establishing recycling industry.			
5.	Non-connection of communities to the National Grid	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High commitment of communities to the course of Rural Electrification 2. Ceaseless efforts by District Assembly to get communities connected to the National 3. Feasibility Studies undertaken in unserved Communities with layouts 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Energy extending electricity to unserved communities 2. Government's policy on rural electrification and infrastructure expansion 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sparse and scattered nature of unserved communities 2. Limited economic activities in unserved communities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Large number of unserved communities across the country 2. Huge financial requirement in undertaking rural electrification
Conclusion		Constant lobbying of Ministry of Energy by the District Assembly as well as clustering of communities and Agglomeration of local economic activities will attract the necessary investment in the extension of electricity to unserved communities and population			
6.	Inadequate Educational and ICT facilities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of quality education as one of the topmost priorities 2. Availability of communal lands for educational infrastructure 3. Availability on disbursement Guidelines making provision for educational infrastructure 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central Government's policy favouring educational development 2. Presence of NGOs and development agencies supporting educational delivery 3. Existence of GETfund to support infrastructural provision 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delay in release of funds 2. Scattered nature of some deprived communities 3. Inaccessibility of communities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dwindling donor support 2. Non-involvement of local authorities in central government funded projects (eg. GETfund projects)
Conclusion		Educational infrastructure can be addressed through conscious and concerted effort of authorities to increase investment in educational infrastructure and to attract other organizations to render support in that regard.			

No.	Issue to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
7.	Inadequate health infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High level of D/A's commitment improve health infrastructure. 2. Commitment from communities in releasing land 3. Readiness of health directorate to post professionals to new facilities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of foreign donor support for health infrastructure. 2. High level of government's commitment to achieving the SDGs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate financial resources. 2. Poor maintenance culture. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Untimely release of project funds. 2. Unpredictable releases of DACF
Conclusion		The inadequate health infrastructure of the district is a major development constraint; however, the high level of the D/A commitment and the inflow of donor support for infrastructure development can lead to an appreciable improvement in the number of health infrastructure.			
8.	Inadequate security facilities and services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High commitment from communities 2. Readiness of DA to commit resources 3. Existence of old security facilities 4. Readiness of philanthropist and institutions to offer support 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support from state agencies 2. Security as one of the topmost priorities of central government 3. National attention drawn towards security situation in the District 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protracted chieftaincy disputes in most communities coupled general violent nature of most youth 2. Competition with other important projects from the same funds 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undue demands from security agencies resulting in pressure 2. Frequent funding of visits by government officials and security personnel
Conclusion		The security situation in the district can be reversed and made more effective if chieftaincy disputes are resolved and violence clamped down to reduce channelling a chunk of resources into DISEC meetings and inviting more security personnel. Visits by government officials are to be funded from state budgets in order to lesson burden and undue pressure on budget for security services in the District.			
9.	Poor spatial organization and development (absence of layout/scheme)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased sensitization from the works and Physical Planning Departments 2. Renewed Support from communities 3. Existence of Acts and Regulations 4. Availability of District court to prosecute offenders 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The introduction of the Street naming and property address system 2. Readiness of District court to expedite action on sentencing prosecutors 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited application of spatial dimensions (plans) in development either due to low knowledge or deliberate action 2. Limited support from Chiefs and Land owners in ensuring conformity to layouts 3. Inadequate resources 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited funds from central government 2. Inadequate personnel from Town and Country Planning Department
Conclusion		If more commitments and resources are diverted into spatial planning with education intensified and offenders periodically prosecuted, development will be well organized in space according to layouts and it will in turn prevent avoidable disasters.			

No.	Issue to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
10.	Low income from Agric. Production	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of vast Agricultural land 2. Available technical know- how 3. Available water bodies (River Offin and its tributaries) 4. Very active labour Force 5. Existence of well-organized farmer groups. 6. Presence of financial institutions. 7. Assembly's readiness to implement government policies on agriculture. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government subsidy on agriculture inputs. 2. Support from NGOs e.g. SIF and other donors. 3. Government Policies on agriculture.e.g. Planting for food and jobs 4. Government policy on climate change 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fragmentation of agricultural lands. 2. Lack of storage facilities. 3. High pre and post-harvest losses. 4. Conflict of illegal mining activities with agriculture over limited arable land 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demand for collateral on loans and high interest rates. 2. Delays in implementing government policies on agriculture. 3. Effect of climate change 4. High prices of Agro chemicals.
Conclusion		Low agricultural productivity and output levels can be addressed through the adoption of improved technologies, acreage expansion, and use of supplementary irrigation with support from D/A, financial institutions and donor agencies.			
11.	Low attention paid to the promotion of local economic development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of the PPP arrangements to promote businesses. 2. High commitment levels of DA to support LED. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of financial institutions. 2. Government policy on National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme. 3. The Government policy of one district one factory 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low income levels. 2. Poor management practices 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High interest rate. 2. Unstable inflation rates
Conclusion		The problem of low level of enterprise development is setback to local economic development however; the opportunities presented by the level of commitment of the DA and the favourable government policy on MSMEs will help overcome the identified constraints and eliminate the challenge through a sustained capacity building.			
12.	Non-functioning Sub-district structures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Willingness of D/A to commit resources 2. High commitment of Assembly Members 3. Existence of sub- structures 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of ACT 936 2. Existence of the National constitution and other relevant laws on decentralization 3. Willingness of the local Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and other critical stakeholders to participate in local governance 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate logistics and financial resources. 2. Inadequate training for DA and departments. 3. Absence of residential accommodation for staff 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Governments' Inability to operationalise decentralization fully
Conclusion		Weak decentralization manifests in low productivity and morale among staff, low participation of CSOs, NGOs and stakeholders especially women but they can be strengthened by the commitment of D/A to release more resources substructures and the promotion of stakeholder participation.			

CHAPTER THREE

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

3. Introduction

Government, policymakers and planners globally use development projections to determine future demand for food, water, energy, and services, and to estimate or predict future demographic features. Development and Population projections can prepare policymakers to major trends that may affect economic development and assist policymakers in crafting policies that can be tailored for diverse projection scenarios.

This chapter assess the development requirements of the district's population in the various sectors across the plan period and formulate strategies to address the prioritized needs of the people in consultation with stakeholders in the area concerned.

3.1 Population Projection for communities

A near accurate statistics ought to be obtained on the population trends so as to be able to effectively and efficiently cater for the people's needs. This is acquired through scientific projections of the population over a planned period to be able to forecast their needs close to exactness. The population of the District was therefore projected over the four year period in order to assess the needs of the population in consonance with the planning standards and other internationally accepted development indicators. Since the base year of 2010 where the last population and housing census conducted exceeded 5 years, the Exponential Method of population projection was applied with the District population Growth rate of 3. Table 3.1 presents the outcome of the population projections from the end of the last planned period (2017) to the end of the next planned period (2021).

Table 3.1: Population Projections from 2017 - 2021

Year	2010 Male	2010 Female	2010 Population	2017 Proj. Popn	2018 Proj. Popn	2019 Proj. Popn	2020 Proj. Popn	2021 Proj. Popn
Population	30179	29875	60054	74545	76956	79379	81879	84457

Table 3.1b: Projected Populations of Communities

Community	Male	Female	2010	Proj. 2017	Proj 2018	Proj 2019	Proj 2020	Proj 2021
ABORA	448	430	878	1090	1125	1160	1197	1234
ABURI	202	198	400	496	512	528	545	562
ADABOI	461	424	885	1099	1134	1169	1206	1244
ADEADE	381	380	761	945	975	1005	1037	1070
AFIEFISO	647	750	1397	1735	1790	1846	1904	1964
AGONA PORT	469	459	928	1152	1189	1226	1265	1305
AKROFUOM	369	339	708	879	907	935	965	995
AKWABOSO	755	700	1455	1807	1864	1923	1983	2046
AMEYAW	642	572	1214	1508	1555	1604	1655	1707
AMOAMAN	399	389	788	978	1009	1041	1074	1108
AMOBACA	295	328	623	773	798	823	849	876
AMPABENA	319	315	634	787	812	838	864	891

ANANEKROM	309	279	588	730	753	777	801	826
ANIATENTEM	405	364	769	955	985	1016	1048	1081
ANWEAWEA	188	198	386	479	494	510	526	542
ASUADEI	345	348	693	860	888	916	944	974
AYANFURI	2259	2097	4356	5411	5582	5757	5939	6126
BEREPORO	154	161	315	391	403	416	429	443
BESEASE	677	676	1353	1680	1733	1788	1844	1902
BETENASE	310	267	577	716	739	762	786	811
BETHLEHEM	921	979	1900	2360	2434	2511	2590	2672
BREMAN	527	468	995	1236	1275	1315	1356	1399
BROFOYEDUR	271	254	525	652	672	693	715	738
DANKWAKROM	350	346	696	864	891	919	948	978
DIASO	2208	2284	4492	5580	5756	5937	6124	6317
DOMINASE	1440	1553	2993	3718	3835	3956	4080	4209
FOBINSO	259	254	513	637	657	678	699	721
JAMESO NKWANTA	957	1059	2016	2504	2583	2664	2748	2835
KAKYERE NYANSA	144	123	267	331	342	352	364	375
KRODUA	304	356	660	819	845	872	899	928
MAUDASO	1069	1134	2203	2736	2823	2911	3003	3098
MENSAKROM	272	217	489	607	626	646	666	687
MPEASEM No. 1	401	416	817	1014	1046	1079	1113	1148
NEW NKROFUL	248	216	464	576	594	613	632	652
NEW OBUASI	1089	1132	2221	2759	2846	2935	3028	3123

NKOTUMSO	1515	1440	2955	3671	3786	3905	4028	4155
NKROFUL	336	350	686	852	879	906	935	964
NKRONUA ANAFO	764	767	1531	1902	1961	2023	2087	2153
NTOM	1410	1481	2891	3591	3704	3821	3941	4065
NYINAWUSU - AWIASO	803	731	1534	1905	1965	2027	2091	2157
OTOKROM (OTOM)	272	265	537	667	688	709	732	755
PEWODIE	322	272	594	737	761	785	809	835
SUBIN HILL	511	406	917	1139	1175	1212	1250	1289
TREPOSO	532	537	1069	1328	1369	1413	1457	1503
WOMPAM	202	193	395	490	506	522	538	555
ABOABOSO	174	182	356	442	456	470	485	500
ADWENPAYE	156	145	301	373	385	397	410	423
AMENASE	216	204	420	521	538	555	572	590
GYAMAN	581	585	1166	1448	1494	1541	1589	1639
MEMPEASEM	187	243	430	534	551	568	586	604
NKWANTANUM	427	383	810	1006	1037	1070	1104	1139
NYAMEADOM	231	283	514	638	658	679	700	722
DEBIASEM	105	98	203	252	260	268	276	285
ASANTEFOKROM	231	225	456	566	584	602	621	641
NIPANIKRO	451	398	849	1054	1087	1122	1157	1193
NAZARETH	172	144	316	392	404	417	430	444
MOROKROM	87	78	165	204	211	218	224	232
Total	30179	29875	60054	74545	76956	79379	81879	84457

3.2 Projected development requirements for 2018-2021

Projection of the population provides the basis for any further analysis to be done on the development requirements (needs assessment) of the population. These development needs required to formulate programmes and projects to address the identified development issues include health, education, market, potable water facilities amongst others. This is carried out with reference to population as well as the planning standards and international development benchmarks used in assessing the living standards of the people.

3.2.1 Health Needs Assessment

Table 3.2 gives an overview of the assessed needs in Health facility provision in Upper Denkyira West District. It has also provided a list of health facilities in the District and compares the required number of facilities for each year based on the planning standards with the existing facilities. After comparison, it gives an idea whether there is a backlog to provide the facility to meet the population or an excess in the provision of a facility.

Table 3.2: Needs Assessment for Health

Facility	Standard	Year	Population	Required	Existing	Backlog
DISTRICT HOSPITAL	50,000	2018	76956	1	0	1
		2019	79379	1	0	1
		2020	81879	1	0	1
		2021	84457	1	0	1
HEALTH CENTRE	25,000	2018	76956	3	2	1
		2019	79379	3	2	1
		2020	81879	3	2	1
		2021	84457	3	2	1
CHPSCOMPOUND	*5000	2018	76956	15	8	7
		2019	79379	16	8	8
		2020	81879	16	8	8
		2021	84457	17	8	9
CLINIC	5000	2018	76956	15	4	11
		2019	79379	16	4	11
		2020	81879	16	4	12
		2021	84457	17	4	13

As presented on Table 3.2, the first column indicates the facilities being assessed eg.CHPS Compound with the next column being the minimum population the facility is to serve according to the planning standards. The ensuing columns provide information on the year,

projected population the number of facilities required by dividing the projected population by the minimum standard population. This is juxtaposed against the existing to ascertain whether there is a backlog or excess. Backlog means there is developmental gap that needs to be filled whereas excess means there is no much problem with coverage district wide but there could be pockets of issues with access that could be verified on the ground for rectification.

It was identified that the Nurse patient ratio – 1:782 which is higher than the planning standard ratio of 1:500. This indicates a backlog of 132 nurses in the District. The district does not boast of any medical doctor and as such with the World Health organization’s doctor to patient ratio being 1:1,320, the district is nowhere near the threshold.

3.2.3 Education Needs Assessment

From table 3.3, the educational needs of Upper Denkyira West District shows backlogs of basic educational facilities that is classroom block and that calls for immediate interventions to salvage the situation in order to improve the quality of education in the District. All other ancillary educational facilities such as library, ICT centres, Institutional latrines, Teachers’ quarters, Dormitory blocks will be provided in order to ensure comprehensive education delivery across the district.

Table 3.3: Needs Assessment for Education

Facility	Standard	Year	Population	Required	Existing	Backlog	Excess
KG	1000	2018	76956	77	67	-10	
		2019	79379	79	67	-12	
		2020	81879	82	67	-15	
		2021	84457	84	67	-17	
PRIMARY	*1000	2018	76956	77	67	-10	
		2019	79379	79	67	-12	
		2020	81879	82	67	-15	
		2021	84457	84	67	-17	
JHS	*1000	2018	76956	77	51	-26	
		2019	79379	79	51	-28	
		2020	81879	82	51	-31	
		2021	84457	84	51	-33	
SHS	20,000	2018	76956	4	2	-2	
		2019	79379	4	2	-2	
		2020	81879	4	2	-2	
		2021	84457	4	2	-2	
TRAINING INSTITUTION	20,000	2018	76956	4	0	-4	
		2019	79379	4	0	-4	
		2020	81879	4	0	-4	

		2021	84457	4	0	-4	
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3.2.4 Needs Assessment of Water Facilities

An assessment was carried out on potable water facility requirement for the next four years and it was identified that only 54% of the required borehole facilities are available and this implies that 46% of the facilities need to be catered for to get the full complement of boreholes for the period. Regarding Small Town Water Systems, 59% were in existence hence the additional facilities needed to be provided to attain universal water coverage. Table 3.4 provides details on water facility needs assessment.

Table 3.4: Needs Assessment for Water facilities

Facility	Standard	Year	Population	Required	Existing	Backlog
Boreholes	300	2018	76956	257	150	-107
		2019	79379	265	150	-115
		2020	81879	273	150	-123
		2021	84457	282	150	-132
Facility	Standard	Year	Population	Required	Existing	Backlog
Small town water system	5000	2018	76956	15	10	-5
		2019	79379	16	10	-6
		2020	81879	16	10	-6
		2021	84457	17	10	-7

The identified potable water facilities in Upper Denkyira West District are boreholes and the small-town water system as presented in table 3.4. From the table, boreholes and small town systems have a standard population it is to serve to be 300 and 5000 respectively. One Hundred and Fifty (150) Borehole facilities as at the beginning of the planned period, 2018, are serving a population of 76956. That places backlog of boreholes in the District at 107 and should the facilities remain constant it implies an additional 132 bores will be required at the end of the plan period. A total of 7 Small Town Piped Water Supply systems are also to be provided to ensure total coverage in terms of potable water provision.

3.2.5 Needs assessment of Market Facilities

To effectively ensure the trade of goods and services and boost commercial activities within the District, market facilities needs have been assessed to identify how many is needed to achieve boosting commercial activities. From table 3.5, the District has 1 existing market facilities for a population of 76956 at inception of the plan period. The standard population a local market is to serve is 30000 and dividing the population by the standard, it gives a required figure of 2 local markets needed in the District. However, the District has only one

constructed local markets, and the only glimpses of some sort of market facilities are market sheds in Diaso and some few communities such as Ntom, New Obuasi and Modaso.

Table 3.5: Needs Assessment for market facilities

Facility	Standard	Year	Population	Required	Existing	Backlog
Local Market	30000	2018	76956	3	0	-3
		2019	79379	3	0	-3
		2020	81879	3	0	-3
		2021	84457	3	0	-3

3.2.6 Needs Assessment of Sanitation Facilities

Sanitation is an issue of prime concern in the development of the District since it has myriads effect on the health as well as the general socio-economic activities of the populace. The general outlook of sanitation situation across the district does not provide refreshing records since the district seem not to be pulling its weight in terms of meeting the sanitation indicators worthy of it being considered as having good sanitary conditions. It was therefore imperative to assess the sanitation facilities to be able to map out strategies the sanitation situation in the District over the next four years.

Table 3.6: Needs Assessment of Sanitation Facilities

Facility	Standard	Year	Population	Required	Existing	Backlog
Final Disposal Site	30,000 per 15ha	2018	76956	3	1	-2
		2019	79379	3	1	-2
		2020	81879	3	1	-2
		2021	84457	3	1	-2
Facility	Standard	Year	Population	Required (No. of Households)	Existing	Backlog
Household Toilets	All Households	2018	76956	17490	7766	-9724
		2019	79379	18041	8010	-10031
		2020	81879	18609	8262	-10347
		2021	84457	19195	8522	-10672
Facility	Standard	Year	Population	Required	Existing	Backlog
Refuse Containers (Large Metals)	300	2018	76956	257	11	-246
		2019	79379	265	11	-254
		2020	81879	273	11	-262
		2021	84457	282	11	-271

Table 3.6 gives credence to the fact that there is a huge dearth in sanitation facilities across the district and as a matter of urgency, sanitation should be an issue of priority in finding solutions to the issues affecting development of the district.

Table 3.7: Adopted development dimension, focus areas, issues and strategies from NMTDPF, 2018-2021

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	1. STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others • Narrow tax base 	1.1. Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	1.1.1. Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1) 1.1.2. Diversify sources of resource mobilization(SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3)
1.	2. PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to credit by SMEs 	2.1. Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	2.1.1. Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6) 2.1.2. Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)
			2.2. Enhance Domestic Trade	2.1.3. Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.17)
2.	3. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields • Poor storage and transportation systems • Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure • Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products • Inadequate and poor quality data • Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system 	3.1. Improve production efficiency and yield	3.1.1. Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a) 3.1.2. Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme(SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c)
			3.2. Improve Post-Harvest Management	3.1.3. Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 2.c)
			3.3. Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	3.1.4. Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target 2.3)
3.	4. TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor tourism infrastructure and Service 	4.1. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	4.1.1. Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17) 4.1.2. Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards (SDG Target 8.9) 4.1.3. Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9) 4.1.4. Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions (SDG Target 12.b)

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	5. EDUCATION AND TRAINING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality of education at all levels High number of untrained teachers at the basic level Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment Low participation in non-formal education Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels 	4.2. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<p>4.2.1. Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Target 12.b)</p> <p>4.2.2. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 12.b)</p> <p>4.2.3. Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c)</p>
5.	6. HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps in physical access to quality health care Poor quality of healthcare services 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 	<p>6.1.Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</p> <p>6.2. Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality</p> <p>6.2. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups</p>	<p>6.1.1. Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)</p> <p>6.1.2. Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)</p> <p>6.1.3. Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6)</p> <p>6.1.4. Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)</p> <p>6.1.5. Intensify implementation of malaria control programme (SDG Target 3.3)</p> <p>6.1.6. Intensify efforts for polio eradication (SDG Target 3.2)</p> <p>6.1.7. Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</p> <p>6.1.8. Intensify education to reduce stigmatization (SDG Target 3.7) Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</p>

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons		<p>6.1.9. Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 3.3)</p> <p>6.1.10. Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy (SDG Target 3.8)</p>
7.	8. POPULATION MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak management of population issues • Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes • High youth unemployment 	8.1.Improve population management	<p>7.1.1. Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14)</p> <p>7.1.2. Strengthen civil registration and vital statistics (SDG Target 16.9)</p>
9.	10. WATER AND ENVIRONMENTALSANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High unaccounted-for water • Increasing demand for household water supply • Inadequate maintenance of facilities • Poor quality of drinking water • High prevalence of open defecation • Poor sanitation and waste management • Poor hygiene practices • Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans 	10.1. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<p>10.1.1.Promote efficient water use</p> <p>10.1.2.Reduce system and commercial losses (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.b)</p> <p>10.1.3.Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.b)</p> <p>10.1.4.Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems SDG Target 6.1)</p> <p>10.1.5.Improve water production and distribution systems Targets 6.4, 6.5)</p> <p>10.1.6.Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management (SDG Target 6.b)</p>

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
			10.2. Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<p>10.2.1.Improve liquid and solid waste management</p> <p>10.2.2.Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation (SDG Target 6.b)</p> <p>10.2.3.Implement the Toilet for All and Water for All programmes under the IPEP initiative (SDG Targets 6.1, 6.2)</p> <p>10.2.4.Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>10.2.5.Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8)</p> <p>10.2.6.Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)</p> <p>10.2.7.Improve the management of existing waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (SDG Target 11.6)</p>
11.	12. CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of services for children and families • Low awareness of child protection laws and policies • Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour 	12.1. Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<p>12.1.1.Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2)</p> <p>12.1.2.Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for implementing and advocating child protection and family welfare policies and programmes (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.)</p> <p>12.1.3.Increase awareness on child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</p>
			12.2. Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	<p>12.2.1.Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, forming family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and care givers (SDG Target 16.3)</p> <p>12.2.2.Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</p>
13.	14. THE AGED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate care for the aged • Chronic age-related health conditions, poor diet and lack of geriatric care 	<p>14.1. Enhance the well-being of the aged</p> <p>14.2. Ensure adequate healthcare for the aged</p>	<p>14.2.1.Implement measures to ensure economic wellbeing of the aged, especially in the areas of income security and house ownership (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.b, 10.2, 16.6)</p> <p>14.2.2.Promote socially supportive community care systems for the aged, based on positive traditional and modern values, devoid of stereotyping, discrimination and disrespect (SDG Targets 1.3,</p>

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
				1.b, 5.4)
15.	16. GENDER EQUALITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality • Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities 	16.1. Promote economic empowerment of wome	<p>16.1.1.Improve access to education, health and skills training in income generating activities for vulnerable persons including head potters (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2)</p> <p>16.1.2.Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2)</p>
			16.2. Unfavourable sociocultural environment for gender equality	<p>16.2.1.Institute mentoring of girls’ programme to create a pool of potential female leaders (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.c)</p> <p>16.2.2.Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support. basic level (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)</p>
17.	18. SOCIAL PROTECTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups • Weak social protection systems • Lack of adequate pension plans for the informal economy 	18.1. Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<p>18.1.1.Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4)</p> <p>18.1.2.Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)</p> <p>18.1.3.Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries (SDG Target 1.3)</p>
19.	20. DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society • Low participation of Persons with disability in decision making • Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs • Poor living conditions of PWDs 	20.1. Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	<p>20.1.1.Generate database on PWD (SDG Target 17.18)</p> <p>20.1.2.Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)</p>
			20.2. Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	<p>20.2.1.Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices (SDG Targets 10.2, 11.1)</p> <p>20.2.2.Address special issues and concerns of women with disabilities (WWDs) and children with disability (SDG Targets 5.c, 10.2)</p>
21.	22. EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of reliable employment and labour data for policy decision- 	22.1. Improve human capital development and management	22.1.1. Promote and enforce deeper and wider application of local content and participation laws (SDG Target 17.15)

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		<p>making, monitoring and evaluation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate infrastructure and services for the informal sector • Poor documentation on the informal sector • Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment 	22.2. Promote the creation of decent jobs	<p>22.1.2. Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3)</p> <p>22.2.1. Mainstream labour-intensive methods in specific Government interventions (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3)</p> <p>22.2.2. Provide infrastructure for the development of businesses (SDG Targets 9.1, 9.4)</p> <p>22.2.3. Build capacity of informal sector (SDG Target 8.3)</p>
23.	24. YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth • Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices • High incidence of violence and crime • Lack of patriotism and volunteerism among the youth 	<p>24.1. Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development</p> <p>24.2. Promote youth participation in politics, electoral democracy and governance</p>	<p>24.1.1. Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities (SDG Targets 4.4, 4.b)</p> <p>24.1.2. Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.6)</p> <p>24.1.3. Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture (SDG Target 8.6) 13</p> <p>24.2.1. Strengthen career guidance counselling offices in schools. (SDG Target 4.4).</p> <p>24.2.2. Ensure participation of youth in appropriate environmental practices (SDG Targets 16.7)</p> <p>24.2.3. Implement programmes to break the cycle of violence especially among the youth (SDG Target 16.1)</p> <p>24.2.4. Promote awareness of the rights and responsibilities of the youth. (SDG Targets 4.7, 16.10, 16.7)</p>
25.	26. SPORTS AND RECREATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure • Limited community level sports and recreational activities 	26.1. Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	<p>26.1.1. Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure (SDG Target 17.14)</p> <p>26.1.2. Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition (SDG Target 9.1)</p>

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities • Absence of disability-, child- and aged-friendly facilities 	26.2. Build capacity for sports and recreational development	<p>26.2.1. Strengthen organisation of domestic competitive sporting events at all levels (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>26.2.2. Promote formation of sports clubs in all communities and educational institutions (SDG Target 4.7)</p>
	27. PROTECTED AREAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Loss of forest cover •Weak enforcement of regulations 	1.1 Expand forest conservation areas	<p>1.1.1 Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country (SDG Targets 6.6, 11.4, 12.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 15.9, 15.a, 15., 16.b)</p> <p>1.1.2 Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems (SDG Targets 6.a, 6b)</p>
			1.2 Protect forest reserves	<p>1.2.1 Promote research, public education and awareness on biodiversity and ecosystem services (SDG Targets 12.8, 13.3, 14.a, 15.9)</p> <p>1.2.2 Promote alternative sources of livelihood, including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities (SDG Target 15.c)</p>
28.	29. MINERAL EXTRACTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Environmental degradation •Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey” •Destruction of forests and farmlands, •Pollution of water bodies 	29.1. Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	<p>29.1.1. Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner (SDG Targets 6.5, 8.4, 12.2, 12.8, 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5)</p> <p>29.1.2. Ensure land restoration after mining operations (SDG Targets 15.1, 15.3)</p>
30.	31. WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Widespread pollution of surface water □ 	31.1. Promote sustainable water resources development and management	31.1.1. Undertake tree planting along banks of all major water bodies and tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities (SDG Targets 6.5,

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
				6.6) 31.1.2. Strengthen regulatory regime for small-scale miners to protect water bodies (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.5, 6.6) 31.1.3. Implement the Clean Rivers Programme (CRP) nation-wide in collaboration with voluntary organisations and traditional leaders (SDG Targets 6.b, 16.6)
32.	33. ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste •Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants 	33.1. Reduce environmental pollution	33.1.1. Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and product (SDG Target 12.4) 33.1.2. Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.6)
34.	35. DEFORESTATION, DESERTIFICATION AND SOIL EROSION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Weak collaboration between stakeholder institutions •Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources 	35.1. Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	35.1.1. Promote information dissemination to both forestry institutions and the general public. (SDG Targets 12.8, 16.6) 35.1.2. Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture (SDG Target 15.b)
36.	37. CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change •Loss of trees and vegetative cover •Degraded landscapes •Inefficient energy use 	37.1. Enhance climate change resilience 37.2. Reduce greenhouse gases	37.2.1. Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities (SDG Targets 11.7, 15.2) 37.2.2. Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture (SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 16.6)
38.	39. DISASTER MANAGEMENT 40.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response 	40.1. Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	40.1.1. Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) 40.1.2. Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively
41.	42. TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Poor quality and inadequate road transport network •Rapid deterioration of roads 	42.1. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services 42.2. High incidence of road accidents	42.2.1. Expand and maintain road network 42.2.2. Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2)
43.	44. INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Poor quality ICT services •Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country 	44.1. Enhance application of ICT in national development 44.2. Expand the digital landscape	44.2.1. Improve telecommunications accessibility 44.2.2. Increase citizens' accessibility to data platforms (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.18) 44.2.3. Accelerate investment in development of ICT

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
				infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17) 44.2.4. Increase internet capacity and quality training in and out of school (SDG Target 9.c)
45.	46. ENERGY AND PETROLEUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities •High dependence on wood fuel □ •Poor attitudes towards energy utilisation 	46.1. Ensure efficient utilisation of energy	46.1.1. Promote the use and design of energy efficient technologies in public and private buildings (SDG Targets 7.3, 7.a) 46.1.2. Implement energy use efficiency policy and programmes (SDG Targets 7.3, 7.a, 17.14)
47.	48. DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Poor waste disposal practices •Poor drainage system •Siltng and choking of drains •Poor landscaping 	48.1. Address recurrent devastating floods	48.1.1. Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste (SDG Target 11.6) 48.1.2. Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b)
49.	50. INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure 	50.1. Promote proper maintenance culture	50.1.1. Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a) 50.1.2. Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance (SDG Target 17.9)
51.	52. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements •Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations •Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs •Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning •Scattered and unplanned human settlements 	52.1. Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	52.1.1. Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) 52.1.2. Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning (SDG Target 11.b) 52.1.3. Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) 17

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
53.	54. RURAL DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services •Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources •Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers •Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernisation and rural development 	54.1. Enhance quality of life in rural areas	<p>54.1.1. Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a)</p> <p>54.1.2. Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. (SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1,6.2, 11.1, 11.a)</p> <p>54.1.3. Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods. (SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1,6.2, 11.1, 11.a)</p>
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	32.LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ineffective sub-district structures •Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level •Weak capacity of local governance practitioners •Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans •Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level •Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation 	32.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<p>54.1.4. Strengthen sub-district structures</p> <p>54.1.5. Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</p>
			1.1 Improve decentralised planning	<p>54.1.6. Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9)</p> <p>54.1.7. Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17)</p>

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
	33.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation • Expenditure decisions taken at the central Government level • Implementation of unplanned expenditures <p>Inadequate and delays in central government transfers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting • Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue 	<p>1.2 Strengthen decentralization</p> <p>fiscal</p>	<p>54.1.8. Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)</p> <p>54.1.9. Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)</p>
			<p>a. Improve popular participation at regional and district levels</p>	<p>54.1.10. Improve service delivery at the MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p> <p>54.1.11. Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7) 2</p> <p>54.1.12. 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)</p>
34.	35. PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of a comprehensive database of public policies • Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans • Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs 	<p>54.2. Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination</p>	<p>54.2.1. Strengthen the implementation of development plans (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)</p> <p>54.2.2. Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Target 17.9)</p> <p>54.2.3. Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes and implementation of projects. (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.6)</p>
36.	37. HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety 	<p>54.3. Enhance security service delivery</p>	<p>54.3.1. communities through neighbourhood watch schemes (SDG Targets 16.1, 16.7)</p>

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
	SAFETY			
38.	39. CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIMES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry • Low transparency and accountability of public institutions 	30.4 Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	30.4.1 Ensure the continued implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.b) 30.4.2 Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.7)
40.	41. ATTITUDINAL CHANGE AND PATRIOTISM 42.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life •Ineffective advocacy strategies 	30.5 Promote discipline in all aspects of life	30.5.1 Implement interventions to promote attitudinal change and instill patriotism in the citizenry, especially amongst children and the youth (SDG Target 4.7) 30.5.2 Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change (SDG Target 17.15)
31	32 DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels 	32.4 Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	32.4.1 Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)
33	34 CULTURE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Poor appreciation of national culture •Inadequate cultural infrastructure 	34.4 Promote culture in the development process	34.4.1 Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and enhance private sector participation (SDG Target 12.8)

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

4.1 Programme of Action

This presents broad composite programme of action (PoA) covering the plan period (2018-2021). This programme of action (PoA) will help to improve the living conditions of the people in the District by providing and improving existing basic socio-economic infrastructure and services, facilitating access to income generating activities, undertaking capacity building, enhancing local economic development, ensuring good governance in all institutions and creating the enabling environment for effective private sector development and participation to promote growth and poverty reduction through harnessing all resources in the District. It involves the prioritization of projects and activities as well as their estimated cost for the achievement of the goal and objectives based on the Goals of the NMTDPF.

Table 4.1 which is the Programme of Action presents the project activities scheduled for the plan period, 2018-2021 in the preparation of the medium term development plan (MTDP). As indicated on the table, the Programme of Action has indicated the objectives, programmes, project activity, time frame for execution, budget cost, and sources of funding as well as implementing agencies. The total cost of the plan stands at **GHC 38,910,734.22** with sources of funding being the IGF, Government of Ghana (GOG) Transfers such as District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF), Departmental transfers among others, and donors.

Table 4.1: Programme of Action

DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT																
S/N	Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
			ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	Construct 2no. Modern market in Diaso and Ayanfuri	Enhanced trading activities					400,000	300,000	600,000	DWD, CA	GHA, CREC, DP	
2.	1. Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	1. Eliminate revenue collection leakages			Construct 2no. Lorry station at Diaso, Ayanfuri	Increase IGF					150,000	250,000			DWD, CA	Transport Unions, Traders
3.	2. Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	2. Diversify sources of resource mobilization			Construction of 5no. Market sheds and stalls at Dominase, Nyinawusu (30), Nkronua (15), Akwaboso, Nkotumso	Increased market for goods from remote communities					500,000	100,000			DWD, CA	Contractors, BAC, Traders, DP
4.	3. Enhance Domestic Trade	3. Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade			Construct 1no. Soap/Feed Processing Factory in the District	Increased youth employment					200,000				BAC	MoTI, Donors
5.	4. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	4. Mainstream tourism development in district development plans			Provide skill Training for 200 youth in Entrepreneurship and Business Growth and Development	Increased employable capacity of youth						20,000			YEA	BAC, NEIP
6.					Facilitate the Development of Ave Maria Grotto at New Obuasi as Tourist Site	Increased in IGF base						30,000			DPCU	GTA
7.					Construction of 1no. Recreational center at Diaso	Reduced outmigration					400,000				DPCU	DWD, GTA
9.		1. Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety		Identify, Update and Disseminate existing Technological Packages	Percentage change in yield resulting from improved practices					30,000		10,000		DOFA		
10.	1. Improve production efficiency and yield	2. Improve Post-Harvest Management		Train and Resource Extension Staff in Post-Harvest Handling	Reduced postharvest losses							20,000		DOFA		
11.	2. Improve Post-Harvest Management	3. Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation		Provide Veterinary treatment and prophylaxis in Animal Health	Percentage reduction in disease related death of livestock							68,000		DOFA		
12.	3. Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	2. Reinvigorate extension services		Introduce and Train 600 farmers on improved livestock breed and livestock disease management	Percentage increase in livestock breeds							35,000		DOFA		
13.		3. Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme		Promote the production and consumption of High Quality Maize, Orange-flesh sweet potato (vitamin A) as well as moringa and other leafy vegetables.	Increased consumption of non-traditional crops							32,000		DOFA		
14.				Promote fortification of staples during processing (micronutrient fortification and blending products) and link to the school	Percentage change in farmer income							30,000		DOFA		

		4. Provide incentives to the private sector and district assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities		feeding program.										
15.		5. Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative		Organize Annual Farmers Day celebration	Percentage increase in farmers							150,000	DOFA	
16.		6. Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers		Intensify the use of mass communication systems and electronic media for extension delivery (radio programs, Information vans, posters etc.)	Proportion of Farmers having access to extension services							29,000	DOFA	
17.		7. Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases		Conduct active disease surveillance in both domestic and wild animals and birds and procure relevant vaccine for livestock and poultry annually.	Reduced disease-related deaths of poultry							35,000	DOFA	
18.				Procure office equipment and 3no motorbikes for Department of Agric.	Enhanced agric service delivery				450,000				DOFA	
19.				Train 5 FBOs in group dynamics, agribusiness, records keeping and create the awareness of credit facilities available to help their work annually.	Percentage change in income from agric production				3,224.50				DOFA	
20.				Facilitate and support the acquisition of 8 improved small ruminant breeds for 8 farmers annually	Percentage change in improved small ruminant values				4,474				DOFA	
21.				Establish 4 simple module housing structures for small ruminants as demonstration points by December 2021	Percentage change in average yield per livestock				3,594.08				DOFA	
22.				Make 20 clinical interventions and other logistics for prophylactic and curative treatment for Poultry, small ruminants and Pets annually by December 2021	Percentage annual growth of animals				7,756				DOFA	
23.				Train 18 technical DoA staff, 1500 farmers and 40 agrochemical input dealers in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) 2021	Percentage change in yield of major staples				74,890				DOFA	
24.				Conduct weekly radio programmes and 16 film shows annually	Improved access to agric information				2,000	5,000			DOFA	
25.				Make 720 monitoring visits by DAOs annually	Monitoring visits conducted				0	0	10,000		DOFA	CIDA
26.				Conduct 1920 farm and home visits by AEAs	Farms and home visits conducted				0	0	12,000		DOFA	CIDA
27.				Organised monthly technical review/management meetings between DDA, DAOs, and AEAs	Technical/ management meetings organised				0	0	3,625		DOFA	CIDA
28.				Train 20 DOFA staff and 1,500 producers, processors and caterers on use of value chain concept to reduce postharvest losses	Percentage change in postharvest losses				8,000				DOFA	
29.				Renovate and furnish two office accommodation and renovate one	Improved staff capacity				30,000	10,000			DOFA	

residential accommodation by December 2018

DIMENSION: Create opportunities for all															
S/N	Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
27.	1. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1.Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs 2.Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY	EDUCATION, YOUTH AND SPORTS	Construction of 2no. Dormitories for Diaso S.H.S	Percentage increase in SHS enrolment					600,000		100,000	GES	GOG, Donors
28.					Construct 2no. Hostel for Ayanfuri SHS	Percentage increase in SHS enrolment					600,000		100,000	GES	GOG, Donors
29.					Construction of 2no. 6-unit Teachers Quarters for Diaso S.H.S	Percentage increase in staff at post					500,000		100,000	GES	Donors, DP
30.					Construction of 7no. Teachers Quarters at Dominase (6), Ntom (6), Ameyaw, Nkronua, Anwianwia (3), Agona Port (2), Amenase (3), Pewodie (6)	Percentage increase in trained teachers in the District					1,000,000		300,000	GES	DWD, Donors, DP
31.					Construction of 6no. 3unit classroom block at Modaso, Abora, New Obuasi, Treposo, Diaso Methodist, Aniantentem	Improved access to education at basic level					340,000			GES	Donors, DP
32.					Construction of 12no. 6unit classroom block for Adwenepaye, Diaso (RC), Ntom (RC), Ntom (Anglican), Nkroful Kakyerenyansa, Nkotumso, Akofuom, Adwenepaye, Mempeasem No. 2, Wampam Nipanikro	Enrolment rates increased					2,000,000		720,000	GES	Donors, DP, TA
33.					Construction of 9no. 2-unit Kindergarten block at Diaso (DA), Wampam, Agona Port, Nyameadom, Nkronua, Fobinso, Ampabena, New Obuasi, Dankwakrom	Increased universal right age enrolment rates					400,000		200,000	GES	World Vision, Donors, DP, TA
34.					Support teacher trainees/SSS students/Nurses trainees and tertiary students financially	% increase of students enrolled in tertiary institutions increased from the District					75,000.00			Member of Parliament	GES, GHS
35.					Provide financial support to some artisans by (MP CF)	Increased in local production capacity by 15%					59,038.00			MP, BAC	GES, SMEs, Artisans
36.					Renovate 3no. Basic Schools at Aburi, Besease, Modaso (Anglican)	Improved education delivery					30,000			GES	Contractors
37.					Completion of ICT Center at Asuadei, Diaso, Nyinawusu	Knowledge in ICT increased by 50%					100,000		50,000.00	GES	GES, CEDECOM
38.					Construction of 3no. Library and ICT centre at Dominase, Ayanfuri, Nkotumso	Improved access to ICT education in Schools					300,000		100,000	GES	GES, CEDECOM
39.					Support School Sports Competition and	Improved performance in					30,000			GES	

40.			Cultural activities	sports																
41.			Construction of Kitchen for school feeding programme at Pewodie	Increased enrolment in school					50,000					GES				DWD, Donors, DP		
42.			Support 'My First Day at School' program	% increase in universal right age enrolment					16,000					GES						
43.			Provide 1,000 dual desks to selected schools	Percentage improvement in academic performance					200,000					GES				Contractors		
44.			Organize quiz competition for basic schools	Improved academic performance					20,000.00					GES				Donors		
45.			Organize best teacher awards	Percentage increase in teachers in the District					40,000.00			10,000		GES				Donors		
46.			Organise and conduct 2 District Mock Exams Annually for JHS final year students	Percentage increase in BECE pass rate in the District					70,000			34,000		GES				GPS		
47.			Organise and conduct capacity building training for 129 science, mathematics and ICT teachers in JHS	Improved performance of students in science, maths and ICT					30,000					GES				Stakeholders		
48.			Provide computer and accessories to Schools	Enhanced knowledge in ICT among students					17,000					GES						
49.			Provide basic schools with storage facilities for books and other teaching and learning materials	Enhanced teaching and learning					14,000					GES				DWD		
50.			Renovate District Education office building	Improved education management and supervision					45,000					GES				DWD		
51.	3. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	3. Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care 4. Expand and equip health facilities 5. Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society	SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY	HEALTH	Construct District Hospital at Diaso	Improved health delivery				2,000,000				DHD				MBDA		
52.	4. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups				Construct 4no. 4-Unit Nurses Quarters at Diaso, Nkronua, Amenase, Besease	Percentage Increase in health personnel					800,000			400,000		DHD				SIF, Donors
53.	5. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all				Construct Clinic at Ayanfuri	Improved access to healthcare					200,000					DHD				Donors
54.	6. Improve access to improved and				Construct 5no. CHPScompound at Gyaman, Anwianwia, Amobaka, Modaso, Nkroful	Percentage reduction in maternal and infant mortality					750,000					DHD				
55.					Complete 3no. CHPScompound under construction at Aburi, Besease, Jameso Nkwanta	Percentage reduction in maternal and infant mortality					80,000					DHD				
56.					Provide access road to the Treposo CHPSCompound	Percentage increase in coverage of healthcare					10,000					DHD				
57.					Construct Maternity Ward at Nkronua	Percentage reduction in maternal and infant mortality					100,000					DHD				MP
58.					Construct Anti-Retroviral Therapy centre at Diaso Health Centre	Percentage reduction HIV/AIDS related deaths					80,000					DHD				
					Organize quarterly Talkshows on HIV/AIDS	Percentage increase in HIV/AIDS awareness					28,000					DHD				

59.	reliable environmental sanitation services	6.Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes 7.Intensify education to reduce stigmatization 8.Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB 9.Promote efficient water use 10.Improve water production and distribution systems 11.Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation		Organize quarterly District AIDS Committee meetings	Percentage reduction in prevalence rate					20,000				DHD			
60.				Conduct outreach HIV Testing and Counselling in Communities	Percentage increase in HIV status awareness					20,000					DHD		
61.				Undertake Malaria Control Programme	Percentage reduction in malaria cases					76,000						DHD	
62.				Build toilet facility for both staff and patients at the Diaso health Centre	Improved sanitation conditions					5,400.00						DHD	Unit committees, CBOs
63.				Implementation community-led Total Sanitation in all major communities across the district	Percentage increase in ODF status					10,000	10,000					EHU	
64.				Organize clean-up exercise across the district	Improved in sanitation conditions in the district					20,000	2,000					EHU	Unit committees.
65.				Sensitize 40no. Communities on Hygiene and Sanitation	Proportion of population with knowledge on sanitation						10,000	50,000				EHU	
66.				Provide materials for the construction of 1000 household latrines	Proportion of the households with latrines					100,000						EHU	
67.				Pay for Sanitation Management and Fumigation exercise by Zoomlion	Improved sanitation					1,500,000						EHU	
68.				Acquire a land for final waste disposal site of solid waste	Enhanced sanitary conditions					15,000	2,000					EHU	ZOOMLION
69.				Organize public education on environmental cleanliness and carry out school health programmes in various schools.	Proportion of population with awareness on good sanitary conditions					4,500	5,000					EHU	ZOOMLION
70.				Provide 6no refuse disposal equipment (containers) to 6 communities	Improved sanitations					40,000		20,000				EHU	ZOOMLION
71.				Issuance of burial permit and grave space allocation in Diaso and Ayanfuri	Effective burial permits in place						5,000					EHU	
72.				Carry out salt iodization program	Reduction in iodine deficiency by 20%					5,000						EHU	
73.				Clear piled up refuse	Improved sanitation						5000	5000				EHU	ZOOMLION
74.				Construction of 3 slaughter houses	Reduction in infections from slaughtered animals					40,000	5,000	10,000				EHU	DWD
75.				Construct 5 animal pens in 5 communities	Reduction in stray animals					5,000	3,000	5,000				EHU	DWD
76.				Capacity building for officers on prosecution and court proceedings	Improved prosecution skills					10,000	5,000					Social Dev't	NGOs,
77.				Education on livelihood empowerment against poverty programme(LEAP)	Proportion of population aware of LEAP					5,000	5,000	10,000				Social Dev't	Consultant
78.				Organize 4 child protection programme	Proportion of population with knowledge on child protection					10,000	5,000	5,000				Social Dev't	NCCE, NGOs, CSOs,GES

79.	6.Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system 7.Improve human capital development and management 8.Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country 9.Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	13.Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs 14. Generate database on PWD 16.Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy 17.Revamp public employment centres across districts 18.Promote and enforce deeper and wider application of local content and participation laws	SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY	SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	Sensitization on the child and family welfare and justice for children	% reduction in CFW cases					5,000	5,000	5,000	Social Dev't	EHU
80.					Form 10 women groups	Proportion of women in groups					10,000	5,000	10,000	Social Dev't	EHU
81.					Organize 4 workshops to train the vulnerable group in liquid soap making	% increase in the vulnerable with vocational skills					5,000	5,000		Social Dev't	Upper Amenfi Rural Bank
83.					Organised quarterly talks on early childhood development and domestic violence and its effects	% decrease in domestic violence cases					10,000	5,000		Social Dev't	NGOs,CBOs
84.					Awareness creation on environmental and personal hygiene	Awareness created on environmental and personal hygiene					5,000	5,000		Social Dev't	NGOs,CBOs
85.					Organize 4 Talks on Community Led Total Sanitation	Proportion of population aware of CLTS					15,000	5,000	5,000	Social Dev't	NGOs,CBOs
86.					Organize quarterly talk on culture of savings	% increase in savings among artisans					5,000	5,000	5,000	Social Dev't	GHS, NGOs, CBOs
87.					Monitor and evaluate the progress of the LEAP programme	Improved living conditions of LEAP beneficiaries					5,000		5,000	Social Dev't	CWSA, Donors
88.					Register more PWDs and monitor their activities	Improved living conditions of PWDs					5,000		5,000	Social Dev't	CWSA, NGOs, Donors
89.					Procure Office logistics	Departmental targets achieved					5,000	50,000		Social Dev't	NGOs
90.					Sensitization on immunization	Percentage increase in voluntary immunization in the District					5,000		10,000	Social Dev't	DA, Contractors, Donors
91.					Talk on Child Labour (Organize World Day Against Child Labour)	% reduction in incidents of child labour					10,000			Social Dev't	
92.					Assist the Physically Challenged to Settle Financially	Enhanced economic conditions of the Physically challenged					200,000			Social Dev't	
93.					Provide Skill Training Programmes, Guidance and Counselling Services for the Empowerment of 200 Persons Living With Disabilities	Proportion PWDs empowered with economic skills					5,000	2,000		Social Dev't	

Goal 3: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment																
S/N	Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
94.	1.Enhance application of ICT in national development 2.Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services 3.Promote proper maintenance culture 4.Enhance quality of life in rural areas 5.Promote sustainable water resource development and management 6.Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	1.Expand and maintain road network 2 .Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. 3.Improve telecommunications accessibility 4.Increase citizens' accessibility to data platforms 5.Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure 6.Increase internet capacity and quality training in and out of school 7.Promote the use and design of energy efficient technologies in public and private buildings 8.Implement	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	WORKS	Construct 4no. Small Town Piped Water System in Anwianwia/Besease, Treposo/Nkroful/Adaboi, Nkronua/Amoaman/Aburi/Mempeasem/Pewodie, Gyaman/Fobinso	Increased access to potable water					77,000		1,000,000	DWD/DWST	CWSA, WV, CBN, WSWR, Donors	
95.					Costruction of 10no.borehole at Mensakrom, Camp 26, Mempeasem No. 2, Nyameadom, Pewodie, Aburi, Nkasawura, Amobriso, Maudaso	Increased access to potable water					100,000.00		1,000,000	DWD/DWST	CWSA, WV, CBN, WSWR, Donors	
96.					Repair broken down boreholes	Increased access to potable water					50,000		25,000	DWD/DWST	CWSA, WV, CBN, WSWR, Donors	
97.					Organize 4no. training for WSMTs and Area Mechanics	Improved Water and Sanitation Management					50,000			DWST/DWD	WVG. DP	
98.					Undertake quarterly monitoring and evaluation of WSMTs and water facilities in the District	Improved access to potable Water and improved Sanitation					12,000			DWST/DWD	WSMTs. CWSA	
99.					Construct Diaso township Roads (5km)	Reduction in waiting time in transporting goods to market centre					5,000,000			DWD	GHA/DFR, MRH	
100.					Reshape/Spot Improvement/Sectional Raising of roads feerder roads Nkronua-Ameyaw feeder road(14km), Diaso- Maudaso-Amenase road, Dominase -Mensakroom road, Nyinawusu-Subin-Asamang road (12km), Ananekrom- Kakyerenyansa road, Dankwakrom - Camp 26 road, Gyaman-Fobinso road Anwianwia junction- Nyameadom road Amoaman Pewodie road Bethlehem-Kwabena Gyem road(2km) Nkotumso-Akrofoom road Apaaho-Jameso-Nkwanta road	Improved accessibility to communities					1,000,000					
													30,000			DWD

101.		energy use efficiency policy and programmes			Construction of 3no culvert at Amobaka, Maudaso, Apaaho	Improved accessibility to communities					200,000				DWD	Ministry of Ernegy																
102.		9.Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure					Facilitate the Connection of the Adwenpaneye, Akrofuom, Aboaboso, Aniantentem, Debiasem, Tomkrom communities to the national Grid	Proportion of households with access to electricity increased					100,000				DWD	MOE														
103.		Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance							Maintain official and public buildings	% Reduction in the cost of rehabilitating public buildings					180,000.00				DWD	Othe												
104.											Carry out of 4 road condition survey	% Reduction in the cost of rehabilitating roads					30,000.00				DWD	DFR, GHA										
105.													Procure office equipment and motorbikes for Works Department	Enhanced service delivery by the department						3,000			DWD	Procurement Unit								
106.															Educate 50 Communities on building permit	% Increase in revenue from building permit					20,000.00	5,000			DWD	ISD, Survey Department, Land owners						
107.																	Undertake Rural Electrification and Rehabilitation of Street lights	% Reduction in crime					350,000				DWD					
108.																			Construct a1no. Social centre at Dominase (MP CF)	Enhanced social life					77,112.00				DWD	MD		
109.																					Procure 1no. GPS Presimeter and stationery	% increase in the length of feeder roads in the District					5,000.00				DWD/DFR	
110.	1.Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	1.Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)																			PHYSICAL		Organise quarterly Statutory Planning Committee meetings	% Percentage increase in building permits approved					20,000	1,000		
111.		2.Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide			Prepareand update layout for 10 communities	% Reduction in unauthorized development					15,000	2,000			PPD	ISD, Survey Department, Land owners																
112.							Street naming and property addressing system	% increase in IGF from property rates					10,000		500		PPD															
113.	1. Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	1.Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively					ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	DISASTER PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT	Educate 7 zones on bushfire and fire-outbreak disaster	% Reduction in bushfires and fire outbreaks					3,000		1,000		NADMO	GNFS, Social Dev't												
114.	2.Enhance climate change resilience				Educate 20 communities on disaster associated with mining, flood and inspection of mining sites	% Reduction in mining related disasters							15,000		500		NADMO	GNFS, Social Dev't														
115.	3.Reduce environmental pollution								Workshop for disaster voluntary groups (DVG's) on disaster management	% Reduction in human induced disaster and effect of disaster					8,000				NADMO	Forestry Commission												
116.	4.Ensure sustainable extraction of										Seed Nursing/Tree planting	% of degraded land and forest reclaimed					2,000	4,000			NADMO	EHU										
117													Organize monthly clean up exercise	Improved sanitation					8,000	6,000			NADMO	EHU								

Goal 4: Maintain a stable, united and safe society																
S/N	Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
118.	1. Improve decentralised planning 2. Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Prepare 4no. fee-fixing resolution, composite budget, Annual Action Plan & Procurement Plan	% Increase in planned activities implemented					18,000	20,000.00		CA	Decentralized Depts	
119.					Conduct Monitoring and evaluation of Assembly projects & Prepare M&E Plans	Improved programme & Projects implementation					100,000.00			CA	Decentralized Depts	
120.					Create socio-economic database and Website	% increase in IGF					30,000.00			CA		
121.					Undertake Quarterly DPCU and Annual Review Meetings	Enhanced Performance of Departments								CA	Decentralized Depts	
122.	1. Deepen political and administrative decentralization 2. Improve popular participation at regional and district levels 3. Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes 4. Promote discipline in all aspects of life	1. Strengthen sub-district structures 3. Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability 4. Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue 5. Strengthen the implementation of development plans 6. Promote ownership and		General Administration	Purchase fuel for official activities	Enhanced mobility of goods and services					8,000.00	100,000.00		CA		
123.					Organize General Assembly meetings, Execo, Sub-Committee meetings	Improved socio-economic conditions					120,000.00			CA		
124.					Procure 2no. Double Cabin Pick up	Enhanced mobility					600,000			CA		
125.					Maintain & Service official vehicles and motorbikes	Enhanced service delivery by all departments					49,620.54			CA		
126.					Completion of 1no. DCD (Transit) Quarters	% increase in staff complement					150,000			CA	DWD	
127.					Completion of 1no. one storey 3-bedroom senior staff bungalow	% increase in staff complement					200,000.00			CA	DWD	
128.					Complete 1no. 2-Storey Junior Staff Bungalow	% increase in staff complement					100,000				DWD	
129.					Organize Town Hall meetings, Public Hearings, ARIC, and Tender Committee meetings	% increase in public awareness of DA operations							200,000.00		CA	
130.					Construct/Rehabilitate & Resource Area Council Offices at Subin, Ayanfuri and Diaso	% increase in local participation of DA activities					150,850.10				CA	
131.					Support Community Initiated Projects	% increase Socio-					600,000				DWD/C	

4.2. Indicative Financial Plan

Financial resource capacity is very critical in the implementation of the programmes and activities outlined in the plan. Financial availability or otherwise has a telling effect on the extent of implementation of the plan and it is therefore imperative to identify how much financial resources is expected, where the resources are expected to be generated from as well as how it will be generated by way of strategies to be employed in generating the needed revenue.

4.2.1. Projection of all Revenue Sources, 2018 - 2021

Table 6.1 presents projections for all traditional revenue sources that will be at the Assembly's disposal during the plan implementation period. It is anticipated that the Assembly will generate its revenue from six main sources namely: The Internally Generated Fund (IGF), The District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), The District Development Facility(DDF), Central Government Subventions (GoG) and Donor Support Fund. Effort will be made at expanding the scope of revenue generation through the preparation of Revenue Improvement Action Plan and implementation of stringent financial resource mobilization strategies. The revenues from all revenue sources are projected to increase at annual rate of 5% based on analysis of revenue inflow trend over the four years preceding the plan period. Compensation from Staff however, was expected to increase at 10 percent to reflect the annual salary adjustment of mechanized staff.

4.2.2. Revenue Mobilization Strategies

Effective mobilization of local revenue will go a long way in propelling the Assembly towards the achievement of its goals and objectives in the Medium-Term Development Plan. Table 6.4 spells out the various strategies that will be employed in achieving the set targets under the various IGF revenue heads for the period. The objective is to generate enough revenue to finance the programmes, projects and activities in the plan. This will be mostly done through stimulation of economic activities and conscious attempt at promoting local economic development.

Table 4.2: Revenue mobilization strategies for UDWDA

S/N	KEY REVENUE	STRATEGIES
1.	Rates (Property rate)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop database of all landed properties. 2. Support street Naming & Property addressing project 3. Embark on vigorous tax education in collaborate with 2No. FM Stations 4. Provide Pick-up Vehicle for revenue mobilization activities. 5. Procure Property Rate Billing System for the Assembly.
2.	Lands	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undertake tax education. 2. Support T/C Planning unit to undertake regular monitoring to ensure compliance with building regulations. 3. Prosecute illegal developers & tax defaulters
3.	Licences	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gazette 2016 Fee Fixing Resolution 2. Embark on tax education

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Support Revenue staff to undertake periodic monitoring of revenue collectors 4. Provide incentives to revenue collectors 5. Train both the revenue staff and revenue collectors in relevant areas
4.	Fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construct Market stores/stalls 2. Support Revenue staff to undertake regular monitoring & supervision of revenue collectors. 3. Renovate dilapidated stores/stalls in the Techiman Market.
5.	Fines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prosecute rate defaulters.
6.	Rent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Construction of Socio-Economic infrastructure for eg. Tourism and Recreational facilities for renting.
7.	Investments and Miscellaneous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote activities of SMEs and allied institutions for job creation 2. Develop and effectively implement appropriate measures for revenue collection and management 3. Facilitate Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in the development and maintenance of economic infrastructure

Table 4.3: Financial Projection of Upper Denkyira West District Assembly, 2018 - 2021

Revenue Item	Projection 2018	Projection 2019	Projection 2020	Projection 2021	Total
IGF	1,266,025.20	1,392,627.72	1,531,890.492	1,685,079.54	5,875,622.95
Compensation	952,661.60	1,047,927.76	1,152,720.54	1,267,992.59	4,421,302.49
GOG Transfer for G&S Decentralised Dept	36,031.60	39,634.76	43,598.23	47,958.05	167,222.64
DACF	4,162,392.30	4,578,631.53	5,036,494.68	5,540,144.14	19,317,662.65
School Feeding	660,000.00	726,000.00	798,600.00	878,460.00	3,063,060.00
DDF	518,326.66	570,159.26	627,175.18	689,892.69	2,405,553.79
UDG	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Donor Transfer	788,700.00	867,570.00	954,327.00	1,049,759.70	3,660,356.70
Total	8,384,127.37	9,222,551.03	10,144,806.12	11,159,286.71	38,910,734.22

Table 4.4: Expenditure Projection 2018-2021

Exp. Item	Projection 2018	Projection 2019	Projection 2020	Projection 2021	Total
Compensation	1,112,051.60	1,223,256.76	1,345,582.43	1,480,140.67	5,161,031.46
Goods and Services	2,664,143.09	2,930,557.29	3,223,613.01	3,545,974.31	12,364,287.70
Assets	4,607,932.68	5,068,725.95	5,575,598.54	6,133,158.39	21,385,415.56
Total	8,384,127.37	9,222,540.00	10,144,793.98	11,159,273.37	38,910,734.22

Table 4.5: Template for Indicative Financial Strategy

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue					Total revenue	Gap	Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG (75.49%)	IGF (15.1%)	Donor (9.41%)	Others					
Management and Administration	17,734,679.67	13,387,909.68	2,677,936.63	1,668,833.35		17,734,679.67				
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	6,860,896.64	5,179,290.87	1,035,995.39	645,610.37		6,860,896.64		PPP engagements will be key in		

								infrastructure delivery	
Social Services Delivery	13,036,831.21	9,841,503.88	1,968,561.51	1,226,765.81		13,036,831.21			
Economic Development	3,346,282.37	2,526,108.56	505,288.63	314,885.17		3,346,282.37			
Environmental and Sanitation Management	2,269,088.64	1,712,935.01	342,632.38	213,521.24		2,269,088.64			
TOTAL	43,247,778.53	32,647,748.00	6,530,414.54	4,069,615.94		43,247,778.53			

CHAPTER FIVE

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN OF THE DA

5.1 Introduction

The Annual Action Plans for this Medium Term Development Plan are presented in Tables 5.1-5.4. The annual plans detail out the various activities, time frame, location, output indicators, annual budget, and implementing agencies. The activities in the plan are phased into 4-year Annual Action Plans, as shown by the time frame. The criteria for selection of activities / projects to start from the first year are:

- a. Projects of topmost priority
- b. Exigencies on the ground
- c. Projects that will generate income for the District Assembly
- d. Projects that involve long implementation period
- e. Projects that will improve the socio-economic status of the majority of the people especially the vulnerable
- f. Projects that will create enabling environment
- g. Projects that will enhance capacity building and
- h. Projects that will enhance the implementation of subsequent projects.

For some activities, the same physical inputs will be used. For example, the same equipment can be used to undertake activities such as awareness creation to enable farmers to adopt improved agronomic practices, public education on civic responsibility, and create awareness and train communities on maintenance of water facilities. This implies that some equipment and materials need to be centralised at the District Administration for use by the various development partners. This would help minimise cost.

The total budget for the planned activities including contingency is GH¢ **38,910,734.22**. The budget for the first year is GH¢8,384,127.37. The sources of the cost estimates of various activities/facilities include:

- i. Central Administration.
- ii. District Works Department (DWD)
- iii. Schedule I Departments
- iv. Department of Feeder Roads
- v. Ghana Highway Authority
- vi. Regional Health Administration
- vii. Ministries of State eg. Food and Agriculture, Education etc
- viii. Community Water and Sanitation Agency
- ix. Decentralized Departments, Agencies and NGOs eg. World Vision Ghana
- x. Private Sector or SMEs etc Perseus Ghana and others

Due to time and financial constraints, it may be necessary to roll certain activities involving large sums of money into the future planning period. Such activities include construction of staff quarters for DA workers, security personnel and provision of small town pipe water systems, roads, etc.

5.1 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The implementation of the plan (as detailed out by the Annual Action Plans in Table 5.1-5.4) entails the involvement of all development actors, both inside and outside the district.

5.2.1 Responsibilities of the Development Actors in Plan Implementation

The institutions, organisations and individuals whose responsibilities are crucial for the achievement of the overall goal of this plan are the District Assembly, Sector Departments, Central Government/Ministries/Agencies, Non-Governmental Organisations, Communities, Socio-economic groups and private sector.

a. The District Assembly

The District Assembly is the overseer of the plan implementation. It is to formulate appropriate policies to enable smooth implementation. The Central Administration of the District Assembly is required to perform the following functions:

- i. Provision and management of funds mobilised within the district.
- ii. Provision and management of funds for projects and activities that require central government funding.
- iii. Co-ordination, integration, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes and projects by setting terms of reference and a framework for co-ordination and co-operation among institutions and sector departments involved in the implementation of the plan.
- iv. Provision of competent administrative and technical staff to facilitate the plan implementation.
- v. Identification of and due response to implementation bottlenecks that relate to legal, concessional and administrative issues.
- vi. Identification, invitation, persuasion and attraction of potential investors into the district.
- vii. Facilitation of effective information flow system to enable all development actors know what is happening at various locations at a particular time.
- viii. Ensuring periodic revision of the plan implementation, procedures and cost estimates in response to the changing circumstances.

i. Sector Departments

The decentralised departments are the implementers and facilitators of the plan. They are to invest and share technical advice with the District Assembly, individuals, NGOs and other institutions. The relevant sector departments are required to provide objective comments and advice on technical feasibility of District Assembly, community and private projects. They are also to inform and discuss with the Assembly, community, private sector and other organisations the policies and programmes of the sector ministries and central government to enable sound decision-making towards development. They are to provide data and information relevant for making rational decisions. Furthermore, they are to assist the District Assembly to

create awareness, monitor and evaluate programmes and projects in the district over the plan period.

j. Central Government/Ministries

The Central Government/Ministries/Agencies such as Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD), Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA), Ministry of Health (MOH) and Ministry of Education (MOE) should facilitate the implementation of the plan through provision of human, material and financial resources to the relevant sector projects. They are to assist the District Assembly to identify, invite, persuade and attract inter-governmental organisations and non-governmental organisations into the district.

k. Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)/Donor Agencies

NGOs/Donor Agencies are important implementers and facilitators who often provide funds, materials and technical assistance to some projects in the plan. Their assistance tends to facilitate the efforts of the District Assembly and communities towards development. Their activities should be co-ordinated by the District Assembly to ensure effective and efficient mobilisation and utilisation of local and external resources.

l. Communities

Communities are implementers, investors and beneficiaries of the plan. Their notable contribution is in terms of land, communal labour, financial contribution, local materials and indigenous technical knowledge. They should be involved at all stages of the plan process to ensure success and sustainability of the plan. They are not to over rely on external support but to see it as a supplementary to local initiative and self-help efforts.

m. Private Sector

The private sector has a crucial role to play with regard to transport, commerce, small-scale industry, agriculture, tourism, natural resource extraction and protection of the environment. It is important that the District Assembly and the central government provide the private sector with the enabling environment.

When the enabling environment is created, it is expected that groups and associations such as Ghana Private Road Transport Union (GPRTU), Market Women's Association, Seamstresses and Tailors' Association, Hairdressers' Association and Farmers Association will play a major

role in the mobilisation, co-ordination and implementation of some development activities within the plan.

Table: 5.1 Annual Action Plan 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s):													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY	Support teacher trainees/SSS students/Nurses trainees and tertiary students financially	District wide	100	100 Teacher, Nurse trainees/SSS students/s and tertiary students assisted financially	✓	✓	✓		75,000.00	0	0	GES	Financial Dept.
	Support 'My First Day at School' program	District wide	103	My First Day at school observed			✓		40,000.00	0	0	GES	Financial Dept.
	Provide dual desks to selected schools.	District				✓	✓	✓	100,000.00	0	0	GES	Procurement Unit
	Organize quiz competition for basic schools	Circuit wide	12	Quiz competition organised				✓	5,000.00	0	0	GES	DPCU
Education and Youth Development	Organize best teacher awards	Diaso	0	Teachers' award held			✓		10,000.00	0	0	GES	DPCU
	Construct 3no. 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities Ntom, Dominase and Akrofuom	Ntom, Dominase, Akrofuom	40	3no 3units classroom block constructed	✓	✓	✓		540,000.00	0	0	GES	Works Dept.
	Construct 1no. 3 unit Kindergarten block with ancillary facilities	Adwenepan aye	30	1no. 3unit classroom block constructed				✓	140,000.00	0	0	GES	Works Dept
	Construct 1no. 6-unit classroom block with office and store	Nkotumso	40	1no. 6unit classroom block constructed			✓		320,000.00	0	0	GES	Works Dept.
	Completion of community ICT and	Asuadei.	2	1no. ICT centre completed		✓			0	0	30,000.00	GES	Works Dept.

	ancillary facilities.												
	Counterpart fund(IRDP) for the construction of 2no 3units classroom block	Adeade, Mensakrom	40	2no. 3unit classroom blocks constructed		✓			100,000.00	0	0	GES	Works Dept.
	Construct Community library with ICT facilities Ayanfuri	Ayanfuri	0	Community Library and ICT Centre constructed			✓		0	250,000.00	0	GES	Works Dept
	Support schools sport competition and cultural activities	Diaso	1	School sports and cultural activities supported		✓	✓		0	6,000.00	0	GES	Finance Unit
Health Delivery	Counterpart fund(IRDP) For the construction of health and health related facilities in the district	Diaso, Nkotumso, Ayanfuri, Akwaboso	20	Health and health related facilities constructed		✓	✓		100,000.00	0	0	GHS	Works Dept.
	Construct a Maternity ward)	Nkronua	4	Maternity Ward constructed		✓			100,000.00	0	0	GHS	Works Dept.
	Completion of CHPS Centres	Aburi, Jameso Nkwanta, Anwiawia	10	CHPS compounds completed			✓		100,000.00	0	0	GHS	Works Dept.
	Construction of 1no. 4 bedroom nurses quarters	Diaso	10	1no. 4bedroom constructed		✓	✓		0	0	300,000.00	GHS	Works Dept.
	Organize quarterly talk shows on HIV/AIDS	Dominase	0	Sensitization programme organised				✓	0	6,021.50	0	DAC	GHS
	Organise quarterly DAC meetings	Diaso	16	Quarterly DAC meetings held	✓	✓	✓	✓		4,800.00		DAC	GHS
	Conduct out-reach HIV Testing and Counseling in communities	Diaso, Akwaboso, Dominase	20	Conduct out-reach HIV Testing and Counseling in communities			✓	✓	0	5,000.00	0	DAC	GHS
	Malaria Control	District wide	4	Malaria control		✓	✓		0	18,91	0	GHS	EHU

				exercise conducted						9.96			
Social welfare and community development	Organize talk on domestic violence and its consequences	Nkronua, Asuadei	4	Talk on domestic violence organised	✓	✓			0	1,800.00	0	SD	NCCE
	Talk on child labour (World Day against Child Labour)	Diaso	4	Talk on child labour organised		✓			0	2,000.00	0	SD	NCCE
	Form vulnerable groups and train them in soap making	Diaso, Ayanfuri Bethlehem	2	Vulnerable groups formed and trained in soap making		✓	✓		0	3,403.05	0	SD	Consultant
	Assist the physically challenged to settle financially	District wide	10	Physically challenged assisted financially	✓	✓	✓		0	100,000.00	0	SD	Finance Dept
	Provide guidance and counseling services to the physically challenged	District wide	13	Guidance and counselling provided to the physically challenge	✓	✓	✓		0	5,000.00	0	SD	Finance Dept
	Identify and register PLWDs	District wide	40	PLWDs identified and registered	✓	✓	✓		0	1,000.00	0	SD	Finance Dept
	Provide a skill training programme for the empowerment of PLWDs	District wide	20	PLWDs trained	✓	✓	✓		0	1,000.00	0	SD	Consultant
	Monitoring of LEAP activities	District wide	4	LEAP activities monitored	✓	✓	✓		0	6,000.00	0	SD	Finance Dept.
	Procure office equipment and motorbikes for Department of Social Welfare and Community Development	Diaso	1	Motorbike procured			✓		0	7,000.00	0	SD	Procurement Unit
	Counterpart funding for CWSA programs and projects	Diaso	1	Counterpart funds released	✓	✓	✓		0	150,760.78	0	DWST	Finance Dept.
Construction of 1no.mechanised	Diaso	1	1no mechanised borehole		✓	✓		0	0	50,000.00	DWST	Works Dept	

	borehole with solar panel			constructed									
	Construction of 3no. hand pump boreholes	Mempease m no.2, Maudaso Asikafo	180	3no.handpump boreholes constructed		✓	✓		0	75,000.00	0	DWST	Works Dept
	Repair existing broken down water pumps	District wide	30	Broken down boreholes repaired		✓	✓		0	30,000.00	0	DWST	Work Dept.
	Support community Initiated Projects	District Wide	1	Community initiated projects supported		✓	✓		0	189,199.65	0	DPCU	Works Dept.
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Identify, update and disseminate existing technological packages	District wide	1	Technological package disseminated	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	7,042.48	2,000.00	DOFA	Finance Dept.
Agricultural Development	Train and resource extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies	District wide	16	Extension staff trained and resource in handling of harvest technologies.			✓	✓	0	0	5,000.00	DOFA	Consultant
	Monitoring, supervision, planning and coordination	District wide	0	Monitoring conducted	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	7,000.00	15,000.00	DPCU	Finance Dept.
	Provide veterinary treatment and prophylaxis in animal health	District wide	0	Veterinary treatment and prophylaxis conducted	✓	✓			0	0	16,000.00	DOFA	Finance Dept.
	Introduce improved livestock breeds and Train 600 farmers on livestock disease management.	District wide	400	600 farmers trained			✓		0	0	8,000.00	DOFA	Finance Dept.

	Promote the production and consumption of High Quality Maize, Orange-flesh sweet potato (vitamin A) as well as moringa and other leafy vegetables.	District wide	0	Sensitisation exercise conducted		✓	✓		0	0	7,500.00	DOFA	Finance Dept
	Promote fortification of staples during processing (micronutrient fortification and blending products) and link to the school feeding programme	District wide	0	Education and promotion conducted	✓	✓			0	0	7,000.00	DOFA	Finance Dept.
	Organize Farmers Day celebration	Diaso	1	Farmers Day celebrated				✓	0	0	33,000.00	DOFA	Finance Dept.
	Procure office equipment and motorbikes for Department of Agric	Diaso	2	Office equipment and motorbike procured		✓			0	0	100,000.00	DOFA	Finance Dept.
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATI ON	Maintain & Service official vehicles and motorbikes	Kumasi	0	Official vehicles maintained	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000.00	49,620.54	0	Transport Unit	Mechanic
	NALAG Dues	Accra	0	NALAG Dues paid	✓				0	10,000.00	0	Management	Finance Dept.
	Purchase fuel for official activities	Nation wide	0	Fuel purchased for official assignments	✓	✓	✓	✓	70,000.00	0	0	Drivers	Transport Unit
General Administration	Organize General Assembly meetings and Sub-Committee meetings	Diaso	20	General Assembly and sub-committee meetings conducted	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000.00	15,000.00	0	Management	Convenors' of the sub-committees
	Monitoring and evaluation of Assembly projects	District wide	10	Monitoring conducted	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	28,000.00	0	Monitoring team	Finance Dept.

	Organize town hall meetings	Three area councils	3	Town hall meetings organised	✓	✓	✓		0	10,000.00	0	Management	Opinion Leaders
	Provision for outstanding bills	Diaso	0	Outstanding bill paid	✓	✓	✓		0	70,000.00	0	Management	Finance Dept.
	Procure office facilities, equipment, furniture and stationery	Kumasi	0	Office equipment procured		✓			10,000.00	63,000.00	0	Procurement Unit	Finance Dept.
	Support for Denkyira Traditional Council	Diaso	0	Traditional Council supported	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000.00	0	0	Management	Finance Dept.
	Maintenance of office machines, equipment, Assembly buildings and other properties	Diaso	0	Office equipment and structures maintained	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000.00	60,000.00	0	Management	Finance and works Dept.

	Procure a GPS, a presimeter and stationery	Accra	2	GPS and presimeter procured	✓	✓			5,000.00	0	0	Procurement Unit	Finance Dept.
	Procure office equipment and motorbikes for Works Department	Accra, Kumasi	0	Office equipment and motorbikes procured	✓	✓			70,000.00	0	0	Procurement Unit	Finance Dept.
	Bank Charges	Dukwa	0	Bank charges paid	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	8,000.00	0	Management	Finance Dept.
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Prepare and submit timely financial reports	Accra	12	Financial report prepared and submitted	✓	✓	✓	✓	8,000.00	0	0	Finance Dept.	Management
	Organise revenue mobilization campaigns on radios and in communities	District wide	6	Revenue mobilization campaigns conducted	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000.00	0	0	Revenue Dept.	Finance Dept.

Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Prepare 2019 fee-fixing resolution & composite budget	Diaso	1	Fee fixing resolution and composite budget prepared			✓		0	18,000.00	0	Budget Unit	Finance Dept.
Human Resource Management	Human Resource Development/Capacity Building	Diaso	0	Capacity building conducted		✓	✓		0	30,000.00	25,413	HR Unit	Finance Dept.
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Facilitate the preparation of layouts for major communities	Akwaboso, Subin	4	Community Layout prepared	✓	✓			4,000.00	0	0	Physical Planning	Finance Dept.
Physical and Spatial Planning	Correct and update existing layouts	Diaso, Ayanfuri	0	Community layout updated			✓	✓	30,000.00		0	Physical Planning	Finance Dept.
	Educate communities on building permits and street Naming	District wide	0	Education permitting conducted			✓	✓	0	2,953.17	0	Physical Planning	Finance Dept, Works Dept.

	Procure office equipment and motorbikes for Physical Planning Department	District wide	0	Motorbike and other equipment procured		✓			10,000	0	0	Procur ement Unit	Physical Planning
Infrastructure Development	Construction of Social centre	Dominase	2	Social centre constructed			✓		0	77,112.00	0	Contractor	Works Dept.
	Rural electrification and rehabilitation of street lights	Aniantetem, Aboaboso	0	Communities connected to the national grid		✓	✓		80,000.00	0	0	ECG	Works Dept.
	Reshape selected feeder roads in the district./Sectional Raising	Diaso-Modaso, Besease-Nyameadom	0	Selected feeder roads reshaped		✓		✓	100,000.00	0	0	Works Dept.	Finance Dept.
	Construct 1no. culvert	Amobaka	0	1no.culvert constructed		✓			20,000.00	0	0	Works Dept.	Finance Dept.
	Construct market(phase2)	Diaso	1	Market constructed				✓	0	20,000.00	0	Works Dept.	Finance Dept.

	Construct a lorry park (1st Phase)	Ayanfuri	0	Lorry constructed park		✓		✓	0	150,000.0	0	Works Dept	Finance Dept.
	Completion of 1no.one storey 3-bedroom senior staff bungalow	Diaso	1	Senior staff bungalow constructed	✓				0	0	100,000.00	Works Dept	Finance Dept.
	Construct/Rehabilitate& Resource sub-district structures	Subin, Ayanfuri, Diaso	0	Sub-district structures constructed	✓				75,679.86	0	0	Works Dept.	Finance Dept
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT Disaster prevention and Management	Disaster Management	District wide	0	People sensitized on disaster prevention and management	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	25,000.00	0	MADMO	DOFA, Finance Dept. GNFS

Natural Resource Conservation	Sensitize 40 communities on hygiene and sanitation	District wide	20	40Communities sensitized on hygiene and sanitation	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000.00	0	12,000.00	EHU	SD, Finance Dept.
	Organise clean up exercises in the District	District wide	0	Clean up exercise organised	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	7,000.00	0	EHU	NCCE, Zoomlion
	Facilitate and assist with the construction of household toilets	2 communities	0	20 household latrine constructed	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	20,000	40,000.00	EHU	Work Dept. Zoomlion
	Clear all piled up refuse	Major communities in the district	0	Refuse site in major communities cleared	✓			✓	40,000.00	0	0	EHU	Work Dept. Zoomlion
	Sanitation Management &Fumigation	Refuge sites	1	Major refuse fumigated	✓	✓	✓	✓	360,000.00	0	0	Zoomlion	EHU

	Provide refuse disposal equipment and other logistics	3 communities	5	Equipment and logistics provided	✓		✓		9,611.95	0	0	Zoomlion	EHU
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Table 5.2: Annual Action Plan 2019

Adopted MDAs Goal(s):													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY	Support teacher trainees/SSS students/Nurses trainees and tertiary students financially	District wide	100	Teacher, Nurse trainees/SSS students/s and tertiary students assisted financially	✓	✓	✓	✓	75,000.00			GES	Financial Dept.
	Support 'My First Day at School' program	District wide	103	My First Day at school observed			✓		40,000.00			GES	Financial Dept.
	Provide dual desks to selected schools.					✓	✓	✓	100,000.00			GES	Procurement Unit
Education and													

Youth Development	Organize quiz competition for basic schools	Circuit wide	12	Quiz competition organised				✓	5,000.00			GES	DPCU
	Organize best teacher awards	Diaso	0	Teachers' award held			✓		10,000.00			GES	DPCU
	Construct 3no. 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities Ntom, Dominase and Akrofuom	Bethlehem, Aniatetem, Nkronua	40	3no 3units classroom block constructed	✓	✓	✓		540,000.00			GES	Works Dept.
	Construct 1no. 3 unit Kindergarten block with ancillary facilities	Dankwakrom	30	1no. 3unit classroom block constructed				✓	140,000.00			GES	Works Dept
	Construct 1no. 6-unit classroom block with office and store	Adaboi	40	1no. 6unit classroom block constructed			✓		320,000.00			GES	Works Dept.

	Counterpart fund(IRDP) for the construction of 2no 3units classroom block	Adeade, Mensakrom	40	2no. 3unit classroom blocks constructed		✓			100,00 0.00			GES	Works Dept.
	Construct Community library with ICT facilities Ayanfuri	Ayanfuri	0	Community Library and ICT Centre constructed			✓			250,0 00.00		GES	Works Dept.
	Support schools sport competition and cultural activities	Diaso	1	School sports and cultural activities supported		✓	✓			6,000 .00		GES	Works Dept
	Counterpart fund(IRDP) For the construction of health and health related facilities in the district	Diaso, Nkotumso, Ayanfuri, Akwaboso	20	Health and health related facilities constructed		✓	✓		100,00 0.00			GHS	Finance Unit

Health Delivery	Construct a Maternity ward)	Nkronua	4	Maternity Ward constructed		✓			100,000.00			GHS	Works Dept.
	Completion of CHPS Centres	Aburi, Jameso Nkwanta, Anwiawia	10	CHPS compounds completed			✓		100,000.00			GHS	Works Dept.
	Construction of 1no. 4 bedroom nurses quarters	Diaso	10	1no. 4bedroom constructed		✓	✓				300,000.00	GHS	Works Dept.
	Organize quarterly talk shows on HIV/AIDS	Dominase	0	Sensitization programme organised				✓		6,021.50		DAC	Works Dept.
	Organise quarterly DAC meetings	Diaso	16	Quarterly DAC meetings held	✓	✓	✓	✓		4,800.00		DAC	GHS

	Conduct out-reach HIV Testing and Counseling in communities	Diaso, Akwaboso, Dominase	20				✓	✓		5,000.00		DAC	GHS
	Malaria Control	District wide	4	Malaria control exercise conducted			✓	✓		18,919.96		GHS	GHS
	Organize talk on domestic violence and its consequences	Ntom, Bethlehem	4	Talk on domestic violence organised	✓		✓			1,800.00		Social Dev't	EHU
Social welfare and community development	Talk on child labour (World Day against Child Labour)	Ayanfuri	5	Talk on child labour organised			✓			2,000.00		Social Dev't	NCCE
	Form vulnerable groups and train them in soap making	Mempeasem no2, Pawdie, Adeade	2	Vulnerable groups formed and trained in soap making			✓	✓		3,403.05		Social Dev't	NCCE

	Assist the physically challenged to settle financially	District wide	10	Physically challenged assisted financially	✓	✓	✓	✓		100,000.00		Social Dev't	Consultant
	Provide guidance and counseling services to the physically challenged	District wide	13	Guidance and counselling provided to the physically challenge	✓	✓	✓	✓		5,000.00		Social Dev't	Finance Dept
	Identify and register PLWDs	District wide	40	PLWDs identified and registered	✓	✓	✓	✓		1,000.00		Social Dev't	Finance Dept
	Provide a skill training programme for the empowerment of PLWDs	District wide	20	PLWDs trained	✓	✓	✓	✓		1,000.00		Social Dev't	Finance Dept

	Monitoring of LEAP activities	District wide	4	LEAP activities monitored	✓	✓	✓	✓		6,000.00		Social Dev't	Consultant
	Procure office equipment and motorbikes for Department of Social Welfare and Community Development	Diaso	1	Motorbike procured			✓			7,000.00		Social Dev't	Finance Dept.
	Counterpart funding for CWSA programs and projects	Diaso	1	Counterpart funds released	✓	✓	✓	✓		150,760.78		DWST	Procurement Unit
	Construction of 1no.mechanised borehole with solar panel	Diaso	1	1no mechanised borehole constructed		✓	✓			50,000.00		DWST	Finance Dept.

	Construction of 3no. hand pump boreholes	Mempeasem no.2, Maudaso Asikafo	180	3no.hand pump boreholes constructed		✓	✓			75,000.00		DWST	Works Dept.
	Repair existing broken down water pumps	District wide	30	Broken down boreholes repaired		✓	✓			30,000.00		DWST	Works Dept
	Support community Initiated Projects	District Wide	1	Community initiated projects supported		✓	✓			189,199.65		DPCU	Work Dept.
	Identify, update and disseminate existing technological packages	District wide	1	Technological package disseminated	✓	✓	✓	✓		7,042.48	2,000.00	DOFA	Works Dept.
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Train and resource extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies	District wide	16	Extension staff trained and resource in handling of harvest technologies.			✓	✓			5,000.00	DOFA	Finance Dept.

Agricultural Development													
	Monitoring, supervision, planning and coordination	District wide	0	Monitoring conducted	✓	✓	✓	✓		7,000.00	15,000.00	DPCU	Consultant
	Provide veterinary treatment and prophylaxis in animal health	District wide	0	Veterinary treatment and prophylaxis conducted	✓	✓					16,000.00	DOFA	Finance Dept.
	Introduce improved livestock breeds and Train 600 farmers on livestock disease management.	District wide	400	600 farmers trained			✓				8,000.00	DOFA	Finance Dept.

	Promote the production and consumption of High Quality Maize, Orange-flesh sweet potato (vitamin A) as well as moringa and other leafy vegetables.	District wide	0	Sensitisation exercise conducted		✓	✓				7,500.00	DOFA	Finance Dept.
	Promote fortification of staples during processing (micronutrient fortification and blending products) and link to the school feeding programme	District wide	0	Education and promotion conducted	✓	✓					7,000.00	DOFA	Finance Dept
	Organize Farmers Day celebration	Diaso	1	Farmers Day celebrated				✓			33,000.00	DOFA	Finance Dept.

	Procure office equipment and motorbikes for Department of Agric	Diaso	2	Office equipments and motorbike procured		✓					100,000.00	DOFA	Finance Dept.
	Maintain & Service official vehicles and motorbikes	Kumasi	0	Official vehicles maintained	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000.00	49,620.54		Transport Unit	Finance Dept.
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE	NALAG Dues	Accra	0	NALAG Dues paid	✓					10,000.00		Management	Mechanic
	Purchase fuel for official activities	Nation wide	0	Fuel purchased for official assignments	✓	✓	✓	✓	70,000.00			Drivers	Finance Dept.
	Organize General Assembly meetings and Sub-Committee meetings	Diaso	20	General Assembly and sub-committee meetings conducted	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000.00	15,000.00		Management	Transport Unit.
General Administration													

	Monitoring and evaluation of Assembly projects	District wide	10	Monitoring conducted	✓	✓	✓	✓		28,000.00		Monitoring team	Convenors' of the sub-committees
	Organize town hall meetings	Three area councils	3	Town hall meetings organised	✓	✓	✓			10,000.00		Management	Finance Dept.
	Provision for outstanding bills	Diaso	0	Outstanding bill paid	✓	✓	✓			70,000.00		Management	Opinion Leaders
	Procure office facilities, equipment, furniture and stationery	Kumasi	0	Office equipment procured		✓			10,000.00	63,000.00		Procurement Unit	Finance Dept.
	Support for Denkyira Traditional Council	Diaso	0	Traditional Council supported	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000.00			Management	Finance Dept.

	Maintenance of office machines, equipment, Assembly buildings and other properties	Diaso	0	Office equipment and structures maintained	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000.00	60,000.00		Management	Finance Dept.
	Procure a GPS, a presimeter and stationery	Accra	2	GPS and presimeter procured	✓	✓			5,000.00			Procurement Unit	Finance and works Dept.
	Procure office equipment and motorbikes for Works Department	Accra, Kumasi	0	Office equipment and motorbikes procured	✓	✓			70,000.00			Procurement Unit	Finance Dept.
	Bank Charges	Dunkwa, Diaso	0	Bank charges paid	✓	✓	✓	✓		8,000.00		Management	Finance Dept.

	Prepare and submit timely financial reports	Accra	12	Financial report prepared and submitted	✓	✓	✓	✓	8,000.00			Finance Dept.	Finance Dept.
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organise revenue mobilization campaigns on radios and in communities	District wide	6	Revenue mobilization campaigns conducted	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000.00			Revenue Dept.	Management
	Prepare 2019 fee-fixing resolution & composite budget	Diaso	1	Fee fixing resolution and composite budget prepared			✓			18,000.00		Budget Unit	Finance Dept.
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Human Resource Development/Capacity Building	Diaso	0	Capacity building conducted		✓	✓			30,000.00	25,413	HR Unit	Finance Dept.
Human Resource Management	Facilitate the preparation of layouts for major communities	Akwaboso, Subin	4	Community Layout prepared	✓	✓			4,000.00			Physical Planning	Finance Dept.

INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT Physical and Spatial Planning	Correct and update existing layouts	Diaso, Ayanfuri	0	Community layout updated			✓	✓		5,000.00		Physical Planning	Finance Dept.
	Educate communities on building permits and street Naming	District wide	0	Education on permitting conducted			✓	✓		2,953.17		Physical Planning	Finance Dept.
	Procure office equipment and motorbikes for Physical Planning Department	District wide	0	Motorbike and other equipment procured		✓						Procurement Unit	Finance Dept, Works Dept.
	Construct a Social	Dominase	2	Social centre constructed			✓			77,112.00		Contractor	Physical Planning
Infrastructure Development	Rural electrification and rehabilitation of street lights	Aniantetem, Aboaboso	0	Communities connected to the national grid		✓	✓			80,000.00		ECG	Works Dept.

	Reshape selected feeder roads in the district./Sectional Raising	Diaso- Modaso, Besease-Nyameadom	0	Selected feeder roads reshaped		✓		✓		100,000.00		Works Dept.	Works Dept.
	Construct 1no. culvert	Amobaka	0	1no.culvert constructed		✓				20,000.00		Works Dept.	Finance Dept.
	Construct a market(phase2)	Diaso	1	Market constructed			✓			230,000.00		Works Dept.	Finance Dept.
	Construct a lorry park (1st Phase)	Ayanfuri	0	Lorry park constructed				✓		150,000.0		Works Dept	Finance Dept.
	Completion of 1no.one storey 3-bedroom senior staff bungalow	Diaso	1	Senior staff bungalow constructed			✓			100,000.00		Works Dept	Finance Dept.

	Construct/Rehabilitate & Resource sub-district structures	Subin, Ayanfuri, Diaso	0	Sub-district structures constructed	✓					75,679.86		Works Dept.	Finance Dept.
	Disaster Management	District wide	0	People sensitized on disaster prevention and management	✓	✓	✓	✓		25,000.00		MADMO	Finance Dept
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	Sensitize 40 communities on hygiene and sanitation	District wide	20	40Communities sensitized on hygiene and sanitation	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000.00		12,000.00	EHU	DOFA, Finance Dept. GNFS
Disaster prevention and Management													
Natural Resource Conservation	Organise clean up exercises in the District	District wide	0	Clean up exercise organised	✓	✓	✓	✓	7,000.00			EHU	Social Dev't Finance Dept.

	Facilitate and assist with the construction of household toilets	2 communities	0	20 household latrine constructed	✓	✓	✓	✓			40,000.00	EHU	NCCE, Zoomlion
	Clear all piled up refuse	Major communities in the district	0	Refuse site in major communities cleared	✓			✓		40,000.00		EHU	Work Dept. Zoomlion
	Sanitation Management & Fumigation	Refuge sites	1	Major refuse fumigated	✓	✓	✓	✓		360,000.00		Zoomlion	Work Dept. Zoomlion
	Provide refuse disposal equipment and other logistics	3 communities	5	Equipments and logistics provided	✓		✓			9,611.95		Zoomlion	EHU
					✓		✓						EHU

Table 5.3: Annual Action Plan 2020

Adopted MDAs Goal(s):													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY	Support teacher trainees/SSS students/Nurses trainees and tertiary students financially	District wide	100	Teacher, Nurse trainees/SSS students/s and tertiary students assisted financially	✓	✓	✓	✓	75,000.00			GES	Financial Dept.
	Support 'My First Day at School' program	District wide	103	My First Day at school observed			✓		40,000.00			GES	Financial Dept.
	Provide dual desks to selected schools.					✓	✓	✓	100,000.00			GES	Procurement Unit

Education and Youth Development	Organize quiz competition for basic schools	Circuit wide	12	Quiz competition organised				✓	5,000.00			GES	DPCU
	Organize best teacher awards	Diaso	0	Teachers' award held			✓		10,000.00			GES	DPCU
	Construct 3no. 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities Ntom, Dominase and Akrofuom	Ntom, Dominase, Akrofuom	40	3no 3units classroom block constructed	✓	✓	✓		540,000.00			GES	Works Dept.
	Construct 1no. 3 unit Kindergarten block with ancillary facilities	Adwenepanaye	30	1no. 3unit classroom block constructed				✓	140,000.00			GES	Works Dept
	Construct 1no. 6-unit classroom block with office and store	Nkotumso	40	1no. 6unit classroom block constructed			✓		320,000.00			GES	Works Dept.

	Completion of community ICT and ancillary facilities.	Asuadei.	2	ICT centre completed		✓					30,000.00	GES	Works Dept.
	Counterpart fund(IRDP) for the construction of 2no 3units classroom block	Adeade, Mensakrom	40	2no. 3unit classroom blocks constructed		✓			100,000.00			GES	Works Dept.
	Construct Community library with ICT facilities Ayanfuri	Ayanfuri	0	Community Library and ICT Centre constructed			✓			250,000.00		GES	Works Dept
	Support schools sport competition and cultural activities	Diaso	1	School sports and cultural activities supported		✓	✓			6,000.00		GES	Finance Unit
Health Delivery	Counterpart fund(IRDP) For the construction of health and health related facilities in the district	Diaso, Nkotumso, Ayanfuri, Akwaboso	20	Health and health related facilities constructed		✓	✓		100,000.00			GHS	Works Dept.

	Construct a Maternity ward)	Nkronua	4	Maternity Ward constructed		✓			100,000.00			GHS	Works Dept.
	Completion of CHPS Centres	Aburi, Jameso Nkwanta, Anwiawia	10	CHPS compounds completed			✓		100,000.00			GHS	Works Dept.
	Construction of 1no. 4 bedroom nurses quarters	Diaso	10	1no. 4bedroom constructed		✓	✓			300,000.00		GHS	Works Dept.
	Organize quarterly talk shows on HIV/AIDS	Dominase	0	Sensitization programme organised				✓		6,021.50		DAC	GHS
	Organise quarterly DAC meetings	Diaso	16	Quarterly DAC meetings held	✓	✓	✓	✓		4,800.00		DAC	GHS
	Conduct out-reach HIV Testing and Counseling in communities	Diaso, Akwaboso, Dominase	20				✓	✓		5,000.00		DAC	GHS

	Malaria Control	District wide	4	Malaria control exercise conducted		✓	✓			18,919.96		GHS	EHU
Social welfare and community development	Organize talk on domestic violence and its consequences	Nkronua, Asuadei	4	Talk on domestic violence organised	✓	✓				1,800.00		Social Dev't	NCCE
	Talk on child labour (World Day against Child Labour)	Diaso	4	Talk on child labour organised		✓				2,000.00		Social Dev't	NCCE
	Form vulnerable groups and train them in soap making	Diaso, Ayanfuri Bethlehem	2	Vulnerable groups formed and trained in soap making		✓	✓			3,403.05		Social Dev't	Consultant
	Assist the physically challenged to settle financially	District wide	10	Physically challenged assisted financially	✓	✓	✓	✓		100,000.00		Social Dev't	Finance Dept
	Provide guidance and counseling services to the physically	District wide	13	Guidance and counselling provided to the physically	✓	✓	✓	✓		5,000.00		Social Dev't	Finance Dept

	challenged			challenge									
	Identify and register PLWDs	District wide	40	PLWDs identified and registered	✓	✓	✓	✓		1,000.00		Social Dev't	Finance Dept
	Provide a skill training programme for the empowerment of PLWDs	District wide	20	PLWDs trained	✓	✓	✓	✓		1,000.00		Social Dev't	Consultant
	Monitoring of LEAP activities	District wide	4	LEAP activities monitored	✓	✓	✓	✓		6,000.00		Social Dev't	Finance Dept.
	Procure office equipment and motorbikes for Department of Social Welfare and Community Development	Diaso	1	Motorbike procured			✓			7,000.00		Social Dev't	Procurement Unit

	Counterpart funding for CWSA programs and projects	Diaso	1	Counterpart funds released	✓	✓	✓	✓		150,760.78		DWST	Finance Dept.
	Construction of 1no.mechanised borehole with solar panel	Diaso	1	1no mechanised borehole constructed		✓	✓				50,000.00	DWST	Works Dept
	Construction of 3no. hand pump boreholes	Mempeasem no.2, Maudaso Asikafo	180	3no.handpump boreholes constructed		✓	✓			75,000.00		DWST	Works Dept
	Repair existing broken down water pumps	District wide	30	Broken down boreholes repaired		✓	✓			30,000.00		DWST	Work Dept.
	Support community Initiated Projects	District Wide	1	Community initiated projects supported		✓	✓			189,199.65		DPCU	Works Dept.
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Identify, update and disseminate existing technological packages	District wide	1	Technological package disseminated	✓	✓	✓	✓		7,042.48	2,000.00	DOFA	Finance Dept.

Agricultural Development													
	Train and resource extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies	District wide	16	Extension staff trained and resource in handling of harvest technologies.			✓	✓			5,000.00	DOFA	Consultant
	Monitoring, supervision, planning and coordination	District wide	0	Monitoring conducted	✓	✓	✓	✓		7,000.00	15,000.00	DPCU	Finance Dept.
	Provide veterinary treatment and prophylaxis in animal health	District wide	0	Veterinary treatment and prophylaxis conducted	✓	✓					16,000.00	DOFA	Finance Dept.
Introduce improved livestock breeds and Train 600 farmers on livestock disease management.	District wide	400	600 farmers trained			✓				8,000.00	DOFA	Finance Dept.	

Promote the production and consumption of High Quality Maize, Orange-flesh sweet potato (vitamin A) as well as moringa and other leafy vegetables.	District wide	0	Sensitisation exercise conducted		✓	✓				7,500.00	DOFA	Finance Dept
Promote fortification of staples during processing (micronutrient fortification and blending products) and link to the school feeding programme	District wide	0	Education and promotion conducted	✓	✓					7,000.00	DOFA	Finance Dept.
Organize Farmers Day celebration	Diaso	1	Farmers Day celebrated				✓			33,000.00	DOFA	Finance Dept.
Procure office equipment and motorbikes for Department of Agric	Diaso	2	Office equipments and motorbike procured		✓					100,000.00	DOFA	Finance Dept.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIO N General Administration	Maintain & Service official vehicles and motorbikes	Kumasi	0	Official vehicles maintained	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000.00	49,620.54		Transport Unit	Mechanic
	NALAG Dues	Accra	0	NALAG Dues paid	✓					10,000.00		Management	Finance Dept.
	Purchase fuel for official activities	Nation wide	0	Fuel purchased for official assignments	✓	✓	✓	✓	70,000.00			Drivers	Transport Unit
	Organize General Assembly meetings and Sub-Committee meetings	Diaso	20	General Assembly and sub-committee meetings conducted	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000.00	15,000.00		Management	Convenors' of the sub-committees
	Monitoring and evaluation of Assembly projects	District wide	10	Monitoring conducted	✓	✓	✓	✓		28,000.00		Monitoring team	Finance Dept.

	Organize town hall meetings	Three area councils	3	Town hall meetings organised	✓	✓	✓			10,000.00		Management	Opinion Leaders
	Provision for outstanding bills	Diaso	0	Outstanding bill paid	✓	✓	✓			70,000.00		Management	Finance Dept.
	Procure office facilities, equipment, furniture and stationery	Kumasi	0	Office equipment procured		✓			10,000.00	63,000.00		Procurement Unit	Finance Dept.
	Support for Denkyira Traditional Council	Diaso	0	Traditional Council supported	✓	✓	✓	✓		5,000.00		Management	Finance Dept.
	Maintenance of office machines, equipment, Assembly buildings and other properties	Diaso	0	Office equipment and structures maintained	✓	✓	✓	✓	60,000.00	20,000.00		Management	Finance and works Dept.

	Procure a GPS, a presimeter and stationery	Accra	2	GPS and presimeter procured	✓	✓			5,000.00			Procurement Unit	Finance Dept.
	Procure office equipment and motorbikes for Works Department	Accra, Kumasi	0	Office equipment and motorbikes procured	✓	✓			70,000.00			Procurement Unit	Finance Dept.
	Bank Charges	Dunkwa	0	Bank charges paid	✓	✓	✓	✓		8,000.00		Management	Finance Dept.
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Prepare and submit timely financial reports	Accra	12	Financial report prepared and submitted	✓	✓	✓	✓	8,000.00			Finance Dept.	Management
	Organise revenue mobilization campaigns on radios and in communities	District wide	6	Revenue mobilization campaigns conducted	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000.00			Revenue Dept.	Finance Dept.
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Prepare 2019 fee-fixing resolution & composite budget	Diaso	1	Fee fixing resolution and composite budget prepared			✓			18,000.00		Budget Unit	Finance Dept.

Human Resource Management	Human Resource Development/Capacity Building	Diaso	0	Capacity building conducted		✓	✓			30,000.00	25,413	HR Unit	Finance Dept.
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT Physical and Spatial Planning	Facilitate the preparation of layouts for major communities	Akwaboso, Subin	4	Community Layout prepared	✓	✓			4,000.00			Physical Planning	Finance Dept.
	Correct and update existing layouts	Diaso, Ayanfuri	0	Community layout updated			✓	✓	5,000.00			Physical Planning	Finance Dept.
	Educate communities on building permits and street Naming	District wide	0	Education on permitting conducted			✓	✓	2,953.17			Physical Planning	Finance Dept, Works Dept.
	Procure office equipment and motorbikes for Physical Planning Department	District wide	0	Motorbike and other equipment procured		✓						Procurement Unit	Physical Planning

Infrastructure Development	Construct a Social	Dominase	2	Social centre constructed			✓			77,11 2.00		Contract or	Works Dept.
	Rural electrification and rehabilitation of street lights	Aniantetem, Aboaboso	0	Communities connected to the national grid		✓	✓			80,00 0.00		ECG	Works Dept.
	Reshape selected feeder roads in the district./Sectional Raising	Diaso- Modaso, Besease- Nyameadom	0	Selected feeder roads reshaped		✓		✓		100,0 00.00		Works Dept.	Finance Dept.
	Construct 1no. culvert	Amobaka	0	1no.culvert constructed		✓				20,00 0.00		Works Dept.	Finance Dept.
	Construct a market(phase2)	Diaso	1	Market constructed			✓			230,0 00.00		Works Dept.	Finance Dept.
	Construct a lorry park (1st Phase)	Ayanfuri	0	Lorry park constructed				✓		150,0 00.0		Works Dept	Finance Dept.

	Completion of 1no.one storey 3-bedroom senior staff bungalow	Diaso	1	Senior staff bungalow constructed			✓			100,000.00		Works Dept	Finance Dept.
	Construct/Rehabilitate& Resource sub-district structures	Subin, Ayanfuri, Diaso	0	Sub-district structures constructed	✓					75,679.86		Works Dept.	Finance Dept
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	Disaster Management	District wide	0	People sensitized on disaster prevention and management	✓	✓	✓	✓		25,000.00		MADMO	DOFA, Finance Dept. GNFS
Disaster prevention and Management													
Natural Resource Conservation	Sensitize 40 communities on hygiene and sanitation	District wide	20	40Communities sensitized on hygiene and sanitation	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000.00		12,000.00	EHU	SD, Finance Dept.
	Organise clean up exercises in the District	District wide	0	Clean up exercise organised	✓	✓	✓	✓	7,000.00			EHU	NCCE, Zoomlion

	Facilitate and assist with the construction of household toilets	2 communities	0	20 household latrine constructed	✓	✓	✓	✓			40,000.00	EHU	Work Dept. Zoomlion
	Clear all piled up refuse	Major communities in the district	0	Refuse site in major communities cleared	✓			✓		40,000.00		EHU	Work Dept. Zoomlion
	Sanitation Management & Fumigation	Refuge sites	1	Major refuse fumigated	✓	✓	✓	✓		360,000.00		Zoomlion	EHU
	Provide refuse disposal equipment and other logistics	3 communities	5	Equipments and logistics provided	✓		✓			9,611.95		Zoomlion	EHU

Table 5.4: Annual Action Plan 2021

Adopted MDAs Goal(s):													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY	Support teacher trainees/SSS students/Nurses trainees and tertiary students financially	District wide	100	Teacher, Nurse trainees/SSS students/s and tertiary students assisted financially	✓	✓	✓	✓	75,000.00		0	GES	Financial Dept.
	Support 'My First Day at School' program	District wide	103	My First Day at school observed			✓			40,000.00	0	GES	Financial Dept.
	Provide dual desks to selected schools.					✓	✓	✓	100,000.00	0	0	GES	Procurement Unit
Education	Organize quiz	Circuit	12	Quiz competition				✓		5,000.0	0	GES	DPCU

and Youth Development	competition for basic schools	wide		organised						0			
	Organize best teacher awards	Diaso	0	Teachers' award held			✓			10,000.00		GES	DPCU
	Construct 3no. 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities Ntom, Dominase and Akrofuom	Ntom, Dominase, Akrofuom	40	3no 3units classroom block constructed	✓	✓	✓			540,000.00		GES	Works Dept.
	Construct 1no. 3 unit Kindergarten block with ancillary facilities	Adwenepa naye	30	1no. 3unit classroom block constructed				✓		140,000.00		GES	Works Dept
	Construct 1no. 6-unit classroom block with office and store	Nkotumso	40	1no. 6unit classroom block constructed				✓		320,000.00		GES	Works Dept.
	Completion of community ICT and ancillary facilities.	Asuadei.	2	ICT centre completed			✓				30,000.00	GES	Works Dept.

	Counterpart fund(IRDP) for the construction of 2no 3units classroom block	Adeade, Mensakrom	40	2no. 3unit classroom blocks constructed		✓			100,000.00			GES	Works Dept.
	Construct Community library with ICT facilities Ayanfuri	Ayanfuri	0	Community Library and ICT Centre constructed			✓			250,000.00		GES	Works Dept
	Support schools sport competition and cultural activities	Diaso	1	School sports and cultural activities supported		✓	✓			6,000.00		GES	Finance Unit
Health Delivery	Counterpart fund(IRDP) For the construction of health and health related facilities in the district	Diaso, Nkotumso, Ayanfuri, Akwaboso	20	Health and health related facilities constructed		✓	✓		100,000.00			GHS	Works Dept.
	Construct a Maternity ward)	Nkronua	4	Maternity Ward constructed		✓			100,000.00			GHS	Works Dept.
	Completion of CHPS Centres	Aburi, Jameso	10	CHPS compounds completed			✓		100,000.00			GHS	Works Dept.

		Nkwanta, Anwiawia											
	Construction of 1no. 4 bedroom nurses quarters	Diaso	10	1no. 4bedroom constructed		✓	✓				300,000 .00	GHS	Works Dept.
	Organize quarterly talk shows on HIV/AIDS	Dominase	0	Sensitization programme organised				✓		6,021. 50		DAC	GHS
	Organise quarterly DAC meetings	Diaso	16	Quarterly DAC meetings held	✓	✓	✓	✓		4,800.0 0		DAC	GHS
	Conduct out-reach HIV Testing and Counseling in communities	Diaso, Akwaboso, Dominase	20				✓	✓		5,000.0 0		DAC	GHS
	Malaria Control	District wide	4	Malaria control exercise conducted		✓	✓			18,919. 96		GHS	EHU
Social welfare and community	Organize talk on domestic violence and its consequences	Nkronua, Asuadei	4	Talk on domestic violence organised	✓	✓				1,800.0 0		Social Dev't	NCCE

development													
	Talk on child labour (World Day against Child Labour)	Diaso	4	Talk on child labour organised		✓				2,000.00		Social Dev't	NCCE
	Form vulnerable groups and train them in soap making	Diaso, Ayanfuri Bethlehem	2	Vulnerable groups formed and trained in soap making		✓	✓			3,403.05		Social Dev't	Consultant
	Assist the physically challenged to settle financially	District wide	10	Physically challenged assisted financially	✓	✓	✓	✓		100,000.00		Social Dev't	Finance Dept
	Provide guidance and counseling services to the physically challenged	District wide	13	Guidance and counselling provided to the physically challenge	✓	✓	✓	✓		5,000.00		Social Dev't	Finance Dept
	Identify and register PLWDs	District wide	40	PLWDs identified and registered	✓	✓	✓	✓		1,000.00		Social Dev't	Finance Dept
	Provide a skill training programme	District	20	PLWDs trained	✓	✓	✓	✓		1,000.00		Social	Consultant

	for the empowerment of PLWDs	wide								0		Dev't	
	Monitoring of LEAP activities	District wide	4	LEAP activities monitored	✓	✓	✓	✓		6,000.00		Social Dev't	Finance Dept.
	Procure office equipment and motorbikes for Department of Social Welfare and Community Development	Diaso	1	Motorbike procured			✓			7,000.00		Social Dev't	Procurement Unit
	Counterpart funding for CWSA programs and projects	Diaso	1	Counterpart funds released	✓	✓	✓	✓		150,760.78		DWST	Finance Dept.
	Construction of 1no.mechanised borehole with solar panel	Diaso	1	1no mechanised borehole constructed		✓	✓				50,000.00	DWST	Works Dept

	Construction of 3no. hand pump boreholes	Mempeas em no.2, Maudaso Asikafo	180	3no.handpump boreholes constructed		✓	✓			75,000.00		DWST	Works Dept
	Repair existing broken down water pumps	District wide	30	Broken down boreholes repaired		✓	✓			30,000.00		DWST	Work Dept.
	Support community Initiated Projects	District Wide	1	Community initiated projects supported		✓	✓			189,199.65		DPCU	Works Dept.
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Identify, update and disseminate existing technological packages	District wide	1	Technological package disseminated	✓	✓	✓	✓		7,042.48	2,000.00	DOFA	Finance Dept.
Agricultural Development	Train and resource extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies	District wide	16	Extension staff trained and resource in handling of harvest technologies.			✓	✓			5,000.00	DOFA	Consultant
	Monitoring, supervision, planning and coordination	District wide	0	Monitoring conducted	✓	✓	✓	✓		7,000.00	15,000.00	DPCU	Finance Dept.

Provide veterinary treatment and prophylaxis in animal health	District wide	0	Veterinary treatment and prophylaxis conducted	✓	✓						16,000.00	DOFA	Finance Dept.
Introduce improved livestock breeds and Train 600 farmers on livestock disease management.	District wide	400	600 farmers trained			✓					8,000.00	DOFA	Finance Dept.
Promote the production and consumption of High Quality Maize, Orange-flesh sweet potato (vitamin A) as well as moringa and other leafy vegetables.	District wide	0	Sensitisation exercise conducted		✓	✓					7,500.00	DOFA	Finance Dept
Promote fortification of staples during processing (micronutrient	District wide	0	Education and promotion conducted	✓	✓						7,000.00	DOFA	Finance Dept.

	fortification and blending products) and link to the school feeding programme												
	Organize Farmers Day celebration	Diaso	1	Farmers Day celebrated				✓			33,000.00	DOFA	Finance Dept.
	Procure office equipment and motorbikes for Department of Agric	Diaso	2	Office equipments and motorbike procured		✓					100,000.00	DOFA	Finance Dept.
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	Maintain & Service official vehicles and motorbikes	Kumasi	0	Official vehicles maintained	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000.00	49,620.54		Transport Unit	Mechanic
	NALAG Dues	Accra	0	NALAG Dues paid	✓					10,000.00		Management	Finance Dept.
	Purchase fuel for official activities	Nation wide	0	Fuel purchased for official assignments	✓	✓	✓	✓	70,000.00			Drivers	Transport Unit
General	Organize General Assembly meetings and Sub-Committee	Diaso	20	General Assembly and sub-committee	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000.00	15,000.00		Management	Convenors' of the sub-committees

Administratio n	meetings			meetings conducted									
	Monitoring and evaluation of Assembly projects	District wide	10	Monitoring conducted	✓	✓	✓	✓		28,000. 00		Monit oring team	Finance Dept.
	Organize town hall meetings	Three area councils	3	Town hall meetings organised	✓	✓	✓			10,000. 00		Mana geme nt	Opinion Leaders
	Provision for outstanding bills	Diaso	0	Outstanding bill paid	✓	✓	✓			70,000. 00		Mana geme nt	Finance Dept.
	Procure office facilities, equipment, furniture and stationery	Kumasi	0	Office equipment procured		✓			10,00 0.00	63,000. 00		Procur ement Unit	Finance Dept.
	Support for Denkyira Traditional Council	Diaso	0	Traditional Council supported	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000 .00			Mana geme nt	Finance Dept.
	Maintenance of office machines,	Diaso	0	Office equipment and structures	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,00	60,000.		Mana geme	Finance and

	equipment, Assembly buildings and other properties			maintained					0.00	00		nt	works Dept.
	Procure a GPS, a presimeter and stationery	Accra	2	GPS and presimeter procured	✓	✓			5,000.00			Procur ement Unit	Finance Dept.
	Procure office equipment and motorbikes for Works Department	Accra, Kumasi	0	Office equipment and motorbikes procured	✓	✓			70,000.00			Procur ement Unit	Finance Dept.
	Bank Charges	Dukwa	0	Bank charges paid	✓	✓	✓	✓		8,000.00		Mana geme nt	Finance Dept.
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Prepare and submit timely financial reports	Accra	12	Financial report prepared and submitted	✓	✓	✓	✓	8,000.000			Financ e Dept.	Management
	Organise revenue mobilization campaigns on radios and in communities	District wide	6	Revenue mobilization campaigns conducted	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000.00			Reven ue Dept.	Finance Dept.

Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Prepare 2019 fee-fixing resolution & composite budget	Diaso	1	Fee fixing resolution and composite budget prepared			✓			18,000.00		Budget Unit	Finance Dept.
Human Resource Management	Human Resource Development/Capacity Building	Diaso	0	Capacity building conducted		✓	✓			30,000.00	25,413	HR Unit	Finance Dept.
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Facilitate the preparation of layouts for major communities	Akwaboso, Subin	4	Community Layout prepared	✓	✓			4,000.00			Physical Planning	Finance Dept.
	Correct and update existing layouts	Diaso, Ayanfuri	0	Community layout updated			✓	✓		5,000.00		Physical Planning	Finance Dept.
Physical and Spatial Planning	Educate communities on building permits and street Naming	District wide	0	Education on permitting conducted			✓	✓		2,953.17		Physical Planning	Finance Dept, Works Dept.
	Procure office equipment and motorbikes for Physical Planning	District wide	0	Motorbike and other equipment procured		✓						Procurement Unit	Physical Planning

	Department												
Infrastructure Development	Construct a Social	Dominase	2	Social centre constructed			✓			77,112.00		Contractor	Works Dept.
	Rural electrification and rehabilitation of street lights	Aniantetem, Aboaboso	0	Communities connected to the national grid		✓	✓			80,000.00		ECG	Works Dept.
	Reshape selected feeder roads in the district./Sectional Raising	Diaso-Modaso, Besease-Nyameadom	0	Selected feeder roads reshaped		✓		✓		100,000.00		Works Dept.	Finance Dept.
	Construct 1no. culvert	Amobaka	0	1no.culvert constructed		✓				20,000.00		Works Dept.	Finance Dept.
	Construct a market(phase2)	Diaso	1	Market constructed			✓			230,000.00		Works Dept.	Finance Dept.
	Construct a lorry park (1st Phase)	Ayanfuri	0	Lorry park constructed				✓		150,000.00		Works Dept	Finance Dept.

	Completion of 1no.one storey 3-bedroom senior staff bungalow	Diaso	1	Senior staff bungalow constructed			✓			100,000.00		Works Dept	Finance Dept.
	Construct/Rehabilitate & Resource sub-district structures	Subin, Ayanfuri, Diaso	0	Sub-district structures constructed	✓					75,679.86		Works Dept.	Finance Dept
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	Disaster Management	District wide	0	People sensitized on disaster prevention and management	✓	✓	✓	✓		25,000.00		MAD MO	DOFA, Finance Dept. GNFS
Disaster prevention and Management													
Natural Resource Conservation	Sensitize 40 communities on hygiene and sanitation	District wide	20	40Communities sensitized on hygiene and sanitation	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000.00		12,000.00	EHU	SD, Finance Dept.
	Organise clean up exercises in the	District wide	0	Clean up exercise organised	✓	✓	✓	✓	7,000.00			EHU	NCCE, Zoomlion

	District												
	Facilitate and assist with the construction of household toilets	2 communities	0	20 household latrine constructed	✓	✓	✓	✓			40,000.00	EHU	Work Dept. Zoomlion
	Clear all piled up refuse	Major communities in the district	0	Refuse site in major communities cleared	✓			✓		40,000.00		EHU	Work Dept. Zoomlion
	Sanitation Management & Fumigation	Refuge sites	1	Major refuse fumigated	✓	✓	✓	✓		360,000.00		Zoomlion	EHU
	Provide refuse disposal equipment and other logistics	3 communities	5	Equipments and logistics provided	✓		✓			9,611.95		Zoomlion	EHU

CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1. Monitoring and Evaluation

Funds are received from various sources to implement Developmental project in the communities with the Municipal Assembly and its departments as the main implementing authority.

Those funds are meant for investment support and provision of Rural Infrastructure, Technical Assistance for capacity building and other services. It is imperative to track how these funds are effectively and efficiently utilised for their intended purpose. One of the tools for tracking the use of funds is the preparation of Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, Budget, Procurement Plan, and Cash Flow Projections.

This plan has been prepared to provide the roadmap on how Monitoring and Evaluation will be conducted over the plan period to safeguard smooth implementation of programmes and projects so as to obtain the needed impact. It will assist the Assembly to measure progress towards the achievement of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) Goals and objectives in a structured way. It will also provide a clear direction on how specific activities and results of the MTDP will be utilized.

The processes through which this plan has been prepared have been very participatory and collaborative. All stakeholders were involved and feedback from public was integrated.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Plan contains programmes and projects to be undertaken within 2018 - 2021 which consist of physical projects (works), goods and services and procedure for assessing them.

6.1.1. Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements

Monitoring and Evaluation is a means to measure the success of the four-year Medium Term Development Plan under the Government's Coordinated Programme for Economic and Social Development Policies.

The effectiveness of policies, programmes and projects is achieved by monitoring objectively verifiable indicators spelt out in the Programme of Action to track the various activities.

6.1.2. Rational for Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Systematic Monitoring and Evaluation of the Medium Term Development Plan and reporting will show the extent of progress made towards the implementation of the plan and will further help to:

- Provide information for effective coordination of district development at the regional level
- Document lessons learned from the implementation of programmes and projects
- Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the districts
- Assess whether DMTDP developmental targets were being met
- Identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the DMTDP and project designs to achieve better impact
- Identify the appropriate interventions that will increase the responsiveness of targeted beneficiaries
- Demonstrate result to stakeholders as part of accountability and transparency
- Reinforce ownership of the DMTDP and build M & E capacity within the district

6.1.3. Monitoring and Evaluation Team/Stakeholders

At the Municipality level, the activities of monitoring and evaluation shall be the responsibilities of:

- The Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU),
- The General Assembly, Executive Committee and the Sub Committees
- Heads of Departments and
- The Urban/Zonal Councils

The MPCU at the Municipality level will take the ultimate responsible for undertaking monitoring and evaluation activities together with the sector agencies. The MPCU is specifically responsible for the Development and design of Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and procedures.

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

At community level, monitoring committees would be formed to assist in the day-to-day monitoring. To complement the monitoring efforts at the district level, the National Development Planning Commission and the Regional Planning Coordinating Unit shall provide a general overview of the monitoring and evaluation work.

Donor funded projects would be monitored and evaluated according to their own procedures and specifications taking into cognizance local conditions.

Table 6.1 presents the general overview on the major actors that would be involved at the various stages of the Monitoring and evaluation processes. It indicates the categorization of the stakeholders under primary where they are directly involved in the M&E process and the outcome affect them directly or where their activities can gather first hand data from the field. There are also secondary stakeholders who may not be directly involved in the process but their actions and interventions can influence the M&E process. The various roles and concerns of the players in the M&E exercises are as well captured on the table and lastly, how these actors would be involved in the processes are indicated on the table.

Table 6.1 Stakeholder Analysis

S/N	STAKEHOLDERS	CLASSIFICATION	INTEREST/RESPONSIBILITIES	INVOLVEMENT IN M&E
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Local Community: Traditional Authorities, Opinion Leaders, Unit Committees, 	<p>Primary (they are the direct beneficiaries of the projects and programmes to be implemented and as such should be actively involved in all M&E activities)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Advisory Services ✚ Demand accountability ✚ Transparency and Accountability ✚ Support in data collection ✚ Provide information ✚ Communal labour/funds contribution ✚ Monitor projects ✚ Demand physically challenged friendly facilities ✚ Social acceptance/integration ✚ Conflict management-chiefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ M&E Seminars & meetings ✚ Preparations of plans ✚ Data collection ✚ Dissemination of M&E Reports ✚ Supervision of programme and projects ✚ Project Inspection ✚ Community interface (Community Score Cards)
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ District Assembly 	<p>Primary; since they initiate and formulate policies, programmes and projects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Policy formulation ✚ Decision making ✚ Bye-laws ✚ Development Planning ✚ Approve budget ✚ Track/inspect/assess projects and programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Prepare M&E Plan/Report ✚ Submit reports ✚ M&E seminars and meetings ✚ Supervision ✚ Project inspection ✚ Establish database
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Civil Society ✚ CBO/NGOs/FBOs/ ✚ Religious Bodies, ✚ PWDs/Aged ✚ Women Groups 	<p>Secondary</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Demand accountability ✚ Transparency ✚ Advocacy ✚ Dissemination of information ✚ Advocacy ✚ Financial and material resources ✚ Transparency and accountability, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Information dissemination ✚ Data collection ✚ Funding of M&E Activities ✚ Facilitate in building capacities ✚ Participate in meeting discussions especially during evaluations ✚ Supervision, Project Inspection, PM&E ✚ M&E results reporting etc.

S/N	STAKEHOLDERS	CLASSIFICATION	INTEREST/RESPONSIBILITIES	INVOLVEMENT IN M&E
4.	RCC	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Technical assistance, ✦ Advisory services ✦ Capacity building ✦ Performance targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ M&E plan preparation ✦ Evaluations ✦ PM&E, ✦ Data collection ✦ M&E seminar & meetings ✦ Supervision ✦ Project inspection ✦ M&E results reporting and dissemination
5.	Political Parties/MP	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Demand accountability and transparency ✦ Champion government agenda ✦ Assess government policy ✦ Provide alternative scenarios ✦ Tracking of project implementation ✦ Decision making ✦ Common fund for programmes and projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Participate in M&E meetings
6.	Development Partners, Contractors, Consultants	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Monitor utilization of funds ✦ Provide funds ✦ Demand accountability and transparency ✦ Track project execution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Implementation of projects and programmes ✦ Assess project implementation ✦ Provide funding
7.	Researchers Institutions	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Input for research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Data for policy planning and implementation
8.	Media	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Information dissemination ✦ Demand accountability/transparency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Project inspection ✦ Participate in M&E meetings and disseminate information
10.	NDPC	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Policy direction, ✦ Guidelines ✦ Capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ M&E plan preparation, evaluations, ✦ M&E results dissemination, etc
11.	Local Government Service Secretariat	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Technical assistance ✦ Job analyses ✦ Management of services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ M&E seminars & meetings, supervisions, project inspection, evaluation

6.1.4. M and E capacities and Conditions

Assessment of the Monitoring and Evaluation capacity of the Municipal Assembly over the plan implementation period would be carried out. This is to assess the financial strength and sources, human and logistical resource available and required to implement M&E activities. It seeks to evaluate the status, conditions, needs and M&E capacity in the district. It will also determine the capacity of the district to manage the Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) needed for effective Monitoring and Evaluation. The import of this assessment is to ensure that the appropriate incentives, logistical and human resources are in place for effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Medium-Term Development Plan 2017–2020.

A key area of assessment was in the area of personnel, staffing position, qualification, experience, availability and utilization of funds, statutory departmental requirements, office space, equipment, skills, motivation and provision of incentives.

6.1.5. Monitoring Report

Project Monitoring formally begins as soon as actual implementation of a project starts, and it is directed at ensuring progress according to schedule, standard quality of work, and the correct delivery of inputs (including labour) according to time, quality and quantity.

The Monitoring Report shall be prepared according to the format (as prescribed by NDPC, 1995) as depicted as follows:

District M&E Report Format

Title Page

- District
- M&E Report for (time Period)

Introduction

- Status of implementation of DMTDP
- Purpose of the M&E for the stated period
- Processes involved and difficulties encountered

M&E Activities Report

- Programme/Project status for the quarter or Year
- Update on disbursements from funding sources

- Update on Indicators & Targets
- Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues
- Evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendations
- Participatory M&E approaches used and the results

The Way Forward

- Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed
- Recommendations

6.1.6. Monitoring Matrix

The Monitoring Matrix is very crucial in tracking the progress or otherwise made in the implementation of projects and programmes outlined in the DMTDP. It will serve as the benchmark with which the successes or otherwise are measured. It is to provide the format for presenting the various projects and programmes and the input, output, outcome and impact indicators for collecting data on each indicator.

The matrix as presented in Table 2.1 outlines the various activities enumerated in the Programme of Action and the associated indicators as well as the period within which the monitoring will take place. It also goes on to indicate the person, department under whose purview the exercise is to be conducted as well as the sources of monitoring data that will provide the means of verification and the method of gathering data either directly on the field or through secondary sources. It lastly captures the frequency or how often the monitoring exercise will be conducted to obtain the desired results.

Table 6.2: Monitoring Matrix

LTNDP Goal: From 2018-2021 NMTDF										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Local Economic Development (LED) From 2018-2021 NMTDF										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Construction of Modern market	Modern market constructed	Output	0	0	1	0	0	Diaso	Quarterly	DPCU, Works Dept
Construction of Market, stalls and sheds	2no. markets	output	0		1	1	1	Ayanfuri, Nkronua,	Quarterly	DPCU, Works Dept
Construction of market stalls and sheds.	5no. 20unit market stalls and shed constructed	Output	3	2	1	1	1	Fobinsu, Bethlehem, Amenase, Nyinawusu	Quarterly	DPCU, Works Dept
Construction 1no. recreational centre	1no. recreational centre constructed	output	0	0	1	0	0	Diaso	Quarterly	DPCU, Works Dept
Objective 2: Education										
Construction of 2no. dormitories	2no. dormitories constructed	Output		1	1	0	0	Diaso	Quarterly	DPCU, Works Dept, GES
Construction of 5no. 6unit teachers quarters	5no. 6unit teachers quarters constructed	Output		2	1	1	1	Diaso, Dominase , Ameyaw, Nkronua, Pewodie	Quarterly	DPCU, Works Dept, GES

Construction of 6no.6units classroom blocks	7no. 6units classroom blocks constructed	Output	51	2	2	2	0	Ntom Anglican, Kakyerenyansa,Nkotomso,Adwenpan eye, Mempeasem NO.2, Ntom RC	Quarterly	DPCU,Works Dept, GES
Construction of 3no. 3unit classroom block	3no. 3unit classroom blocks constructed	Output	41	0	1	1	1	Ntom RC, Amenase, Bethlem	Quarterly	DPCU,Works Dept, GES
Construction of 4no. kindergarten blocks	4no. kindergarten blocks constructed	Output	52	1	1	1	0	Agona Port, Nkronua, Nyameadam, Fobinso	Quarterly	DPCU,Works Dept, GES
Completion of ICT centre	ICT centre completed	Input	0	1	0	0	0	Diaso	Quarterly	DPCU,Works Dept, GES
Construction of 2no. ICT centres	2no. ICT centres constructed	Output	0	1	1	0	0	Nkotomso, Dominase	Quarterly	DPCU,Works Dept, GES
Completion of computer laboratory	Computer laboratory completed	output		0	1	0	0	Nyinawusu	Quarterly	DPCU,Works Dept, GES
Provide KG furniture, provide office furniture	60 hexagonal tables & 360 chairs), 10 office furniture	Input		0	20	20	20	4 kindergarten schools at Ntom, Nyinawusu, Diaso Adeade	Annually	DPCU, GES
Posting of trained teachers	Trained teachers posted to Ameyaw			0	6	0	0	2 females and 3males	quarterly	DPCU,Works Dept, GES

Train head teachers and teachers on the need to support the right age enrolment campaign	Teachers and head teachers trained	Input	150	100	70	85	44	76 Females 132males	Annually	GES
Train District Education Office staff on the right age enrolment policy framework	48 District Officers trained	Input	20	28	0	0	0	20 females 28males	Annually	GES
Organise capacity building workshop for District Education Office staff and head teachers to improve their knowledge and skills on school retention and completion	110 District education officers and head teachers trained	Input	0	30	40	40	0	48 females 62males	Annually	GES
Sensitize the District Assembly on the need to build girl friendly infrastructure for schools	The stakeholders at the district assembly sensitised	Input	0	20	0	0	0	2 females 18 males	Annually	GES

Organise and conduct two District Mock Exams for JHS final year students	Two district conducted	Input	0	2	2	2	2		Annually	GES, GPS
Organise orientation on CSSPS and Career guidance for final year students	Oriented conducted	Input	0	1	1	1	1		Annually	GES, Technocrats
Organise workshop for DEO Staff and DEOC members on ADEOP preparation	59 DEO Staff and DEOC members trained	Input	2	1	1	1	1	29 females 30 males	Annually	GES, NGOs
Organise a refresher workshop for District Director and the 4 frontline Deputies on how to administer staff appraisal management forms	5 Officer trained	Input	1	1	1	1	1	1female 4males	Annually	Consultant
Train 31 District Education Office staff on how to write standardize proposal	31 DEO staff trained on proposal writing	Input	0	1	1	0	1	8 females 23males	Annually	Consultant

Train newly posted teachers on e-SHEP components and how to integrate and infuse in lesson delivery	Newly trained teachers trained on e-SHEP component	Input	1	1	1	1	1	13females 17males	Annually	GES
Screen, identify and refer children with special education needs from KG to lower primary	Children with special needs screen in 51 KG and 52 primary schools	output	1	1	1	1	1		Annually	GES, GES
Conduct regular school inspection and dissemination of timely report	62 basic schools inspected	Output	4	4	4	4	4	62 schools	Quarterly	GES
Organise and conduct orientation for newly trained teachers	Orientation conducted for all newly posted teachers annually	Input	1	1	1	1	1		Annually	GES
Organise and conduct quiz competition for basic schools	Quiz competition organised for basic schools annually	Input	1	1	1	1	1		Annually	GES
Organise and conduct annual education review	Annual review conducted for 5 officers	Input	1	1	1	1	1	1 female 5males	Annually	GES

Organise and conduct best teacher award	Best teacher Award held	output	0	1	1	1	1		Annually	GES, DA
Provide TLMS for basic schools	Teaching and learning materials provided	Input		1	1	1	1		Annually	GES,
Provide stationery and cleaning materials for the directorate	Stationeries provided	Input		1	1	1	1		Annually	GES, DA
Provide computer and accessories	Computer and accessories provided	Input		1	1	1	1		Annually	GES
Objective 3: Water and Sanitation										
Construction of 2no. small Town Water System	2no. Small Town Water constructed	Output	9	0	1	1	0	Beteanase, Awianwia	Quarterly	DPCU, DWST, Works Dept
Construction 6no. boreholes	6no. Boreholes constructed	Output		2	0	2	2	Madauso, Asikafo (Nyameadom), Camp 26, Mensakrom, Pewodie, Mempeasem No.2,	Quarterly	DPCU, DWST, Works Dept.
Environments										
Construction of slaughter houses	3 Slaughter houses constructed	Output	1	1	1	1	0	Dominase, Ayafuri, Subin	Annually	EHU, Works Dept

Implement Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)	10 communities	Input	15	3	3	3	1	Mempeasem no2, Tomkrom, Akrofoum, Aburi, Mensakrom, Amoaman, Amenase, Betesnase, Asuadei, Adeade	Quarterly	EHU, NGOs
Construction of animals pens in 5 communities	5 animals' pens constructed.	Input	1	3	3	5	4	Dominase, Ayanfuri, Nkronua, Bethlehem, Ameyaw	Quarterly	EHU, Works Dept
Organize clean-up exercise across the district	Clean-up exercise organised quarterly	Input	0	4	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	EHU, NCCE
Acquire a land for final waste disposal site of solid waste	Land acquired for final disposal of solid waste	Output	0	1	0	0	0	Diaso	Monthly	EHU, DPCU
Organize public education on environmental cleanliness and carry out school health programmes in various schools.	Public education and school health programme organised	Input	10	20	20	20	20	District wide	Quarterly	EHU, GHS, Social Dev;t
Provide communities with refuse containers	6 refuse containers procured	Input	5	4	2	0	0	Dominase, Nkronua, Bethlehem, Denkyira Obuasi	Monthly	EHU, DPCU
Issuance of burial permit and grave space allocation.	Burial permitting system instituted	Input	0	2	0	0	0	Diaso, Ayanfuri	Weekly	EHU

Carry out salt iodization program	Iodization programme conducted	Input	0	2	2	2	2	Diaso, Ayamfuri, Denkyira Obuasi, Dominase	Quarterly	EHU, GHS
Clear piled up refuse	Refuse cleared along major streets in the district	Output	0	2	2	2	2	Along the major roads in the district	Quarterly	EHU, Works Dev;t
Capacity building for officers on prosecution and court proceedings	Capacity building programme conducted	Input	0	10	10	10	0	25male 5female	Quarterly	EHU
Social Protection and Vulnerability										
Education on livelihood empowerment against poverty programme(LEAP)	150 people educated on LEAP	Input	50	30	50	50	20	33male ,117 female	Annually	Social Dev't
Organize child protection programme	100 people were trained protection programmes	Input	30	30	30	20	20	36male 64female	Annually	Social Dev't
Sensitization on the child and family welfare and justice for children	200 people educated	Input	25	25	25	25	25	40 male 60female	Annually	Social Dev't
Form women groups	30 women group formed	Output	10	10	10	10	0	Major communities in the district	Annually	Social Dev't

Organize a workshop to train the vulnerable group in liquid soap making	50 Vulnerable trained 6 in the vulnerable communities	Input	10	10	10	13	0	23male 27female	Annually	Social Dev't
Organised talk on early childhood development and domestic violence and its effects	Talks organised for 11 communities	Input	5	4	4	4	4	55male 73 female	Annually	Social Dev't
Talk on culture of savings	20 communities educated on culture of savings	Input	4	5	5	5	5	Nkronua, Agona Port, Jameso Nkwanta, Dankwakrom, Fobinso, Amobaka, Bethlehem, Asuadei, Ntom, Adeade, Ameyaw, Nyinawusu, Adaboi, Treposo, Aboaboso Amoaman, Anwianwia, Besease	Quarterly	Social Dev't
Monitor and evaluate the progress of the LEAP programme	Leap Programme monitored Quarterly	Input	4	4	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	Social Dev't
Register more PWDs and monitor their activities	PWDs registered	Output	30	20	20	20	20	30 males, 50 females	Quarterly	Social Dev't
Procure logistics	Logistics procured	Input	4	6	0	0	0	Diaso	Annually	Social Dev't

Sensitization on immunization	Sensitization on immunization conducted in 20 communities	Input	4	5	5	5	5	Nkronua, Agona Port, Jameso Nkwanta, Dankwakrom, Fobinso, Amobaka, Bethlehem, Asuadei, Ntom, Adeade, Ameyaw, Nyinawusu, Adaboi, Treposo, Aboaboso Amoaman, Anwianwia, Besease	Quarterly	Social Dev't, GHS
Objective: 4 Rural Developments										
Bitumen surfacing of town roads and creation of access routes.	Town road bitumised and access roads constructed	Output	0	1	0	0	0	Diaso, Maudaso	Quarterly	DPCU, Works Dept. Feeder roads Dept.
Rehabilitation of 34.3km roads across the district	Identified roads rehabilitated	Output		4.3km	10km	10km	10km	Dominase-Mensakrom(5km) Nyinawusu-subin-asamang(13km), Ananekrom-Kakyerenyasa(3.2Km), Amoaman-Pewodie(2.1km), Gyaman-Fobinso(4.7km), Nkronua-Ameyaw(4.9km), Bethlehem-kwabene(3km)	Quarterly	DPCU, Works Dept. Feeder roads Dept.
Completion of Dankwakrom - Camp26 road (3.1km)	Dankwakrom-Camp26 road completed	output	1.9km	0	2km	0	0	Dankwakrom-Camp26	Quarterly	DPCU, Works Dept. Feeder roads Dept.
Construction of Nkotomso-Akrofooum road	Nkotomso-Akrofooum road constructed	Output	0	0	3.7km	0	0	Nkotumso-Akrofooum	Quarterly	DPCU, Works Dept. Feeder roads Dept.

Construction of 3no.culverts	3no. culvert constructed	output	0	0	3	0	0	Diaso- Madauso road	Quarterly	DPCU, Works Dept. Feeder roads Dept.
Construction of District Police station	District Police station constructed	output	0	0	1	0	0	Diaso	Quarterly	DPCU, Works Dept. Feeder roads Dept.
Construction of 2no.Police Post	2no.Police Post constructed	output	2	2	0	0	0	Subin, Ntom	Quarterly	DPCU, Works Dept. GPS
Connection of 3 communities to the national grid	3communities connected to the national grid	Output		0	2	1	0	Aboaboso, Adwenpaneye, Akrofoum	Quarterly	DPCU, Works Dept, ECG
Construction of solar panel	Solar panel constructed	Output	0	0	1	0	0	Tomkrom	Quarterly	DPCU, Works Dept, ECG
Preparation of community layout for communities without layout	4 communities' layout provided	Output	2	1	1	1	1	Nkotumso, Akwaboso, Dominase , Ameyaw	Annually	Works Dept, TCP.
Update existing community layout	2 Community layout updated	Output	2	0	1	1	10	Diaso, Ayanfuri	Annually	Works Dept, TCP.
Street naming and property addressing system	2 communities	output	1	1	1	0	0	Diaso, Ayanfuri	Annually	Works Dept, TCP.
Education sensitization on permitting, development and street naming	Sensitization held in 4 Major communities	Input	2	1	1	1	1	Diaso, Ayanfuri, Subin, Dominase	Anually	Works Dept, TCP.

Objective 5 Agriculture										
Train 5 FBOs in group dynamics, agribusiness, in records keeping and create the awareness of credit facilities available to help their business.	5FBOs trained annually	Input	0	2	2	2	2	39female, 40males	Bi-annually	DOFA
Facilitate and support the acquisition of 8 improved small ruminant breeds.	8farmers supported annually	Input	0	8	8	8	8	13females 19males	Annually	DOFA
Establish 4 simple module housing structures for small ruminants as demonstration points by December 2021	4simple demonstration structure constructed	Output	0	1	1	1	1	4 operational areas	Annually	DOFA

Make 20 clinical interventions and other logistics for prophylactic and curative treatment for Poultry, small ruminants and Pets. annually by December 2021	20 clinic services provided annually	Output	0	20	20	20	20	4 operational areas	Quarterly	DOFA
Train 18 technical DoA staff, 1500 farmers and 40 agrochemical input dealers in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) 2021	18 technical staff, 1500 farmers and 40 agrochemical input dealers trained by 2021	Input	0	6	6	6	0	4 operational areas	Quarterly	DOFA
Conduct weekly radio programmes and 16 film shows annually	Weekly radio and 16 film shows conducted annually	Input	0	64	64	64	64	4 operational areas	Quarterly	DOFA
Train 20 DOFA staff and 1,500 producers, processors and caterers on use of value chain concept to reduce post harvest losses	20 DOFA staff and 1,500 producers and processors trained	Input	20	380	380	380	380	4 operational areas	Annually	DOFA

Renovate and furnish two office accommodations and renovate one residential accommodation.	2 offices and a residential apartment renovated and furnished	Output	1	1	1	1	0	Diaso	Annually	DOFA
Health										
Construction of Nurses Quarters	Nurses Quarters Constructed	Output	10	1	1	1	0	Nkronua, Bethlehem, Amenase	Quarterly	DPCU, Works Dept, GHS
Construction of District Hospital	District Hospital constructed	Output	0	0	0	1	0	Diaso	Quarterly	DPCU, Works Dept, GHS
Construction of 1 no. Clinic	1 no. clinic constructed	Output	4	0	0	1	0	Ayanfuri	Quarterly	DPCU, Works Dept, GHS
Completion of 2 no. 1 unit CHPS compounds	2 no. 1 unit CHPS compound completed	Output	10	1	0	1	0	Aburi, Anwianwia	Quarterly	DPCU, Works Dept, GHS
Construction of 4 no. 1 unit CHPS compound	4 no. 1 unit CHPS compound	Output	10	1	1	1	1	Gyaman, Ntom, Amobaka, Besease	Quarterly	DPCU, Works Dept, GHS
Transparent and accountable Governance										
Organisation of technical sub-committee meeting	Technical sub-committee meetings held	Input	20	20	20	20	20	Diaso	Quarterly	DPCU, Finance Dept

Organisation of statutory Planning Committee meetings	statutory Planning Committee meetings	Input	4	4	4	4	4	Diaso	Quarterly	DPCU, Finance Dept
Organisation of general assembly meetings	General assembly meetings held	Input	4	4	4	4	4	Diaso	Quarterly	DPCU, Finance Dept
Organisation of Town Hall meetings	Town Hall Meeting held	Input	3	3	3	3	3	Diaso, Ayanfuri, Subin	Quarterly	DPCU, Finance Dept

6.1.7. Monitoring and Evaluation Budget

The achievement of the real object of monitoring and evaluation is on the quality of the available human and Data resources and other logistical support. Table 2.8 indicates the financial resources needed to implement the monitoring and evaluation activities in the M&E plan. The budget will among other things support staff training in relevant skills, procurement of logistics, Materials, office equipment, technical assistance, printing, documentation and dissemination of M&E results. Table 6.4 presents the Monitoring and Evaluation budgets

Table 6.3: Monitoring and Evaluation Budget (2018-2021)

SN	ACTIVITY	INPUT DESCRIPTION	FREQ	QTY/NO. OF PERSONS	UNIT COST (GH¢)	TOTAL AMOUNT (GH¢)
1	Train DPCU members and other stakeholders on monitoring and evaluation	Consultancy, Refreshment	2	11	200.00	4,400.00
2	Train DPCU members on Database Management	Consultancy Service, Refreshment	2	11	200.00	4,400.00
3	Train DPCU Members on project planning and management	Consultancy, Refreshment	2	11	200.00	4,400.00
4	Train Area Council staff and actors in participatory monitoring and evaluation	T&T, Refreshment, training Materials, Allowance for trainers	1	18	100.00	1,800.00
5	Train DPCU Members on Procurement	Consultancy, Refreshment	1	11	3,850.00	3,850.00
6	Procure 1No. 4×4 Pick-up	Financial resources	1	1	95,000.00	95,000.00
7	Procure 2No. Motor bikes	Financial resources	1	2	4,500.00	9,000.00
8.	Organize Annual performance review meeting	Sitting allowance, refreshment	1	23	50.00	1,150.00
9	Hold quarterly review meetings	Sitting allowance, refreshment	4	11	50.00	2,200.00
10	Quarterly field visit/project inspection	Fuel, Staff time	4	11	200.00	800.00
11	Collect data from field and departments	Fuel, Staff time	4	11	200.00	800.00
12	Prepare quarterly and annual Progress Reports	Staff time and skills	5	11	20.00	1,100.00
13	Submit APR to RCC and NDPC	Fuel, Staff time	1	1	400.00	400.00
14	Disseminate APR to stakeholders	T&T, Refreshment, training Materials, Allowance for facilitators	4	50	80	16,000.00
TOTAL						145,300.00

6.1.8. Evaluation report

The various forms of evaluation will be carried out to ensure that programmes and projects achieve lasting results and make intended impact. Evaluation activities will begin with ex-ante evaluation which provides baseline situation of projects and programme upon which further action can be taken. This will be followed by mid-term and terminal evaluation of the DMTDP to assess the level of implementation of programmes and projects. During the evaluation any shortcomings and their causes will be pinpointed and suitable solutions proffered. This would encourage learning experiences for those involved in the implementation process and serve as the basis for recommendation and decision-making.

The evaluation will answer questions on the relevance, adequacy, effectiveness and impact of the activities on their objectives and goals. The evaluation process just like the monitoring would be very participatory. Ex-post evaluation would also be carried out after three (3) years of implementation of the 2017-20120 MTDP to assess the overall changes the plan has brought into the lives of the beneficiaries.

The Evaluation Report would be prepared in accordance with the following format:

a. Objectives

- Have the programme/ project objectives been achieved?
- Are the programme/project objectives still relevant?
- Has the programme/ project supported the policy as planned
- Where project objectives have not been achieved, give reasons
- State any policies which need adjustment and give reasons for those objectives which shown to be no longer relevant as result of the evaluation.

b. Time and Finance:

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

c. Beneficiaries and Benefits:

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

Table 6.4 which is the evaluation matrix providing a summary of terms of reference on the critical issues relating to how evaluation will be captured and conducted. It indicates the various criteria that will be used in measuring the impact of activities and development interventions and also looks at the probing questions that will aid in obtaining relevant data on the field based on the specific data needed. Data required are outlined in the table and this is related to the various sources of data as well as methods and tools that can be used in collecting data. Additional data can be gathered based on the kind of evaluation and the details of information required.

Table 6.4: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub Questions			
Relevance					
Efficiency					
Effectiveness					
Impact					
Sustainability					
Others					

***Adapted from JICA, 2004**

6.2 The Communication Plan

The communication plan entails the various activities, purpose of the activities, audience, method/tools for dissemination, time frame and responsibilities of actors. These are necessary to ensure orderliness in tracking activities to ensure the implementation of the development plan. Table 6.3 presents details on the communication plan. The first indicate numbers serializing the various activities. The second captures the various activities captured in the communication strategy which include public hearing on the medium-term development plan. The purpose for the individual activities come next to the activities so as to serve a means of justification for instance the public hearing is to create awareness on the medium-term development plan to increase participation. Table 6.3 also captures the audience or participants expected at each activity. The means and medium to be used in carrying out the activities is captured under the method/Tool in the fourth column. These include Meetings and Audio Visual Presentations. The time frames for carrying out the various activities include specific dates and time span for the execution of the individual activities outlined in the plan. The various individuals and groups who are to ensure the implementation of specific activities in the communication plan have been captured in the last column to enhance effective implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation.

Table 6.5: Communication Strategy/Plan of Upper Denkyira West District

No.	Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Time Frame	Responsibility
1	Public hearing of District Medium Term Development Plan	Awareness created about the MTDP 2018 - 2021 and the various stakeholders under their roles in the implementation of the Plan	DPCU, District Service Information Department, Assembly Members and Traditional leaders	Town Hall meeting & Audio Visual Presentation	9 th May, 2017	DCD, DPO, PM, Urban/Zonal Councils Chairmen
2	Meeting with Political Leadership	To get them to appreciate the MTDP	DCE, Presiding member, MPs and chairpersons of the sub-committees	Town hall meetings & Audio visual Presentation	16 th May, 2017	DPCU
3	Community Sensitization	To create awareness on the MTDP	Community members, Traditional authorities, Representatives of Urban/Zonal Councils and other opinion leaders, Reps of Artisans	Community Durbars, Drama, Role Play etc	3 rd week of July yearly	DCD/DPO/ Chairman of Dev't Sub-committee
4	Meeting with Development Sub-Committee	To inform and validate the plan content	Development Sub-Committee Members	Handouts and round table discussions	23 rd May, 2017	DCD, DPO, Chairman of Dev't Sub-committee
5	Approval of 2018-2021MTDP	To validate and approve of the Plan	Hon. Assembly Members, Heads of Department, Agencies and other Stakeholders	Handouts and round table discussions and audio visual	26 th May, 2017	DCD, DPO, Chairman of Dev't Sub-committee
6	Distribution of Completed Document	To be abreast with the content of the Plan for monitoring and evaluation purposes	All Heads of Department, Agencies, Traditional Authorities, NGOs and CBOs, RCC and NDPC	Soft and Hard Copies of the Plan	9 th June, 2017	DCD/DPO

No.	Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Time Frame	Responsibility
7	Marketing District Plan of	Publishing the highlights of the MTDP 2018 - 2021 in the print media and electronic media (website) Mobilize funds for planned activities increased	DPCU, District Service Information Department, Assembly Members and Traditional leaders	Internet Website &	16 th June, 2017	DCD, DPO, ICT Specialist
8	Meeting with Departments	To update them on the status of implementation	DPCU, Agencies and other Stakeholders	Departmental Meetings & Power Point Presentations on plan update	Quarterly, 2018 - 2021	DCD, DPO
9	Plan Review Meetings	Plan implementation assessed and reviewed to reflect new needs	DPCU, District Information Service Department, Assembly Members	Annual Review Meetings	Annually, 2018 - 2021	DCD, DPO, HODs
10	Reporting on progress of activities	Ensure effective compilation and submission of quarterly and annual reports to stakeholders by various Department and the District Administration itself Plan implementation assessed and reviewed to reflect new needs	DPCU, District Service Information Department, Assembly Members and Heads of Departments	Preparation and Dissemination of Progress Reports	Quarterly, 2018 - 2021	DCD, DPO

